Fix & Go Bathroom & Kitchen Silicone Sealant 90ml

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/sealants/wet-area-silicone/fix-go-bathroom-kitchen-silicone-sealant-90ml-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Fix & Go Bathroom and Kitchen Silicone Sealant **Brand:** Selleys (DuluxGroup Australia Pty Ltd, ABN 67 000 049 427) **Category:** Silicone sealant — wet area formulation **Primary Use:** Sealing joints, gaps, and penetrations in bathrooms, kitchens, and moisture-prone environments using acetoxysilane-based chemistry that cures through moisture exposure.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** DIY and trade users completing bathroom or kitchen sealing, repairs, or touch-ups on non-porous surfaces such as ceramic, glass, and glazed tile - **Key Benefit:** Moisture-resistant, mould-inhibiting cured sealant with propanoic acid calcium salt antimicrobial agent — classified hazardous; requires PPE including nitrile gloves and eye/face protection - **Form Factor:** Viscous paste in a 90ml cartridge - **Application Method:** Dispensed via manual or pneumatic cartridge gun; nozzle cut at 45-degree angle; test-dispense onto scrap material before applying to finished surface

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is Selleys Fix & Go Bathroom and Kitchen hazardous? → Yes — classified hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7; signal word Danger; H315 (skin irritation) and H318 (serious eye damage); not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport and carries no Poison Schedule 2. What first aid is required for eye contact? → Irrigate immediately with copious water for a full 15 minutes with eyelids held open; remove contaminated clothing; urgently transport to hospital; contact Poisons Information Centre — Australia 131 126 3. How should this product be stored? → Cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight, heat, ignition sources, foodstuffs, and incompatible materials; containers stored upright and closed when not in use to prevent premature curing and maintain cartridge seal integrity

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Product overview and positioning

Selleys Fix & Go Bathroom and Kitchen is a silicone sealant built specifically for wet area applications where moisture resistance and long-term durability matter (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). This 90ml cartridge delivers an acetoxysilane-based formulation designed for sealing joints, gaps, and penetrations in bathrooms, kitchens, and other moisture-prone environments. Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, ABN 67 000 049 427, manufactures this product to meet Australian workplace safety standards as defined by Safe Work Australia GHS 7 (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The Fix & Go range is Selleys' ready-to-use solution for smaller sealing projects — convenient, reliable, and built to perform. The 90ml cartridge gives you the right amount of material for bathroom or kitchen touch-ups, repairs, or installations without the waste or storage hassle of larger commercial cartridges. As a wet area silicone within Selleys' broader sealants category, this product sits alongside purpose-built formulations like No Mould Silicone and Roof & Gutter Silicone, each designed for distinct performance demands. With over 80 years of expertise behind every product, if it's Selleys, it works.

Chemistry and composition

The formulation is built on acetoxysilane chemistry, with this compound present at 1–10% by weight (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Acetoxysilane is the reactive core of the sealant — it cures through moisture exposure and forms durable silicone bonds that hold strong in wet environments. You'll recognise this chemistry at work during application by the characteristic acetic acid odour, commonly described as vinegar-like, that releases as the curing reaction takes place.

Supporting the acetoxysilane base, the formulation includes propanoic acid calcium salt, which functions as an antimicrobial agent, actively inhibiting mould and fungus growth in the cured sealant. This is a key performance feature for wet area applications where mould resistance matters most. The remaining balance consists of ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or below reporting limits (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf) — typically fillers, plasticizers, and proprietary additives that control viscosity, adhesion, and long-term performance.

The acetoxysilane chemistry explains several practical characteristics you'll encounter in use: the need for well-ventilated application areas due to acetic acid release, the potential for temporary corrosion concerns on certain metal substrates during cure, and the strong adhesion to non-porous surfaces like ceramic, glass, and glazed tile that makes this formulation well suited to wet area work.

Hazard profile and safety classification

This material is classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria and carries a "Danger" signal word (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Understanding these classifications is essential for safe handling, storage, and emergency response.

The product presents two primary hazard classifications: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 and Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1 (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). These translate to specific hazard statements: H315 (Causes skin irritation) and H318 (Causes serious eye damage) (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The Category 1 eye damage classification is the most severe level of ocular hazard — exposure can cause irreversible damage to eye tissue.

These hazards stem primarily from the acetoxysilane component and the acetic acid released during moisture cure. The acid content creates a chemical environment capable of damaging protein structures in skin and eye tissue. The severity of potential eye damage, reflected in the H318 classification, demands immediate and specific emergency response procedures detailed in subsequent sections.

Despite its hazardous classification for handling purposes, the product is not classified as Dangerous Goods by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). No Hazchem Code is assigned (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). This means the packaged product does not require special transport documentation or placarding, though handling precautions remain mandatory during application.

The product carries no Poison Schedule under Australian regulations (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf), confirming that while it requires careful handling, it does not meet the criteria for scheduled poisons requiring pharmacy-level controls.

Personal protective equipment requirements

Mandatory precautionary statements specify that users must wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). These are not optional recommendations — they are the minimum protection required to prevent the skin irritation and serious

eye damage identified in the hazard profile.

For hand protection, nitrile rubber gloves provide strong resistance to the acetoxysilane chemistry and acetic acid cure byproducts, while maintaining the tactile sensitivity needed for precise sealant application (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Because glove construction and local conditions vary, the user should confirm suitability before starting work (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). A glove thickness of 0.4mm or greater typically provides adequate protection for sustained application work, though breakthrough time depends on specific manufacturer formulations.

Eye and face protection must address the Category 1 eye damage hazard directly. Safety glasses with side shields meet minimum compliance but offer limited protection against splashes or airborne droplets during cartridge loading or material dispensing. Chemical safety goggles that seal around the eye area deliver better protection, particularly for overhead applications or confined spaces where splash risk increases. Face shields add an extra layer and should supplement, not replace, primary eye protection.

Protective clothing requirements extend to safety shoes and overalls (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf), creating a barrier against skin contact. Long sleeves prevent forearm exposure during extended application sessions, particularly when sealing multiple joints or working in positions where drips or smears are hard to avoid.

Good hygiene practice means washing hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). These steps prevent secondary exposure through hand-to-mouth transfer or contaminated garment contact with skin.

Application and handling guidelines

Safe handling starts with avoiding eye contact, skin contact, and inhalation of dust (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The dust reference applies to the cured material during removal or renovation work — uncured sealant is a viscous paste rather than an inhalable powder.

The acetoxysilane chemistry releases acetic acid vapour during cure, producing the characteristic vinegar odour. While the safety data does not specify ventilation rates, adequate air movement is essential to prevent vapour accumulation during application. For indoor bathroom and kitchen work, open windows, exhaust fans, or cross-ventilation maintain acceptable air quality throughout the 24–48 hour cure window.

Keep this product out of reach of children (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf), and read carefully and follow all instructions before use (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The product is widely available for DIY use, but its genuine hazards demand informed and cautious handling every time.

Application technique affects both safety and performance outcomes. The 90ml cartridge works with a manual or pneumatic cartridge gun for controlled, consistent dispensing. Proper loading prevents cartridge rupture or material splashing. Always point the nozzle away from your body and face during initial dispensing to purge any air pockets that could cause spatter.

Storage requirements

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). These conditions preserve the sealant's workability and prevent premature curing. Heat accelerates the moisture-cure reaction, potentially causing partial solidification within the cartridge before you open it. Direct sunlight can raise cartridge temperatures to levels that degrade chemical stability and shorten product life.

Store the product away from foodstuffs (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf) to prevent contamination of edible materials and reduce the risk of accidental ingestion. This separation matters in residential settings where garage or utility room storage may sit close to pantry areas.

Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10 (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf) and away from sources of heat and ignition (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The reference to heat and ignition sources reflects the product's classification as a combustible material (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Acetoxysilane-based sealants typically show incompatibility with strong oxidizers, strong bases, and certain reactive metals.

Keep containers standing upright and closed when not in use (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The upright orientation prevents material separation and maintains cartridge seal integrity. Horizontal or tipped storage can cause the liquid component to contact the cartridge plunger, potentially creating a hydraulic lock that makes dispensing unreliable. Keeping containers closed limits moisture exposure that would trigger curing and prevents the viscosity increase that comes with solvent loss.

First aid procedures

Eye contact is the most critical emergency scenario given the H318 serious eye damage classification. If eye contact occurs, immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes with eyelids held open (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Urgently seek medical assistance and transport to hospital or medical centre (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The full 15-minute irrigation duration is non-negotiable — shortened rinsing provides insufficient neutralisation of the acidic chemistry causing tissue damage. Begin irrigation immediately while arranging transport, and continue the flush during transit where possible.

For skin contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for 15 minutes, then transport to a doctor or hospital (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The duration flexibility — either until advised to stop or for 15 minutes — allows Poisons Information Centre professionals to extend flushing if burn severity warrants, while establishing a clear minimum baseline for all exposures.

For inhalation, remove the victim from exposure while avoiding becoming a casualty yourself (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing, allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position and keep warm (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep at rest until fully recovered and seek medical advice if effects persist (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The caution against rescuers becoming casualties directly addresses confined space scenarios where vapour concentration may have displaced breathable air.

If ingestion occurs, rinse mouth with water (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Do NOT induce vomiting

(SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Give a glass of water to drink and never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). If vomiting occurs, give further water and seek medical advice (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The prohibition against induced vomiting prevents aspiration risk and additional oesophageal exposure to the acidic material.

For all poisoning incidents, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre: phone Australia 131 126 (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). When medical advice is needed, have the product container or label at hand (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The container provides essential information including batch numbers and formulation details that poison control specialists need for accurate treatment guidance.

Physicians should treat symptomatically, noting that the material can cause corneal burns (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). This alerts emergency departments to the potential need for ophthalmological consultation and slit-lamp examination to assess corneal damage severity.

Fire safety considerations

The material is classified as combustible (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf) — it can ignite and sustain burning under certain conditions, though it does not meet the more stringent criteria for "flammable" classification. This distinction shapes the appropriate fire response.

If material is involved in a fire, use water fog (or if unavailable, fine water spray), alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, or dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder) (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The range of extinguishing options reflects the product's moderate fire hazard — it is not reactive or water-incompatible, giving you flexible suppression options based on available equipment. Water fog is preferred over straight streams because it cools the burning material while minimising product displacement that could spread the fire.

When burning or decomposing, the sealant may emit toxic fumes (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Acetoxysilane combustion produces acetic acid vapours, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and potentially silicon dioxide particulates, creating a hazardous atmosphere that demands respiratory protection.

Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if any risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition exists (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). This applies even to minor fires involving small quantities of the product — the toxic fume hazard is product-specific, not volume-dependent.

Spill management

For small spills, wear full protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Wipe up with absorbent materials such as clean rags or paper towels, then collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). The rag-and-paper-towel approach suits the sealant's paste-like consistency and the small volumes typical of 90ml cartridge dispensing incidents. Once absorbed, contain the material for proper hazardous waste disposal — do not release it through normal waste streams.

Large spills require a more comprehensive response. Clear the area of all unprotected personnel immediately (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf), establishing a safety perimeter that prevents casual exposure while the response proceeds. The product is slippery when spilt, creating slip-and-fall hazards — clean up immediately to eliminate this risk (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Responders must wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of dust (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Work upwind or increase ventilation (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf) to stay clear of acetic acid vapour during cleanup. Cover the spill with damp absorbent materials such as inert material, sand, or soil (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Dampening serves two purposes: it initiates curing that solidifies the sealant for easier handling, and it suppresses dust generation during subsequent cleanup.

Sweep or vacuum up the absorbed material, avoiding dust generation (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). If contamination of crops, sewers, or waterways has occurred, advise local emergency services (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). This environmental notification requirement reflects the potential impact on municipal wastewater treatment systems and aquatic ecosystems, even though the product carries no environmental hazard classification under transport regulations.

Expert tips and best practices

The precautionary statement to take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf) addresses a common oversight, even among experienced users who develop casual handling habits over time. Cured sealant on work clothing can crack and release particulates during subsequent wear, creating inhalation or skin contact risks well after the application is done. Laundering removes both uncured residue and cured fragments, restoring the garment's protective function.

If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice or attention without delay (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf). Mild irritation can develop despite proper PPE use, particularly during extended application sessions or in hot, humid conditions where perspiration compromises glove effectiveness. Early medical consultation stops minor irritation from progressing to something more serious.

The instruction to read carefully and follow all instructions (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf) holds true even for experienced tradespeople who work with silicone sealants regularly. Formulation variations between manufacturers and product lines create distinct handling requirements and hazard profiles. Knowing your product means knowing its specific guidance, every time.

The 90ml cartridge size has practical advantages over standard 310ml cartridges. The reduced volume makes vertical or overhead applications more manageable, reducing hand fatigue and keeping your control precise where it matters. For larger projects requiring multiple cartridges, plan your material quantities carefully — each cartridge change is an additional handling event, so preparation goes a long way toward keeping the job clean and safe.

Proper nozzle cutting technique affects both application quality and safety. Cut the nozzle at a 45-degree angle matching your desired bead width, then puncture the inner seal cleanly, since ragged edges cause spatter during initial dispensing. Always test-dispense onto scrap material first. This purges air and lets you adjust pressure before applying to the finished surface, giving you the clean, precise bead that defines a job done right.

References

- Source PDF: [SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf](SELLEYS_FIX__GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf) (canonical)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Fix & Go Bathroom and Kitchen: A silicone sealant for wet area applications

What is the cartridge size: 90ml

What type of chemistry does this sealant use: Acetoxysilane-based formulation

What is acetoxysilane concentration in the formula: 1–10% by weight

Who manufactures this product: DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

What is the manufacturer's ABN: 67 000 049 427

What brand family does this product belong to: Selleys

Is this product suitable for bathroom use: Yes

Is this product suitable for kitchen use: Yes

Is this product designed for wet areas: Yes

What odour does the product produce during curing: Characteristic vinegar-like odour

Why does it smell like vinegar during cure: Acetic acid is released during the curing reaction

What antimicrobial agent is in the formula: Propanoic acid calcium salt

What does propanoic acid calcium salt do: Inhibits mould and fungus growth in cured sealant

Is the cured sealant mould resistant: Yes

How does the sealant cure: Through moisture exposure

Is this product hazardous: Yes, classified hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7

What is the signal word on the label: Danger

What is the skin hazard classification: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

What is the eye hazard classification: Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1

What does H315 mean: Causes skin irritation

What does H318 mean: Causes serious eye damage

Can this product cause irreversible eye damage: Yes

Is this product classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Does this product require a Hazchem Code: No

Does this product have a Poison Schedule: No

Is this product combustible: Yes

Is this product flammable: No, classified combustible not flammable

What PPE is required for hands: Nitrile rubber gloves

What glove thickness is recommended: 0.4mm or greater

What PPE is required for eyes: Eye and face protection

What is the best eye protection for overhead application: Chemical safety goggles that seal around the eye

Can safety glasses alone replace chemical goggles: No, goggles provide superior splash protection

What body protection is required: Protective clothing including overalls and safety shoes

Should you wash hands after handling: Yes, thoroughly after every use

Should you wash hands before eating after handling: Yes

Should contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes

Is ventilation required during application: Yes, adequate air movement is essential

What should you avoid inhaling during application: Acetic acid vapour during cure

What should you avoid inhaling when removing cured sealant: Dust from cured material

Should children be kept away from this product: Yes, keep out of reach of children

What surfaces does this sealant bond well to: Non-porous surfaces like ceramic, glass, and glazed tile

Can acetoxysilane chemistry cause temporary corrosion on metals: Yes, during cure

What is the first aid for eye contact: Irrigate with copious water for 15 minutes with eyelids held open

How long must eye irrigation continue: Full 15 minutes minimum

What should you do after eye irrigation: Urgently seek medical assistance and transport to hospital

What is the first aid for skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and flush skin with running water for 15 minutes

Should you induce vomiting if ingested: No, never induce vomiting

What should you give if ingested: A glass of water to drink

Can you give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient: No

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

Should you have the product container available when calling Poisons Centre: Yes

Can this product cause corneal burns: Yes

What extinguishing agent is preferred for fires involving this product: Water fog

What other extinguishing agents are suitable: Alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide

Do toxic fumes form when this product burns: Yes

What respiratory protection must firefighters wear: Self-contained breathing apparatus

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

Is spilled product slippery: Yes

How should large spills be contained: Cover with damp absorbent materials such as sand or soil

Why dampen absorbent material for large spills: To initiate curing and suppress dust generation

Should spill waste be disposed of in normal waste streams: No, seal in properly labelled containers for disposal

Who should be notified if spill reaches sewers or waterways: Local emergency services

How should the product be stored: Cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight

Should this product be stored near food: No, store away from foodstuffs

Should containers be stored upright: Yes, keep standing upright and closed when not in use

Why store containers upright: Prevents material separation and maintains cartridge seal integrity

Should this product be stored near heat sources: No, store away from heat and ignition sources

What happens if the product is stored in heat: Risk of premature curing inside the cartridge

What is the recommended nozzle cut angle for application: 45-degree angle

Should you test-dispense before applying to finished surface: Yes, onto scrap material first

What cartridge gun type is used with this product: Manual or pneumatic cartridge gun

Is this product part of a broader Selleys sealant range: Yes

What other Selleys products are in the sealant category: No Mould Silicone and Roof & Gutter Silicone

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

What safety standard governs this product's classification: Safe Work Australia GHS 7

What should you do if skin irritation develops: Seek medical advice without delay

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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 Fix & Go Bathroom and Kitchen - **Product Type:** Silicone sealant (acetoxysilane-based formulation) - **Cartridge Size:** 90ml - **Manufacturer:** DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - **ABN:** 67 000 049 427 - **Brand:** Selleys - **Intended Use Areas:** Bathrooms, kitchens, wet area applications - **Active Chemistry:** Acetoxysilane, present at 1–10% by weight - **Antimicrobial Agent:** Propanoic acid calcium salt (inhibits mould and fungus growth in cured sealant) - **Remaining Ingredients:** Non-hazardous or below reporting limits (fillers, plasticizers, proprietary additives) - **Cure Mechanism:** Moisture exposure - **Cure Byproduct:** Acetic acid (produces characteristic vinegar-like odour during cure) - **Hazard Classification:** Hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 - **Signal Word:** Danger - **Skin Hazard:** Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 — H315 (Causes skin irritation) - **Eye Hazard:** Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1 — H318 (Causes serious eye damage) - **Dangerous Goods (Transport):** Not classified — Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail - **Hazchem Code:** None assigned - **Poison Schedule:** None - **Combustibility:** Classified combustible; not classified flammable - **Required Hand PPE:** Nitrile rubber gloves (recommended thickness: 0.4mm or greater) - **Required Eye/Face PPE:** Eye and face protection - **Required Body PPE:** Protective clothing, overalls, safety shoes - **Hygiene Requirements:** Wash hands, face, and exposed skin thoroughly after handling; wash

hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet; wash contaminated clothing before reuse - **Handling Precautions:** Avoid eye contact, skin contact, and inhalation of dust/vapour; keep out of reach of children; read and follow all instructions before use - **Ventilation Requirement:** Adequate air movement required during application - **Storage Instructions:** Cool, dry, well-ventilated place; away from direct sunlight, foodstuffs, heat and ignition sources, and incompatible materials; containers to be stored upright and closed when not in use - **First Aid — Eye Contact:** Irrigate with copious water for 15 minutes with eyelids held open; remove contaminated clothing; urgently seek medical assistance and transport to hospital - **First Aid — Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing; flush skin and hair with running water for 15 minutes or until advised to stop by Poisons Information Centre or doctor; transport to doctor or hospital - **First Aid — Inhalation:** Remove victim from exposure; remove and loosen contaminated clothing; keep patient comfortable and warm; seek medical advice if effects persist - **First Aid — Ingestion:** Rinse mouth with water; do NOT induce vomiting; give a glass of water; never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient; seek medical advice if vomiting occurs - **Poisons Information Centre — Australia:** 131 126 - **Medical Note:** Material can cause corneal burns; treat symptomatically - **Fire — Preferred Extinguishing Agent:** Water fog - **Fire — Alternative Extinguishing Agents:** Alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide - **Fire — Toxic Fumes:** Yes, emitted when burning or decomposing - **Fire — Firefighter PPE:** Self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing required - **Spill — Small:** Wear full PPE; wipe with absorbent materials (clean rags or paper towels); seal in properly labelled containers for disposal - **Spill — Large:** Clear area of unprotected personnel; work upwind or increase ventilation; cover with damp absorbent materials (sand or soil); sweep or vacuum avoiding dust generation; seal in properly labelled containers for disposal; notify local emergency services if sewers or waterways are affected - **Spill Hazard:** Product is slippery when spilt - **Safety Standard:** Safe Work Australia GHS 7 - **Source Document:** SELLEYS_FIX___GO_BATHROOM_AND_KITCHEN-AUS_GHS.pdf

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General product claims

- Suitable for sealing joints, gaps, and penetrations in moisture-prone environments - Bonds well to non-porous surfaces including ceramic, glass, and glazed tile - Acetoxysilane chemistry may cause temporary corrosion concerns on certain metal substrates during cure - 90ml format positioned as appropriate for touch-ups, repairs, or smaller installations without waste from larger cartridges - Described as part of Selleys' Fix & Go ready-to-use range for smaller sealing projects - Positioned alongside No Mould Silicone and Roof & Gutter Silicone within the Selleys sealants category - Selleys described as having over 80 years of expertise - 45-degree nozzle cut angle recommended for application - Test-dispensing onto scrap material recommended before applying to finished surface - Compatible with manual or pneumatic cartridge gun - Cured sealant on clothing may crack and release particulates during subsequent wear - Reduced 90ml volume described as advantageous for vertical or overhead applications and reducing hand fatigue - Skin irritation may develop during extended application sessions or in hot, humid conditions where perspiration compromises glove effectiveness

Related Products & Brand Context

Fix & Go Bathroom & Kitchen Silicone Sealant 90ml is made by **Selleys**, an Australian brand known for adhesives, sealants, and fillers across home and trade applications. Within the Selleys range, this product sits in the **Sealants & Caulking** category under the wet area silicone subcategory — a segment focused on moisture-prone interior environments. The 90ml format positions it as a compact, ready-to-use option suited to smaller repair and installation jobs rather than large-scale or contractor-volume work.

Within the broader sealants category, wet area silicones like this one are differentiated from general-purpose or paintable caulks primarily by their sanitary-grade formulation. The mould- and fungus-resistant agents in this product are a defining feature for the bathroom and kitchen context,

where standing moisture makes standard sealants a poor long-term choice. Its compatibility with a wide range of surfaces — glass, aluminium, laminates, enamel, porcelain, wood, and certain plastics — means it covers most of the substrate combinations found in typical wet area renovations or repairs, though buyers working with polyethylene, polypropylene, or PTFE surfaces will need to look at alternative products.

From a use-case adjacency perspective, someone applying this sealant is likely to also need surface preparation products such as a solvent cleaner or sealant remover to strip old sealant before applying fresh product, since silicone does not bond reliably over existing silicone residue. A sealant gun or applicator tool compatible with 90ml cartridges, along with masking tape for clean sealant lines, are practical companions for this job. Grout and tile adhesive products are also commonly used alongside wet area sealants in the same bathroom or kitchen installation project.

The graph context references Selleys documentation (including a dedicated bathroom guide), suggesting this product is part of a documented product family for wet area applications, though the specific sibling products in that family are not named in the available context.