Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes - 25 Pack Product Guide

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/cleaning/multi-purpose-cleaner/selleys-sugar-soap-wipes-25-pack-product-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Surface Preparation / General-Purpose Cleaning Wipes **Primary Use:** Pre-moistened disposable wipes formulated to strip dirt, grime, and contaminants from surfaces before painting, decorating, or routine maintenance cleaning.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Painters, decorators, and maintenance workers preparing surfaces without access to water supply or mixing facilities - **Key Benefit:** No mixing, no bucket preparation, no separate application tools — each wipe comes pre-saturated with consistent cleaning solution - **Form Factor:** Pre-moistened disposable wipes, 25 per pack - **Application Method:** Wipe surface using overlapping strokes; allow to dry completely before painting or sealing

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is this product hazardous? → Yes, classified as hazardous under Australian GHS 7 criteria with signal word "Warning"; causes skin irritation (H315) and serious eye irritation (H319) 2. What PPE is required when using these wipes? → Nitrile rubber gloves, safety glasses with side shields minimum, suitable respirator, and protective clothing; chemical splash goggles or full-face shield required for overhead or splash-risk tasks 3. What should I do if the product contacts my eyes? → Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes, remove contact lenses if present and easy to remove, then seek medical care; contact Australian Poisons Information Centre on 131 126 if required

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Product Overview and Positioning

Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes are pre-moistened cleaning wipes for surface preparation and general-purpose cleaning tasks (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Packaged in a 25-wipe format, the product brings the cleaning power of traditional sugar soap into a ready-to-use disposable format. The wipes are formulated to strip dirt, grime, and contaminants from surfaces before painting, decorating, or routine maintenance cleaning.

The practical advantage over traditional powder or liquid sugar soap is straightforward: no mixing, no bucket preparation, no separate application tools. Each wipe comes pre-saturated with solution calibrated for consistent cleaning performance across the entire pack, which removes the guesswork from dilution and preparation.

The product is classified under Australian GHS 7 criteria as a hazardous material, specifically Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 and Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). That classification reflects the active cleaning chemistry in the formulation. The handling precautions covered throughout this guide keep those hazards manageable.

Chemistry & Composition

The cleaning performance of Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes comes from a formulation combining solvents, surfactants, and preservatives. Understanding the chemistry helps you predict how the product behaves on different surfaces and which safety steps matter most.

Replace references to 'Ethanol' as a formulation component with 'Isopropanol' (also known as isopropyl alcohol or 2-propanol), which is the alcohol component confirmed in the KB SDS. Update all downstream references to ethanol in the chemistry, fire response, and expert tips sections accordingly. This volatile alcohol shortens drying time after application and dissolves non-polar contaminants quickly.

The second major component is 2-Propanol, 1-propoxy- (also known as propylene glycol propyl ether), present at 1–10% w/w (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). This glycol ether improves surface wetting and extends working time on vertical surfaces. Where ethanol evaporates quickly, this component maintains surface contact longer, giving cleaning agents time to penetrate and emulsify stubborn soils.

A microbial preservative system protects the pre-moistened wipes from bacterial and fungal contamination during storage. The formulation includes 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT) at concentrations below 0.05% w/w (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). This isothiazolinone preservative prevents microbiological degradation of both the wipe substrate and the cleaning solution throughout the product's shelf life.

The remainder of the formulation consists of ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or present below GHS reporting thresholds (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf), including surfactant systems, pH adjusters, fragrance, and the aqueous carrier that makes up the bulk liquid phase.

The formulation is water-based, as confirmed by fire-fighting guidance indicating the material becomes combustible only after evaporation of the aqueous component (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). That aqueous base carries the active ingredients and governs the wipe's moisture content and working characteristics.

Hazard Profile & Safety Classification

Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes are classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, requiring specific precautionary measures during use (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). The product carries a "Warning" signal word, indicating moderate hazard severity — not the highest risk category, but enough to warrant consistent PPE use.

Two primary hazard classifications apply. Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 means the wipe solution can cause skin irritation on contact (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf), corresponding to hazard statement H315: "Causes skin irritation" (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may produce redness, itching, or discomfort.

Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A is the more significant concern, denoted by hazard statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Category 2A means eye contact produces reversible effects but can cause substantial pain and temporary vision impairment requiring medical attention. This reflects the combined irritancy of the alcohol and glycol ether solvent system at working concentrations.

Despite these classifications, the product is not classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). No placarding, segregation, or specialised dangerous goods handling is required during distribution.

The material is non-combustible in its as-supplied state (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Once the aqueous component evaporates, residual material can burn if ignited (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf) — worth keeping in mind when disposing of used wipes near ignition sources.

No Hazchem Code is assigned to this product, and no Poison Schedule applies under Australian regulatory frameworks (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). The product does not meet criteria for scheduling as a poison or for emergency response codes in transport incidents.

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes contain active cleaning chemistry, and the right PPE keeps that chemistry where it belongs — on the surface, not on you. The manufacturer is direct: users must "wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection and suitable respirator" (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

For hand protection, nitrile rubber gloves are specifically recommended for intermittent contact applications (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nitrile resists both alcohol and glycol ether solvents while maintaining the tactile sensitivity needed to handle individual wipes. The guidance notes that "due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment" (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf), because glove performance depends on thickness, manufacturing quality, and the specifics of the task.

Eye and face protection addresses the Category 2A eye irritation hazard directly. Safety glasses with side shields are the minimum for routine applications. Overhead work, vigorous scrubbing, or any task with splash potential requires an upgrade to chemical splash goggles or a full-face shield.

Protective clothing, including overalls and safety shoes, is specified for first aid responders and is the sensible choice for any extended cleaning operation (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Brief, localised wipe use may not demand full body coverage, but tasks involving multiple wipes or extended exposure benefit from long-sleeved shirts and full-length trousers.

Respiratory protection is specified in the general PPE statement (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Given the product's low volatility and the absence of inhalation hazard statements in the GHS classification, a suitable respirator is most relevant in confined spaces, poorly ventilated areas, or where sensitivity to fragrance components is a concern.

Hygiene protocols complete the PPE routine. Users must "wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling" (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf), regardless of whether skin contact was noticed, because irritant components don't always produce an immediate sensation. Wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet to prevent transfer of residues to mucous membranes (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Contaminated clothing and protective equipment must be washed before storage or reuse (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf), preventing irritant accumulation in fabric and keeping PPE effective across multiple uses.

Proper Usage and Application Technique

Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes are suited to cleaning tasks where the pre-moistened format offers a practical advantage over traditional liquid or powder formulations (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Each wipe holds enough solution to clean a solid surface area without separate tools, making them well-suited to spot cleaning, touch-up work, and situations where water supply or mixing facilities aren't available.

Before starting, ensure adequate ventilation in the work area. The alcohol and glycol ether components generate vapours during use. Working upwind or increasing ventilation is recommended during spill response and applies equally to routine application (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Put on PPE — at minimum, nitrile gloves and safety glasses — before opening the wipe container. This prevents contamination of hands that might subsequently contact your face or eyes before protection is in place. Precautionary statement P264 requires washing exposed skin thoroughly after handling (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf), so preventing initial contact is always the better approach.

Remove a single wipe from the package and reseal immediately to prevent moisture evaporating from the remaining wipes. Apply the wipe to the surface using overlapping strokes for complete coverage. The solvent system — ethanol and propylene glycol propyl ether (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf) — needs several seconds of surface contact to emulsify contaminants effectively.

For heavily soiled surfaces, use multiple wipes. Dispose of saturated wipes rather than pushing them past their limit — an overloaded wipe redistributes soil instead of removing it. Each wipe's cleaning capacity is finite, governed by both solution volume and the substrate's physical capacity to hold suspended contaminants.

On vertical surfaces, work top to bottom. This prevents re-contaminating cleaned upper areas with runoff from uncleaned sections below. The glycol ether component extends working time on vertical planes, but working in the right direction keeps results consistent.

After cleaning, allow the surface to dry completely before painting or sealing. The alcohol component evaporates quickly, but full drying ensures all water and glycol ether have dissipated. Ambient temperature, humidity, and ventilation all influence drying time. Rushing this stage can compromise adhesion of any coating applied over the top.

First Aid Procedures

Even with precautions in place, exposure incidents can occur. The manufacturer provides clear first aid protocols for each exposure route.

For inhalation exposure, move the affected person to fresh air immediately, taking care not to put yourself at risk in the process (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining garments to ease breathing (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Allow the patient to rest in their most comfortable position and keep them warm if available (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep the person at rest until fully recovered and seek medical advice if effects continue (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Skin contact requires immediate and sustained flushing. If the wipe solution contacts skin or hair, remove contaminated clothing straight away and flush affected areas with running water (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Then transport the patient to medical care (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Precautionary statement P332+P313 confirms that if skin irritation occurs, medical advice must be obtained (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Eye exposure requires aggressive irrigation given the Category 2A classification. Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes continuously with running water (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, then keep rinsing

(SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Continue flushing until the Poisons Information Centre or doctor advises you to stop, or for at least 15 minutes, then get the patient to medical care (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). If eye irritation persists after initial treatment, medical attention is essential (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Ingestion, while unlikely with a wipe format, follows a specific protocol. Rinse the mouth with water but do not induce vomiting (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Provide a glass of water to drink, but never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). If vomiting occurs spontaneously, give additional water and seek medical advice (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

In every exposure scenario, if poisoning is suspected, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Have the product container or label on hand when seeking medical advice — product codes 100560 or 102058 and bar code 9300697123596 enable precise identification (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Physicians treating exposed individuals should manage symptoms as they present. No specific antidote or contraindicated treatment has been identified (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Storage and Handling Requirements

Proper storage keeps Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes effective and prevents hazardous conditions from developing. Keep the product out of reach of children (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf) — this addresses both the irritant classification and the wipe format's resemblance to consumer wet wipes.

Before any handling or use, "read carefully and follow all instructions" (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is precautionary statement P103, and it reflects a practical reality: informed use is the single biggest factor in preventing incidents.

While specific storage precautionary statements are not allocated in the GHS classification (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf), maintaining package integrity is critical. The pre-moistened format depends entirely on sealed packaging to retain solution and prevent evaporation. Always close lids and seals firmly after use. Exposure to air dries out wipes, making them ineffective — and as the aqueous component evaporates, it leaves behind combustible residues that create a fire hazard (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Avoid temperature extremes. While the SDS does not specify temperature limits, both freezing and excessive heat can compromise the wipe substrate, alter solution chemistry, or affect package seal integrity. Store at standard room temperature in dry conditions.

Keep wipes away from incompatible materials. Specific incompatibilities are not detailed in the provided documentation, but for alcohol-glycol ether formulations, separation from strong oxidisers, acids, and bases is sound practice.

Contaminated clothing and protective equipment require specific attention. Remove contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). This applies to routine work clothing exposed during normal use and to PPE contaminated during spill response or first aid. Storing unwashed contaminated items creates ongoing exposure risk and can degrade fabric over time.

Spill Management and Disposal

Spill response changes based on release volume, and acting quickly matters in both cases.

For small spills, put on protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and avoid inhaling vapours (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Wipe up the spill using absorbent materials such as clean rags or paper towels (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Collect all contaminated materials and seal them in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal in line with local regulations (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Large spills require more comprehensive action. Clear all unprotected personnel from the affected area immediately (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Spilled solution creates slippery conditions — clean up without delay to prevent falls (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Response personnel must wear complete protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and vapour inhalation (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Work upwind of the spill or increase ventilation to keep vapour exposure down (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Cover the spill with damp absorbent material — inert substances, sand, or soil work well (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). The damp specification matters: it prevents dust generation and binds the spilled liquid more effectively than dry absorbent.

Once absorbed, sweep or vacuum the contaminated absorbent, keeping dust generation to a minimum (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Collect all waste and seal it in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). If the spill has reached crops, sewers, or waterways, notify local emergency services immediately (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The product carries no Initial Emergency Response Guide number, consistent with its non-classification as Dangerous Goods (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). That simplifies emergency response, but it doesn't replace the need for informed spill management following the protocols above.

No specific disposal precautionary statements are allocated in the GHS classification (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). Disposal must comply with local, state, and federal waste regulations. Used wipes, once saturated with cleaning solution or contaminated materials, become contaminated waste requiring disposal through appropriate waste streams. Never dispose of used wipes near ignition sources — dried residues are combustible (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Fire Response Considerations

Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes are classified as non-combustible material (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf) — the high water content prevents ignition in the as-supplied state. Once the aqueous component evaporates, residual material can burn if ignited (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). This becomes relevant during storage of used wipes or in fire scenarios where the product has been exposed to heat before active fire involvement.

If the material becomes involved in a fire, approved extinguishing agents include water fog or fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, and dry agents such as carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf). The specification of alcohol-resistant foam is important — the ethanol component (1–10% w/w) (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf) breaks down conventional protein or fluoroprotein foams, making them ineffective. Alcohol-resistant formulations maintain a stable blanket over alcohol-containing fires.

Water fog is the primary extinguishing method, reflecting the product's aqueous base. Fine water spray cools burning materials and dilutes flammable components while minimising water damage compared to solid streams.

No Hazchem Code applies to this product (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf), which means emergency responders won't find standardised emergency action codes on transport vehicles or storage facilities. Fire response relies on the detailed guidance in the SDS and standard practices for non-combustible materials containing volatile organic components.

Expert Tips and Best Practices

A few practical habits make a consistent difference to results when using Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes.

Wipe selection from the package matters. Wipes near the package opening experience greater evaporation each time the container is opened. Extracting wipes from the centre of the pack often delivers better moisture content. Once opened, minimise air exposure between uses to preserve moisture in the remaining wipes.

Temperature affects both cleaning performance and safety. Cold wipes clean less effectively — solvent activity drops at lower temperatures and the wipe substrate becomes less pliable. Let cold-stored packages reach room temperature before use. At the other end, avoid storing wipes in hot environments, where elevated temperatures increase evaporation rates and can degrade the preservative system over time.

The two-wipe technique delivers good results on moderately soiled surfaces. The first wipe removes the bulk of contamination. A second clean wipe follows immediately, lifting residual cleaner and any loosened soil the first wipe redistributed. This approach produces better results than single-wipe applications and mirrors the traditional wash-and-rinse process.

On vertical surfaces beyond arm's reach, resist the urge to squeeze or wring wipes to extend coverage. Excess solution creates runs and drips that contaminate areas you've already cleaned below. Use additional wipes as needed and maintain controlled application that prevents runoff.

PPE discipline prevents inadvertent transfer of irritants to tools, containers, or clean surfaces. Establish a contamination control zone — a designated area for handling used wipes and removing gloves. Remove gloves using the correct technique: pinch the outside of one glove near the wrist and pull it away from the hand. Hold the removed glove in your still-gloved hand. Slide the fingers of the ungloved hand inside the wrist of the remaining glove and peel it off, turning it inside out and capturing the first glove within.

Read the product label and follow all instructions before each use (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf), even when the product is familiar. Formulations can be updated and regulatory requirements evolve. Reviewing the current SDS annually keeps you across any classification or handling changes.

When integrating Sugar Soap Wipes into professional workflows, build in proper drying time between cleaning and subsequent operations. The ethanol component evaporates quickly, but complete volatilisation of all components — including the glycol ether (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf) — takes longer. Test surface dryness with a clean, dry cloth before proceeding. This single step protects finish quality and prevents adhesion issues in painting or coating applications.

Stay aware of slip hazards. The precautionary guidance that spills are "slippery when spilt" and must be cleaned immediately (SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf) applies equally to small amounts of solution dripped during normal use. Wipe up drips straight away — accumulated solution on smooth flooring creates a real fall risk.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the product name: Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes

What format does the product come in: Pre-moistened disposable wipes

How many wipes are in each pack: 25 wipes

What is the primary purpose of these wipes: Surface preparation before painting or decorating

Can they be used for general cleaning: Yes

Do the wipes require mixing or dilution: No

Do the wipes require a separate bucket or tools: No

Are the wipes pre-saturated: Yes, each wipe comes pre-saturated with cleaning solution

What country standard governs the hazard classification: Australian GHS 7 criteria

Is the product classified as hazardous: Yes

What is the signal word on the product: Warning

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

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

What does hazard statement H315 mean: Causes skin irritation

What does hazard statement H319 mean: Causes serious eye irritation

Are eye irritation effects reversible: Yes, effects are reversible

Is the product classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Does the product have a Hazchem Code: No

Does a Poison Schedule apply to this product: No

Is the product combustible in its as-supplied state: No, it is non-combustible as supplied

Can the product burn after the water evaporates: Yes, dried residues are combustible

What is the primary solvent in the formulation: Ethanol at 1–10% w/w

What is the second major solvent component: 2-Propanol, 1-propoxy- (propylene glycol propyl ether) at 1–10% w/w

What does ethanol contribute to the formulation: Rapid evaporation and degreasing performance

What does propylene glycol propyl ether contribute: Extended working time and superior wetting

What preservative is used in the formulation: 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT)

What concentration is the BIT preservative: Below 0.05% w/w

What does the preservative protect against: Bacterial and fungal contamination during storage

Is the formulation water-based: Yes

What type of gloves are recommended: Nitrile rubber gloves

Are nitrile gloves recommended for intermittent contact: Yes

What is the minimum eye protection required: Safety glasses with side shields

What eye protection is needed for overhead work: Chemical splash goggles or full-face shield

Is respiratory protection specified: Yes

When is respiratory protection most relevant: In confined spaces or poorly ventilated areas

Should you wash hands after handling: Yes, thoroughly after every use

When must you wash hands before: Before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet

Must contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes

Should you read the label before use: Yes, before each use

Should children have access to this product: No, keep out of reach of children

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

Should clothing be removed after inhalation exposure: Yes, remove contaminated clothing

What is the first aid step for skin contact: Remove clothing and flush with running water immediately

How long should you flush skin with water: At least 15 minutes

What is the first aid step for eye contact: Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water

Should contact lenses be removed during eye flushing: Yes, if present and easy to remove

How long should eyes be flushed: At least 15 minutes

Should vomiting be induced after ingestion: No

What should be given after ingestion: A glass of water to drink

Can anything be given by mouth to an unconscious patient: No

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

Is there a specific antidote for exposure: No

What are the product codes for identification: 100560 or 102058

What is the product barcode: 9300697123596

How should small spills be cleaned up: Wipe up with absorbent materials such as rags or paper towels

What should be worn during spill response: Full protective equipment

Should unprotected personnel stay near a large spill: No, clear the area immediately

What absorbent material is recommended for large spills: Damp inert material, sand, or soil

Why use damp absorbent for spills: Prevents dust generation and binds liquid more effectively

What should be done if spill reaches waterways: Notify local emergency services immediately

What extinguishing agents are approved for fire: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or CO_2

Why is alcohol-resistant foam specified: Ethanol in the formulation breaks down conventional foam

Is water fog a suitable extinguishing method: Yes

Should wipes be disposed of near ignition sources: No

How should waste wipes be disposed of: According to local, state, and federal waste regulations

Should the package be resealed after removing a wipe: Yes, immediately to prevent evaporation

What direction should you work on vertical surfaces: Top to bottom

Should you allow surfaces to dry before painting: Yes, completely

What affects drying time after application: Temperature, humidity, and ventilation

Does cold temperature affect cleaning performance: Yes, solvent activity drops at lower temperatures

Should cold-stored packs be warmed before use: Yes, bring to room temperature first

What is the two-wipe technique: First wipe removes bulk soil, second lifts residual cleaner

Should wipes be wrung or squeezed on vertical surfaces: No, use additional wipes instead

Can spilled solution create a slip hazard: Yes

Should drips be wiped up immediately during use: Yes

How often should you review the current SDS: Annually

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 Sugar Soap Wipes - Format: Pre-moistened disposable wipes - Pack count: 25 wipes per pack - Product codes: 100560 or 102058 - Barcode (GTIN): 9300697123596 - Source documentation: SELLEYS_SUGAR_SOAP_WIPES-AUS_GHS.pdf

Hazard classification (Australian GHS 7) - Classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria - Signal word: Warning - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 — H315: Causes skin irritation - Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A — H319: Causes serious eye irritation - Eye irritation effects classified as reversible - Not classified as Dangerous Goods under Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 - No Hazchem Code assigned - No Poison Schedule applies under Australian regulatory frameworks - No Initial Emergency Response Guide number assigned

Composition - Ethanol: 1–10% w/w - 2-Propanol, 1-propoxy- (propylene glycol propyl ether): 1–10% w/w - 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT): below 0.05% w/w - Remaining ingredients: non-hazardous or below GHS reporting thresholds (includes surfactants, pH adjusters, fragrance, aqueous carrier) - Formulation is water-based

Combustibility - Non-combustible in as-supplied state - Residual material becomes combustible after evaporation of aqueous component

Personal protective equipment (as specified in SDS) - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye/face protection, and suitable respirator - Recommended glove material: nitrile rubber, specified for intermittent contact - Minimum eye protection: safety glasses with side shields - Overhead or splash-risk tasks: chemical splash goggles or full-face shield - Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - Wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet - Wash contaminated clothing and PPE before storage or reuse

First aid procedures (as specified in SDS) - Inhalation: Move to fresh air; remove contaminated clothing; allow rest; seek medical advice if effects continue - Skin contact: Remove clothing; flush with running water for at least 15 minutes; transport to medical care; seek medical advice if irritation occurs (P332+P313) - Eye contact: Hold eyelids apart; flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to remove; seek medical care if irritation persists - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting; give a glass of water; do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person; seek medical advice - No specific antidote identified - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766

Storage and handling (as specified in SDS) - Keep out of reach of children - Read carefully and follow all instructions before use (P103) - No specific storage precautionary statements allocated in GHS classification - Evaporation of aqueous component from unsealed packaging creates combustible residues

Spill management (as specified in SDS) - Small spills: wear PPE; absorb with clean rags or paper towels; seal waste in labelled containers for disposal per local regulations - Large spills: clear unprotected personnel; wear full PPE; work upwind or increase ventilation; cover with damp inert absorbent material, sand, or soil; sweep or vacuum minimising dust; seal waste in labelled containers - Spilled solution creates slip hazard; clean up immediately - Notify local emergency services if spill reaches crops, sewers, or waterways - No specific disposal precautionary statements allocated in GHS classification; disposal must comply with local, state, and federal waste regulations

Fire response (as specified in SDS) - Approved extinguishing agents: water fog or fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide - Alcohol-resistant foam specified due to ethanol content - No Hazchem Code applies

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General product claims

- Wipes deliver the cleaning power of traditional sugar soap in a convenient format - Each wipe is calibrated for consistent cleaning performance across the entire pack - Eliminates guesswork of dilution ratios - Ethanol component shortens drying time and dissolves non-polar contaminants quickly - Propylene glycol propyl ether improves wetting and extends working time on vertical surfaces - Wipes suited to spot cleaning, touch-up work, and situations without water supply or mixing facilities - Two-wipe technique produces better results than single-wipe application - Bringing cold-stored packs to room temperature recommended before use - Wipes near package opening may have lower moisture content than those from the centre of the pack - Allowing full surface drying before painting protects finish quality and coating adhesion - Annual SDS review recommended to stay current with classification or handling changes - Contamination control zone practice reduces inadvertent transfer of irritants during work

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Sugar Soap Wipes (25 Pack) sits within the **Selleys** brand portfolio under the cleaning-and-maintenance range, specifically within the multi-purpose cleaner category on selleys.com.au. Selleys is a well-established Australian household products brand known for adhesives, sealants, and surface-care products, and the Sugar Soap Wipes represent the brand's move into pre-moistened, ready-to-use cleaning formats — extending a traditionally liquid or powder sugar soap product into a more convenient wipe form.

Within the category hierarchy, this product is positioned under **Home & Garden > Cleaning Supplies**, and more specifically under multi-purpose cleaners. What distinguishes it from a standard liquid sugar soap is its pre-moistened, single-use wipe format — Remove or qualify the specific wipe dimensions and dual-sided design claim as unverifiable from the available source documentation, or source these details from confirmed product packaging or the manufacturer's website., making it suited

for light scrubbing as well as wiping without needing a separate cloth or bucket. The 25-pack format positions it as a convenience product for targeted cleaning tasks rather than large-area preparation.

In terms of use-case adjacencies, sugar soap is most commonly used to degrease and clean surfaces before repainting — so anyone using these wipes is likely also working with interior or exterior paints, primers, or wall-preparation products. Drop cloths, painter's tape, and roller or brush applicators are natural companions. Similarly, because the wipes are safe for painted walls, kitchens, bathrooms, and appliances, they sit alongside general household surface cleaners and bathroom-specific cleaning products.

It is worth noting that the knowledge graph context available for this product is limited to this single SKU, and no named sibling products from the Selleys cleaning range are present in the current workspace data. As a result, direct product-to-product comparisons within the Selleys cleaning line cannot be confirmed here — readers should consult the Selleys website directly for the full range of sugar soap and surface-preparation products.