Selleys Water Shield - Water Repellent Spray 200g

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/cleaning/other/selleys-water-shield-water-repellent-spray-200g-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Water Shield Aerosol Water Repellent **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup Australia Pty Ltd) **Category:** Professional-Grade Aerosol Water Repellent **Primary Use:** Creates a hydrophobic protective barrier on surfaces, causing water to bead and roll off rather than absorb.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Surfaces requiring water repellency that are difficult to reach with brush-on or roll-on treatments - **Key Benefit:** Stops water absorption before it starts by depositing a hydrophobic layer that causes water to bead and run clean off treated surfaces - **Form Factor:** 200g pressurized aerosol canister - **Application Method:** Spray directly onto target surface for even, consistent coverage

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is Selleys Water Shield flammable? → Yes — classified Extremely Flammable Aerosol Category 1 (H222) due to high concentrations of butane and propane propellants; keep away from all ignition sources 2. What PPE is required when using Water Shield? → Nitrile rubber gloves, safety glasses with side shields (minimum), overalls or long-sleeved clothing, and an organic vapour respirator in poorly ventilated spaces 3. What is the maximum safe storage temperature for Water Shield? → 50°C; never expose to sunlight or heat sources, as the pressurized canister may burst if heated (H229)

Selleys Water Shield — Professional-Grade Aerosol Water Repellent ## Complete Product Guide with Explicit Value Standardization

Product overview and purpose

Selleys Water Shield is a professional-grade aerosol water repellent that creates a protective barrier on a wide range of surfaces (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Delivered in a 200g pressurized canister, the formulation deposits a hydrophobic layer that causes water to bead and run clean off treated materials, stopping absorption before it starts.

Manufactured by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, Water Shield carries product code 9300697103628 (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The aerosol delivery system provides even, consistent coverage across surfaces that brush-on or roll-on treatments simply cannot reach.

Chemical composition and active mechanism

Propellant system

Water Shield's aerosol delivery relies on a dual-propellant system of butane (30–60% w/w) and propane (30–60% w/w) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). These liquefied petroleum gases pressurize the canister and atomize the active ingredients into a fine, uniform mist, producing complete, even distribution across treated surfaces. The high propellant concentration is what drives the extremely flammable aerosol classification under hazard code H222 (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf) — handle accordingly.

Solvent and carrier components

The active water-repellent ingredients are carried in a purpose-built solvent system:

- **Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light** (30–60% w/w): A refined petroleum distillate that acts as the primary solvent carrier (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf) - **Stoddard solvent** (1–10% w/w): A mineral spirit that dissolves and carries the active components (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf) - **Xylene** (1–10% w/w): An aromatic hydrocarbon that boosts solvent power and drives penetration into porous surfaces (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf) - **Ethyl benzene** (1–10% w/w) and **Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-** (1–10% w/w): Additional aromatic solvents that help dissolve water-repellent compounds and penetrate substrate surfaces (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf)

After application, these solvents evaporate cleanly, leaving the active water-repellent compounds bonded to the surface.

Active water-repellent chemistry

The formulation contains two key active ingredients. The hydrolysis of titanium isopropoxide at ambient temperature produces titanium hydroxide or amorphous titanium oxide species, which contribute to barrier performance. The second active component is 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, a diol compound.

Together, these actives increase the contact angle of water droplets on treated surfaces. Water beads up and rolls off rather than spreading and soaking in.

Hazard profile and risk classification

Flammability and explosion hazards

Water Shield is classified as an extremely flammable aerosol (Category 1) under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The high concentration of butane and propane propellants forms flammable vapour-air mixtures at room temperature.

The product carries two critical flammability hazards: - **H222**: Extremely flammable aerosol (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf) - **H229**: Pressurized container may burst if heated (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf)

The pressurized canister is particularly vulnerable to heat. Temperatures above 50°C cause internal pressure to rise sharply, creating a real risk of explosive rupture (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep the product away from heat sources, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces, and all ignition sources (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Health hazards

The solvent-rich formulation carries several health risks that require proper attention.

Skin contact: Classified as Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315), Water Shield causes skin irritation on contact (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The petroleum distillates and aromatic solvents strip natural oils from skin, leading to redness, dryness, and dermatitis with repeated or prolonged contact.

Eye contact: Classified as Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319), this product causes serious eye irritation (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Contact with eyes results in pain, redness, tearing, and temporary vision impairment. The volatile solvents and aerosol mist are particularly aggressive to ocular tissue.

Inhalation and systemic toxicity: The formulation carries a Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Category 2 classification (H373), meaning prolonged or repeated exposure can damage organs (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The aromatic hydrocarbon components — xylene, ethyl benzene, and trimethylbenzene — affect the central nervous system, liver, and kidneys when inhaled repeatedly over time. Precautionary statement P260 is clear: do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Dangerous goods classification

Water Shield is classified as a Class 2.1 Dangerous Good — a flammable aerosol (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This classification governs labelling, storage, and transport, with specific handling requirements for commercial transport and bulk storage.

Personal protective equipment requirements

Given the multiple hazard classifications, appropriate PPE is required. Precautionary statement P280 requires protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection during use (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Eye and face protection: Safety glasses with side shields are the minimum. A full face shield provides better protection against aerosol mist. The serious eye irritation hazard (H319) makes eye protection non-negotiable (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Hand protection: The SDS specifies nitrile rubber gloves for intermittent contact (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nitrile offers strong resistance to petroleum distillates and aromatic hydrocarbons while maintaining the dexterity needed for controlled application.

Body protection: Overalls or long-sleeved protective clothing keep aerosol overspray off skin (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Given the skin irritation classification (H315), minimizing skin exposure matters — particularly for regular users.

Respiratory protection: The prohibition on breathing vapours and spray (P260) and the repeated-exposure organ toxicity warning (H373) make respiratory protection necessary in confined spaces or during extended application (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). In poorly ventilated areas, use an organic vapour respirator.

Safety footwear: The first aid section recommends safety shoes for first aiders, which points to closed-toe safety footwear as the appropriate standard for general use (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

After every handling session, precautionary statement P264 requires thorough washing of hands, face, and all exposed skin (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Application environment and ventilation

The combination of extremely flammable propellants (H222) and volatile organic solvents sets firm requirements for the application environment (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Never spray near an open flame or ignition source (P211), and eliminate all ignition sources from the work area before starting (P210) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

While the SDS does not specify exact ventilation rates, the prohibition on breathing vapours (P260) and the presence of aromatic hydrocarbons with repeated-exposure organ toxicity risks (H373) make strong ventilation essential (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep air moving through the work area to prevent solvent vapour buildup — this addresses both flammability risk and inhalation exposure.

Storage requirements and shelf stability

Proper storage protects both the user and the product. The SDS sets two clear storage requirements.

Temperature control: Never expose the canister to temperatures above 50°C (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Above this threshold, internal pressure rises sharply and the canister can rupture (H229). In practical terms: keep Water Shield out of direct sunlight, out of vehicles during summer, away from heating equipment, and out of uninsulated sheds or garages where Australian summer temperatures can push well past this limit.

Sun protection: Precautionary statement P410+P412 requires protection from sunlight at all times (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Even moderate sun exposure can heat the canister beyond safe limits, particularly in Australia's climate, where ambient temperatures in many regions regularly approach or exceed 40°C.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location, clear of all ignition sources. The extremely flammable classification (H222) means storage must meet flammable goods storage regulations (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Keep the product out of reach of children (P102), and never pierce or burn the canister — even after the contents are used up (P251) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Residual propellant stays under pressure in canisters that appear empty.

First aid procedures

The SDS provides clear first aid measures for every exposure route. For any poisoning incident, contact a doctor or the Australian Poisons Information Centre immediately: 131 126 (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Inhalation exposure

If someone inhales significant amounts of spray or vapours, move them away from exposure immediately — rescuers must protect themselves from becoming casualties too (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing to ease breathing. Position the person comfortably, keep them warm, and ensure rest until fully recovered (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Seek medical advice if effects continue.

Skin contact

For minor skin contact, wash the area thoroughly with soap and plenty of water (P302+P352) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). If irritation develops, seek medical advice (P332+P313) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

For extensive skin or hair contact, remove all contaminated clothing immediately and flush skin and hair with running water (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Flush continuously for at least 15 minutes or until the Australian Poisons Information Centre advises otherwise, then transport to a doctor or hospital. For gross contamination, drench immediately with water while removing clothing, and keep flushing skin and hair with plenty of water — add soap if the material proves insoluble (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

If chemical burns develop, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help arrives. Do not break any blisters (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Swelling, redness, blistering, or persistent irritation all require medical attention.

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse (P362+P364) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Eye contact

Eye exposure requires immediate action. Hold the eyelids open and flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes or until the Australian Poisons Information Centre advises you to stop (P305+P351+P338) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contact lenses during flushing if present. Transport to a doctor or hospital after flushing. If eye irritation continues after treatment, seek medical advice (P337+P313) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Ingestion

Ingestion is unlikely with an aerosol product, but if swallowed, rinse the mouth with water and do NOT induce vomiting (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Give the person water to drink — never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs naturally, give more water and seek medical advice (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Precautionary statement P314 is straightforward: if you feel unwell after any exposure, get medical attention (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Disposal and environmental considerations

Dispose of the product and its container in full compliance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Never puncture, incinerate, or place empty aerosol canisters in household waste — they remain pressurized and flammable even when depleted (P251) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

In Australia, responsible disposal means: - Taking empty aerosol cans to household hazardous waste collection facilities - Treating canisters with remaining product as hazardous chemical waste - Following dangerous goods regulations during transport to disposal facilities, in line with the Class 2.1 classification

The solvent mixture contains aromatic hydrocarbons and petroleum distillates that pose real environmental risks if released. Dispose of the product correctly.

Regulatory compliance and documentation

Water Shield is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This classification brings clear workplace obligations:

- Safety Data Sheets must be accessible to all workers at all times - Workers must read and follow all instructions (P103) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf) - Appropriate risk controls for flammable aerosols and toxic substances must be in place - Required PPE must be provided and workers trained in its correct use - Product containers or labels must be on hand when seeking medical advice (P101) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf)

The Dangerous Goods Class 2.1 classification means the product falls under transport and storage regulations for flammable aerosols in Australia (Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail) (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). Commercial users storing or transporting quantities of this product must meet these standards, covering vehicle placarding, driver training, storage separation distances, and emergency response procedures.

Water Shield carries no Poison Schedule designation in Australia, meaning it is not subject to scheduling restrictions under the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). The absence of poison scheduling does not reduce the hazards — this remains a dangerous good that requires careful, informed handling.

Understanding the signal word and label requirements

The SDS assigns a **"Danger"** signal word — the highest severity indicator in the GHS system (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf). This signal word appears on the product label alongside hazard pictograms for the flame hazard (extremely flammable aerosol) and health hazards (skin and eye irritation, organ toxicity).

Two points worth clarifying here. The instruction to read carefully and follow all instructions before use corresponds to precautionary statement P103 alone — P102 refers separately to keeping the product out of reach of children. And the "Danger" signal word on the label is driven primarily by the H222 (Extremely Flammable Aerosol Category 1) classification, which is the most severe hazard present. The H373 classification (STOT Repeated Exposure Category 2) would, on its own, warrant only a "Warning" signal word — but GHS labelling rules apply the most severe signal word across all hazards, which is why "Danger" appears on the label (SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf).

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Water Shield: A professional-grade aerosol water repellent

What does Water Shield do: Creates a hydrophobic protective barrier on surfaces

How does Water Shield repel water: Causes water to bead and roll off treated surfaces

Does Water Shield stop water absorption: Yes, it stops absorption before it starts

Who manufactures Water Shield: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

What is the product code for Water Shield: 9300697103628

What size is the Water Shield canister: 200g pressurized aerosol canister

What type of delivery system does Water Shield use: Pressurized aerosol spray

Why use aerosol over brush-on application: Aerosol delivers even coverage on hard-to-reach surfaces

What is the primary propellant in Water Shield: Butane (30–60% w/w)

What is the secondary propellant in Water Shield: Propane (30–60% w/w)

Why is Water Shield classified as extremely flammable: High concentration of butane and propane propellants

What is the primary solvent carrier in Water Shield: Hydrotreated light petroleum naphtha (30–60% w/w)

What percentage is Stoddard solvent in the formula: 1–10% w/w

What role does xylene play in the formula: Boosts solvent power and drives penetration into porous surfaces

What percentage is xylene in the formula: 1–10% w/w

Is ethyl benzene present in Water Shield: Yes, at 1–10% w/w

What do the solvents do after application: They evaporate, leaving active water-repellent compounds bonded to the surface

What are the two key active ingredients in Water Shield: Titanium isopropoxide-derived compounds and 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol

What type of compound is 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol: A diol compound

How do active ingredients repel water: They increase the contact angle of water droplets on treated surfaces

What flammability hazard code applies to Water Shield: H222 — Extremely Flammable Aerosol

What pressure hazard code applies to Water Shield: H229 — Pressurized container may burst if heated

At what temperature can the canister rupture: Above 50°C

What GHS flammability category is Water Shield: Extremely Flammable Aerosol Category 1

What skin hazard classification does Water Shield carry: Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315)

What eye hazard classification does Water Shield carry: Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319)

Does Water Shield cause serious eye irritation: Yes, classified H319

What organ toxicity classification does Water Shield carry: STOT Repeated Exposure Category 2 (H373)

Which organs can be affected by repeated inhalation: Central nervous system, liver, and kidneys

Which ingredients drive inhalation organ toxicity risk: Xylene, ethyl benzene, and trimethylbenzene

What dangerous goods class is Water Shield: Class 2.1 (Flammable Aerosol)

What signal word appears on the Water Shield label: Danger

Why does "Danger" appear rather than "Warning": H222 (Extremely Flammable Category 1) is the most severe hazard present

What precautionary statement prohibits breathing vapours: P260

What precautionary statement requires PPE: P280

What eye protection is required when using Water Shield: Safety glasses with side shields at minimum

Is a full face shield recommended: Yes, for superior protection against aerosol mist

What glove material is specified for hand protection: Nitrile rubber gloves

Why are nitrile gloves specified: Strong resistance to petroleum distillates and aromatic hydrocarbons

What body protection is recommended: Overalls or long-sleeved protective clothing

Is respiratory protection required indoors: Yes, an organic vapour respirator in poorly ventilated areas

What handwashing is required after use: Thorough washing of hands, face, and all exposed skin (P264)

Can Water Shield be used near open flames: No, never spray near open flames or ignition sources (P211)

Must ignition sources be removed before use: Yes, eliminate all ignition sources before starting (P210)

Is ventilation required during application: Yes, strong ventilation is essential

What is the maximum safe storage temperature: 50°C

Must Water Shield be protected from sunlight: Yes, at all times (P410+P412)

Can Water Shield be stored in a hot vehicle: No, summer vehicle temperatures can exceed safe limits

Must the canister be kept away from children: Yes (P102)

Can an empty canister be pierced or burned: No, never (P251)

Why must empty canisters not be pierced: Residual propellant remains under pressure

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

Should rescuers protect themselves during inhalation rescue: Yes, to avoid becoming casualties

What is the first aid for minor skin contact: Wash thoroughly with soap and plenty of water (P302+P352)

How long must skin be flushed for extensive contact: At least 15 minutes continuously

Should blisters from chemical burns be broken: No, cover with a clean dry dressing

What is the first step for eye exposure: Hold eyelids open and flush with running water immediately

How long must eyes be flushed after exposure: At least 15 minutes (P305+P351+P338)

Should contact lenses be removed during eye flushing: Yes, remove during flushing

Should vomiting be induced if Water Shield is swallowed: No, do not induce vomiting

What should be given if Water Shield is swallowed: Water to drink (never to an unconscious person)

What action is required if feeling unwell after exposure: Seek medical attention immediately (P314)

Can Water Shield canisters go in household waste: No, never place in household waste

Where should empty aerosol cans be taken in Australia: Household hazardous waste collection facilities

Is Water Shield classified as hazardous under Australian law: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria

Must the SDS be accessible to workers: Yes, at all times

Is Water Shield subject to Australian Poison Scheduling: No, it carries no Poison Schedule designation

Does no Poison Schedule mean it is safe to handle carelessly: No, it remains a dangerous good requiring careful handling

What transport regulations apply in Australia: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

What precautionary statement covers reading instructions before use: P103

What precautionary statement covers keeping product from children: P102

Would H373 alone require a "Danger" signal word: No, H373 Category 2 alone warrants only "Warning"

What drives the "Danger" signal word on the label: H222 Extremely Flammable Aerosol Category 1 classification

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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 identification - Product name: Selleys Water Shield (Aerosol) - Manufacturer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - Product code / GTIN: 9300697103628 - Net weight: 200g - Container type: Pressurized aerosol canister - Source documentation: SELLEYS_WATER_SHIELD__AEROSOL_-AUS_GHS.pdf

Chemical composition - Butane (propellant): 30–60% w/w - Propane (propellant): 30–60% w/w - Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light (solvent carrier): 30–60% w/w - Stoddard solvent: 1–10% w/w - Xylene: 1–10% w/w - Ethyl benzene: 1–10% w/w - Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-: 1–10% w/w - Titanium isopropoxide-derived compounds (active water-repellent component) - 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol (diol compound, active water-repellent component)

GHS hazard classifications - H222: Extremely Flammable Aerosol Category 1 - H229: Pressurized container — may burst if heated - H315: Skin Irritation Category 2 - H319: Eye Irritation Category 2A - H373: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Category 2 - GHS signal word: Danger - Regulatory basis: Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria - Dangerous Goods classification: Class 2.1 (Flammable Aerosol) - Australian Poison Schedule: None assigned

Precautionary statements (label-sourced) - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions before use - P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces, and all ignition sources - P211: Do not spray near an open flame or ignition source - 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: Use protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection - P302+P352: If on skin — wash with plenty of soap and water - P305+P351+P338: If in eyes — rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing - P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell - P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice - P337+P313: If eye irritation persists, seek medical advice - P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse - P410+P412: Protect from sunlight; do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C - P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Storage requirements - Maximum safe storage temperature: 50°C - Must be protected from sunlight at all times (P410+P412) - Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location away from ignition sources - Do not store in household waste; treat as hazardous chemical waste

PPE requirements (SDS-specified) - Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields (minimum); full face shield recommended - Hand protection: Nitrile rubber gloves (specified for intermittent contact) - Body protection: Overalls or long-sleeved protective clothing - Respiratory protection: Organic vapour respirator in poorly ventilated or confined spaces - Footwear: Closed-toe safety footwear

First aid contacts - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

First aid measures (SDS-specified) - Inhalation: Remove from exposure immediately; remove and loosen contaminated clothing; keep warm and at rest; seek medical advice if effects persist - Skin (minor): Wash with soap and water; seek medical advice if irritation develops - Skin (extensive): Remove contaminated clothing; flush with running water for at least 15 minutes; transport to doctor or hospital; do not break blisters - Eyes: Hold eyelids open; flush with running water for at least 15 minutes; remove contact lenses during flushing; transport to doctor or hospital - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do NOT induce vomiting; give water to drink (not to unconscious persons); seek medical advice

Regulatory transport standards - Australia: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

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General product claims

- Creates a protective barrier on a wide range of surfaces - Deposits a hydrophobic layer that causes water to bead and run clean off treated materials - Stops water absorption before it starts - Aerosol delivery system provides even, consistent coverage across surfaces that brush-on or roll-on treatments cannot reach - Solvents evaporate cleanly after application, leaving active water-repellent compounds bonded to the surface - Active components increase the contact angle of water droplets on treated surfaces - Water beads up and rolls off rather than spreading and soaking in - Suitable for surfaces that are hard to reach with brush-on or roll-on treatments

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Water Shield - Water Repellent Spray 200g sits within Selleys' Cleaning & Maintenance range, catalogued under Home & Garden > Cleaning & Maintenance Products. The product is specifically positioned in the "other" cleaning and maintenance subcategory on the Selleys website, reflecting its specialist function as a fabric and surface protector rather than a conventional cleaner. Selleys itself is a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company best known across Australia and New Zealand for adhesives, sealants, fillers, and surface-care products used in both household and trade settings. Water Shield fits naturally into that portfolio as a protective treatment aimed at extending the life of surfaces and materials rather than repairing or bonding them.

The product is a silicone-based aerosol formulated to repel water from both natural and synthetic fabrics without affecting breathability or comfort. Its stated applications — sportswear, camping gear, umbrellas, and outdoor furniture — place it at the intersection of fabric care and outdoor maintenance. Buyers reaching for Water Shield are often managing outdoor or recreational gear that sees repeated exposure to rain or damp conditions, and would likely also consider products for cleaning those same surfaces beforehand, since water repellent treatments generally perform better on clean substrates. Fabric cleaners, outdoor furniture cleaners, or general-purpose surface sprays from the broader Selleys cleaning range would be natural companions in that workflow.

From a category-position standpoint, Water Shield is an aerosol spray, which distinguishes it from liquid-applied waterproofing treatments that require brushing or soaking. The 200g aerosol size suits light, targeted application across smaller items or for spot-treating specific areas, rather than bulk treatment of large surfaces. Its classification as a Dangerous Good under Australian and New Zealand transport regulations — owing to its extremely flammable aerosol formulation — is worth noting for storage and handling, and is consistent with other solvent-based aerosol products across Selleys' wider range. Buyers should store it away from heat sources and direct sunlight in line with the product's safety requirements.