No Mould Silicone Sealant - Selleys Product Guide

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/sealants/wet-area-silicone/no-mould-silicone-sealant-selleys-product-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Silicone-based wet area sealant with anti-mould formulation **Primary Use:** Sealing joints and seams in bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries where mould resistance, waterproofing, and flexibility under persistent moisture exposure are required.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Wet area installations including bathtub-to-wall seals, shower bases, kitchen sinks, and laundry troughs, for both DIY and professional trade applicators - **Key Benefit:** Active biocidal ingredient (OIT, CAS 26530-20-1) disrupts fungal cell membranes to prevent mould and mildew colonisation on cured sealant in persistently damp conditions - **Form Factor:** Paste, available as 290 mL cartridge (caulking gun application) and 100 mL hand-squeezable tube in Translucent, White, Light Grey, and Dark Grey - **Application Method:** Extrude bead via caulking gun (290 mL cartridge) or hand pressure (100 mL tube), tool to finish, ventilate for minimum 24 hours during and after cure

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What makes this different from standard silicone sealant? → Contains 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT) at less than 0.5% by weight, a broad-spectrum biocide that actively blocks fungal growth rather than relying on passive water resistance alone 2. Can it be used on marble, limestone, or copper? → No. Acetoxy-cure chemistry releases acetic acid during cure, which reacts with acid-sensitive natural stone (marble, limestone, travertine) and damages metals including copper, brass, and lead. A neutral-cure silicone is the correct alternative for those substrates 3. What are the key safety hazards and who is most at risk? → Classified hazardous under Australian and New Zealand GHS 7: skin irritation (H315), eye irritation (H319), and skin sensitisation Category 1 (H317). Trade applicators with repeated daily exposure face the highest long-term sensitisation risk from the OIT component, and sensitisation generally persists indefinitely once developed

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Product Overview

Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant is a silicone-based sealant built for bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf). It's designed for moisture-intensive environments where ordinary sealants fail, with an anti-mould formulation that addresses the most common failure mode in bathroom and kitchen seals: mould and mildew colonisation in persistently damp conditions.

Where general-purpose silicones fall short, this formulation holds up. Biocidal components actively block fungal growth, making it the right choice for joints and seams that face regular water exposure, high humidity, and limited airflow. The result is a sealant that covers waterproofing performance, flexibility to handle minor substrate movement, and long-term resistance to the chemical and biological challenges of domestic wet areas.

Chemistry & Composition

The formulation uses acetoxy-cure silicone chemistry, with two reactive silane components driving the curing process. The primary functional ingredient is silanetriol, ethyl-, triacetate (CAS 17689-77-9) at 1–10% by weight, supported by acetoxysilane (CAS 4253-34-3) at less than 1% concentration (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf). These silane compounds react with atmospheric moisture, releasing acetic acid — that characteristic vinegar scent — as they cross-link to form a tough, durable elastomeric silicone polymer network.

The anti-mould performance comes from 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one, commonly known as OIT (CAS 26530-20-1), present at less than 0.5% concentration (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf). This isothiazolone compound is a broad-spectrum biocide that disrupts fungal cell membranes and metabolic processes, stopping mould from establishing on the cured sealant surface. The low concentration needed to deliver this level of protection reflects the potency of the active ingredient while keeping the product's overall hazard profile manageable.

The rest of the formulation uses non-hazardous ingredients below reporting thresholds (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf) — silica fillers for body and reinforcement, pigments for colour variants, and processing aids that control handling and application. This acetoxy-cure chemistry explains both the acetic acid release during cure and the product's incompatibility with certain metals that react with acidic by-products during crosslinking.

Available Product Variants

Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant comes in seven SKU configurations across two pack sizes and four colour options.

The 290 mL cartridge format, designed for standard caulking gun application, is available in Translucent (product code 101803, barcode 9300697128805), White (101804, 9300697128812), Light Grey (102080, 9300697129222), and Dark Grey (102081, 9300697129215) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf).

For smaller-scale applications and repairs, the 100 mL tube delivers hand-squeezable convenience in two colours: White Tube (product code 101833, barcode 9300697128836) and Translucent Tube (101834, 9300697128843). A White 100 mL SRT variant (102052) shares the same barcode as the standard 100 mL white tube (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf). The SRT designation points to a specialised retail or promotional packaging configuration, though the formulation is identical across all variants.

The colour range covers both function and aesthetics. Translucent gives a near-invisible finish on glass, clear acrylics, and light-coloured ceramics. White matches standard bathroom fixtures, tiles, and sanitaryware. The grey variants — light and dark — work with contemporary stone-effect tiles, concrete finishes, and modern bathroom designs where white would create unwanted visual contrast. All colour variants carry the same active ingredients and deliver the same anti-mould performance. Colour choice is about achieving the right visible result.

Primary Applications

Bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf) — these are the wet areas where sealing conditions are most demanding. In bathrooms, key application points include the perimeter seal between bathtubs and wall tiles, shower base-to-wall junctions, basin-to-vanity interfaces, and toilet-to-floor seals. These spots face direct water spray, standing water, soap residue, and cleaning chemical contact — exactly the conditions that test both seal integrity and biological resistance.

In the kitchen, the focus shifts to sink-to-benchtop sealing, especially for undermount sink installations where the seal handles both waterproofing and structural load transfer. Cooktop-to-benchtop joints,

splashback-to-benchtop transitions, and the perimeter sealing of inset appliances all benefit from an anti-mould formulation given the moisture exposure and cleaning frequency these surfaces endure.

Laundry installations round out the wet area application range — laundry trough-to-wall seals and benchtop-integrated sink surrounds in particular. Laundries may see less sustained water exposure than bathrooms, but the combination of detergent chemistry, occasional overflow events, and often-limited ventilation creates conditions where mould will take hold on a lesser sealant.

The product seals joints between non-porous substrates with confidence: glazed ceramics, porcelain, glass, enamelled metals, sealed stone, and most plastics. The acetoxy cure chemistry makes it the wrong call for natural stone that reacts with acidic compounds — limestone, marble, travertine — or for metals sensitive to acetic acid exposure during cure, such as copper, brass, and lead. For those substrates, a neutral-cure silicone formulated without acidic by-products is the correct product choice.

Hazard Classification & Safety Profile

This material is classified as hazardous under both Australian GHS 7 criteria (Safe Work Australia) and New Zealand GHS 7 criteria (EPA New Zealand) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). The product carries a "Warning" signal word and three hazard classifications that set out the handling precautions and personal protective equipment required.

The skin irritation classification (Category 2) means the product causes skin irritation (hazard statement H315) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). This comes primarily from the OIT biocide component and the acetic acid released during cure. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with uncured product can cause redness, itching, and dermatitis. Trade applicators handling multiple cartridges daily without adequate skin protection face the highest exposure risk.

Eye irritation is classified at Category 2A in Australia (H319) and Category 2 in New Zealand (H319) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). The slight classification difference reflects jurisdictional interpretation, not a change in formulation. Eye contact with uncured sealant causes immediate stinging, tearing, and potential corneal irritation — both from the chemical components and from acetic acid vapour generated during application in confined spaces.

The skin sensitisation classification (Category 1) is the most important long-term health consideration. The product may cause an allergic skin reaction (hazard statement H317) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). Sensitised individuals who have developed an immune response through prior exposure can experience allergic contact dermatitis from later exposures at concentrations that would not affect others. OIT is the likely sensitising agent, a documented allergen in isothiazolone-based biocide systems. Once sensitisation develops, it generally persists indefinitely, requiring permanent avoidance of products containing the sensitising substance.

The product is not classified as a Dangerous Good under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail, or the New Zealand NZS5433 standard for transport of dangerous goods on land (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf). This keeps retail distribution straightforward and removes special transport requirements, though it does not reduce the handling precautions needed during use.

The product does not carry an Australian Poison Schedule classification (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf), placing it outside the scheduling framework that restricts retail availability of more hazardous consumer chemicals. This allows unrestricted retail sale without pharmacy-only or licence-required limitations.

Mandatory Precautions & Personal Protective Equipment

Baseline safe handling starts with clear prevention precautions. Users must avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P261) — though the sealant's paste consistency generates minimal aerosol during normal application (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). This precaution becomes most relevant when tooling wet sealant, which can produce fine mist, or when cutting cured sealant, which generates dust containing the sensitising biocide.

After handling, wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly (P264) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). This keeps cumulative exposure in check and prevents inadvertent product transfer to eyes or mucous membranes. The contaminated work clothing precaution (P272) requires that product-contaminated clothing not be worn outside the workplace (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf) — a critical control for trade applicators whose clothing can accumulate product residue across a full workday.

Personal protective equipment requirements (P280) call for protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). Nitrile rubber gloves offer excellent resistance to silicone sealants and the acetic acid by-product. Thin disposable nitrile gloves give homeowners adequate protection for a single application, while trade applicators should use heavier-gauge nitrile or neoprene for extended wear. Safety glasses with side shields protect against splashes during cartridge loading and nozzle cutting, with full-coverage goggles the right call for overhead applications where product could drip toward the face.

If exposure occurs, the response is straightforward. Skin contact: wash with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). Eye contact: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so, then keep rinsing (P305+P351+P338) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). If skin irritation or rash develops, or eye irritation continues after thorough rinsing, get medical advice or attention (P333+P313, P337+P313) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf).

Contaminated clothing must be removed and washed before reuse (P362+P364 in Australia, P362 and P363 in New Zealand) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). This eliminates ongoing skin contact with product residue and removes the sensitisation risk from repeatedly wearing contaminated garments.

Storage & Disposal Requirements

Neither the Australian nor New Zealand safety data sheets allocate a specific storage precautionary statement (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf), which indicates the product does not need temperature control, segregation from incompatible materials, or ventilation beyond standard warehouse conditions. That said, as with all moisture-cure silicones, store cartridges sealed to prevent premature curing from atmospheric moisture. A punctured cartridge will skin over and cure from the exposed surface inward, progressively reducing the usable product inside.

Store at moderate temperatures — away from freezing and excessive heat — to keep application consistency at its best. The cured product handles temperature extremes without issue, but uncured paste becomes hard to extrude when cold and overly fluid when overheated. Standard indoor storage

at 15–25°C keeps the product in good condition and maximises shelf life.

Disposal must follow local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). Partially used cartridges containing uncured product generally require disposal as chemical waste through municipal hazardous waste collection programs or licensed waste contractors. Empty cartridges that have fully cured or been thoroughly cleaned out may be acceptable in general waste streams, though local regulations vary. The sensitising OIT component makes careful disposal practices important — preventing environmental release or exposure to waste handlers.

Trade applicators generating bulk quantities of empty cartridges should set up disposal protocols with commercial waste services experienced in construction chemical waste. Cured silicone removed during renovation or repair work is generally inert and accepted in construction debris streams, though local disposal regulations always govern the final call.

Application Environment & Ventilation

The safety data sheets don't specify ventilation rates, but the acetoxy-cure chemistry releases acetic acid vapour during application and cure — producing that characteristic vinegar odour that can build up quickly in a confined, poorly ventilated space. Open windows or run the exhaust fan when sealing a bathroom. The acetic acid release won't require respiratory protection for short-duration homeowner work, but staying in an enclosed space with poor air exchange during and right after application can cause respiratory tract irritation, headaches, and nausea.

Trade applicators moving through multiple bathrooms across a full day face higher cumulative exposure. Continuous mechanical ventilation or a work rotation that limits time in vapour-heavy environments is the practical approach. The P261 precaution to avoid breathing vapours (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf) carries real weight in walk-in showers, bath enclosures, and small powder rooms where the ratio of vapour generation to air volume creates concentrated exposure conditions.

Vapour release drops off steadily as curing progresses, with peak off-gassing in the first few hours after application. Keep spaces well ventilated for at least 24 hours post-application — both to drive complete cure and to clear residual acetic acid vapour before the area returns to normal use.

Product Access & Emergency Information

Precautionary statements P102 and P103 — keep out of reach of children, and read carefully and follow all instructions — set the baseline for safe use (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf). Statement P101 directs users to keep the product container or label at hand if medical advice is needed (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf, SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf), giving healthcare providers direct access to product identification, hazard information, and recommended treatment protocols.

For poisoning incidents, users in Australia should contact the Poisons Information Centre at 131 126 (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf). This national service operates 24 hours a day and provides expert telephone guidance on poisoning management — the right resource for acute exposure incidents and questions about ongoing exposure symptoms. The service guides appropriate first aid, assesses whether medical evaluation is needed, and delivers treatment recommendations to healthcare facilities.

Regulatory Compliance & Standards

The product complies with EPA Group Standard HSR002544 - Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020 for New Zealand market supply (SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf). This group standard streamlines approval for construction products that meet defined hazard thresholds, enabling market access without individual substance approval while keeping the right hazard communication and risk management controls in place.

The GHS 7 classification framework applied in both Australia and New Zealand delivers harmonised hazard communication across both markets. Minor jurisdictional differences in category interpretation — as seen in the eye irritation classification variance — can occur, but the globally harmonised system provides consistent pictograms, signal words, hazard statements, and precautionary statements that work across language barriers and create internationally recognised safety communication.

Professional vs. DIY Considerations

Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant suits both professional applicators and homeowners tackling a bathroom reseal for the first time. The product's intermediate difficulty rating and broad audience positioning make it accessible to competent DIY users while remaining appropriate for professional installation. Homeowners new to silicone application should understand that a quality result comes down to surface preparation, bead sizing, tooling technique, and cure time management — skills that sharpen with practice. Following the application instructions closely puts professional results within reach.

Trade applicators get full value from the standardised cartridge format, which is compatible with pneumatic caulking guns for faster, more consistent bead application across large numbers of joints. The availability of both cartridge and tube formats means you can match the material format to the job: homeowners resealing a single shower will find the 100 mL tube more than enough and the most economical choice, while professional bathroom renovations call for the 290 mL cartridge to keep material changeover to a minimum and reduce per-linear-metre cost.

The sensitisation hazard (H317) carries more weight for trade users with daily exposure over years or decades. Consistent glove use — even for small touch-ups — is non-negotiable. Rotating between different sealant chemistry types where the job allows reduces repeated exposure to the same sensitisers. Staying alert to early signs of developing sensitivity — persistent skin redness, itching, or rash at contact sites — means you can switch products before full sensitisation takes hold.

References

- Source PDF: SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical) - Source PDF: SELLEYS_NO_MOULD_SILICONE_SEALANT-NZ_SDS.pdf (secondary)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant: A silicone-based sealant with anti-mould formulation

Where is it designed to be used: Bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries

What makes it different from standard silicone: Active biocidal components that block mould and mildew growth

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

What smell does it produce during curing: Vinegar-like odour from acetic acid release

Why does it smell like vinegar: Acetic acid is released as silane components cross-link during cure

What is the anti-mould active ingredient: 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT), CAS 26530-20-1

What concentration is OIT present at: Less than 0.5% by weight

What does OIT do: Disrupts fungal cell membranes to prevent mould growth

What is the primary reactive silane ingredient: Silanetriol, ethyl-, triacetate (CAS 17689-77-9)

What concentration is silanetriol present at: 1–10% by weight

What is the secondary reactive silane ingredient: Acetoxysilane (CAS 4253-34-3)

What concentration is acetoxysilane present at: Less than 1% by weight

What sizes does it come in: 100 mL tube and 290 mL cartridge

How many colour options are available: Four colours

What colours are available in the 290 mL cartridge: Translucent, White, Light Grey, and Dark Grey

What colours are available in the 100 mL tube: White and Translucent

What is the product code for the 290 mL Translucent cartridge: 101803

What is the product code for the 290 mL White cartridge: 101804

What is the product code for the 290 mL Light Grey cartridge: 102080

What is the product code for the 290 mL Dark Grey cartridge: 102081

What is the product code for the 100 mL White tube: 101833

What is the product code for the 100 mL Translucent tube: 101834

What is the SRT variant product code: 102052

Is the formulation different between colour variants: No, all variants have identical formulation

What does the Translucent colour suit: Glass, clear acrylics, and light-coloured ceramics

What does White colour suit: Standard bathroom fixtures, tiles, and sanitaryware

What do the grey variants suit: Stone-effect tiles, concrete finishes, and modern bathroom designs

Is it suitable for sealing bathtubs: Yes, for bathtub-to-wall tile perimeter seals

Is it suitable for shower bases: Yes, for shower base-to-wall junctions

Is it suitable for kitchen sinks: Yes, for sink-to-benchtop sealing

Is it suitable for laundry troughs: Yes, for laundry trough-to-wall seals

Can it be used on glazed ceramics: Yes

Can it be used on porcelain: Yes

Can it be used on glass: Yes

Can it be used on enamelled metals: Yes

Can it be used on natural stone like marble: No, acetoxy cure reacts with acid-sensitive stone

Can it be used on limestone or travertine: No, incompatible with acid-sensitive stone

Can it be used on copper or brass: No, acetic acid during cure can damage these metals

What should be used on natural stone instead: A neutral-cure silicone without acidic by-products

Is the product classified as hazardous: Yes, under Australian and New Zealand GHS 7 criteria

What is the signal word on the label: Warning

Is it classified as a Dangerous Good for transport: No

Does it have an Australian Poison Schedule classification: No

What skin hazard classification does it carry: Skin irritation Category 2 (H315)

What eye hazard classification does it carry in Australia: Eye irritation Category 2A (H319)

What eye hazard classification does it carry in New Zealand: Eye irritation Category 2 (H319)

What sensitisation hazard does it carry: Skin sensitisation Category 1 (H317)

What does skin sensitisation Category 1 mean: May cause allergic skin reaction in sensitised individuals

What ingredient is the likely skin sensitiser: OIT (isothiazolone-based biocide)

Does sensitisation resolve over time: No, once developed it generally persists indefinitely

Who faces highest sensitisation risk: Trade applicators with repeated daily exposure over time

What gloves are recommended: Nitrile rubber gloves

What eye protection is required: Safety glasses with side shields minimum

When should full goggles be worn: During overhead applications where product could drip

What should you do if product contacts skin: Wash with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352)

What should you do if product contacts eyes: Rinse with water for several minutes, remove contact lenses, keep rinsing

How long should you rinse eyes after contact: Several minutes

What should you do if skin irritation or rash develops: Get medical advice or attention

What should you do if eye irritation persists after rinsing: Get medical advice or attention

Should contaminated clothing be worn outside the workplace: No

Must contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes

Should you breathe vapours during application: No, avoid breathing vapours (P261)

Why is ventilation important during application: Acetic acid vapour builds up in confined spaces

How long should spaces be ventilated after application: At least 24 hours

What symptoms can poor ventilation cause: Respiratory tract irritation, headaches, and nausea

When is vapour release highest: In the first few hours after application

Who should be contacted for poisoning incidents in Australia: Poisons Information Centre at 131 126

Is the Poisons Information Centre available 24 hours: Yes

Should the product container be kept on hand if medical help is needed: Yes, per precautionary statement P101

Should the product be kept out of reach of children: Yes

What New Zealand regulatory standard does it comply with: EPA Group Standard HSR002544 - Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020

What GHS version is applied in both Australia and New Zealand: GHS 7

Are specific storage temperature requirements stated: Not specified by manufacturer

Should cartridges be stored sealed: Yes, to prevent premature curing from atmospheric moisture exposure

What happens if a cartridge is punctured during storage: Product skins over and cures inward, reducing usable content

What is the recommended storage temperature range: 15–25°C

Can the cured product handle temperature extremes: Yes

Is uncured paste affected by cold temperatures: Yes, becomes harder to extrude when cold

How should partially used cartridges be disposed of: As chemical waste through hazardous waste collection programs

Can empty fully-cured cartridges go in general waste: Depends on local regulations

Is cured silicone removed during renovation generally inert: Yes

Is the 100 mL tube applied by hand: Yes, hand-squeezable without a caulking gun

Is the 290 mL cartridge compatible with pneumatic caulking guns: Yes

Which format suits a single shower reseal for a homeowner: 100 mL tube

Which format suits professional bathroom renovations: 290 mL cartridge

Is the product suitable for DIY use: Yes, accessible to competent DIY users

Does application quality depend on surface preparation: Yes

Does application quality depend on tooling technique: Yes

Does application quality depend on cure time management: Yes

Label Facts Summary

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

Verified Label Facts

Product Identity - Product name: Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant - Manufacturer: Selleys - Sealant type: Silicone-based, acetoxy-cure chemistry

SKUs & Barcodes - 290 mL Translucent cartridge — Product code: 101803, Barcode: 9300697128805 - 290 mL White cartridge — Product code: 101804, Barcode: 9300697128812 - 290 mL Light Grey cartridge — Product code: 102080, Barcode: 9300697129222 - 290 mL Dark Grey cartridge — Product code: 102081, Barcode: 9300697129215 - 100 mL White tube — Product code: 101833, Barcode: 9300697128836 - 100 mL Translucent tube — Product code: 101834, Barcode: 9300697128843 - 100 mL White SRT variant — Product code: 102052, Barcode: 9300697128836

Pack Formats & Colours - Available formats: 290 mL cartridge (caulking gun application), 100 mL tube (hand-squeezable) - Available colours: Translucent, White, Light Grey, Dark Grey - Light Grey and Dark Grey available in 290 mL cartridge only - All colour variants share identical formulation

Composition & Ingredients - Primary reactive silane: Silanetriol, ethyl-, triacetate — CAS 17689-77-9 — 1–10% by weight - Secondary reactive silane: Acetoxysilane — CAS 4253-34-3 — less than 1% by weight - Anti-mould active ingredient: 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT) — CAS 26530-20-1 — less than 0.5% by weight - Remaining ingredients: Non-hazardous, below reporting thresholds (silica fillers, pigments, processing aids) - Curing by-product: Acetic acid (released during atmospheric moisture cure)

Hazard Classification - Classified as hazardous under Australian GHS 7 (Safe Work Australia) and New Zealand GHS 7 (EPA New Zealand) - Signal word: Warning - Skin irritation Category 2 — H315 - Eye irritation Category 2A (Australia) — H319 - Eye irritation Category 2 (New Zealand) — H319 - Skin sensitisation Category 1 — H317 - Not classified as a Dangerous Good under Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail - Not classified as a Dangerous Good under New Zealand NZS5433 - No Australian Poison Schedule classification

Precautionary Statements - P101: Keep product container or label on hand if medical advice is needed - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions - P261: Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P272: Contaminated work clothing must not be taken out of the workplace - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection - P302+P352: If on skin — wash with plenty of water and soap - P305+P351+P338: If in eyes — rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing - P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs — get medical advice or attention - P337+P313: If eye irritation persists — get medical advice or attention - P362+P364 (Australia) / P362 and P363 (New Zealand): Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse - P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Storage - No specific storage precautionary statement allocated in Australian or New Zealand SDS - Recommended storage temperature: 15–25°C (general manufacturer guidance) - Store cartridges sealed to prevent premature curing from atmospheric moisture exposure

Regulatory Compliance - New Zealand: Complies with EPA Group Standard HSR002544 — Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020 - GHS version applied: GHS 7 (both Australia and New Zealand)

Emergency Contact - Australia Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 (24-hour service)

Designated Application Areas (Label) - Bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries

Compatible Substrates (Label) - Glazed ceramics, porcelain, glass, enamelled metals, sealed stone, most plastics

Incompatible Substrates (Label) - Natural acid-sensitive stone: limestone, marble, travertine - Acid-sensitive metals: copper, brass, lead

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General Product Claims

- Anti-mould formulation targets mould and mildew colonisation in persistently damp conditions - Biocidal components actively block fungal growth in joints and seams facing regular water exposure, high humidity, and limited airflow - Delivers waterproofing performance and flexibility to handle minor substrate movement - Outperforms general-purpose silicones in wet area conditions - OIT disrupts fungal cell membranes and metabolic processes, stopping mould from establishing on the cured

sealant surface - Translucent colour provides a near-invisible finish on glass, clear acrylics, and light-coloured ceramics - White colour matches standard bathroom fixtures, tiles, and sanitaryware - Grey variants coordinate with stone-effect tiles, concrete finishes, and modern bathroom designs - Suitable for bathtub-to-wall tile perimeter seals, shower base-to-wall junctions, basin-to-vanity interfaces, and toilet-to-floor seals - Suitable for sink-to-benchtop sealing, including undermount sink installations - Suitable for cooktop-to-benchtop joints, splashback-to-benchtop transitions, and inset appliance perimeter sealing - Suitable for laundry trough-to-wall seals and benchtop-integrated sink surrounds - Neutral-cure silicone recommended as alternative for acid-sensitive substrates - Nitrile rubber gloves offer excellent resistance to silicone sealants and acetic acid by-product - Vapour release drops off steadily as curing progresses, with peak off-gassing in the first few hours - Spaces should be ventilated for at least 24 hours post-application - Poor ventilation during application can cause respiratory tract irritation, headaches, and nausea - OIT is the likely sensitising agent; sensitisation generally persists indefinitely once developed - Trade applicators face highest sensitisation risk due to repeated daily exposure - 100 mL tube suited to single shower reseals; 290 mL cartridge suited to professional bathroom renovations - 290 mL cartridge compatible with pneumatic caulking guns for faster, more consistent application - Application quality depends on surface preparation, bead sizing, tooling technique, and cure time management - Cured silicone removed during renovation is generally considered inert for disposal purposes - Partially used cartridges containing uncured product generally require disposal as chemical waste

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys No Mould Silicone Sealant sits within the **Selleys** brand range, an Australian manufacturer well established in the adhesives, sealants, and fillers market. Within Selleys' own product architecture, this sealant belongs to the wet-area silicone subcategory — a segment focused on moisture-prone interior zones such as bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries. The "No Mould" positioning differentiates it from standard silicone sealants in the broader Selleys sealant lineup by incorporating built-in mould inhibitors, meaning it is specifically intended for buyers whose primary concern is not just sealing a joint but keeping that joint visually clean and hygienic over time in high-humidity conditions.

Within the **Home & Garden > Sealants & Caulking** category, this product occupies the wet-area, mould-resistant tier rather than the general-purpose silicone or gap-filler tier. A general silicone sealant would handle water exposure but lacks the mould-inhibiting chemistry; a standard acrylic gap filler, by contrast, is not suited to continuous water contact at all. No Mould Silicone Sealant is the appropriate choice when a joint will face ongoing moisture and where surface discoloration from mould is a known risk — for example, the bead around a shower recess or the junction between a kitchen benchtop and a tiled wall.

From a use-case perspective, someone applying this sealant is likely to also need complementary products from adjacent categories. Old or failed sealant must be fully removed before a fresh bead is applied, so a dedicated silicone remover or stripping tool would typically be used in the same project. A standard sealant applicator gun is also required for controlled dispensing. Surface cleaning and degreasing before application is equally important for adhesion — particularly in areas that accumulate soap scum or grease — making a surface-preparation cleaner a practical companion purchase. None of these adjacent products are named within the available knowledge graph context for this guide, but they represent the typical workflow in which No Mould Silicone Sealant is used.