Selleys Rapid Mould Killer 750ml Spray Product

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/cleaning/mould-removal/selleys-rapid-mould-killer-750ml-spray-product/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Rapid Mould Killer 750mL Spray **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Specialized Mould Eradication Cleaner **Primary Use:** Rapid elimination of established mould growth on tile and grout surfaces in domestic kitchens and bathrooms using chlorine-based oxidizing chemistry.

Quick facts - **Best for:** Homeowners treating stubborn black, green, or pink mould on bathroom and kitchen tile and grout - **Key benefit:** Sodium hypochlorite (1-5% w/w) destroys fungal organisms at the cellular level while bleaching mould stains through oxidation of melanin pigments - **Form factor:** 750mL trigger spray bottle (500mL variant also available); product discontinued March 2025 - **Application method:** Spray 15-20 cm from surface in overlapping passes, allow dwell time, then rinse thoroughly with clean water

Common questions this guide answers 1. What are the hazard classifications? → Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315) and Eye Damage Category 1 (H318); signal word Danger; classified hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7; Poison Schedule S5 (Caution) 2. What personal protective equipment is required? → Chemical safety goggles with indirect ventilation, nitrile rubber gloves (minimum 0.38mm for extended contact), suitable respirator, protective clothing, and safety shoes 3. What should be done if the product contacts eyes? → Immediately irrigate with copious water for a minimum of 15 minutes, remove contact lenses if present, transport to hospital, and call the Poisons Information Centre (Australia: 131 126; New Zealand: 0800 764 766)

Product overview & positioning

Selleys Rapid Mould Killer is a chlorine-based cleaning formulation built for rapid elimination of mould growth on bathroom and kitchen surfaces. Recommended specifically as a tile and grout cleaner, it tackles the persistent problem of mould in moisture-prone domestic environments (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The 750mL spray format delivers substantial coverage for larger affected areas while staying portable enough for vertical surfaces, overhead corners, and recessed grout lines where mould takes hold.

This is a corrosive alkaline formulation that puts the oxidizing power of sodium hypochlorite to work, the same active chemistry used in industrial sanitization, penetrating mould structures at the cellular level. General-purpose bathroom cleaners remove surface dirt. Rapid Mould Killer destroys the fungal organisms responsible for black, green, and pink discoloration commonly found in shower enclosures, around sinks, and along tile joints.

The formulation carries a Danger signal word and falls under Poison Schedule S5 (Caution), requiring careful handling and strict adherence to safety protocols during application (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). That regulatory classification reflects the product's effectiveness. Its chemical potency is precisely what makes it capable of eradicating entrenched mould where milder alternatives fall short, but it also demands informed, responsible use.

Chemistry & composition

The active formulation relies on a balanced blend of oxidizing and alkaline agents, each delivering specific functional properties that drive mould-killing performance.

Sodium hypochlorite (1-5% w/w)

Sodium hypochlorite (CAS 7681-52-9) is the primary biocidal agent, present at 1-5% by weight (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This chlorine-releasing compound generates hypochlorous acid in water, which penetrates microbial cell walls and oxidizes cellular components including proteins, nucleic acids, and lipids. The concentration range strikes a precise balance between antimicrobial potency and surface compatibility, strong enough to destroy mould colonies while remaining suitable for ceramic, porcelain, and properly sealed grout without degrading typical bathroom materials.

In practical terms, sodium hypochlorite's oxidizing action breaks down the melanin pigments that give mould its characteristic dark appearance while simultaneously destroying the fungal hyphae (thread-like structures) that anchor mould to porous surfaces. That dual action, visual bleaching plus organism destruction, is why chlorine-based cleaners deliver visible results so quickly on mouldy surfaces.

Surfactant system (lauramine oxide & tetradecylamine oxide)

Two amine oxide surfactants are incorporated at concentrations below 1% each: lauramine oxide (CAS 1643-20-5) and 1-tetradecanamine, N,N-dimethyl-, N-oxide (CAS 3332-27-2) (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). These amphoteric surfactants perform multiple critical functions in the formulation.

First, they reduce surface tension, allowing the aqueous solution to spread across and penetrate into the microscopic crevices of grout and textured tile surfaces where mould establishes protected growth zones. Without this wetting action, the sodium hypochlorite solution would bead up and run off before achieving adequate contact time.

Second, amine oxides stabilize foam when the product is sprayed, creating a clinging layer that extends dwell time on vertical surfaces. This matters most for overhead applications where gravity would otherwise cause rapid runoff.

Third, these surfactants are fully compatible with hypochlorite chemistry while providing mild detergency to lift loosened mould biomass and surface residues during rinsing.

Sodium hydroxide (<1% w/w)

Sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2) is present at less than 1% by weight as a pH adjuster, maintaining the formulation's alkalinity (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This serves two purposes: it stabilizes the sodium hypochlorite against premature decomposition during storage, and it helps break down the lipid-rich biofilms and soap scum deposits that often coexist with mould growth in bathroom environments.

Replace 'eye corrosive (Category 1)' with 'serious eye damage (Category 1)' to match the formal GHS classification terminology used consistently elsewhere in the document.

Hazard classification & safety profile

Selleys Rapid Mould Killer is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, with specific hazard classifications that inform safe handling (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Hazard statements

The product carries two formal hazard statements.

H315: Causes skin irritation (Skin Irritation Category 2). Direct skin contact with the undiluted product causes irritation, potentially progressing to dermatitis with prolonged or repeated exposure. The alkaline pH and oxidizing nature of the formulation disrupt the skin's lipid barrier and protein structures (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

H318: Causes serious eye damage (Eye Damage Category 1). Eye contact is the most severe hazard this product presents. The combination of sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide can cause irreversible corneal burns, potentially leading to permanent vision impairment. The SDS specifically notes that the product "can cause corneal burns" in the physician treatment guidance (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Eye Damage Category 1 is the most serious eye hazard category in the GHS system. It mandates the "Danger" signal word and requires immediate medical intervention for any eye exposure.

Poison schedule & regulatory status

The product falls under Poison Schedule S5 (Caution) in Australia, meaning it must be sold from locked storage in pharmacies or locked storage areas of retail outlets, with sales restricted to individuals 18 years or older (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This scheduling reflects both the hazard profile and the need to prevent accidental poisoning, particularly among children.

The product is not classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). No specialised dangerous goods transport documentation or vehicle placarding is required, which simplifies logistics while still demanding careful handling once in use.

Personal protective equipment requirements

The right protective equipment creates a reliable barrier between you and the corrosive formulation. Follow the protocols correctly and the job is manageable.

Eye and face protection

Chemical safety goggles with indirect ventilation are non-negotiable for any application of this product (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Standard safety glasses with side shields don't provide adequate protection against splash hazards, particularly when spraying overhead or onto vertical surfaces where misdirected spray or bounce-back can occur. Chemical goggles seal around the orbital area, blocking liquid penetration from every angle.

Given the Eye Damage Category 1 classification and the potential for corneal burns, face shields should be considered for extensive coverage, overhead spraying, or confined spaces where splash risk is elevated. A face shield provides secondary protection but never replaces goggles as the primary eye defence.

Hand protection

Protective gloves are mandatory. The SDS specifically recommends nitrile rubber for intermittent contact (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nitrile resists both hypochlorite solutions and alkaline formulations, maintaining integrity throughout typical application durations.

The SDS acknowledges that glove performance varies with construction and local conditions, directing users to make their own assessments based on specific circumstances (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). For applications exceeding 15-20 minutes of continuous contact, choose nitrile gloves with a minimum 0.38mm thickness. For brief, intermittent applications, lighter-weight disposable nitrile provides reliable protection.

Inspect gloves before each use for pinhole leaks, tears, or signs of chemical degradation. Hypochlorite degrades certain elastomers over time, so gloves showing discoloration, swelling, or brittleness need replacing immediately.

Respiratory protection

The SDS specifies wearing "a suitable respirator" as part of the protective equipment ensemble (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). While the product doesn't release volatile organic compounds, sodium hypochlorite solutions can generate chlorine gas under certain conditions, particularly in confined spaces, when applied to heated surfaces, or if mixed with acidic substances.

For typical bathroom applications with adequate natural or mechanical ventilation, respiratory protection may not be necessary. In bathrooms with poor air circulation, small enclosed shower cubicles, or when treating extensive mould coverage, a half-face respirator with combination cartridges rated for chlorine and particulates is the right choice.

The "work upwind or increase ventilation" guidance in the spill response section reinforces the importance of air movement during use (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Body protection

Protective clothing and safety shoes complete the PPE ensemble (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Long-sleeved shirts and long trousers in tightly-woven cotton or cotton-polyester blends prevent skin contact from drips, splashes, or spray drift. For extensive applications or overhead work, a chemical-resistant apron protects the torso and upper legs.

Safety shoes, particularly those with chemical-resistant soles, prevent foot exposure if product drips or spills onto flooring during application.

Hygiene practices

Precautionary statement P264 mandates washing hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This removes any product residue that may have contacted skin despite PPE use.

The SDS also specifies to "always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet" and to "wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using" (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). These practices prevent ingestion via hand-to-mouth transfer and eliminate cross-contamination risks.

Application methodology

Effective application balances adequate product coverage and contact time against safety considerations and surface compatibility. Follow these steps and get professional results the first time.

Surface preparation

Remove loose debris, dust, and surface soil from the treatment area before application. Rapid Mould Killer destroys mould organisms, but heavy accumulations of soap scum, mineral deposits, or organic debris can shield mould colonies and prevent adequate contact between the active ingredients and the fungal growth.

Establish adequate ventilation before beginning work. Open windows, activate exhaust fans, or use portable fans to create consistent air movement, particularly given the respiratory protection recommendations in the SDS.

Spray application technique

Hold the spray bottle 15-20 cm from the surface and apply with overlapping passes to ensure complete coverage of affected areas. The lauramine oxide and tetradecylamine oxide surfactants create a clinging foam that adheres to vertical surfaces, so the product stays where you put it and keeps working.

For deeply recessed grout lines, direct the spray at a slight angle to drive the formulation into the porous matrix where mould roots penetrate. Multiple light applications achieve better penetration than a single heavy application that simply runs off.

Contact time & rinsing

Allow the product to remain in contact with the mouldy surface for the full dwell time. This is when sodium hypochlorite performs its oxidative destruction of mould cells. Visual bleaching of dark mould stains confirms the chemical reaction is working.

After adequate contact time, rinse thoroughly with clean water. For tile and non-porous surfaces, a handheld shower head provides efficient rinsing. For grout lines, a stiff-bristled brush during rinsing mechanically removes loosened mould debris and product residue.

Surface compatibility considerations

Add the KB-confirmed unsuitable surfaces to the surface compatibility section: fabric materials (risk of bleaching), mirror tiles, metallic surfaces, and older baths or basins. These are explicitly called out in the product documentation.

- **Metals:** Keep away from aluminium, brass, copper, or other metals that can undergo oxidation or corrosion when exposed to hypochlorite solutions - **Natural stone:** Limestone, marble, and travertine are acid-sensitive but also vulnerable to alkaline attack; test in an inconspicuous area first - **Coloured grout:** Hypochlorite's bleaching action may lighten pigmented grouts - **Painted surfaces:** Some paints will discolour or lose adhesion when exposed to alkaline cleaners - **Rubber gaskets and seals:** Prolonged or repeated exposure can degrade rubber compounds

When uncertain, test on a small, hidden area and observe for 24 hours before proceeding with full application.

First aid & emergency response

Immediate and appropriate first aid minimises injury severity, particularly for the serious eye hazard this product presents. Know the steps before you start the job.

Eye contact protocol

Eye exposure demands urgent action. Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes minimum, holding eyelids open to ensure water reaches all ocular surfaces (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contact lenses if present and easily removable, but don't delay irrigation.

The SDS specifies to "urgently seek medical assistance" and "transport to hospital or medical centre" following eye irrigation (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Given the Eye Damage Category 1 classification and potential for corneal burns, medical evaluation is mandatory. Continue irrigation during transport if possible.

Precautionary statement P310 mandates to "immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor" for eye exposure (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). In Australia, contact the Poisons Information Centre at 131 126; in New Zealand, call 0800 764 766.

Skin contact response

If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with running water (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or doctor, or for a minimum of 15 minutes, then seek medical evaluation.

Precautionary statements P302+P352 specify washing with plenty of water and soap if product contacts skin (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). If skin irritation occurs, P332+P313 directs users to get medical advice or attention.

Contaminated clothing must be removed and thoroughly washed before reuse, as specified in P362+P364 (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Clothing that remains wet with product continues causing skin irritation even after the initial exposure.

Inhalation response

If inhalation exposure occurs, remove the affected person from the contaminated atmosphere to fresh air, keeping yourself protected at all times (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining garments. Allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position, typically sitting upright if experiencing respiratory irritation, and keep them warm and at rest until fully recovered.

Seek medical advice if effects persist beyond initial recovery (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

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 a glass of water to drink, but never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, give additional water and seek medical advice.

Contact the Poisons Information Centre at 131 126 in Australia or 0800 764 766 in New Zealand if poisoning occurs (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Medical professional guidance

The SDS advises physicians to treat symptomatically and notes the product "can cause corneal burns" (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). For first aid providers, required PPE includes safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and chemical goggles, with nitrile rubber gloves suitable for intermittent contact (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Spill management & cleanup

Proper spill response contains the material, protects personnel, and prevents environmental contamination. Act quickly and follow these steps.

Small spill protocol

For minor spills, put on appropriate protective equipment, including gloves, chemical goggles, and protective clothing, before approaching the spill (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Avoid inhaling any vapours generated.

Wipe up the spilled material using absorbent materials such as clean rags or paper towels (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Collect the contaminated absorbent material and seal it in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal according to local regulations.

The SDS warns that surfaces become "slippery when spilt" and advises to "avoid accidents, clean up immediately" (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Large spill protocol

For substantial spills, clear the area of all unprotected personnel before initiating cleanup (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Put on full protective equipment including respirator, chemical goggles, gloves, and protective clothing before approaching.

Work upwind or increase ventilation to minimise inhalation exposure (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Contain the spill to prevent runoff into drains, waterways, or soil. Use absorbent materials such as soil, sand, or other inert substances to soak up the liquid (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Collect the contaminated absorbent and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Contain the material and dispose of it properly.

Storage & shelf life

Proper storage maintains product performance and prevents hazardous conditions. While the SDS storage precautionary statements section indicates "not allocated," established principles for hypochlorite-containing products apply.

Store in the original container with the cap tightly closed when not in use. Keep containers upright to prevent leakage. Store away from heat sources and direct sunlight, because elevated temperatures accelerate sodium hypochlorite decomposition, reducing performance and potentially generating chlorine gas.

Store separately from acids, ammonia-containing products, and organic materials. Contact between hypochlorite and acids generates toxic chlorine gas, while mixing with ammonia produces hazardous chloramine vapours.

Precautionary statement P102 mandates keeping the product out of reach of children (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Given the S5 poison scheduling, storage in a locked cabinet or storage area inaccessible to children and unauthorised persons is essential.

P103 directs users to "read carefully and follow all instructions" (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep the product label and safety data sheet accessible for reference during use and in emergency situations. Have the product container or label at hand if medical advice is needed, as specified in P101 (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Fire safety characteristics

Understanding the product's fire behaviour prepares you for an appropriate emergency response should it be involved in a fire incident.

The product is classified as non-combustible material that will not ignite under normal conditions (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The SDS notes that "following evaporation of aqueous component residual material can burn if ignited" (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This refers to the scenario where water has evaporated, potentially leaving behind concentrated surfactants and other organic components that could combust.

If the material becomes involved in a fire, suitable extinguishing media include water fog (or fine water spray if fog nozzles are unavailable), alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, and dry agents such as carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The product has no assigned Hazchem Code, consistent with its classification as not meeting the criteria for Dangerous Goods under Australian and New Zealand transport regulations (SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

How this product fits in the range

State that the product line includes three size variants: the 500mL trigger spray, the 750mL spray format, and a 1000L bulk format for commercial/industrial applications.

Within the broader Selleys cleaning range, Rapid Mould Killer works alongside complementary products from the Complete Clean line. Selleys Complete Clean Bathroom & Shower Spray handles general bathroom maintenance and soap scum removal. Selleys Complete Clean Multipurpose Spray covers general-purpose disinfection across kitchens and bathrooms. Rapid Mould Killer does one thing well: it targets and eliminates established mould growth.

This positions Rapid Mould Killer as the intervention-level solution for existing mould problems, while the Complete Clean products handle routine maintenance that helps prevent mould from establishing in the first place. When customers face stubborn mould on tile and grout, Rapid Mould Killer is the right tool for the job, not a general-purpose cleaner that wasn't formulated for this specific challenge. If it's Selleys, it works.

References

Source documents - SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical)

Related products in the range - Selleys Rapid Mould Killer 500mL - 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 chlorine-based spray cleaner for mould elimination

What surfaces is it designed for: Tile and grout in kitchens and bathrooms

What is the bottle size: 750mL

Is there a smaller size available: Yes, 500mL

What is the primary active ingredient: Sodium hypochlorite

What concentration is sodium hypochlorite: 1-5% by weight

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

How does sodium hypochlorite kill mould: It oxidises mould cell proteins, nucleic acids, and lipids

Does it bleach mould stains: Yes, it breaks down melanin pigments causing discoloration

What surfactants are in the formula: Lauramine oxide and tetradecylamine oxide

What concentration are the surfactants: Below 1% each

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

Why are surfactants included: They reduce surface tension for better penetration

Do the surfactants help on vertical surfaces: Yes, they create clinging foam to extend dwell time

Is sodium hydroxide in the formula: Yes, at less than 1% by weight

What does sodium hydroxide do in the formula: It maintains alkalinity to stabilise sodium hypochlorite

Is the formula alkaline or acidic: Alkaline

Is this product classified as hazardous: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria

What is the signal word on the label: Danger

What is the skin hazard classification: Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315)

What does H315 mean: Causes skin irritation

What is the eye hazard classification: Eye Damage Category 1 (H318)

What does H318 mean: Causes serious eye damage

Can it cause permanent eye damage: Yes, it can cause irreversible corneal burns

What Poison Schedule is this product: S5 (Caution)

Can children purchase this product: No, sales restricted to individuals 18 years or older

Is it classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Does it require dangerous goods transport documentation: No

Is eye protection required: Yes, chemical safety goggles with indirect ventilation

Are standard safety glasses sufficient: No, they do not protect against splash hazards

Should a face shield be used: Yes, as secondary protection for overhead or extensive applications

What glove material is recommended: Nitrile rubber

What minimum glove thickness is recommended for extended use: 0.38mm

Should gloves be inspected before use: Yes, check for pinholes, tears, or degradation

Is respiratory protection required: Yes, a suitable respirator is specified

When is respiratory protection most important: In poorly ventilated or confined spaces

What body protection is required: Protective clothing and safety shoes

What clothing material is suitable: Tightly woven cotton or cotton-polyester blends

Is handwashing required after use: Yes, wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly

Should contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes

Is ventilation required during application: Yes, open windows or activate exhaust fans

How far should the spray nozzle be held from the surface: 15-20 cm

Should spray passes overlap: Yes, to ensure complete coverage

How should deeply recessed grout be treated: Direct spray at a slight angle into the grout

Is one heavy application better than multiple light ones: No, multiple light applications penetrate better

Should the surface be pre-cleaned before application: Yes, remove loose debris and soap scum first

How is the product rinsed off: Thoroughly with clean water

Can a brush be used during rinsing: Yes, a stiff-bristled brush removes loosened mould debris

Is it safe on natural stone like marble: Not confirmed; test in inconspicuous area first

Can it damage coloured grout: Yes, bleaching action may lighten pigmented grouts

Can it damage metals: Yes, keep away from aluminium, brass, and copper

Can it damage rubber seals: Yes, prolonged exposure can degrade rubber compounds

Can it damage painted surfaces: Yes, some paints may discolour or lose adhesion

What should be done if it contacts eyes: Immediately irrigate with water for 15 minutes minimum

Should contact lenses be removed before eye irrigation: Yes, if present and easily removable

Is medical attention required after eye contact: Yes, transport to hospital or medical centre

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What should be done if it contacts skin: Flush with running water for at least 15 minutes

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

What should be done if inhaled: Move to fresh air immediately

What position should an inhalation casualty be placed in: Sitting upright if experiencing respiratory irritation

What should be done if swallowed: Rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting

Should water be given after ingestion: Yes, one glass of water

Should anything be given orally to an unconscious patient: No

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

Can residual material burn after water evaporates: Yes, if ignited

What extinguishing media is suitable: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or CO_2

Does the product have a Hazchem Code: No

Should it be stored away from heat and sunlight: Yes

Should it be stored away from acids: Yes, mixing generates toxic chlorine gas

Should it be stored away from ammonia products: Yes, mixing produces hazardous chloramine vapours

Should the cap be tightly closed during storage: Yes

Must the product be kept out of reach of children: Yes, per precautionary statement P102

Is the product discontinued: Yes, discontinued March 2025

What mould colours does it target: Black, green, and pink mould discoloration

Is it a general-purpose bathroom cleaner: No, it is a specialised mould eradication product

What Selleys product handles routine bathroom maintenance: Selleys Complete Clean Bathroom & Shower Spray

What Selleys product is a general-purpose disinfectant: Selleys Complete Clean Multipurpose Spray

Is Rapid Mould Killer intended for prevention or treatment: Treatment of established mould growth

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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 - Format: Spray bottle - Size: 750mL (500mL variant also available) - Product status: Discontinued March 2025 - Source document: SELLEYS_RAPID_MOULD_KILLER__Discontinued_March_2025_-AUS_GHS.pdf

Composition - Sodium hypochlorite (CAS 7681-52-9): 1-5% w/w - Lauramine oxide (CAS 1643-20-5): <1% w/w - 1-Tetradecanamine, N,N-dimethyl-, N-oxide / Tetradecylamine oxide (CAS 3332-27-2): <1% w/w - Sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2): <1% w/w - Formulation type: Chlorine-based, alkaline

Hazard classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Signal word: Danger - Skin Irritation Category 2 — H315: Causes skin irritation - Eye Damage Category 1 — H318: Causes serious eye damage - Product can cause corneal burns (per SDS physician guidance) - Classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria

Regulatory & scheduling - Poison Schedule: S5 (Caution) - Sales restricted to individuals 18 years or older - Not classified as Dangerous Goods under Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 - No Hazchem Code assigned

Required personal protective equipment - Eyes/face: Chemical safety goggles with indirect ventilation (minimum); face shield recommended for overhead/extensive applications - Hands: Nitrile rubber gloves; minimum 0.38mm thickness for extended contact - Respiratory: Suitable respirator as specified in SDS - Body: Protective clothing (tightly woven cotton or cotton-polyester) and safety shoes

Precautionary statements - P101: Have product container or label at hand if medical advice needed - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P302+P352: If on skin — wash with plenty of water and soap - P310: Immediately call a Poison Centre/doctor (eye exposure) - P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs — get medical advice or attention - P362+P364: Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse

First aid - Eye contact: Irrigate with copious water for minimum 15 minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easily removable; transport to hospital; seek urgent medical assistance - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing; flush with running water for minimum 15 minutes; seek medical evaluation if irritation occurs - Inhalation: Remove to fresh air; remove contaminated clothing; loosen garments; seek medical advice if effects persist - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting; give one glass of water; do not give anything orally to an unconscious patient - Australia Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766

Fire & spill characteristics - Classified as non-combustible material under normal conditions - Residual material can burn if ignited following evaporation of aqueous component - Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide - Spill note: Surfaces become slippery when product is spilled - Small spills: Absorb with clean rags or paper towels; seal in labelled containers for disposal - Large spills: Clear unprotected personnel; contain to prevent drain/waterway runoff; absorb with soil, sand, or inert material; seal in labelled containers for disposal; work upwind or increase ventilation

Storage - Store in original container with cap tightly closed - Keep containers upright - Store away from heat sources and direct sunlight - Store separately from acids, ammonia-containing products, and organic materials - Keep out of reach of children (P102)

Recommended use (per SDS/label) - Tile and grout cleaner for kitchens and bathrooms

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General product claims

- Rapid elimination of mould growth on bathroom and kitchen surfaces - Penetrates mould structures at the cellular level - Destroys fungal organisms responsible for black, green, and pink discoloration - Superior performance compared to general-purpose bathroom cleaners - Oxidising action breaks down melanin pigments while simultaneously destroying fungal hyphae - Surfactants create clinging foam that extends dwell time on vertical surfaces - Sodium hydroxide enhances ability to break down lipid-rich biofilms and soap scum - Chemical potency makes it capable of eradicating entrenched mould where milder alternatives fall short - Multiple light applications achieve better penetration than a single heavy application - Positioned as an intervention-level solution for existing mould problems, distinct from routine maintenance products - Complementary to Selleys Complete Clean range for ongoing mould prevention

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Rapid Mould Killer 750ml Spray belongs to the **Selleys** brand, an Australian household products label with a broad range spanning adhesives, sealants, fillers, and cleaning and maintenance products. Within that range, this product sits specifically in the mould removal segment of the Home & Garden > Cleaning Products category. Selleys positions mould removal as a distinct sub-range on its Australian website (selleys.com.au/products/cleaning-and-maintenance/mould-removal/), indicating that this 750ml spray sits alongside other mould-focused formulations in the brand's cleaning portfolio, though no specific sibling products are named in the available knowledge graph context for this guide.

Within the mould removal category, this product is differentiated by its spray-bottle format and 750ml volume, which targets larger surface areas compared to smaller or gel-based alternatives. Its active chemistry — sodium hypochlorite at less than 5% combined with sodium hydroxide and two amine oxide surfactants — is a chlorine-based formulation that works by oxidising mould on contact. The product description states it destroys mould in 30 seconds and eliminates 99.9% of germs, and it is rated as a household-grade surface spray disinfectant rather than an industrial-strength product. Suitable surfaces include ceramic tiles, grout, glass, rubber, and plastic, making it most relevant to bathrooms, laundries, and shower screens.

From a use-case adjacency perspective, someone using this product is likely to also need a bathroom surface cleaner for routine maintenance between mould treatments, a grout brush or abrasive pad to work product into porous grout lines, and potentially a silicone sealant or grout sealer to close off the gaps where mould typically re-establishes. These categories are adjacent in the Selleys range, though specific product names from those categories are not confirmed in the current graph context.

It is worth noting that, according to the knowledge graph, this product was **discontinued as of March 2025** (reference SELGHSEN000706). Buyers seeking a current equivalent should check the Selleys mould removal range directly for any replacement formulations.