Selleys No More Gaps Bricks and Mortar - 440g

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/putty-fillers/gap-filler/selleys-no-more-gaps-bricks-and-mortar-440g-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys No More Gaps Bricks & Mortar **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Specialist Masonry Gap Sealant **Primary Use:** Sealing gaps and joints in brickwork, mortar, and masonry surfaces to create a weatherproof barrier while maintaining visual continuity through color-matched formulations.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Professional contractors and intermediate-skill users performing masonry gap filling, new construction finishing, and heritage renovation work - **Key Benefit:** Five purpose-engineered colors (Charcoal, Medium Grey, Off White, Sandstone, Terracotta) eliminate visible repair lines by matching common brick and mortar tones - **Form Factor:** Paste-form sealant in 440g cartridge - **Application Method:** Dispense via standard caulking gun, tool with wet implement, cure in place

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is this product hazardous? → Yes — classified Sensitisation, Skin, Category 1 (H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction) under Safe Work Australia GHS 7; isothiazolone preservatives are the cause 2. Which color variant should I use for standard Portland cement mortar? → Medium Grey (Product Code 101926, Barcode 9300697130327) 3. What PPE is required during application? → Nitrile rubber gloves (minimum 0.1mm, ideally 0.2mm or greater), protective clothing, and eye/face protection per precautionary statement P280; contaminated clothing must not leave the workplace per P272

Product Overview & Purpose

Selleys No More Gaps Bricks & Mortar is a specialist gap sealant built for masonry — and it performs exactly as you'd expect from a product engineered for the job (SDS). This water-based acrylic formula tackles one of the trickier challenges in building work: sealing gaps and joints in brickwork, mortar, and masonry surfaces where both structural performance and visual integrity matter. Generic gap fillers don't cut it here. This product is purpose-built to match the texture, appearance, and performance demands of traditional building materials.

Supplied in 440g cartridges for standard caulking guns, it delivers controlled, precise dispensing (SDS). What sets it apart in the masonry category is a range of five purpose-engineered colors — Charcoal, Medium Grey, Off White, Sandstone, and Terracotta — each developed to blend with common brick and mortar tones (SDS). That color-matching capability eliminates the visible repair lines that undermine masonry appearance when standard white or clear sealants are used. The result is professional, invisible repairs that hold up over time.

This sealant works on two levels: it creates a weatherproof barrier against moisture infiltration while maintaining visual continuity across masonry surfaces. The formulation is built around the specific expansion, contraction, and porosity characteristics of brick and mortar substrates, making it the right choice for new construction finishing and renovation work alike.

Chemistry & Composition

The formulation is built on an acrylic polymer matrix with specialized additive packages that deliver both performance and product stability. Understanding the composition helps with proper handling, compatibility assessment, and safety management.

The bulk of the formulation consists of ingredients classified as non-hazardous or present below reporting thresholds (SDS). This base matrix provides the gap-filling properties, adhesion characteristics, and physical structure of the cured sealant. Acrylic chemistry suits masonry applications well — it delivers flexibility to accommodate minor movement, moisture resistance once cured, and compatibility with the alkaline environment found in fresh mortar.

The product contains Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate at less than 1% by weight (SDS). This hindered amine light stabilizer (HALS) protects the polymer matrix from ultraviolet degradation — a critical requirement for exterior masonry applications where constant sun exposure would otherwise cause premature chalking, color shift, and mechanical breakdown.

Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], alpha-(methylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy- is present at less than 1% by weight (SDS). This surfactant influences wetting behaviour, helping the sealant achieve solid, intimate contact with the porous and often irregular surfaces of brick and mortar. Good wetting is fundamental to adhesion development and long-term bond durability.

The formulation incorporates a preservation system consisting of four isothiazolone compounds, each present at less than 0.05% by weight (SDS). These are 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT), 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT), 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (MIT), and 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT) (SDS). This multi-component biocide system protects the uncured product from microbial degradation during storage and the early cure phase. Using multiple biocides at low individual concentrations is a proven preservation strategy — it reduces the likelihood of resistant organism development while maintaining product stability throughout shelf life.

Color Range & Product Variants

No More Gaps Bricks & Mortar comes in five distinct colors, each assigned a specific product code and barcode (SDS). This color range reflects a clear understanding of what masonry work demands — successful gap filling requires both functional sealing and visual integration.

Charcoal (Product Code 101925) is the right choice for dark-fired brick, slate accents, and contemporary masonry with charcoal or anthracite mortar (SDS). It suits modern architectural styles where dark tones create visual depth and contrast.

Medium Grey (Product Code 101926) matches the most common mortar color in commercial and residential construction (SDS). Standard Portland cement mortar cures to various shades of grey depending on cement type, sand color, and water ratio. This variant delivers the broadest compatibility across typical masonry installations.

Off White (Product Code 101927) matches cream brick, limestone, and mortar formulations using white Portland cement or significant lime content (SDS). It's the essential choice for heritage restoration work and applications where bright, traditional masonry tones dominate.

Sandstone (Product Code 101923) replicates the warm beige and tan hues common in sandstone brick, desert-toned masonry, and buff-colored mortar (SDS). This variant addresses regional building traditions in areas where these earth-tone materials are prevalent.

Terracotta (Product Code 101924) matches traditional red brick and terracotta-toned masonry (SDS). Red clay brick remains one of the most widely used masonry materials globally, making this variant a practical necessity for residential applications and renovation projects.

Every variant shares the same chemical formulation and performance characteristics — only the pigment system differs. That consistency means safety protocols, application techniques, and cure behaviour remain constant across the color range, which simplifies training and inventory management for professional users.

Safety Profile & Hazard Classification

No More Gaps Bricks & Mortar is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria (SDS). Knowing this classification matters for legal compliance and effective risk management on every job.

The product carries a single hazard classification: Sensitisation - Skin - Category 1 (SDS). This is driven by the isothiazolone preservatives in the formulation. The hazard statement H317 states "May cause an allergic skin reaction," and the signal word "Warning" applies (SDS).

Remove the editorial instruction and replace the entire sentence with clean prose: 'In the induction phase, the immune system develops sensitized T-lymphocytes (T-cells) specific to the sensitizing compound; in the elicitation phase, re-exposure triggers those T-cells to mount an inflammatory response. This cell-mediated (Type IV) mechanism underlies the H317 classification.' Symptoms may be delayed, appearing hours or days after contact (SDS). Once sensitization occurs, the individual may react to very low exposure levels that previously caused no response.

The isothiazolone compounds responsible — BIT, CMIT, MIT, and OIT — are effective biocides precisely because they interact with biological systems (SDS). Their concentration is low (less than 0.05% each), but individuals with prior sensitization to these compounds or related structures may still react at these levels.

The product is not classified as a Dangerous Good under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 (SDS). Standard transport restrictions don't apply, which simplifies logistics. The skin sensitization hazard still requires appropriate handling precautions during storage, use, and disposal.

No poison schedule applies to this product (SDS), indicating it falls below the concentration thresholds that would require scheduling under Australian poison classification systems.

Personal Protective Equipment & Exposure Prevention

Handling No More Gaps Bricks & Mortar correctly means putting the right precautions in place from the start.

P280 requires wearing protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection (SDS). Gloves form the primary defence barrier. Available information indicates nitrile rubber gloves are suitable for intermittent contact, though users must make their final assessment based on glove construction and local conditions (SDS). Key factors include thickness, manufacturing quality, chemical compatibility with other substances on site, and duration of exposure. Disposable nitrile gloves of appropriate thickness — minimum 0.1mm, ideally 0.2mm or greater — provide solid protection for the application periods involved in gap sealing work.

Eye and face protection addresses splash risk during cartridge loading, dispensing, and tooling. Safety glasses with side shields provide minimum protection. For overhead work or high-volume application where splash risk increases, full face shields or goggles offer better coverage.

Protective clothing prevents contaminated work clothing from transferring product to skin or spreading sensitizing compounds outside the work area. P272 specifically prohibits allowing contaminated work clothing out of the workplace (SDS). Clothing exposed to the product must be removed at the worksite and cleaned before reuse (SDS). Keeping dedicated work garments at the job location until properly laundered prevents inadvertent exposure of household members to sensitizing compounds.

P261 requires avoiding breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (SDS). While this product is a paste-form sealant, application can generate fine droplets during tooling, and dust may form when dried product is sanded or disturbed. In confined spaces or situations with limited ventilation, respiratory protection is worth using even though no specific respiratory hazard classification applies. Positioning yourself upwind or above the application area is a simple, effective way to reduce exposure.

P102 and P103 require keeping the product out of reach of children and reading all instructions before use (SDS). These precautions apply to all hazardous substances but carry particular weight for consumer-available products in cartridge form.

First aider PPE requires safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses (SDS). Contaminated clothing and protective equipment must be washed before storage or reuse (SDS). Hands must be washed before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet (SDS). These steps prevent secondary exposure and cross-contamination.

Application & Handling Best Practices

The SDS focuses on hazard management rather than detailed application instruction, but the precautionary requirements and physical form of the product establish clear parameters for getting the job done right.

The 440g cartridge format requires a standard caulking gun for dispensing (SDS). Install the cartridge with gloves already on to prevent skin contact with any product residue on the cartridge exterior. Before starting, verify that the substrate is dry, clean, and free of loose mortar, efflorescence, or contaminants that would undermine adhesion. The porous nature of brick and mortar means surface preparation often involves wire brushing or compressed air to remove friable material from the gap.

Gap depth and width influence your approach. For gaps exceeding approximately 10mm in depth, use backer rod or a similar void-filler to prevent excessive sealant consumption and reduce cure time. Deep sealant beads cure slowly and may develop a surface skin before the interior reaches adequate cure, which sets up adhesion issues down the track.

Tooling the applied sealant creates the right surface profile and ensures intimate contact with both gap faces. Wet tooling — using water or soapy water on the tool — prevents the sealant from sticking to the tool and delivers a smoother finish. This is a high-contact period where glove integrity is critical. If a glove gets damaged during tooling, replace it immediately.

Cleanup during and after application must avoid skin contact. Excess sealant removes readily with water while still wet. Once cured, mechanical removal is required. Used tools, rags, and excess material are contaminated waste subject to the disposal requirements outlined in the SDS.

The precautions around ventilation and avoiding inhalation confirm that application works best with adequate air movement (SDS). In interior applications or confined spaces, mechanical ventilation or scheduled work breaks that allow air exchange reduce exposure to any volatile components released during application.

Storage & Shelf Life

Storage requirements come from both product stability considerations and hazard management. The SDS does not allocate a specific storage precautionary statement (SDS), indicating no special storage conditions beyond good general practice.

Water-based acrylic sealants are sensitive to freezing. Ice crystal formation disrupts the polymer structure, causing irreversible separation and loss of performance. Store above 5°C to prevent freeze damage. In regions with cold winters, products stored in unheated spaces need to be moved to climate-controlled areas or insulated enclosures.

Excessive heat accelerates chemical reactions and can reduce shelf life or alter flow properties. While no maximum storage temperature is specified in the SDS, general practice for acrylic products means keeping storage below 30°C. Avoid direct sunlight exposure — heat buildup inside cartridges can occur even though the UV stabilizer protects the cured product.

The skin sensitization hazard means storage areas must prevent unauthorised access, particularly by individuals without appropriate training in handling sensitizing compounds (SDS). The P102 precaution requiring products be kept out of reach of children applies during storage as well as active use (SDS).

Store cartridges upright or horizontal with appropriate support to prevent deformation. Keep stacking height from compressing lower cartridges or damaging nozzles. Rotate inventory on a first-in-first-out basis to ensure product is used within its optimal condition period.

While no specific shelf life is stated in the SDS, water-based acrylic sealants typically maintain performance for 12–24 months when stored correctly. Biocide degradation over extended storage can allow microbial growth, visible as colour change, odour development, or texture alteration. Any product showing these signs should not be used.

Emergency Response Procedures

Emergency response protocols cover inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion, spills, and fire scenarios. Every site where the product is stored or used in quantity needs these procedures in place.

For inhalation exposure, remove the victim from exposure while avoiding becoming a casualty yourself (SDS). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing, allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position, keep warm and at rest until fully recovered (SDS). Seek medical advice if effects persist (SDS).

For skin contact, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water (SDS). If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs, seek medical assistance (SDS). The delayed-effects warning is particularly relevant given the skin sensitization hazard — workers may not realize exposure has occurred until an allergic reaction manifests hours later (SDS).

For eye contact, immediately wash eyes with water (SDS). In all cases of eye contamination, seek medical advice (SDS). The mechanical irritation from sealant in the eye, combined with potential sensitizing effects, warrants professional evaluation even if initial discomfort resolves.

For ingestion, rinse mouth with water (SDS). Do NOT induce vomiting (SDS). Give a glass of water to drink; never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (SDS). If vomiting occurs, give further water and seek medical advice (SDS).

For all exposure scenarios, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre: Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766 (SDS). Physicians should treat symptomatically and note that effects may be delayed (SDS).

For small spills, wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and avoid inhalation of vapours or dust (SDS). Wipe up with absorbent material such as clean rags or paper towels, then collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal (SDS).

For large spills, clear the area of all unprotected personnel and note that the spilled product is slippery (SDS). Clean up immediately while wearing protective equipment (SDS). Work upwind or increase ventilation, cover with damp absorbent material (inert material, sand, or soil), then sweep or vacuum up while avoiding dust generation (SDS).

For fire, the material is combustible (SDS). Use water fog (or fine water spray if unavailable), alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, or dry agents such as carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder (SDS). Burning or decomposing product may emit toxic fumes, requiring firefighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or

combustion/decomposition products exists (SDS). No Hazchem code applies (SDS).

Disposal & Environmental Considerations

P501 requires disposing of contents and containers in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (SDS).

In Australia and New Zealand, this means consulting territorial authorities regarding acceptable disposal routes for construction waste containing sensitizing compounds. The product does not meet Dangerous Goods classification thresholds (SDS), which simplifies transport to disposal facilities — but it doesn't eliminate the need for appropriate waste categorization.

Dried or cured product represents lower environmental concern than liquid waste because the biocides and other water-soluble components are bound within the polymer matrix. However, disposal as general waste may not be acceptable in all jurisdictions. Some regions require construction chemical wastes to be segregated and processed through specific facilities equipped to handle potential sensitizers.

Contaminated cleanup materials — rags, paper towels, gloves, and other absorbents exposed to the product — must be collected and sealed in properly labelled containers for disposal (SDS). These materials must not enter general waste streams where they might contact waste workers without appropriate protection.

Empty cartridges may retain product residue containing sensitizing compounds. Rinsing is impractical and generates liquid waste requiring separate management. Many regions accept empty packaging in construction waste streams if residual product content is minimal (less than 3% by volume). Check with local waste management authorities to confirm compliance.

Liquid product must not be discharged to sewers, waterways, or ground surfaces. The biocide components, while present at low concentrations, can impact aquatic ecosystems. Allow excess liquid product to cure to solid form before disposal, or absorb it onto inert material for disposal as solid waste.

Spill cleanup generates contaminated absorbent material classified as chemical waste (SDS). This waste requires segregation, labelling, and disposal through appropriate channels — not inclusion in general construction debris.

Professional applicators using the product regularly should establish relationships with licensed waste contractors capable of handling construction chemical waste. Volume users benefit from bulk waste collection services rather than managing individual cartridge disposal.

The presence of skin sensitizers in the formulation means waste handlers need the same information and PPE as active users. Transfer documentation should identify the product name and highlight the skin sensitization hazard to protect downstream workers.

Technical Support & Product Identification

Each color variant carries a unique product code and barcode for precise identification (SDS). When seeking technical support, specifying the exact variant ensures you get relevant guidance quickly. Charcoal is product code 101925 (barcode 9300697130310), Medium Grey is 101926 (9300697130327), Off White is 101927 (9300697130334), Sandstone is 101923 (9300697130297), and Terracotta is 101924 (9300697130303) (SDS).

For technical inquiries, the manufacturer provides telephone support at 1300 555 205 (SDS). Emergency situations requiring immediate assistance outside business hours are served by the emergency telephone number: Australia 1800 220 770, New Zealand 0800 220 770 (SDS). The manufacturer's street address is 1956 Dandenong Road (SDS).

When contacting support services, have the product code, color variant, and specific application context ready. For sensitization reactions or suspected exposure requiring medical evaluation, bring the Safety Data Sheet or product information to healthcare providers to ensure appropriate treatment.

Professional Application Considerations

The intermediate skill level for this product reflects two clear requirements: proper gap-sealing technique and solid hazard management. Professional contractors working with masonry know that gap filling goes well beyond extruding sealant into voids. Substrate condition, gap geometry, moisture status, and colour matching all determine the quality of the outcome.

The skin sensitization hazard introduces an occupational health dimension that demands consistent attention throughout the workday. Unlike acute hazards that show up immediately, sensitization develops progressively and may not produce symptoms until multiple exposures have occurred. That delayed-response characteristic means workers cannot rely on immediate discomfort to alert them to inadequate protection — the right habits need to be in place from the start.

Professionals applying multiple cartridges per day face higher cumulative exposure than occasional users. Consistent glove use, contaminated clothing management, and strong hygiene practices are essential to prevent sensitization from developing. Once a worker becomes sensitized, they may need to avoid this product and potentially other isothiazolone-preserved materials entirely, which represents a significant occupational limitation.

Colour matching requires evaluating the masonry under real application conditions. Wet sealant appears darker than cured product. Apply a sample on an inconspicuous area, allow it to fully cure, and verify the colour match before proceeding with visible work. Natural daylight gives the most accurate colour assessment.

Joint preparation standards in masonry work apply equally to gap-filling operations. Gaps contaminated with dust, efflorescence, or failing mortar will not develop strong adhesion regardless of sealant quality. Wire brushing, compressed air cleaning, or other mechanical preparation may be necessary before application.

The 440g cartridge delivers approximately 12–15 linear metres of 6mm bead depending on gap depth and application pressure. Estimating product requirements based on gap dimensions and total linear distance prevents mid-job material shortages and minimises waste from over-ordering.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys No More Gaps Bricks & Mortar: A specialist gap sealant for masonry surfaces

What is the primary purpose of this product: Sealing gaps and joints in brickwork, mortar, and masonry

What type of formula is used: Water-based acrylic

What size cartridge does it come in: 440g

What tool is required to dispense it: Standard caulking gun

How many colors is it available in: Five

What are the available colors: Charcoal, Medium Grey, Off White, Sandstone, and Terracotta

What is the product code for Charcoal: 101925

What is the product code for Medium Grey: 101926

What is the product code for Off White: 101927

What is the product code for Sandstone: 101923

What is the product code for Terracotta: 101924

What is the barcode for Charcoal: 9300697130310

What is the barcode for Medium Grey: 9300697130327

What is the barcode for Off White: 9300697130334

What is the barcode for Sandstone: 9300697130297

What is the barcode for Terracotta: 9300697130303

Do all color variants share the same formula: Yes, only the pigment system differs

Is this product suitable for exterior masonry: Yes

Is this product suitable for interior masonry: Yes

Can it be used on fresh mortar: Yes, the acrylic formula is compatible with alkaline mortar environments

Is it suitable for heritage restoration: Yes, particularly the Off White variant

Which color suits dark-fired brick: Charcoal

Which color suits standard Portland cement mortar: Medium Grey

Which color suits cream brick and limestone: Off White

Which color suits sandstone and buff-colored mortar: Sandstone

Which color suits red clay brick: Terracotta

Is this product hazardous: Yes, classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7

What is the hazard classification: Sensitisation - Skin - Category 1

What is the hazard statement code: H317

What does H317 mean: May cause an allergic skin reaction

What is the signal word on the label: Warning

What causes the skin sensitization hazard: Isothiazolone preservative compounds in the formulation

Can sensitization symptoms be delayed: Yes, symptoms may appear hours or days after contact

Is this product classified as a Dangerous Good for transport: No

Does a poison schedule apply to this product: No

What gloves are suitable for handling: Nitrile rubber gloves

What is the minimum recommended glove thickness: 0.1mm

What is the ideal glove thickness for better protection: 0.2mm or greater

Is eye protection required: Yes

What eye protection is recommended for overhead work: Full face shields or goggles

Is contaminated work clothing allowed out of the workplace: No, per precautionary statement P272

Must contaminated clothing be cleaned before reuse: Yes

Is inhalation of vapors or spray a concern: Yes, avoid breathing mist or spray per P261

Is this product safe for children to access: No, keep out of reach of children per P102

What UV stabilizer is used in the formula: Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate

What percentage of UV stabilizer is present: Less than 1% by weight

What is the surfactant used in the formula: Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], alpha-(methylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-

What percentage of surfactant is present: Less than 1% by weight

How many biocide compounds are in the preservation system: Four

What are the four biocide compounds: BIT, CMIT, MIT, and OIT

What is the maximum concentration of each biocide: Less than 0.05% by weight

What is the purpose of the biocide system: Protects uncured product from microbial degradation during storage

What should be done for skin contact with the product: Remove clothing and flush skin with running water

Can skin contact effects be delayed: Yes, reactions may appear after the exposure event

What should be done for eye contact: Immediately wash eyes with water

Should vomiting be induced if the product is ingested: No

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 telephone number: 1800 220 770

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

What is the manufacturer's general support phone number: 1300 555 205

What is the manufacturer's street address: 1956 Dandenong Road

Is the product combustible: Yes

What firefighting agents are suitable: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide

Do firefighters need breathing apparatus when fighting a fire involving this product: Yes

Is there a Hazchem code for this product: No

What is the minimum storage temperature: Above 5°C to prevent freeze damage

What happens if the product freezes: Irreversible polymer separation and loss of performance

What is the recommended maximum storage temperature: Below 30°C

Should cartridges be stored away from direct sunlight: Yes

What is the typical shelf life of water-based acrylic sealants: 12 to 24 months when stored correctly

What signs indicate product has degraded in storage: Colour change, odour development, or texture alteration

How should spilled product be cleaned up: Wipe with absorbent material and seal in labelled containers

Can liquid product be discharged to drains or waterways: No

Should excess liquid product be cured before disposal: Yes, cure to solid form before disposal

Must disposal comply with local regulations: Yes, per precautionary statement P501

What is the approximate yield per cartridge at 6mm bead: 12 to 15 linear metres

Should backer rod be used for gaps deeper than approximately 10mm: Yes

Should the substrate be dry before application: Yes

Can wet tooling be used during application: Yes, use water or soapy water on the tool

When should a color match be verified: After a sample has fully cured, not while wet

Does wet sealant appear the same as cured sealant: No, wet sealant appears darker than cured

What lighting is best for assessing color match: Natural daylight

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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 Identity - Product name: Selleys No More Gaps Bricks & Mortar - Formula type: Water-based acrylic - Cartridge size: 440g - Dispensing tool required: Standard caulking gun - Manufacturer phone (general support): 1300 555 205 - Manufacturer street address: 1956 Dandenong Road - Emergency phone (Australia): 1800 220 770 - Emergency phone (New Zealand): 0800 220 770 - Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 131 126 - Poisons Information Centre (New Zealand): 0800 764 766 - Source document: SELLEYS_NO_MORE_GAPS_BRICKS___MORTAR-AUS_GHS.pdf

Color Variants & Product Codes - Charcoal — Product Code 101925 — Barcode 9300697130310 - Medium Grey — Product Code 101926 — Barcode 9300697130327 - Off White — Product Code 101927 — Barcode 9300697130334 - Sandstone — Product Code 101923 — Barcode 9300697130297 - Terracotta — Product Code 101924 — Barcode 9300697130303 - All color variants share identical chemical formulation; only pigment system differs

Chemical Composition - Bulk formulation: Non-hazardous ingredients or ingredients present below reporting thresholds - UV stabilizer: Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate — less than 1% by weight - Surfactant: Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], alpha-(methylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy- — less than 1% by weight - Biocide 1: 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT) — less than 0.05% by weight - Biocide 2: 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT) — less than 0.05% by weight - Biocide 3: 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (MIT) — less than 0.05% by weight - Biocide 4: 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT) — less than 0.05% by weight

Hazard Classification - Classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 - Hazard classification: Sensitisation — Skin — Category 1 - Hazard statement: H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction - Signal word: Warning - Sensitization effects may be delayed; symptoms can appear hours or days after contact - Not classified as a Dangerous Good under Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 - No Hazchem code applies - No

poison schedule applies

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection - Suitable glove material: Nitrile rubber (for intermittent contact) - Minimum glove thickness: 0.1mm; recommended thickness: 0.2mm or greater - P272: Contaminated work clothing must not leave the workplace; must be cleaned before reuse - P261: Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read and follow all instructions - First aider PPE: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses - Contaminated clothing and PPE must be washed before storage or reuse - Hands must be washed before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet

Emergency Response Procedures - Inhalation: Remove from exposure, remove contaminated clothing, allow rest, seek medical advice if effects persist - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing, flush skin and hair with running water; seek medical assistance if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs; effects may be delayed - Eye contact: Immediately wash eyes with water; seek medical advice - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do NOT induce vomiting; give a glass of water; seek medical advice; never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient - Small spill: Wear PPE; wipe with absorbent material; seal in properly labelled containers for disposal - Large spill: Clear unprotected personnel; note product is slippery; work upwind; cover with damp absorbent material; sweep or vacuum while avoiding dust generation - Fire: Material is combustible; use water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide; firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus if exposed to combustion/decomposition products

Storage - Minimum storage temperature: Above 5°C (freezing causes irreversible polymer separation) - No special storage precautionary statement allocated in SDS - P102 applies during storage: keep out of reach of children

Disposal - P501: Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations - Liquid product must not be discharged to sewers, waterways, or ground surfaces - Contaminated cleanup materials must be collected and sealed in properly labelled containers - Spill cleanup waste classified as chemical waste requiring segregation and labelled disposal

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General Product Claims

- Product is purpose-built to match the texture, appearance, and performance demands of traditional building materials - Colour range eliminates visible repair lines produced by standard white or clear sealants - Acrylic chemistry delivers flexibility to accommodate minor movement and compatibility with alkaline mortar environments - UV stabilizer protects the polymer matrix from premature chalking, colour shift, and mechanical breakdown under sun exposure - Multi-component biocide system reduces likelihood of resistant organism development - Charcoal variant suits modern architectural styles with dark tones - Medium Grey delivers the broadest compatibility across typical masonry installations - Off White is suited to heritage restoration work - Sandstone addresses regional building traditions where earth-tone materials are prevalent - Terracotta is a practical necessity for residential applications and renovation projects - Wet sealant appears darker than cured product; colour match should be verified after full cure under natural daylight - Estimated cartridge yield: approximately 12–15 linear metres at a 6mm bead (depending on gap depth and application pressure) - Backer rod recommended for gaps exceeding approximately 10mm in depth - Typical shelf life of water-based acrylic sealants: 12–24 months when stored correctly (not stated in SDS) - Recommended maximum storage temperature: below 30°C (general industry practice, not specified in SDS) - Signs of product degradation in storage: colour change, odour development, or texture alteration

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SCAN COMPLETE: No vague, ambiguous, or placeholder values requiring standardization were identified in the provided content.

All values in the product guide are explicit and machine-readable: - All numerical specifications include units (e.g., "440g," "less than 1% by weight," "0.1mm," "5°C," "12–24 months") - All product codes and barcodes are complete and specific - All chemical compounds are named with full chemical nomenclature - All contact information is complete (phone numbers, addresses) - All hazard classifications, precautionary statements, and emergency procedures are fully specified - All colour variants are explicitly named and coded - All temperature ranges include units and context - All percentages and concentrations are quantified - All references to "SDS" are preserved as citations to the Safety Data Sheet source document - No instances of "Unknown," "N/A" (as placeholder), "TBD," "TBC," "Various," "Multiple" (without specifics), "Contact manufacturer" (as a value), empty values, or vague "See specifications" references appear in the content

The content meets all requirements for explicit, machine-readable declarations. No replacements were necessary.

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys No More Gaps Bricks and Mortar - 440g sits within the **Home & Garden > Gap Fillers & Sealants** category, manufactured by **Selleys**, an Australian brand widely recognised for sealants, adhesives, fillers, and surface preparation products. This particular product belongs to the No More Gaps sub-range, which is Selleys' core line of acrylic gap fillers, and is specifically formulated for masonry surfaces — differentiating it from general-purpose variants in the same No More Gaps family that target timber, plasterboard, or cornice applications.

Within the Bricks and Mortar product itself, the 440g size is available in five distinct colour variants designed to blend with common masonry finishes: **Charcoal**, **Medium Grey**, **Off White**, **Sandstone**, and **Terracotta**. These are essentially sibling SKUs of the same formulation, distinguished only by pigmentation. Choosing between them comes down to matching the existing mortar or cement-block colour on the surface being repaired. All five share the same flexible acrylic chemistry, the same suitability for indoor and outdoor use, and the same paintable-when-cured finish.

From a use-case adjacency standpoint, someone reaching for this product is typically repairing cracks or gaps in brickwork or cement block walls. That job commonly calls for a few supporting products: a caulking gun to dispense the tube cleanly, a damp cloth or smoothing tool to finish the bead, and potentially a masonry primer or surface cleaner to prepare any loose or dusty substrate before application. Once the filler has fully cured, a masonry-compatible exterior paint would be the natural next step if colour-matching through painting rather than relying on the tinted filler alone.

Within the broader Selleys range, this product occupies a focused niche — it is not a general-purpose gap filler, nor is it a structural adhesive or waterproofing membrane. Its defining characteristics are the mortar-coloured finish options, flexibility to resist re-cracking, and suitability specifically for masonry substrates, which sets it apart from smoother interior fillers aimed at plasterboard or joinery gaps.