# Pro Trade Expanding Foam - 750ml Product Guide

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/putty-fillers/gap-filler/pro-trade-expanding-foam-750ml-product-guide/

## Details:

## AI Summary

**Product:** Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Professional-Grade Polyurethane Expanding Foam Filler **Primary Use:** Filling large gaps and cavities in construction and renovation work using single-component MDI-based polyurethane foam chemistry.

### Quick Facts - **Best For:** Professional tradespeople who need reliable, high-volume gap-filling performance in structural and semi-structural construction applications - **Key Benefit:** Significant volume expansion from a single-component aerosol, delivering structural integrity across large voids including framing gaps, pipe penetrations, HVAC service penetrations, and insulation voids - **Form Factor:** 750ml pressurized aerosol canister (Dangerous Goods Class 2.1 — Extremely Flammable Aerosol) - **Application Method:** Shake canister thoroughly, hold upside down, dispense into gap to approximately 50% of desired final volume, allow to expand and cure overnight before trimming

### Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What are the serious health hazards of this product? → Category 1 respiratory sensitizer (H334), Category 2 carcinogenicity (H351), Category 1 skin sensitizer (H317), Category 2A eye irritant (H319), and Category 1 specific target organ toxicity from repeated exposure (H372) 2. What PPE is mandatory during application? → Butyl rubber or thick neoprene gloves, chemical safety goggles or full face shield, and respiratory protection rated for isocyanate exposure in areas where adequate ventilation cannot be guaranteed 3. What is the maximum safe storage temperature and what happens if exceeded? → 50°C; exceeding this limit risks container rupture due to pressurized contents (H229)

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## Product Overview and Positioning

Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler is a professional-grade, single-component polyurethane foam built for one purpose: filling large gaps and cavities in construction and renovation work (SDS). Supplied in a 750ml pressurized aerosol canister (SDS), this expanding foam sits at the top of the gap-filling category, delivering serious volume expansion and structural integrity for demanding trade applications.

This product fills a real gap in the market. Conventional putties and non-expanding fillers don't have the volume to bridge large voids efficiently. And where structural performance matters, you need more than a basic void filler. Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler is formulated for trade professionals who need reliable, repeatable gap-filling performance on real construction sites, where gaps can range from several millimetres to several centimetres in width. It's a professional tool that delivers professional results.

## Chemistry & Composition

Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler is built around two primary active components. The formulation contains 30–60% diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues (MDI, CAS 9016-87-9), the reactive polymer backbone, and 30–60% chlorinated alkanes (C14-17 chloro-alkanes,

CAS 85535-85-9), which act as the liquid carrier and processing aid (SDS).

The propellant system uses three liquefied petroleum gases: isobutane (CAS 75-28-5), dimethyl ether (CAS 115-10-6), and propane (CAS 74-98-6), each present at 1–10% by weight (SDS). This propellant blend is engineered to balance vapour pressure, expansion characteristics, and flammability across varying ambient temperatures.

When dispensed, the MDI component reacts with atmospheric moisture in a polymerisation reaction, forming a rigid polyurethane structure. Expansion and curing happen simultaneously. The propellant drives initial cell formation, while the polymerisation reaction generates additional gas and heat, further expanding the foam matrix. The chlorinated alkane carrier stays largely inert during this process, contributing to the foam's final density and thermal properties before gradually evaporating from the cured structure.

This chemistry is why a single-component product achieves expansion ratios far beyond the liquid volume in the can. The same reactive isocyanate chemistry that delivers outstanding adhesion and structural performance also creates significant health hazards during application. Understanding this shapes every aspect of safe product use, and it's why following all safety guidance isn't optional.

## Technical Specifications

The product is identified as item code 103330 with barcode 9300697130112 (SDS). As a pressurized aerosol, it is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 2.1 under Australian and New Zealand transport regulations, an extremely flammable aerosol that must be handled according to strict transport and storage protocols (SDS).

The canister holds 750ml of liquid foam concentrate, which expands substantially upon dispensing (SDS). The product's designation for filling large gaps in cavities confirms significant volume multiplication relative to the dispensed liquid volume (SDS).

Storage temperature is a critical specification for this pressurized product: never expose the canister to temperatures above 50°C. Excessive heat can cause container rupture (SDS). This directly affects job site storage, vehicle transport in Australian summer conditions, and warehouse conditions, so plan accordingly.

## Hazard Classification and Risk Profile

Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler carries multiple serious hazard classifications. Every user must understand these fully before picking up the can. The product is classified as Dangerous Goods under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria (SDS).

**Respiratory hazards**: The foam is classified as a Category 1 respiratory sensitizer (H334) that may cause allergy, asthma symptoms, or breathing difficulties if inhaled (SDS). This is the most serious sensitization category. Even brief exposure can trigger permanent sensitization in susceptible individuals, and any subsequent exposure may provoke severe asthmatic reactions. The product also causes respiratory irritation (H335) during normal use (SDS).

**Skin and eye hazards**: The product is a Category 2 skin irritant (H315) and a Category 1 skin sensitizer (H317) that may cause allergic skin reactions (SDS). It is also a Category 2A eye irritant (H319) causing serious eye irritation (SDS). The skin sensitization risk is especially relevant for professional users facing repeated exposure over time.

**Systemic health concerns**: The product carries a Category 2 carcinogenicity classification (H351), meaning it is suspected of causing cancer (SDS). It is also classified for reproductive toxicity with effects on or via lactation (H362), meaning it may cause harm to breast-fed children (SDS). Most critically, it is classified as Category 1 for specific target organ toxicity from repeated exposure (H372), indicating it causes organ damage through prolonged or repeated exposure (SDS).

**Physical hazards**: As an extremely flammable aerosol (H222), the product presents significant fire risk (SDS). The pressurized container may burst if heated (H229), creating both projectile and fire hazards in elevated temperature environments (SDS).

These hazard classifications reflect documented health effects from the MDI isocyanate component. They are not theoretical, and they require strict exposure control measures on every job.

## Personal Protective Equipment and Exposure Control

Given the severity of the respiratory and skin hazards, proper PPE is mandatory. Before handling this product, read all safety precautions and obtain any special instructions needed before proceeding (P201, P202) (SDS).

**Respiratory protection**: The Category 1 respiratory sensitization hazard makes respiratory protection non-negotiable. Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P260) (SDS). Where adequate ventilation cannot be guaranteed, wear respiratory protection rated for isocyanate exposure. Select the right device based on the concentration of airborne isocyanates during application, which varies with application method, ventilation quality, and foam volume dispensed.

**Skin protection**: Wear impermeable gloves with proven resistance to isocyanates. For MDI-based products, butyl rubber or thick neoprene gloves are the standard recommended by occupational health authorities. If nitrile gloves are used, only thick nitrile (≥0.15mm) offers limited short-term protection. Butyl rubber remains the preferred choice for extended or repeated contact. Remove contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse (P362+P364) (SDS). If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing immediately and flush skin with running water for at least 15 minutes (SDS).

**Eye protection**: Wear chemical safety goggles or a full face shield. If eye contact occurs, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing (P305+P351+P338) (SDS). If eye irritation persists, get medical advice (P337+P313) (SDS).

**Work area controls**: Work only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing (P263) (SDS). Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces, and no smoking in application areas (P210, P211) (SDS). Never spray onto an open flame or any ignition source (P211) (SDS).

After handling, wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly (P264) (SDS). Keep the product container or label on hand in case medical advice is needed (P101) (SDS).

## Application Guidance and Best Practices

**Surface preparation**: Successful expanding foam application starts with clean, dust-free surfaces. The MDI chemistry bonds well to most construction materials, including timber, masonry, metal, and rigid plastics, but loose debris, dust, or oily films will undermine adhesion. Start clean.

**Moisture considerations**: Because the foam cures through reaction with atmospheric moisture, low-humidity environments will slow cure times, while high humidity accelerates them. For best results, lightly mist the substrate with water before applying the foam. This puts moisture right at the foam-substrate interface, where it's most beneficial for adhesion and initial cure.

**Dispensing technique**: Shake the canister thoroughly before use to ensure the propellant, liquid foam components, and any settling additives are properly mixed. Hold the canister upside down during application. This positions the liquid components at the valve opening for consistent, reliable dispensing. Fill gaps to approximately 50% of the desired final volume. The foam continues expanding after dispensing, and getting this right the first time means no rework.

**Expansion and cure**: Foam expansion happens in two phases. Initial expansion from propellant gases occurs within seconds of dispensing. Secondary expansion from the polymerisation reaction

continues for several minutes to hours, depending on gap size, temperature, and humidity. Leave the foam undisturbed during this expansion phase. Mechanical disruption collapses cell structures and reduces final strength.

**Trimming and finishing**: Once fully cured, typically overnight for most applications, trim excess foam cleanly with a sharp knife or saw. The cured foam takes paint, plaster, or sanding without issue. Note that uncured foam is stubborn to remove from skin and won't dissolve with common solvents. Preventing skin contact is always the right approach.

## Storage Requirements and Container Handling

Store the product locked up in a well-ventilated place with the container tightly closed (P403+P233, P405) (SDS). Keep out of reach of children and follow all instructions carefully (P102, P103) (SDS).

**Temperature control**: The 50°C maximum temperature limit is the critical storage specification (P410+P412) (SDS). Protect containers from sunlight and all heat sources (P410+P412) (SDS). In Australian summer conditions, vehicle interiors and uninsulated storage sheds can easily breach this limit, risking container failure. Store in climate-controlled environments or, at minimum, in shaded areas with solid airflow.

**Pressurized container precautions**: Never pierce or burn the container, even after use (P251) (SDS). Empty or partially empty aerosol cans still hold pressurized flammable gases and present real explosion and fire hazards if punctured or heated. The container may burst if heated (H229) (SDS). Treat every can with the same respect, full or empty.

**Shelf life**: The provided documentation does not specify a shelf life, but polyurethane foam aerosols respond poorly to extended storage. Propellant can slowly leak through valve seals, and the isocyanate component can react with moisture that enters the container over time. Both effects reduce dispensing performance and foam quality. Use stock in timely rotation. **Manufacturer shelf life specification: Not specified by manufacturer.**

## Troubleshooting Common Issues

**Inconsistent foam output**: If foam comes out stringy, watery, or won't expand properly, the can temperature is almost certainly the cause. Polyurethane foam chemistry and propellant vapour pressure are both highly temperature-dependent. Bring the can to room temperature (20–25°C) before use. Hold it under warm, not hot, water or allow it to warm up indoors first.

**Foam collapse after dispensing**: If dispensed foam expands initially but then partially collapses, either the humidity is too low for proper cure initiation, or the gap is too large and lacks enough restraint. For large cavities, apply foam in layers and let each layer partially cure before adding more. The partially cured layer gives physical support to subsequent applications.

**Poor adhesion**: If cured foam detaches from substrates, the surfaces were likely contaminated with dust, oils, or release agents. Clean surfaces with a degreasing solvent and allow them to dry fully before applying foam. For particularly demanding substrates, test adhesion on a hidden area before committing to the full application.

**Valve blockage**: A blocked valve after partial can use means foam has polymerised in the valve mechanism. This happens when the can is stored upright after use, leaving liquid foam in the valve exposed to moisture. Always store partially used cans upside down after wiping the valve clean. Once blockage occurs, the valve cannot typically be cleared. Prevention is the only answer.

**Post-cure shrinkage**: Minor shrinkage as solvents evaporate from the cured foam is normal. Excessive shrinkage or cracking points to foam disturbed during the expansion phase, overfilling beyond the gap's capacity to restrain it, or applying too deep a single pass that prevented moisture from reaching the core. Work in controlled layers for deep fills.

## Emergency Response and First Aid

**Inhalation**: Effects may be delayed, and respiratory sensitization may not appear immediately (SDS). Remove the person from exposure without putting yourself at risk (SDS). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing (SDS). Allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position and keep them warm (SDS). Keep at rest until fully recovered (SDS). If breathing is laboured and the patient is cyanotic (blue), clear the airways and have a qualified person administer oxygen through a facemask (SDS). If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration immediately (SDS). In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage (SDS). Seek immediate medical advice (SDS).

**Skin contact**: Effects may be delayed (SDS). If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing immediately and flush skin and hair with running water (SDS). Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for a minimum of 15 minutes (SDS). If skin irritation or rash develops, get medical advice immediately (P333+P313) (SDS).

**Eye contact**: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes (SDS). Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing (SDS). If eye irritation persists, get medical advice (SDS).

**Respiratory symptoms**: If you experience breathing difficulties, wheezing, or chest tightness, call a Poison Centre or doctor immediately (P342+P311) (SDS). These symptoms may indicate respiratory sensitization, a serious condition that demands immediate medical assessment.

**Poison information**: In Australia, contact the Poisons Information Centre at 131 126; in New Zealand, call 0800 764 766 (SDS). For emergencies, contact: Australia 1800 220 770, New Zealand 0800 220 770 (SDS). If you feel unwell after exposure, get medical advice even if symptoms seem minor (P314) (SDS).

## Disposal Requirements

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) (SDS). Never dispose of pressurized containers in general waste. Even "empty" aerosol cans contain residual product and pressurized gas. Most jurisdictions classify them as hazardous waste, so contact local waste management authorities for proper disposal procedures, which typically involve specialized aerosol collection programs or hazardous waste facilities equipped to handle pressurized flammable materials.

Cured polyurethane foam waste can generally be disposed of as standard construction waste in most regions. The polymerisation reaction consumes the reactive isocyanate groups, leaving the material chemically inert. Verify local regulations, as some jurisdictions apply stricter rules to construction chemical waste.

## Professional Use Considerations

The "Pro Trade" designation and this product's hazard profile both reflect its intended home: in the hands of professional tradespeople with the training, equipment, and experience to manage isocyanate exposures confidently. The respiratory sensitization hazard carries a cumulative risk. Each exposure increases the chance of developing permanent sensitization, and once that threshold is crossed, working with any isocyanate-containing product can trigger severe respiratory distress. Protecting yourself isn't just smart, it's essential to staying on the tools long-term.

For professional users, a comprehensive exposure control program is the standard. This means engineering controls such as solid ventilation and spray booth enclosures for high-volume work, administrative controls including job rotation to limit individual exposure duration and regular air monitoring, and consistent PPE use with respiratory protection matched to the task and exposure level.

Keep records of isocyanate exposures, including dates, durations, and conditions of use. If respiratory symptoms develop, particularly symptoms that worsen with each exposure or linger after leaving the work environment, seek immediate evaluation from a physician experienced in occupational respiratory disease.

The product's designation for filling large gaps and cavities sets it apart from light-duty consumer foams and positions it in structural and semi-structural applications where foam volume, density, and adhesion are critical to performance (SDS). Framing gaps, pipe penetrations through walls and floors, HVAC service penetrations, insulation voids, these are the applications where Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler delivers the results that tradespeople and their clients expect. When the job demands it done right the first time, this is the product that delivers.

## References

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

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What is Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler: A professional-grade single-component polyurethane expanding foam filler

What is it designed for: Filling large gaps and cavities in construction and renovation work

What size is the canister: 750ml pressurized aerosol canister

What is the item code: 103330

What is the barcode: 9300697130112

What type of chemistry does it use: Single-component polyurethane (MDI-based) foam chemistry

What is the primary reactive ingredient: Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI), CAS 9016-87-9

What percentage of MDI does the formula contain: 30–60% by weight

What is the liquid carrier ingredient: Chlorinated alkanes (C14-17), CAS 85535-85-9

What percentage of chlorinated alkanes does the formula contain: 30–60% by weight

What propellants are used: Isobutane, dimethyl ether, and propane

What percentage of propellants are present: Each at 1–10% by weight

How does the foam cure: By reacting with atmospheric moisture

Is this a one-part or two-part system: One-part (single-component)

What is the Dangerous Goods classification: Class 2.1 — extremely flammable aerosol

Is this product suitable for DIY use: No, it is designated for professional trade use

What is the maximum safe storage temperature: 50°C

What happens if the canister exceeds 50°C: The container may rupture

Is the product flammable: Yes, classified as an extremely flammable aerosol (H222)

Can the canister burst if heated: Yes (H229)

Is the product a respiratory sensitizer: Yes, Category 1 respiratory sensitizer (H334)

Can it cause permanent respiratory sensitization: Yes, even brief exposure can trigger permanent sensitization

Does it cause respiratory irritation: Yes (H335)

Is it a skin irritant: Yes, Category 2 skin irritant (H315)

Is it a skin sensitizer: Yes, Category 1 skin sensitizer (H317)

Does it cause eye irritation: Yes, Category 2A serious eye irritation (H319)

Is it suspected of causing cancer: Yes, Category 2 carcinogenicity classification (H351)

Does it pose reproductive toxicity risks: Yes, may cause harm to breast-fed children (H362)

Does repeated exposure cause organ damage: Yes, Category 1 specific target organ toxicity from repeated exposure (H372)

Is respiratory protection mandatory during use: Yes, non-negotiable due to Category 1 respiratory sensitization hazard

What type of gloves are recommended: Butyl rubber or thick neoprene gloves

Are nitrile gloves acceptable: Only thick nitrile (≥0.15mm) for limited short-term protection

What is the preferred glove material for extended contact: Butyl rubber

What eye protection is required: Chemical safety goggles or a full face shield

Should the product be used in ventilated areas: Yes, well-ventilated areas only

Should pregnant or nursing workers use this product: No, avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing (P263)

Should surfaces be prepared before application: Yes, surfaces must be clean and dust-free

Does moisture affect curing: Yes, low humidity slows cure; high humidity accelerates it

Does pre-misting the substrate help: Yes, lightly misting improves adhesion and initial cure

How should the canister be held during application: Upside down

Should the canister be shaken before use: Yes, shake thoroughly before use

How full should a gap be filled initially: Approximately 50% of the desired final volume

Why fill only 50% of the gap: The foam continues expanding after dispensing

How long until the foam can be trimmed: Typically after overnight curing

Can cured foam be painted: Yes

Can cured foam be sanded: Yes

Can cured foam be plastered over: Yes

How should partially used cans be stored: Upside down with the valve wiped clean

What causes valve blockage: Foam polymerising in the valve after upright storage

Can a blocked valve be cleared: No, prevention is the only solution

What causes stringy or non-expanding foam output: Canister temperature too low

How should a cold canister be warmed: Hold under warm (not hot) water or warm indoors

What causes foam collapse after dispensing: Humidity too low or gap too large without restraint

How should large cavities be filled: In layers, allowing each layer to partially cure first

What causes poor adhesion: Contaminated surfaces (dust, oils, or release agents)

How should surfaces be cleaned before application: With a degreasing solvent, then allowed to dry fully

Is minor post-cure shrinkage normal: Yes

What causes excessive post-cure shrinkage: Foam disturbed during expansion, overfilling, or deep single-pass application

What first aid applies to inhalation: Remove from exposure and seek immediate medical advice

Can respiratory symptoms from inhalation be delayed: Yes, effects may be delayed

What first aid applies to skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and flush skin with running water for at least 15 minutes

What first aid applies to eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes and seek medical advice if irritation persists

What should be done if respiratory symptoms develop: Call a Poison Centre or doctor immediately (P342+P311)

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What is the Australian emergency contact number: 1800 220 770

What is the New Zealand emergency contact number: 0800 220 770

Can empty aerosol cans be placed in general waste: No, they must be disposed of as hazardous waste

Is cured polyurethane foam waste chemically inert: Yes, the polymerisation reaction consumes reactive isocyanate groups

Can cured foam waste be disposed of as construction waste: Generally yes, but verify local regulations

Should exposure incidents be recorded by professionals: Yes, keep records of dates, durations, and conditions of use

What should professionals do if respiratory symptoms develop: Seek evaluation from an occupational respiratory disease physician immediately

Is the product suitable for structural applications: Yes, for structural and semi-structural gap-filling applications

What are typical professional applications: Framing gaps, pipe penetrations, HVAC service penetrations, insulation voids

What hazard standard governs this product's classification: Safe Work Australia GHS 7

Should the container ever be pierced or burned: No, never — even after use

What is the shelf life of the product: Not specified by manufacturer

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> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information, not professional advice. Consult relevant experts for specific guidance.

### Verified Label Facts

**Product Identity** - Product name: Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler - Item code: 103330 - Barcode (GTIN): 9300697130112 - Container size: 750ml pressurized aerosol canister - Product type: Single-component polyurethane expanding foam filler - Intended use: Filling large gaps and cavities in construction and renovation work

**Chemical Composition** - Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues (MDI), CAS 9016-87-9: 30–60% by weight - Chlorinated alkanes (C14-17 chloro-alkanes), CAS 85535-85-9: 30–60% by weight - Isobutane, CAS 75-28-5: 1–10% by weight - Dimethyl ether, CAS 115-10-6: 1–10% by weight - Propane, CAS 74-98-6: 1–10% by weight

**Dangerous Goods & Transport Classification** - Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1 — Extremely Flammable Aerosol - Applicable standard: Safe Work Australia GHS 7 - Flammability: H222 — Extremely flammable aerosol - Pressurized container: H229 — May burst if heated

**GHS Hazard Classifications** - H334 — May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled (Category 1 respiratory sensitizer) - H335 — May cause respiratory irritation - H315 — Causes skin irritation (Category 2 skin irritant) - H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction (Category 1 skin sensitizer) - H319 — Causes serious eye irritation (Category 2A eye irritant) - H351 — Suspected of causing cancer (Category 2 carcinogenicity) - H362 — May cause harm to breast-fed children (reproductive toxicity via lactation) - H372 — Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Category 1 specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure)

**GHS Precautionary Statements (Label)** - P101 — Keep product container or label on hand if medical advice is needed - P102 — Keep out of reach of children - P103 — Read all instructions carefully - P201/P202 — Read all safety precautions and obtain special instructions before use - P210/P211 — Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces; do not spray onto open flame or ignition source; no smoking - P251 — Do not pierce or burn container, even after use - P260 — Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray - P263 — Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing - P264 — Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P305+P351+P338 — Eye contact: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing - P333+P313 — If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice immediately - P337+P313 — If eye irritation persists, get medical advice - P342+P311 — If experiencing respiratory symptoms, call a Poison Centre or doctor immediately - P362+P364 — Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse - P403+P233 — Store in a well-ventilated place with container tightly closed - P405 — Store locked up - 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 & Handling Specifications** - Maximum storage temperature: 50°C - Storage: Well-ventilated, locked location with container tightly closed - Canister orientation for partial storage: Upside down with valve wiped clean

**Emergency Contact Information** - Australia — Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand — Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766 - Australia — Emergency: 1800 220 770 - New Zealand — Emergency: 0800 220 770

**First Aid (Label-Specified)** - Inhalation: Remove from exposure; seek immediate medical advice; effects may be delayed - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately; flush skin and hair with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes or until advised to stop by Poisons Information Centre or doctor - Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing; seek medical advice if irritation persists - Respiratory

symptoms: Call a Poison Centre or doctor immediately (P342+P311)

**Reference Document** - Source:
SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf (Safety Data Sheet)

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### General Product Claims

- Described as "professional-grade" and positioned at the top of the gap-filling category - Stated to deliver "serious volume expansion and structural integrity for demanding trade applications" - Claimed to be suitable for structural and semi-structural gap-filling applications including framing gaps, pipe penetrations, HVAC service penetrations, and insulation voids - Stated to bond to most construction materials including timber, masonry, metal, and rigid plastics - Claimed that lightly misting the substrate with water before application improves adhesion and initial cure - Stated that cured foam can be trimmed, painted, sanded, and plastered - Stated that cured polyurethane foam waste is chemically inert (reactive isocyanate groups consumed during polymerisation) and can generally be disposed of as standard construction waste - Described as unsuitable for DIY use; intended for professional tradespeople with appropriate training and equipment - Recommended application technique: hold canister upside down; fill gaps to approximately 50% of desired final volume - Troubleshooting guidance (canister warming, layered application for large cavities, surface degreasing) represents best-practice recommendations, not label-verified specifications - Professional exposure control program recommendations (engineering controls, administrative controls, exposure recordkeeping) are occupational health guidance, not label specifications

## Related Products & Brand Context

The Pro Trade Expanding Foam - 750ml is manufactured by Selleys, an Australian brand known for adhesives, sealants, fillers, and surface preparation products across the home and trade market. Within the Selleys range, this product sits under the Putty & Fillers category, specifically in the Gap Filler sub-range, as indicated by its product URL (selleys.com.au/products/putty-and-fillers/gap-filler/). Selleys positions this as a professional-grade ("Pro Trade") offering, suggesting it targets tradespeople and serious DIYers who require higher-volume, high-performance gap filling rather than a standard consumer product.

Within the broader **Home & Garden > Adhesives & Sealants** category, this product occupies the expanding foam segment — distinct from rigid fillers, caulks, and standard sealants by virtue of its triple-expansion polyurethane chemistry. It is specifically designed for large cavities and structural voids, which differentiates it from smaller-format or lower-expansion foam products that might be suited to finer gap work. The 750ml volume reinforces its positioning as a high-yield, trade-volume option rather than a compact DIY convenience product.

Someone using this expanding foam is likely to need several complementary product types, though the knowledge graph does not name specific Selleys siblings with enough detail to cite them individually. In practice, a buyer would typically also look for a foam applicator gun or straw dispensing accessories to control application, a PU foam cleaner or solvent to remove uncured foam from tools and surfaces, and a paintable exterior sealant or caulk to finish joints in areas exposed to weather. Once the foam is cured and trimmed, compatible sandpaper, plaster filler, or grout may also be needed to achieve a flush surface finish — all product types that Selleys carries within its broader adhesives and sealants range.

Because the graph context does not include named sibling products beyond this single item, specific product-to-product comparisons within the Selleys expanding foam range cannot be drawn here. Readers looking for a smaller or lighter-duty format should check the full Selleys Gap Filler range on selleys.com.au for alternative volume or formulation options.