

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product Name:	Pro-strength Liquid Plumr® Clog Destroyer + Urgent Clear
Other Names:	NA
Product Code:	NA
Proper Shipping Name:	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
UN Number:	1791
Packaging group:	III
Hazchem Code:	2X
Poison schedule:	S5
Uses:	Drain cleaner/opener

Company Details

Company:	Clorox Australia Pty Ltd
Address:	Level 3, 10 Herb Elliott Avenue Sydney Olympic Park NSW 2127 Australia
Telephone Number:	02 8737 2400
Emergency Telephone Number:	Toll free: 1800 813 661 Australian Poison Information Centre: 13 11 26

2. Hazard Identification

Hazard classification for Australia (GHS)

This product has classified as hazardous according to SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA criteria and has been assigned the following GHS classifications:

GHS category

Skin corrosive category 1C
Eye damage category 1
STOT* single exposure category 3
Chronic aquatic category 2

*STOT – System Target Organ Toxicity

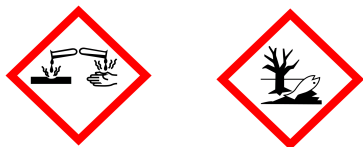
Hazard Statements

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

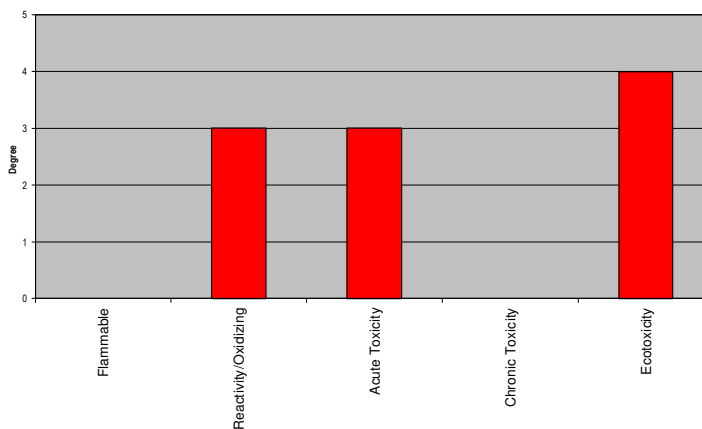
Additional non-GHS statement:

AUH031 - Contact with acid may liberate toxic gas (chlorine)

Signal Word
DANGER:
Pictograms



Degree of Hazard:



Precautionary Statements:

Prevention	P102 - Keep out of reach of children. P103 - Read label before use. P260 - Do not breathe vapours. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response	P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse

	<p>skin with water/shower. P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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. P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. P391 - Collect spillage.</p>
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 regulation.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	5-10%
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	1-2.5
Myristamine oxide	3332-27-2	0.1-1%
Lauramine oxide	1643-20-5	0.1-1%

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

4. First Aid

General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 13 11 26.

Recommended first aid facilities: Ready access to running water is required. Accessible eyewash is required.

Exposure

Swallowed:	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Contact a doctor. If conscious, give plenty of water to drink. Contact the National Poisons Centre or a Doctor immediately.
Eye contact:	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Apply continuous irrigation with water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Skin contact:	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Inhaled:	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If patient is unconscious, place in the recovery position (on the side) for transport and contact a doctor. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards:	There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is non-flammable.
Suitable Extinguishing Substances:	Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder or water jet. Fight larger fires with water jet or alcohol resistant foam.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Substances:	Unknown.
Protective Equipment:	No special measures are required.
Danger caused by material, its combustion products or gases produced:	Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. May form toxic mixtures in air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.
Hazchem Code:	2X

6. Accidental Release Measures

Emergency procedures:	If a significant spill occurs: Stop leak if safe/necessary; Isolate area. Collect spill – see below; Transfer to container for disposal. Dispose of according to guidelines below (Section 13).
Clean-up method:	Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Rags are not recommended for the clean-up of spills, as they may create fire or environmental hazard. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Disposal:	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
Precautions:	No special protective clothing is normally necessary.

7. Storage and Handling

Storage:	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10. Store locked up.
Handling:	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Workplace Exposure Standards



An Exposure Standard (ES) for the mixture has not been established. Below are the exposure standards for the ingredients that are listed in the Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Safe Work Australia.

Exposure Standards	Ingredient	ES-TWA	ES-STEL
	sodium hypochlorite	data unavailable	data unavailable
	sodium hydroxide	Ceiling 2 mg/m ³	data unavailable

Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the Exposure Standard as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act and the WHS Regulations. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes:		Protect eyes with goggles, safety glasses or full face mask. Avoid wearing contact lenses.
Skin:		Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear overalls, rubber boots and impervious gloves. Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking.
Respiratory:		A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Use a Multi Gas & Vapor Respirator. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.

ES Additional Information

Not applicable

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	clear viscous liquid, pale yellow
Odour	bleach odour
Odour threshold	no data
pH	~13
Freezing / melting point	no data
Boiling point	no data
Flash point	no data
Flammability	no data
Upper & lower flammable limits	no data
Vapour pressure	no data
Vapour density	no data
Specific gravity / density	1.1g/cm ³
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition Coefficient:	no data
Auto-ignition temperature	no data
Decomposition temperature	no data
Viscosity	no data
Particle characteristics	no data

10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability:	Stable
Conditions to be avoided:	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames.
Incompatible Materials:	Other drain cleaners, including other Liquid Plumr® products, Strong acids, strong bases, oxidising agents, e.g. hydrogen peroxide. Quaternary ammonium chlorides. Organic compounds. Reducing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon oxides, chlorine gas
Hazardous Reactions:	May react with other drain cleaners, including other Liquid-Plumr® products, to produce hazardous gases, may be violent and give off toxic gases (chlorine).

11. Toxicological Information


Summary

IF SWALLOWED: may cause damage to the gastrointestinal tract and nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.
 IF IN EYES: will irritate the eyes with stinging and redness. If left in eye contact can cause burns to the eye with possible eye damage.
 IF ON SKIN: may cause the skin burns.
 IF INHALED: vapours can cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher concentrations can cause build up of fluid in the lungs. Exposure may also cause headaches, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

Supporting Data

Acute:	Oral:	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) for the mixture is >5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Sodium Hypochlorite 5800mg/kg (mouse).
	Dermal:	No evidence of dermal toxicity.
	Inhaled:	This mixture is not considered acutely toxic by inhalation, however inhalation of aerosol of sodium hypochlorite may cause lung oedema. The effects may be delayed. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.
	Eye:	The mixture is considered to be corrosive to the eye, because Sodium hypochlorite present at >3% are considered eye corrosives.
	Skin:	The mixture is considered to be a skin corrosive. Sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide are skin corrosives.
Chronic:	Sensitisation:	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	Mutagenicity:	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity:	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a carcinogen.
	Reproductive / Developmental:	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.
	Systemic:	No ingredient present at concentrations > 1% is considered a target organ toxicant.
	Aggravation of Existing Conditions:	None known.

12. Ecological Data			
<i>Summary</i>			
This mixture is considered toxic in the aquatic environment. In all cases prevent run-off to waterways.			
<i>Supporting Data</i>			
Aquatic:	Using EC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated EC ₅₀ for the mixture is between 1 mg/L and 10 mg/L. Data considered includes: Sodium Hypochlorite 0.065 mg/l (96hr, fish), 0.032 mg/l (48hr, Daphnia magna), 46 mg/l (96hr, red algae), sodium hydroxide 45.4 mg/l (96hr, fish), 40.38 mg/l (48hr, water flea).		
Bioaccumulation:	No data		
Degradability:	No data		
Soil:	No data		
Biocidal:	no data		
13. Disposal Considerations			
Restrictions:	There are no product-specific restrictions. However, state and local disposal regulations may apply. Note that state and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations.		
Disposal Method:	Disposal of this product must comply with the requirements of state and local disposal regulations. If there are no applicable regulations, dispose of in a secure landfill, or in a way that will not expose others to dust.		
Contaminated Packaging:	Ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance and is disposed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the substance it contained and the material of the package. If possible reuse or recycle packaging.		
14. Transport Information			
Considered a dangerous good for transport.			
UN Number:	1791	Proper Shipping Name:	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Class(es):	8	Packing Group:	III
Precautions:	Corrosive liquid Marine pollutant	HAZCHEM Code:	2X
15. Regulatory Information			
<i>Australian requirements</i>			
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP)	Schedule 5		
Applicable prohibitions and notifications/licensing requirements	not listed		
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act	not listed		
Listing in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	sodium hydroxide sodium hypochlorite		
Additional information	not applicable		
16. Other Information			
<i>Abbreviations</i>			
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances		
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number		
Ceiling	Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.		
Controls Matrix	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code (e.g. T1, I16).		
EC ₅₀	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)		
ES	Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The ES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.		
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (United Nations)		
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters		
HSIS	Hazardous substance Information System, http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/		
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer		
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit		
LD ₅₀	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).		
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)		
NICNAS	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme		
MSDS (SDS)	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)		

Peak Limitation	Peak Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TWA	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number
<i>References</i>	
Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) for the specific chemical.
GHS	http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html
Exposure Standards	Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, 18 April 2013, Safe Work Australia and Guidance on the Interpretation of Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Safe Work Australia
Other References:	Suppliers SDS
<i>Review</i>	
Date	Reason for review
March 2018	Not applicable: new SDS
April 2023	5 yearly update
<i>Disclaimer</i>	
<p>This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The graph on the first page of the SDS gives you an immediate idea of the type and severity of hazard that the chemical may pose. These ratings, and the likely GHS classifications, are based on our experience, EPA NZ Guidelines, and international classifications. This SDS is prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice for "Preparation of Safety Sheets for hazardous Chemicals" in accordance with WHS regulations. This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email Datachem info@datachem.co.nz or phone: (+64) 21 104 0951.</p>	
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