

Northfork Mould Killer

ACCO Brands Australia Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 25/02/2026

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Northfork Mould Killer
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	750ml - 632070400

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

Relevant identified uses	Remove mould and clean bathrooms.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ACCO Brands Australia Pty Ltd
Address	17-19 Waterloo Street, Queanbeyan 2620 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61-2-96740900
Website	www.accobrand.com.au
Email	sds.anz@acco.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H318	Causes serious eye damage
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Continued...

Mould Killer

P103	Read label before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-38-2	<10	<u>phosphoric acid</u>
91995-81-2	<10	<u>tallow dihydrogenated hydroxyethylmonium methosulfate</u>
8001-54-5	<10	<u>benzalkonium chloride</u>
103818-93-5	<10	<u>alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

Continued...

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INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- ▶ Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- ▶ Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- ▶ Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke. ▶ May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Continued...

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Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong bases.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benzalkonium chloride	Alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; (Benzalkonium chloride)	4.7 mg/m3	48 mg/m3	48 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
phosphoric acid	10,000 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
tallow dihydrogenated hydroxyethylmonium methosulfate	Not Available	Not Available
benzalkonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elbow length PVC gloves ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Respiratory protection

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Continued...

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Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
BUTYL	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON	C

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	A clear liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.00-1.05
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	1-3	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Continued...

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Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p>

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Legend:	<p>1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances</p>								

Mould Killer	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>for acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. Furthermore, exposures to low pH in vivo differ from exposures in vitro in that, in vivo, only a portion of the cell surface is subjected to the adverse conditions, so that perturbation of intracellular homeostasis may be maintained more readily than in vitro.</p>
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Mould Killer

PHOSPHORIC ACID	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. for acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Data from assays for genotoxic activity <i>in vitro</i> suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events <i>in vivo</i> in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. Furthermore, exposures to low pH <i>in vivo</i> differ from exposures <i>in vitro</i> in that, <i>in vivo</i>, only a portion of the cell surface is subjected to the adverse conditions, so that perturbation of intracellular homeostasis may be maintained more readily than <i>in vitro</i>.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. phosphoric acid (85%)</p>		
TALLOW DIHYDROGENATED HYDROXYETHYLAMMONIUM METHOSULFATE	<p>Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41. For quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs):</p> <p>Quaternary ammonium compounds are synthetically made surfactants. Studies show that its solubility, toxicity and irritation depend on chain length and bond type while effect on histamine depends on concentration. QACs may cause muscle paralysis with no brain involvement. There is a significant association between the development of asthma symptoms and the use of QACs as disinfectant.</p> <p>Alkyl ester ammonium cationic salts have largely replaced the dialkyldimethylammonium salts in fabric softeners for household use. Alkyl ester ammonium salts are quaternary ammonium cationic compounds containing one, or more often two, weak ester linkages in the molecular structure. This group of cationic surfactants consists of at least three different types of esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the esterquat (EQ), N-methyl-N,N-bis[2-(C16-18?acyloxy) ethyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl) ammonium methosulfate, ▶ the diesterquat (DEQ), N,N,N-trimethyl-N-[1,2-di-(C16-18? acyloxy) propyl] ammonium, and ▶ the diethyl ester dimethylammonium chloride (DEEDMAC), di-(tallow fatty acid) ester of di-2-hydroxyethyl dimethylammonium chloride. <p>Rats and mice given oral doses of 5,000 mg of EQ (an alkyl ester ammonium cationic salt) kg body weight exhibited no symptoms of toxic reactions. The LD50 values by oral administration and dermal application of DEQ were more than 5,000 mg/kg body weight in rats and more than 2,000 mg/kg body weight for rabbits, respectively). These results indicate a very low acute toxicity of alkyl ester ammonium salts.</p> <p>Concentrated EQ was found to be irritating to the skin of rabbits after 4 hours of semioclusive exposure, but the irritation is reversible. DEQ was found to be non-irritant to the skin and eye of rabbits.</p> <p>Tallow derivatives used in the manufacture of cosmetic products are safe for consumption when it undergoes- transesterification or hydrolysis at 200°C, under pressure for 20 minutes (for glycerol, fatty acids and esters) ; saponification with 12 M of NaOH (for glycerol and soap) at 95°C for 3 hours; continuous process at 140°C, for about 8 minutes or its equivalent.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>		
BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides are in the list of dangerous substances of council directive, classified as "harmful in contact with skin and on ingestion", and "corrosive and very toxic to aquatic organisms". It can cause dose dependent skin and eye irritation with possible deterioration of vision, possible sensitisation in those with pre-existing eczema. It does not cause cancer, genetic defect, foetal or developmental abnormality.</p>		
ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	<p>Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Multiple studies investigating the acute toxicity of alcohol ethoxylates have shown that the use of these compounds is of low concern in terms of oral and dermal toxicity .</p> <p>Clinical animal studies indicate these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation such as ulcerations of the stomach, pilo-erection, diarrhea, and lethargy. Similarly, slight to severe irritation of the skin or eye was generated when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of rabbits and rats. The chemical shows no indication of being a genotoxin, carcinogen, or mutagen (HERA 2007).</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>for alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.</p>		
Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	Reproductivity	☐
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	☐
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐
Mutagenicity	☐	Aspiration Hazard	☐

Legend: ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data required to make classification available
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

Mould Killer

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
phosphoric acid	LC50	96	Fish	75.1mg/L	2
phosphoric acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
phosphoric acid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
phosphoric acid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/L	2
phosphoric acid	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/L	2
benzalkonium chloride	EC50	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0013mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.018mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.056mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	LC50	96	Fish	0.32mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	NOEC	1	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0025mg/L	4

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity:

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PHOSPHORIC ACID(7664-38-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Mould Killer

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

TALLOW DIHYDROGENATED HYDROXYETHYLMONIUM METHOSULFATE(91995-81-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE(8001-54-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED(103818-93-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (tallow dihydrogenated hydroxyethylmonium methosulfate; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Canada - NDSL	N (phosphoric acid; tallow dihydrogenated hydroxyethylmonium methosulfate; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated; benzalkonium chloride)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated; benzalkonium chloride)
Japan - ENCS	N (tallow dihydrogenated hydroxyethylmonium methosulfate; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated; benzalkonium chloride)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (tallow dihydrogenated hydroxyethylmonium methosulfate; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated; benzalkonium chloride)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
phosphoric acid	16271-20-8, 7664-38-2

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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