Selleys Oven Clean - 350g Aerosol Product Guide

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Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Oven Clean Aerosol (350g) **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Heavy-duty alkaline oven cleaner / pressurised aerosol degreaser **Primary Use:** Dissolves carbonised grease, baked-on food residue, and stubborn oven grime through alkaline hydrolysis, saponification, and chelation chemistry delivered via pressurised aerosol spray.

Quick facts - **Best for:** Heavy-duty kitchen degreasing tasks where mechanical scrubbing alone is insufficient - **Key benefit:** Professional-strength alkaline cleaning power that breaks down carbonised soils without mechanical scrubbing - **Form factor:** 350g pressurised aerosol can - **Application method:** Shake 10–15 seconds, spray from 20–30 cm upright, allow contact time, then remove with non-metallic scraper and rinse thoroughly

Common questions this guide answers 1. What chemicals make Selleys Oven Clean effective? → Sodium hydroxide (1–10% w/w) drives saponification; monoethanolamine (1–10% w/w) aids penetration; EDTA tetrasodium salt (1–10% w/w) sequesters metal ions; ethanol and 1-propoxy-2-propanol provide solvent action; butane and propane (each 10–30% w/w) serve as propellants. 2. Is Selleys Oven Clean dangerous to use? → Yes — classified Schedule 6 Poison, signal word Danger, with hazards H223 (flammable aerosol), H229 (pressurised container), H314 (severe skin burns and eye damage), and H290 (corrosive to metals); mandatory PPE including nitrile gloves, chemical splash goggles, and suitable respirator is required. 3. What should I do if Selleys Oven Clean contacts skin or eyes? → Skin: immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush with water for at least 15 minutes; Eyes: rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes, remove contact lenses if easy to do, then immediately contact a poison centre (Australia: 131 126; New Zealand: 0800 764 766) or doctor.

Product overview

Selleys Oven Clean is a professional-strength alkaline cleaner designed to dissolve carbonised grease, baked-on food residue, and stubborn oven grime — the kind of buildup that scrubbing alone won't shift. It comes in a 350g pressurised aerosol and is built for heavy-duty kitchen degreasing (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

This is a serious cleaning product. Classified as Schedule 6 Poison with the signal word "Danger," it uses corrosive alkaline chemistry that attacks organic soils through saponification and peptisation (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). That cleaning power requires strict adherence to safety protocols — no shortcuts.

The product carries Australian dangerous goods classification 2.1 with subrisk 8, reflecting both its flammable aerosol properties and corrosive characteristics (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The propellant system and active alkaline ingredients work together to deliver a chemically potent cleaning solution through a controlled spray. When you need results that match 80+ years of Selleys expertise, this is the product.

Chemistry & composition

Active cleaning agents

Selleys Oven Clean draws its cleaning performance from three complementary chemical mechanisms. Sodium hydroxide (1–10% w/w) drives the primary degreasing action through alkaline hydrolysis, breaking down triglycerides in baked-on fats into water-soluble soap molecules (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This saponification process converts insoluble organic residues into compounds that rinse away with water.

Monoethanolamine (1–10% w/w) is both a secondary alkaline agent and a coupling solvent. It helps the formulation penetrate carbonised deposits while maintaining stability across the pH range (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Its amphiphilic molecular structure interacts with both polar and non-polar soil components, broadening the range of residues the product removes.

Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt (EDTA, 1–10% w/w) is a chelating agent that sequesters metal ions such as calcium and magnesium, which would otherwise reduce cleaning efficiency (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). In hard-water environments or on surfaces with mineral deposits, this ingredient prevents insoluble metal-soap complexes from forming and undermining performance.

Solvent system

The formulation uses two alcohol-based solvents to improve soil dissolution and control application behaviour. Ethanol (1–10% w/w) evaporates quickly and dissolves organic films, while 2-propanol, 1-propoxy- (1–10% w/w) evaporates more slowly and wets vertical surfaces more effectively (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Together they balance immediate cleaning action with enough contact time to work through heavy deposits.

Propellant composition

The aerosol delivery system uses a hydrocarbon propellant blend of butane (10–30% w/w) and propane (10–30% w/w) (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This mixture maintains consistent spray pressure across the product's full service life and keeps vapour pressure stable across typical storage temperatures. The propellant ratio controls spray pattern, droplet size, and foam characteristics on application.

The high propellant concentration explains the product's classification as Aerosol Category 1 and its flammability hazard rating H223 (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). These compressed hydrocarbon gases are both the primary fire hazard and the mechanism that enables controlled spray application.

Hazard profile & regulatory classification

Corrosivity hazards

Selleys Oven Clean carries four distinct hazard classifications. It is classified as Corrosive to Metals — Category 1, meaning it can attack and degrade metal surfaces during extended contact (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This comes from the alkaline pH, so protect any metal surfaces you are not intending to clean.

The product also presents Skin Corrosion/Irritation — Category 1A and Eye Damage/Irritation — Category 1 hazards, meaning it causes severe skin burns and eye damage on contact (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). These are the highest severity ratings for dermal and ocular corrosivity. Hazard statement H314 states explicitly: "Causes severe skin burns and eye damage" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Flammability & physical hazards

As a pressurised flammable aerosol, the product carries hazard statements H223 (Flammable aerosol) and H229 (Pressurized container: may burst if heated) (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The hydrocarbon propellants create ignition risk when sprayed near open flames, sparks, or hot surfaces. The canister becomes a pressure hazard if exposed to temperatures above 50°C (122°F), where expanding propellant gases may exceed the container's burst pressure (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Hazard statement H290 (May be corrosive to metals) extends the corrosivity concern to material compatibility, particularly for aluminium, zinc, and certain alloys that react with strong alkaline solutions (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Know your surfaces before you start.

Dangerous goods transport

The product is classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail and New Zealand NZS5433 (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Primary class 2.1 (flammable gas/aerosol) with subrisk class 8 (corrosive substance) requires specific transport documentation, segregation from incompatible materials, and adherence to quantity limits for various transport modes.

Application guidance

Pre-application preparation

The application guidance should acknowledge both the cold-oven (30-minute) and warm-oven (4-minute, up to 90°C) methods as documented in the product instructions. The warning about warm surfaces should be qualified to note that the product has a specific warm-oven protocol rather than implying warm application is always incorrect.

Protect all surfaces you are not cleaning. The product's corrosive properties (H290, H314) mean you should mask surrounding benchtops, flooring, and adjacent appliances with chemical-resistant barriers (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Aluminium, copper, brass, and painted surfaces are particularly vulnerable to alkaline attack — shield them from overspray before you begin.

Spray application technique

Hold the aerosol canister upright approximately 20–30 cm from the target surface. Depress the actuator with smooth, steady pressure to achieve an even coating without excessive pooling. The propellant blend delivers a foam-like spray pattern that clings to vertical surfaces, though applying too heavily on steep angles will cause product to run before it can work.

Work in a well-ventilated area or activate mechanical exhaust ventilation before spraying. Precautionary statement P260 warns "Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray," because aerosolised alkaline droplets and propellant vapours can irritate the respiratory tract (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Cross-ventilation or exhaust fans should maintain air movement throughout the full application period.

Add maximum contact time limits: 4 minutes maximum for warm-oven method; 12 hours maximum for cold-oven method. These limits should appear in the application guidance and the FAQ/label facts sections.

Removal & rinsing

After the contact period, use non-metallic scrapers or abrasive pads to remove loosened soil. The chemical action will have broken the adhesion of carbonised deposits, and mechanical assistance speeds up complete removal. Avoid metal scrapers on coated oven interiors — they can damage protective finishes.

Rinse all treated surfaces thoroughly with clean water, removing all alkaline residues. Precautionary statement P390 instructs users to "Absorb spillage to prevent material damage," because residual product continues corroding metals and damaging surfaces if not removed (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Multiple rinse cycles may be necessary to achieve neutral pH and prevent residue hazing.

Dry surfaces completely before returning the oven or appliance to service. Residual moisture combined with alkaline chemistry can promote flash rusting on exposed steel or cause streaking on glass and enamel finishes.

Personal protective equipment requirements

Mandatory PPE

The product's corrosive classification makes comprehensive PPE non-negotiable during all handling. Precautionary statement P280 requires users to "Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection and suitable respirator" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is a mandatory requirement based on the Category 1A skin corrosion and Category 1 eye damage hazards — not optional guidance.

Chemical-resistant gloves made from nitrile rubber are recommended for intermittent contact, though glove construction and local conditions affect performance (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Glove thickness, duration of contact, and temperature all influence breakthrough time. Inspect gloves before each use for tears, degradation, or contamination from previous applications.

Full eye and face protection is required because of the severe eye damage hazard (H314). Chemical splash goggles provide the minimum adequate protection, but a full face shield offers better coverage against aerosol mist and potential splash during application or rinsing (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Standard safety glasses with side shields are not sufficient for this material.

Protective clothing should include long sleeves, long trousers, and closed-toe footwear. The Category 1A skin corrosion classification means this product causes tissue destruction on brief contact (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Chemical-resistant aprons add protection for the torso during overhead application or when working in confined spaces where product drip is likely.

Respiratory protection

The requirement for a "suitable respirator" reflects the inhalation hazards from aerosolised alkaline mist and propellant vapours (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). In enclosed spaces or where mechanical ventilation cannot adequately control airborne concentrations, air-purifying respirators with combination organic vapour and particulate cartridges provide appropriate protection. In confined spaces where propellant gases may displace oxygen, supplied-air respirators may be necessary.

Precautionary statement P210 warns to "Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This extends beyond obvious flames to include pilot lights, electric heating elements, and static discharge sources.

Post-application hygiene

Statement P264 requires users to "Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Alkaline materials continue causing tissue damage until physically removed — prompt, thorough washing after completing work is essential.

Remove and isolate contaminated clothing before reuse. Precautionary statement P363 instructs to "Wash contaminated clothing before reuse," because alkaline residues in fabric maintain skin contact and can damage the textile itself (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Emergency response & first aid

Exposure routes & immediate actions

If skin contact occurs, precautionary statement P303+P361+P353 provides the response: "Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Speed matters — alkaline burns worsen with every second of contact. For gross contamination, drench the affected area with water while simultaneously removing clothing. Continue flushing skin and hair with copious water for at least 15 minutes. Do not attempt to neutralise with acids — the exothermic neutralisation reaction can cause additional thermal burns.

If swelling, redness, or blistering occurs, seek medical assistance immediately (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help arrives. Do not break blisters.

Eye exposure requires the most urgent response. Precautionary statement P305+P351+P338 directs users to "Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Hold eyelids open during irrigation to ensure the stream reaches all eye surfaces. The minimum irrigation time is 15 minutes — continue longer if pain persists. Statement P310 then requires immediate contact with a poison centre or doctor, and urgent transport to hospital or medical centre (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Eye damage from alkaline corrosives progresses over hours, making medical evaluation mandatory even when initial symptoms appear minor.

Ingestion & inhalation response

If swallowed, precautionary statement P301+P330+P331 instructs: "Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Inducing vomiting risks re-exposing the oesophagus to corrosive material and may cause aspiration into the lungs. Give the conscious patient a glass of water to dilute stomach contents. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, give additional water and seek medical advice immediately (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

For inhalation exposure, precautionary statement P304+P340 requires removing the person to fresh air and keeping them comfortable for breathing (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contaminated clothing to prevent continued off-gassing. Keep the patient at rest until fully recovered, and seek medical advice if respiratory effects persist.

Medical information for emergency responders

Australia's Poisons Information Centre (131 126) and New Zealand's National Poisons Centre (0800 764 766) maintain 24-hour emergency consultation services (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). When seeking medical treatment, have the product container or label available. Emergency medical personnel need to know the alkaline corrosive nature of the product to select appropriate treatment and avoid interventions that could worsen chemical burns.

First aiders responding to contaminated individuals must wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and face shields to prevent secondary exposure (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The corrosive material on the victim's clothing and skin presents a real contact hazard to unprotected responders.

Storage & handling requirements

Environmental control

Precautionary statement P410+P412 mandates specific storage temperature control: "Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Direct sunlight heats the metal canister above this threshold, increasing internal pressure as the propellant expands. Exceeding design pressure may trigger pressure relief devices or, in extreme cases, cause container rupture — the H229 hazard statement is clear on this risk.

Statement P405 requires locked storage to prevent access by unauthorised persons, particularly children (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The Schedule 6 Poison classification and corrosive hazards make unsupervised access unacceptable. Dedicated chemical storage cabinets or locked closets provide appropriate security.

Storage containers or areas must be corrosion-resistant. Precautionary statement P406 specifies storing in "corrosive resistant insert appropriate compatible material container with a resistant inner liner" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The original aerosol can provides this protection by design, but any secondary containment for spill control must similarly resist alkaline attack.

Physical handling precautions

Precautionary statement P234 instructs users to "Keep only in original packaging" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Transferring the product to other containers removes the engineered safety features of the aerosol system and strips critical hazard information from the point of use. The original container's valve, actuator, and pressure vessel are designed specifically for this formulation's pressure and chemical properties.

Statement P251 prohibits piercing or burning the canister, even after use (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Residual propellant and product remain in "empty" cans, maintaining both flammability and pressure hazards. Attempts to puncture or incinerate aerosol containers have caused serious injuries through explosion, fire, or corrosive material release.

Statement P211 specifically warns "Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition sources" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The propellant stream can carry flame back to the valve or create a flash fire in the spray mist.

Disposal requirements

Precautionary statement P501 requires disposal "in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations" (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). As a dangerous good containing flammable propellants and corrosive active ingredients, this product cannot go into regular household waste in most jurisdictions. Contact local hazardous waste collection programs for guidance. Partial cans retain both pressure and chemical hazards, requiring the same disposal protocols as full containers.

Expert application techniques

Surface compatibility testing

Before full application, test product compatibility on an inconspicuous area of the target surface. Apply a small amount, allow a 10-minute contact period, then rinse and check for discolouration, etching, or finish degradation. The corrosive properties that deliver heavy-duty cleaning performance (H290, H314) can damage sensitive surfaces — a quick spot test on unfamiliar substrates is straightforward and worth doing (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Continuous-clean oven finishes, self-cleaning oven coatings, and certain enamel formulations may be incompatible with alkaline cleaners. Consult appliance manufacturer documentation before applying aggressive chemical cleaners to specialty surfaces. When manufacturer guidance is unavailable, the spot test is your most reliable compatibility check.

Optimising contact time

Carbonised soil removal correlates directly with contact time, but excessive dwell time increases the risk of surface damage. For light to moderate soiling, 10–15 minutes typically achieves thorough soil breakdown. Heavily carbonised deposits may benefit from 20–30 minute contact times — monitor surfaces during this period for any signs of finish degradation.

Prevent product dry-out during extended contact by working in sections and applying a second light coat if the initial application begins to lose moisture. The solvent system's evaporation rate increases with temperature and airflow, which can shorten effective contact time in warm or well-ventilated environments.

Neutralisation verification

After rinsing, verify complete alkaline residue removal using pH indicator paper on a water rinse sample. Residual alkalinity means incomplete rinsing and continued corrosive action on the surface. Keep rinsing until neutral pH is achieved. This step matters most on porous surfaces that may absorb and retain alkaline solution in microscopic voids.

Remove the advice about treating glass oven doors with this product. Replace with a warning that the product must not be sprayed on glass oven doors, consistent with the product's stated incompatible surfaces.

Controlling aerosol overspray

The propellant system delivers fine droplets that travel well beyond the intended application area. Position absorbent materials or chemical-resistant drop cloths to catch overspray and drips before you begin. The corrosive hazard (H314) makes contamination of surrounding surfaces more than a cosmetic concern — alkaline residues on floors create slip hazards and can damage resilient flooring materials (SELLEYS_OVEN_CLEAN__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

When working in enclosed oven cavities, use controlled bursts rather than continuous discharge. This reduces propellant buildup in the confined space, minimising inhalation exposure and preventing excessive product pooling at the bottom of the cavity.

References

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

Frequently asked questions

What is Selleys Oven Clean: A professional-strength alkaline oven cleaner aerosol

What is the net weight of Selleys Oven Clean: 350g

What form does Selleys Oven Clean come in: Pressurised aerosol can

What type of soils does it remove: Carbonised grease and baked-on food residue

Does it remove stubborn oven grime: Yes

Can mechanical scrubbing alone achieve the same results: No

What is the primary active cleaning agent: Sodium hydroxide (1–10% w/w)

How does sodium hydroxide clean: Through alkaline hydrolysis and saponification of fats

What does saponification do to baked-on fats: Converts them into water-soluble soap molecules

What is the second alkaline agent in the formula: Monoethanolamine (1–10% w/w)

What dual role does monoethanolamine serve: Acts as both alkaline agent and coupling solvent

What chelating agent is included: EDTA tetrasodium salt (1–10% w/w)

What does EDTA do in the formula: Sequesters calcium and magnesium metal ions

Why is EDTA important in hard-water environments: Prevents insoluble metal-soap complexes that reduce cleaning

What solvents are in the formula: Ethanol and 1-propoxy-2-propanol (each 1–10% w/w)

What does ethanol do in the formula: Provides rapid evaporation and dissolves organic films

What does 1-propoxy-2-propanol do: Offers slower evaporation and improved wetting on vertical surfaces

What propellant gases are used: Butane and propane

What is the concentration of butane in the formula: 10–30% w/w

What is the concentration of propane in the formula: 10–30% w/w

Is the product flammable: Yes

What is the flammability hazard statement: H223 — Flammable aerosol

What is the pressure hazard statement: H229 — Pressurised container may burst if heated

What is the skin hazard classification: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A

What does Category 1A skin corrosion mean: Causes severe skin burns on contact

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

What does Category 1 eye damage mean: Causes severe eye damage on contact

What hazard statement covers skin and eye burns: H314

Is the product corrosive to metals: Yes, Corrosive to Metals Category 1

What metals are particularly vulnerable to damage: Aluminium, zinc, copper, and brass

What is the dangerous goods primary class: Class 2.1 (flammable aerosol)

What is the dangerous goods subrisk class: Class 8 (corrosive substance)

What poison schedule is Selleys Oven Clean: Schedule 6 Poison

What is the signal word on the label: Danger

Does the product require PPE: Yes, mandatory

What glove type is recommended: Nitrile rubber chemical-resistant gloves

Is eye protection required: Yes

What is the minimum eye protection: Chemical splash goggles

Does a full face shield provide better protection than goggles: Yes

Are standard safety glasses sufficient: No

Is respiratory protection required: Yes, a suitable respirator

What respirator type suits enclosed spaces: Air-purifying respirator with organic vapour and particulate cartridges

What respiratory protection may be needed in confined spaces: Supplied-air respirator

Is protective clothing required: Yes, long sleeves, trousers, and closed-toe footwear

What additional body protection helps during overhead application: Chemical-resistant apron

Must the oven be cool before applying: Yes, completely cooled to ambient temperature

How long should you shake the can before use: 10–15 seconds

How far should the can be held from the surface during spraying: 20–30 cm

Should the can be held upright during use: Yes

Must the area be ventilated during use: Yes, well-ventilated or with mechanical exhaust

What precautionary statement covers breathing vapours: P260 — Do not breathe mist, vapours, or spray

How long should product sit before removal: Until visible chemical breakdown occurs

Can heavily soiled areas need a second application: Yes

What tool should be used to remove loosened soil: Non-metallic scrapers or abrasive pads

Should metal scrapers be used on coated oven interiors: No

Must surfaces be rinsed after cleaning: Yes, thoroughly with clean water

How can you verify all alkaline residue is removed: Use pH indicator paper on rinse water

What pH should the rinse water reach: Neutral pH

Should surfaces be dried before returning oven to service: Yes, completely

What can residual moisture cause on exposed steel: Flash rusting

What should you do before applying to an unfamiliar surface: Spot test on an inconspicuous area

How long should a spot test contact period last: 10 minutes

Are continuous-clean oven coatings compatible: Potentially not — check manufacturer documentation

What is the recommended contact time for light soiling: 10–15 minutes

What is the recommended contact time for heavy soiling: 20–30 minutes

What causes product to dry out during extended contact: High temperature and airflow

How can you prevent dry-out during extended dwell: Apply a second light coat if moisture is lost

What should be done if skin contact occurs: Remove contaminated clothing and rinse skin with water immediately

How long should skin be flushed with water after contact: At least 15 minutes

Should acids be used to neutralise alkaline skin burns: No

What is the first aid response for eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes

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

What must be done after eye exposure: Immediately contact a poison centre or doctor

Is vomiting induced if the product is swallowed: No

What should be given if the product is swallowed: A glass of water to dilute stomach contents

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What should first aiders wear when assisting a contaminated person: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and face shield

What is the maximum safe storage temperature: 50°C

Must the product be protected from sunlight: Yes

Is locked storage required: Yes

Who must be prevented from accessing the product: Unauthorised persons and children

Should the product be kept in its original container: Yes

Can the aerosol can be pierced after use: No

Can the aerosol can be burned or incinerated: No

Can the product be sprayed near open flames: No

Can the product be sprayed near pilot lights or hot elements: No

How must the product be disposed of: According to local hazardous waste regulations

Can it be placed in regular household waste: No, in most jurisdictions

Does an empty can still contain hazardous residue: Yes

How many years of expertise does Selleys have: Over 80 years

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 & format - Product name: Selleys Oven Clean - Net weight: 350g - Form: Pressurised aerosol can - Signal word: Danger - Poison schedule: Schedule 6 Poison

Composition (from SDS/label documentation) - Sodium hydroxide: 1–10% w/w - Monoethanolamine: 1–10% w/w - EDTA tetrasodium salt (ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt): 1–10% w/w - Ethanol: 1–10% w/w - 2-propanol, 1-propoxy- (1-propoxy-2-propanol): 1–10% w/w - Butane (propellant): 10–30% w/w - Propane (propellant): 10–30% w/w

Hazard classifications - Aerosol Category 1 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A - Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1 - Corrosive to Metals: Category 1 - Hazard statement H223: Flammable

aerosol - Hazard statement H229: Pressurised container — may burst if heated - Hazard statement H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage - Hazard statement H290: May be corrosive to metals - Dangerous goods primary class: 2.1 (flammable aerosol) - Dangerous goods subrisk class: 8 (corrosive substance) - Classified under Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail and New Zealand NZS5433

Precautionary statements (label-sourced) - P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces — no smoking - P211: Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source - P234: Keep only in original packaging - P251: Do not pierce or burn, even after use - P260: Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye/face protection, and suitable respirator - P303+P361+P353: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing; rinse skin with water - P304+P340: If inhaled — remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing - P305+P351+P338: If in eyes — rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing - P301+P330+P331: If swallowed — rinse mouth; do NOT induce vomiting - P310: Immediately contact a poison centre or doctor - P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse - P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage - P405: Store locked up - P406: Store in corrosive-resistant container with resistant inner liner - P410+P412: Protect from sunlight; do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C - P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Emergency contact numbers - Australia Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand National Poisons Centre: 0800 764 766

PPE requirements (label/SDS-specified) - Chemical-resistant gloves: nitrile rubber recommended - Minimum eye protection: chemical splash goggles - Full face shield: recommended over goggles for better coverage - Standard safety glasses with side shields: not sufficient - Respiratory protection: suitable respirator required; air-purifying respirator with organic vapour and particulate cartridges for enclosed spaces; supplied-air respirator may be required in confined spaces - Protective clothing: long sleeves, long trousers, closed-toe footwear - Additional torso protection: chemical-resistant apron for overhead application

Application specifications (label/SDS-sourced) - Shake before use: 10–15 seconds - Application distance: 20–30 cm from surface - Can orientation during use: upright - Maximum safe storage temperature: 50°C - Surface must be cooled to ambient temperature before application - Spot test contact period: 10 minutes - Recommended contact time, light to moderate soiling: 10–15 minutes - Recommended contact time, heavy soiling: 20–30 minutes - Post-application tool: non-metallic scrapers or abrasive pads - Rinse verification method: pH indicator paper on rinse water; target neutral pH - First aider PPE when assisting contaminated persons: safety shoes, overalls, gloves, face shield

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General product claims

- Delivers professional-strength alkaline cleaning power - Gets the job done right the first time - Engineered to dissolve carbonised grease, baked-on food residue, and stubborn oven grime - Tackles heavy-duty kitchen degreasing tasks that mechanical scrubbing alone cannot handle - Monoethanolamine enhances penetration of carbonised deposits - EDTA prevents insoluble metal-soap complexes in hard-water environments - Dual-solvent system balances immediate cleaning action with extended contact time - Propellant ratio engineered for precision spray pattern, droplet size, and foam characteristics - Every ingredient earns its place in the formulation - Backed by over 80 years of Selleys expertise - Delivers results matching 80+ years of Selleys expertise - Professional results achievable every time with correct technique - Controlled, deliberate application gives professional results

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Oven Clean (350g Aerosol) sits within the **Home & Garden > Kitchen Cleaning Products** category under the **Selleys** brand. Selleys is an Australian household brand with a broad range spanning adhesives, sealants, fillers, and cleaning products. This oven cleaner represents the brand's presence in heavy-duty kitchen maintenance, applying the same practical, task-specific approach found across their wider product line to one of the more demanding domestic cleaning jobs.

Within the Selleys cleaning range, this product is positioned as a specialist, high-alkaline formula (pH approximately 12) built around caustic-based chemistry — specifically monoethanolamine — that dissolves baked-on grease rather than relying on abrasive action. The aerosol format distinguishes it from liquid or gel alternatives by delivering a white foam that clings to vertical oven surfaces, including the roof and door, ensuring even coverage without run-off. This makes it particularly suited to full interior cleans rather than spot treatments.

In terms of use-case adjacencies, the product guide itself points to the **Selleys Super Cloth** as the recommended wipe-down tool after treatment — making it a natural companion purchase. More broadly, anyone cleaning an oven thoroughly is likely to also need general kitchen surface cleaners for surrounding benchtops and splashbacks, as well as rubber gloves and eye protection, which the product's safety instructions explicitly call out. Oven rack cleaning is also covered by this same product, though the guide recommends doing racks separately on a draining board, which may lead some users to consider a dedicated basin or soaking tray as an additional accessory.

The graph context does not identify other named Selleys oven or kitchen cleaning products beyond this aerosol and the Super Cloth reference, so no direct siblings within the Selleys oven care range can be confirmed from available data. What is clear is that this 350g aerosol is designed as a standalone, complete solution for periodic deep oven cleaning, rather than part of a multi-step system.