



SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier: Recharge R
Other means of identification: Rust Sour
SDS number: 941
Recommended use: Laundry
Recommended restrictions: Not for personal care

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company name: U.N.X. Incorporated
Address: 707 Arlington Blvd
Greenville, NC 27858
Telephone: Office hour (Mon-Fri)
8:00a.m. – 4:30p.m. (Eastern Time)
OFFICE NUMBER: 252-756-8616
Contact Person Jamie Singleton
E-mail: unx@unxinc.com
Emergency phone number: CHEMTEL (800) 255-3924 (24 HOURS)

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the Substance or Mixture:

Physical hazards

Health hazards

Acute toxicity, Oral/Dermal:	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation:	Category 1

Label elements:



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification (continued)**Precautionary statements****Prevention:**

- P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
 P102 Keep out of reach of children.
 P103 Read label before use.
 P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 P262 Do not get in eyes, skin, or on clothing.
 P263 Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
 P264 Wash hands, arms, face and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
 P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this products.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

- P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

- P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise Classified (HNOC): Not classified.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**Substance/Mixtures:**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Concentration (%)
Oxalic acid anhydrous	144-62-7	85-100
PSRN57948000-5010P	Trade secret	0-15
PSRN57948000-5036P	Trade secret	0-5

Section 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice: Remove victims from the danger zone without endangering your own safety. Remove contaminated clothing (including underwear and shoes) immediately.

Inhalation: Bring accident victims out into the fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. **WARNING:** It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. If patient has difficulty breathing, administer oxygen, keep the patient calm and warm. In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation. Call a physician immediately.

Skin contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before re-use. After contact with small amounts get medical attention if any discomfort or irritation continues. For large amounts, obtain medical attention.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large stream of water or eye wash solution for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Call a physician, immediately.

Ingestion: If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Call a physician, immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Notes to physician: The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Antidote: Intravenous administration of calcium gluconate or calcium chloride may be required if hypocalcemia or hypocalcemic tetany occur. Additionally, acute renal failure should be anticipated and careful fluid management is necessary. Metabolically its toxicity is believed to be due to the capacity of oxalic acid to immobilize calcium and thus upset the calcium-potassium ratio in critical tissues. Effective therapy against burns from oxalic acid involves replacement of calcium.

Inhalation: Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory damage, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and possible unconsciousness. Severe exposures can lead to a chemical pneumonitis.

Ingestion: Corrosive. May cause sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, and severe burns of the mouth, throat, and stomach. May affect the urinary system, liver, and blood. Severe exposures can lead to shock, circulatory collapse, and death. Oxalic acid can bind calcium to form calcium oxalate which is insoluble at physiological pH. Calcium oxalate thus formed might precipitate in the kidney tubules and the brain. Hypocalcemia secondary to calcium oxalate formation might disturb the function of the heart and nerves.

Skin contact/Skin irritation: Contact with vapors and powder are corrosive to the skin, and may cause permanent skin damage, redness, pain and severe skin burns. Gangrene has occurred in the hands of people working with oxalic acid solutions without rubber gloves. The skin lesions are characterized by cracking of the skin and the development of slow-healing ulcers. The skin may be bluish in color, and the nails brittle and yellow.

Section 4: First-aid measures (continued)

Eye contact: Powder and vapors are corrosive to the eyes. May cause redness, pain, blurred vision, eye burns, and permanent eye damage. Brief contact of the powder causes severe eye burns and possible blindness. May cause corneal damage, conjunctivitis, and/or lachrymation.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:

Cases of eye contact and ingestion should be treated immediately. Have facilities in place to wash skin and eyes in case of exposure. Ingestion damages mucous membranes and tissues of gastro-intestinal tract.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: In case of fire use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam. Applying water to this product may cause splattering of this corrosive powder. Water spray on large fires may be ineffective but may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If water is used, use in abundance to control heat.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Burning releases oxides of carbon (CO, CO₂). In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Product containers can melt in the heat of a fire. Packaging materials will be combustible and provide fuel for the fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. During fire-fighting respirator with independent air-supply and airtight garment is required. Fight fire in early stages if safe to do so.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction. Put on protective equipment (see Section 8). Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapors are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area. Non-emergency personnel should be kept away from the area of spillage. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

Environment precautions: Avoid unauthorized discharge of product into sanitary sewers system or to the environment. Clean up any spillages immediately; prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If the product has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant amounts to cause a hazard then the local water treatment company must be informed.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures (continued)

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain and recover powder when possible. Small spillages should be absorbed with an inert, non-combustible absorbent. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert material. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Collect spillage in containers, seal securely and deliver for disposal according to local regulations. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labeled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush area clean with lots of water. Be aware of potential for surfaces to become slippery. Ventilate area and allow drying before allowing access. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

Reference to other sections: Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep in a closed container and protect from physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, and ventilated area. Keep away from sources of heat, moisture, incompatibilities, and away from direct sunlight. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, powder); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not wash out container and use it for other purposes. Avoid ingestion and/or inhalation of any vapors/mists if produced, and any contact with skin or eyes. Wash at the end of each work shift, before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or places that would expose others to the product. Avoid spilling the product. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation. Provide eye washing and skin washing facilities, when handling large amounts a safety shower is recommended.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in closed original container at temperatures between 40°F and 80°F. If the product is transferred to another container, this should be made of a compatible material to the original container. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a banded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray.

Keep away from: Strong oxidizing agents, mercury, hypochlorite, silver, strong alkalies, chlorites, furfuryl alcohol.

Suitable packaging material: stainless steel, nickel, polyethylene, polypropylene, glass and stoneware/porcelain.

Non suitable packaging material: lead, aluminum, copper, zinc, bronze, and tin.

SECTION 8: Exposure control/personal protection

Control Parameters

Occupational exposure limits

US.OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

U.S. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	OSHA PEL	ACGIH	NIOSH
Oxalic acid anhydrous	144-62-7	1 mg/m ³ TWA	1 mg/m ³ TWA; 2 mg/m ³ STEL	1 mg/m ³ TWA; 500 mg/m ³ IDLH

SECTION 8: Exposure control/personal protection (continued)

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the defined exposure limit requirements or guidelines. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition for details.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Butyl rubber, rubber (natural, latex), nitrile, polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Be aware that latex gloves can produce an allergic reaction in sensitive individuals. Gloves should have a breakthrough time sufficient for the amount of handling but allow dexterity for safe movement and handling. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved): Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapors or mists are produced if the Workplace Exposure Limit is exceeded and there is insufficient ventilation or extraction. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Respirator must be fitted with a cartridge suitable for the chemical of concern. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system.

Thermal Hazards: Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations: Wash hands, change out of clothes as soon as possible. Wash clothes. Shower or bathe as soon as possible.

Other protective measures: Have an eye bath and safety shower close by.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Powder
Colour:	White granular powder
Odour:	No odour
Odour Threshold:	No data available
pH:	No data available
Melting point/range:	101.5 °C
Boiling point/range:	149-160 °C
Flash point:	No data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties (continued)

Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Upper/lower flammability of explosive limits:	No data available
Vapour pressure (mm Hg):	< 0.001 at 20 °C
Vapour density (Air=1):	4.4
Relative density:	No data available
Solubility(ies):	Excellent
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic:	No data available
Other Information:	This product contains no phosphates.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity and/or chemical stability: If stored and handled in accordance with standard industrial practices no hazardous reactions are known. Refer to section 7 for proper conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid heat, freezing, direct sunlight, and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near unprotected drainage systems. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents, mercury, hypochlorite, silver, strong alkalies, chlorites, furfuryl alcohol.

Hazardous decomposition products: On heating: releases corrosive gases/vapors. Refer to section 5 in case of a fire. No hazardous decomposition if stored and handled correctly.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity: Toxicological testing has not been conducted with this material. The toxicology information listed below is based on the components of this material.

Category 4- Oral: Harmful if swallowed.
Category 4- Dermal: Harmful in contact with skin.

Oxalic acid anhydrous - Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE)/Draize Test		
Oral LD ₅₀	Draize Test	Draize Test
7,500 mg/kg (Rat)	250 µg/24h Severe (Rabbit, eye)	500 mg/24h Mild (Rabbit, skin)

SECTION 11: Toxicological information (continued)

Skin Corrosion/irritation: Category 2: Causes serious eye and skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Category 1: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: Classification not possible.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Classification not possible.

Carcinogenicity: Classification not possible.

Reproductive toxicity: Classification not possible.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: Classification not possible.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: Classification not possible.

Aspiration hazard: Classification not possible.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Lowest Published Lethal Dose: LD_{LO} (woman) - Route: Oral: 660 mg/kg.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity: Do not allow to escape into waterways, wastewater or soil. Eco toxicological studies of the product are not available. Please find below the data available to us from raw materials:

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Oxalic acid anhydrous	
LC ₅₀ (bluegill sunfish): 24 h 4,000 mg/L	LC ₅₀ (mosquito fish) (static conditions): 24 h 1,350 mg/L

Persistence and degradability: Several screening studies and grab sample tests indicate that under aerobic and anaerobic conditions, oxalic acid will readily biodegrade in aquatic ecosystems. Based on an experimental Henry's Law constant of 1.4×10^{-10} atm-m³/mole at 25 °C, oxalic acid is expected to be essentially nonvolatile from water. Adsorption to sediment and bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is most likely not an important fate process for oxalic acid.

Bioaccumulative potential: Based on an average experimental water solubility of 220,000 mg/L at 25°C and a regression derived equation, the BCF for oxalic acid can be estimated to be approximately 0.6 and therefore should not be expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.

SECTION 12: Ecological information (continued)

Mobility in soil: An estimated K_{oc} value of 5 for oxalic acid indicates high mobility in soil and oxalic acid has been detected in groundwater. Oxalic acid in the ambient atmosphere may react slowly with OH radicals, but it is removed rapidly by photolysis; the daytime persistence of oxalic acid is not expected to exceed a few hours. Based on its high water solubility, removal from air via wet deposition is likely to occur. Oxalic acid may also be removed from air via dry deposition with 11% of the total deposition being dry deposition.

Other adverse effects: No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

General information:

Do not allow unauthorized disposal to the environment. If operators are exposed to vapors during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.

Disposal methods:

Avoid unauthorized disposal. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. All disposal practices must be in compliance with federal, state/provincial and local laws and regulations. For a small spill, immediately hose down with cool water and dispose to drain. For a large spill, dike, collect and contact local authorities about disposal.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number:	Not Available
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Not Available
Transport hazard class(es):	
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Available
DOT Subsidiary Hazard Class:	Not Available
Label:	Not Available
Packing group, if available:	Not Available
Environmental Hazards:	Not Available
Special precautions for user:	Not available

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78³ and the IBC Code ³: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

The ingredients of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.

This product is not made with VOC'S that could cause damage to the ozone layer.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information (continued)

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

SARA 302 Components: None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA 313 Components: No chemicals are reportable under Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Classification: Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard.

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substance lists:

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Oxalic acid	144-62-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SECTION 16: Other information including date of preparation or last revision

Chemical State: Powder

Issue Date: 10-20-2014

Chemical Type: Mixture

Revision Date: -

Version #: 01

3	Health
1	Flammability
0	Physical Hazard
F	Personal Protection

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