



Sodium Hypochlorite Solution

AGent

AGent SDS: Sodium Hypochlorite Solution [2026.02]

Version No: 2026.02

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: July 2026
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AGENT.GHS.AUS.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Sodium Hypochlorite Solution
Chemical Name	Sodium hypochlorite, aqueous solution (mixture)
Synonyms	Liquid pool chlorine; Liquid Bleach; Labarraque's Solution; Hypochlorite Solution
Proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Chemical formula	NaOCl in aqueous solution (mixture)
Other means of identification	Sodium Hypochlorite Solution [2026.02]

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses	Sanitising agent; bleaching agent; swimming pool and spa disinfectant; water purification; oxidising agent.
Uses advised against	Not for use in food, beverage, pharmaceutical or cosmetic applications; not for direct human consumption. Do not mix with acids (liberates toxic chlorine gas) or ammonia/amine compounds.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	AGent Sales & Services Pty Ltd
Address	38 May Holman Drive, Bassendean WA 6054, Australia
Telephone	(+61 8) 6270 4500 / 1300 833 844
Website	agentsales.com.au
Email	admin@agentsales.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Hazrad (outside 24-hour emergency response provider)
Emergency telephone numbers	08 9418 4200 (24-hour) — answered by Hazrad on AGent's behalf
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poisons Information Centre 131 126 (Australia) / 0800 764 766 (NZ)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)	S5 (Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons)
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Classification

- Corrosive to Metals Category 1 — H290

- Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B — H314
- Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Category 1 (Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment, Long-Term) — H410
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3 — H335

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

- H290 — May be corrosive to metals.
- H314 — Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H410 — Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H335 — May cause respiratory irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

- AUH031 — Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

- P234 — Keep only in original container.
- P260 — Do not breathe mist / vapours / spray.
- P264 — Wash hands and contaminated body thoroughly after handling.
- P273 — Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 — Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

- P301+P330+P331 — IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- 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.
- P310 — Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.
- P321 — Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on this Safety Data Sheet).
- P363 — Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- P390 — Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
- P391 — Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

- P405 — Store locked up.
- P406 — Store in corrosive-resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

- P501 — Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Other hazards

Decomposes on heating / sunlight / contact with acids, liberating chlorine. Slowly loses available chlorine over time. Reacts with acids and ammonia to liberate toxic gases.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures.

Mixtures

CAS No.	% [weight]	Name	Classification
7681-52-9	10 – 30	Sodium hypochlorite	Skin Corr. 1B (H314); STOT SE 3 (H335); Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410); AUH031 — HCIS; Met. Corr. 1 (H290) retained per supplier data

1310-73-2	< 1	Sodium hydroxide	Skin Corr. 1A (H314); Corr. to Metals 1 (H290); present as stabiliser to maintain alkaline pH (>11.5) and prevent decomposition; Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3 (H335)
7732-18-5	Balance	Water (>60% w/w)	Not classified

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

Check for and remove any contact lenses (removal after eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel). Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes, ensuring complete irrigation by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay — corneal burns possible.

Skin Contact

If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using a safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water for at least 15 minutes. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Transport to hospital or doctor.

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove from contaminated area — to protect rescuer use a Full-face Type B (inorganic and acid gas) respirator or air-line respirator. Lay patient down, keep warm and rested. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask). Transport to hospital or doctor. Pulmonary oedema may be delayed up to 48 hours — keep under medical observation even if no symptoms manifested immediately.

Ingestion

Contact the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor / physician immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink if casualty is conscious and able to swallow. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay — urgent hospital treatment likely to be needed.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Severe skin and eye burns; chemical pneumonitis if inhaled (delayed pulmonary oedema possible up to 48 hours after exposure). Ingestion causes burns to mouth/throat, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal ulceration. Contact with acids liberates toxic chlorine gas — symptoms include coughing, choking, chest pain, headache, pulmonary oedema. See Section 11 for further detail.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. For ingestion: dilute with water; do NOT induce vomiting; do NOT attempt neutralisation (exothermic reaction may occur). Evaluate as potential caustic exposure; consider endoscopy for oral injury. For eye exposure: irrigate as above with copious saline if available; refer to ophthalmologist if irritation persists. For inhalation: monitor for delayed pulmonary oedema (up to 48 hours). Buffer stomach acid with antacid may be helpful for discomfort post-ingestion. Contact the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) for clinical guidance. Refer to Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology for treatment protocol detail beyond the above.

First Aid facilities

Eye wash facilities and a safety shower must be available in any area where this product is handled.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Product is non-combustible. Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire. Suitable: water fog or fine water spray, normal foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Unsuitable: None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

Decomposes on heating, emitting toxic fumes including chlorine and hydrogen chloride. Contact with acids (especially hydrochloric acid) evolves chlorine gas. Reaction with formic acid may become explosive at 55°C. Contact with ammonia/amines forms chloramines (toxic).

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

Alert the Fire Brigade and inform them of the location and nature of the hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Do NOT allow fire-fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers — contain for treatment (very toxic to aquatic life). Cool exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

Fire / Explosion Hazard

Non-combustible — not considered a significant fire risk (containers may burn). May evolve toxic gases (chlorine, hydrogen chloride) when heated to decomposition. Corrosive runoff possible.

HAZCHEM Code	2X
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SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See Section 8 for personal protective equipment requirements.

Slippery when spilt — avoid slip / trip injuries. Evacuate non-essential personnel to a safe area upwind. Use personal protective equipment per Section 8 (Full-face Type B respirator if vapour exposure possible). Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Environmental precautions

See Section 12 for ecotoxicity detail. Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (H410). Do NOT let product enter drains, waterways, sewers, soak-aways or unbunded areas. Notify the appropriate Environmental Protection Authority if waterway contamination occurs.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

Contain spill with bunding; prevent further spread. Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal. Use absorbent material (sand, soil, vermiculite or other inert material). Do NOT use organic absorbents (sawdust, paper, cloth) — risk of fire/reaction with reducing materials. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal per Section 13. Wear PPE per Section 8. Avoid skin contact and breathing in vapour / mists.

Major Spills

Slip and chlorine-gas hazard — restrict personnel access. Clear area of all non-essential personnel and move upwind. Alert the Fire Brigade and the relevant Environmental Protection Authority. Wear full chemical-resistant PPE per Section 8; SCBA if vapour exposure likely. Contain, dilute with water for pH adjustment, and collect as above. Do NOT discharge to drains or waterways. Do NOT allow contact with acids, ammonia, organic absorbents or reducing agents during cleanup.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including skin, eye and inhalation exposure. Wear PPE as specified in Section 8. Avoid generation of vapour, mists and aerosols. Ensure ventilation is adequate. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Observe good personal hygiene.

Other information

Store in the original container; keep tightly sealed when not in use. Inspect containers regularly for leaks, deterioration, or signs of pressure buildup (decomposition products). Available chlorine content diminishes over time — first-in first-out stock rotation recommended.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Polyethylene (HDPE) or polypropylene drums / IBCs are suitable. Lined metal can or lined metal pail also suitable per supplier guidance. Do NOT use aluminium, mild steel, galvanised steel, zinc, copper, brass or unlined metal containers — corrosive to these metals (H290) and may liberate hydrogen gas. Containers must be of non-removable head type if drums/jerricans.

Storage incompatibility

Incompatible with acids (liberates toxic chlorine gas — AUH031), ammonia and ammonium compounds (forms toxic chloramines), reducing agents, organic materials (including amines), metallic powders, heat sources, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), and metal salts. Avoid contact with formic acid (explosive above 55°C). Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight. Segregate from incompatible materials per ADG Code segregation rules.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Reference: Safe Work Australia, "Workplace Exposure Limits for Airborne Contaminants" (April 2024) by Safe Work Australia.

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
SWA WEL 2024 (sodium hypochlorite); Australia Exposure Standards (sodium hydroxide)	Sodium hypochlorite	Sodium hypochlorite (active ingredient)	Not assigned in SWA WEL 2024	Not assigned in SWA WEL 2024	Not assigned in SWA WEL 2024	Verified against SWA WEL 2024 Appendix A; AGent operates AU-only so non-AU OELs (ACGIH TLV, OSHA PEL, EU IOELV) not applicable.
Australia Exposure Standards	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide (component stabiliser, <1%)	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m ³	Peak limitation per Australia Exposure Standards. Manage by keeping airborne mist concentration below this limit during decanting/transfer.
—	Water	Water (component)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Water — no exposure limit defined in any jurisdiction.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Sodium hypochlorite	Not established (DOE PAC)	Not established (DOE PAC)	Not established (DOE PAC)
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH	
Sodium hypochlorite	Not established (NIOSH) for sodium hypochlorite. Sodium hydroxide component IDLH (NIOSH): 10 mg/m ³ — applies to mist with hydroxide content.	Not established (NIOSH) for sodium hypochlorite. Sodium hydroxide component IDLH: 10 mg/m ³ .	

MATERIAL DATA

No whole-mixture occupational exposure data are available; manage on a per-component basis (above).

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Apply the hierarchy of controls (WHS Reg 36). Where elimination or substitution is not reasonably practicable: provide local exhaust ventilation at points of vapour / mist generation; use closed transfer systems where possible; ensure general

ventilation is adequate to keep airborne concentrations below the applicable WEL. Document the risk assessment supporting the chosen control hierarchy.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields (AS/NZS 1336 & 1337) as a minimum. Chemical goggles and a face shield (AS/NZS 1336 & 1337) where splash potential exists.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below.

Hands/feet protection

PVC chemical-resistant gloves (long, per AS 2161); inspect before each use, dispose after use, avoid touching outer glove surface during removal. Wear chemical-resistant safety footwear (AS/NZS 2210) or rubber gumboots with trousers / overalls worn outside the boots to prevent splash entry. Wash and dry hands after glove removal.

Body protection

See Other protection below.

Other protection

Long-sleeved chemical-resistant protective clothing and apron (PVC or equivalent)

Respiratory protection

If a risk assessment indicates an inhalation risk exists, wear a half-face or full-face respirator with appropriate filter (selection per AS/NZS 1715; respirator per AS/NZS 1716). Specific cartridge / canister recommendation to be confirmed during respiratory protection risk assessment per AS/NZS 1715.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value
Appearance	Clear yellow / pale yellow-green coloured alkaline liquid with chlorine odour
Physical state	Liquid
Odour	Chlorine
Odour threshold	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	>11.5 (as supplied); approximately 12.5 @ 1% aqueous solution
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-25 °C (freezing point)
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	> 100 °C
Flash point (°C)	Not applicable — aqueous solution; non-combustible (see Section 5)
Evaporation rate	Not applicable — primarily water; evaporation behaviour follows water
Flammability	Not flammable; non-combustible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable — non-flammable aqueous inorganic salt solution
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable — non-flammable aqueous inorganic salt solution
Vapour pressure (kPa)	~2.3 kPa @ 20 °C (17.5 mmHg)
Solubility in water	Miscible
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available (chlorine vapour, when liberated, is denser than air ~2.5)
Relative density (Water = 1)	1.17 – 1.22 @ 20 °C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Not applicable — ionic compound does not partition into n-octanol/water phases
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not applicable — non-combustible aqueous inorganic salt solution
Decomposition temperature (°C)	Decomposes on heating; available chlorine diminishes over time even at ambient temperature
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not applicable (mixture)

Taste	Not applicable — industrial chemical; not to be tasted
Explosive properties	None known
Oxidising properties	Oxidising agent (active chlorine donor — strong oxidiser in contact with reducing agents, acids, organic materials)
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Approximately equal to water (~72 mN/m at 20 °C)
Volatile Component (% vol)	80 – 95% (water + active chlorine fraction)
Gas group	Not applicable
pH as a solution (1%)	Approximately 12.5 @ 1% aqueous solution
VOC g/L	0 g/L — no volatile organic compounds present (water + inorganic salt only)

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Strong oxidiser. Corrosive to metals (H290). Contact with acids liberates toxic chlorine gas (AUH031). See Section 7.
Chemical stability	Product is stable under normal conditions of storage and handling at ambient temperature. Available chlorine content diminishes over time — first-in first-out stock rotation recommended. Stabilised with sodium hydroxide to maintain alkaline pH and slow decomposition.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See Section 7. Contact with acids generates chlorine gas. Reaction with ammonia/amines forms toxic chloramines. Contact with reducing agents, organic materials and metallic powders may be violent.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, sparks, open flames, direct sunlight, ignition sources, contact with incompatible materials (see Section 7), prolonged storage (active chlorine loss).
Incompatible materials	Acids; ammonia/amines; reducing agents; organic materials; metallic powders; aluminium, mild steel, galvanised steel, zinc, copper, brass; EDTA; formic acid (explosive above 55°C).
Hazardous decomposition products	Chlorine gas (Cl ₂); hydrogen chloride (HCl); sodium chloride (NaCl); oxygen (O ₂). See Section 5 for fire-related decomposition products.

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

Inhalation of vapour, mist or chlorine gas (liberated on contact with acids) is extremely irritating to upper respiratory tract and lungs. May cause coughing, choking, chest pain, headache, pulmonary oedema. Delayed pulmonary oedema possible up to 48 hours post-exposure. High-level exposure may cause chemical pneumonitis, lung damage, bronchitis, loss of consciousness. Chronic low-level chlorine exposure may reduce respiratory capacity.

Ingestion

Corrosive — toxic. Ingestion causes chemical burns to mouth, throat, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, ulceration, breathing difficulties, circulatory collapse, coma. Low systemic toxicity but local corrosive injury severe.

Skin Contact

Corrosive (H314 — Skin Corr. 1B). Contact produces chemical burns; prolonged contact may produce ulceration. Rapid drying and bleaching effect on skin.

Eye

Causes severe eye damage (H318 — Eye Dam. 1). Contact produces chemical burns; effects include irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis, corneal burns and possible permanent injury. Vapours and mists are extremely irritating. Animal Draize testing produces severe ocular lesions persisting 24 hours or more post-exposure.

Chronic

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may erode teeth and cause inflammatory / ulcerative changes in the mouth. Bronchial irritation, cough, and bronchial pneumonia may follow chronic chlorine vapour exposure. Asthma-like Reactive Airways Dysfunction Syndrome (RADS) reported after high-irritant exposure. Sodium hypochlorite as such not classified as carcinogen (IARC Group 3 — not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans).

Per-ingredient toxicity

Ingredient	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Sodium hypochlorite (component)	Oral LD50 (mouse): 5,800 mg/kg [2]; Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >10,000 mg/kg [1]; Inhalation LC50 (rat, 4h): >2.625 mg/L [1]	Eye (rabbit): 1.31 mg — Mild; Eye (rabbit): 10 mg — Moderate; Skin (human): 4%/48h adverse; classified as Skin Corr. 1B (H314) at mixture level
Sodium hydroxide (component, <1%)	Oral LD50 (rabbit): 325 mg/kg [1]; Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 1,350 mg/kg [2]	Eye (rabbit): 1% — Severe; Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h — Severe; classified as Skin Corr. 1A (H314)
Water	Oral LD50 (rat): >90,000 mg/kg [2]	Not applicable

Hazard checklist (whole-product classification basis)

Hazard endpoint	Classified	Hazard endpoint	Classified
Acute Toxicity	—	Carcinogenicity	—
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductive Toxicity	—
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT — Single Exposure	—
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	—	STOT — Repeated Exposure	—
Mutagenicity	—	Aspiration Hazard	—

Legend: ✓ = Data available to make classification; — = Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.

Information on possible routes of exposure

Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation of vapour/mist, and ingestion are all relevant occupational exposure routes.

Additional Information

RTECS	NH3486300 (sodium hypochlorite)
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SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Species	Value	Source
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Sodium hypochlorite	LC50	96 hr	Fish	>0.023 — <0.052 mg/L	[4] US EPA Ecotox database
Sodium hypochlorite	EC50	48 hr	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01 mg/L	[4] US EPA Ecotox database — very toxic to aquatic life
Sodium hypochlorite	EC50	72 hr	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.018 mg/L	[2] ECHA Registered Substances — Aquatic Toxicity

Environmental precaution: Prevent entry to drains, waterways and soak-aways. Notify the relevant Environmental Protection Authority if waterway contamination occurs.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water / Soil	Persistence: Air
Sodium hypochlorite	LOW persistence — hypochlorites decompose to sodium chloride and oxygen in water/soil. Not subject to biodegradation in the OECD sense (no organic carbon to mineralise). Active chlorine consumed by reaction with organic matter, reducing agents, ammonia.	LOW persistence — non-volatile inorganic salt; any chlorine gas liberated dissipates rapidly.

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Sodium hypochlorite	LOW (LogKOW = -3.88). Decomposes to sodium chloride and oxygen — no accumulation potential.

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Sodium hypochlorite	HIGH mobility in water (fully soluble); decomposes rapidly so persistence is short. LOW mobility persistence in soil (decomposes / consumed by reaction with organic matter).

Other adverse effects

Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (H410). Even small concentrations can be harmful to fish and aquatic invertebrates (LC50 < 0.1 mg/L). Decomposes to sodium chloride and oxygen, but the active chlorine itself is highly reactive and damages aquatic biota during decomposition. Prevent discharge to drains, waterways or soak-aways at all concentrations.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Ensure waste disposal conforms to all relevant local, state and federal authority waste disposal regulations.
- Do NOT discharge into sewers or waterways.
- Empty containers should be returned via AGent's Closed Loop container return program where applicable.
- Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed through an approved waste disposal facility.
- Bulk product: neutralise / dechlorinate with sodium thiosulfate or similar reducing agent before disposal; consult the Operations Manager for site-specific procedures. Return empty containers via AGent's Closed Loop program where applicable.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required	Class 8 (Corrosive); Marine Pollutant — see ADG Table 3.2.3
Marine Pollutant	Yes
HAZCHEM Code	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1791
UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 8 (Corrosive); Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous (Marine Pollutant)
Special precautions for user	Special provision per ADG Table 3.2.3 col 7a: 223 (classification criteria may be modified for the relatively low risk presented by the substance — permits the PG III classification). Limited quantity (col 7a): 5 L. Excepted quantity (col 7b): E1. Packaging Instructions: P001 (col 8), IBC03 (col 8b), LP01 (col 8a). Portable Tank Instructions: T4 / TP2 / TP24 (col 10).
ERG / EIP number	ANZ-ERG 2024 Guide 154 (Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive, Non-Combustible)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1791
UN proper shipping name (lowercase)	Hypochlorite solution
ICAO/IATA Class	Class 8; Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable; ERG Code: 8L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special provisions	Not Applicable — AGent does not transport this product by air. Refer to land transport (ADG) above for the applicable classification.
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable — AGent does not transport this product by air. Refer to land transport (ADG) above for the applicable classification.
Cargo Only Max Qty/Pack	Not Applicable — AGent does not transport this product by air. Refer to land transport (ADG) above for the applicable classification.
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable — AGent does not transport this product by air. Refer to land transport (ADG) above for the applicable classification.
Passenger and Cargo Max Qty/Pack	Not Applicable — AGent does not transport this product by air. Refer to land transport (ADG) above for the applicable classification.

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1791
UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
IMDG Class	Class 8; Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
EMS Number	Not Applicable — AGent does not export this product or transport it by sea

Special provisions	Not Applicable — AGent does not export this product or transport it by sea. Refer to land transport (ADG) above for the applicable classification.
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Transport in bulk according to MARPOL Annex II and the IBC Code

Not Applicable — AGent does not transport this product in bulk by sea.

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Sodium Hypochlorite Solution	Not Applicable — AGent does not transport this product in bulk by sea.

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Sodium Hypochlorite Solution	Not Applicable — AGent does not transport this product in bulk by sea.

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (CAS 7681-52-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) — Hazardous Chemicals: Listed (CAS 7681-52-9) - Skin corrosion— 1B; Eye damage —1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute/chronic) —1; STOT (single exposure) —3
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP): Schedule 5
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC): Listed
- IARC Group classification: Group 3 — Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans
- Schedule 10 of the model WHS Regulations (prohibited / restricted carcinogens): Not listed
- Schedule 14 of the model WHS Regulations (health monitoring trigger): Not listed

Additional Regulatory Information

Subject to: Work Health and Safety (General) Regulations 2022 (WA); "Workplace Exposure Limits for Airborne Contaminants" (April 2024) by Safe Work Australia; Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code) current edition.

National Inventory Status

Country / Inventory	Listed
Australia (AIIC / AICS)	Yes
Canada (DSL)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
Canada (NDSL)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
China (IECSC)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
Europe (EINECS / ELINCS / NLP)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
Japan (ENCS)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
Korea (KECI)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
Philippines (PICCS)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
USA (TSCA)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
Taiwan (TCSI)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product
Mexico (INSQ)	Not applicable — AGent does not export this product

Vietnam (NCI)	Not applicable — AGen does not export this product
Russia (FBEPH)	Not applicable — AGen does not export this product

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory; No = One or more CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory (may be exempt or require registration).

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	July 2026
Initial Date	May 2026 (AGent 2026 format)

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2026.02 (AGent 2026 format)	July 2026	§3 ingredient classification(s) harmonised to the substance-level determination for CAS 7681-52-9 (SWA HCIS where listed; documented supplier basis otherwise) — cross-CAS consistency triage, 24 July 2026. Substance classification is a property of the CAS number and must be identical across all AGen SDS.
2026.01; earlier: V2.4	June 2026	Reformatted to AGen 2026 layout. Skin Corr. 1B; added H290 and sodium hydroxide (<1%); H410 (aquatic, long-term).

Other information

This SDS is intended as a hazard communication tool to assist in workplace Risk Assessment. It is not an Australian Standard or a definitive document.

Definitions and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods Code
AICS / AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (formerly AICS)
AUH	Additional / Australian Hazard statements
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor
BEI	Biological Exposure Index
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
DSEN	Dermal sensitiser (SWA WEL 2024 notation)
EC50	Effect Concentration causing effect in 50% of test population
EMS	IMDG Emergency Schedule
ERG / EIP	Emergency Response Guide / Emergency Information Panel (SAA/SNZ HB76)
ES	Exposure Standard (legacy term — now WEL)
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling
HCIS	Hazardous Chemical Information System (Safe Work Australia)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
LC50	Lethal Concentration causing death in 50% of test population
LD50	Lethal Dose causing death in 50% of test population
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OTO	Ototoxic (SWA WEL 2024 notation)
PC-STEL	Permissible Concentration — Short Term Exposure Limit
PC-TWA	Permissible Concentration — Time Weighted Average
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
RSEN	Respiratory sensitiser (SWA WEL 2024 notation)

SDS	Safety Data Sheet
Sk	Skin notation — absorption through the skin a significant route
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min TWA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hr / 40 hr week)
WEL	Workplace Exposure Limit (Safe Work Australia, April 2024)
WHS	Work Health and Safety

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