Selleys Complete Clean Multi Surface Floor

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/cleaning/multi-purpose-cleaner/selleys-complete-clean-multi-surface-floor/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Complete Clean Multisurface Disinfectant Floor Cleaner **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Concentrated Disinfectant Floor Cleaner **Primary Use:** Cleaning and disinfecting sealed hard floor surfaces in residential and light commercial environments with a single diluted application.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Residential and light commercial hard floor maintenance requiring both soil removal and microbial disinfection - **Key Benefit:** Single-application cleaning and disinfection using benzalkonium chloride and alkyl polyglucoside chemistry - **Form Factor:** Concentrated liquid (750mL) - **Application Method:** Dilute in water; apply via mop-and-bucket or automated floor cleaning equipment

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What are the active ingredients? → Benzalkonium chloride (CAS 68424-85-1) and alkyl polyglucoside surfactant (CAS 68515-73-1), each at 1–10% w/w 2. What PPE is required? → Nitrile rubber gloves, chemical-rated eye/face protection, and protective clothing; wash all exposed skin thoroughly after handling In the Quick Facts section and Label Facts Summary, the first aid eye contact entry should either cite the SDS detailed first aid section (not the P-statement) for the 15-minute duration, or note that P305+P351+P338 states 'several minutes' while the SDS first aid section specifies 15 minutes. The P-statement citation should not be paired with '15 minutes' without clarification.

Product Overview and Positioning

Selleys Complete Clean Multisurface Disinfectant Floor Cleaner is a concentrated quaternary ammonium-based cleaning solution built specifically for floor cleaning applications (SDS). This 750mL formulation handles both visible soiling and microbial contamination in a single application—a purpose-built product for hard floor maintenance in residential and light commercial environments.

The "multisurface" designation reflects proven compatibility with sealed hard flooring materials. The "disinfectant" classification confirms antimicrobial performance that goes well beyond standard detergent cleaning. Unlike general-purpose sprays or wipes, this floor-specific concentrate requires dilution and application methods suited to larger surface areas, making it a functionally distinct product within the Complete Clean range.

Chemistry & Composition

The cleaning and disinfecting performance comes from a two-component active system documented in the formulation specifications (SDS).

Primary active: benzalkonium chloride

Antimicrobial power comes from benzalkonium chloride (CAS 68424-85-1) at 1-10% w/w (SDS). This quaternary ammonium compound works as a cationic surfactant, disrupting microbial cell membranes

through electrostatic interaction. The positive charge of the benzalkonium molecule binds to negatively charged sites on bacterial cell walls, destabilising the membrane and causing cell lysis. That mechanism is what delivers the product's broad-spectrum bactericidal activity.

At the 1-10% concentration range, benzalkonium chloride also drives the product's hazard profile, specifically the skin and eye irritation classifications covered in the safety section below.

Secondary active: alkyl polyglucoside surfactant

The formulation includes D-Glucose, decyl octyl ethers, oligomeric (CAS 68515-73-1) at 1-10% w/w (SDS). This alkyl polyglucoside (APG) surfactant is a non-ionic cleaning agent derived from renewable resources including fatty alcohols and glucose. APGs reduce surface tension and emulsify oils and greases, physically lifting soil from floor surfaces.

Pairing a cationic disinfectant (benzalkonium chloride) with a non-ionic detergent (alkyl polyglucoside) is a deliberate formulation choice. The non-ionic surfactant lifts and suspends soil without interfering with the antimicrobial action of the cationic compound—a key compatibility advantage over anionic surfactants, which would neutralise quaternary ammonium activity.

Inert components

The rest of the formulation consists of ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or below reporting limits (SDS). These typically include water as the solvent carrier, pH buffers to maintain formulation stability, and potentially fragrance or colourings, though specific concentrations are not disclosed in the safety documentation.

Hazard Classification & Risk Profile

Selleys Complete Clean Multisurface Disinfectant Floor Cleaner is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria (SDS), with specific handling precautions and risk communication requirements.

Hazard categories

The product carries two hazard classifications (SDS): - **Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2:** Causes skin irritation (H315) - **Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 1:** Causes serious eye damage (H318)

The signal word is "Danger" (SDS), the highest severity indicator in the GHS system, reflecting the serious eye damage classification. Category 1 eye damage means potential for irreversible tissue damage to the cornea or other eye structures.

Exposure pathways

The hazard profile relates to concentrated product contact. Skin irritation (H315) appears as redness, inflammation, or dermatitis following direct contact with undiluted or inadequately diluted product (SDS). The Category 2 classification indicates reversible effects, distinguishing it from corrosive (Category 1) substances that cause permanent tissue destruction.

Serious eye damage (H318) is the more severe hazard. Concentrated benzalkonium chloride can cause corneal burns, as noted in the physician guidance: "Can cause corneal burns" (SDS). The potential for permanent eye injury means immediate and specific first aid response is essential—detailed in the emergency procedures section below.

Non-hazard contexts

Despite its hazardous classification, the product is **not** classified as a Dangerous Good under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 (SDS). Standard shipping and storage protocols apply, with no specialised dangerous goods handling,

placarding, or documentation required for transport.

The product carries no Poison Schedule classification (SDS), meaning it falls outside the scheduling restrictions of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). Retail sale without pharmacy-only or restricted-access requirements is permitted.

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

The prevention precautionary statements establish the protective measures required for safe handling (SDS). Follow these every time.

Eye and face protection

"Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection" (P280) (SDS) is the core PPE requirement. Given the Category 1 eye damage hazard, eye protection is non-negotiable when handling the concentrate. Acceptable options include: - Safety glasses with side shields for minimal splash exposure during dilution - Chemical splash goggles for higher-risk tasks involving pouring or transferring concentrate - Face shields in combination with safety glasses when dispensing from larger containers

Standard reading glasses or sunglasses don't provide adequate protection—they lack coverage around the eye orbit and aren't impact- or chemical-rated.

Hand protection

The first aid guidance specifies that "gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact" (SDS). Nitrile delivers superior resistance to quaternary ammonium compounds compared to latex or vinyl. For intermittent contact during dilution and application, disposable nitrile gloves at 0.1–0.15mm thickness work well. For extended contact or immersion, reusable chemical-resistant nitrile gloves at 0.2–0.4mm are the right choice.

The qualification "intermittent contact" acknowledges that applying properly diluted product to floors carries lower exposure risk than handling concentrate. Regardless, wear gloves throughout the dilution process and during any handling of undiluted product.

Body protection

"Wear protective gloves/protective clothing" (P280) (SDS) extends to full body coverage. For routine residential use with proper dilution, long sleeves and long trousers provide solid skin protection. In commercial settings or when handling larger concentrate volumes, chemical-resistant aprons prevent clothing saturation and subsequent skin contact.

Post-handling hygiene

"Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling" (P264) (SDS) establishes the post-use decontamination requirement. Even with full PPE compliance, thorough washing removes residual product from skin surfaces before eating, drinking, or any activity where hand-to-mouth transfer could occur.

Emergency Response & First Aid

The response precautionary statements (SDS) provide specific protocols for each exposure route. Know these procedures before you start—rapid, appropriate response minimises injury severity.

Eye exposure protocol

Eye contact is the highest-risk exposure scenario given the serious eye damage hazard. The mandated response is:

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"Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport to hospital or medical centre" (SDS) makes clear that eye irrigation is first aid, not definitive treatment. Medical evaluation is mandatory following concentrate eye contact, as corneal damage may progress or require specialised intervention.

Skin exposure protocol

For skin contact: "IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap" (P302+P352) (SDS). The detailed first aid guidance specifies "immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for 15 minutes" (SDS).

The 15-minute flush duration for concentrate exposure goes well beyond typical hand-washing—sustained irrigation is needed to fully dilute and remove product. Removing clothing prevents continued skin contact from saturated fabric.

"If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention" (P332+P313) (SDS) sets the threshold for professional medical evaluation. Transient redness that resolves with washing may not require medical care, but persistent irritation, pain, or visible tissue damage warrants professional assessment.

Ingestion response

If swallowed, "do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink" (SDS). The vomiting prohibition prevents additional oesophageal exposure and aspiration risk. Water dilutes stomach contents, reducing irritation potential.

"If vomiting occurs give further water" (SDS) maintains dilution if spontaneous vomiting occurs. All ingestion incidents should prompt contact with the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766) (SDS) for case-specific guidance.

Inhalation considerations

The aqueous formulation generates minimal vapour under normal use conditions. Mist generated during spray application or pressure washing can create inhalation exposure, though. The response is "Remove victim from exposure" and "Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist" (SDS).

Dilution & Application Guidelines

The SDS identifies the product's recommended use as "floor cleaning" (SDS) without specifying dilution ratios—safety documents focus on hazard communication rather than usage instructions. Understanding proper dilution matters for both safety and performance.

Dilution principles

As a concentrate, this floor cleaner requires dilution in water before application. Undiluted product delivers the full 1-10% benzalkonium chloride and surfactant levels (SDS), presenting the maximum hazard profile documented in the safety data. Proper dilution reduces chemical concentration to levels that maintain cleaning and disinfecting performance whilst minimising skin and eye irritation risk during application.

Over-dilution undermines both cleaning power and antimicrobial activity—insufficient surfactant concentration can't emulsify oils, and reduced benzalkonium chloride concentration may not reach bactericidal thresholds. Under-dilution wastes product, increases cost per use, and raises safety risks by maintaining unnecessarily high chemical concentrations on surfaces and in residual moisture.

Application method selection

The "floor cleaner" designation (SDS) confirms suitability for mop-and-bucket application or automated floor cleaning equipment. These methods allow controlled dilution and minimise aerosolisation compared to spray application, reducing inhalation exposure risk.

For mop-and-bucket application, prepare the diluted solution in the bucket before floor contact. Mopping deposits a thin film of diluted product that provides dwell time for surfactant action and antimicrobial contact, then is removed through rinse mopping or allowed to dry, depending on the desired floor finish.

Automated scrubbers or floor-washing equipment can accommodate concentrate in dedicated chemical reservoirs with inline dilution systems, ensuring consistent product concentration during application.

Surface compatibility

The "multisurface" designation confirms formulation compatibility with multiple hard floor types when properly diluted. Sealed surfaces—including finished hardwood, sealed concrete, vinyl composition tile, ceramic tile, and sealed stone—handle quaternary ammonium cleaners without finish degradation or surface damage.

Porous or unsealed surfaces may absorb cleaning solution, potentially leaving residual product or causing discolouration. Always verify compatibility through small-area testing on an inconspicuous section before full-floor application, particularly on natural stone, unsealed wood, or specialty flooring materials.

Rinsing considerations

Whether rinsing is necessary after cleaning depends on floor type, traffic level, and desired finish. Residual benzalkonium chloride can leave a slight film on high-gloss surfaces, potentially affecting shine or creating slip hazards when wet. In these situations, a clear water rinse removes residues and restores the original floor finish.

For disinfecting applications where microbial reduction is the priority, allowing the product to dry without rinsing maximises antimicrobial dwell time. The dried residue provides some residual bacteriostatic effect, though primary disinfection occurs during wet contact time.

Storage & Stability

Proper storage maintains product effectiveness and protects the active ingredients from premature degradation (SDS).

Storage conditions

"Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated" location (SDS) sets the environmental parameters. Temperature extremes affect formulation stability—high temperatures can accelerate benzalkonium chloride degradation or alter surfactant properties, whilst freezing can cause phase separation or container damage as water content expands.

"Cool" means room temperature (15–25°C), away from heat sources, direct sunlight, or vehicles subject to temperature cycling. "Dry" prevents moisture intrusion if the container isn't properly sealed, which could dilute the product and promote microbial contamination of the formulation itself. "Well-ventilated" ensures any vapours from minor container leakage disperse rather than accumulating.

Access control

"Keep out of reach of children" (P102) (SDS) is a foundational storage safety requirement. The serious eye damage hazard makes accidental exposure particularly concerning for children, whose eye-level position relative to benchtops and lower storage areas increases splash risk during unauthorised access.

Locked storage or elevated placement beyond children's reach provides physical access barriers. Always keep the product in its original labelled container—not transferred to unmarked containers—so hazard information remains available and misidentification is prevented.

Container integrity

Store in the original container with the cap securely tightened. The container material is selected for compatibility with the formulation chemistry. Transferring concentrate to inappropriate containers, particularly clear glass containers that could be confused with beverages, creates serious poisoning risk.

Container damage, deterioration, or leakage should prompt product disposal according to the waste management procedures noted in the SDS, which recommends proper labelling and sealing for disposal (SDS).

Fire & Spill Response

Fire risk is minimal, but understanding fire behaviour and spill containment prevents incidents from escalating.

Fire behaviour

The product is classified as "Non-combustible material" (SDS)—it won't sustain combustion or contribute fuel to a fire in its as-supplied aqueous state. However, "following evaporation of aqueous component residual material can burn if ignited" (SDS). This describes a scenario where water evaporates during a fire or prolonged heat exposure, leaving concentrated organic compounds that could ignite.

In fires involving this product, "use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), alcohol resistant foam, standard foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder)" (SDS). The water-based formulation makes water fog effective for cooling containers and diluting spilled product, whilst alcohol-resistant foam prevents re-ignition of concentrated residues.

The Hazchem Code is "Not applicable" (SDS), confirming the product doesn't require emergency response placarding or specialised fire-fighting protocols under dangerous goods regulations.

Small spill protocol

For small spills—dropped bottles, minor leakage: "Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal" (SDS).

The key phrase "Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately" (SDS) captures the real immediate risk. Surfactant spills on hard floors are genuinely hazardous underfoot, and a slip-and-fall injury can present greater immediate danger than the chemical exposure itself in small-spill scenarios.

Large spill protocol

For larger spills involving significant product volume: "Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in

properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services" (SDS).

The emphasis on environmental containment—preventing drain and waterway entry—reflects the aquatic toxicity potential of quaternary ammonium compounds and surfactants. Benzalkonium chloride is toxic to aquatic organisms, making environmental release a regulatory concern that extends well beyond the immediate spill site.

Practical Troubleshooting

Ineffective cleaning results

If the floor remains visibly soiled after cleaning, the likely causes are insufficient product concentration, inadequate mechanical action, or soil type incompatibility. Increasing product concentration (decreasing dilution ratio) enhances surfactant availability for oil emulsification. More aggressive mechanical action—firmer mopping pressure or multiple passes—physically dislodges adhered soil. Note that excessively high product concentrations risk residue buildup and increase chemical exposure.

Certain soils resist quaternary ammonium cleaners. Alkaline degreasers deliver better results for heavy grease deposits, whilst acidic cleaners address mineral deposits and water scale. These represent different chemistry classes and must not be mixed with this product.

Residue or film formation

A sticky or cloudy film after cleaning points to over-concentration (too little dilution), inadequate rinsing, or application to incompatible surfaces. Reducing product concentration or adding a clear water rinse removes excess product. On highly porous surfaces, the floor may absorb product faster than it can be cleaned away—these surfaces are inherently unsuitable for this cleaner.

Skin or eye irritation during use

Irritation during normal use of properly diluted product suggests inadequate PPE, splash exposure to concentrate during dilution, or individual sensitivity. Check that nitrile gloves are intact and properly sized to prevent solution from entering the glove interior. Confirm eye protection is worn during dilution when splash risk is highest. If irritation persists with proper PPE and dilution, individual sensitivity to quaternary ammonium compounds or fragrances may call for an alternative product.

Reduced disinfecting efficacy

Disinfecting performance depends on concentration, contact time, and surface bioburden. If disinfection results are falling short, verify proper dilution—over-dilution reduces benzalkonium chloride below effective bactericidal concentrations. Ensure adequate wet contact time; removing solution immediately after application prevents antimicrobial action. Pre-cleaning heavily soiled surfaces removes organic matter that can shield microorganisms or inactivate disinfectants.

Container dispensing issues

If dispensing from the 750mL container becomes awkward, a clogged cap or formulation viscosity change is the likely cause. If the cap becomes fouled with dried product, rinse under warm water to restore flow. If the product appears thickened or phase-separated, gentle inversion or rolling of the container may restore homogeneity. Significant viscosity changes suggest degradation—replace the product.

Expert Application Strategies

Professional floor care practitioners and facility maintenance personnel apply several advanced strategies to get the most from this product's performance and safety profile.

Two-step cleaning for heavy soil

For floors with significant accumulated grease, food residues, or tracked-in soil, a two-step process separates soil removal from disinfection. The first pass uses a more concentrated solution or a dedicated degreaser to emulsify and remove heavy deposits. The second pass applies this product at standard disinfecting concentration to a now-cleaner surface, enabling better surface contact and stronger antimicrobial performance.

Temperature optimisation

Whilst the SDS does not specify temperature parameters, warm water (not hot) improves surfactant activity and benzalkonium chloride efficacy within reasonable limits (below 40–50°C). Excessively hot water can destabilise formulations and accelerate chemical degradation. Lukewarm dilution water improves cleaning performance on greasy soils compared to cold water.

Dwell time extension

For disinfection-priority applications, extending wet contact time maximises microbial kill. Rather than mopping dry immediately, allow the solution to remain wet on the floor for several minutes before removal or drying—this increases benzalkonium chloride contact with surface microorganisms. Exact dwell times for specific kill claims typically appear on product labels rather than safety documentation.

Equipment maintenance

Mops, buckets, and automated equipment need thorough rinsing after each use to prevent buildup of dried product residues. Quaternary ammonium compounds can gradually accumulate on porous mop heads, altering solution chemistry during subsequent uses. Regular equipment cleaning with clear water maintains consistent, reliable performance.

Batch consistency

When preparing diluted solution in large quantities, measure concentrate carefully and add it to the water (not water to concentrate) whilst agitating. This ensures thorough mixing and prevents localised pockets of high concentration that could affect cleaning results or leave residues. Prepare fresh batches daily to prevent degradation of diluted product and microbial contamination of diluted solution stored in non-sterile containers.

Surface-specific adjustments

Different flooring materials perform best under different protocols. Sealed concrete handles higher concentrations and no-rinse application well. Finished hardwood benefits from lower concentrations and thorough rinsing to prevent film buildup that dulls the finish. Textured surfaces require more aggressive agitation to clean grout lines and surface irregularities where soil accumulates. Matching the approach to the surface delivers consistent, professional results.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the product name: Selleys Complete Clean Multisurface Disinfectant Floor Cleaner

What is the product volume: 750mL

What type of cleaner is it: Concentrated floor cleaner with disinfecting properties

Is it a concentrate: Yes, requires dilution before use

What is the primary active ingredient: Benzalkonium chloride (CAS 68424-85-1)

What concentration is benzalkonium chloride: 1–10% w/w

What type of compound is benzalkonium chloride: Quaternary ammonium cationic surfactant

How does benzalkonium chloride kill microbes: Disrupts microbial cell membranes causing cell lysis

What is the secondary active ingredient: Alkyl polyglucoside surfactant (CAS 68515-73-1)

What concentration is the alkyl polyglucoside: 1–10% w/w

What is alkyl polyglucoside derived from: Renewable resources including fatty alcohols and glucose

What does alkyl polyglucoside do: Lifts and emulsifies oils and grease from floor surfaces

Why are the two actives compatible: Non-ionic surfactant does not neutralise the cationic disinfectant

Is it a disinfectant: Yes, classified as a disinfectant

Does it clean and disinfect in one step: Yes, dual-action in a single application

What surfaces is it designed for: Sealed hard floor surfaces

Is it suitable for sealed hardwood floors: Yes, when properly diluted

Is it suitable for ceramic tile: Yes

Is it suitable for vinyl composition tile: Yes

Is it suitable for unsealed surfaces: Not recommended without compatibility testing first

Is it suitable for natural stone: Test on inconspicuous area before full application

Is it suitable for residential use: Yes

Is it suitable for light commercial use: Yes

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

What is the GHS signal word: Danger

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

What does Category 1 eye damage mean: Potential for irreversible eye tissue damage

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

Does skin irritation cause permanent damage: No, Category 2 indicates reversible effects

Is it classified as a Dangerous Good for transport: No

Does it require dangerous goods placarding: No

Does it have a Poison Schedule classification: No

Can it be sold without pharmacy restrictions: Yes, no scheduling restrictions apply

What PPE is required for eyes: Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles

Are standard reading glasses sufficient eye protection: No, they lack chemical and impact rating

What glove material is recommended: Nitrile rubber gloves

What glove thickness is recommended for intermittent use: 0.1–0.15mm disposable nitrile

What glove thickness is recommended for extended use: 0.2–0.4mm reusable chemical-resistant nitrile

Is body protection required: Yes, protective clothing including long sleeves and trousers

Is an apron recommended for commercial use: Yes, chemical-resistant apron recommended

What post-handling hygiene is required: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly

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

Is medical attention required after eye contact: Yes, urgently seek medical assistance

Who should be contacted after eye contact: Poison Centre or doctor immediately

What is the first aid response for skin contact: Wash with plenty of water and soap for 15 minutes

Should contaminated clothing be removed: Yes, immediately

Is medical attention required for skin irritation: Yes, if irritation persists

What is the first aid response for ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting; give a glass of water

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 aid response for inhalation: Remove victim from exposure area

Is inhalation a significant risk during normal use: Minimal, due to aqueous formulation

Can spray application create inhalation risk: Yes, mist from spraying increases inhalation exposure

What application method is recommended: Mop-and-bucket or automated floor cleaning equipment

Does the SDS specify dilution ratios: No, refer to product label for dilution instructions

What happens if product is over-diluted: Cleaning and disinfecting performance is reduced

What happens if product is under-diluted: Increased safety risk and product waste

Does warm water improve performance: Yes, lukewarm water enhances surfactant activity

Should solution be prepared fresh daily: Yes, to prevent degradation and contamination

How should concentrate be mixed: Add concentrate to water whilst agitating, not water to concentrate

Is rinsing required after cleaning: Depends on floor type and desired finish

Does residue affect high-gloss floors: Yes, may create film or slip hazard when wet

Does drying without rinsing extend disinfection: Yes, maximises antimicrobial dwell time

What causes sticky film after cleaning: Over-concentration or inadequate rinsing

What causes reduced disinfecting efficacy: Over-dilution or insufficient wet contact time

Does organic matter affect disinfection: Yes, heavy soil can shield microbes or inactivate disinfectant

Is the product combustible: No, classified as non-combustible material

Can residue burn after water evaporates: Yes, concentrated organic residue can ignite if heated

What fire extinguishing agents are suitable: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, CO2, dry chemical powder

Is the Hazchem Code applicable: No, not applicable

What is the slip hazard risk from spills: High, surfactant spills are slippery on hard surfaces

Should spills be cleaned immediately: Yes, to prevent slip-and-fall injuries

How should small spills be cleaned: Wipe with absorbent material and seal in labelled containers

How should large spills be contained: Prevent runoff into drains and waterways using absorbent material

Is benzalkonium chloride toxic to aquatic organisms: Yes

Should product enter drains or waterways: No, environmental release must be prevented

What are the recommended storage conditions: Cool, dry, well-ventilated location

What is the recommended storage temperature: Room temperature, approximately 15–25°C

Should product be kept away from children: Yes, store out of reach of children

Should product be stored in its original container: Yes, always

Is transferring to unmarked containers safe: No, creates poisoning and misidentification risk

What does product degradation look like: Thickening or phase separation of the liquid

What range does this product belong to: Selleys Complete Clean range

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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 Name:** Selleys Complete Clean Multisurface Disinfectant Floor Cleaner - **Product Volume:** 750mL - **Product Range:** Selleys Complete Clean - **Product Type:** Concentrated floor cleaner with disinfecting properties - **Formulation Type:** Concentrate; requires dilution before use - **Recommended Use:** Floor cleaning (sealed hard floor surfaces) - **Primary Active Ingredient:** Benzalkonium chloride (CAS 68424-85-1), 1–10% w/w - **Compound Class (Primary Active):** Quaternary ammonium cationic surfactant - **Secondary Active Ingredient:** D-Glucose, decyl octyl ethers, oligomeric — alkyl polyglucoside surfactant (CAS 68515-73-1), 1–10% w/w - **Hazard Classification:** Hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 - **GHS Signal Word:** Danger - **Eye Hazard Classification:** Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1 (H318) — causes serious eye damage - **Skin Hazard Classification:** Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 (H315) — causes skin irritation - **Dangerous Goods (Transport):** Not classified as a Dangerous Good under Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 - **Dangerous Goods Placarding:** Not required - **Poison Schedule Classification:** None - **Hazchem Code:** Not applicable - **Fire Classification:** Non-combustible material - **PPE — Eye Protection:** Protective eye/face protection required (P280) - **PPE — Hand Protection:** Nitrile rubber gloves recommended; suitable for intermittent contact - **PPE — Body Protection:** Protective clothing required (P280) - **Post-Handling Hygiene:** Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling (P264) -

First Aid — Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for 15 minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; immediately contact Poison Centre or doctor (P305+P351+P338, P310) - **First Aid — Skin Contact:** Wash with plenty of water and soap; remove contaminated clothing; flush for 15 minutes (P302+P352) - **First Aid — Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting; give a glass of water to drink - **First Aid — Inhalation:** Remove victim from exposure area - **Poisons Information Centre (Australia):** 131 126 - **Poisons Information Centre (New Zealand):** 0800 764 766 - **Storage Conditions:** Cool, dry, well-ventilated location; approximately 15–25°C - **Storage — Access Control:** Keep out of reach of children (P102) - **Storage — Container:** Store in original container only - **Fire Extinguishing Agents:** Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, CO2, dry chemical powder - **Spill Hazard Note:** Slippery when spilt — clean up immediately - **Environmental Note:** Prevent runoff into drains and waterways; benzalkonium chloride is toxic to aquatic organisms - **SDS Source:** SELLEYS_COMPLETE_CLEAN_MULTISURFACE_DISINFECTANT_FLOOR_CLEANER_-AUS_GHS.pdf

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General Product Claims

- Delivers dual-action cleaning and disinfecting in a single application - Suitable for hard floor maintenance in residential and light commercial environments - Alkyl polyglucoside is derived from renewable resources including fatty alcohols and glucose - Non-ionic surfactant does not neutralise the cationic disinfectant, providing a compatibility advantage over anionic surfactants - Compatible with sealed hardwood, sealed concrete, vinyl composition tile, ceramic tile, and sealed stone when properly diluted - Mop-and-bucket application minimises aerosolisation compared to spray application - Warm (lukewarm) dilution water improves cleaning performance on greasy soils - Preparing fresh solution daily prevents degradation and microbial contamination of diluted product - Adding concentrate to water (not water to concentrate) ensures thorough mixing - Allowing solution to dry without rinsing maximises antimicrobial dwell time - Dried residue provides some residual bacteriostatic effect after application - Residual benzalkonium chloride may leave a film on high-gloss surfaces, potentially affecting shine or creating a slip hazard when wet - Concentrated organic residue can ignite if water evaporates during fire or prolonged heat exposure - Heavy soil or organic matter can shield microorganisms or inactivate the disinfectant - Two-step cleaning (pre-clean then disinfect) improves antimicrobial performance on heavily soiled floors - Regular equipment rinsing prevents quaternary ammonium buildup on mop heads

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Complete Clean Multi Surface Floor Cleaner is manufactured by Selleys, an Australian brand with a broad product range spanning cleaning, maintenance, adhesives, and sealants. Within Selleys' cleaning portfolio, this product sits in the **Home & Garden > Cleaning Products** category, positioned as a household-grade disinfectant floor cleaner rather than a general-purpose surface spray or specialist stain remover. The 750mL format referenced in the linked product entity is a standard retail size suited to regular household use.

Within the floor-cleaning segment, this product's defining characteristic is its dual-action formulation: it combines everyday grime removal with disinfection, killing 99.9% of germs in a single step. That makes it distinct from plain floor cleaners that clean without disinfecting, and from heavy-duty degreasers aimed at commercial or industrial settings. Remove the editorial instruction text from the published Related Products section. It should not appear as body text. Separately verify and remove any reference to 'fresh pine fragrance' if it appears elsewhere, and ensure odour is described only as 'characteristic' per the SDS., though it is not classified as dangerous goods for transport under Australian and New Zealand regulations — a useful distinction for buyers who store cleaning products alongside other household goods. Remove the reference to oxidising agents as a formula ingredient and remove the unverified 'fresh pine fragrance' descriptor. The odour should be described only as 'characteristic' per the SDS, or omitted if not confirmed.

The product is confirmed suitable for hard surfaces including floorboards, tiles, and slates, as well as bathroom and kitchen floors. Because of that surface compatibility, someone using this cleaner would likely also reach for related products in Selleys' range when those floor surfaces need repair or sealing — for example, grout cleaners or tile sealants for tiled areas, or timber floor care products for floorboard maintenance. While specific companion products from Selleys are not named in the available graph context, the brand's broader catalogue of surface-care products makes it a natural place to look for those adjacent needs.

The knowledge graph context for this product does not identify named sibling floor-cleaning products within the Selleys Complete Clean line, so no further range comparisons can be confirmed from available data.