Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray -

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/cleaning/glass/selleys-complete-clean-glass-mirror-spray/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Glass and Mirror Cleaner **Primary Use:** Ready-to-use trigger-spray cleaner designed to remove fingerprints, dirt, smudges, and atmospheric grime from glass and mirror surfaces without leaving streaks.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Bathroom mirrors, glass shower doors, picture frames, display cases, and interior automotive glass - **Key Benefit:** Streak-free clarity through a combined anionic and nonionic surfactant system that lifts soil and stops it redepositing - **Form Factor:** Ready-to-use aqueous liquid in a 750mL trigger-spray bottle - **Application Method:** Spray lightly from 15–20 cm, wipe immediately with straight overlapping strokes using a lint-free cloth, then buff dry

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray hazardous? → Yes, classified Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A (H319) under Safe Work Australia GHS 7; eye protection required during use 2. What surfaces should this product NOT be used on? → Anti-reflective coated lenses, plasma-coated architectural glass, tinted automotive window film, acrylic, and polycarbonate glazing 3. What should I do if the product contacts my eyes? → Flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, and seek medical advice if irritation persists; Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

What Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray Is and Why It Matters

Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray is a ready-to-use, trigger-spray cleaner designed to remove fingerprints, dirt, smudges, and atmospheric grime from glass and mirror surfaces (SDS). Packaged in a 750mL bottle with product code 103212 and barcode 9300697132406 (SDS), it delivers streak-free clarity through a balanced surfactant system built specifically for surfaces where visible results matter.

The formulation is where the real performance comes from. It combines anionic and nonionic surfactant technology to lift soiling and stop it redepositing, while the composition evaporates cleanly without leaving residue. That makes it the right choice for high-visibility applications where optical clarity is non-negotiable: bathroom mirrors, glass shower doors, picture frames, display cases, and automotive glass.

Chemistry and Composition

Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray uses three active components, each at concentrations below 1% w/w, diluted in an aqueous carrier (SDS).

Active Ingredients

Amines, C10-16-alkyldimethyl, N-oxides (CAS 70592-80-2, <1% w/w): This nonionic surfactant handles the primary cleaning action. The N-oxide functional group provides excellent grease-cutting capability and soil suspension without generating excessive foam, which matters in spray-and-wipe applications. The C10-16 alkyl chain length balances hydrophobic interaction with oily soils while

keeping the ingredient water-soluble (SDS).

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate (CAS 25155-30-0, <1% w/w): An anionic surfactant that improves wetting and spreading across glass surfaces. The sulphonate group creates a strong negative charge, building electrostatic repulsion that keeps cleaned soil from redepositing. It works directly alongside the amine oxide to achieve complete soil removal (SDS).

Triethanolamine (CAS 102-71-6, <1% w/w): A pH buffer and alkalinity source that holds the solution at a mildly alkaline pH, which optimises surfactant performance and helps break down acidic soiling like fingerprint oils. The three hydroxyl groups also contribute mild solvent properties (SDS).

The remaining balance is water and ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or below reporting thresholds (SDS). That high water content, over 97% of the formula, drives rapid evaporation after application, which is essential for streak-free drying.

Why This Formulation Works

The sub-1% concentration of each active ingredient reflects modern formulation efficiency. Contemporary surfactants clean effectively at low use levels, reducing raw material costs, environmental load, and rinsing requirements. The nonionic component handles greasy, hydrophobic soils; the anionic component addresses particulate matter and improves rinse-off. Together they cover a broad range of common glass soiling.

The absence of solvents like alcohols or glycol ethers sets this apart from older-generation glass cleaners. The aqueous approach reduces volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and flammability risk, which is why the product carries no dangerous goods classification for transport (SDS).

Hazard Classification and What It Means for Users

Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, specifically for Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A (SDS). Understanding this classification helps users handle the product safely and assess risk accurately.

The Eye Irritation Hazard

The product carries hazard statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" (SDS). Category 2A sits in the mid-tier of the eye irritation scale, more severe than mild irritants but less severe than Category 1 substances that cause irreversible eye damage. Direct eye contact causes immediate pain, redness, tearing, and temporary vision impairment, but effects are reversible with prompt irrigation.

The eye irritation hazard comes from the alkaline pH created by triethanolamine and the surfactant-induced disruption of the tear film and corneal epithelium. Surfactants destabilise cell membranes on contact; the same mechanism that makes them clean effectively also makes them irritate mucous membranes.

The product displays the GHS exclamation mark pictogram and "Warning" signal word (SDS), indicating moderate hazard severity.

Practical Safety Implications

This hazard classification triggers mandatory precautionary statements that define proper handling:

Prevention: Wash hands, face, and exposed skin thoroughly after handling (P264); wear protective gloves, clothing, and eye/face protection (P280); keep out of reach of children (P102); read and follow all instructions (P103) (SDS).

Response to eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing (P305+P351+P338). If irritation persists, obtain medical advice (P337+P313) (SDS).

The emphasis on prolonged irrigation, several minutes minimum and up to 15 minutes if advised by a Poisons Information Centre (SDS), reflects the time needed to physically flush surfactants from eye tissue and restore normal pH. The instruction to remove contact lenses addresses the risk of chemicals becoming trapped behind lenses and prolonging exposure.

Non-Hazards Worth Noting

The product is not classified as a dangerous good under Australian and New Zealand transport regulations (SDS), meaning it poses no significant fire, explosion, or acute toxicity risk during storage and distribution. The safety data sheet confirms the material is non-combustible, though residual material after water evaporation can burn if ignited (SDS). In normal use, there is no fire risk.

No hazchem code applies, and no specific storage or disposal precautionary statements beyond general eye protection measures are required (SDS). This points to low systemic toxicity and environmental risk at the concentrations present.

Appropriate Applications

As a glass and mirror cleaner (SDS), this product delivers professional results on hard, non-porous, transparent surfaces where streak-free clarity is the primary objective.

Primary Surfaces

Mirrors: Bathroom mirrors, vanity mirrors, full-length mirrors, and decorative mirrors throughout residential and light commercial settings. The formula removes toothpaste splatter, hairspray residue, and soap film while the low-residue composition prevents the hazy buildup that accumulates with repeated cleaning.

Window glass: Interior window panes, glass doors (both interior and exterior), French doors, and sliding glass doors. The spray-and-wipe format suits vertical surfaces where dripping needs to be controlled.

Display surfaces: Picture frame glass, display case glass, glass shelving, and glass tabletops. The streak-free finish is particularly valuable on surfaces viewed from multiple angles under varied lighting.

Automotive glass: Interior windscreen surfaces, side windows, and rear windows. Removing fingerprints, dust, and film from interior automotive glass improves visibility and reduces glare from oncoming headlights.

Surface Compatibility Considerations

The mildly alkaline pH and surfactant composition make this cleaner suitable for soda-lime glass (standard window glass), borosilicate glass, and aluminium-backed mirrors. The formulation contains no abrasives, so polished surfaces stay scratch-free.

Avoid using it on anti-reflective coated lenses (eyeglasses, camera lenses), plasma-coated architectural glass, or tinted automotive window film, where surfactants may degrade specialised coatings. The product is also not formulated for acrylic, polycarbonate, or other plastic glazing materials, which can be sensitive to certain surfactants.

Application Method and Technique

Proper technique directly affects cleaning effectiveness and streak prevention. The trigger-spray delivery allows controlled application, and how you use it makes a real difference.

Step-by-Step Application

1. Preparation: Make sure the surface is cool to touch. Cleaning hot glass accelerates evaporation and leaves surfactant residue that causes streaking. Remove dust or loose debris with a dry cloth first

to avoid turning dry soil into muddy smears.

2. Spray application: Hold the bottle 15–20 cm from the surface and apply a light, even mist across the area to be cleaned. Uniform coverage without over-wetting is the goal; too much product wastes cleaner and increases drying time. For vertical surfaces, start at the top and work downward.

3. Wiping: Immediately wipe the sprayed area using a clean, lint-free cloth or paper towel. Use straight, overlapping strokes rather than circular motions. Circular wiping redistributes soil and creates swirl patterns that catch light. For large surfaces, work in sections to prevent the cleaner from drying before you wipe.

4. Buffing: For the best optical clarity, follow the initial wipe with a dry, clean cloth, buffing the surface to remove any remaining moisture streaks. This second pass matters most in bright lighting conditions where even minor streaking shows up.

Technique Variables That Affect Results

Cloth selection: Microfibre cloths work best because their fine fibre structure traps soil within the cloth rather than pushing it across the surface. Paper towels work too; choose non-textured varieties to avoid lint. Cotton towels leave fibre residue and should be avoided.

Water hardness: In hard water areas, mineral deposits on glass may not respond fully to surfactant cleaning alone. Pre-treat heavy mineral scaling with acidic cleaners (vinegar or commercial lime removers) before using this product for routine maintenance.

Temperature and humidity: Clean during moderate conditions when possible. Very low humidity accelerates evaporation and increases streak risk; very high humidity slows drying and can leave water spots.

Frequency: Regular cleaning prevents heavy soil buildup, making each session faster and more effective. Weekly cleaning works well for residential mirrors and windows; daily cleaning may be necessary for high-traffic commercial environments.

Storage Requirements and Product Stability

Proper storage maintains product effectiveness and prevents degradation.

Storage Conditions

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place out of direct sunlight (SDS). Temperature extremes affect surfactant stability: freezing causes phase separation where surfactants may precipitate out of solution, while excessive heat accelerates chemical degradation. The recommended storage temperature range is 5–30°C.

Store away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (SDS). While specific incompatibilities are not detailed in the safety data sheet, general principles apply: avoid storage near strong acids, which would neutralise the alkaline pH, and strong oxidisers.

Keep containers standing upright with closures secure (SDS). The trigger-spray mechanism can leak if stored horizontally, and leaving the bottle open allows water evaporation, concentrating the surfactants and potentially altering cleaning performance while increasing irritancy.

Check containers regularly for leaks (SDS). Trigger-spray bottles can develop seal failures over time, particularly after rough handling or pressure changes.

Stability and Shelf Life

The safety data sheet does not specify a shelf life, but aqueous surfactant formulations typically maintain stability for approximately 2–3 years under proper storage conditions. Watch for these signs of

degradation:

- Phase separation: clear liquid developing a cloudy layer or sediment - Colour change: the product turning yellow or brown - Viscosity increase: the liquid becoming noticeably thicker or gel-like - Odour change: development of rancid or unusual smells

If any of these occur, replace the product. Degraded surfactants lose cleaning effectiveness and may increase skin irritation potential.

Personal Protective Equipment and Exposure Control

The product's eye irritation hazard calls for specific PPE, particularly in commercial or high-volume applications.

Mandatory Eye Protection

The safety data sheet requires protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection during handling (SDS). For this product, eye protection is the critical control. Options include:

Safety glasses with side shields: Minimum protection for routine residential use, providing frontal and lateral splash protection. Ensure glasses meet AS/NZS 1337.1 or equivalent standards.

Chemical splash goggles: Recommended for commercial cleaning where prolonged exposure or spray drift is likely. Goggles seal around the eyes, preventing mist entry from any angle.

Face shields provide additional protection but should supplement, not replace, safety glasses or goggles, as they do not seal around the eyes.

Hand Protection

The safety data sheet recommends gloves made from nitrile rubber for intermittent contact, with the caveat that users should make a final assessment based on specific glove construction and local conditions (SDS). Nitrile offers strong resistance to aqueous surfactant solutions while maintaining dexterity for trigger operation and wiping tasks.

For light residential use involving brief exposure, gloves may be optional if hand washing occurs immediately after use. For professional cleaners spending extended time with the product, nitrile gloves prevent cumulative dermal exposure that can lead to skin drying or dermatitis.

Occupational Exposure Limits

The safety data sheet references national occupational exposure limits (SDS), though specific time-weighted average (TWA) values for the surfactant components are not provided in the available documentation. This typically means that exposure levels under normal use conditions fall well below concern thresholds. The product's aqueous nature and spray application method generate minimal inhalable aerosol under normal conditions.

Adequate ventilation during use prevents accumulation of any airborne mist. Open windows or run mechanical ventilation when cleaning multiple large surfaces in succession.

Skin and Inhalation Considerations

The product can cause skin sensitivity through repeated or prolonged exposure, though it is not classified as a skin irritant (SDS). Always wash hands, face, and exposed skin thoroughly after handling (SDS). The surfactants remove natural skin oils with the same efficiency they remove soil from glass, which can lead to dryness and cracking with chronic exposure.

Avoid inhaling mist or aerosols (SDS). While the trigger-spray mechanism generates relatively large droplets that settle quickly, close-range spraying toward the face or prolonged use in confined spaces without ventilation can cause respiratory tract irritation.

First Aid and Emergency Response

Knowing the right first aid response reduces injury severity if accidents occur.

Eye Exposure Response

Eye contact is the primary hazard scenario. If the product contacts eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water (SDS). Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, then seek medical care (SDS). Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do (SDS).

The 15-minute minimum reflects the time needed to dilute and physically remove surfactants from ocular tissue. Interrupted or insufficient irrigation allows surfactants to remain in contact with the cornea, prolonging irritation and increasing the risk of more severe effects. Use room-temperature water; cold water causes reflexive eye closure, reducing irrigation effectiveness, while hot water can cause thermal injury.

If eye irritation persists after irrigation, obtain medical advice (SDS). Persistent symptoms beyond 30 minutes post-irrigation warrant professional evaluation to rule out corneal abrasion or more severe injury.

Skin Contact Response

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water (SDS). If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops, seek medical assistance (SDS). The product does not carry a skin irritation classification, but individual sensitivity varies, and prolonged contact or contact with compromised skin (cuts, abrasions, dermatitis) increases reaction risk.

Ingestion Response

If swallowed, rinse the mouth with water and give a glass of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting (SDS). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person (SDS). If vomiting occurs naturally, give further water (SDS), then seek medical advice (SDS).

The prohibition against inducing vomiting reflects aspiration risk: if vomited material enters the lungs, surfactants can cause chemical pneumonitis, a more serious injury than gastrointestinal irritation. Dilution with water reduces local irritation in the oesophagus and stomach.

For any exposure scenario, have the product container or label available when seeking medical advice (SDS). This allows healthcare providers to identify the specific surfactants involved and anticipate effects. In Australia, contact the Australian Poisons Information Centre at 131 126; in New Zealand, call 0800 764 766 (SDS).

First Aider Protection

Individuals providing first aid should wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses (SDS). This prevents the first aider from becoming a secondary casualty through contamination during rescue or treatment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet, and wash contaminated clothing before reuse (SDS).

Troubleshooting Common Cleaning Issues

Even with the right technique, certain conditions produce suboptimal results. Understanding the causes makes them straightforward to fix.

Streaking After Cleaning

Cause: Residual surfactant or dissolved soil remaining on the surface as water evaporates. This happens when too much product is applied, wiping is delayed and partial drying occurs, or the wiping

cloth becomes saturated with soil and redistributes it.

Solution: Use less product per spray application; a light mist is sufficient. Wipe immediately before any drying begins. Switch to a clean section of cloth frequently, or use a two-cloth method: one for initial cleaning, a second dry cloth for final buffing. If streaking persists, the surface may have built-up residue from previous cleaners. Strip this with a 50/50 vinegar-water solution, then proceed with normal cleaning.

Persistent Spots or Stains

Cause: The material is not responding to surfactant action. Common culprits include mineral deposits (hard water staining), paint overspray, adhesive residue, or silicone contamination.

Solution: Identify the stain type. Mineral deposits require acidic cleaners such as vinegar or commercial lime removers. Paint overspray may need solvent-based removers. Adhesive residue often responds to petroleum distillates or specialised adhesive removers. Silicone contamination is particularly challenging and may require mechanical removal with a razor blade scraper followed by solvent treatment. This product is not formulated for these specialty soiling conditions.

Lint or Fibre Residue on Surface

Cause: The wiping cloth is shedding fibres onto the wet surface, where they stick as the cleaner dries.

Solution: Switch to lint-free wiping materials. Microfibre cloths designed for glass cleaning, or non-textured paper towels, eliminate this problem. Wash reusable cloths without fabric softener, which deposits residues that reduce cleaning performance and increase linting.

Cleaning Performance Degradation Over Time

Cause: Product degradation due to age, improper storage, or contamination. Alternatively, buildup on glass surfaces from repeated use of multiple products can create a complex residue layer.

Solution: Check the product for signs of degradation (separation, discolouration, odour change). If degraded, replace it. If the product appears normal but performance is poor, the issue likely lies with surface contamination. Deep-clean surfaces with an acidic cleaner or solvent-based glass cleaner to strip accumulated residue, then return to this product for routine maintenance.

Rapid Re-Soiling

Cause: Residual surfactant on the surface attracts and holds airborne dust and oils. This happens when excessive product is used without thorough buffing.

Solution: Apply less product and ensure thorough buffing with a dry cloth removes all moisture and residual cleaner. Glass should feel completely dry and slightly squeaky after proper cleaning; that confirms surfactant removal is complete.

Advanced Tips for Professional-Grade Results

These techniques are particularly valuable for high-visibility commercial applications where perfect results are the only acceptable standard.

Pre-Spray Dusting

Before applying any liquid cleaner, remove all loose dust with a dry microfibre duster or compressed air. This stops the cleaner from turning dust into paste that requires additional wiping and increases streak risk. In high-dust environments such as construction sites or workshops, this step is non-negotiable.

Horizontal Surface Technique

When cleaning horizontal glass (glass tabletops, picture frame glass on a table), gravity does not assist cleaning. Use a squeeze motion: spray the surface, spread the cleaner with a damp cloth using overlapping passes, then immediately wipe dry with a second cloth. This controlled application and removal prevents pooling that leaves ring marks.

Weather and Timing Considerations

Clean glass on overcast days or when surfaces are shaded. Direct sunlight heats glass and causes rapid evaporation that leaves streaks and makes wiping more demanding. If cleaning must occur in sunlight, work in small sections and wipe more quickly.

Two-Sided Cleaning Method

When cleaning glass with two accessible sides (windows, glass doors), clean one side with horizontal strokes and the other with vertical strokes. This lets you immediately identify which side any remaining streaks are on, enabling targeted spot correction without re-cleaning both sides.

Sequential Chemical Approach for Problem Surfaces

For glass that has not been maintained properly and has multiple soil types (grease, mineral deposits, old cleaner residue), a three-step approach works well: 1. Acidic cleaner to remove mineral deposits 2. Solvent-based cleaner to remove grease and old residue 3. This aqueous surfactant cleaner for final polishing and routine maintenance

Each step addresses a specific soil type rather than repeatedly applying a single cleaner to multiple incompatible soiling conditions.

Microfibre Cloth Maintenance

Professional results require properly maintained tools. Wash microfibre cloths separately from cotton items (to prevent lint transfer) in hot water without fabric softener or bleach. Fabric softener coats fibres, reducing absorbency and cleaning effectiveness. Air dry or tumble dry on low heat. Replace microfibre cloths when they lose their soft texture or show matting and wear; worn-out cloths scratch rather than clean.

Environmental and Disposal Considerations

While not classified as hazardous waste, responsible disposal practices reduce environmental impact.

Disposal of Product and Containers

No specific disposal precautionary statement applies (SDS), meaning the product can be disposed of through normal municipal waste streams in residential quantities. Avoid direct discharge to drains or waterways with concentrated product.

Empty containers can be recycled where plastic recycling facilities accept trigger-spray bottles. Remove the trigger mechanism (often mixed materials that complicate recycling) and recycle the bottle separately if local facilities allow. Rinse containers before recycling to remove residual product.

For commercial operations disposing of larger quantities, consult local regulations. While the product is not classified as hazardous waste, commercial wastewater discharge may be regulated, particularly regarding surfactant loading in sewers.

Aquatic and Soil Impact

The surfactants present, particularly sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate, are synthetic and persist in the environment longer than natural surfactants. Modern wastewater treatment plants effectively remove these compounds, but direct environmental discharge can affect aquatic organisms by disrupting cell membranes and gill function in fish and invertebrates.

The absence of phosphates reduces eutrophication risk in receiving waters, a positive attribute of modern surfactant formulations.

Understanding Product Positioning in the Cleaning Market

Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray occupies a specific niche within the cleaning products market, defined by its formulation philosophy and performance characteristics.

Aqueous Surfactant Approach

Unlike alcohol-based or ammonia-containing glass cleaners that dominated earlier generations, this product uses a modern aqueous surfactant approach. This design choice reduces VOC emissions, lowers flammability risk, and decreases inhalation hazard, while accepting slightly longer drying times compared to fast-evaporating solvent formulations.

That trade-off is particularly relevant for users with respiratory sensitivities or those cleaning in poorly ventilated spaces. The absence of pungent ammonia or alcohol odour makes extended cleaning sessions more comfortable, though professional cleaners accustomed to rapid-drying solvent cleaners may need to adjust their technique to allow adequate drying time.

Concentration Philosophy

The sub-1% active ingredient loading reflects contemporary formulation trends toward high-efficiency surfactants that perform effectively at low concentrations. This reduces raw material intensity, shipping weight, and end-user cost per cleaning event, while maintaining cleaning performance through careful surfactant selection and synergy.

This contrasts with older formulations that relied on higher surfactant concentrations, often 5–10% or more, to achieve comparable results. The efficiency gain comes from modern surfactant chemistry: amine oxides and synthetic sulphonates deliver superior performance per molecule compared to traditional soap-based cleaners.

Safety Profile Trade-offs

The Eye Irritation Category 2A classification is an inherent characteristic of effective surfactant cleaners. The same properties that disrupt and remove oily soils also irritate eye tissue. Products claiming "no eye irritation" typically achieve this by reducing surfactant concentration to the point of minimal cleaning effectiveness, or by using alternative surfactants with reduced cleaning power.

This product accepts the need for eye protection and careful handling in exchange for genuine cleaning effectiveness. For users seeking the least hazardous option, that creates a clear decision point: accept reduced cleaning performance for reduced hazard, or use proper PPE to enable effective cleaning.

References

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

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What is Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray: A ready-to-use trigger-spray glass and mirror cleaner

What does it remove: Fingerprints, dirt, smudges, and atmospheric grime

What is the bottle size: 750mL

What is the product code: 103212

What is the barcode: 9300697132406

Does it leave streaks: No, it delivers streak-free clarity

Is it a concentrate or ready-to-use: Ready-to-use

What type of surfactant system does it use: Combined anionic and nonionic surfactant system

What is the first active ingredient: Amines, C10-16-alkyldimethyl, N-oxides (CAS 70592-80-2)

What is the concentration of each active ingredient: Less than 1% w/w each

What does the amine oxide surfactant do: Provides primary grease-cutting and soil suspension

Does the amine oxide create excessive foam: No

What is the second active ingredient: Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate (CAS 25155-30-0)

What does sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate do: Enhances wetting and spreading across glass surfaces

Does sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate prevent soil redeposition: Yes, via electrostatic repulsion

What is the third active ingredient: Triethanolamine (CAS 102-71-6)

What does triethanolamine do: Functions as a pH buffer and alkalinity source

Does triethanolamine contribute solvent properties: Yes, mild solvent properties via three hydroxyl groups

What is the primary carrier in the formulation: Water

What percentage of the formula is water: Over 97%

Does the high water content help prevent streaks: Yes, it ensures rapid evaporation after application

Does the formula contain alcohol: No

Does the formula contain ammonia: No

Does the formula contain abrasives: No

Does the formula contain phosphates: No

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

What is the specific hazard classification: Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A

What is the hazard statement code: H319

What does H319 mean: Causes serious eye irritation

Is the eye irritation reversible: Yes, effects are reversible with prompt irrigation

What GHS pictogram does it display: Exclamation mark pictogram

What is the GHS signal word: Warning

Is it classified as dangerous goods for transport: No

Does it have a hazchem code: No

Is it flammable: No, it is non-combustible in liquid form

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

Is it safe to use on bathroom mirrors: Yes

Is it safe to use on shower glass doors: Yes

Is it safe to use on picture frame glass: Yes

Is it safe to use on display cases: Yes

Is it safe to use on interior automotive glass: Yes

Is it safe to use on window glass: Yes

Is it safe on soda-lime glass: Yes

Is it safe on borosilicate glass: Yes

Is it safe on aluminium-backed mirrors: Yes

Is it safe on anti-reflective coated lenses: No

Is it safe on plasma-coated architectural glass: No

Is it safe on tinted automotive window film: No

Is it safe on acrylic glazing: No

Is it safe on polycarbonate glazing: No

Should the surface be cool before cleaning: Yes

How far should the bottle be held from the surface: 15–20 cm

Should you wipe immediately after spraying: Yes, before any drying begins

What wiping motion is recommended: Straight overlapping strokes

Should circular wiping motions be used: No

What is the best cloth type for wiping: Microfibre cloths

Can paper towels be used: Yes, non-textured varieties

Should cotton towels be used: No, they leave fibre residue

Is a second buffing pass recommended: Yes, for superior optical clarity

What does the second buffing pass remove: Remaining moisture streaks

Should fabric softener be used when washing microfibre cloths: No

Should bleach be used when washing microfibre cloths: No

What temperature should the product be stored at: Between 5–30°C

Should it be stored in direct sunlight: No

Should containers be stored upright: Yes

Does freezing affect the product: Yes, it can cause phase separation

What is the estimated shelf life of the product: Approximately 2–3 years under proper storage conditions

What indicates product degradation: Phase separation, discolouration, viscosity increase, or odour change

Is eye protection required when using this product: Yes

What minimum eye protection is recommended for home use: Safety glasses with side shields

What eye protection is recommended for commercial use: Chemical splash goggles

What glove material is recommended: Nitrile rubber

Is hand washing required after use: Yes, thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin

Should the product be used in ventilated areas: Yes

What should you do if the product contacts eyes: Flush continuously with running water

How long should eye irrigation continue: At least 15 minutes

Should contact lenses be removed before irrigating eyes: Yes, if present and easy to do

What should you do if eye irritation persists after irrigation: Seek medical advice

What should you do if skin contact occurs: Remove clothing and flush skin with running water

Should vomiting be induced if swallowed: No

What should be given if the product is swallowed: A glass of water to drink

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What causes streaking after cleaning: Residual surfactant left as water evaporates

How do you fix streaking: Use less product and buff with a dry cloth

Does this product remove hard water mineral deposits: No

What should be used for mineral deposits before using this product: Acidic cleaner such as vinegar

What causes lint residue on glass after cleaning: Cloth shedding fibres onto wet surface

What causes rapid re-soiling after cleaning: Residual surfactant left on surface attracting dust

How do you confirm surfactant is fully removed: Glass feels completely dry and slightly squeaky

Should glass be cleaned in direct sunlight: No, work in shade or on overcast days

What is the two-sided cleaning diagnostic technique: Clean one side horizontal, other side vertical strokes

Does this product have lower VOC emissions than solvent-based cleaners: Yes

Does the formula have a strong odour like ammonia-based cleaners: No

Is this product suitable for high-volume commercial cleaning: Yes, with appropriate PPE

Can empty containers be recycled: Yes, where facilities accept trigger-spray bottles

Should concentrated product be discharged directly to drains: No

Does the formula contain phosphates that cause eutrophication: No

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Label Facts Summary

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

Verified Label Facts

Product Identity - Product name: Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray - Product code: 103212 - Barcode (GTIN): 9300697132406 - Pack size: 750mL - Format: Ready-to-use trigger-spray

Formulation / Ingredients - Amines, C10-16-alkyldimethyl, N-oxides — CAS 70592-80-2, <1% w/w - Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate — CAS 25155-30-0, <1% w/w - Triethanolamine — CAS 102-71-6, <1% w/w - Primary carrier: Water (>97% of formulation) - Remaining ingredients: Non-hazardous or below reporting thresholds - Contains no alcohol, ammonia, abrasives, or phosphates

Hazard Classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Classified as hazardous: Yes - Hazard category: Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A - Hazard statement: H319 — Causes serious eye irritation - GHS pictogram: Exclamation mark - Signal word: Warning - Not classified as dangerous goods for transport (Australia/New Zealand) - No hazchem code applies - Non-combustible in liquid form; residual dried material can ignite if exposed to flame

Precautionary Statements (from SDS) - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read and follow all instructions - P264: Wash hands, face, and exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection - 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, obtain medical advice

First Aid (from SDS) - Eye contact: Flush continuously with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; seek medical advice if irritation persists - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing; flush skin and hair with running water; seek medical advice if irritation develops - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; give a glass of water to drink; do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766

PPE Requirements (from SDS) - Eye/face protection required - Protective gloves required — recommended material: nitrile rubber - Protective clothing required - Adequate ventilation required during use

Storage Requirements (from SDS) - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place - Keep out of direct sunlight - Store away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials - Keep containers upright with closures secured - Check containers regularly for leaks - Recommended storage temperature: 5–30°C

Disposal (from SDS) - No specific hazardous waste disposal precautionary statement applies - Suitable for disposal through normal municipal waste streams in residential quantities

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General Product Claims

- Delivers streak-free clarity on glass and mirror surfaces - Surfactant system prevents soil redeposition - Formulation evaporates cleanly without leaving residue - Suitable for bathroom mirrors, glass shower doors, picture frames, display cases, and automotive glass - Safe on soda-lime glass, borosilicate glass, and aluminium-backed mirrors - Not recommended for anti-reflective coated lenses, plasma-coated architectural glass, tinted automotive window film, acrylic, or polycarbonate glazing - Reduced VOC emissions compared to solvent-based glass cleaners - Low odour compared to ammonia-based glass cleaners - Estimated shelf life of approximately 2–3 years under proper storage conditions (not stated on label; general industry estimate) - Microfibre cloths recommended for optimal results; cotton towels not recommended due to lint deposition - Straight overlapping wiping strokes

recommended over circular motions - Buffing with a dry cloth after initial wipe recommended for superior optical clarity - Glass cleaned correctly should feel completely dry and slightly squeaky when surfactant is fully removed - Cleaning in direct sunlight or on hot surfaces increases streak risk - Fabric softener and bleach should be avoided when laundering microfibre cloths - Product not formulated to remove mineral deposits, paint overspray, adhesive residue, or silicone contamination

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Complete Clean Glass & Mirror Spray — 750mL sits within the **Selleys** brand portfolio under the cleaning and maintenance range, specifically in the glass-care subcategory on selleys.com.au. Selleys is an Australian household brand known broadly for adhesives, sealants, and home cleaning products, and this spray cleaner represents their offering in the surface-care and household cleaning space. Within the Selleys catalogue, the glass and mirror category forms part of a wider cleaning-and-maintenance line, though the available knowledge graph context does not name specific sibling products from that same line by title.

In terms of category position, this product sits under **Home & Garden > Household Cleaning Products**, narrowing further into glass and mirror care. What distinguishes it within that space is its multi-surface capability: while the name leads with glass and mirrors, the product description confirms it is also suitable for stainless steel, ceramics, and porcelain. This positions it as a general hard-surface spray for non-porous materials rather than a single-surface specialist, making it more versatile than a dedicated glass-only formula.

From a use-case adjacency perspective, someone reaching for this product is typically tackling bathroom or kitchen cleaning, or maintaining windows and reflective surfaces. That context makes it a natural companion to general-purpose surface wipes or microfibre cloths — the product's own instructions call for wiping with a clean cloth to achieve a streak-free finish, so cloth quality directly affects results. Bathroom cleaning tasks that involve this spray on mirrors or ceramic tiles may also call for a separate grout cleaner or bathroom surface product for surrounding areas not covered by this formulation.

It is worth noting that the product carries a GHS hazard classification (H319 — causes serious eye irritation), which places it alongside other solvent-based household cleaners in terms of handling requirements rather than among wholly non-hazardous, water-only formulations. Users comparing cleaning products should factor in that this spray requires eye protection and nitrile gloves during use.