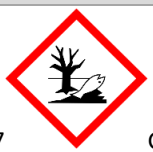
SAFETY DATA SHEET

MOULD KILLER

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION			
Trade Name:	**MOULD KILLER**		
SUPPLIER:	Custom Chemicals International Pty Ltd		
ADDRESS:	103-107 Potassium Street, Narangba 4504 Queensland Australia		
TELEPHONE:	+617 3204 8300	**Website:**	www.customchem.com.au
EMERGENCY PHONE:	13 11 26 in Australia	**Product code:**	0010176
Substance:	Liquid	**Product Use:**	Chlorinated cleaner
Creation Date:	November 2025	**Revision Date:**	November 2030

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	
Classification of the substance or mixture	
Poisons Schedule	S5 (CHLORINATING COMPOUNDS)
Dangerous Goods	Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
GHS Classification	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia. • **Eye Irritation Category 2A** • **Skin Irritation Category 2** • **Acute Aquatic Toxicity - Category 1 /Chronic Aquatic Toxicity - Category 1**
Label elements	
GHS label pictograms	 GHS07  GHS09
Signal word	**Warning**
Hazard statement(s)	
AUH031	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H400 / H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Precautionary statement(s): General	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
Precautionary statement(s): Prevention	
P264	Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling
P280	Wear eye protection/face protection and protective gloves.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
Precautionary statement(s): Response	
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on this label).
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
Precautionary statement(s): Storage	
	None allocated
Precautionary statement(s): Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.
Note	
IMPORTANT	This SDS and the Hazard Classifications contained therein, only apply to the product in its concentrated form, as supplied. When diluted to 1:2 or greater with water, they no longer apply. However, good hygiene and housekeeping practices should be adhered to.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	1 – 10 % w/w
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	< 1 % w/w
Water	7732-18-5	To 100 % w/w

NOTE: Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the Safe Work Australia publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances", or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a dangerous substance as defined in the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS7). Listed ingredients may be below the cut-off concentrations for classification as hazardous, but are listed for information purposes and for additive effects.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	Immediately wash contaminated skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness persists.
Eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. 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 product hydrogen sulphide in contact with acids. Endotracheal intubation could be needed if 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.
Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash station. Normal washroom facilities.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Non-flammable liquid. However, on evaporation of the aqueous component, the residual material may burn.

Extinguishing Media	Use an extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fires. Use carbon dioxide (CO2) fire extinguisher, water fog or alcohol resistant foam or fine water spray.
Fire Fighting	Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition.
Flash Point	None

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	
Emergency Procedures	Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water-courses. Wear appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye contamination. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Residual deposits will remain slippery. Wash area down with excess water. If required, neutralize with sodium metabisulphite or sodium thiosulphate. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE	
Handling	Avoid skin or eye contact with concentrate. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and plenty of water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Protect from freezing. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Keep containers tightly closed. Store away from incompatible materials. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION	
Exposure Limits	National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health & Safety Commission: **Time-weighted Average (TWA):** None established for product. • Sodium hypochlorite: 3mg/m^3 (1 ppm) Peak limitation • Sodium hydroxide: 2mg/m^3 Peak limitation **Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):** None established for product.
Ventilation	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 Protective Equipment	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. The following protective equipment should be available;
Eye Protection 	Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection 	Wear gloves of impervious material such as butyl rubber, natural latex, neoprene, PVC and nitrile – to handle in quantity, clean up spills, decanting, etc. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.
Body Protection 	Subject to risk assessment, generally, not required for typical applications as per label directions. Suitable protective workwear, e.g. rubber or plastic apron, sleeves, boots and cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist are recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.
Respirator	Subject to risk assessment. Generally, not required for typical applications with diluted solutions as per label directions. If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Non-Viscous liquid	**Colour**	Straw
Odour	Chlorine odour	**Specific Gravity**	1.0 – 1.1 @ 25°C
Boiling Point	Approximately 100 °C	**Freezing Point**	Approximately 0°C
Vapour Pressure	Not available	**Vapour Density**	Not available
Flash Point	Does not support combustion	**Flammable Limits**	Not available
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions	**pH**	>12 neat
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	≈0% v/v	**Per Cent Volatile**	≈90% v/v
Viscosity	Not available	**Odour Threshold**	Not available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	Exposure to light, air or heat, acid conditions, the presence of combustible materials, metals and other impurities and incompatible materials.
Incompatibilities	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 phenylacetonitrile 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 55oC. Drop wise addition of the furfuraldehyde to a 10% excess sodium hypochlorite solution at 20-25oC 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.
Hazardous Decomposition	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS	
No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:	
Inhalation	Inhalation of mists or aerosols can produce mucous membrane and respiratory irritation. Exposure to high concentrations of the product in liquid form or as a mist may lead to possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary oedema, pneumonitis and emphysema.
Skin contact	Prolonged contact with concentrate may be irritating to skin.
Eye contact	Concentrated product causes eye irritation. Eye contact with concentrate will cause stinging, blurring, tearing. Contact with concentrated product may cause serious eye irritation.
Ingestion	Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Chronic exposure	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis.
Toxicology Information	Not toxic, based on ingredients. Oral LD50 (ATE calculated): >50,000 mg/kg
Carcinogen Status	
SAFEWORK AUSTRALIA	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SAFEWORK AUSTRALIA.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	Hypochlorite salts are classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. A number of skin cancers have been observed in mice, when applied to their skin as sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-single exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
Aspiration Hazard	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Acute Aquatic Toxicity Product (as sold)	Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects. Acute Aquatic Toxicity - Category 1 Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Calculated) LC50: 0.6 – 1.3 mg/L. An additional hazard of the substance for the environment is caused by the hydroxyl ion (pH effect). For this reason the effect of the substance on the organisms depends on the buffer capacity of the aquatic or terrestrial ecosystem. The high water solubility and low vapour pressure indicate that the substance will be found predominantly in water. Also the variation in acute toxicity for aquatic organisms can be explained for a significant extent by the variation in buffer capacity of the test medium. LC50 values for SODIUM HYDROXIDE ranged between 33 and 189 mg/l.
Acute Aquatic Toxicity Product (at use dilution 1:100 rinse)	Harmful to aquatic life. LC50 <100mg/L. Acute Aquatic Toxicity – Category 3 Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Calculated) LC50: 60 – 130 mg/L.
Persistence and degradability	Hypochlorites are non-persistent in the environment and there is no accumulation potential as they gradually decompose into a salt and oxygen.
Bio accumulative potential	No bioaccumulation is expected.
Mobility in soil	Due to its physico-chemical characteristics, highly mobile in the environment and will partition

	to the aquatic compartment.
Other adverse effects	Not available
Environmental Protection	Do not discharge this material into waterways.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
	Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION	
Labels Required	
ADG	Not classified as Dangerous Goods.
IMDG Marine Pollutant	Yes
HAZCHEM	None allocated.
Land Transport (ADG)	
UN Number	None allocated.
ADG Code	None allocated.
HAZCHEM Code	None allocated.
Special Provisions	None allocated.
Packing Group	None allocated.
Packaging Method	None allocated.
Segregation	None allocated.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION	
GHS Classification	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
SUSMP	S5 (CHLORINATING COMPOUNDS)
ADG Code	Not classified as Dangerous Goods.
AICIS	All ingredients present on Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION	
Issue Date	25th November 2025
Version Number	V 2.0 GHS7 classification
Abbreviations and acronyms	**ADG Code**: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. **AICIS:** Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme. **CAS Number**: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. **GHS**: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals **HAZCHEM:** An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. **HSIS:** Hazardous Substances Information System **IARC**: International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NTP**: National Toxicology Program (USA). **SDS**: Safety Data Sheet **STEL**: Short Term Exposure Limit. **SUSMP**: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

	TWA: Time Weighted Average. **UN Number**: United Nations Number.
Literature references	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia) GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Safe Work Australia) Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations. Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) "Australian Exposure Standards". Safework Australia Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base HCIS – Hazardous Chemical Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base ECHA – European Chemicals Agency
Disclaimer	This SDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, in particular, how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.
End of SDS	