Selleys Complete Clean Power Gel Drain Cleaner 1L

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/cleaning/bathroom/selleys-complete-clean-power-gel-drain-cleaner-1l-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Power Gel Drain Cleaner **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Chemical Drain Cleaner **Primary Use:** Dissolves organic blockages in household drains — showers, bathtubs, and toilets — through a triple-action corrosive gel formula.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Severe organic drain blockages resistant to gentler interventions - **Key Benefit:** Gel clings to pipe walls and blockages for prolonged contact time, outperforming liquid drain cleaners - **Form Factor:** Corrosive gel, 1-litre container - **Application Method:** Pour directly into drain, allow contact time, flush with cold water

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What chemicals are in Selleys Power Gel Drain Cleaner? → Three active ingredients at 1–10% by weight each: sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2), sodium hypochlorite (CAS 7681-52-9), and lauramine oxide (CAS 1643-20-5) 2. What safety equipment is required when using this product? → Nitrile rubber gloves and full face shield for routine use; rubber boots, overalls, gloves, apron, and face shield for spill response 3. What should I do if this product contacts my eyes? → Rinse continuously for 15 minutes, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, and transport to hospital immediately — all eye exposures are potentially vision-threatening emergencies

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Product Overview

Selleys Power Gel Drain Cleaner gets the job done. Marketed under product code 103213, this 1-litre corrosive formula combines three active chemical agents to dissolve organic blockages, break down grease, and restore water flow in household drainage systems — showers, bathtubs, and toilets (SDS). Unlike mechanical drain-clearing methods, this gel-based cleaner works through controlled chemical action, clinging to pipe walls and blockages rather than flowing through gaps. That means prolonged contact time with the obstruction and better results where other methods fall short.

This product carries a Schedule 5 Caution poison classification under Australian regulations and a Dangerous Goods Class 8 (corrosive substances) rating for transport, both a direct reflection of its chemical composition and the serious safety protocols required for handling (SDS). This is not a mild maintenance product. It is an industrial-strength solution formulated to tackle severe blockages that resist gentler interventions. When the drain needs clearing, Selleys Power Gel delivers.

Chemistry & Composition

The cleaning power of Selleys Power Gel Drain Cleaner comes from a triple-action chemical formula. Three active ingredients, each present at concentrations between 1–10% by weight, work together to break down what's blocking your drain (SDS).

Active chemical components

Sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2) forms the alkaline foundation of the formula. It acts as a powerful caustic agent, breaking down proteins, fats, and organic materials through saponification — a chemical process that converts greasy blockages into soap-like substances that flush away cleanly (SDS). This compound also generates significant heat on contact with water and organic matter, which accelerates the breakdown process.

Sodium hypochlorite (CAS 7681-52-9) delivers oxidising and bleaching action, chemically degrading hair, organic residues, and biological films that build up in bathroom drains over time (SDS). It also provides antimicrobial properties, targeting the odour-causing bacteria that live inside drainage systems.

Lauramine oxide (CAS 1643-20-5) is a surfactant that reduces surface tension so the formula penetrates and wets blockage surfaces more effectively (SDS). This amphiphilic molecule drives the caustic agents deep into compacted organic matter, boosting the overall cleaning performance of the gel.

The remaining ingredients — determined to be non-hazardous or below reportable concentration thresholds — contribute to the gel viscosity, stability, and cling properties that set this product apart from liquid drain cleaners (SDS). That cling is what keeps the active chemistry working on the blockage rather than washing past it.

Hazard profile & safety classification

Understanding the hazard classification of this product is essential for safe handling. Selleys Power Gel Drain Cleaner is classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, with three specific hazard classifications that drive all safety protocols (SDS).

Regulatory classifications

The product carries three formal hazard classifications: Corrosive to Metals (Category 1), Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Category 1B), and Eye Damage/Irritation (Category 1). The signal word is "Danger" (SDS). These classifications trigger two hazard statements: H290 (May be corrosive to metals) and H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) (SDS).

For transport, the product is classified under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail and New Zealand NZS5433, assigned to Dangerous Goods Class 8 (corrosive substances) with Hazchem Code 2X (SDS). This classification requires specific packaging, labelling, and transport documentation.

The Schedule 5 (Caution) poison classification under Australian regulations places this product in a category requiring retail sale restrictions and child-resistant packaging. It remains available to general consumers through appropriate retail channels (SDS).

What these hazards mean in practice

The Category 1B Skin Corrosion classification means skin contact causes destructive damage to tissue — visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis, presenting as severe burns, blistering, and potentially permanent scarring (SDS). This is not irritation. It is chemical burning.

The Category 1 Eye Damage classification means exposure causes serious eye damage including corneal burns, with the potential for permanent vision impairment or blindness (SDS). The first aid section specifically notes the product "can cause corneal burns," confirming that any ocular exposure is a medical emergency (SDS).

The Corrosive to Metals (Category 1) classification warns that the formula will chemically attack and degrade certain metal surfaces. This matters for older galvanised or aluminium drain components, though modern PVC and copper plumbing typically withstand brief exposure during intended use (SDS).

Personal protective equipment requirements

Given the severe hazard profile, appropriate personal protective equipment is mandatory when handling this product. The Safety Data Sheet specifies exact PPE requirements for both normal use and emergency response (SDS).

Minimum PPE for routine use

For standard drain treatment, wear chemical-resistant gloves made from nitrile rubber. The manufacturer identifies nitrile as suitable for intermittent contact with this formulation (SDS). The SDS also notes that "due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment," recognising that glove breakthrough time varies by thickness and manufacturer (SDS).

Eye protection is non-negotiable. While the SDS does not specify eye protection for routine consumer use in its general precautionary statements, the first aid measures for responders explicitly require a "face shield" — full-face protection, not merely safety glasses, is the right call when any splash risk exists (SDS).

Cover all exposed skin. The product labelling requires users to "wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling," which means skin should be covered during use (SDS). Long sleeves and trousers provide solid protection against accidental drips during pouring.

Enhanced PPE for spill response

The first aid section specifies full PPE for anyone managing a spill or rendering assistance: "rubber boots, overalls, gloves, apron, face shield" (SDS). This comprehensive coverage reflects the serious consequences of skin or eye contact with this corrosive gel.

The requirement for boots during spill management addresses a specific risk — the gel flowing onto feet and becoming trapped against skin by footwear, causing severe burns before the victim can remove contaminated shoes.

Safe application method

This product is recommended exclusively for drain cleaning applications (SDS). Getting the best results means understanding both the chemical action and the physical properties of the gel.

Pre-application preparation

Before opening the container, ensure adequate ventilation in the bathroom or workspace. Precautionary statement P260 mandates "Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray," confirming that vapours released during application pose inhalation hazards (SDS). Open windows or activate exhaust fans before you start.

Clear the area of children, pets, and bystanders. The P102 precautionary statement "Keep out of reach of children" applies to active use, not just storage (SDS). The corrosive nature of this product means even small exposures can cause serious injury.

Put on required PPE before opening the container. The P264 statement requires washing "hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling," establishing that skin protection needs to be in place before any exposure risk begins (SDS).

Application technique

The gel formulation clings to drain surfaces rather than flowing past the blockage like a liquid cleaner. Pour the recommended amount directly into the drain opening without diluting. The gel adheres to organic blockages and pipe walls, maintaining contact while the chemistry works.

Do not add water immediately after application unless product instructions specify otherwise. The sodium hydroxide component generates heat on contact with water and organic matter. This exothermic reaction accelerates blockage breakdown and should proceed in a controlled manner.

Never mix this product with other drain cleaners, acids, or ammonia-based products. Combining sodium hypochlorite with acids produces toxic chlorine gas. Mixing with ammonia generates chloramines. Both create immediate respiratory hazards that do not exist when the product is used correctly on its own.

Post-application flushing

After the specified contact time, flush the drain thoroughly with cold water. Hot water may create excessive vapour as it contacts residual product. Flushing dilutes and removes chemical residues while letting you assess whether the blockage has cleared.

After use, wash all exposed skin areas immediately — even if no contact is suspected. The P264 precautionary statement requires this as standard practice (SDS). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse, as specified in P363 (SDS).

Storage & handling requirements

Proper storage is both a regulatory requirement and a practical safety necessity for this corrosive product.

Storage location requirements

Precautionary statement P405 mandates "Store locked up," requiring the product to be kept in a secured location out of reach of children and unauthorised users (SDS). This is a regulatory requirement tied to the hazard classification, not a suggestion.

Store in the original container only. Precautionary statement P234 specifies "Keep only in original packaging" (SDS). Transferring the product to unmarked containers removes hazard warnings, creates identification problems in emergencies, and may violate poison scheduling regulations.

The P406 storage statement requires storage "in corrosive resistant... container with a resistant inner liner," which the original packaging provides (SDS). This specification exists because the product is classified as corrosive to metals — the wrong container can fail and cause leakage.

Environmental controls

Store in a cool, dry location away from direct sunlight. The gel formulation may change in viscosity or stability under extreme heat or freezing conditions, affecting both performance and safety.

Keep the product separated from incompatible materials — particularly acids, ammonia-containing products, and reactive metals. The corrosive and oxidising components can react with these materials, generating toxic gases or violent reactions.

Ensure the storage area provides appropriate containment in case of container failure. The P390 response statement "Absorb spillage to prevent material damage" confirms that leaks can cause serious property damage to floors, walls, and adjacent materials (SDS).

Handling precautions

Precautionary statement P103 requires users to "Read carefully and follow all instructions" before use (SDS). For a product capable of causing severe skin burns and eye damage, understanding the correct handling procedure before opening the container is essential.

Never handle this product when distracted, tired, or unable to focus on the task. For corrosive materials, the window between exposure and serious injury is measured in seconds.

Emergency response & first aid

Know the emergency procedures before you start. The corrosive nature of this product means injury progresses rapidly. Precautionary statement P310 requires users to "Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor" for exposures — the urgency of medical intervention cannot be overstated (SDS).

Emergency contact information

Australia: 131 126 (Poisons Information Centre, 24-hour) New Zealand: 0800 764 766 (Poisons Information Centre, 24-hour)

Keep these numbers accessible when using the product. Precautionary statement P101 advises "If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand," as medical professionals need chemical composition information to provide the right treatment (SDS).

Skin contact protocol

For skin contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush the affected area with running water (SDS). The P303+P361+P353 response statement specifies "Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]" (SDS). The word "immediately" reflects the ongoing chemical burn that continues while the product remains in contact with skin.

For significant contamination, drench the affected area with water while removing clothing at the same time. Continue flushing until medical help arrives for severe exposures (SDS). Any swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation requires medical attention (SDS).

For skin burns, cover the area with a clean, dry dressing until medical help arrives. Do not break any blisters that form (SDS). Breaking blisters introduces infection risk and removes the body's natural protective barrier over the burn.

Eye contact protocol

Eye exposure demands the fastest response of all. The P305+P351+P338 statement requires immediate action: "Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing" (SDS). The SDS specifies 15 minutes of continuous irrigation with copious quantities of water, holding eyelids open to ensure complete flushing (SDS).

Following irrigation, transport the victim to hospital or a medical centre immediately (SDS). The physician's notes in the SDS specifically warn that this product "can cause corneal burns," confirming that all eye exposures should be treated as potentially vision-threatening emergencies requiring specialist ophthalmological assessment (SDS).

Ingestion response

If swallowed, the P301+P330+P331 protocol is clear: "Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting" (SDS). Vomiting creates additional corrosive exposure to the oesophagus and risks aspiration into the lungs, causing further injury.

Give a conscious victim water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person (SDS). If vomiting occurs on its own, provide additional water (SDS). Seek immediate medical advice for all ingestion incidents (SDS).

Inhalation response

The P304+P340 inhalation protocol requires moving the person to fresh air and keeping them comfortable for breathing (SDS). Remove contaminated clothing and allow the victim to rest in the most comfortable position, keeping them warm until fully recovered (SDS). If effects persist, seek medical assistance (SDS).

Spill management

The accidental release section of the SDS addresses small spills, as large-scale releases would not typically occur in residential settings (SDS).

Immediate actions

For small spills, put on full protective equipment before approaching — gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection to prevent skin and eye contamination (SDS). Stay clear of any vapours or mist that may be present (SDS).

Wipe up the spill using absorbent material such as clean rags or paper towels (SDS). The absorbed material is contaminated hazardous waste and must be handled accordingly. Do not use materials that react with hypochlorite or strong alkalis.

The P390 statement requires absorption of spillage to prevent material damage — the corrosive formula will damage floors, finishes, and other surfaces if not removed promptly (SDS).

Containment and disposal

Contain the spill to prevent spreading, particularly on sloped surfaces where the gel might flow. Use absorbent materials or temporary barriers to limit the affected area.

Place contaminated absorbent materials into a corrosion-resistant container for disposal. The original product container, if empty, provides an appropriate disposal vessel thanks to its resistant inner liner (SDS).

All disposal must comply with P501 requirements: "Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations" (SDS). In Australia and New Zealand, this means disposal through hazardous household waste collection programs operated by local councils, not regular household rubbish.

After spill cleanup, wash the affected floor area with copious water to remove any residual product. Ensure rinse water does not enter waterways directly if the spill occurred outdoors.

Fire exposure considerations

While the product itself is classified as non-combustible, its behaviour in fire situations matters for safe storage (SDS).

The SDS specifies that although the material is non-combustible, following evaporation of the aqueous component, residual material can burn if ignited (SDS). In a fire scenario where the water fraction evaporates, the concentrated residue may support combustion.

If the product becomes involved in a fire, use water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, or dry chemical extinguishing agents (SDS). Hazchem Code 2X provides guidance for emergency responders, indicating water spray as the primary extinguishing method (SDS).

Fire fighters should note that the product is corrosive and may generate irritating fumes when heated. Standard protective equipment for chemical fires applies.

Expert tips for effective use

Optimal contact time

Chemical action takes time, and that time is what delivers results. Allow the manufacturer's recommended contact time before flushing. Flushing too early dilutes the active ingredients before they complete the breakdown of the blockage. For severe blockages, longer contact times may be needed, though overnight application should only be used if the manufacturer's instructions explicitly permit it.

Temperature considerations

Apply to drains at room temperature. Cold drains slow chemical reactions. Drains that have recently run hot water may generate excessive vapour during application. Wait a few minutes after drain use to let the temperature settle before applying.

Preventive maintenance

This product's corrosive strength makes it the right tool for actual blockages, not routine maintenance. Regular use of enzymatic or mild alkaline drain maintainers prevents the buildup that calls for this level of intervention, reducing both cost and safety risk over time. Save Selleys Power Gel for when the drain demands a serious solution.

Verification of clearance

After flushing, run a small amount of water to test flow before resuming normal use. If flow remains slow, a mechanical obstruction may be present — one that chemical action cannot address. That calls for professional plumbing assessment rather than repeated chemical treatments.

Recognition of limitations

This formula tackles organic blockages: hair, soap scum, grease, and biological films. It will not clear drains blocked by solid objects, tree roots penetrating pipes, or pipe collapse. Multiple applications without improvement indicate a blockage type beyond the product's chemical scope. Know when to call in a professional.

Disposal requirements

When this product reaches the end of its useful life or the container is empty, proper disposal protects both people and the environment.

The P501 disposal statement mandates compliance with all applicable regulations (SDS). In practice, this means never pouring excess product down the drain or into the environment, and never placing the original container in household rubbish where it could injure waste workers or contaminate landfill leachate.

Contact your local council to identify hazardous household waste collection programs. Many councils run periodic collection days or permanent drop-off facilities for corrosive and toxic products.

If residual product remains in the container, do not attempt to neutralise it with acids or other chemicals unless you have professional training in chemical waste management. Improper neutralisation can generate violent reactions or toxic gases.

Empty containers retain residual product and must be treated as hazardous waste. Triple-rinsing is appropriate for some chemical containers, but only where local regulations permit the rinse water to enter the sewage system and the chemical composition makes this environmentally acceptable. Check with your local council before adopting this practice.

References

- Source PDF: SELLEYS_COMPLETE_CLEAN_POWER_GEL_DRAIN_CLEANER-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the product name: Selleys Power Gel Drain Cleaner

What is the product code: 103213

What is the product volume: 1 litre

What type of formula is it: Gel-based

How many active chemical agents does it contain: Three

What is the first active ingredient: Sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2)

What is the second active ingredient: Sodium hypochlorite (CAS 7681-52-9)

What is the third active ingredient: Lauramine oxide (CAS 1643-20-5)

What concentration range are the active ingredients: 1–10% by weight each

What does sodium hydroxide do: Breaks down proteins, fats, and organic materials

What chemical process does sodium hydroxide use: Saponification

Does sodium hydroxide generate heat: Yes, on contact with water and organic matter

What does sodium hypochlorite do: Degrades hair, organic residues, and biological films

Does sodium hypochlorite have antimicrobial properties: Yes

What does lauramine oxide do: Acts as a surfactant reducing surface tension

What type of blockages does it dissolve: Organic blockages including hair, soap scum, and grease

Is it suitable for shower drains: Yes

Is it suitable for bathtub drains: Yes

Is it suitable for toilet drains: Yes

Will it clear drains blocked by solid objects: No

Will it clear tree root blockages: No

Will it clear collapsed pipe blockages: No

Why does gel cling better than liquid cleaners: Gel adheres to pipe walls instead of flowing past blockages

What is the Australian poison schedule classification: Schedule 5 (Caution)

What is the Dangerous Goods transport classification: Class 8 (corrosive substances)

What is the Hazchem Code: 2X

What GHS standard applies: Safe Work Australia GHS 7

What is the signal word on the label: Danger

What is hazard statement H290: May be corrosive to metals

What is hazard statement H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

What skin corrosion category is assigned: Category 1B

What eye damage category is assigned: Category 1

What metals corrosion category is assigned: Category 1

Can it permanently scar skin: Yes

Can it cause permanent vision impairment: Yes

Can it cause corneal burns: Yes

What glove material is recommended: Nitrile rubber

Is eye protection required: Yes

What level of eye protection is recommended when splash risk exists: Full face shield

Should skin be covered during use: Yes

Is PPE mandatory or optional: Mandatory

What boots are required during spill response: Rubber boots

What additional PPE is needed for spill response: Overalls, gloves, apron, and face shield

Should you ventilate the area before use: Yes

What ventilation precaution applies: Do not breathe vapours, fumes, mist, or spray

Should children be present during use: No

Should pets be present during use: No

Can you mix it with other drain cleaners: No

What gas forms if mixed with acids: Toxic chlorine gas

What forms if mixed with ammonia: Chloramines

Should you add water immediately after application: No, unless product instructions specify

Should you flush with hot or cold water after contact time: Cold water

What should you do after use: Wash all exposed skin immediately

What precautionary statement requires post-handling skin washing: P264

Must contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes, per precautionary statement P363

Where must the product be stored: In a secured, locked location

What storage statement mandates locking up: P405

Must it be kept in original packaging: Yes, per precautionary statement P234

Why must it stay in original packaging: To retain hazard warnings and maintain container integrity

Is the product non-combustible: Yes

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

What extinguishing agents are suitable: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, or dry chemical

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What is the first step for skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately

How long should eyes be rinsed after exposure: 15 minutes continuously

Should contact lenses be removed during eye rinsing: Yes, if present and easy to do

Should you induce vomiting if swallowed: No

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

What is the inhalation first aid step: Move person to fresh air immediately

Should you call a doctor for any exposure: Yes, immediately per precautionary statement P310

What should you have ready when calling for medical advice: Product container or label

What absorbent materials can clean up spills: Clean rags or paper towels

What does precautionary statement P390 require: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage

How must the product be disposed of: Through hazardous household waste collection programs

Can excess product be poured down the drain: No

Can the empty container go in household rubbish: No

What disposal statement applies: P501

Is it suitable for routine drain maintenance: No, designed for severe blockages only

What should you do if flow remains slow after treatment: Seek professional plumbing assessment

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> **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 Power Gel Drain Cleaner - Product code: 103213 - Volume: 1 litre - Formula type: Gel-based - Reference document: SELLEYS_COMPLETE_CLEAN_POWER_GEL_DRAIN_CLEANER-AUS_GHS.pdf

Active ingredients (1–10% by weight each) - Sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2) - Sodium hypochlorite (CAS 7681-52-9) - Lauramine oxide (CAS 1643-20-5) - Remaining ingredients classified as non-hazardous or below reportable concentration thresholds

Regulatory & hazard classifications - GHS standard: Safe Work Australia GHS 7 - Signal word: Danger - Hazard classification 1: Corrosive to Metals (Category 1) — H290: May be corrosive to metals - Hazard classification 2: Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Category 1B) — H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage - Hazard classification 3: Eye Damage/Irritation (Category 1) - Poison schedule: Schedule 5 (Caution) under Australian regulations - Transport classification: Dangerous Goods Class 8 (corrosive substances) - Applicable transport codes: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail; New Zealand NZS5433 - Hazchem Code: 2X - Skin corrosion category 1B confirmed consequence: visible necrosis through epidermis and into dermis - Eye damage category 1 confirmed consequence: corneal burns; potential permanent vision impairment - Combustibility: Non-combustible; residual material may burn if ignited after aqueous component evaporates

Precautionary statements - P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions - P234: Keep only in original packaging - P260: Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray - P264: Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P303+P361+P353: If on skin or hair — take off immediately all contaminated clothing; rinse skin with water or 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 - P301+P330+P331: If swallowed — rinse mouth; do NOT induce vomiting - P304+P340: If inhaled — remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing - P310:

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor - P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse - P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage - P405: Store locked up - P406: Store in corrosive-resistant container with a resistant inner liner - P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations

PPE requirements (per SDS) - Routine use: Nitrile rubber gloves; full face shield when splash risk exists; cover all exposed skin - Spill response: Rubber boots, overalls, gloves, apron, face shield

First aid procedures (per SDS) - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately; flush with running water - Eye contact: Rinse continuously for 15 minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; transport to hospital immediately - Ingestion: Rinse mouth; do NOT induce vomiting; give conscious victim water; seek immediate medical advice - Inhalation: Move to fresh air; keep comfortable for breathing; remove contaminated clothing; seek medical assistance if effects persist

Emergency contact numbers (per SDS) - Australia Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 (24-hour) - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766 (24-hour)

Spill management (per SDS) - Absorbent materials: Clean rags or paper towels - Contaminated material must be treated as hazardous waste - Disposal: Through hazardous household waste collection programs; not household rubbish

Suitable fire extinguishing agents (per SDS) - Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical

Intended application (per SDS) - Recommended exclusively for drain cleaning - Suitable drain types: showers, bathtubs, toilets

Known incompatibilities - Mixing with acids produces toxic chlorine gas - Mixing with ammonia generates chloramines

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General product claims

- The gel clings to pipe walls and blockages rather than flowing through gaps, providing prolonged contact time superior to liquid drain cleaners - Three active chemical agents work together to dissolve organic blockages, break down grease, and restore water flow - Sodium hydroxide generates heat on contact with water and organic matter, accelerating blockage breakdown - Sodium hypochlorite provides antimicrobial properties targeting odour-causing bacteria inside drainage systems - Lauramine oxide drives caustic agents deep into compacted organic matter, boosting overall cleaning performance - Gel viscosity, stability, and cling properties set this product apart from liquid drain cleaners - The product is an industrial-strength solution formulated to tackle severe blockages that resist gentler interventions - Room temperature application optimises performance; cold drains slow chemical reactions - Regular use of enzymatic or mild alkaline drain maintainers is preferable for routine maintenance; this product is recommended for actual blockages only - The product will not clear drains blocked by solid objects, tree roots, or pipe collapse - Multiple applications without improvement indicate a blockage type beyond the product's chemical scope - Flushing too early dilutes active ingredients before blockage breakdown is complete - Overnight application should only be used if manufacturer's instructions explicitly permit it

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Complete Clean Power Gel Drain Cleaner 1L is manufactured by Selleys, an Australian brand with a broad range of home cleaning and maintenance products. The product sits within Selleys' cleaning and maintenance line, specifically under their bathroom category, as indicated by its official product URL. Selleys is best known across Australia and New Zealand for adhesives, sealants, and household cleaning solutions, and this drain cleaner represents the brand's presence in the drain and

plumbing care segment. Within the schema.org category hierarchy, it sits under **Home & Garden > Drain & Plumbing Cleaners**, placing it alongside other purpose-built chemical drain treatments rather than general-purpose bathroom cleaners.

What distinguishes this particular product within its category is its highly alkaline, gel-format formulation — a pH above 13 combined with a thick consistency allows it to cling to drain walls and act on blockages caused by hair, grease, and organic matter. The gel format is a practical differentiator from thinner liquid drain cleaners, which may pass through a partial blockage too quickly to be fully effective. Its active chemistry — sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), sodium hypochlorite (bleach), and lauramine oxide (a surfactant) — targets both physical blockages and odour-causing bacteria simultaneously.

For someone using this product, adjacent purchases would typically include rubber gloves and eye protection, given the product's Dangerous Goods Class 8 (Corrosive) classification and its hazard statements around severe skin burns and eye damage. A drain strainer or hair catcher installed after treatment would help prevent blockages from recurring. In a bathroom context, other Selleys cleaning and maintenance products designed for tile, grout, or surface care could complement a full bathroom maintenance routine, though no specific sibling products are named in the available knowledge graph context for this product.