**Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification**

**MSDS Name:**
Sodium Oxalate, 0.05N

**Catalog Numbers:**
LC24720

**Synonyms:**
None

**Company Identification:**
LabChem Inc  
200 William Pitt Way  
Pittsburgh, PA 15238

**Company Phone Number:**
(412) 826-5230

**Emergency Phone Number:**
(800) 424-9300

**CHEMTREC Phone Number:**
(800) 424-9300

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**Section 2 – Composition, Information on Ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Chemical Name:</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62-76-0</td>
<td>Sodium oxalate</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Section 3 - Hazards Identification**

**Emergency Overview**

*Appearance:* Clear, colorless solution

*Warning:* May be harmful if swallowed. Causes eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. May cause kidney damage.

*Target Organs:* Kidneys, heart, eyes, skin, brain, nerves, mucous membranes.

**Potential Health Effects**

**Eye:**
Causes eye irritation. May result in corneal injury.

**Skin:**
Causes skin irritation and may cause dermatitis. Skin lesions begin with epithelial cracking and the formation of slow-healing ulcers. The fingers may appear cyanotic.

**Ingestion:**
Ulceration of the mouth, vomiting of blood, rapid appearance of shock, convulsions, twitching, tetany, and cardiovascular collapse may occur following ingestion. Systemic effects may be due to formation of calcium oxalate, which is insoluble at physiological pH and can be deposited in the
brain and kidney tubules. Resultant hypocalcemia might disturb the function of the heart and nerves. Mean lethal dose for oxalates in adults is estimated at 10 - 30 grams (143 - 428 mg/kg).

**Inhalation:**
Inhalation of oxalic acid dust or vapor produces irritation of the respiratory tract, protein in the urine, nosebleed, ulceration of the mucous membranes, headache, nervousness, cough, vomiting, emaciation, back pain (due to kidney injury), and weakness.

**Chronic:**
Inhalation of oxalic acid dust or mist over a long period of time might result in weight loss and respiratory tract inflammation. Rats administered oxalic acid at 2.5 and 5% in the diet for 70 days developed depressed thyroid function and weight loss. A study of railroad car cleaners in Norway who were heavily exposed to oxalic acid solutions and vapors revealed a 53% prevalence of urolithiasis (the formation of urinary stones), compared to a rate of 12% among unexposed workers from the same company.

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### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**Eyes:**
Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid at once.

**Skin:**
Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Get medical aid at once.

**Ingestion:**
Call a poison control center. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid at once.

**Inhalation:**
Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

**Notes to Physician:**
Treat symptomatically and supportively. Intravenous administration of calcium gluconate or calcium chloride may be required if hypocalcemia or hypocalcemic tetany occur.

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### Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**General Information:**
As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear.

**Extinguishing Media:**
For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

**Autoignition Temperature:**
Not applicable.

**Flash Point:**
Not applicable.

**NFPA Rating:**
CAS# 7732-18-5: Health- 0, Flammability- 0, Instability- 0.
CAS# 62-76-0: Health- 2, Flammability- 1, Instability- 0.
Material Safety Data Sheet
Sodium Oxalate, 0.05N

Explosion Limits:
Lower: n/a  Upper: n/a

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information:
Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks:
Absorb spill using an absorbent, non-combustible material such as earth, sand, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite, or other suitable absorbent. Transfer to labeled containers for storage.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:
Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid breathing dust.

Storage:
Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Oxalates slowly corrode steel.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:
Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Exposure Limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>none listed</td>
<td>none listed</td>
<td>none listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium oxalate</td>
<td>none listed</td>
<td>none listed</td>
<td>none listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSHA Vacated PELs:
None listed

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes:
Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA’s eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin:
Wear appropriate gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing:
Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators:
Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.
## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Odorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing/Melting Point</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Soluble</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity/Density</td>
<td>1.0-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Formula</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Chemical Stability:**
- Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

**Conditions to Avoid:**
- High temperatures.

**Incompatibilities with Other Materials:**
- Strong oxidizing agents, steel.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**
- Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sodium oxide, formic acid.

**Hazardous Polymerization:**
- Has not been reported.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**RTECS:**
- CAS# 7732-18-5: ZC01100000.
- CAS# 62-76-0: KI17500000.

**LD50/LC50:**
- CAS# 7732-18-5:
  - Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg.
- CAS# 62-76-0:
  - Oral, mouse: LD50 = 5094 mg/kg;
  - Oral, rat: LD50 = 11160 mg/kg

**Carcinogenicity:**
- CAS# 7732-18-5: Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, OSHA, or CA Prop 65.
- CAS# 62-76-0: Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, OSHA, or CA Prop 65.
Epidemiology:
A study of railroad car cleaners in Norway who were heavily exposed to oxalic acid solutions and vapors revealed a 53% prevalence of urolithiasis (the formation of urinary stones), compared to a rate of 12% among unexposed workers from the same company.

Teratogenicity:
No information found

Reproductive:
Oxalic acid caused kidney damage in fetal sheep and rats and disturbed the estrus cycle in rats. Increased sperm abnormalities were seen in the second generation of mice administered 0.2% oxalic acid in the drinking water.

Mutagenicity:
No information found

Neurotoxicity:
No information found

Section 12 - Ecological Information
No information found

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations
Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

US DOT
Shipping Name: Not regulated.
Hazard Class:
UN Number:
Packing Group:

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US Federal
TSCA:
   CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.
   CAS# 62-76-0 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.
SARA Reportable Quantities (RQ):
   None of the components are on this list
CERCLA/SARA Section 313:
   None of the components are on this list
OSHA - Highly Hazardous:
   None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.
Material Safety Data Sheet
Sodium Oxalate, 0.05N

US State
State Right to Know:
None of the components are on this list

California Regulations:
None of the components are on this list

European/International Regulations
Canadian DSL/NDSL:
CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List.
CAS# 62-76-0 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada Ingredient Disclosure List:
CAS# 7732-18-5 is not listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.
CAS# 62-76-0 is not listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

Section 16 - Other Information

MSDS Creation Date: November 5, 2000
Revision Date: November 2, 2009

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