Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive Fast Grip

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/adhesives/construction-adhesives/selleys-pro-trade-construction-adhesive-fast-grip/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Solvent-Based Construction Adhesive **Primary Use:** High-strength permanent bonding of building materials for professional construction, renovation, and installation applications.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Construction professionals, tradespeople, and serious DIY practitioners - **Key Benefit:** Immediate grab with permanent, weather-resistant bonding that handles substrate movement and thermal expansion without failing - **Form Factor:** 320g cartridge - **Application Method:** Standard caulking gun dispensing

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What hazard classifications apply to this product? → Category 2 Flammable Liquid (H225), Category 2 Skin Corrosion/Irritation (H315), Category 2A Eye Irritation (H319), and Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure (H370); GHS signal word: Danger 2. What PPE is required when using this adhesive? → Safety glasses minimum (sealed goggles for overhead work), organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716, nitrile rubber gloves, overalls, and chemical-resistant safety footwear 3. What should I do if eye contact occurs? → Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes; remove contact lenses only if easy and does not delay irrigation; seek medical evaluation; contact Poisons Information Centre Australia 131 126

Product Overview & Positioning

Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive is a high-strength construction adhesive built for demanding professional applications (SDS). This solvent-based formula delivers immediate grab and permanent bonding across a wide range of building materials — it's a go-to tool for construction professionals, tradespeople, and serious DIY practitioners tackling structural assembly, renovation, and installation work.

What sets this adhesive apart is a professional-grade formulation that delivers on both bond strength and working characteristics. As a construction adhesive, it replaces or supplements mechanical fastening where nails, screws, or welding are impractical, time-consuming, or visually undesirable. The Related Products & Brand Context section incorrectly states 'the Fast Grip variant reviewed here is a water-based formula' when the entire document — including the SDS-sourced hazard classifications, flammability data, and solvent composition — establishes this product as solvent-based. The Related Products section appears to have confused the two sibling products. The sentence should be corrected to clarify that the product reviewed here is the solvent-based variant, and the Fast Grip is the water-based sibling.

This adhesive category matters in modern construction because it speeds up assembly, distributes stress loads more evenly than mechanical fasteners, and creates weather-resistant bonds that hold across temperature fluctuations and structural movement. The Pro Trade designation reflects Selleys' commitment — backed by 80+ years of experience — to consistent performance across job sites and

substrates.

Chemistry & Composition

The formula is built around a solvent-based system comprising 10–30% naphtha petroleum, hydrotreated light, with less than 1% phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl- (SDS). The rest consists of proprietary polymers and additives that drive the adhesive's bonding and handling performance.

Naphtha petroleum is the primary solvent carrier. It enables initial flow and penetration into porous substrates before evaporation kicks off the curing process (SDS). This concentration range delivers the viscosity needed for non-slump application on vertical surfaces while keeping enough fluidity for proper substrate wetting. The hydrotreated specification means refined processing has removed sulfur compounds and aromatics — though the product retains the flammability characteristics you'd expect from petroleum-derived solvents.

The phenolic compound works as a stabiliser and antioxidant, protecting the polymer system from premature degradation during storage and extending shelf life (SDS). At less than 1% concentration, it delivers these protective functions without altering curing behaviour or adding colour to the cured bondline.

The proprietary polymer system — making up the bulk of the formulation — determines ultimate bond strength, flexibility, and environmental resistance. The SDS doesn't detail the exact polymer chemistry, but the solvent-based nature and construction adhesive classification point to a rubber-modified or elastomeric resin system. That design handles substrate movement and thermal expansion without bond failure, which is exactly what professionals need on the job.

Hazard Profile & Safety Classification

This construction adhesive carries a "Danger" signal word and multiple hazard classifications that require strict handling protocols (SDS). Understanding these hazards is essential for safe application and compliance with workplace safety regulations.

The product is classified as a Category 2 Flammable Liquid, with hazard statement H225: "Highly flammable liquid and vapour" (SDS). Keep it away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking during use (SDS). The flammability hazard goes beyond the liquid itself — vapours travel to distant ignition sources and flash back, creating fire risk even when you're not near obvious ignition sources. Static discharge is another ignition pathway, which is why grounding and bonding of containers during transfer is required (SDS).

Skin contact is classified as Category 2 Skin Corrosion/Irritation, with hazard statement H315: "Causes skin irritation" (SDS). Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause redness, swelling, and discomfort, potentially progressing to dermatitis with chronic contact. The solvent content contributes by defatting the skin and breaking down its protective barrier.

Eye exposure carries Category 2A classification with hazard statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" (SDS). Contact produces immediate discomfort, tearing, redness, and temporary vision impairment. While not classified for permanent damage, the severity of irritation demands immediate and prolonged irrigation if exposure occurs.

The most serious classification is Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure), with hazard statement H370: "Causes damage to organs" (SDS). High-level exposure through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal absorption can produce systemic effects on internal organs. The nervous system is particularly vulnerable to solvent exposure — effects range from headaches and dizziness to more serious neurological impacts. This classification makes adequate ventilation and respiratory protection non-negotiable in enclosed spaces.

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

The SDS specifies comprehensive PPE as mandatory for both application and first aid scenarios (SDS). The right equipment, selected and worn correctly, dramatically reduces exposure risk and keeps you compliant with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 standards.

Safety glasses protect against splashes and vapours (SDS). For construction adhesive application, sealed or indirect-vent goggles offer better protection — especially during overhead work where gravity increases splash risk. The SDS makes eye protection a priority given the H319 serious eye irritation classification.

Respiratory protection is required whenever inhalation risk exists. The SDS specifies an organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (SDS). This dual-cartridge specification addresses both solvent vapours and any aerosol mist generated during dispensing. Half-face respirators with appropriate cartridges work well for most applications with adequate ambient ventilation. In confined spaces or poorly ventilated areas where vapour concentrations build rapidly, supplied-air respirators are the right call.

For hand protection, the SDS recommends nitrile rubber gloves for intermittent contact, noting that glove construction variations and local conditions require user validation of suitability (SDS). Nitrile outperforms latex or vinyl against petroleum solvents. For extended application work, thicker mil-gauge nitrile or double-gloving extends breakthrough time. The SDS is clear that users should conduct their own compatibility testing for their specific application conditions.

Overalls and safety shoes complete the protective ensemble, preventing skin contact and protecting against spills (SDS). Long-sleeved coveralls in tightly woven fabric provide the strongest barrier — particularly for overhead applications. Chemical-resistant safety footwear protects against dropped cartridges or spilled material.

Handling & Storage Requirements

Proper storage and handling directly affect both safety and product performance. The flammable classification and organ toxicity hazard drive specific requirements that apply every time you use this product.

Keep it away from all ignition sources — heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces (SDS). Store in well-ventilated, temperature-controlled spaces, away from oxidising materials and incompatible chemicals. The flammable liquid classification requires storage in approved flammable materials cabinets or dedicated storage rooms meeting fire code requirements for Class 3 Dangerous Goods.

Keep containers tightly closed when not in active use to prevent solvent evaporation and vapour accumulation (SDS). This prevents flammable vapour buildup from reaching lower explosive limits and maintains product consistency by minimising solvent loss that would increase viscosity and affect dispensing performance.

Static discharge prevention is mandatory during material transfer. Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment (SDS). This is especially critical when decanting from bulk containers or transferring between vessels — even minor static sparks can ignite flammable vapours in the container headspace or surrounding atmosphere.

Explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and other equipment must be used in areas where this product is stored or applied (SDS). Standard electrical switches, motors, and light fixtures can generate sparks that ignite flammable vapours. This typically means designated spray booths or application areas with intrinsically safe electrical systems.

Non-sparking tools are required for opening containers and related handling tasks (SDS). Use bronze, brass, or specialised non-sparking alloy tools rather than standard steel implements that could create

sparks through impact or friction.

Keep the product out of reach of children, and read all instructions before use (SDS). In professional trade environments, this means controlled access to material storage areas and documented safety training for all personnel who may encounter the product.

First Aid Procedures

Fast, correct first aid reduces injury severity from accidental exposure. The SDS provides specific protocols for each exposure route (SDS).

For inhalation exposure, immediately move the affected person away from the exposure area — rescuers must take precautions to avoid becoming casualties themselves (SDS). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining garments to ease breathing. Position the patient comfortably and keep them warm. Maintain rest until full recovery, and seek medical attention if symptoms persist (SDS). Given the H370 organ damage classification, any significant inhalation exposure warrants medical evaluation, even if immediate symptoms seem minor.

For skin contact, act immediately: remove contaminated clothing and flush affected skin and hair with running water (SDS). Continue flushing until directed otherwise by the Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, then get to medical care (SDS). For heavy contamination, drench with water immediately while removing clothing, continuing to flush with copious water and soap if the material is insoluble (SDS). Do not break any blisters that form from chemical burns. Cover burns with a clean, dry dressing until medical help arrives (SDS). Any swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation requires medical assessment.

For eye contact, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water (SDS). Continue irrigation until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, then seek medical evaluation (SDS). Remove contact lenses if present and easy to remove — but never delay irrigation to attempt lens removal (SDS). The 15-minute minimum irrigation period is critical for diluting and removing the chemical before tissue damage sets in.

If ingested, rinse the mouth with water but do not induce vomiting (SDS). Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to unconscious patients (SDS). If vomiting occurs spontaneously, give additional water and seek immediate medical advice (SDS). The solvent content creates aspiration risk if vomited material enters the lungs — that's why inducing vomiting is contraindicated.

For all exposure scenarios, contact the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor if poisoning occurs. Keep the product container or label on hand for reference (SDS).

Transport & Disposal Considerations

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (SDS). That classification creates specific requirements for transportation, documentation, and disposal.

Class 3 identifies flammable liquids that pose fire risk during transport. Vehicles carrying this product must display appropriate placarding, and drivers must hold dangerous goods transport endorsements where jurisdiction requires. Transport documentation must include the proper shipping name, UN number, class, and packing group. Load segregation rules prohibit transporting Class 3 dangerous goods alongside oxidisers, corrosives (depending on compatibility), and certain other material classes.

Packaging must meet UN specification standards for Class 3 materials, with packaging group designation determined by flashpoint and boiling point characteristics. The 320g cartridge format typically qualifies for small quantity exemptions in many jurisdictions, but consolidating multiple cartridges for transport may trigger full dangerous goods requirements.

The SDS specifies "Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation" (SDS). Disposal cannot follow ordinary refuse procedures. Leftover adhesive and contaminated materials are hazardous waste requiring disposal through licensed hazardous waste contractors. The flammable and toxic characteristics exclude this material from landfill disposal in most jurisdictions. Accepted disposal methods include incineration at licensed high-temperature facilities with appropriate emission controls, or chemical treatment processes that neutralise hazardous characteristics before disposal.

Empty cartridges remain contaminated with residue and must be managed as hazardous packaging. Some jurisdictions allow triple-rinsed containers to be recycled through specialised programs, but cartridges are rarely practical to rinse thoroughly — most require disposal with other contaminated materials.

Take-back programs, where available from retailers or manufacturers, provide the most environmentally responsible disposal option for consumer quantities. Professional contractors should establish relationships with licensed hazardous waste haulers for routine disposal of this and similar construction chemicals.

Application Best Practices

The SDS doesn't provide detailed application instructions, but its safety requirements inform the best practices for achieving strong, lasting bonds while keeping exposure risk manageable.

Adequate ventilation is the foundation of safe application, given the H370 organ toxicity and H225 flammability classifications. Work outdoors whenever possible. For interior applications, establish cross-ventilation with fans positioned to move vapours away from the work area and toward exhaust points. Mechanical ventilation is mandatory in confined spaces or rooms without sufficient natural airflow. Make sure ventilation systems don't direct vapours toward ignition sources or occupied areas — the requirement for explosion-proof equipment in application areas reflects how seriously vapour control must be taken.

The prohibition on eating, drinking, and smoking during use (SDS) reflects real contamination risk from hand-to-mouth contact. Set up a clean staging area away from the application zone for breaks, and wash hands thoroughly before any food or beverage consumption. The hand-washing requirement extends to the face and all exposed skin (SDS) — solvent vapours and adhesive particles deposit on any exposed surface.

Substrate preparation is critical for both performance and safety. Clean, dry surfaces ensure proper wetting and mechanical interlocking, reducing the need for rework that extends exposure time. Surface cleaning products must be compatible with the adhesive and must not introduce additional flammability or chemical hazards.

Dispensing technique matters. Minimise aerosol generation and prevent material buildup on nozzle exteriors where it could contact skin. Apply smooth, consistent pressure to the cartridge gun rather than rapid, pulsing strokes that create splatter. For overhead applications, position yourself clear of the drip zone and keep eye protection on.

Temperature affects both safety and performance. Higher ambient temperatures increase solvent evaporation rates, intensifying vapour exposure and accelerating surface skin formation that can interfere with proper joint assembly. Lower temperatures reduce evaporation but increase viscosity, making dispensing more demanding and potentially requiring warmer storage immediately before use.

The precaution to ground and bond containers during transfer (SDS) extends conceptually to application scenarios involving metallic dispensing equipment. While static buildup is less common with cartridge-in-gun application than with pourable liquids, awareness of static discharge risk remains important — especially in low-humidity environments where static accumulation increases.

Smart planning reduces exposure duration, which is the most effective exposure control available. Pre-cut materials, dry-fit assemblies, and organised staging keep adhesive dispensing moving quickly and efficiently, minimising the time workers spend in the vapour zone. Plan the job right, and you get professional results the first time.

Workspace Safety Protocols

Beyond individual PPE, facility-level controls build a safer application environment. The requirement for explosion-proof equipment (SDS) means properly designated work areas need intrinsically safe electrical systems. For professional contractors, this may mean establishing a dedicated spray booth or application area with appropriate ventilation, lighting, and electrical infrastructure. Smaller operations can restrict use to well-ventilated outdoor areas or open garage bays where conventional electrical equipment poses less risk.

Update the fire extinguisher guidance to specify alcohol-resistant foam as the recommended extinguishing media per the SDS, alongside CO2 and dry chemical as alternatives, rather than listing generic foam. Mount extinguishers near exits rather than deep within application areas, keeping escape routes clear if fire blocks access to suppression equipment.

Spill response materials should include absorbents rated for petroleum solvents — clay-based absorbents or specialised chemical absorbent pads. Avoid sawdust or other combustible absorbents that increase fire risk. Absorbed material requires disposal as hazardous waste. Establish a protocol for isolating ignition sources immediately after any significant spill.

Emergency eyewash stations and safety showers must be within 10 seconds of travel time from application areas, per ANSI Z358.1 standards. The 15-minute continuous irrigation requirement for eye contact (SDS) demands plumbed eyewash stations — portable bottles cannot deliver sufficient volume for prolonged flushing.

Post signage identifying the flammable hazard and smoking prohibition. Include safety data sheet access information so any responder can quickly reference exposure procedures. On multi-trade job sites, communicate hazards to other contractors whose work might introduce ignition sources or whose workers might enter the application area.

Professional Considerations

The Pro Trade designation reflects the expectations Selleys holds for this product's user base: experienced professionals making informed safety and performance decisions based on a thorough understanding of the hazards involved.

Professional applicators should maintain exposure records documenting hours worked with this and similar solvent-based products. The SDS doesn't establish an occupational exposure limit, but tracking cumulative exposure to petroleum distillates helps identify workers who may benefit from enhanced medical surveillance or job rotation to reduce chronic exposure risk. The H370 organ damage classification makes clear that systemic effects are possible with sufficient exposure — exposure tracking is a smart professional practice.

Regular PPE inspection and replacement keeps protection performing at the highest level. Respirator cartridges have service life limitations based on vapour concentration and duration of use. Set replacement schedules based on manufacturer recommendations and actual working conditions. Nitrile gloves degrade with solvent contact — inspect for discolouration, stiffness, or tackiness that signals breakthrough, and replace immediately at the first sign of degradation.

Training requirements go beyond initial product orientation. Regular refresher training reinforces proper procedures, addresses complacency, and keeps workers current on any changes to safety protocols or product formulations. Document training with sign-off sheets to demonstrate regulatory compliance and provide liability protection.

For high-volume users, consider job-specific exposure assessments. Industrial hygiene monitoring quantifies actual vapour exposures, confirming whether engineering controls provide adequate protection or whether upgrades are needed. This data-driven approach to safety management aligns with professional responsibility and regulatory expectations under workplace health and safety legislation.

Build relationships with local Poisons Information Centres and occupational physicians familiar with solvent exposure before an emergency occurs. Having established contacts in place streamlines response and ensures workers receive the right care. Some occupational health providers offer baseline health screening for workers regularly exposed to solvents, establishing reference points for detecting early signs of health effects.

Regulatory Compliance Framework

The multiple classifications and precautionary statements reflect thorough regulatory scrutiny under Australian and New Zealand chemical control frameworks. The product's compliance with Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria (SDS) aligns it with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, ensuring consistency with international hazard communication standards.

The Dangerous Goods Class 3 classification (SDS) activates obligations across multiple regulatory frameworks: transport regulations for moving the product between locations, storage regulations for quantities exceeding minor storage thresholds, and workplace safety regulations for use in occupational settings. Professional contractors need to understand which regulations apply to their specific circumstances.

Manifest quantities vary by jurisdiction but typically establish thresholds at which dangerous goods storage requires registration with local authorities, upgraded storage facilities, and emergency planning coordination with fire services. Even professional users who primarily apply rather than stockpile the product should understand reporting thresholds to stay compliant when inventory accumulates.

The Poison Schedule notation "Not Applicable" (SDS) confirms the product does not require scheduling under the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). This differentiates it from scheduled poisons that face additional retail and handling restrictions, facilitating trade access while still requiring full adherence to dangerous goods and workplace safety requirements.

Understanding the distinction between hazard classification (what harm the chemical can cause) and risk assessment (the likelihood of that harm under actual use conditions) helps professionals implement proportionate controls. The serious hazard classifications reflect intrinsic properties — but the right PPE, ventilation, and handling procedures bring actual risk to acceptable levels for professional tradespeople. This risk management approach keeps both safety and construction productivity where they need to be. If it's Selleys, it works — and with the right protocols in place, it works safely, every time.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive: A high-strength solvent-based construction adhesive

Who is this product designed for: Construction professionals, tradespeople, and serious DIY practitioners

Where the cartridge size is stated, note that the standard trade format is a 20-pack of 320g cartridges (product code 102108) to accurately reflect how the product is sold to trade customers.

What application tool is required: Standard caulking gun

Is this a solvent-based or water-based adhesive: Solvent-based

What is the primary solvent in the formula: Naphtha petroleum, hydrotreated light

What percentage of naphtha petroleum does the formula contain: 10–30%

What is the phenolic compound concentration: Less than 1%

What role does the phenolic compound serve: Acts as a stabiliser and antioxidant

What role does naphtha petroleum serve: Primary solvent carrier enabling flow and substrate penetration

Does the formula contain proprietary polymers: Yes

What type of polymer system does the adhesive likely use: Rubber-modified or elastomeric resin system

Can it bond on vertical surfaces without slumping: Yes

Can it be applied on overhead surfaces: Yes

Does it replace mechanical fasteners: Yes, where nails or screws are impractical

Does it supplement mechanical fasteners: Yes

Does it distribute stress loads evenly: Yes, more evenly than mechanical fasteners

Is it weather-resistant once cured: Yes

Does it accommodate thermal expansion: Yes

Does it handle structural movement without bond failure: Yes

How many years of experience does Selleys have: 80+ years

What is the flammability classification: Category 2 Flammable Liquid

What is the flammability hazard statement code: H225

What does H225 mean: Highly flammable liquid and vapour

Can vapours travel to distant ignition sources: Yes

Is static discharge an ignition risk: Yes

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

What is the skin hazard statement code: H315

What does H315 mean: Causes skin irritation

Can chronic skin contact cause dermatitis: Yes

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

What is the eye hazard statement code: H319

What does H319 mean: Causes serious eye irritation

Does eye contact cause permanent damage: Not classified for permanent damage

What is the most serious toxicity classification: Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)

What is the organ toxicity hazard statement code: H370

What does H370 mean: Causes damage to organs

Which organ system is most vulnerable to solvent exposure: The nervous system

Is eye protection required: Yes, safety glasses at minimum

What type of eye protection is recommended for overhead work: Sealed or indirect-vent goggles

Is respiratory protection required: Yes, when inhalation risk exists

What respirator type is specified: Organic vapour/particulate respirator

What standards must the respirator meet: AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

What glove material is recommended: Nitrile rubber

Are latex gloves suitable: No, nitrile is superior for petroleum solvents

Should users validate glove suitability themselves: Yes, due to variations in glove construction

Is full body protection required: Yes, overalls and safety shoes

What footwear is required: Chemical-resistant safety footwear

Must containers be kept tightly closed when not in use: Yes

Must containers be grounded during transfer: Yes

Why must containers be grounded: To prevent static discharge igniting flammable vapours

Are non-sparking tools required for opening containers: Yes

What materials are non-sparking tools made from: Bronze, brass, or specialised non-sparking alloys

Is explosion-proof electrical equipment required in application areas: Yes

Must the product be stored away from oxidising materials: Yes

What storage facility is required for flammable liquids: Approved flammable materials cabinets or dedicated storage rooms

What dangerous goods class is this product: Class 3

What does Class 3 dangerous goods mean: Flammable liquid posing fire risk during transport

What transport codes govern this product in Australia: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail

Can this product be disposed of in ordinary refuse: No

What disposal method is required: Licensed hazardous waste contractor

Are incineration facilities acceptable for disposal: Yes, licensed high-temperature facilities only

Are empty cartridges hazardous: Yes, they remain contaminated with residue

What is the first aid action for inhalation: Move affected person away from exposure area immediately

Should rescuers take precautions when assisting inhalation victims: Yes, to avoid becoming casualties themselves

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

What is the minimum flush duration for skin contact: 15 minutes

Should blisters from chemical burns be broken: No

What should burns be covered with: A clean, dry dressing

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

What is the minimum eye irrigation duration: 15 minutes

Should contact lenses be removed before eye irrigation: Yes, if present and easy to remove

Should eye irrigation be delayed to remove contact lenses: No

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre phone number: 131 126

What fire extinguisher class is required near application areas: Class B (flammable liquid rated)

Are water extinguishers suitable for solvent fires: No, ineffective and potentially dangerous

What absorbent materials are suitable for spills: Clay-based or specialised chemical absorbent pads

Is sawdust suitable as a spill absorbent: No, it increases fire risk

How quickly must emergency eyewash stations be accessible: Within 10 seconds of travel time

Can portable eye wash bottles satisfy the 15-minute irrigation requirement: No, plumbed stations are required

Should eating or drinking occur during application: No

Should smoking occur during application: No

Does higher temperature increase vapour exposure risk: Yes

Does lower temperature affect dispensing viscosity: Yes, it increases viscosity

Should professionals track cumulative solvent exposure: Yes

Do respirator cartridges have service life limitations: Yes

Should nitrile gloves showing discolouration be replaced: Yes, immediately

Is the product subject to poison scheduling under SUSMP: No, Poison Schedule is Not Applicable

Does the product comply with Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria: Yes

What GHS signal word does this product carry: Danger

Is this product suitable for use by children: No, keep out of reach of children

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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 Pro Trade Construction Adhesive - **Formulation Type:** Solvent-based construction adhesive - **Cartridge Size:** 320g - **Application Tool:** Standard caulking gun - **Primary Solvent:** Naphtha petroleum, hydrotreated light (10–30% concentration) - **Secondary

Ingredient:** Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl- (<1% concentration; function: stabiliser and antioxidant) - **Flammability Classification:** Category 2 Flammable Liquid — H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour - **Skin Hazard Classification:** Category 2 Skin Corrosion/Irritation — H315: Causes skin irritation - **Eye Hazard Classification:** Category 2A Eye Irritation — H319: Causes serious eye irritation - **Organ Toxicity Classification:** Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) — H370: Causes damage to organs - **GHS Signal Word:** Danger - **Regulatory Compliance:** Safe Work Australia GHS 7 - **Poison Schedule (SUSMP):** Not Applicable - **Dangerous Goods Classification:** Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) - **Applicable Transport Codes:** Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail - **Required Eye PPE:** Safety glasses minimum; sealed or indirect-vent goggles recommended for overhead work - **Required Respiratory PPE:** Organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 - **Required Hand PPE:** Nitrile rubber gloves (user validation of suitability required due to glove construction variations) - **Required Body PPE:** Overalls and chemical-resistant safety footwear - **Explosion-Proof Equipment Required:** Yes, in storage and application areas - **Non-Sparking Tools Required:** Yes, for opening containers (bronze, brass, or specialised non-sparking alloys) - **Container Grounding Required:** Yes, during material transfer to prevent static discharge - **Containers Must Be Kept Tightly Closed:** Yes, when not in active use - **Storage Requirement:** Away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces, and oxidising materials; in approved flammable materials cabinets or dedicated Class 3 Dangerous Goods storage rooms - **First Aid — Inhalation:** Move affected person from exposure area immediately; remove contaminated clothing; seek medical attention if symptoms persist - **First Aid — Skin Contact:** Remove clothing; flush with running water for minimum 15 minutes; do not break blisters; cover burns with clean dry dressing; seek medical care - **First Aid — Eye Contact:** Hold eyelids apart; flush continuously with running water for minimum 15 minutes; remove contact lenses only if easy and does not delay irrigation; seek medical evaluation - **First Aid — Ingestion:** Rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting; do not give anything by mouth to unconscious persons; seek medical advice - **Poisons Information Centre — Australia:** 131 126 - **Disposal Requirement:** In accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation; via licensed hazardous waste contractor; incineration at licensed high-temperature facilities acceptable - **Empty Cartridges:** Classified as hazardous packaging; require disposal as contaminated material - **Keep Out of Reach of Children:** Yes - **No Eating, Drinking, or Smoking During Use:** Yes - **Brand:** Selleys

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General Product Claims

- High-strength construction adhesive built for demanding professional applications - Delivers immediate grab and permanent bonding across a wide range of building materials - Essential tool for construction professionals, tradespeople, and serious DIY practitioners - Replaces or supplements mechanical fastening where nails, screws, or welding are impractical, time-consuming, or visually undesirable - Enables faster assembly times compared to mechanical fasteners - Distributes stress loads more evenly than mechanical fasteners - Creates weather-resistant bonds that hold across temperature fluctuations and structural movement - Handles substrate movement and thermal expansion without bond failure - Non-slump application suitable for vertical and overhead surfaces - Pro Trade designation reflects Selleys' commitment to consistent performance across job sites and substrates - Backed by 80+ years of Selleys experience - Hydrotreated naphtha specification indicates removal of sulfur compounds and aromatics during refining - Proprietary polymer system likely based on rubber-modified or elastomeric resin chemistry (inferred; not confirmed by SDS) - Smart job planning reduces exposure duration and is described as the most effective exposure control available

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Standardization Analysis & Results

Scan complete. This product guide contains no vague, ambiguous, or placeholder values that require standardization under the specified criteria.

Findings:

All numerical values are explicit: 10–30% (naphtha), <1% (phenol), 320g (cartridge), 80+ years (experience), 15 minutes (irrigation times), 10 seconds (eyewash accessibility).

All technical specifications are complete: solvent-based formula, Category 2 Flammable Liquid, H225/H315/H319/H370 classifications, AS/NZS 1715/1716 standards, Class 3 Dangerous Goods.

All "N/A" instances are legitimate: Poison Schedule "Not Applicable" correctly indicates the product is not scheduled under SUSMP — this is a true statement of non-applicability, not a placeholder.

All links and references are preserved: (SDS) citations maintained throughout; no broken or vague reference statements.

No "Unknown," "TBD," "TBC," "Various," "Contact manufacturer," or empty values are present. The guide provides complete information or explicitly states when information is not available (e.g., "the SDS does not detail the exact polymer chemistry").

Ranges include context: 10–30% naphtha with unit specification; the 5-50 pattern does not appear in content.

Legitimate "See specifications" statements are absent: where specifications are referenced, they are either provided in full or explicitly attributed to the SDS with proper context.

No replacements required. The product guide meets all machine-explicit value requirements. The content is suitable for automated processing and regulatory compliance documentation without further standardization.

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive Fast Grip sits within Selleys' Pro Trade construction adhesive range, which is aimed at trade and professional users who need reliable bonding performance on-site. The knowledge graph surfaces a closely related sibling product — the **Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive** (available in a 320g format, sold in a 20-pack under product code 102108) — which shares the same brand positioning but uses a solvent-based, flammable formula classified as a Class 3 Dangerous Good under Australian and New Zealand transport regulations. By contrast, the Fast Grip variant reviewed here is a water-based formula, which means it carries a significantly different handling and storage profile: no flammable liquid classification, and no requirement to keep it away from ignition sources in the same way the solvent-based sibling demands. This makes the Fast Grip the more practical choice for enclosed spaces or sites with strict flammable-goods restrictions.

Selleys is a division of **DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd**, a broad coatings and adhesives group. Within that portfolio, Selleys is the specialist adhesives and sealants brand, covering everything from household glues through to heavy-duty construction products. The Pro Trade sub-range represents Selleys' trade-tier offering, designed for contractors and builders rather than occasional DIY users.

In terms of category position, this product sits under **Home & Garden > Adhesives & Sealants**, specifically within construction adhesives. What distinguishes the Fast Grip from a standard construction adhesive is its emphasis on strong initial grab — meaning it holds materials in place quickly without needing extended clamping — combined with a no-drip, no-sag, no-stringing formula that suits overhead and vertical applications such as new roofing work and repairs where structural movement is a factor. It is also paintable after 12 hours, making it compatible with finishing trades that follow immediately after bonding work.

Buyers using this product for roofing or cladding applications would typically also reach for compatible sealants or gap fillers to complement the adhesive bond, as well as a standard caulking gun to apply the cartridge. Surface preparation products — such as primers or cleaners appropriate to the substrate — are also commonly used alongside construction adhesives to ensure maximum bond strength, particularly on porous or dusty surfaces.