



SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE 12.5%

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

Product Identifier

Product name	Sodium hypochlorite 12.5
Chemical name	Not applicable
Synonyms	Product code:
Proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Chemical formula	Not applicable
Other means of identification	Not available
CAS number	Not applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Clean sanitise, de-stainer and deodoriser.
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Details of the manufacturer or importer

Registered company name	ECOCLEAN UTILITY AGENCIES PTY LTD
Address	26 Notar Drive, Ormeau, Queensland, Australia, 4207
Telephone	(07) 5549 3666
Website	www.ecocleanavantichem.com.au.com.au
Emergency phone number	Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 11 26

Emergency telephone number

Association/Organisation	Not Available
Emergency Telephone number	Telephone 000, for fire brigade, ambulance and police in Australia.
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poisons Information Centre 13 26 11



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SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture	
Poisons Schedule	S5 - CAUTION
ADG Code	CORROSIVE 8
GHS Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion - Sub-category 1C Eye Damage - Category 1 Acute Aquatic Toxicity - Category 1

Label elements

GHS label pictograms	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
AUH031	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

Precautionary statement(s): General

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.

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P260	Do not breathe fume/ gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s): Response



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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 skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	If INHALED: Remove victim 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.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before use.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet)
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7681-52-9	10-30%	Sodium hypochlorite
1310-73-2	<1%	Sodium hydroxide
7732-18-5	>60%	WATER

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical assistance.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Wash clothing before reuse. Decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before re-use, or discard. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. If breath has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical advice.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give plenty of water to drink. Never



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	<p>give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Risk of aspiration. If vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward and keep head below hips to reduce risk of aspiration. Rinse mouth and repeat administration of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.</p>
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Advice to Doctor	<p>Treat symptomatically and supportively. Can cause corneal burns. Delayed pulmonary oedema may result. Consider oral administration of sodium thiosulfate solutions if sodium hypochlorite is ingested. Do not administer neutralizing substances (e.g., acid antidotes) since the resultant exothermic reaction could further damage tissue. Sodium thiosulphate immediately reduces hypochlorite to non toxic products but may produce hydrogen sulphide in contact with acids. Endotracheal intubation could not be needed if glottic oedema compromises the airway. For individuals with significant inhalation exposure monitor arterial blood gases and chest x-ray. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.</p>
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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing equipment / media

Extinguish media	<p>Not combustible, however if material is involved in a fire use: Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).</p>
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazchem code 2X. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourse. • Consider evacuation (or protect in place). • Fight Fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. • Wear SCBA and chemical splash suite. Fully-encapsulating, gas tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural fire fighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material does not burn. • Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gasses.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May ignite combustible (wood, paper, clothing etc). • Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. • Container may explode when heated.
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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slippery when spilt. • Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. • Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. • Wipe up spill and rinse with water.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slippery when spilt. • Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. • Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. • Work up wind or increase ventilation. • Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. • Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). • Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. • Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

Environmental precautions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. • Prevent from spreading and entering waterway using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. • Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. • Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. • Clear area of all unprotected personnel. • If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
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Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid contact with spilled or released material. • Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. • Remove all sources of ignition in the surrounding area. • Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.
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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations. • Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. • Keep out of reach of children. • Wear prescribed protective clothing. • Use in well ventilated area. • Do NOT eat, drink or smoke when handling. • Wash hands after use. • Keep containers closed tightly when not in use. • Store in accordance to manufacturers instructions.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in a cool place out of direct sunlight. • Store away form foodstuffs. • Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in original container supplied by manufacturer. • Keep closed when not in use.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. • Store away from foodstuffs. • Store away from acids. • Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. • Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



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Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)	See Ingredients Data and Emergency Limits below.
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INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australian Exposure Standards	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	Chlorine	Not available	Not available	3 mg/m ³ (1 ppm)	Not available
Australian Exposure Standards	SODIUM HYDROXIDE	SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Not available	Not available	2 mg/m ³	Not available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	0.075 ppm	2 ppm	1.5 ppm	20 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	30 ppm	10 ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. If inhalation risk exists: Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing air supplied mask. Keep containers closed when not in use.
Personal protection	 <p>The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.</p>
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use chemical safety goggles, face-shield recommended ANSI Z87.1
Skin protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gloves and protective clothing (aprons, boots and bodysuits) made from rubber, vinyl, neoprene or PVC. Standard working clothing enclosed at the



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	neck and wrist while wearing impervious equipment.																				
Hand protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves e.g. PVC 																				
Body protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard working clothing enclosed at the neck and wrist while wearing impervious equipment. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: a rubber or a PVC apron. 																				
Respiratory protection	<p>If work practices do not maintain airborne level below the exposure standard, use appropriate respiratory protection equipment. When using respirators, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter for organic gases and vapours (boiling point > 65°C). Respirators should comply with AS1716 or an equivalent approved by a state/territory authority.</p> <p>Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter the nature of the protection varies with Type of filter.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Required Minimum</th> <th>Half-Face Respirator</th> <th>Full-Face Respirator</th> <th>Powered Air Respirator</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Protection factor</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Up to 10 x ES</td> <td>B-AUS P3</td> <td>-</td> <td>B-PAPR-AUS/Class 1 P3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Up to 50 x ES</td> <td>-</td> <td>B-AUS/Class 1 P3</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Up to 100 x ES</td> <td>-</td> <td>B-2 P3</td> <td>B-PAPR-2 P3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Required Minimum	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator	Protection factor	-	-	-	Up to 10 x ES	B-AUS P3	-	B-PAPR-AUS/Class 1 P3	Up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS/Class 1 P3	-	Up to 100 x ES	-	B-2 P3	B-PAPR-2 P3
Required Minimum	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator																		
Protection factor	-	-	-																		
Up to 10 x ES	B-AUS P3	-	B-PAPR-AUS/Class 1 P3																		
Up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS/Class 1 P3	-																		
Up to 100 x ES	-	B-2 P3	B-PAPR-2 P3																		
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls PVC apron PVC protective suite may be required for prolonged exposure Ensure there is access to eye washes and safety showers. 																				
Thermal hazards	Not Available																				

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties



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Appearance	Transparent pale yellow alkaline liquid with distinctive hypochlorite odour.
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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (water=1)	1.17 to 1.22 @ 25°C
Odour	Characteristic, pungent, chlorine-like (bleach) odour.	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Log P (oct) = -3.42 estimated
Odour threshold	Not available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not applicable
pH (as supplied)	Approximately 13 (Alkaline)	Decomposition temperature	>35°C
Melting Point / Freezing Point (°C)	-25°C	Viscosity (cSt)	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	96 – 120°C at 1013 hPa	Molecular weight (g/mol)	74.44
Flash point (°C)	Not applicable	Taste	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available	Explosive properties	See below
Flammability	Not available	Oxidising properties	See below
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	80w/v
Vapour pressure (kPa)	17.5 mm Hg @ 20°C	Gas group	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not available
Vapour density (Air=1)	Not available	VOC g/L	Not available

Explosion properties	Slightly explosive in presence of heat. Explosive decomposition may occur under fire conditions and closed containers may rupture violently due to rapid decomposition, if exposed to fire or excessive heat for a sufficient period of time. The anhydrous solid obtained by desiccation of the sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate will decompose violently on heating or friction. May react to form normal chloramines, which are explosive. Interaction with ethylenamine gives the explosive N-chloro compound. Removal of formic acid from industrial waste streams with sodium hypochlorite solution becomes explosive at 55°C. Several explosions involving methanol and sodium hypochlorite were attributed to formation of methyl hypochlorite, especially in presence of acid or other esterification catalyst. Use of sodium hypochlorite was attributed to formation of methyl hypochlorite, especially in presence of acid or other esterification catalyst. Use of sodium hypochlorite
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	solution to destroy acidified benzyl cyanide residues caused a violent explosion, thought to have been due to formation of nitrogen trichloride. Containers may rupture from pressure build-up
Oxidising properties	Sodium hypochlorite solutions give off oxygen when heated or when exposed to sunlight. However, the amount is small and will not cause or contribute to combustion. The solutions are, therefore, not considered to be oxidising agents.

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Sodium hypochlorite solutions decompose slowly on contact with carbon dioxide from air at normal temperatures releasing low concentrations of corrosive chlorine gas. Decomposition is influenced by temperature, concentration, pH, ionic strength, exposure to light and presence of metals such as copper, nickel or cobalt, metal oxides, e.g. rust and other impurities, such as acids and amines.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. The amount of available chlorine diminishes over time.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reaction with primary amines (e.g. ethylamine) and aromatic amines (e.g. aniline) forms explosively unstable N-mono- or di- chloramines. Reaction with ammonium salts (e.g. ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate), ammonia, urea or phenylacetoneitrile forms explosive nitrogen trichloride, if acid is present. Contact with acids, especially hydrochloric acid, releases toxic and corrosive chlorine gas. Reactions with reducing agents (e.g. hydrides, such as lithium aluminum hydride) are violent. Reactions with ethyleneimine (aziridine) form the explosive N-chloroethyleneimine. Reactions with methanol can form explosive methyl hypochlorite, especially in the presences of acids or other estification catalysts. Reactions with formic acid become explosive at 55°C. Drop wise addition of the furfuraldehyde to a 10% excess sodium hypochlorite solution at 20-25°C can lead to violent explosion. Reaction with ethanediol (ethylene glycol) is explosively violent after an induction period of about 4 to 8 minutes. Reaction with sodium ethylenediaminetetracetate (EDTA) solution and sodium hydroxide solution with mixing leads to vigorous foaming decomposition will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Exposure to light, air or heat, acid conditions, the presence of combustible materials, metals and other impurities and incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Primary amines (e.g. ethylamine) and aromatic amines (e.g. aniline); ammonium salts (e.g. ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate), ammonia, urea or phenylacetoneitrile if acid is present; acids (especially hydrochloric acid); metals (especially copper, nickel and cobalt); reducing agents (e.g. hydrides such as lithium



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	aluminum hydride); ethyleneimine (aziridine); methanol; especially in the presence of acids or other etherification catalysts; formic acid (at 55°C); furfuraldehyde, ethanoediol (ethylene glycol); sodium ethylenediaminetetracetate (EDTA) solution and sodium hydroxide solution and mixing.
Hazardous decomposition products	Dangerous, corrosive, irritating, toxic and/or hazardous combustion fumes, vapours, or gases including chlorine gas (above 35°C), or when mixed with chemicals (e.g. ammonia, acids, detergents, etc) or organic matter (e.g. urine, faeces etc.), hydrogen chloride gas, hydrochloric acid, sodium chlorate, oxygen gas (when exposed to sunlight), chloramine gas (when mixed with ammonia), flammable hydrogen gas (upon contact with metals) and sodium oxide (Na ₂ O) at high temperatures.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Corrosive - toxic. Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and possible burns. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, breathing difficulties, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Ingestion	Corrosive - toxic. Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract, breathing difficulties, circulatory collapse and coma.
Skin Contact	Corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in ulceration.
Eye	Highly corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and or conjunctivitis. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable of inducing a sensitization reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. Reduced respiratory capacity may result from chronic low level exposure to chlorine gas. Chronic poisoning may result in coughing, severe chest pains, sore throat and haemoptysis. Moderate to severe exposure over 3 years products decreased lung capacity in a number of workers. Delayed effects can include shortness of breath, violent headaches, pulmonary oedema and pneumonia.



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	Amongst chlor-alkali workers exposed to mean concentrations of 0,15 ppm for an average of 10.9 years generalized pattern of fatigue (exposures of 0.5 ppm and above) and a modest increased incidence of anxiety and dizziness were recorded. Leukocytosis and lower haematocrit showed some relation to exposure.
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XO2 SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	TOXICITY Not available	IRRITATION Not available
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Individual constituents

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	TOXICITY Oral (mouse) LD50: 5800mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 8920mg/kg	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit) 10mg - moderate Eye (rabbit) 100mg – moderate Skin (rabbit) 500mg/24hr - moderate
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Acute Toxicity	NO	Carcinogenicity	NO
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	YES	Reproductivity	NO
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	YES	STOT – Single Exposure	NO
Respiratory or Skin sensitivity	NO	STOT – Repeated Exposure	NO
Mutagenicity	NO	Aspiration Hazard	NO

SECTION 12 ECOLOGY INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Sodium hypochlorite	Toxic to aquatic organisms. Prevent spills from entering drains or watercourses. 48hr LC50 (fish): 0.07 - 5.9 mg/L.
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Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Sodium hypochlorite	This material is biodegradable.	Not available

Bio-accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not available	Not available



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Mobility in Soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not available	Not available


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product/Packaging disposal	Dispose of contents/container to chemical landfill. Consult local or regional waste management authority for further details.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

		
Marine Pollutant	NO	
HAZCHEM	2X	

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1791	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION	
Environmental hazard class(es)	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Subrisk	Non Allocated
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223
	Limited quantity	5L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1791
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION



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Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO/IATA Subrisk	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1791	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION	
Environmental hazard class(es)	Not Available	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	
Special precautions for user	IMDG EMS Fire:	F-A
	IMDG EMS Spill	S-B

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Health, safety and environment regulations

Poisons Schedule	S5

Section 16 – Other Information

Issue Date	20 th July 2015
Version Number	2.0
Abbreviations and acronyms	<p>ADG Code: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.</p> <p>AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.</p> <p>CAS Number: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.</p> <p>GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</p> <p>HAZCHEM: An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.</p> <p>HSIS: Hazardous Substances Information System</p> <p>IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.</p> <p>NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.</p> <p>NTP: National Toxicology Program (USA).</p>



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	<p>SDS: Safety Data Sheet STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit. SUSDP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons. TWA: Time Weighted Average. UN Number: United Nations Number.</p>
Literature references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (December 2011 – Safe Work Australia) • GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (September 2014 – Safe Work Australia) • Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations. April 2012. Safe Work Australia. • Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Fifth revised edition. • “Australian Exposure Standards” • List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)] • Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – 7th Edition. • Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons 2015. • Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers. • Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)] • HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base. • LABELLING OF WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS, Code of Practice, DEC 2011 • IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBALLY HARMONISED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS) APRIL 2012
Risk assessments	<p>This SDS is a tool to communicate hazards which can assist you in creating relevant risk assessments for your workplace. There are many variables in determining whether a particular hazard is a risk in your workplace. Keep in mind this may be influenced by such things as the amount used, frequency of use, engineering controls, effectiveness of safety training and many more considerations.</p>
Disclaimer	<p>Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy. This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact XO2 Pty Ltd. Our responsibility for products sold are subject to our standard terms and conditions. Where health or safety data given discloses a risk to the user or environment, it is the responsibility of the Purchaser to pass on that information to employees or those who may be using the product, ensuring that adequate safety procedures are used including good industrial hygiene.</p>



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Copyright	This document is copyright.
End of SDS	

Document Revision History

Revision #	Date	Reason for Revision
.01		New format for GHS.
02	19.07.15	Review by WT