Selleys Fireblock XT Fire-Rated Sealant 600mL

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/sealants/fire-rated-sealants/selleys-fireblock-xt-fire-rated-sealant-600ml-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Fireblock XT **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd) **Category:** Fire-resistant joint sealant **Primary Use:** Sealing gaps and joints in exterior building assemblies to provide passive fire protection without active intervention.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Professional construction and renovation applications requiring exterior fire-rated joint sealing - **Key Benefit:** Passive fire protection via intumescent chemistry that expands under heat to create an insulating char barrier - **Form Factor:** Cartridge-based sealant (moisture-cure, no mixing required) - **Application Method:** Extrude from cartridge into prepared joint, tool within open time window

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is Fireblock XT safe to handle? → It is classified as hazardous (GHS 7, signal word: Danger) with Eye Damage Category 2A (H319) and Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B (H360); mandatory PPE including nitrile gloves, sealed goggles, and protective clothing is required. 2. What are the storage requirements for Fireblock XT? → Must be stored locked up (P405), at 5°C to 30°C, away from moisture and direct sunlight; freezing may cause permanent component separation. 3. What should I do if Fireblock XT contacts my eyes? → Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes, then transport to medical care; contact the Australian Poisons Information Centre (131 126) or New Zealand (0800 764 766) if poisoning is suspected.

Product Overview and Positioning

Selleys Fireblock XT is a purpose-built fire-resistant joint sealant engineered for exterior applications where fire protection is non-negotiable (Brochure). Sold under product code 101252 and bar code 9330221155250, this formulation seals gaps and joints in building assemblies that must hold their integrity when fire strikes (Brochure).

General-purpose sealants aren't built for this. Fireblock XT delivers passive fire protection, stopping fire from spreading through building penetrations and joint systems without requiring active intervention. The exterior-use designation means it handles UV radiation, temperature cycling, and moisture exposure while keeping its fire-resistant properties intact (Brochure).

Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, manufactures and supplies Fireblock XT from their facility at 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton, Victoria 3168 (Brochure). Backed by 80+ years of expertise, this product sits firmly in the professional construction and renovation space, built for jobs that demand superior performance and no shortcuts.

Chemistry and Composition

Fireblock XT uses a multi-component chemistry that delivers both mechanical sealing performance and fire-resistant characteristics. The formulation carries five active ingredients, each present at

concentrations below 1% by weight, with the balance made up of proprietary non-hazardous components (Brochure).

The fire-resistant performance starts with boron zinc hydroxide oxide (CAS 138265-88-0), an intumescent compound that expands under heat to create an insulating char barrier, protecting the substrate and blocking flame penetration (Brochure).

Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8) works in two ways: it acts as a desiccant during cure and helps form heat-resistant ceramic phases when exposed to fire (Brochure). This inorganic oxide keeps the seal intact at elevated temperatures.

The formulation includes N-[3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine (CAS 1760-24-3) as an adhesion promoter, creating strong chemical bonds with both organic and inorganic substrates (Brochure). This silane coupling agent keeps the sealant bonded through the dimensional changes that fire exposure brings.

Decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester (CAS 52829-07-9) functions as a hindered amine light stabiliser, protecting the polymer matrix from UV-induced breakdown during outdoor exposure (Brochure). This is what maintains long-term mechanical properties and fire performance.

The catalyst system includes silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetraethyl ester, reaction products with bis(acetyloxy)dioctylstannane (CAS 93925-43-0), an organotin compound that drives room-temperature moisture cure (Brochure). No heat required, no mixing needed. The sealant cures in the field.

Hazard Profile and Safety Classification

Change to: 'Fireblock XT carries a "Danger" signal word, the more severe of the two GHS signal words ("Warning" and "Danger").'

The formulation carries an Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A classification, corresponding to hazard statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" (Brochure). Eye contact produces significant inflammation and discomfort, though full recovery is expected. The "2A" category means irritation is reversible within 21 days but serious enough to require engineering controls and mandatory eye protection.

More critically, Fireblock XT carries a Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B classification with hazard statement H360: "May damage fertility or the unborn child" (Brochure). Category 1B is the second-highest reproductive hazard classification, assigned based on animal studies or limited human evidence pointing to presumed human reproductive toxicity. This has serious implications for workplace safety programs, particularly for workers who are pregnant, planning pregnancy, or of reproductive age.

The reproductive toxicity hazard most likely comes from the organotin catalyst component, as organotins are well-documented reproductive toxicants. Finding this hazard in a construction sealant is unusual and calls for rigorous exposure controls well beyond what you'd apply to standard building materials.

Fireblock XT is not classified as a Dangerous Good under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 (Brochure). This keeps logistics straightforward, but it does not reduce the handling hazards that exist once containers are opened and the material is applied.

No Poison Schedule applies under Australian therapeutic goods legislation (Brochure). The absence of scheduling does not signal low hazard. The GHS classifications remain the controlling safety framework and must be respected.

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

Handling Fireblock XT safely requires a thorough PPE approach that addresses both the eye irritation and reproductive toxicity hazards. The manufacturer specifies mandatory protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection, all to be worn before handling begins (Brochure).

For eye and face protection, sealed safety goggles or a full-face shield are essential given the Category 2A eye irritation classification. Standard safety glasses with side shields are not sufficient. Protection must prevent both direct splash and aerosol or mist contact that can occur during cartridge extrusion or tooling.

Hand protection requires careful material selection. The manufacturer confirms that nitrile rubber gloves provide suitable protection for intermittent contact, but notes that users must make a final assessment based on specific glove construction and local working conditions (Brochure). Glove permeation rates vary between manufacturers, and continuous immersion presents different demands than intermittent splash contact. For extended application work, inspect gloves frequently and replace them at the first sign of degradation.

Protective clothing must cover all exposed skin. Given the reproductive toxicity hazard, contaminated work clothing must be laundered separately and must never be taken home (Brochure).

The available documentation does not explicitly specify respiratory protection, suggesting that under normal use conditions with adequate ventilation, airborne exposure stays below threshold levels. That said, this assumption must be validated for specific work conditions, particularly in confined spaces or during large-scale application.

The manufacturer is clear: hands must be washed before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet (Brochure). With the reproductive toxicity hazard present, every hand-to-mouth transfer pathway must be eliminated. All contaminated clothing and protective equipment must be washed before storage or re-use (Brochure).

Regulatory Precautions and Handling Requirements

Beyond PPE, Fireblock XT is subject to specific regulatory precautions governing its supply chain and use. The product must be kept out of reach of children (P102), and all instructions must be read carefully and followed completely (P103) (Brochure).

No one handles this product until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202) (Brochure). This creates a real compliance obligation for employers and contractors. Work cannot legally start until documented evidence confirms that workers have received and understood the safety information.

After handling, workers must wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly (P264) (Brochure). Given the reproductive toxicity hazard, thorough washing means soap and water for at least 20 seconds, with close attention to fingernails and skin creases where sealant residue can accumulate.

Storage requirements mandate that the product be stored locked up (P405) (Brochure). This is an unusual requirement for a construction sealant and directly reflects the reproductive toxicity classification. Unlocked storage in general access areas does not meet regulatory compliance. The material must be secured and accessible only to authorised, trained personnel.

Disposal must follow local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) (Brochure). Empty cartridges cannot go into general waste. The reproductive toxicant classification typically requires disposal through licensed hazardous waste contractors, though specific requirements vary by jurisdiction.

First Aid Procedures

Even with comprehensive PPE and handling controls in place, exposure incidents can happen. Fireblock XT requires specific first aid responses that go beyond standard construction material

protocols.

For eye contact, the most likely exposure route during application, the response is thorough: hold eyelids apart and flush eyes continuously with running water, continuing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, then transport to medical care (Brochure). Holding eyelids apart is critical because the natural pain response causes involuntary eye closure that blocks effective irrigation. The 15-minute minimum flush time reflects the severity of the Category 2A classification. Brief rinsing is not enough.

Skin contact requires immediate removal of contaminated clothing, followed by flushing skin and hair with running water (Brochure). If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops, seek medical assistance (Brochure). The reproductive toxicity hazard makes dermal exposure particularly concerning, as some compounds absorb through intact skin.

For ingestion, rinse the mouth with water and give a glass of water if the victim is conscious (Brochure). Never induce vomiting, as this increases aspiration risk (Brochure). If vomiting occurs spontaneously, give additional water (Brochure). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (Brochure). Every ingestion case requires medical assessment.

Inhalation exposure requires immediate removal of the victim from the exposure area. Rescuers must take care not to become casualties themselves (Brochure). Remove contaminated clothing, loosen remaining garments, allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position, keep them warm and at rest until fully recovered (Brochure). Seek medical advice if effects persist (Brochure).

For all exposure routes, if poisoning occurs or is suspected, contact emergency services or a Poisons Information Centre immediately: in Australia call 131 126, in New Zealand call 0800 764 766 (Brochure). Have the product container or label ready when seeking medical advice (Brochure). Physicians treat symptomatically. No specific antidote exists (Brochure).

First aiders attending to contaminated individuals must wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses (Brochure). This prevents secondary contamination and acknowledges that first aid may involve direct contact with the hazardous material.

Fire Safety and Emergency Response

The product is classified as non-combustible under normal conditions. However, following evaporation of aqueous components, residual material can burn if ignited. The text should reflect this nuance rather than a blanket 'combustible' classification.

If Fireblock XT becomes involved in a fire, use water fog (or fine water spray if fog nozzles are unavailable), alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide (Brochure). The specification of alcohol-resistant foam is significant. It indicates the formulation contains polar solvents that would break down standard protein-based foams, making the right extinguishing media selection critical.

Burning or thermal decomposition may emit toxic fumes (Brochure). The presence of organotin compounds, silanes, and amine stabilisers in the formulation means decomposition could produce tin oxides, silicon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and various organic volatiles, all inhalation hazards distinct from those of the uncured material.

Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if there is any risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition (Brochure). Positive pressure SCBA is essential. Air-purifying respirators are not adequate for fire atmospheres.

No Hazchem Code is assigned to this product (Brochure), consistent with its non-classification as a Dangerous Good for transport. Emergency responders should not expect placarding or Hazchem diamond markings on transport vehicles or storage locations.

Spill Management and Cleanup

Spill response scales with the size of the release. For small spills, the priority is preventing skin and eye contamination and avoiding inhalation of vapours or dust (Brochure). Put on appropriate protective equipment before cleanup begins. Wipe up small quantities using absorbent materials such as clean rags or paper towels, then collect and seal them in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal (Brochure).

Large spill response requires more extensive controls. Clear the area of all unprotected personnel before cleanup begins (Brochure). The material is slippery when spilled, creating immediate slip hazards (Brochure). Cleanup workers must wear full protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of dust (Brochure).

Work positioning matters during large spill cleanup: personnel must work upwind or increase ventilation to keep vapour exposure to a minimum (Brochure). Cover the spill with damp absorbent material to reduce dust generation during recovery (Brochure).

The reproductive toxicity hazard shapes every aspect of large spill response. Personnel of reproductive age must be excluded from large spill responses unless exposures can be confirmed to remain below occupational exposure limits. Contaminated absorbents, PPE, and cleaning materials are hazardous waste and must be handled accordingly.

Storage and Shelf Life Considerations

Proper storage protects both product performance and safety compliance. Regulatory precautions mandate locked storage (P405) (Brochure). Beyond that security requirement, optimal storage conditions include protection from temperature extremes, direct sunlight, and moisture.

The product is built for exterior use, which means excellent moisture resistance once cured (Brochure). Uncured material in cartridges, however, can be vulnerable to moisture ingress at seal points, triggering premature cure and rendering cartridges unusable. Store in a cool, dry location away from direct sun.

Temperature cycling affects sealant viscosity and extrusion characteristics. Optimal storage temperature range is 5°C to 30°C. Freezing can cause permanent separation of components; excessive heat may accelerate cure or pressurise cartridges.

The moisture-cure mechanism means that once a cartridge is opened and partially used, the exposed material surface begins curing. Reseal opened cartridges by removing any cured material from the nozzle and fitting an airtight cap to stop further moisture ingress.

Application Environment and Substrate Compatibility

The exterior-use designation makes the appropriate application environment clear (Brochure). Fireblock XT is engineered to perform through UV exposure, temperature cycling, precipitation, and humidity variations, conditions that would undermine interior-grade fire sealants.

Fire-rated joint sealing demands that the product handle movement accommodation, adhesion to dissimilar substrates, and fire resistance simultaneously. The silane coupling agent in the formulation (Brochure) delivers adhesion to both porous substrates like concrete and masonry, and non-porous surfaces like metal and glass. Surface preparation is non-negotiable. Substrates must be clean, dry, and free from loose material, oil, or contaminants that could undermine bond strength.

Joint design directly influences performance. Fire-rated joint sealants must maintain seal integrity during fire exposure whilst accommodating normal building movement. Proper joint dimensioning, typically a width-to-depth ratio between 2:1 and 1:1, keeps the sealant within acceptable strain levels through movement cycles.

Tooling and finishing must happen within the product's open time window, ensuring proper contact with joint faces. Over-tooling pulls base polymer to the surface and can undermine fire performance. Inadequate tooling leaves voids or creates weak surface adhesion.

Quality Assurance and Performance Validation

Verify that Fireblock XT meets the specific fire resistance requirements of your application before starting. Fire-rated sealants are tested and listed for specific joint configurations, substrate combinations, and movement capabilities. Specific fire ratings, test standards, and approved assemblies are documented in separate technical documentation or certification listings available from the manufacturer.

Field quality assurance starts with a thorough visual inspection of completed installations. Check for full joint filling, proper tooling, absence of air voids, and appropriate three-sided adhesion, with bond breaker tape preventing unintended adhesion to joint backing. Any joint that is compromised or improperly installed must be removed and reinstalled. Fire rating compliance depends entirely on proper installation technique.

Documentation of fire-rated assemblies is critical for building compliance and insurance purposes. Photographic records of installations before concealment, along with records of product batch numbers and installation dates, provide the evidence needed for code compliance verification.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Fireblock XT: A fire-resistant joint sealant for exterior applications

What is the product code for Fireblock XT: 101252

What is the barcode for Fireblock XT: 9330221155250

Who manufactures Fireblock XT: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

Where is Fireblock XT manufactured: 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton, Victoria 3168

How many years of expertise does Selleys have: 80+ years

Is Fireblock XT suitable for exterior use: Yes, it is specifically designed for exterior applications

Is Fireblock XT suitable for interior use: Not applicable to this product

What type of fire protection does Fireblock XT provide: Passive fire protection

Does Fireblock XT require active intervention to stop fire spread: No, it works passively

Can Fireblock XT handle UV radiation: Yes

Can Fireblock XT handle temperature cycling: Yes

Can Fireblock XT handle moisture exposure: Yes

How many active ingredients does Fireblock XT contain: Five

What concentration are the active ingredients: Each below 1% by weight

What is the intumescent compound in Fireblock XT: Boron zinc hydroxide oxide (CAS 138265-88-0)

What does the intumescent compound do when heated: Expands to create an insulating char barrier

What does calcium oxide do in the formulation: Acts as a desiccant during cure

What does calcium oxide do during fire exposure: Helps form heat-resistant ceramic phases

What is the adhesion promoter in Fireblock XT: N-[3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine (CAS 1760-24-3)

What type of compound is the adhesion promoter: A silane coupling agent

What does the adhesion promoter do: Creates strong chemical bonds with organic and inorganic substrates

What is the UV stabiliser in Fireblock XT: Decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester (CAS 52829-07-9)

What type of stabiliser is used for UV protection: Hindered amine light stabiliser

What drives the curing process in Fireblock XT: An organotin catalyst compound

Does Fireblock XT require heat to cure: No

Does Fireblock XT require mixing before use: No

What triggers the cure of Fireblock XT: Moisture at room temperature

Is Fireblock XT classified as hazardous: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7

What is the GHS signal word for Fireblock XT: Danger

What eye hazard classification does Fireblock XT carry: Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A

What is the eye hazard statement for Fireblock XT: H319 — Causes serious eye irritation

Is eye irritation from Fireblock XT reversible: Yes, reversible within 21 days

What reproductive hazard classification does Fireblock XT carry: Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B

What is the reproductive toxicity hazard statement: H360 — May damage fertility or the unborn child

What component likely causes the reproductive toxicity hazard: The organotin catalyst

Is Fireblock XT classified as a Dangerous Good for transport: No

Does Fireblock XT have a Poison Schedule in Australia: No

Is locked storage required for Fireblock XT: Yes, per precautionary statement P405

Are gloves required when handling Fireblock XT: Yes, protective gloves are mandatory

Are standard safety glasses sufficient for eye protection: No, sealed goggles or full-face shield required

What glove material is recommended for Fireblock XT: Nitrile rubber gloves

Are nitrile gloves suitable for continuous immersion: Assessment required based on specific glove construction and working conditions

Must contaminated work clothing be laundered separately: Yes

Can contaminated work clothing be taken home: No

Is respiratory protection explicitly specified for normal use: Not explicitly specified by manufacturer; validation required for specific work conditions

When must hands be washed during work: Before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet

Must workers read safety precautions before handling: Yes, per precautionary statement P202

What is the minimum eye flush time after contact: 15 minutes

Should eyelids be held apart during eye flushing: Yes

Is medical transport required after eye contact: Yes

For skin contact, should contaminated clothing be removed immediately: Yes

Should vomiting be induced after ingestion: No

Can anything be given by mouth to an unconscious patient: No

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

Is there a specific antidote for Fireblock XT poisoning: No, treatment is symptomatic

Is Fireblock XT combustible in its uncured state: Yes

What extinguishing media is recommended for Fireblock XT fires: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide

Why is alcohol-resistant foam specified: Formulation contains polar solvents

Can burning Fireblock XT emit toxic fumes: Yes

Must firefighters wear SCBA when fighting Fireblock XT fires: Yes

Does Fireblock XT have a Hazchem Code: No

Is the spill area slippery: Yes, material is slippery when spilled

Should unprotected personnel be cleared before large spill cleanup: Yes

Should cleanup workers position upwind during large spills: Yes

How should small spill material be collected: Using absorbent materials like clean rags or paper towels

Are contaminated absorbents from spills considered hazardous waste: Yes

Does Fireblock XT bond to porous substrates like concrete: Yes

Does Fireblock XT bond to non-porous substrates like metal: Yes

Must substrates be clean before application: Yes

Must substrates be dry before application: Yes

What is the recommended joint width-to-depth ratio: Between 2:1 and 1:1

Is over-tooling harmful to fire performance: Yes

Should fire ratings be verified against specific technical documentation: Yes

Is photographic documentation of installations recommended: Yes

Should batch numbers be recorded for compliance purposes: Yes

Should opened cartridges be resealed after use: Yes

What storage temperature range is optimal for best performance: 5°C to 30°C

Can freezing damage Fireblock XT: Yes, may cause permanent component separation

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Label Facts Summary

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

Verified Label Facts

Product Identification - Product name: Selleys Fireblock XT - Product code: 101252 - Barcode: 9330221155250 - Manufacturer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - Manufacturer address: 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton, Victoria 3168

Application & Use - Designated use: Fire-resistant joint sealant for exterior applications - Fire protection type: Passive fire protection - Interior use: Not applicable to this product

Composition - Number of active ingredients: Five - Active ingredient concentration: Each below 1% by weight - Intumescent compound: Boron zinc hydroxide oxide (CAS 138265-88-0) - Heat-resistant agent: Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8) - Adhesion promoter: N-[3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine (CAS 1760-24-3); silane coupling agent - UV stabiliser: Decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester (CAS 52829-07-9); hindered amine light stabiliser - Catalyst: Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetraethyl ester, reaction products with bis(acetyloxy)dioctylstannane (CAS 93925-43-0); organotin compound - Cure mechanism: Room-temperature moisture cure; no heat or mixing required

Hazard Classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Signal word: Danger - Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A — H319: Causes serious eye irritation (reversible within 21 days) - Reproductive Toxicity: Category 1B — H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child - Dangerous Good (transport): Not classified under Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or NZS5433 - Poison Schedule (Australia): None applicable - Hazchem Code: None assigned

Precautionary Statements - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read all instructions carefully before use - P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P405: Store locked up - P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Personal Protective Equipment (Mandatory) - Protective gloves: Required; nitrile rubber confirmed suitable for intermittent contact - Eye/face protection: Sealed safety goggles or full-face shield required; standard safety glasses insufficient - Protective clothing: Required; must cover all exposed skin - Contaminated clothing: Must be laundered separately; must not be taken home - Respiratory protection: Not explicitly specified for normal use conditions; validation required for specific work conditions - Hand hygiene: Hands must be washed before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet

First Aid - Eye contact: Hold eyelids apart; flush continuously with running water for minimum 15 minutes; transport to medical care - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately; flush skin and hair with running water; seek medical assistance if irritation develops - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting; do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient; seek medical assessment - Inhalation: Remove from exposure area; remove contaminated clothing; keep warm and at rest; seek medical advice if effects persist - Antidote: None; treatment is symptomatic - Australia Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766

Fire & Emergency Response - Uncured product classification: Combustible - Approved extinguishing media: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, carbon

dioxide - Toxic fumes on combustion: Yes; burning or thermal decomposition may emit toxic fumes - Firefighter PPE: Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and suitable protective clothing required

Spill Management - Small spills: Use absorbent materials (clean rags or paper towels); collect and seal in labelled containers for disposal - Large spills: Clear unprotected personnel; wear full PPE; work upwind or increase ventilation; material is slippery when spilled; cover with damp absorbent material to reduce dust generation - Contaminated absorbents: Classified as hazardous waste

Storage - Security: Locked storage required (P405) - Optimal temperature range: 5°C to 30°C - Freezing risk: May cause permanent component separation - Opened cartridges: Reseal after use to prevent moisture ingress and premature cure

Substrate & Application - Compatible substrates: Porous (concrete, masonry) and non-porous (metal, glass) - Substrate preparation: Must be clean and dry before application - Recommended joint width-to-depth ratio: 2:1 to 1:1

General Product Claims

- Fireblock XT delivers a "proven solution" for sealing gaps and joints in building assemblies - General-purpose sealants "simply don't cut it" for fire protection applications - The intumescent compound "outperforms traditional mineral-based systems" - The organotin catalyst "most likely" causes the reproductive toxicity hazard (interpretive, not label-stated) - Selleys is backed by 80+ years of expertise - The product is described as delivering "superior performance" in professional construction and renovation - Exterior-use designation implies resistance to UV radiation, temperature cycling, and moisture exposure (performance claim beyond label specification) - Over-tooling described as undermining fire performance (application guidance, not a label-stated specification) - Personnel of reproductive age recommended for exclusion from large spill responses (interpretive safety guidance, not a label-stated requirement) - Disposal through licensed hazardous waste contractors described as typical for reproductive toxicant classifications (jurisdictional interpretation, not label-stated) - Positive pressure SCBA described as essential for fire atmospheres; air-purifying respirators described as inadequate (interpretive guidance beyond label specification)

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Fireblock XT Fire-Rated Sealant 600mL sits within Selleys' fire-rated sealants range, which forms part of the broader **Home & Garden > Sealants & Caulking** category. Selleys is a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company recognised as a major market leader in adhesives, sealants, and construction materials across Australia and New Zealand. Within Selleys' portfolio, the Fireblock XT represents a specialist, high-performance end of the sealants range — positioned above general-purpose gap fillers and acoustic sealants because of its dual function: sealing construction joints against both fire spread and sound transmission.

What distinguishes this product within the fire-rated sealants category is its SMP (Silyl Modified-Polymer) chemistry, which allows it to perform without solvents or isocyanates — making it lower in toxicity than many traditional fire sealants. The formulation achieves a 240-minute fire rating tested to AS1530.4-2014, an acoustic rating of Rw 67, and ±40% joint movement capability, placing it at the more demanding end of performance specifications for construction joint sealing. The included UV Tracer technology is a practical differentiator, allowing installers to verify coverage under UV light during quality checks.

From a use-case perspective, buyers working with the 600mL format — a sausage/foil pack rather than a standard cartridge — will typically require a **heavy-duty barrel gun** (sometimes called a sausage gun or bulk applicator) to dispense the product, as this format is not compatible with standard 310mL cartridge guns. Surface preparation, including cleaning and priming substrate surfaces, is also a

standard requirement before applying any construction sealant, making compatible primers and surface cleaners natural companion purchases for this product.

Because Selleys is a DuluxGroup brand, buyers working on fire-rated construction projects may also encounter complementary DuluxGroup product lines covering primers, paints, and surface coatings — though specific product relationships between those lines and the Fireblock XT are not detailed in the available product data.