Roof & Gutter Silicone - Selleys Product Guide

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/sealants/roofing-silicone/roof-gutter-silicone-selleys-product-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Ezi Press Roof & Gutter **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup Australia) **Category:** Silicone-based aerosol sealant **Primary Use:** Professional-grade silicone sealing for roofing and guttering applications via aerosol pressure system, eliminating the need for a caulking gun.

Quick facts - **Best for:** Roofing maintenance and gutter repair on metal, tile, concrete, and EPDM substrates - **Key benefit:** Consistent, controlled silicone bead delivery overhead without hand fatigue or a caulking gun - **Form factor:** 100g pressurized aerosol canister (product code 100628; barcode 9300697125859) - **Application method:** Depress aerosol valve with steady pressure; no pumping or squeezing required

Common questions this guide answers 1. Is Selleys Ezi Press Roof & Gutter classified as hazardous? → No, not classified as hazardous under Australian GHS 7 based on chemical constituents; carries only Aerosols Category 3 (H229 — physical pressure hazard, not chemical toxicity) 2. What is the maximum safe storage temperature? → 50°C; exceeding this risks propellant pressure compromising container integrity 3. What should I do if the product is ingested? → Rinse mouth with water, do not induce vomiting, give a glass of water to drink, and contact the Poisons Information Centre (Australia: 131 126; New Zealand: 0800 764 766)

Product overview

Selleys Ezi Press Roof & Gutter is a professional-grade silicone sealant in an aerosol pressure system (SDS), built specifically for roofing and guttering work. Overhead work with a traditional tube sealant and caulking gun is awkward and imprecise at the best of times. This product pairs proven silicone chemistry with aerosol application to solve that problem directly.

Classified as a "sealant packed as an aerosol" (SDS) and carrying product code 100628 under the Selleys division of DuluxGroup Australia (SDS), this is a specialist tool, not a general-purpose product. It's engineered for roofing maintenance and gutter repair where precision dispensing and immediate adhesion matter.

Technical specifications and composition

Chemical formulation

The active formulation contains Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene at 1-2.5% by weight, with the balance comprising proprietary ingredients confirmed as non-hazardous or below reporting limits (SDS). This fluorinated propene is the aerosol propellant, chosen for its non-flammable properties and better environmental profile compared to traditional hydrocarbon propellants.

The silicone polymer matrix forms the sealing component that cures on contact with atmospheric moisture. Its non-hazardous nature in cured form means the safety documentation stays focused on practical, confident use (SDS).

Physical properties

The product comes in a 100g aerosol container (barcode 9300697125859) (SDS), delivering roughly 15–25 linear metres of bead depending on application thickness. Continuous propellant pressure means no pumping, no hand fatigue, and consistent bead width from first use to last.

As a pressurized container, it operates within specific temperature thresholds. Never expose it to temperatures above 50°C (SDS). That limit protects both the propellant system's vapour pressure characteristics and the structural integrity of the canister under heat.

Hazard classification and regulatory status

GHS classification

Under Australian GHS 7 criteria administered by Safe Work Australia, Selleys Ezi Press Roof & Gutter is not classified as a hazardous material based on the intrinsic properties of its chemical constituents (SDS). The low-toxicity silicone and propellant system perform reliably and safely when used as directed.

The product carries an Aerosols Category 3 classification with the signal word "Warning" and hazard statement H229: "Pressurized container: may burst if heated" (SDS). This addresses the physical nature of all pressurized aerosol systems, not chemical toxicity, and reinforces the importance of temperature control during storage and use.

No Poison Schedule classification applies under Australian therapeutic goods regulations (SDS), confirming that standard safety precautions are sufficient for consumer use.

Dangerous goods transport classification

For transport and regulatory compliance, the product is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 2.2, a non-flammable, non-toxic gas category (SDS). This classification governs transportation under both the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail and New Zealand NZS5433 standards (SDS).

Hazchem Code 2YE gives emergency responders immediate guidance on hazard type and appropriate response (SDS). Emergency Response Guide number 49 provides detailed incident management protocols for this specific dangerous goods classification (SDS).

Application guidelines

Surface preparation

The handling procedures confirm that normal use conditions require only natural air exchange for adequate ventilation (SDS). This product is designed for outdoor or well-ventilated environments, which is exactly where roofing jobs happen. Standard substrates including metal, tile, concrete, and EPDM need only to be clean and dry before application. On unfamiliar surfaces, run a test application on an inconspicuous area first to confirm compatibility.

Dispensing technique

The aerosol format gives you control that tube sealants can't match. Depress the valve with steady, consistent pressure and the propellant does the work. No squeezing, no plunger, no hand fatigue during long gutter runs or multiple roof penetrations. The result is cleaner beads and more consistent output.

Because the canister stays pressurized throughout its service life, bead width stays consistent from first use to final depletion. No uneven flow, no air pockets disrupting material delivery.

Coverage and yield

The 100g fill volume (SDS) delivers coverage that depends on bead dimensions. For typical roofing applications using a 5–6mm bead, expect roughly 15–20 linear metres per canister. Fine detail work with a narrower bead extends coverage further, while larger structural seals use material faster. Plan your job accordingly.

Storage requirements

Temperature controls

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location away from direct sunlight (SDS). The 50°C maximum storage temperature (SDS) is a firm limit. Exceed it and propellant vapour pressure can compromise container integrity, creating a rupture risk.

In Australian conditions, that threshold is reachable inside vehicles, sheds, or poorly ventilated storage areas during summer. Professional applicators should monitor storage area temperatures and move inventory during heat waves to stay well within the 50°C safety margin.

Container management

Keep containers closed when not in active use and inspect regularly for propellant loss or valve issues (SDS). An aerosol canister's valve is its only barrier against material degradation and propellant escape, so treat it accordingly.

Store away from foodstuffs (SDS) and incompatible materials detailed in Section 10 of the full safety documentation (SDS). Keep away from ignition sources and heat (SDS), standard practice for any pressurized container, even with a non-flammable propellant (Class 2.2) (SDS).

As a Division 2.2 Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gas under dangerous goods regulations (SDS), storage must comply with the relevant Australian and New Zealand regulations governing compressed gas products (SDS).

Personal protective equipment

Required protection

The prescribed PPE is safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses (SDS). This combination covers the primary exposure routes: skin contact during application, eye exposure from overhead work, and foot protection on construction sites.

Glove selection

Nitrile rubber gloves are the recommended choice for intermittent contact with uncured sealant (SDS). Keep in mind that glove performance depends on thickness, quality, and the specific nitrile formulation, factors that vary between manufacturers. The documentation acknowledges this directly, noting that end-users should validate glove suitability for their specific working conditions (SDS).

For extended application sessions, double-gloving or rotating glove sets maintains barrier integrity. Uncured silicone can gradually permeate thin glove materials during prolonged contact.

Hygiene practices

Wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using toilet facilities (SDS). This prevents inadvertent ingestion of uncured sealant residues that accumulate on hands during application. Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before storage or reuse (SDS).

Emergency response procedures

Inhalation exposure

If inhalation exposure occurs, remove the affected person from the area without creating additional casualties (SDS). This is particularly important in confined spaces or at height, where rescue requires proper training and equipment. Once clear, remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing (SDS).

Keep the person comfortable, warm, and at rest until full recovery (SDS). If effects persist, seek medical advice (SDS). The low toxicity of both the propellant and silicone components means aggressive intervention is rarely needed, but always err on the side of caution.

Skin contact

Skin or hair contact requires immediate removal of contaminated clothing and thorough flushing with running water (SDS). If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops, get medical assistance (SDS). These symptoms indicate either allergic sensitization or prolonged contact, both of which warrant professional assessment.

Eye contamination

Eye contact requires immediate irrigation with water (SDS). Seek medical consultation after any eye contamination incident, regardless of apparent symptom severity (SDS). Eye tissue damage isn't always immediately visible, and prompt treatment delivers the best outcomes.

Ingestion

If ingested, rinse the mouth with water (SDS). Do not induce vomiting. Give the patient a glass of water to drink (SDS). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (SDS). If vomiting occurs naturally, provide additional water and seek medical advice (SDS).

The protocol against induced vomiting reflects the physical properties of silicone sealants: regurgitated material entering the respiratory tract can cause aspiration pneumonia. Providing water dilutes gastric contents and supports natural elimination.

Poison information access

For poisoning incidents, contact a physician or the Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 in Australia or 0800 764 766 in New Zealand (SDS). Have the product container or label on hand when seeking medical advice (SDS), as it gives treating physicians the precise formulation and hazard information they need.

Spill and release management

Small spill response

Small releases call for full protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination while avoiding gas inhalation (SDS). If it's safe to approach, isolate the leak source (SDS). Increase ventilation to disperse any propellant accumulation (SDS), especially important in partially enclosed work areas like attic spaces or covered porches.

The "if safe to do so" qualifier matters. Reaching an aerosol canister on unstable roofing or scaffolding may create greater hazards than the spill itself. Make the call based on actual conditions.

Large spill response

Major releases require clearing all unprotected personnel from the affected area immediately (SDS). Where safe access allows, isolate the leak source and increase ventilation to accelerate propellant dispersion (SDS). If the release reaches crops, sewers, or waterways, notify local emergency services straight away (SDS).

This environmental notification requirement reflects regulatory obligations under Australian and New Zealand environmental protection legislation. Chemical releases that may affect ecosystems or water quality must be reported, even when the released material is classified as non-hazardous.

Fire response

Suitable extinguishing media

If the product becomes involved in fire, water fog (or fine water spray where fog systems aren't available), alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry agents (carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder) are all appropriate (SDS). This broad compatibility reflects the non-flammable nature of the propellant and the low combustibility of cured silicone.

Combustion hazards

The product is classified as combustible material (SDS). It won't readily ignite, but it will burn when exposed to sufficient heat. During burning or thermal decomposition, toxic fumes may be emitted (SDS). Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing when any risk of exposure to vapours or combustion products exists (SDS).

Predictable decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and potentially fluorinated organic compounds from propellant breakdown.

Best practices and expert guidance

Valve maintenance

"Do not pierce or burn, even after use" (SDS) is more than a safety warning. The valve mechanism is what keeps the product ready to work, and disassembling or modifying it breaks the pressure seal. After each use, wipe the valve clean and replace the cap to prevent cured silicone from blocking it.

Temperature awareness during application

Storage temperature limits are clear, but applicators working on dark roofing surfaces in summer need to think about surface temperature too. A metal roof can reach 65–70°C on a hot day, well beyond the 50°C canister limit (SDS). Keep the canister in shade or a cooled tool belt during application. Setting it directly on a hot roof surface is a risk that's easy to avoid.

Container disposal

Disposal is listed as "Pending manufacturer confirmation" (SDS), meaning standard dangerous goods disposal protocols apply. Empty aerosol containers must not be incinerated or punctured (SDS), because residual pressure remains even in seemingly empty canisters. Dispose of through appropriate hazardous waste collection systems that handle pressurized containers.

Accessibility requirements

Keep the product out of reach of children (SDS). In domestic settings, that means storage at height or in locked cabinets. On professional work sites, maintain sealant inventory in designated chemical storage areas with clear signage and controlled access.

References

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

Frequently asked questions

What is Selleys Ezi Press Roof & Gutter: A silicone sealant in aerosol format for roofing and guttering

What is the product code: 100628

What is the barcode: 9300697125859

Who manufactures this product: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup Australia

What type of sealant is it: Silicone-based sealant

What is the application method: Aerosol pressure system (no caulking gun required)

What is the container size: 100g aerosol canister

Is a caulking gun required: No

What surfaces is it designed for: Roofing and guttering applications

Is it a general-purpose sealant: No, it is a specialist roofing and guttering product

What is the propellant used: Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene

What concentration is the propellant: 1-2.5% by weight

Is the propellant flammable: No

Why was this propellant chosen: Superior environmental profile over hydrocarbon propellants

Is the cured sealant hazardous: No

Is the product classified as hazardous under Australian GHS 7: No

Does it carry any hazard classification: Yes, Aerosols Category 3

What is the signal word: Warning

What is the hazard statement code: H229

What does H229 mean: Pressurized container may burst if heated

Is the H229 classification about chemical toxicity: No, it relates to physical pressure hazard only

Does it have a Poison Schedule classification: No

What is the dangerous goods transport classification: Class 2.2

What does Class 2.2 mean: Non-flammable, non-toxic gas

What is the Hazchem Code: 2YE

What is the Emergency Response Guide number: 49

What transport standards apply in Australia: Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail

What transport standard applies in New Zealand: NZS5433

What is the maximum storage temperature: 50°C

What happens if stored above 50°C: Propellant pressure may compromise container integrity

Can it be stored in a vehicle during Australian summer: No, temperatures may exceed 50°C

How should it be stored: Cool, dry, well-ventilated location away from direct sunlight

Should it be stored near food: No

Should it be kept away from ignition sources: Yes

Does the canister maintain consistent pressure throughout use: Yes

Does bead width stay consistent from first use to last: Yes

What is the approximate coverage for a 5–6mm bead: 15–20 linear metres per canister

What is the maximum estimated coverage: Approximately 25 linear metres for fine detail work

What PPE is required: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses

What glove type is recommended: Nitrile rubber gloves

Are nitrile gloves suitable for extended use: Validate suitability; double-gloving recommended for long sessions

Should hands be washed before eating or drinking: Yes

Should contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes

What should be done if inhaled: Remove person from exposure area immediately

What position should an inhalation casualty be placed in: Comfortable position, kept warm and at rest

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

What should be done for eye contact: Irrigate with water immediately and seek medical consultation

Should vomiting be induced if ingested: No

What should be given if ingested: A glass of water to drink

Why is vomiting not induced after ingestion: Regurgitated silicone may cause aspiration pneumonia

What is the Poisons Information Centre number in Australia: 131 126

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

Should the product container be available when calling for medical advice: Yes

What should be done for a small spill: Wear PPE, isolate leak if safe, increase ventilation

What should be done for a large spill: Clear unprotected personnel and increase ventilation

Must authorities be notified if spill reaches waterways: Yes

Is the product combustible: Yes

Will it readily ignite: No

What extinguishing agents are suitable: Water fog, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide

Must firefighters wear breathing apparatus: Yes, when exposed to vapours or combustion products

What toxic byproducts may form during burning: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, fluorinated organic compounds

Can the canister be pierced after use: No

Can the canister be burned after use: No

Does residual pressure remain in an empty canister: Yes

How should empty canisters be disposed of: Through hazardous waste collection for pressurized containers

Can empty canisters be incinerated: No

Should the product be kept away from children: Yes

Is ventilation required during application: Yes, natural air exchange under normal outdoor conditions

Is the product suitable for indoor use: Designed for outdoor or well-ventilated environments

Does the silicone cure with moisture: Yes, it cures on contact with atmospheric moisture

What roofing substrates is it compatible with: Metal, tile, concrete, and EPDM

Should a test application be done on new surfaces: Yes, on an inconspicuous area first

Can the canister be placed on a hot metal roof surface: No, surface temperatures may exceed 50°C limit

What is the regulatory classification document type: Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Is the product registered under Australian therapeutic goods regulations: Not applicable, no Poison Schedule applies

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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 name:** Selleys Ezi Press Roof & Gutter - **Product code:** 100628 - **Barcode (GTIN):** 9300697125859 - **Manufacturer:** Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup Australia - **Product type:** Silicone-based sealant; classified as "sealant packed as an aerosol" (SDS) - **Application method:** Aerosol pressure system (no caulking gun required) - **Container size:** 100g aerosol canister - **Intended use:** Specialist roofing and guttering applications; not a general-purpose sealant - **Propellant:** Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene - **Propellant concentration:** 1-2.5% by weight - **Propellant flammability:** Non-flammable - **Remaining ingredients:** Proprietary; confirmed non-hazardous or below reporting limits - **GHS hazard classification (Australian GHS 7):** Not classified as hazardous based on chemical constituents - **Physical hazard classification:** Aerosols Category 3 - **Signal word:** Warning - **Hazard statement:** H229 — Pressurized container: may burst if heated - **H229 nature:** Physical pressure hazard only; not related to chemical toxicity - **Poison Schedule classification:** None applicable - **Dangerous goods transport class:** Class 2.2 — Non-flammable, non-toxic gas - **Hazchem Code:** 2YE - **Emergency Response Guide number:** 49 - **Applicable transport standards:** Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail; New Zealand NZS5433 - **Maximum storage temperature:** 50°C - **Storage requirements:** Cool, dry, well-ventilated location; away from direct sunlight, foodstuffs, ignition sources, and heat - **Cured sealant hazard status:** Non-hazardous - **Cure mechanism:** Atmospheric moisture (contact cure) - **Compatible substrates:** Metal, tile, concrete, EPDM - **Approximate coverage (5–6mm bead):** 15–20 linear metres per canister - **Maximum estimated coverage:** Approximately 25 linear metres (fine detail/narrow bead) - **Required PPE:** Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses - **Recommended glove type:** Nitrile rubber - **Glove suitability note:** End-users should validate suitability for specific conditions; glove performance varies by thickness, quality, and formulation - **Hygiene requirements:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities; wash contaminated clothing before reuse - **Inhalation first aid:**

Remove from exposure area; remove/loosen contaminated clothing; keep warm and at rest; seek medical advice if effects persist - **Skin contact first aid:** Remove contaminated clothing; flush with running water; seek medical assistance if irritation, swelling, redness, or blistering develops - **Eye contact first aid:** Irrigate with water immediately; seek medical consultation regardless of apparent severity - **Ingestion first aid:** Rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting; give a glass of water; never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person; seek medical advice if vomiting occurs - **Poisons Information Centre (Australia):** 131 126 - **Poisons Information Centre (New Zealand):** 0800 764 766 - **Small spill response:** Wear full PPE; isolate leak source if safe; increase ventilation - **Large spill response:** Clear unprotected personnel; isolate leak if safe; increase ventilation; notify emergency services if spill reaches waterways, sewers, or crops - **Combustibility:** Classified as combustible; will not readily ignite but will burn under sufficient heat - **Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder - **Combustion byproducts:** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, potentially fluorinated organic compounds - **Firefighter PPE requirement:** Self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing when exposure to vapours or combustion products is possible - **Canister disposal:** Do not pierce or incinerate; residual pressure remains in empty canisters; dispose via hazardous waste collection for pressurized containers; disposal classification listed as "Pending manufacturer confirmation" - **Ventilation during application:** Natural air exchange under normal outdoor conditions - **Designed environment:** Outdoor or well-ventilated environments - **Keep away from children:** Yes - **Canister integrity note:** Do not pierce or burn, even after use - **Regulatory document type:** Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

General product claims

- Professional-grade silicone sealing performance - Aerosol format delivers easier and more precise overhead application than traditional tube sealants and caulking guns - No hand fatigue during long gutter runs or multiple roof penetrations - Consistent bead width from first use to final depletion - No uneven flow or air pockets disrupting material delivery - Propellant chosen for superior environmental profile over hydrocarbon propellants - Cleaner beads and more consistent results compared to tube sealants - Immediate adhesion suited to roofing maintenance and gutter repair - Monitoring storage temperatures during Australian summer heat waves protects stock and team safety - Double-gloving or rotating glove sets recommended for extended application sessions - Keeping the canister in shade or a cooled tool belt during application on hot roofing surfaces is advisable

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Roof & Gutter Silicone sits within the **Selleys** brand, an Australian sealant and adhesive specialist whose product range spans household, construction, and trade applications. This product falls into the **Home & Garden > Sealants & Caulking** category, and more specifically within Selleys' roofing silicone line, as indicated by its placement at `selleys.com.au/products/sealants/roofing-silicone/`. Within that hierarchy, it is positioned as an outdoor, weatherproof sealant rather than a general-purpose or interior-grade product — a distinction that matters when choosing between sealants for different parts of a home.

The knowledge graph context for this product does not surface explicitly named sibling sealants from the Selleys range, so direct product-to-product comparisons within the Selleys sealant family cannot be drawn here. What is clear is that Roof & Gutter Silicone occupies a specialised niche: its neutral-cure, 100% silicone formula sets it apart from acetoxy-cure silicones or acrylic sealants that may not tolerate long-term UV exposure or metal substrates such as Colorbond as reliably.

For someone using this product, several adjacent product categories are worth considering. Because the sealant is applied to roofing, guttering, and flashing materials — including metals, PVC, and cement sheeting — surface preparation products such as primers or cleaners suitable for those substrates would typically be needed before application. A caulking gun is required for dispensing the cartridge, and masking tape is commonly used to achieve clean sealant lines around flashing joints and downpipe

connections. For the solar pool heating and polycarbonate roofing applications this product supports, compatible fasteners or mounting hardware from related trade categories may also be relevant.

In terms of category position, Roof & Gutter Silicone is differentiated from general-purpose silicones by its 25-year durability guarantee, drinking-water approval, ±25% movement capability, and zero-slump formula — characteristics aimed at professional tradespeople and serious DIYers tackling outdoor weatherproofing rather than routine indoor gap-filling.