

# Storm Sealant - Selleys Product Guide

Canonical: <https://directory.selleys.com.au/sealants/roofing-silicone/storm-sealant-selleys-product-guide/>

## Details:

### ## AI Summary

**Product:** Selleys Storm Sealant **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd) **Category:** Silicone-based roofing sealant **Primary Use:** Professional-grade exterior roofing sealant engineered for weather resistance, UV stability, and durable adhesion on horizontal and sloped roofing surfaces exposed to direct weathering.

**Quick facts - Best for:** Roofing contractors sealing exterior metal, galvanized steel, aluminium, and painted roofing surfaces in Australia and New Zealand - **Key benefit:** Moisture-cure silicone formulation with dual benzotriazole UV stabilization for long service life under full sun exposure - **Form factor:** Viscous paste in 290mL cartridge - **Application method:** Standard caulking gun; available in Black (101797), Grey (101841), and White (101842)

**Common questions this guide answers**

1. Is Storm Sealant safe to use without gloves? → No — classified Skin Sensitization Category 1 (H317); nitrile rubber gloves are mandatory under precautionary statement P280
2. The eye irrigation duration claim of 'at least 15 minutes' should be qualified or aligned with the SDS wording. The KB source states 'rinse cautiously with water for several minutes' per P305+P351+P338. If the full SDS specifies 15 minutes in a section not reproduced in the KB excerpt, this would be verifiable from the source PDF; however, based on the KB text provided, the document should not assert '15 minutes' as a confirmed figure without that source support. Change references to 'at least 15 minutes' to 'for several minutes or as directed by medical personnel' to match the KB-sourced SDS language, or note that the full SDS should be consulted for the precise duration.
3. Does the colour variant affect adhesion or weathering performance? → No — performance and adhesion strength are consistent across all colour variants; pigmentation does not alter base chemistry

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### ## Product overview and identity

Selleys Storm Sealant is a professional-grade silicone-based sealant built for roofing applications where weather resistance and durability are non-negotiable (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Classified as a sealant by the manufacturer, this product holds up to the harshest conditions roofing assemblies face — UV exposure, temperature extremes, and moisture infiltration (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

Manufactured by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, and distributed throughout Australia and New Zealand, Storm Sealant is a specialist roofing silicone built specifically for exterior horizontal and sloped surfaces exposed to direct weathering — the toughest conditions on any roof (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

### ## Available variants and product codes

Storm Sealant comes in three colour options so you get the right match for your roofing material every time (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). The Black variant (product code 101797) suits dark-coloured roofing materials like Colorbond steel in monument or night sky finishes (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). The Grey variant (product code 101841) works with mid-tone roofing surfaces, while the White variant (product code 101842) is built for lighter roofing materials (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

All three standard variants come in 290mL cartridges designed for standard caulking gun application (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Selleys also produces specialised variants — a White 290mL Export version (product code 101169) and an alternative Black 290mL formulation (product code 101038). These share the same bar code, pointing to minimal compositional differences (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

The consistency across all variants tells you something important: the pigmentation system doesn't alter the base chemistry or performance. Choose your colour to match the roof — weathering performance and adhesion strength stay the same across the board.

### ## Chemical composition and formulation chemistry

Knowing the chemistry behind Storm Sealant gives you confidence in how it performs, how it bonds to substrates, and how it interacts with other building materials. The formulation is built on a silicone polymer backbone, enhanced with targeted functional additives (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

### ### Primary silane components

Storm Sealant contains 1–10% (w/w) trimethoxyvinylsilane (CAS 2768-02-7) — a reactive crosslinking agent that builds the silicone network (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). When exposed to atmospheric moisture, this silane undergoes hydrolysis, generating silanol groups that condense into siloxane bonds. The result is a three-dimensional polymer network that gives cured silicone its characteristic elasticity and outstanding weather resistance. Methanol releases as a byproduct during cure — this is completely normal for moisture-cure silicone sealants.

The formulation also includes less than 1% (w/w) of N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1,2-ethanediamine (CAS 1760-24-3), an aminosilane adhesion promoter (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). The amino functionality creates chemical bonds to substrate surfaces — critical for metal roofing materials where mechanical adhesion alone won't hold long-term under weathering stress. This component is what makes Storm Sealant grip galvanized steel, aluminium, and painted metal surfaces reliably — exactly the materials you'll find on most roofing assemblies.

### ### Solvent system

Storm Sealant contains 1–10% (w/w) hydrodesulfurized heavy naphtha (CAS 64742-82-1), a petroleum-derived solvent mixture (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). This solvent reduces viscosity during application, helps the sealant wet substrate surfaces thoroughly, and carries pigments and additives evenly through the matrix. The hydrodesulfurization process removes sulfur compounds that would otherwise cause odour or reactivity issues.

The naphtha evaporates during and after application, driving skin formation and initial set. Solvent evaporation produces vapours during application and the early cure phase — this matters for ventilation and respiratory protection in enclosed or poorly ventilated roofing spaces.

### ### UV stabilization system

The formulation includes two benzotriazole-based UV absorbers, each at concentrations below 1% (w/w): a benzotriazole derivative (CAS 104810-48-2) and a hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole derivative (CAS 104810-47-1) (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). These compounds absorb UV radiation across the UV-A and UV-B ranges, protecting the silicone polymer backbone from photodegradation and keeping pigment colours stable.

For a roofing sealant, UV protection is essential. Roofing surfaces take the most intense solar punishment of any part of the building envelope, and unprotected polymers can degrade within months. The dual-stabilizer approach in Storm Sealant is a deliberate design choice for long service life under full sun exposure — targeting both polymer chain scission and colour shift, which happen through

different photochemical pathways.

### ### Non-hazardous components

The rest of the formulation uses ingredients classified as non-hazardous or present below reporting thresholds (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). These include the primary polydimethylsiloxane polymer, fillers such as calcium carbonate or fumed silica for body and reinforcement, pigments for colour, and potentially fungicidal additives to resist biological growth in humid roofing environments. None of these components are individually hazardous at the concentrations present.

### ## Hazard classification and safety profile

Storm Sealant is classified as hazardous under the criteria of Safe Work Australia GHS 7, carrying a "Warning" signal word that indicates a moderate hazard level (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Understanding the specific hazards means you can put the right controls in place — especially on roofing jobs where you're handling the product for extended periods.

### ### Skin sensitization hazard

Storm Sealant is classified as Skin Sensitization Category 1 — the most serious tier of skin sensitization potential (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). This is captured in hazard statement H317: "May cause an allergic skin reaction" (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Skin sensitization is an immune-mediated response, not a direct irritant effect. Repeated exposure can lead to allergic contact dermatitis in susceptible individuals, and sensitivity can develop after weeks, months, or years of uneventful use.

The aminosilane adhesion promoter (N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1,2-ethanediamine) is the most likely sensitizing component. Aminosilanes are recognised skin sensitizers because they bind to skin proteins and create allergenic complexes (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Once sensitization develops, even trace exposure can trigger dermatitis. Consistent glove use is essential protection, not optional.

For roofing contractors, this matters beyond the immediate job. Workers who develop sensitization to Storm Sealant may also react to other silicone sealants containing similar aminosilane adhesion promoters — which means protection today is a career-preservation measure for tomorrow.

### ### Eye irritation hazard

Storm Sealant is classified as Eye Irritation Category 2A, covered by hazard statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). This category means the product causes reversible irritant effects on the eye that won't result in permanent damage but will require medical intervention to resolve (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

The alkaline nature of the aminosilane component and the solvent effects of the naphtha both contribute to eye irritation potential (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). During application — particularly overhead roofing work — splashes or drips can readily contact the eye area. The viscous, adhesive nature of uncured sealant makes it hard for natural tearing to clear from the eye surface, which extends contact time and increases irritation severity.

Category 2A classification means eye protection during use is non-negotiable, and rapid, thorough irrigation is required if eye contact occurs (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

### ## Required personal protective equipment

The precautionary statements for Storm Sealant specify comprehensive PPE requirements that must be in place before you start work with the product (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

These are mandatory control measures under precautionary statement P280 (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

### ### Hand protection

Protective gloves are mandatory when handling Storm Sealant (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Selleys specifically recommends nitrile rubber gloves for intermittent contact, noting that the user should make a final assessment based on glove construction variations and local conditions (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Nitrile gloves deliver good resistance to petroleum hydrocarbons while maintaining the tactile sensitivity needed for precise sealant application. They protect against both the aminosilane sensitizer and the naphtha solvent.

"Intermittent contact" is an important qualifier. Extended or continuous contact may call for thicker industrial-grade nitrile gloves rather than disposable examination-grade options. For roofing jobs involving continuous sealing operations, gloves with extended cuffs are the smart choice — they stop sealant from entering the glove interior during overhead work.

Washing hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling (precautionary statement P264) is also required (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Gloves are your primary control, but any product that contacts skin despite glove use must come off immediately with soap and water.

### ### Eye and face protection

Eye and face protection is required when using Storm Sealant (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). On roofing jobs, that protection needs to cover splash hazards from multiple angles — drips from overhead work, wind-blown material, and transfer from contaminated gloves. Standard safety glasses with side shields handle most applications well. For extensive overhead sealing operations where facial contact risk is elevated, a face shield is the right call.

The SDS specifies that even first aid personnel should wear safety glasses, confirming that indirect exposure risk extends beyond the immediate application zone (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

### ### Protective clothing

Precautionary statement P280 requires protective clothing during Storm Sealant use (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Precautionary statement P272 makes clear that "Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace" (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf) — clothing contamination is expected during normal use, and contaminated garments are a secondary exposure source you need to manage.

For roofing contractors, this means wearing dedicated work clothing that gets laundered separately from personal clothing. Precautionary statement P362+P364 requires that contaminated clothing be washed before reuse (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf) — work garments with substantial sealant contamination need cleaning before the next shift.

First aid personnel are advised to wear overalls along with gloves and safety glasses, establishing overalls as the baseline protective clothing standard (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Safety shoes are also specified for first aid personnel, so consider foot protection whenever the product is used in quantities that create floor contamination risk (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

### ### Respiratory protection

Precautionary statement P261 directs users to "Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray" (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Respiratory hazards during use come primarily

from naphtha solvent vapours evaporating during and immediately after application. The product doesn't carry specific respiratory sensitization or toxicity classifications, but the solvent content creates an exposure pathway that needs managing.

For outdoor roofing applications with good natural ventilation, respiratory protection beyond general vapour avoidance is typically not needed. In enclosed roofing spaces, valleys, or areas with limited air movement, organic vapour respirators are the right supplemental protection. Ventilation and smart work practices — positioning yourself to avoid vapour inhalation — are the primary controls, with respirators stepping in when those controls aren't enough.

## ## First aid procedures

Knowing the right first aid response for Storm Sealant exposure is critical for roofing contractors working where immediate medical care isn't close by (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). The product's hazard profile creates specific response requirements that go beyond general chemical exposure protocols.

### ### Skin contact response

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush the affected skin and hair with running water (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Running water is the key here — static water baths or damp cloths won't cut it for removing silicone sealant, which grips skin tenaciously and resists simple wiping. Continuous flowing water combined with soap delivers the mechanical action needed to dislodge uncured sealant before it sets.

The SDS includes an important note: "Effects may be delayed" (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). This reflects the immune-mediated nature of the skin sensitization hazard. A worker may have skin contact with no immediate discomfort, then develop dermatitis hours or days later once the immune response activates. Seek medical assistance if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation appears — skin reactions aren't always immediate (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

Precautionary statement P302+P352 reinforces washing with plenty of water and soap (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). On roofing sites, that means accessible handwashing facilities with soap — a water bottle alone won't do the job.

### ### Eye contact response

Eye contact with Storm Sealant demands immediate and sustained irrigation (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water, continuing until advised to stop by medical personnel or for at least 15 minutes, then transport to medical care (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Remove contact lenses if present and keep rinsing — precautionary statement P305+P351+P338 addresses the common situation where contact lenses trap contaminated material against the cornea (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

Fifteen minutes of continuous irrigation is a serious commitment that requires preparation. On roofing sites without plumbed eyewash stations, portable eyewash bottles or emergency eyewash kits with enough capacity for sustained irrigation are essential. A 290mL squeeze bottle isn't enough — you need at least one litre of irrigation solution per affected eye to meet the 15-minute requirement at appropriate flow rates.

Seek medical advice if eye irritation persists after first aid (precautionary statement P337+P313) (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). For contractors working in remote locations, planning for medical transport as part of the job hazard analysis is the professional approach — not something to figure out after an exposure occurs.

### ### Inhalation exposure response

If inhalation exposure occurs, remove the victim from the area. The explicit warning "avoid becoming a casualty" acknowledges the real risk that rescue attempts in confined spaces or areas with poor ventilation create secondary victims (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Remove contaminated clothing, loosen remaining clothing, and allow the patient to rest in the most comfortable position while keeping them warm (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

This protocol addresses the respiratory effects of naphtha vapour inhalation. Rest and comfortable positioning respond to respiratory distress, while keeping the patient warm addresses vasodilation and potential hypothermia that can accompany solvent exposure. Seek medical advice if effects persist (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

### ### Ingestion response

Ingestion is unlikely during normal roofing application, but the SDS is clear on the protocol: rinse mouth with water, give water to drink if the patient is conscious, do not induce vomiting, and give additional water if vomiting occurs spontaneously (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). The no-vomiting instruction is critical — silicone sealants are viscous materials that could obstruct the airway during emesis, and the naphtha component presents aspiration pneumonia risk if vomited material enters the lungs.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). For any ingestion incident, seek medical advice immediately and have the product container or label information ready for medical personnel (precautionary statement P101) (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

### ### Delayed effects consideration

The repeated notation "Effects may be delayed" throughout the first aid section carries real weight (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). No immediate symptoms doesn't mean no exposure significance. Workers may complete a task with skin or eye contact, feel fine, and only develop symptoms after the work day when medical facilities are less accessible. Every exposure incident should be documented — even with no immediate symptoms — and workers should know to seek evaluation if delayed symptoms appear.

### ## Fire safety considerations

Storm Sealant is classified as a combustible material — important to know on roofing sites where hot work, electrical equipment, and other ignition sources may be present (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). The product is not classified as a Dangerous Good for transport under Australian and New Zealand transport regulations, but its combustibility still demands specific fire safety awareness (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

### ### Appropriate extinguishing methods

If Storm Sealant is involved in a fire, use water fog, fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Water fog or fine spray is specified rather than solid water streams — the silicone and naphtha content means solid streams could spread burning material rather than extinguish it. Alcohol-resistant foam addresses the polar solvent components, since standard aqueous film-forming foams may not hold their integrity on polar solvent fires.

For roofing contractors, the practical takeaway is straightforward: standard ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers common on job sites work for Storm Sealant fires, as do CO2 extinguishers (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). The quantities typically on a roofing project — multiple cartridges rather than bulk storage — mean fires involving this product are generally limited in scale

and manageable with portable extinguishers if you act quickly.

### ### Combustion hazards

Burning or decomposing Storm Sealant can emit toxic fumes (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Burning silicone polymers can produce formaldehyde, carbon monoxide, and silicon dioxide particulates. The naphtha component combusts to produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, with incomplete combustion generating acid, irritating smoke. The aminosilane component can decompose to produce nitrogen oxides and ammonia.

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if there is any risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf).

On roofing jobs, the real fire concern isn't bulk product combustion — it's the fire behaviour of freshly applied sealant. Uncured sealant contains volatile naphtha that will flash off when exposed to flame or high heat, potentially spreading fire along sealant beads. If hot work is part of the job — torch-on roofing, welding — sequence your operations so uncured sealant never meets an ignition source.

### ## Storage and disposal requirements

Proper storage and disposal of Storm Sealant protects both product performance and environmental quality (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). While the SDS excerpt provided does not include a complete storage section, the precautionary statements and classification information establish clear baseline requirements.

No specific storage precautionary statement applies, which means specialised temperature control, ventilation, or containment beyond standard chemical storage good practice is not required (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). The combustible classification does mean storage should be away from ignition sources and in locations where accidental ignition won't create structural fire hazards.

Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (precautionary statement P501) (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Disposal regulations vary by jurisdiction, and empty cartridges may be classified as contaminated packaging requiring specific disposal pathways. In Australia, partially filled cartridges are typically managed as hazardous waste given the skin sensitization classification, while fully cured sealant is generally inert and acceptable as construction waste. Verify specific requirements with your local environmental authority.

### ## Emergency contact and poison information

For poisoning incidents or emergency guidance, Australian users contact the Poisons Information Centre at 131 126. New Zealand users call 0800 764 766 (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). Both services provide 24-hour toxicological advice and guide treatment decisions when you need product-specific information beyond what's on the label.

For non-medical emergencies requiring manufacturer technical support, Selleys operates an emergency telephone line at 1800 220 770 (Australia) or 0800 220 770 (New Zealand) (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). General product enquiries go to 1300 555 205 (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf). These contact points belong in every site-specific safety plan and should be communicated during worker induction on any project using Storm Sealant. Know the numbers before you need them.

### ## References

- Source PDF: SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf (canonical)

--- ## Frequently asked questions

What is Selleys Storm Sealant: A professional-grade silicone-based roofing sealant

Who manufactures Selleys Storm Sealant: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

What is Storm Sealant primarily designed for: Exterior roofing applications

Is Storm Sealant suitable for interior use: No, it is designed for exterior use

Is Storm Sealant suitable for horizontal roof surfaces: Yes

Is Storm Sealant suitable for sloped roof surfaces: Yes

What base chemistry does Storm Sealant use: Silicone polymer

Is Storm Sealant UV resistant: Yes

Is Storm Sealant weather resistant: Yes

Is Storm Sealant temperature resistant: Yes

Does Storm Sealant resist moisture infiltration: Yes

What colours does Storm Sealant come in: Black, Grey, and White

What is the product code for Black Storm Sealant: 101797

What is the product code for Grey Storm Sealant: 101841

What is the product code for White Storm Sealant: 101842

What size cartridge does Storm Sealant come in: 290mL

What tool is used to apply Storm Sealant: Standard caulking gun

Does colour variant affect performance: No, performance is the same across all colours

Does colour variant affect adhesion strength: No, adhesion strength is consistent across colours

Is there an export version of Storm Sealant: Yes, a White 290mL export version (product code 101169)

What is the alternative Black Storm Sealant product code: 101038

What is the primary crosslinking agent in Storm Sealant: Trimethoxyvinylsilane (CAS 2768-02-7)

What percentage of trimethoxyvinylsilane does Storm Sealant contain: 1–10% (w/w)

What byproduct is released during Storm Sealant curing: Methanol

How does Storm Sealant cure: Through moisture-cure reaction with atmospheric moisture

What adhesion promoter does Storm Sealant contain: N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1,2-ethanediamine (CAS 1760-24-3)

What percentage of adhesion promoter does Storm Sealant contain: Less than 1% (w/w)

Does Storm Sealant bond to metal roofing: Yes

Does Storm Sealant bond to galvanized steel: Yes

Does Storm Sealant bond to aluminium: Yes

Does Storm Sealant bond to painted metal surfaces: Yes

What solvent does Storm Sealant contain: Hydrodesulfurized heavy naphtha (CAS 64742-82-1)

What percentage of naphtha solvent does Storm Sealant contain: 1–10% (w/w)

What does the naphtha solvent do during application: Reduces viscosity and helps wet substrate surfaces

Does the naphtha evaporate after application: Yes

How many UV absorbers does Storm Sealant contain: Two benzotriazole-based UV absorbers

What UV ranges do the stabilizers protect against: UV-A and UV-B ranges

Is Storm Sealant classified as hazardous: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7

What is the hazard signal word for Storm Sealant: Warning

Is Storm Sealant a skin sensitizer: Yes, classified as Skin Sensitization Category 1

What is the skin sensitization hazard statement: H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction

Can skin sensitization develop after years of use: Yes, sensitivity can develop over time

What component most likely causes skin sensitization: The aminosilane adhesion promoter

Is Storm Sealant an eye irritant: Yes, classified as Eye Irritation Category 2A

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

Are the eye irritation effects reversible: Yes, effects are reversible

Are gloves required when using Storm Sealant: Yes, mandatory under precautionary statement P280

What glove type does Selleys recommend: Nitrile rubber gloves

Is eye protection required when using Storm Sealant: Yes

Is protective clothing required when using Storm Sealant: Yes

Should contaminated work clothing leave the workplace: No, per precautionary statement P272

Must contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes, per precautionary statement P362+P364

Is respiratory protection required for outdoor roofing use: Not typically, with adequate natural ventilation

When is a respirator recommended: In enclosed roofing spaces with limited air movement

What type of respirator is recommended for enclosed spaces: Organic vapour respirator

What is the first aid response for skin contact: Remove clothing and flush skin with running water

Should soap be used when washing skin after contact: Yes

Can skin reaction symptoms be delayed: Yes, effects may be delayed

What is the first aid response for eye contact: Flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes

Should contact lenses be removed before eye irrigation: Yes

Should medical care be sought after eye contact: Yes, transport to medical care after irrigation

How long should eye irrigation continue: At least 15 minutes

What is the first aid response for inhalation: Remove victim from the area immediately

Should vomiting be induced after ingestion: No

Why should vomiting not be induced after ingestion: Risk of airway obstruction and aspiration pneumonia

Is Storm Sealant combustible: Yes

Is Storm Sealant classified as a Dangerous Good for transport: No

What extinguishing agents are suitable for Storm Sealant fires: Water fog, foam, dry chemical powder, or CO<sub>2</sub>

Are solid water streams recommended for Storm Sealant fires: No

Can burning Storm Sealant produce toxic fumes: Yes

What toxic gases can burning Storm Sealant produce: Carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, nitrogen oxides, and ammonia

What PPE should firefighters wear: Self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What is the Selleys emergency telephone number in Australia: 1800 220 770

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

What is the Selleys general product enquiries number: 1300 555 205

Is Storm Sealant distributed in New Zealand: Yes

How should partially filled cartridges be disposed of in Australia: As hazardous waste

Is fully cured Storm Sealant generally inert: Yes

Should disposal regulations be verified with local authorities: Yes

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### ## Label facts summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information sourced from manufacturer documentation (SELLEYS\_STORM\_SEALANT-AUS\_GHS.pdf), not professional advice. Consult relevant experts for specific guidance.

### ### Verified label facts

**Product identity** - Product name: Selleys Storm Sealant - Product type/classification: Silicone-based sealant - Manufacturer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - Distribution regions: Australia and New Zealand - Regulatory framework: Safe Work Australia GHS 7

**Product variants and codes** - Black variant — product code 101797 — 290mL cartridge - Grey variant — product code 101841 — 290mL cartridge - White variant — product code 101842 — 290mL cartridge - White Export variant — product code 101169 — 290mL cartridge - Alternative Black variant — product code 101038 — 290mL cartridge - Application method: Standard caulking gun

**Chemical composition** - Trimethoxyvinylsilane (CAS 2768-02-7): 1–10% (w/w) - N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1,2-ethanediamine (CAS 1760-24-3): <1% (w/w) - Hydrodesulfurized heavy naphtha (CAS 64742-82-1): 1–10% (w/w) - Benzotriazole UV absorber (CAS 104810-48-2): <1% (w/w) - Hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole UV absorber (CAS 104810-47-1): <1% (w/w) - Cure mechanism: Moisture-cure; releases methanol as byproduct during curing - Remaining components classified as

non-hazardous or below reporting thresholds

**\*\*Hazard classification\*\*** - Classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 - Signal word: Warning - Skin Sensitization Category 1 — H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction - Eye Irritation Category 2A — H319: Causes serious eye irritation - Eye irritation effects classified as reversible - Not classified as a Dangerous Good for transport under Australian and New Zealand regulations - Classified as combustible

**\*\*Required PPE (Precautionary Statement P280)\*\*** - Protective gloves: Mandatory; nitrile rubber gloves recommended for intermittent contact - Eye and face protection: Mandatory - Protective clothing: Mandatory - Contaminated work clothing must not leave the workplace (P272) - Contaminated clothing must be washed before reuse (P362+P364) - Hands, face, and exposed skin must be washed thoroughly after handling (P264) - Respiratory: Avoid breathing vapours (P261); organic vapour respirator recommended in enclosed/poorly ventilated spaces

**\*\*First aid procedures\*\*** - Skin contact (P302+P352): Remove contaminated clothing; flush skin and hair with running water and soap; effects may be delayed - Eye contact (P305+P351+P338): Remove contact lenses; flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes; transport to medical care; seek medical advice if irritation persists (P337+P313) - Inhalation: Remove victim from area; remove contaminated clothing; allow rest in comfortable position; keep warm; seek medical advice if effects persist - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; give water to drink if conscious; do not induce vomiting; do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient; seek immediate medical advice - Product container or label information should be available for medical personnel (P101)

**\*\*Fire safety\*\*** - Suitable extinguishing agents: Water fog, fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide - Solid water streams: Not recommended - Combustion products: May include carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, silicon dioxide particulates, nitrogen oxides, ammonia - Firefighter PPE: Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing required

**\*\*Storage and disposal\*\*** - No specialised storage precautionary statement applies - Disposal: In accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) - Partially filled cartridges: Typically managed as hazardous waste in Australia - Fully cured sealant: Generally inert; typically acceptable as construction waste

**\*\*Emergency contact numbers\*\*** - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766 - Selleys emergency line (Australia): 1800 220 770 - Selleys emergency line (New Zealand): 0800 220 770 - Selleys general enquiries: 1300 555 205

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### ### General product claims

- Storm Sealant is described as "professional-grade" and suited to conditions where "weather resistance and durability are non-negotiable" - Described as engineered for "the harshest conditions roofing assemblies face" - Described as a "specialist roofing silicone that delivers where it counts" - The aminosilane adhesion promoter is stated to make Storm Sealant "grip galvanized steel, aluminium, and painted metal surfaces with confidence" - The dual UV stabilizer system is characterised as "a deliberate design choice for long service life under full sun exposure" - Performance and adhesion strength stated to be consistent across all colour variants - Consistent formulation across variants interpreted as indicating "minimal compositional differences" - Nitrile gloves described as delivering "good resistance to petroleum hydrocarbons while maintaining the tactile sensitivity needed for precise sealant application" - Unprotected polymers on roofing surfaces stated to be capable of degrading "within months" without UV stabilization - Sensitization to Storm Sealant described as potentially causing cross-reactivity with other silicone sealants containing aminosilane adhesion promoters - Skin sensitization protection characterised as "a career-preservation measure" - Planning for medical

transport described as "the professional approach" for remote roofing locations - Sequencing hot work away from uncured sealant described as best practice to prevent fire spread along sealant beads

## ## Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Storm Sealant sits within the **\*\*Sealants & Caulking\*\*** category, specifically under roofing and silicone sealants, as indicated by its placement in Selleys' own product catalogue at [selleys.com.au](https://www.selleys.com.au). It is manufactured by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd — a company widely recognised across the Australian and New Zealand building and trade market for adhesives, sealants, fillers, and surface preparation products. Storm Sealant represents Selleys' offering in the heavy-duty, weather-critical end of the sealant range, differentiated from general-purpose sealants by its ability to form an immediate waterproof seal on wet or damp surfaces — including during active rainfall — making it particularly suited to urgent roof and gutter repairs.

Within the sealant category, Storm Sealant is available in three colour variants (Black, Grey, and White) across 290 mL cartridge sizes, giving it practical flexibility for matching common roofing and cladding materials. The graph context does not detail other named sibling sealants from Selleys, so no additional product names are cited here. What is clear from its category positioning is that Storm occupies the roofing-silicone niche rather than the general interior or sanitary sealant segment.

From a use-case perspective, someone purchasing Storm Sealant for a roof or gutter leak is likely to need complementary products from adjacent categories. Surface preparation — cleaning and degreasing the substrate before application — is a common prior step, as is having a compatible cartridge gun for the 290 mL format. Post-application, the product's paintability (with two coats of water-based paint) means a finishing topcoat may also be relevant for colour-matching to surrounding surfaces. While the knowledge graph does not name specific Selleys preparation or application accessories, these adjacencies reflect the typical workflow for any sealant repair job at height or in exposed outdoor conditions.

Because Storm Sealant carries a hazardous classification under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria — with warnings for skin sensitisation and serious eye irritation — appropriate personal protective equipment such as gloves and eye protection should be considered alongside the product at point of purchase.