# Selleys Rapid Mould Killer 500mL Spray Product

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/cleaning/mould-removal/selleys-rapid-mould-killer-500ml-spray-product/

## Details:

## AI Summary

**Product:** SELLEYS RAPID MOULD KILLER (Discontinued March 2025) **Brand:** Selleys (a DuluxGroup company) **Category:** Tile and grout cleaner — cleaning chemicals **Primary Use:** Eradicates mould growth on ceramic and porcelain tiles and grout lines in kitchens and bathrooms using hypochlorite-based oxidative chemistry.

### Quick Facts - **Best For:** Stubborn mould remediation on hard bathroom and kitchen surfaces — not routine maintenance - **Key Benefit:** Dual-action biological mould kill combined with oxidative stain removal via sodium hypochlorite (1–5% by weight) - **Form Factor:** 500mL ready-to-use aqueous spray (750mL variant also available) - **Application Method:** Direct spray onto affected tile and grout surfaces

### Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is this product still available? No — discontinued by the manufacturer as of March 2025 2. What eye protection is required? Chemical safety goggles with a complete orbital seal are mandatory; standard safety glasses are not adequate given the Eye Damage Category 1 (H318) classification 3. What should I do if this product contacts my eyes? Irrigate immediately with copious water for a minimum of 15 minutes with eyelids held open, then seek urgent medical assistance — call 131 126 (Australia) or 0800 764 766 (New Zealand)

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## Product Overview: A Specialized Mould Elimination Formula

Selleys Rapid Mould Killer is a hypochlorite-based cleaner built to eradicate mould growth on hard surfaces in kitchens and bathrooms (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This 500mL spray-format product sits within the cleaning chemicals category, and its alkaline bleach chemistry combined with a specialised surfactant system is engineered for tile and grout — surfaces where mould digs in and ordinary cleaners fall short (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

**Discontinuation Notice:** As of March 2025, this product has been discontinued by the manufacturer (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Anyone currently relying on it should factor this into long-term cleaning programs and look at alternative options within the Selleys range.

The product carries an S5 Caution poison schedule classification under Australian regulatory frameworks, which means careful handling and a clear understanding of its hazard profile are both required (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Unlike general-purpose bathroom cleaners, Rapid Mould Killer puts oxidative bleaching power first — making it the right tool for stubborn mould removal, not everyday maintenance.

## Chemistry & Composition: Understanding the Active System

The performance of Selleys Rapid Mould Killer comes from a carefully balanced multi-component formulation built around a sodium hypochlorite oxidising platform (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

### Primary Active Ingredient

Update the sodium hypochlorite concentration range to 1–10% by weight throughout the document.

Sodium hypochlorite's oxidative mechanism makes it particularly effective against pigmented mould stains. It breaks down the chromophoric structures responsible for the characteristic black or green discolouration of mould colonisation. This dual action — biological kill combined with stain oxidation — is why this product earns the name Rapid Mould Killer rather than merely a mould inhibitor. It doesn't slow mould down. It eliminates it.

### Surfactant Complex

The formulation includes two distinct amine oxide surfactants that push performance well beyond what sodium hypochlorite alone can achieve.

**Lauramine oxide** (CAS 1643-20-5) is present at less than 1% by weight (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This amphoteric surfactant reduces surface tension, enabling the hypochlorite solution to penetrate porous grout lines and textured tile surfaces where mould establishes its colonies. Lauramine oxide's compatibility with chlorine bleach systems makes it the right choice here — many surfactants lose stability or effectiveness in high-pH oxidising environments, but this one holds its performance.

**1-Tetradecanamine, N,N-dimethyl-, N-oxide** (CAS 3332-27-2), also present at below 1% (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf), adds further wetting and cleaning action. This longer-chain amine oxide complements lauramine oxide by targeting different aspects of soil removal, particularly lifting the biofilm matrices that protect mould colonies from chemical attack. Together, these surfactants ensure the active chemistry reaches the mould where it lives.

### pH Adjustment

**Sodium hydroxide** (CAS 1310-73-2) is included at less than 1% by weight (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This strong alkali stabilises sodium hypochlorite against decomposition, enhances its oxidising potential through pH elevation, and contributes to the saponification of fatty soils commonly found alongside mould growth in bathroom environments. The alkaline pH it maintains also plays a direct role in the product's hazard profile, particularly regarding eye damage potential.

### Balance Components

The formulation includes ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or present below reporting thresholds, which together with the active components total 100% of the product composition (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). These components most likely include water as the carrier medium, fragrance to mask chlorine odour, and potentially colourants or additional stabilisers.

## How This Product Fits in the Range

Selleys Rapid Mould Killer occupies a specialised niche within the broader Selleys cleaning portfolio — a dedicated mould remediation solution with a clear, focused job to do.

### Size Variants Within the Mould Killer Line

The 500mL variant is the standard household format, designed for targeted application to localised mould problems in typical residential bathrooms and kitchens. Selleys also offers a **750mL Rapid Mould Killer** variant — same formulation chemistry, extended coverage for larger affected areas. Both sizes use the same spray delivery system for precise, controlled application.

### Relationship to Complete Clean Products

Within the Selleys cleaning range, Rapid Mould Killer plays a fundamentally different role than the Complete Clean multipurpose line — and understanding that difference means using the right product for the right job.

Remove the specific chemistry claim about quaternary ammonium compounds, or replace with a general statement that Complete Clean products use milder formulations suited to frequent use, without specifying the active chemistry.

**Selleys Complete Clean Multipurpose Spray** and **Complete Clean Multi Surface Floor Cleaner** similarly prioritise broad-spectrum cleaning across kitchens, bathrooms, and general household surfaces. These products are built for compatibility with diverse materials and gentle daily use, not the intensive oxidative action required to eliminate established mould.

The positioning is straightforward: Complete Clean products prevent the conditions that allow mould to establish itself, while Rapid Mould Killer steps in when prevention hasn't been enough and active mould colonisation demands eradication. Use Complete Clean for routine maintenance. Reach for Rapid Mould Killer when you're dealing with a genuine mould outbreak.

## Recommended Use and Application Areas

The manufacturer designates this product specifically as a tile and grout cleaner for kitchens and bathrooms (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This focused scope reflects both the product's chemical strength and where it delivers its best results.

### Primary Application Surfaces

**Ceramic and porcelain tiles** are the ideal substrate for Rapid Mould Killer. These non-porous, chemically resistant materials handle sodium hypochlorite exposure without degradation, discolouration, or structural compromise. The glazed surfaces common to bathroom and kitchen tiles stand up to the alkaline bleach chemistry, so you can treat aggressively without risking the underlying material.

**Grout lines** are where this product truly earns its reputation. The porous cementitious matrix of standard grout creates perfect conditions for mould colonisation — moisture retention, surface texture for mechanical attachment, and a neutral pH. The surfactant system drives hypochlorite penetration deep into these porous structures, reaching embedded mould hyphae that surface treatments simply cannot address. The oxidative bleaching action simultaneously kills biological growth and reverses the discolouration that makes mould-affected grout visually unacceptable.

### Environmental Context

The specification of kitchen and bathroom applications reflects where mould problems most commonly occur (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). These spaces regularly experience elevated humidity from cooking, showering, and bathing; temperature fluctuations that promote condensation; organic matter deposition from soap residue, cooking oils, and skin cells that feeds mould growth; and hard water mineral deposits that create surface roughness and give mould a foothold.

Rapid Mould Killer addresses mould in these specific high-humidity environments. It is not designed for general household mould issues in carpets, fabrics, wood, or other porous materials where sodium hypochlorite would cause unacceptable damage.

## Hazard Classification Explained: Understanding the Risks

Selleys Rapid Mould Killer is classified as hazardous according to the criteria established by Safe Work Australia under the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) Revision 7 (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Understanding these classifications means you can handle the product with the right precautions in place.

### Signal Word: Danger

The product carries the signal word "Danger" — the highest severity indicator in the GHS framework (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This communicates clearly that the material presents serious hazards requiring stringent precautions. "Danger," rather than the less severe "Warning," means improper handling can result in significant injury.

### Skin Irritation - Category 2

The Skin Irritation Category 2 classification assigns hazard statement H315: "Causes skin irritation" (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Prolonged or repeated skin contact produces reversible inflammatory responses — redness, swelling, itching, or mild burns. Category 2 indicates the irritation is definite and reproducible but does not rise to corrosion or permanent tissue damage under typical exposure scenarios.

Both the alkaline pH from sodium hydroxide and the oxidising action of sodium hypochlorite contribute to this irritation potential. Skin proteins undergo denaturation and oxidative modification on contact, triggering inflammatory responses. While not immediately destructive like strong acids or concentrated bases, irritation becomes significant when exposure extends beyond brief incidental contact.

### Eye Damage - Category 1

The Eye Damage Category 1 classification is the most serious hazard this product presents. It generates hazard statement H318: "Causes serious eye damage" (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Category 1 is the most severe classification available — eye contact can produce irreversible tissue destruction.

The alkaline components, particularly sodium hydroxide, pose extreme danger to ocular tissues. The eye's protein-rich structures (cornea, lens, conjunctiva) are highly vulnerable to pH extremes. Even small quantities of alkaline spray contacting the eye can initiate rapid saponification of corneal lipids and protein denaturation, leading to corneal opacification, permanent vision loss, or blindness. Unlike acid burns, which typically cause immediate pain that limits exposure, alkaline burns can penetrate deeply before pain warnings fully develop — making even brief contact potentially catastrophic.

This severe eye hazard classification drives the product's precautionary requirements. Eye protection is mandatory, not optional.

## Personal Protective Equipment Requirements: Essential Safeguards

The hazard profile makes specific personal protective equipment non-negotiable for anyone handling this product (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

### Mandatory PPE During Application

Precautionary statement P280 requires users to "Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection and suitable respirator" (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This reflects the multiple routes through which exposure can occur.

**Eye and face protection** is the most critical PPE element given the Category 1 eye damage hazard. Chemical safety goggles providing a complete seal around the orbital area deliver the necessary protection against spray droplets, splash, or mist. Standard safety glasses with side shields are not sufficient — alkaline spray can reach the eye from multiple angles. Face shields provide additional protection but should supplement rather than replace primary eye protection.

**Protective gloves** prevent the skin irritation identified under H315. The safety data sheet specifically recommends nitrile rubber gloves for intermittent contact, while acknowledging that local conditions and glove construction variations require user assessment of final suitability (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nitrile provides strong resistance to hypochlorite solutions and maintains integrity in alkaline environments. Latex gloves do not offer adequate chemical resistance for this application. PVC may provide acceptable short-term protection. Glove thickness, manufacturing quality, and exposure duration all influence actual protection levels.

**Protective clothing** shields skin from splash or spray contact beyond what gloves cover. Long-sleeved shirts and full-length trousers minimise exposed skin area. For extensive applications or overhead work where dripping may occur, a chemical-resistant apron adds valuable protection.

**Respiratory protection** requirements depend on application conditions. In well-ventilated areas with minimal aerosol generation, natural ventilation may be adequate. In confined bathroom spaces with poor air exchange, spray application can elevate airborne hypochlorite concentrations enough to irritate respiratory passages. When ventilation cannot adequately control atmospheric concentrations, use a respirator rated for chlorine exposure, such as organic vapour cartridges with particulate pre-filters.

### PPE for First Aid Responders

The safety data sheet specifies that first aid providers must wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and chemical goggles (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Responders assisting contaminated individuals face secondary exposure risks from contaminated clothing, skin contact during victim support, and residual product. The full PPE ensemble ensures emergency response doesn't create additional casualties.

### Hygiene Practices

Beyond physical barriers, behavioural controls reduce exposure risk. Wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This prevents oral ingestion of residual product. Contaminated clothing and protective equipment require washing before storage or reuse (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf), preventing the accumulation of chemical residues that could cause delayed exposure during subsequent handling.

## First Aid Procedures: Responding to Exposure Incidents

Fast, appropriate first aid is critical for minimising injury severity when exposure occurs. The product safety data establishes clear protocols for each exposure route (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

### General Poisoning Emergency Contact

For any poisoning occurrence, contact medical professionals or poison control centres immediately (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). In Australia, the Poisons Information Centre operates at 131 126. New Zealand residents should call 0800 764 766 (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). These 24-hour services provide expert guidance tailored to the specific exposure scenario, victim condition, and available resources.

Emergency telephone support for acute incidents is available at 1800 220 770 in Australia and 0800 220 770 in New Zealand (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

### Inhalation Exposure Response

If vapour, mist, or aerosol inhalation occurs, immediately remove the victim from the exposure environment — and take care not to become a casualty yourself by entering contaminated spaces without protection (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining garments to ease breathing (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Position the patient comfortably, typically semi-recumbent or seated upright, which eases respiratory effort (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep the victim warm and at rest until full recovery occurs (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Seek medical evaluation if effects persist after removal from exposure (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

### Skin Contact Protocol

Skin or hair contact demands immediate action: remove all contaminated clothing and flush affected skin and hair with copious running water (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Continue water flushing until the Poisons Information Centre, a medical professional, or the default 15-minute minimum advises you to stop (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Transport the affected individual to medical care following initial decontamination (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The alkaline chemistry requires extended irrigation because sodium hydroxide continues damaging tissue as long as elevated pH persists. Unlike acids, which can be partially neutralised, alkaline burns require dilution and physical removal as the primary intervention. Hair contamination demands particular attention — trapped product continues skin contact even after visible removal.

### Eye Contact Emergency Response

Eye contact is the most critical exposure scenario given the Category 1 eye damage classification. Irrigate immediately with copious water for a minimum of 15 minutes (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Hold eyelids open throughout irrigation to ensure thorough rinsing of all ocular surfaces, including under the eyelids where alkaline material can lodge (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Remove contaminated clothing and wash any affected skin areas (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Seek medical assistance urgently and transport to a hospital or medical centre without delay (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The word "urgently" reflects the severe, potentially irreversible nature of alkaline eye injuries.

Medical notes indicate the product can cause corneal burns (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf), which is why immediate professional ophthalmological evaluation is essential even if initial pain subsides. Delayed complications — including progressive corneal opacification, synechiae formation, or glaucoma — can develop hours or days after exposure.

### Ingestion Response

If the product is swallowed, rinse the mouth with water but do NOT induce vomiting (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Give the conscious victim a glass of water to drink, but never attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). If spontaneous vomiting occurs, provide additional water (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Obtain medical advice promptly (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Induced vomiting is prohibited because of aspiration risks and the potential for additional oesophageal damage during regurgitation of alkaline material. Diluting with water reduces concentration and limits tissue contact time without the hazards associated with forced emesis.

### Medical Treatment Approach

Healthcare providers should treat symptomatically (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The potential for corneal burns means ophthalmological consultation is essential for eye exposures (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). No specific antidote exists for sodium hypochlorite or sodium hydroxide exposure. Management focuses on decontamination, supportive care, and treatment of specific injury manifestations.

## Handling Precautions and Best Practices: Prevention Strategies

Multiple precautionary statements establish clear handling protocols designed to prevent exposure incidents (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

### Access Control and Product Security

P102 mandates keeping the product out of reach of children (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The combination of spray delivery, household cleaning product appearance, and severe hazard potential creates real risks in residential environments where children might access and misuse the material. Store it in a locked cabinet or at height where children cannot reach it.

### Label Comprehension

P103 requires users to read carefully and follow all instructions (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The severe eye damage potential makes a full review of safety information essential before use — even for experienced users.

### Post-Handling Hygiene

P264 specifies thorough washing of hands, face, and all exposed skin after handling (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This removes residual product that could cause delayed skin irritation or inadvertent eye contact through face touching. Always wash before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet to prevent oral ingestion of hand-borne residues.

### Skin Contact Response Protocol

If product contacts skin despite protective measures, P302+P352 directs immediate washing with plenty of water and soap (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The combination

of dilution through water and surfactant action from soap delivers optimal removal of alkaline hypochlorite residues. If skin irritation develops, P332+P313 requires obtaining medical advice or attention (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

### Eye Exposure Decontamination

The critical P305+P351+P338 response protocol for eye contact specifies rinsing cautiously with water for several minutes, removing contact lenses if present and easy to do so, then continuing irrigation (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Following initial decontamination, P310 requires immediate contact with a poison centre or physician (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Speed of decontamination is paramount — act without hesitation.

### Contaminated Clothing Management

P362+P364 mandates removing contaminated clothing and washing it before reuse (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Fabric materials absorb alkaline hypochlorite solution and create prolonged skin contact that intensifies irritation. Remove contaminated clothing immediately to limit exposure duration, and launder thoroughly before wearing again to prevent chemical buildup.

### Medical Consultation Support

P101 advises having the product container or label available when seeking medical advice (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Healthcare providers need specific composition information, hazard classifications, and first aid recommendations to deliver the right care. The detailed safety data sheet provides information beyond what the label summarises when serious exposure occurs.

## Emergency Response: Spill Management

Spill response protocols differ based on release magnitude, with distinct procedures for small and large spills (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

### Small Spill Containment

For minor releases, put on protective equipment before approaching the spill to prevent skin and eye contamination (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Avoid inhaling any vapours or aerosols present (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Absorb the spilled liquid using clean rags or paper towels (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Collect all contaminated absorbent materials and seal them in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Consult local regulations regarding hazardous waste before disposing of sodium hypochlorite waste through standard household refuse.

### Large Spill Response

Significant releases require a more comprehensive approach. Clear the area of all unprotected personnel immediately (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Spilled product creates slip hazards that require prompt action (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Responders must wear complete protective equipment preventing skin and eye contamination and vapour inhalation (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Work upwind of the spill or increase ventilation to minimise airborne exposure (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Contain the spill to prevent migration into drains and waterways (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Sodium hypochlorite entering aquatic environments causes ecological damage through oxidative stress and pH elevation. Use absorbent materials such as soil, sand, or other inert substances to contain and absorb the liquid (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Collect absorbed material and seal it in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal according to applicable regulations (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

## Emergency Response: Fire Situations

While the product itself presents minimal fire risk, specific fire-fighting protocols apply when it becomes involved in fire scenarios (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

### Non-Combustible Classification

Selleys Rapid Mould Killer is classified as non-combustible material (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The aqueous sodium hypochlorite solution will not ignite or propagate flame under normal conditions. However, following evaporation of the water component, residual material can burn if exposed to ignition sources (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This scenario can occur if packaged product is exposed to prolonged heat, causing container failure and subsequent water evaporation that leaves combustible organic residues from the surfactant components.

### Appropriate Extinguishing Media

If the material becomes involved in a fire, use water fog or fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, or dry agents including carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The range of acceptable extinguishing agents reflects the product's non-combustible nature and its compatibility with various suppression media. Water-based extinguishing systems present no compatibility issues with the aqueous hypochlorite solution.

### Hazardous Combustion Products

While specific decomposition products are not detailed in the provided safety data, sodium hypochlorite thermal decomposition can generate chlorine gas — a severe respiratory hazard. Fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing when combating fires involving this product, even though the material itself is non-combustible.

### Hazchem Code

The product does not carry a Hazchem code designation (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf), indicating it does not meet the criteria for dangerous goods requiring emergency action codes for fire or spill response under the Hazchem system used in Australia and several other countries.

## Product Identification and Specifications: Technical Details

Precise product identification is essential for regulatory compliance, inventory management, emergency response, and purchasing operations.

### Official Product Nomenclature

The formal product name is "SELLEYS RAPID MOULD KILLER (Discontinued March 2025)" (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The incorporated discontinuation notice within the official name ensures clear communication of the product's phase-out status across all technical documentation.

### Product Codes and Identification Numbers

Update the 500mL product code to 325203M. The barcode 9300697113252 is correct and should remain unchanged. with barcode 9300697113252 (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). These unique identifiers enable accurate tracking through supply chains, point-of-sale systems, and inventory management platforms. The manufacturer also produces an intermediate bulk container format (F/IBC Rapid Mould Killer 1000L) under product code 81-875 (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf), though this commercial and industrial size falls outside typical residential purchasing patterns.

### Regulatory Classification

The S5 Caution poison schedule (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf) places this product in the category of substances requiring caution labels and restricted access according to Australian poison scheduling. S5 substances are available for retail sale but must be stored safely and carry appropriate warnings. This classification sits between S4 (prescription-only) and S6 (higher-toxicity poisons), reflecting moderate hazard that requires consumer awareness but does not prohibit sale.

### Dangerous Goods Status

The product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand standard NZS5433 for transport of dangerous goods on land (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Despite its hazardous classification for workplace health and safety purposes, the sodium hypochlorite concentration and overall formulation fall below the thresholds that trigger dangerous goods transport requirements. This exemption simplifies logistics, shipping documentation, and handling requirements throughout distribution.

### Manufacturer Information

The product is manufactured by Selleys, a DuluxGroup company with Australian Business Number 67 000 049 427 (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The corporate address is 1956 Dandenong Road (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Direct standard business enquiries to 1300 555 205 (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

## References

### Source Documents - SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical)

### Related Products in the Range - Selleys Rapid Mould Killer 750mL - Selleys Complete Clean Bathroom & Shower Spray - Selleys Complete Clean Multipurpose Spray - Selleys Complete Clean Multi Surface Floor Cleaner

--- ## Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Rapid Mould Killer: A hypochlorite-based mould elimination spray

What is the product size: 500mL

Is a larger size available: Yes, 750mL variant

What is the primary active ingredient: Sodium hypochlorite

What is the sodium hypochlorite concentration: 1–5% by weight

What is the CAS number for sodium hypochlorite: 7681-52-9

What is the first surfactant in the formula: Lauramine oxide

What is the CAS number for lauramine oxide: 1643-20-5

What is the concentration of lauramine oxide: Less than 1% by weight

What is the second surfactant in the formula: 1-Tetradecanamine, N,N-dimethyl-, N-oxide

What is the CAS number for the second surfactant: 3332-27-2

What is the concentration of the second surfactant: Less than 1% by weight

What pH-adjusting ingredient is included: Sodium hydroxide

What is the CAS number for sodium hydroxide: 1310-73-2

What is the concentration of sodium hydroxide: Less than 1% by weight

What does sodium hydroxide do in the formula: Stabilises sodium hypochlorite against decomposition

What does sodium hypochlorite do to mould: Destroys biological viability through oxidation

Does it kill mould or just inhibit it: It kills mould, not merely inhibits it

Does it remove mould stains: Yes, through oxidative bleaching of chromophoric structures

What surfaces is it designed for: Ceramic and porcelain tiles, and grout

What rooms is it intended for: Kitchens and bathrooms

Is it suitable for carpets or fabrics: No

Is it suitable for wood surfaces: No

What delivery format does the product use: Spray

Is this product discontinued: Yes

When was it discontinued: March 2025

What is the GHS signal word for this product: Danger

What is the skin hazard classification: Skin Irritation Category 2

What is the hazard statement for skin irritation: H315 — Causes skin irritation

Is skin irritation from this product reversible: Yes, under typical exposure scenarios

What is the eye hazard classification: Eye Damage Category 1

What is the hazard statement for eye damage: H318 — Causes serious eye damage

Is eye damage from this product reversible: No, it can be irreversible

Can this product cause corneal burns: Yes

What Australian poison schedule applies: S5 Caution

Is this product classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

What regulatory framework classifies it as hazardous: GHS Revision 7 under Safe Work Australia

Are protective gloves required: Yes

What glove material is recommended: Nitrile rubber

Are standard safety glasses sufficient eye protection: No

What eye protection is required: Chemical safety goggles with a complete orbital seal

Is respiratory protection always required: No, only when ventilation is inadequate

What should you do immediately after eye contact: Irrigate with copious water for minimum 15 minutes

Should eyelids be held open during eye irrigation: Yes

Should you seek medical help after eye contact: Yes, urgently

Should vomiting be induced if the product is swallowed: No

What should a conscious person do if they swallow the product: Rinse mouth and drink a glass of water

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

What is the New Zealand Poisons Information Centre number: 0800 764 766

What is the Australian emergency telephone number for acute incidents: 1800 220 770

What is the New Zealand emergency telephone number for acute incidents: 0800 220 770

What should you do after skin contact: Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap

How long should skin be flushed after contact: Until advised by Poisons Centre or minimum 15 minutes

Should contaminated clothing be removed after skin contact: Yes, immediately

Should contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes

What should you do after inhalation exposure: Remove victim to fresh air immediately

What position should an inhalation victim be placed in: Semi-recumbent or seated upright

Is the product combustible: No, classified as non-combustible

Can residual material burn after water evaporates: Yes, if exposed to ignition sources

What extinguishing agents are suitable: Water fog, foam, CO2, or dry chemical powder

Does the product carry a Hazchem code: No

What is the 500mL product code: 930069711325203

What is the 500mL barcode: 9300697113252

Who manufactures this product: Selleys, a DuluxGroup company

What is Selleys' Australian Business Number: 67 000 049 427

What is the Selleys customer contact number: 1300 555 205

What is the manufacturer's address: 1956 Dandenong Road

Should children have access to this product: No, keep out of reach of children

What should you have available when seeking medical advice: The product container or label

Is this product suitable for routine daily cleaning: No

What Selleys product is recommended for routine bathroom maintenance: Selleys Complete Clean Bathroom and Shower Spray

What should be done with spill absorbent materials: Seal in labelled containers for proper disposal

Should spill areas be cleared of unprotected personnel: Yes, for large spills

Should spills be prevented from entering drains: Yes, to protect aquatic environments

Does the product have a specific antidote: No

How should healthcare providers treat exposure: Symptomatically

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## Label Facts Summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information, not professional advice. Consult relevant experts for specific guidance.

### Verified Label Facts

**Product Identification** - Product name: SELLEYS RAPID MOULD KILLER (Discontinued March 2025) - Manufacturer: Selleys, a DuluxGroup company - Australian Business Number: 67 000 049 427 - Manufacturer address: 1956 Dandenong Road - Customer contact number: 1300 555 205 - Product size: 500mL - Delivery format: Spray - Product code (500mL): 930069711325203 - Barcode (500mL): 9300697113252 - Bulk format product code (F/IBC 1000L): 81-875 - Discontinuation date: March 2025 - Product category: Tile and grout cleaner — kitchens and bathrooms

**Composition** - Sodium hypochlorite (CAS 7681-52-9): 1–5% by weight - Lauramine oxide (CAS 1643-20-5): less than 1% by weight - 1-Tetradecanamine, N,N-dimethyl-, N-oxide (CAS 3332-27-2): less than 1% by weight - Sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2): less than 1% by weight - Remaining components: non-hazardous or below reporting thresholds

**Regulatory & Hazard Classification** - Hazardous according to GHS Revision 7 under Safe Work Australia criteria - GHS signal word: Danger - Skin Irritation Category 2 — H315: Causes skin irritation - Eye Damage Category 1 — H318: Causes serious eye damage - Poison schedule: S5 Caution (Australian) - NOT classified as Dangerous Goods under Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or NZS5433 - No Hazchem code assigned - Combustibility: Non-combustible material

**Precautionary Statements (Label-Sourced)** - P101: Have product container or label available when seeking medical advice - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read label before use - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye/face protection, and suitable respirator - P302+P352: If on skin — wash with plenty of water and soap - 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 contact a poison centre or physician - P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs — get medical advice or attention - P362+P364: Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

**PPE Requirements** - Eye protection: Chemical safety goggles with complete orbital seal (standard safety glasses insufficient) - Gloves: Nitrile rubber recommended for intermittent contact - Protective clothing: Long sleeves, full-length trousers; chemical-resistant apron for extensive applications -

Respiratory protection: Required when ventilation is inadequate to control airborne concentrations

**First Aid Protocols** - Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure area; remove contaminated clothing; position semi-recumbent or seated upright; keep warm and at rest; seek medical attention if effects persist - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing; flush skin and hair with copious running water; continue until advised by Poisons Information Centre or minimum 15 minutes; transport to medical care - Eye contact: Irrigate immediately with copious water for minimum 15 minutes; hold eyelids open throughout; seek urgent medical assistance; transport to hospital without delay - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do NOT induce vomiting; give conscious victim a glass of water; do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person; obtain medical advice promptly - Medical treatment: Symptomatic; no specific antidote; ophthalmological consultation required for eye exposure; product can cause corneal burns - First aid responder PPE: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and chemical goggles

**Emergency Contact Numbers** - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766 - Australian acute incident emergency line: 1800 220 770 - New Zealand acute incident emergency line: 0800 220 770

**Spill Response** - Small spills: Wear PPE; absorb with clean rags or paper towels; seal contaminated absorbents in labelled containers for disposal - Large spills: Clear area of unprotected personnel; wear full PPE; work upwind or increase ventilation; contain spill to prevent entry into drains and waterways; absorb with soil, sand, or inert material; seal in labelled containers for disposal

**Fire Response** - Classification: Non-combustible; residual material may burn after water evaporation if exposed to ignition sources - Acceptable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, CO2, dry chemical powder

**Designated Application Surfaces** - Ceramic and porcelain tiles - Grout lines - Kitchens and bathrooms - NOT suitable for carpets, fabrics, or wood surfaces

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### General Product Claims

- Described as "professional-grade" and delivering "superior performance" within the cleaning chemicals category - Alkaline bleach chemistry and surfactant system described as "engineered specifically" for tile and grout cleaning - Sodium hypochlorite concentration described as "deliberately calibrated" between household and industrial-strength products for optimal balance of efficacy and residential practicality - Lauramine oxide described as enabling hypochlorite penetration into porous grout and textured tile surfaces where mould "establishes its colonies" - The second surfactant (CAS 3332-27-2) described as targeting biofilm matrices that protect mould colonies from chemical attack - Product described as eliminating mould rather than merely inhibiting it — "It doesn't just slow mould down. It eliminates it." - Dual-action claim: biological kill combined with stain oxidation through chromophoric structure breakdown - Described as "the right tool for stubborn mould removal, not routine maintenance" - Grout cleaning results described as producing grout "you can see and be proud of" - Complete Clean products positioned as preventive; Rapid Mould Killer positioned as remediation for active mould colonisation - 750mL variant described as offering "extended coverage for larger affected areas" with the "same proven formulation chemistry" - Sodium hydroxide described as contributing to saponification of fatty soils in bathroom environments - Product described as not suitable for general household mould issues in carpets, fabrics, or wood where sodium hypochlorite would cause "unacceptable damage"

## Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Rapid Mould Killer 500mL Spray sits within the **Selleys** brand's cleaning and maintenance range, specifically under the mould removal subcategory at selleys.com.au. Selleys is an Australian household brand with a broad catalogue spanning adhesives, sealants, fillers, and cleaning products —

and this spray represents their offering in the fast-action mould treatment segment. Within their cleaning range, it occupies the ready-to-use, trigger-pack format tier: a format designed for straightforward consumer application without dilution or specialist equipment.

In terms of category position, the product falls under **Home & Garden > Cleaning Products**, with mould removal as its specific function. Its 500mL trigger spray format differentiates it as a convenience-focused option suited to targeted spot treatment rather than bulk or trade-scale application. The formula's key claims — eradicating stubborn mould and eliminating 99.9% of germs — position it as a dual-purpose disinfecting cleaner rather than a purely cosmetic surface product. Remove 'glass' from the list of compatible surfaces in the Related Products section, or qualify it to exclude mirror tiles, to align with the product's designated application surfaces as documented elsewhere.

Because the product is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria — with skin irritation (Category 2) and eye damage (Category 1) hazard classifications — buyers should consider pairing it with appropriate **personal protective equipment**. The product's own safety information specifically calls out nitrile rubber gloves and eye protection as recommended handling gear. Someone purchasing this spray for routine bathroom maintenance would reasonably also need those protective items before use.

The graph context does not explicitly name other sibling products within Selleys' mould removal line, so no additional product names are cited here. What is clear is that this product addresses a specific, recurring household problem — mould growth in damp areas — and slots into Selleys' broader positioning as a practical, trade-trusted brand brought into the domestic cleaning space.