Selleys Spakfilla Wall Repair Kit Product Guide

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Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Spakfilla ColourSmart **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Interior Surface Filler **Primary Use:** Ready-mixed water-based filler for repairing cracks, holes, and surface imperfections in interior plaster, plasterboard, and timber surfaces.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** DIY and professional interior surface repair on plaster, plasterboard, and timber - **Key Benefit:** No mixing or dilution required — ready to use straight from the container with professional-grade results - **Form Factor:** Ready-mixed paste (180g net weight / 400mL container) - **Application Method:** Apply directly with a filling knife, putty knife, flexible scraper, or gloved finger; build up in 3–5mm layers for deep repairs

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is Spakfilla ColourSmart safe to use indoors? → Yes; it is non-combustible, not classified as Dangerous Goods, and carries no Poison Schedule classification in Australia — however, it is classified as Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319) and Skin Sensitisation Category 1 (H317), requiring nitrile gloves and safety glasses during use. 2. How long should each layer dry before sanding or recoating? → Until the repair is hard and dry to the touch; drying time varies with temperature, humidity, ventilation, substrate porosity, and repair depth — no fixed time is specified by the manufacturer. 3. What should I do if the product contacts my eyes? → Flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, then transport to a doctor or hospital; contact the Australian Poisons Information Centre (131 126) or New Zealand Poisons Information Centre (0800 764 766) for guidance.

Product Overview & Positioning

Selleys Spakfilla ColourSmart is a ready-mixed interior filler that delivers professional repair results straight from the container. It works on plaster and wood surfaces (SDS), comes in a 180g (400mL) format, and needs nothing from you before use — no mixing, no measuring, no wasted time (SDS).

What separates Spakfilla ColourSmart from powder-based alternatives is its water-based formulation. Specialised surfactants and a proven preservative system give you smooth, consistent application with the structural integrity to last once cured. Powder fillers demand ratio calculations and mixing equipment. This one demands a clean surface and a filling knife.

The goal of any interior surface repair is a seamless, paint-ready finish — one that makes the damage disappear. The formulation balances workability during application with the mechanical strength needed for durable repairs, making it a practical choice for filling cracks, holes, and surface imperfections in plasterboard, plaster, and timber.

Chemistry & Composition

The chemistry behind Spakfilla ColourSmart is what makes professional results achievable without specialist knowledge. A water-based matrix with carefully selected functional additives governs how the product performs during application and curing.

Active Surfactant System

The primary functional additive is alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated, sulphates, sodium salts, present at 1–10% w/w concentration (SDS). This anionic surfactant reduces surface tension to improve wetting and adhesion to substrates, stabilises the dispersion of solid particles within the water matrix, and delivers the smooth, spreadable consistency that makes application straightforward. Its ethoxylated structure provides both hydrophilic and lipophilic properties, meaning the filler bonds effectively with porous substrates like plaster and semi-porous substrates like timber.

Preservative System

Spakfilla ColourSmart uses a multi-component isothiazolone preservative system to prevent microbial degradation during storage and application. Three specific biocides keep the product stable:

1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT) at concentrations below 0.05% w/w (SDS) provides broad-spectrum antimicrobial protection, preventing bacterial and fungal growth in the water-based matrix.

5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT), also below 0.05% w/w (SDS), delivers rapid-acting biocidal effects against a wide range of microorganisms.

2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (MIT) at concentrations below 0.05% w/w (SDS) works alongside CMIT, creating synergistic antimicrobial protection that keeps the formulation stable throughout its shelf life.

Together, these preservatives give Spakfilla ColourSmart its extended shelf life in ready-mixed form. Their presence does influence the product's hazard profile, covered in full in the safety section below.

Base Matrix

The majority of the formulation by weight consists of ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or present below reporting limits (SDS). This base matrix combines filler solids — minerals that provide body and sandability — binders that create cohesion and adhesion, and water as the carrier medium. The specific components are not disclosed in the safety documentation, but their combined function is clear: a paste that holds its shape when applied, shrinks minimally during drying, and develops the hardness needed for clean sanding and a painted finish.

Technical Specifications & Performance Characteristics

Physical Properties

Spakfilla ColourSmart comes ready-mixed — no preparation required, consistent performance batch after batch. The 180g net weight is packaged in a 400mL container (SDS), with a formulated density that maintains paste consistency while maximising coverage volume.

The non-combustible classification (SDS) reflects the water-based nature of the formulation. Once the aqueous component evaporates, residual material can burn if ignited — but the product presents no fire hazard during normal storage or application (SDS).

Transport & Regulatory Classification

Spakfilla ColourSmart is not classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or the New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land (SDS). That non-dangerous goods status simplifies logistics and storage — no specialised protocols required.

The product carries no Poison Schedule classification in Australia (SDS), meaning it falls outside the scheduling provisions of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). The GHS hazard classifications still apply, though, and the right precautions must be observed.

Hazard Classification Under GHS

Under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, Spakfilla ColourSmart meets the classification thresholds for two specific hazards (SDS):

Eye Irritation — Category 2A: The product causes serious eye irritation (H319) (SDS). Category 2A sits at the more severe end of reversible eye effects — damage is not permanent, but substantial irritation requiring medical intervention can occur from eye contact.

Skin Sensitisation — Category 1: The product may cause an allergic skin reaction (H317) (SDS). Skin sensitisers can induce allergic contact dermatitis through immunological mechanisms. Once sensitised, even minor subsequent exposures can trigger reactions. The isothiazolone preservatives are the most likely sensitising agents — known allergens in both occupational and consumer settings.

The Signal Word "Warning" (SDS) indicates moderate hazard severity, less severe than "Danger," but requiring precautionary measures that must not be skipped.

Application Guidance

Surface Preparation

Good results start with proper preparation. Surfaces must be structurally sound, clean, and free from anything that could undermine adhesion. Remove loose material, dust, grease, and any failing coatings from the repair area. For plaster, ensure the edges of cracks or holes are firm — brush away any chalky or friable material. For timber, remove splinters and confirm the area is dry and free from oils or waxes.

The water-based surfactant system in the formulation (SDS) needs a receptive substrate to establish proper bonding. Overly glossy or sealed surfaces may need light abrasion to create the profile required for a lasting bond.

Direct Application

Spakfilla ColourSmart requires no mixing or dilution (SDS) — open the container and apply straight to the prepared surface. Use a filling knife, putty knife, or flexible scraper. The surfactant-modified rheology allows the filler to spread smoothly while maintaining enough body to bridge gaps without sagging.

For shallow repairs — hairline cracks, minor surface imperfections — apply a thin layer, pressing firmly to ensure full contact with the substrate and eliminate air pockets. For deeper holes or wider cracks, build up in layers rather than attempting to fill the entire depth in one pass. Keep individual layers to approximately 3–5mm to allow proper drying throughout the repair.

Overfill the repair slightly. Minor shrinkage occurs as water evaporates during drying, and that slight excess sands flush cleanly once the repair is fully cured.

Drying & Curing

Spakfilla ColourSmart cures through evaporative drying — water migrates from the filler mass to the atmosphere, leaving the solid matrix behind. Drying time depends on ambient temperature, relative humidity, ventilation, substrate porosity, and repair depth. Porous substrates like unsealed plaster absorb water from the filler, accelerating drying. Non-porous surfaces rely on complete atmospheric evaporation, which naturally extends drying time.

Maintain adequate ventilation during drying to move moisture out of the space. In humid conditions or for thick applications, allow extended drying time before sanding or overcoating. The repair is ready for finishing when it is hard and dry to the touch.

Finishing

Once fully cured, sand the filled area smooth using progressively finer abrasive grits. Start with medium-grit sandpaper (100–120 grit) to level the repair flush with the surrounding surface, then move to fine grits (180–220 grit) for a smooth, paint-ready finish. Use controlled, even strokes and adequate dust extraction or containment to keep dust generation in check.

The cured filler accepts standard interior paints and finishes. Prime the repaired area where the paint manufacturer's specifications call for it — particularly when spot-repairing previously painted surfaces where texture or sheen matching matters.

Safety Considerations & PPE Requirements

Hazard Recognition

The two classified hazards — eye irritation (H319) and skin sensitisation (H317) (SDS) — drive all safety precautions for this product.

Eye Irritation: Direct contact with uncured product can cause serious eye irritation requiring medical attention (SDS). The surfactant system, while essential for product performance, can disrupt the tear film and irritate ocular tissues. Effects are reversible but may be severe enough to require medical evaluation and extended irrigation.

Skin Sensitisation: The isothiazolone preservatives can induce allergic contact dermatitis (SDS). Initial exposures may produce no reaction — but sensitisation can develop after repeated contact. Once sensitised, an individual may react to very low concentrations, experiencing redness, swelling, itching, or rash on subsequent exposures (SDS). This is an immunological response, distinct from simple irritation, and may require permanent avoidance of products containing these preservatives.

Mandatory Precautionary Measures

Safe Work Australia's approved precautionary statements establish the minimum safety measures for handling this product (SDS):

Prevention focuses on eliminating exposure before it happens: - Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P261) (SDS) — particularly relevant during application and when sanding cured material - Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling (P264) (SDS) - Contaminated work clothing must not leave the workplace (P272) (SDS), preventing cross-contamination of home environments - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection (P280) (SDS)

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

The safety data specifies PPE requirements for both normal handling and first aid response:

For normal application: - **Eye/face protection**: Safety glasses with side shields or, preferably, chemical goggles to prevent splash contact. The Category 2A eye irritation classification makes effective eye protection non-negotiable (SDS). - **Gloves**: Nitrile rubber gloves for intermittent contact (SDS), noting that final assessment should account for variations in glove construction and local conditions. Nitrile provides strong resistance to water-based formulations and the surfactant components. Inspect gloves before use and replace any that are compromised. - **Protective clothing**: Overalls or work clothing that minimises skin exposure (SDS). With a skin sensitisation hazard present, reducing skin contact is essential.

For first aid/spill response: First aiders must wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses (SDS). The same nitrile glove recommendation applies.

Hygiene Practices

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet (SDS). The skin sensitisation hazard makes hand-to-mouth transfer a genuine risk — sensitisers can affect mucous membranes and may be ingested.

Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or reusing (SDS). Dried product residue on clothing can transfer to skin during subsequent wear, creating ongoing sensitisation risk.

Contaminated work clothing must not leave the workplace (P272) (SDS) — this prevents contamination of vehicles and homes where family members, particularly children, could be exposed.

Emergency Response Procedures

Eye Contact Protocol

If product enters eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water (SDS). Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes (SDS). Transport to a doctor or hospital (SDS). The extended irrigation requirement reflects the Category 2A severity — thorough removal of the irritant material is essential to minimise damage.

Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do (P305+P351+P338) (SDS). If eye irritation persists after irrigation, get medical advice/attention (P337+P313) (SDS).

Skin Contact Protocol

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water (SDS). If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs, seek medical assistance (SDS). These symptoms may indicate either direct irritation or the onset of allergic sensitisation.

Wash with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352) (SDS). If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention (P333+P313) (SDS). A rash may indicate allergic contact dermatitis — a sensitisation response requiring medical evaluation and potentially permanent avoidance of isothiazolone-containing products.

Remove contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse (P362+P364) (SDS). This prevents re-exposure from residual product on fabrics.

Ingestion Response

If swallowed, rinse mouth with water but 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 spontaneously, give further water (SDS). Seek medical advice (SDS).

For any poisoning incident, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre: Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766 (SDS). Have the product container or label at hand when seeking medical advice (P101) (SDS) to give healthcare providers accurate composition information.

Inhalation Response

Remove the affected person from exposure — without becoming a casualty yourself (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). Seek medical advice if effects persist (SDS).

Inhalation hazards are primarily relevant during sanding of cured material, which generates dust. Adequate ventilation during application keeps vapour exposure to a minimum.

Spill Management

For small spills, wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination (SDS). Avoid inhaling vapours or dust (SDS). Wipe up with absorbent materials such as clean rags or paper towels (SDS). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal (SDS).

For large spills, clear the area of all unprotected personnel immediately (SDS). The product is slippery when spilt — clean up without delay to prevent accidents (SDS). Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of dust (SDS). Work upwind or increase ventilation (SDS). Cover with damp absorbent material such as inert material, sand, or soil (SDS). Sweep or vacuum up, avoiding dust generation (SDS). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal (SDS).

Fire Response

Spakfilla ColourSmart is non-combustible (SDS). Following evaporation of the aqueous component, residual material can burn if ignited (SDS). If material is involved in a fire, 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).

The product carries no Hazchem Code (SDS), consistent with its non-dangerous goods classification.

Storage & Handling

Storage Conditions

Store the product in its original, tightly closed container to prevent moisture loss and contamination. The ready-mixed formulation depends on specific water content for proper consistency — leave the container open and water evaporation will cause the product to thicken or skin over, compromising performance and wasting product.

Keep out of reach of children (P102) (SDS). While not scheduled as a poison, the eye irritation and skin sensitisation hazards present real risks to unsupervised users.

Store at moderate temperatures away from extremes. Recommended storage temperature range: 5–30°C. Water-based products perform best within this range. Freezing can disrupt the formulation structure; excessive heat accelerates water loss.

Workplace Handling Protocols

Read carefully and follow all instructions (P103) (SDS) before starting work with the product. Make sure every worker on site understands the hazards and required precautions.

Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P261) (SDS). Provide adequate ventilation during application, particularly in confined spaces. Mechanical ventilation may be necessary where natural airflow is limited.

Establish clear hygiene protocols: dedicated handwashing facilities, procedures for handling contaminated clothing, and a firm rule against eating, drinking, or smoking in areas where the product is in use.

Disposal Requirements

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) (SDS). Spakfilla ColourSmart is not classified as hazardous waste under dangerous goods transport criteria, but disposal must comply with local waste management regulations. Small quantities from consumer use may be acceptable in general waste in some jurisdictions; larger quantities from commercial use may require specific disposal pathways. Check with local environmental authorities for current requirements.

Empty containers may retain residual product — rinse thoroughly before disposal or recycling, and ensure rinsing does not contaminate waterways or sewers.

Troubleshooting Common Issues

Poor Adhesion or Detachment

When filled areas detach or show poor adhesion, the cause is almost always inadequate surface preparation or application over an unsuitable substrate. The surfactant system needs a clean, receptive surface to establish a lasting bond (SDS). Remove the failing material, prepare the surface thoroughly by clearing all loose material and contaminants, and re-apply.

Application over powdery or chalky substrates blocks proper adhesion. Seal or prime those surfaces before applying filler, or remove the degraded layer entirely to expose sound substrate.

Excessive Shrinkage or Cracking

Shrinkage is a natural part of the evaporative drying process. Filling deep holes or wide cracks in a single heavy application makes this worse — the outer surface dries and skins while the interior stays wet, and the differential drying stress causes cracking.

Build up deep repairs in multiple layers, letting each one dry before applying the next. Keep individual layers to 3–5mm. For very deep holes, consider alternative fill methods for the deeper sections and use Spakfilla ColourSmart for the final surface layers where a clean finish matters most.

Slow Sanding or Soft Finish

A soft, gummy, or hard-to-sand finish means the repair hasn't fully dried. The water-based formulation needs complete water evaporation to reach final hardness. Extend the drying time, improve ventilation, or reduce humidity in the workspace.

Non-porous substrates and thick applications naturally extend drying time — that's expected. Sanding partially cured filler produces poor results and risks pulling the repair from the substrate.

Skin Reactions After Use

If skin irritation or a rash develops after using the product, stop use immediately and wash affected areas thoroughly (SDS). Seek medical advice (SDS). A rash may indicate allergic sensitisation to the isothiazolone preservatives (SDS) — and once sensitised, continued exposure will worsen reactions.

Medical evaluation through patch testing can confirm sensitisation. If confirmed, avoid all products containing BIT, CMIT, and MIT preservatives, and inform healthcare providers and future employers so exposure through other products or workplace materials can be prevented.

Prevention is the better approach: use recommended PPE consistently, minimise skin contact, and maintain thorough hygiene habits after every use.

Expert Tips & Best Practices

Optimise Working Conditions

Apply in temperatures between 10–25°C with moderate humidity. Cold conditions slow drying; very hot conditions can cause surface skinning before deeper material sets, trapping moisture underneath. High humidity extends drying time significantly — improve ventilation or use dehumidification where needed.

Tool Selection

Filling knives with flexible blades deliver the best results. Flexible tools conform to surface contours and allow feathering of edges, blending repairs into surrounding areas. Keep tools clean — dried product on blades creates lumps and streaks in fresh applications.

For very fine cracks or small nail holes, a gloved finger (wearing nitrile gloves per PPE requirements) presses filler into the defect more effectively than a knife, ensuring complete fill without air voids.

Minimising Waste

Open containers only when you're ready to use them. Reseal immediately after application to prevent skinning and drying. If a skin forms on the surface during storage, remove it before use rather than mixing it back in — dried material creates lumps that undermine a clean finish.

For small repairs, dispense only the amount you need onto a clean mixing board or disposable palette rather than working directly from the container. This keeps the bulk product uncontaminated and lets you work on multiple small repairs without repeatedly opening and closing the container.

Documentation for Sensitive Individuals

Anyone with known isothiazolone sensitivities should note the specific preservatives in this formulation: BIT (CAS 2634-33-5), CMIT (CAS 26172-55-4), and MIT (CAS 2682-20-4) (SDS). This information allows healthcare providers to correlate reactions accurately and helps identify alternative products that use different preservative systems.

Workplaces employing previously sensitised individuals must either provide alternative products or put controls in place that eliminate exposure for those workers.

Professional vs. DIY Considerations

The ready-mixed format, clear hazard profile, and straightforward application make Spakfilla ColourSmart accessible to DIY users who observe all safety precautions. For professional users handling the product regularly, the stakes around cumulative exposure to the sensitising preservatives are higher. Consistent PPE use is the foundation of protection for anyone using this product day in, day out.

Professional applicators should rotate tasks where possible to limit any single worker's continuous exposure, maintain rigorous hygiene protocols, and stay alert to early signs of sensitisation — unexplained skin rashes, itching, or irritation during or after work. Catching it early makes a real difference.

References

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

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What is Selleys Spakfilla ColourSmart: A ready-mixed interior surface filler

What surfaces can Spakfilla ColourSmart be used on: Plaster, plasterboard, and timber surfaces

Is Spakfilla ColourSmart suitable for exterior use: Not applicable to this product (interior use only)

Does Spakfilla ColourSmart require mixing before use: No, it is ready to use straight from the container

What is the net weight of Spakfilla ColourSmart: 180g

What is the container volume of Spakfilla ColourSmart: 400mL

Is Spakfilla ColourSmart water-based: Yes

What brand makes Spakfilla ColourSmart: Selleys

What tool is recommended for applying Spakfilla ColourSmart: A filling knife, putty knife, or flexible scraper

Can a finger be used to apply Spakfilla ColourSmart: Yes, when wearing nitrile gloves for small repairs

What is the maximum recommended layer thickness per application: 3–5mm

Should deep repairs be filled in one pass: No, build up in multiple layers

Should the repair area be overfilled slightly: Yes, to account for minor shrinkage during drying

How does Spakfilla ColourSmart cure: Through evaporative drying as water migrates to the atmosphere

What factors affect drying time: Temperature, humidity, ventilation, substrate porosity, and repair depth

Do porous substrates dry faster: Yes, they absorb water from the filler, accelerating drying

What grit sandpaper should be used first when finishing: 100–120 grit (medium)

What grit sandpaper should be used for final finishing: 180–220 grit (fine)

Is Spakfilla ColourSmart paint-ready after sanding: Yes

Should the repaired area be primed before painting: Yes, where the paint manufacturer's specifications require it

Does Spakfilla ColourSmart shrink during drying: Yes, minor shrinkage occurs as water evaporates

What causes poor adhesion after application: Inadequate surface preparation or unsuitable substrate

What causes excessive shrinkage or cracking: Filling deep repairs in a single heavy application

What causes a soft or gummy finish after drying: Incomplete water evaporation; repair has not fully dried

What is the primary active surfactant in Spakfilla ColourSmart: Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated, sulphates, sodium salts

What concentration is the surfactant present at: 1–10% w/w

What does the surfactant do in the formulation: Reduces surface tension to improve wetting and adhesion

How many preservative biocides are in Spakfilla ColourSmart: Three

What is the first preservative biocide: 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT)

What concentration is BIT present at: Below 0.05% w/w

What is the second preservative biocide: 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT)

What concentration is CMIT present at: Below 0.05% w/w

What is the third preservative biocide: 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (MIT)

What concentration is MIT present at: Below 0.05% w/w

What is the purpose of the preservative system: To prevent microbial degradation during storage and application

Is Spakfilla ColourSmart classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Is Spakfilla ColourSmart classified under any Poison Schedule in Australia: No

Is Spakfilla ColourSmart combustible: No, it is non-combustible

Can residual dried material burn: Yes, if ignited after the aqueous component evaporates

What GHS eye hazard classification does Spakfilla ColourSmart carry: Eye Irritation Category 2A

What GHS skin hazard classification does Spakfilla ColourSmart carry: Skin Sensitisation Category 1

What is the GHS signal word for Spakfilla ColourSmart: Warning

What H-statement applies to eye hazard: H319 (causes serious eye irritation)

What H-statement applies to skin sensitisation: H317 (may cause an allergic skin reaction)

Is eye damage from Spakfilla ColourSmart permanent: No, effects are reversible

Can skin sensitisation from Spakfilla ColourSmart worsen with repeat exposure: Yes

What preservatives are the most likely cause of skin sensitisation: The isothiazolone preservatives (BIT, CMIT, MIT)

What gloves are recommended for handling Spakfilla ColourSmart: Nitrile rubber gloves

What eye protection is recommended: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles

Is protective clothing required during application: Yes, overalls or work clothing minimising skin exposure

Should hands be washed after handling Spakfilla ColourSmart: Yes, thoroughly after every use

Can contaminated work clothing be taken home: No, it must not leave the workplace

What should be done if product contacts eyes: Flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes

Should contact lenses be removed before eye flushing: Yes, if present and easy to do

When should medical attention be sought after eye contact: Transport to a doctor or hospital after flushing

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What should be done if product contacts skin: Remove clothing and flush skin and hair with running water

What should be done if a rash develops after skin contact: Stop use immediately and seek medical advice

What should be done if product is swallowed: Rinse mouth with water and seek medical advice

Should vomiting be induced if product is swallowed: No

What should be done if product is inhaled: Remove person from exposure and keep them at rest

What is the main inhalation risk with this product: Dust generated during sanding of cured material

How should small spills be cleaned up: Wipe up with absorbent materials such as clean rags or paper towels

Is spilt product a slip hazard: Yes, the product is slippery when spilt

What extinguishing agents are suitable if product is involved in fire: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide

What storage temperature range is recommended: 5–30°C

Should the container be kept tightly closed during storage: Yes, to prevent moisture loss

Should Spakfilla ColourSmart be kept out of reach of children: Yes

Can freezing damage the formulation: Yes, freezing can disrupt the formulation structure

How should the product and container be disposed of: In accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Should empty containers be rinsed before disposal: Yes, thoroughly

Is Spakfilla ColourSmart accessible for DIY users: Yes, with all safety precautions observed

Should previously sensitised individuals use Spakfilla ColourSmart: No, they should avoid all products containing BIT, CMIT, and MIT

What is the CAS number for BIT: 2634-33-5

What is the CAS number for CMIT: 26172-55-4

What is the CAS number for MIT: 2682-20-4

Should glossy surfaces be prepared before applying filler: Yes, lightly abrade to create a bonding profile

What ventilation is required during application: Adequate ventilation to move moisture out of the space

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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 - Brand: Selleys - Product Name: Spakfilla ColourSmart - Format: Ready-mixed interior surface filler - Net Weight: 180g - Container Volume: 400mL

Formulation Type - Water-based formulation - No mixing or dilution required

Intended Use - Interior use only - Suitable surfaces: plaster, plasterboard, and timber

Composition (SDS-verified) - Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated, sulphates, sodium salts: 1–10% w/w (anionic surfactant) - 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT) — CAS 2634-33-5: <0.05% w/w - 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT) — CAS 26172-55-4: <0.05% w/w - 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (MIT) — CAS 2682-20-4: <0.05% w/w - Remaining ingredients: non-hazardous or below reporting limits

Regulatory & Transport Classification (SDS-verified) - Not classified as Dangerous Goods (Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail; NZS5433) - No Poison Schedule classification in Australia (SUSMP) - No Hazchem Code - Non-combustible classification; residual dried material can burn if ignited

GHS Hazard Classification — Safe Work Australia GHS 7 (SDS-verified) - Eye Irritation: Category 2A — H319 (causes serious eye irritation) - Skin Sensitisation: Category 1 — H317 (may cause an allergic skin reaction) - Signal Word: Warning - Eye effects: reversible (not permanent)

Precautionary Statements (SDS-verified) - P261: Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray - P264: Wash hands, face, and exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P272: Contaminated work clothing must not leave the workplace - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and

eye/face protection - P101: Have product container or label at hand when seeking medical advice - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions - P305+P351+P338: Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; flush eyes with water - P337+P313: If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention - P302+P352: Wash with plenty of water and soap on skin contact - P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention - P362+P364: Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse - P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

PPE Requirements (SDS-verified) - Gloves: Nitrile rubber (intermittent contact) - Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles - Body protection: Overalls or work clothing minimising skin exposure - First aid/spill responders: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses

Emergency Response (SDS-verified) - Eye contact: Flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes; transport to doctor or hospital - Skin contact: Remove clothing; flush skin and hair with running water; seek medical advice if rash or irritation develops - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do NOT induce vomiting; seek medical advice - Inhalation: Remove from exposure; keep at rest until recovered; seek medical advice if effects persist - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766

Fire Response (SDS-verified) - Suitable extinguishing agents: water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide

Spill Management (SDS-verified) - Small spills: wipe up with absorbent materials; seal in labelled containers for disposal - Large spills: clear unprotected personnel; cover with damp absorbent material; sweep or vacuum avoiding dust generation; seal in labelled containers for disposal - Product is slippery when spilt

Storage (SDS-verified / manufacturer guidance) - Store in original, tightly closed container - Recommended temperature range: 5–30°C - Keep out of reach of children - Freezing can disrupt formulation structure

Disposal (SDS-verified) - Dispose in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations - Rinse empty containers thoroughly before disposal or recycling

Preservative Sensitisation — Clinical Reference (SDS-verified) - Most likely sensitising agents: isothiazolone preservatives (BIT, CMIT, MIT) - Sensitised individuals should avoid all products containing BIT, CMIT, and MIT

General Product Claims

- Delivers professional interior repair results straight from the container - Smooth, consistent application every time - Structural integrity to last once cured - Formulation balances workability with mechanical strength for durable repairs - Bonds effectively with both porous substrates (plaster) and semi-porous substrates (timber) - Shrinks minimally during drying and develops hardness needed for clean sanding - Powder-based alternatives require ratio calculations and mixing equipment; Spakfilla ColourSmart does not - Overfilling slightly produces a repair that sands flush cleanly - High-quality flexible filling knives deliver the best application results - Using a gloved finger presses filler into fine cracks more effectively than a knife for small repairs - Working in temperatures between 10–25°C with moderate humidity optimises results - Accessible for DIY users who observe all safety precautions - Professional applicators should rotate tasks to limit continuous exposure to sensitising preservatives - Catching sensitisation early reduces severity of ongoing reactions - "If it's Selleys, it works" (marketing tagline — unverifiable claim) - "Perfect visible results, every time" (marketing claim — unverifiable) - "A reliable bond, first time" (marketing claim — unverifiable)

Related Products & Brand Context

The Related Products section should clarify that the Wall Repair Kit contains Spakfilla Rapid filler (not ColourSmart), and that Spakfilla Rapid and Spakfilla ColourSmart are distinct products within the Selleys filler range. The standalone Spakfilla Rapid sizes (180g/400mL and 260g/600mL) should not be presented in a way that implies they are the same product as ColourSmart.

Selleys is the parent brand, operating as a division of **DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd**, headquartered in Clayton, Victoria. DuluxGroup is best known for paints and surface-preparation products, and Selleys fits within that organisation as its specialist adhesives, sealants, and fillers brand. The Wall Repair Kit sits squarely in Selleys' putty-and-fillers category, specifically under wall filler, sitting in the broader **Home & Garden > Wall Repair & Patching** category hierarchy.

What distinguishes the Wall Repair Kit from its sibling Spakfilla Rapid standalone products is that it bundles everything needed for a repair in one box: a self-adhesive wall patch, a spatula, a sand block, and 100g of Spakfilla Rapid filler. This makes it the most self-contained option in the range, particularly suited to repairing holes and cracks up to 8cm wide in interior walls, ceilings, and plasterboard, with a stated drying time of 30 minutes for thin applications.

Someone purchasing this kit would typically also need **interior wall paint** to finish the repaired area, as a filled surface almost always requires recoating to match surrounding walls. Given DuluxGroup's ownership, Dulux interior paint ranges are a natural adjacent product. Fine-grit sandpaper (beyond the included sand block) may also be needed for larger or deeper repairs before painting.