1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name	**Destroyer**
Other Means of Identification	**None**
Product Code	15lt: 41-494
Product Use	Hard surface cleaner and degreaser
Supplier	Solo Pak Pty Ltd
ABN	29 076 652 269
Mail Address	PO Box 67, Brisbane Markets QLD, 4106
Email	sales@solopak.com.au
Telephone:	1300 307 755
Emergency Telephone:	Poisons Information Centre (National) 131126

2. Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature
Classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) criteria and classified as a dangerous good according to Australian Dangerous Goods Code
ADG Classification: Class 8: Corrosive Substances.
UN Number: 1814, Potassium Hydroxide Solution, N.O.S. (Potassium hydroxide, Sodium Hydroxide)

Poisons Schedule	None allocated
Risk Phrases [1]	R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin
GHS Classification	Acute toxicity, oral – Category 5 Skin corrosion – Category 1 Serious eye damage – Category 1
GHS Label Elements	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Prevention(s)

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P260	Do not breathe mist / vapours / spray.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P270	Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

Refer to the SDS before using the product.

Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
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 CENTER or doctor/physician.

Storage

P405	Store locked up

Disposal

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

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

(Listed when present at 1% or greater, carcinogens at 0.1% or greater)

Chemical Name	CAS Registry Number	% Weight	Hazard Information
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	<5	H290 May be corrosive to metals. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Butyl glycol ether	112-34-5	<10	H227 Combustible liquid. H302 + H312 + H332 Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
Alkyl polyglycoside	9016-45-9	<5	H318 Causes serious eye damage. H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
Alcohol ethoxylate	75534-59-7	<5	H302: Acute toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H312: Acute toxicity (Dermal) Category 4 H318: Serious eye damage Category 1 H315: Skin irritation Category 2 H400: Acute aquatic toxicity Category 1

			H412: Chronic aquatic toxicity Category 3
Lauryl dimethyl amine oxide	1643-20-5	<5	H315: Causes skin irritation H318: Causes serious eye damage
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	Various	To 100	None

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equaled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

4. First Aid Measures

General	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately give a glass of water.
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Skin:	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Eyes	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Ingestion:	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness, i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media	The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should consider surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider: foam.
Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire and Explosion Hazards	The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of, carbon dioxide (CO2), phosphorus oxides (POx), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

7. Precautions for handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for Safe Handling	Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with

	skin
Other Information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable containers	Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage Incompatibility	Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

8. Exposure controls /personal protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits **TWA (mg/m^3)** **STEL (mg/m^3)**

Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems. **Ventilation:** This product should only be used in a well-ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection	Protective glasses or goggles must be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may lead to severe harm to them or to general health. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.
Skin Protection	Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.
Protective Material Types	We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.
Respirator	Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary. Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical Description & colour:	Clear blue mobile liquid
Odour:	Typical butyl glycol ether odour
pH	In concentrate: 12-13 range
Vapour pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C (for liquid concentrate)
Boiling range	No data.
Melting point	No data.
Solubility in water	Miscible
Specific Gravity	1.02
Flash point	Non-Flammable
Solubility limits	N/a
Per Cent Volatile	Approximately 80% v/v

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf-life properties.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep containers tightly closed.
Incompatible Materials	acids, zinc, tin, aluminium and their alloys.
Fire Decomposition	Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Polymerisation	This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

11. Toxicological information

Local Effects:

Target Organs	There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases

No ingredient mentioned in the HSIS Database is present in this product at hazardous concentrations.

Ingredient Health effects:

Potassium Hydroxide	Skin irritation and severe eye damage.

Butyl glycol ether	Skin irritation and severe eye damage.
Alkyl polyglycoside	Skin irritation and severe eye damage.
Lauryl dimethyl amine oxide	Skin irritation and severe eye damage.
Alcohol ethoxylate	Skin irritation and severe eye damage.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation	Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However, product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort. Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.
Skin Contact	Short Term Exposure: This product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but if treated promptly, all should disappear once exposure has ceased. Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.
Eye Contact	Short Term Exposure: This product is a severe eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms such as swelling of eyelids and blurred vision may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment is likely to cause permanent damage. Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.
Ingestion	Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product is a severe oral irritant. Symptoms may include extreme pain and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms such as blisters may also become evident and may last long after exposure has ceased. Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status

SWA	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

12. Ecological information

Environmental	Salts, acids and bases are typically diluted and neutralised when released to the environment in small quantities. However, until diluted or neutralised it will kill all aquatic organisms it contacts due to extreme pH.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal	Containers should be emptied as completely as practical before disposal. If possible, recycle product and containers either in-house or send to recycle company. If this is not practical, send to a commercial waste disposal site.

14. Transport Information

UN Number	This product is classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

UN Number	1814
Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive Liquid (Potassium Hydroxide solution)
DG Class	8
SUBSIDARY RISK	none allocated
Packaging Group	II
Recommended Use	Detergent for heavy duty cleaning of concrete and tile floors.
Special precautions for users	Ensure containers are clearly labelled. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Store away from acids. Do not use aluminium or galvanized containers. Steel or plastic containers suitable.
Hazchem Code	2X
Emergency Response Guide No	37

15. Regulatory Information

AICS	All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

16. Other information

Abbreviations

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC50	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 in a workday
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD50	Lethal Dose 50% — dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).

LC50	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
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.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
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
TWA	Time Weighted Average — generally referred to ES averaged over typical workday (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number

References

Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from IUCLID datasheet for the specific chemical.
NOHSC: 1003	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission 1995, Exposure Standards for Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(199511

Prepared By	Jon Sprinkhuizen
Date of Issue	6th of July 2022
Changes Made	Update SDS to GHS format
References	Australian Dangerous Goods Code Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons (SUSMP) Guidance
Contact Person/Point	Australia 24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26
Legal Disclaimer	The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product in the country of origin. As data, standards, and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.

End of MSDS