

# Brick & Concrete Silicone Sealant - 415g Product

Canonical:

<https://directory.selleys.com.au/sealants/construction-sealants/brick-concrete-silicone-sealant-415g-product/>

## Details:

### ## AI Summary

**Product:** Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Wet-Area Silicone Sealant **Primary Use:** Sealing joints in bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries with integrated biocidal protection that inhibits mould and mildew growth on the sealant surface.

**Quick Facts - Best For:** Homeowners and professionals sealing shower enclosures, bathtubs, kitchen sinks, and laundry fixtures in high-moisture environments - **Key Benefit:** Incorporates OIT (2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one) biocide throughout the silicone matrix to actively prevent fungal and bacterial colonization on the cured sealant surface - **Form Factor:** Paste in 290mL cartridge (skeleton gun) or 100mL hand-squeezable tube; available in Translucent, White, Light Grey, and Dark Grey - **Application Method:** Dispense bead into clean dry joint, tool immediately with wet finger or spatula, allow 24–48 hours for full cure

**Common Questions This Guide Answers**

1. What makes this sealant resistant to mould? → OIT biocide (less than 0.5% by weight, CAS 26530-20-1) disrupts microbial cell membranes and migrates to the cured surface over time; maximum protection develops approximately 2–4 weeks after installation
2. Is it hazardous to handle? → Yes — classified Warning under GHS 7 for Skin Irritation (H315), Eye Irritation (H319), and Skin Sensitisation (H317); nitrile gloves and eye protection are mandatory; OIT is the sensitising agent
3. How long does it take to cure and when can it get wet? → Surface skins within 10–20 minutes; full through-cure of thick beads requires 24–48 hours; water exposure before full cure risks whitening or plasticizer leaching

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### ## Product overview and positioning

Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant is a specialized acetoxy-cure silicone formulated specifically for wet-area applications in bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries (AUS SDS). This is not a general-purpose silicone. It incorporates active anti-microbial chemistry that inhibits mould and mildew growth directly on the sealant surface, which matters in high-moisture environments where biological contamination compromises both aesthetics and hygiene.

The product addresses the primary problem with bathroom sealants: surface mould colonization. By integrating biocidal protection directly into the silicone matrix, it removes the persistent maintenance burden homeowners and facility managers face when conventional sealants become discoloured and unhygienic within months of installation.

### ## Chemistry and composition

Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant uses a three-component active chemistry system (AUS SDS).

The primary functional component is silanetriol, ethyl-, triacetate (CAS 17689-77-9), present at 1–10% by weight (AUS SDS). This organosilane is the crosslinking agent, reacting with atmospheric moisture to polymerise the silicone chains into a three-dimensional elastomeric network. The acetoxy functional

groups release acetic acid during cure, producing the characteristic vinegar odour associated with this chemistry type.

A secondary crosslinker, acetoxysilane (CAS 4253-34-3), is included at less than 1% concentration (AUS SDS). This lower-molecular-weight silane accelerates the initial cure rate and ensures complete crosslinking in deeper sections of the bead where moisture penetration is slower.

The biocidal performance comes from 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT, CAS 26530-20-1), incorporated at below 0.5% by weight (AUS SDS). This isothiazolone derivative delivers broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity against fungi and bacteria by disrupting microbial cell membranes and enzyme systems, preventing colonization on the cured sealant surface. OIT is also responsible for the product's skin sensitization classification — isothiazolones are known contact allergens.

The rest of the formulation comprises non-hazardous ingredients including polydimethylsiloxane polymer base, reinforcing fillers, plasticizers, and pigments that deliver the mechanical properties and workability of the finished sealant (AUS SDS).

### ## Product variants and availability

The No Mould Silicone Sealant range comes in four colours to suit different installation aesthetics: Translucent (clear), White, Light Grey, and Dark Grey (AUS SDS). This selection allows matching to common tile grout shades and fixtures while maintaining anti-mould protection across all variants.

Two standard sizes are available (AUS SDS):

290mL cartridges are designed for standard skeleton gun dispensing and are the primary format for professional and DIY use. A single cartridge covers approximately 8–12 linear metres of typical 6mm joint sealing, depending on joint geometry.

100mL tubes suit point-application and small repair tasks where a full cartridge would result in material waste. These hand-squeezable tubes need no dispensing equipment, making them practical for minor touch-up work.

Specific product codes differentiate each colour-size combination in retail and distribution systems, with codes ranging from 101803 to 102081 (AUS SDS).

### ## Key features and mould-resistance technology

The standout characteristic of this sealant is its engineered resistance to surface mould growth. In wet-area environments, the combination of moisture, warmth, organic contamination, and porous surfaces creates ideal conditions for fungal proliferation. Conventional silicone sealants — despite being waterproof — develop surface mould because airborne spores settle on the material and colonize using dust, soap residue, and other nutrients present on the surface.

By incorporating OIT throughout the silicone matrix, Selleys No Mould creates a surface chemistry that actively prevents fungal and bacterial establishment (AUS SDS). The biocide migrates slowly to the surface over time, delivering long-term protection as the sealant ages and the active ingredient is gradually depleted through cleaning and exposure.

This technology doesn't eliminate the need for routine cleaning — environmental contamination will still accumulate on any surface — but it prevents the tenacious black mould staining that penetrates unprotected sealant and can't be removed through surface cleaning alone.

The silicone polymer base delivers proven acetoxysilane performance: good adhesion to glass, ceramic tile, acrylic, and most painted surfaces; permanent flexibility to accommodate thermal expansion and structural movement; complete waterproofing once cured; and strong resistance to UV degradation, temperature extremes, and cleaning chemicals commonly used in bathrooms and kitchens.

## ## Applications and use cases

Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant is formulated for wet-area sealing applications where biological contamination is a recurring maintenance problem (AUS SDS). Primary use cases include:

**\*\*Bathroom shower enclosures:\*\*** Sealing the junction between shower bases and wall tiles, around shower doors and screens, and at tile-to-tile corners where water accumulation promotes mould growth.

**\*\*Bathtub installations:\*\*** Creating watertight seals between bathtub rims and surrounding tile or wall panels, particularly in alcove installations where poor ventilation worsens moisture retention.

**\*\*Kitchen splashbacks and sinks:\*\*** Sealing the perimeter of kitchen sinks to benchtops, and sealing tile splashback edges to prevent water ingress behind tiles. Kitchens experience less sustained moisture than bathrooms, but the combination of food residue and periodic water exposure can still support microbial growth on unprotected sealants.

**\*\*Laundry fixtures:\*\*** Waterproofing around laundry tubs, washing machine connections, and floor waste areas where detergent-laden water creates conditions favourable to mould and bacterial biofilms.

The product is specifically recommended for bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries — environments with elevated humidity, periodic water exposure, and organic contamination (AUS SDS). It is not formulated for structural glazing, aquarium construction, mirror mounting, or other specialised silicone applications that require different chemistry or certification.

## ## Surface preparation and application guidance

Proper surface preparation is what separates a lasting result from one that fails within months. All surfaces must be clean, dry, and free from soap residue, silicone residues, old sealant remnants, mildew, oils, and loose materials before application.

For removing old sealant, mechanical methods — razor scrapers, utility knives — deliver the most complete removal. Chemical sealant removers can leave residues that interfere with adhesion of fresh material. After mechanical removal, clean surfaces with isopropyl alcohol or methylated spirits and allow them to dry completely.

Porous surfaces such as natural stone, concrete, or unsealed grout may benefit from masking to prevent staining from uncured silicone or the acetic acid released during cure. Non-porous surfaces — glazed tile, glass, acrylic, painted surfaces — generally don't require masking for chemical reasons, though masking tape helps achieve clean, straight bead lines.

When dispensing from 290mL cartridges, cut the nozzle at a 45-degree angle to produce the desired bead diameter, typically 6–8mm for most wet-area joints. Apply consistent pressure to the skeleton gun while drawing the nozzle along the joint at a steady speed to produce a uniform bead profile.

For 100mL tubes, hand pressure replaces mechanical dispensing. This offers less control over bead consistency but works well for small repair applications.

Tool the bead immediately after application while the sealant remains workable. A wet finger, wet spatula, or purpose-designed tooling instrument smooths the bead into the joint, removes excess material, and creates the final profile. Use water or diluted detergent solution as the tooling lubricant — never solvents, which can interfere with cure.

During application, avoid breathing vapours or spray, wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling, wear protective gloves and eye protection, and ensure contaminated work clothing does not leave the workplace (AUS SDS).

## ## Curing and performance development

Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant cures through a moisture-initiated crosslinking mechanism characteristic of acetoxy-cure silicones. When the uncured paste is exposed to atmospheric humidity, the acetoxysilane components hydrolyse, releasing acetic acid and forming silanol groups that condense to create Si-O-Si crosslinks between polymer chains.

Cure progresses from the exposed surface inward at a rate governed by ambient humidity and temperature. In typical Australian and New Zealand conditions (50–70% relative humidity, 15–25°C), surface skinning occurs within 10–20 minutes, and the material develops enough strength to resist deformation within 1–2 hours.

Complete through-cure of thicker beads (8–10mm) requires 24–48 hours under normal conditions. During this period, the sealant remains vulnerable to disturbance. Joints should not be subjected to water exposure, mechanical stress, or movement that could tear the partially cured material.

The release of acetic acid during cure produces the characteristic vinegar odour and creates a corrosive environment immediately adjacent to the curing sealant. Adequate ventilation during and after application is important to disperse acid vapours, which can irritate respiratory passages and eyes in confined spaces.

Once fully cured, the sealant develops its final properties: Shore A hardness typically in the 20–30 range, providing the flexibility needed to accommodate joint movement; tensile strength that resists typical wet-area stresses; and elongation capacity exceeding 200% to prevent cohesive tearing during thermal cycling or substrate movement.

The OIT biocide activates on the cured surface progressively as the component migrates to the surface and stabilises (AUS SDS). Maximum mould resistance is achieved 2–4 weeks after installation as the surface chemistry equilibrates.

#### ## Hazards and safety precautions

Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant is classified as hazardous under both Australian GHS 7 and New Zealand EPA GHS 7 criteria, due to the presence of skin sensitizers and irritant components (AUS SDS, NZ SDS).

The product carries a Warning signal word and three hazard classifications (AUS SDS):

**\*\*Skin Irritation — Category 2 (H315):\*\*** Direct skin contact can cause irritation, manifesting as redness, itching, or mild inflammation. This hazard relates primarily to the acetic acid released during cure and the alkaline pH of the uncured paste.

**\*\*Eye Irritation — Category 2A (H319):\*\*** Eye contact causes serious irritation (AUS SDS). The New Zealand classification specifies this as Serious Eye Irritation — Category 2 (NZ SDS). Acetic acid vapours and direct material contact both present eye hazards, requiring immediate flushing if exposure occurs.

**\*\*Sensitisation — Skin — Category 1 (H317):\*\*** The most significant long-term hazard is allergic skin sensitization caused by the OIT biocide (AUS SDS). Repeated exposure can induce Type IV delayed hypersensitivity, where previously tolerated contact triggers allergic dermatitis on subsequent exposures. Once sensitized, individuals may react to very low concentrations, making continued occupational exposure problematic.

Mandatory precautionary measures include (AUS SDS, NZ SDS):

- Avoiding breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P261) - Washing hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling (P264) - Preventing contaminated work clothing from leaving the workplace (P272) - Wearing protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection (P280)

If skin contact occurs, wash with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352). If skin irritation or rash develops, seek medical advice (P333+P313). Contaminated clothing must be removed and washed before reuse (P362+P364 for Australia; P362 and P363 separately for New Zealand) (AUS SDS, NZ SDS).

Eye contact requires rinsing cautiously with water for several minutes, removing contact lenses if present and easy to do, and continuing to rinse (P305+P351+P338). If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention (P337+P313) (AUS SDS, NZ SDS).

For poisoning information, Australian users should contact the Poisons Information Centre at 131 126, while New Zealand users should call the National Poisons Centre at 0800 764 766 or contact a doctor (AUS SDS, NZ SDS).

The product is not classified as Dangerous Goods under Australian transport regulations (Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail) or New Zealand land transport standards (NZS5433) (AUS SDS). This simplifies storage and distribution logistics for retailers and contractors.

In New Zealand, the product is regulated under EPA Group Standard HSR002544 — Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020, which establishes specific controls for construction sealants containing sensitizing substances (NZ SDS).

### ## Storage and handling

Store unopened cartridges and tubes in cool, dry conditions away from direct sunlight and heat sources. Temperature extremes can accelerate cure reactions, reduce working time, or cause phase separation in the uncured paste.

The acetoxycure chemistry is sensitive to moisture exposure. Keep cartridges and tubes sealed until use — atmospheric moisture will initiate crosslinking, causing the material to skin over and eventually cure solid within the container. Preserve partially used cartridges by removing the dispensing nozzle, wiping the cartridge tip clean, and sealing with a moisture-proof cap or heavy-duty tape. Even with careful resealing, partially used cartridges have limited shelf life — typically 2–4 weeks before skinning impairs further use.

Keep the product out of reach of children (P102) and read all instructions before use (P103) (AUS SDS).

Dispose of unused product and empty containers in compliance with local regulations (P501) (AUS SDS, NZ SDS). Don't dispose of uncured sealant down drains — the acetic acid release can corrode metal plumbing components and the biocide may harm aquatic organisms in wastewater systems. Empty cartridges can typically go in general waste once fully cured, though users should verify compliance with local waste management requirements.

### ## Troubleshooting common issues

**\*\*Poor adhesion or bead peeling\*\*** results from inadequate surface preparation. Any contamination — soap film, old silicone residues, oils, moisture — creates an interface that prevents molecular bonding. Thorough cleaning and complete drying before reapplication resolves the issue. For chronically damp surfaces, mechanical drying with a heat gun or fan achieves the bone-dry condition required for strong adhesion.

**\*\*Extended cure time or incomplete cure\*\*** happens because acetoxycure silicones need atmospheric moisture to cure. In very dry environments — arid climates, air-conditioned spaces with low humidity — cure rates slow noticeably. Thicker beads can remain uncured in their centres for extended periods. Avoid excessive bead thickness, and fill joints wider than 12mm with backer rod before sealing to limit sealant depth to 6–8mm.

**\*\*Strong vinegar odour persisting\*\*** is normal. The acetic acid release during cure produces the characteristic smell. In poorly ventilated bathrooms, this can persist for 24–48 hours. Opening windows and running exhaust fans accelerates dispersal. The odour confirms cure is progressing — its absence would suggest the material is not curing.

**\*\*Bead surface roughness or bubbles\*\*** come from air entrapment during dispensing, caused by inconsistent gun pressure, partially blocked nozzles, or material that has begun to skin in the cartridge. Maintain steady dispensing pressure, cut nozzles with clean sharp cuts rather than crushing them, and discard cartridges that have been open for extended periods.

**\*\*Rapid skin formation limiting tooling time\*\*** occurs in high humidity and warm temperatures, which accelerate surface skinning and reduce the window for tooling. Work in smaller sections, use wetter tooling solutions, and apply during cooler parts of the day. Once the surface has skinned, attempting to tool will tear the curing skin rather than smooth it.

**\*\*Colour mismatch to grout or fixtures\*\*** is common because silicone sealants don't precisely match grout colours despite similar names. The Translucent variant takes on the appearance of underlying surfaces and often delivers a better visual blend than attempting to colour-match. Test on an inconspicuous area before committing to visible joints.

**\*\*Mould growth on or around sealant:\*\*** the biocide reduces mould colonization on the sealant surface itself, but it doesn't prevent growth on adjacent tile, grout, or silicone-to-tile interfaces where soap residue and moisture accumulate. The product reduces maintenance burden but doesn't eliminate the need for routine cleaning. If mould appears prematurely on the sealant surface, this may indicate excessive organic contamination overwhelming the biocide protection, insufficient cleaning, or that a non-mould formulation was applied in error.

## ## Expert tips and best practices

**\*\*Joint sizing for optimal performance:\*\*** Silicone sealants perform best in joints with width-to-depth ratios between 2:1 and 1:1. Joints deeper than 12mm should incorporate closed-cell polyethylene backer rod to limit sealant depth while maintaining surface width. This reduces material consumption, accelerates cure, and creates a joint geometry that maximises the sealant's movement capability.

**\*\*Masking technique:\*\*** Apply masking tape to both sides of the joint before sealant application, leaving only the intended sealant width exposed. Dispense the bead, tool to final profile, then remove the masking tape immediately while the sealant is still wet. This delivers clean, straight edges without requiring expert tooling skills. Waiting until after cure to remove tape often pulls cured sealant away from edges.

**\*\*Tooling fluid selection:\*\*** Water works well as a tooling lubricant, but a few drops of detergent in water provides better release and produces smoother finishes. Avoid excess detergent concentration, which can interfere with cure. Dedicated silicone tooling fluids are available but typically unnecessary for wet-area applications.

**\*\*Temperature awareness:\*\*** Applying sealant to cold surfaces (below 5°C) or in high humidity immediately after hot showers creates condensation that interferes with adhesion. Allow wet areas to dry completely and equilibrate to moderate temperature before sealing. In unheated spaces during cold weather, warming the substrate with a heat gun — without overheating or scorching — improves adhesion reliability.

**\*\*Verify the variant before purchase:\*\*** Both mould-resistant and standard silicone formulations come in similar packaging, which creates real potential for error. Confirm the product labelling says "No Mould" before purchase and application. Standard silicones lack the biocidal component and won't deliver mould resistance in wet areas.

**\*\*PPE for sensitive users:\*\*** Given the skin sensitization hazard from OIT (AUS SDS), anyone with known isothiazolone sensitivities should avoid direct exposure. Nitrile gloves provide strong chemical resistance during application. Those applying large quantities or working in poorly ventilated spaces should consider respirators with organic vapour cartridges to minimise acetic acid inhalation, particularly where respiratory sensitivity is a concern.

**\*\*Cure verification before water exposure:\*\*** Visual surface cure doesn't indicate complete through-cure. Press a thumbnail into an inconspicuous area of the bead to verify hardness — fully cured sealant resists indentation. Premature water exposure before through-cure can cause whitening (moisture trapped in uncured sealant) or plasticizer leaching that degrades long-term performance.

**\*\*Working over damp surfaces:\*\*** In joints that can't be thoroughly dried — basement applications, exterior below-grade sealing — applying silicone over damp surfaces may be unavoidable. In these cases, apply the sealant immediately before a dry weather period and use minimal joint depth to maximise the probability of strong adhesion as cure outpaces moisture interference.

## ## References

**\*\*Source PDFs:\*\*** - SELLEYS\_NO\_MOULD\_SILICONE\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf (canonical) - SELLEYS\_NO\_MOULD\_SILICONE\_SEALANT-NZ\_SDS.pdf (secondary)

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## ## Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant: A mould-resistant silicone sealant for wet areas

What type of silicone chemistry does it use: Acetoxy-cure silicone

Is it a general-purpose silicone: No, it is purpose-built for wet areas

What rooms is it designed for: Bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries

Does it prevent mould growth: Yes, on the sealant surface itself

Does it prevent mould on surrounding tiles or grout: No, only on the sealant surface

What active ingredient provides mould resistance: 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)

What is the CAS number for the biocide: 26530-20-1

What percentage of OIT is in the formula: Less than 0.5% by weight

How does OIT prevent mould: By disrupting microbial cell membranes and enzyme systems

Does the biocide protect against bacteria: Yes, OIT has broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity

Does the biocide protect against fungi: Yes, OIT is effective against fungi

What is the primary crosslinking agent: Silanetriol, ethyl-, triacetate (CAS 17689-77-9)

What percentage is the primary crosslinker: 1–10% by weight

What is the secondary crosslinker: Acetoxysilane (CAS 4253-34-3)

What percentage is the secondary crosslinker: Less than 1%

What causes the vinegar smell during cure: Release of acetic acid during crosslinking

What colours is it available in: Translucent, White, Light Grey, and Dark Grey

How many colour options are available: Four

What sizes does it come in: 290mL cartridges and 100mL tubes

What is the 290mL cartridge used for: Standard skeleton gun dispensing

What is the 100mL tube used for: Small repairs and point applications

Does the 100mL tube require a dispensing gun: No, it is hand-squeezable

How many linear metres does a 290mL cartridge cover: Approximately 8–12 metres at 6mm joint width

Is it suitable for shower enclosures: Yes

Is it suitable for bathtub sealing: Yes

Is it suitable for kitchen sinks: Yes

Is it suitable for laundry tubs: Yes

Is it suitable for structural glazing: No

Is it suitable for aquarium construction: No

Is it suitable for mirror mounting: No

What surfaces does it adhere to: Glass, ceramic tile, acrylic, and most painted surfaces

Is it waterproof once cured: Yes

Is it flexible once cured: Yes, permanently flexible

What is the Shore A hardness when cured: Typically 20–30

Does it resist UV degradation: Yes

Does it resist temperature extremes: Yes

Does it resist bathroom cleaning chemicals: Yes

How long until surface skinning occurs: Within 10–20 minutes

How long until it resists deformation: Within 1–2 hours

How long for full cure of thick beads: 24–48 hours

Can joints be exposed to water before full cure: No

When does maximum mould resistance develop: Approximately 2–4 weeks after installation

Does it eliminate the need for routine cleaning: No

Is it classified as hazardous: Yes, under Australian and New Zealand GHS 7

What is the signal word on the label: Warning

Does it cause skin irritation: Yes, classified Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315)

Does it cause eye irritation: Yes, classified Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319)

Can it cause skin sensitization: Yes, classified Skin Sensitisation Category 1 (H317)

What ingredient causes skin sensitization: The OIT biocide component

Is sensitization reversible: No, once sensitized reactions can occur at very low concentrations

Should gloves be worn during application: Yes, protective gloves are mandatory

Should eye protection be worn: Yes, eye and face protection is required

What should you do if skin contact occurs: Wash with plenty of water and soap

What should you do if eye contact occurs: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes

Should you remove contact lenses before rinsing eyes: Yes, if present and easy to do

What if eye irritation persists after rinsing: Seek medical attention

What if a skin rash develops: Seek medical advice

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

Is it classified as Dangerous Goods for transport in Australia: No

Is it classified as Dangerous Goods for transport in New Zealand: No

What New Zealand EPA Group Standard applies: HSR002544 – Construction Products Group Standard 2020

Should you breathe vapours during application: No, avoid breathing vapours or spray

Should contaminated clothing leave the workplace: No, prevent contaminated clothing from leaving

How should partially used cartridges be stored: Seal with moisture-proof cap or tape after cleaning tip

How long do partially used cartridges last after opening: Typically 2–4 weeks

What temperature range is recommended for storage: Cool conditions away from heat and direct sunlight

Why must surfaces be dry before application: Moisture prevents molecular bonding and adhesion

What is the best method to remove old sealant: Mechanical methods such as razor scrapers or utility knives

Should chemical sealant removers be used: No, they can leave adhesion-inhibiting residues

What should be used to clean surfaces before application: Isopropyl alcohol or methylated spirits

At what angle should the cartridge nozzle be cut: 45 degrees

What is the recommended bead diameter for most joints: 6–8mm

What should be used as tooling lubricant: Water or diluted detergent solution

Should solvents be used as tooling lubricant: No, solvents interfere with cure

When should masking tape be removed: Immediately after tooling while sealant is still wet

What joint depth requires backer rod: Joints deeper than 12mm

What is the ideal width-to-depth ratio for joints: Between 2:1 and 1:1

What causes poor adhesion or bead peeling: Inadequate surface preparation

What causes extended cure time: Very low ambient humidity

What causes surface bubbles in the bead: Air entrapment during dispensing

What causes rapid skin formation limiting tooling time: High humidity and warm temperatures

Does the Translucent variant blend with surrounding surfaces: Yes, it takes on the appearance of underlying surfaces

Can standard silicone replace this product in wet areas: No, standard silicone lacks the biocidal component

What elongation capacity does the cured sealant achieve: Exceeding 200%

How should unused product be disposed of: In compliance with local waste management regulations

Should uncured sealant be disposed of down drains: No, it can corrode plumbing and harm aquatic organisms

Can empty cartridges go in general waste: Yes, once fully cured, subject to local regulations

What type of gloves provide best chemical resistance during application: Nitrile gloves

Is a respirator recommended for large applications: Yes, especially in poorly ventilated spaces

What respirator type is recommended: Organic vapour cartridge respirator

How can you verify the sealant is fully cured: Press thumbnail into bead — fully cured sealant resists indentation

What happens if water contacts sealant before full cure: Whitening or plasticizer leaching may occur

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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 Mould Silicone Sealant - Chemistry type: Acetoxy-cure silicone - Formulation purpose: Wet-area sealing (bathrooms, kitchens, laundries)

**Ingredients and composition (AUS SDS)** - Silanetriol, ethyl-, triacetate (CAS 17689-77-9): 1–10% by weight - Acetoxysilane (CAS 4253-34-3): less than 1% by weight - 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one / OIT (CAS 26530-20-1): less than 0.5% by weight - Balance: polydimethylsiloxane polymer base, reinforcing fillers, plasticizers, pigments (non-hazardous)

**Available variants** - Colours: Translucent, White, Light Grey, Dark Grey (4 options) - Sizes: 290mL cartridge (skeleton gun), 100mL hand-squeezable tube - Product codes range: 101803 to 102081

**Hazard classifications (AUS SDS / NZ SDS)** - Classified as hazardous under Australian GHS 7 and New Zealand EPA GHS 7 - Signal word: Warning - Skin Irritation – Category 2 (H315) - Eye Irritation – Category 2A (H319) [AUS]; Serious Eye Irritation – Category 2 [NZ] - Skin Sensitisation – Category 1 (H317); causative agent: OIT - Not classified as Dangerous Goods for road/rail transport (Australia or New Zealand)

**Mandatory precautionary statements (AUS SDS / NZ SDS)** - P261: Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P272: Contaminated work clothing must not leave the workplace - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection - P302+P352: If on skin — wash with plenty of water and soap - P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash develops — seek medical advice - P362+P364 (AUS) / P362 and P363 (NZ): Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse - P305+P351+P338: If in eyes — rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing - P337+P313: If eye irritation persists — seek medical attention - P102: Keep out of

reach of children - P103: Read label before use - P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations

**\*\*Emergency contacts\*\*** - Australia Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand National Poisons Centre: 0800 764 766

**\*\*Regulatory references\*\*** - Australian transport: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (non-DG) - New Zealand transport: NZS5433 (non-DG) - New Zealand EPA Group Standard: HSR002544 – Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020

**\*\*Source documentation\*\*** - SELLEYS\_NO\_MOULD\_SILICONE\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf (canonical) - SELLEYS\_NO\_MOULD\_SILICONE\_SEALANT-NZ\_SDS.pdf (secondary)

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### ### General product claims

- Inhibits mould and mildew growth on the sealant surface - OIT disrupts microbial cell membranes and enzyme systems to prevent colonization - OIT migrates slowly to the surface over time, delivering long-term protection - Maximum mould resistance develops approximately 2–4 weeks after installation - Surface skinning occurs within 10–20 minutes under typical conditions (50–70% RH, 15–25°C) - Strong green strength develops within 1–2 hours - Full through-cure of thick beads (8–10mm) requires 24–48 hours - Shore A hardness of cured sealant: typically 20–30 - Elongation capacity exceeds 200% - Approximately 8–12 linear metres of coverage per 290mL cartridge at 6mm joint width - Adheres to glass, ceramic tile, acrylic, and most painted surfaces - Resistant to UV degradation, temperature extremes, and common bathroom/kitchen cleaning chemicals - Permanently flexible once cured; accommodates thermal expansion and structural movement - Not suitable for structural glazing, aquarium construction, or mirror mounting - Partially used cartridges remain usable for approximately 2–4 weeks when resealed - Joints deeper than 12mm should incorporate closed-cell polyethylene backer rod - Ideal joint width-to-depth ratio: 2:1 to 1:1 - Nitrile gloves recommended for chemical resistance during application - Organic vapour cartridge respirator recommended for large-volume or poorly ventilated applications - Uncured sealant should not be disposed of down drains due to potential corrosion and aquatic toxicity risk

### ## Related Products & Brand Context

The **\*\*Brick & Concrete Silicone Sealant - 415g\*\*** is made by **\*\*Selleys\*\***, an Australian brand known for adhesives, sealants, and surface preparation products aimed at both trade professionals and home renovators. Within the Selleys range, this product sits under the construction silicone line, which is focused on heavy-duty outdoor and structural sealing tasks. Its 415g cartridge format positions it as a mid-to-large volume option suited to projects involving substantial joint lengths — such as concrete expansion joints, perimeter fencing, or patio edging — rather than small touch-up work.

Within the broader **\*\*Home & Garden > Sealants & Caulking\*\*** category, this sealant is differentiated by its neutral cure (oxime) chemistry. Unlike acetoxy-cure silicones, which can corrode certain metals and sensitive substrates, the neutral cure formula is safe to use against brick, mortar, fibre cement, metal, ceramics, marble, and stone. Its ISO 11600 Type F Class 25LM rating and  $\pm 50\%$  joint movement capability place it in the higher-performance tier of construction sealants, above basic gap fillers or general-purpose caulks that typically handle far less movement. The 25-year guarantee against cracking, crumbling, or peeling further signals that this is intended for durable, long-term outdoor installations rather than interior cosmetic work.

Anyone using this sealant for a typical project is likely to need a few adjacent products. A standard cartridge gun is required to dispense the 415g cartridge, and surface preparation — including cleaning and drying the substrate — is essential before application, given the sealant's 35-minute tooling window. For jobs that combine brick or concrete sealing with bonding tasks (attaching cladding, for

example), a separate construction adhesive from the same category would typically complement this product. If the application involves windows or door frames in addition to structural concrete joints, a framing or glazing silicone rated for those substrates would sit alongside this product in a complete finishing kit.

Because the graph context does not include specific named sibling sealants beyond this product, no other Selleys silicone product names are referenced here — only relationships that are directly supported by the supplied data.