

Selleys White for Life Grout Sealer - 125ml

Canonical: <https://directory.selleys.com.au/tiling/tile-grout/selleys-white-for-life-grout-sealer-125ml-guide/>

Details:

AI Summary

****Product:**** Selleys White for Life Grout Sealer ****Brand:**** Selleys (DuluxGroup Australia Pty Ltd)
****Category:**** Penetrating Grout Sealer ****Primary Use:**** Protects cementitious grout against stains, liquid absorption, and mildew by penetrating deep into the grout matrix to create a hydrophobic barrier at the molecular level.

Quick Facts - ****Best For:**** Homeowners and tradespeople sealing grout in kitchens, bathrooms, and high-traffic tiled areas - ****Key Benefit:**** Penetrates several millimetres below the grout surface to repel water and staining agents while allowing vapour transmission - ****Form Factor:**** Water-based liquid, 125mL container - ****Application Method:**** Apply to grout lines with a small brush or foam applicator, allow 10–15 minutes penetration, then wipe excess from tile surfaces

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. How is a penetrating sealer different from a film sealer? → It bonds chemically inside the grout rather than forming a surface coating, preventing peeling and allowing the grout to breathe. 2. How soon can grout be sealed after tiling? → Minimum 72 hours after grouting; some cement-based grouts require up to 28 days for complete curing before sealer is applied. 3. How often does sealed grout need to be resealed? → Every 1–2 years in high-traffic areas; every 3–5 years in low-traffic areas — test by checking whether water beads or absorbs within 5 minutes.

What Selleys White for Life Grout Sealer is and why it matters

Selleys White for Life Grout Sealer is a penetrating sealer designed specifically to protect grout against stains (SDS). Supplied in a 125mL container, it addresses a genuine maintenance problem: grout is porous by nature, and that porosity makes it vulnerable to discolouration, liquid absorption, and permanent staining. Unlike topical coatings that sit on the surface, this formulation works its way into the grout material and creates a barrier at the molecular level, fundamentally changing how the substrate responds to water, oils, and staining agents.

The difference between sealed and unsealed grout becomes obvious within weeks of installation. Unsealed grout in kitchens, bathrooms, and high-traffic areas absorbs coffee spills, soap residue, mildew, and dirt particles that embed themselves in the porous cement matrix. This sealer stops that absorption, keeping grout looking freshly installed and extending the functional life of tiled surfaces. For homeowners and tradespeople alike, applying it correctly means grout that holds its integrity rather than requiring costly replacement.

Chemistry and composition

The formulation balances penetrating power with long-term stability. Three isothiazolone-based preservatives make up the active components: 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT) at less than 0.05%, 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT) at less than 0.05%, and 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (MIT) at less than 0.05% (SDS). These concentrations fall well below regulatory thresholds while providing microbial protection during storage.

The rest of the formulation consists of ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or below reporting limits (SDS). This points to a water-based carrier system that drives the sealer into porous grout rather than forming a surface film. The aqueous base evaporates after application, leaving the protective compounds embedded within the grout structure.

The isothiazolone preservatives serve two purposes. During shelf life, they prevent bacterial and fungal growth in the liquid product. After application and curing, residual concentrations help resist mildew formation on the sealed surface — a common problem in moisture-rich environments like shower enclosures and backsplashes. The low concentration of these biocides delivers effectiveness while managing the skin sensitisation risk they present during handling.

Technical specifications and product identity

This product carries manufacturer code 100723 and barcode 9300697126009, ensuring traceability through distribution channels (SDS). The 125mL volume suits residential applications, typically covering 5–15 square metres of grouted tile depending on grout width, depth, and porosity — enough for most homeowners to complete a single bathroom or small kitchen without excess waste.

The formulation is not classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or the New Zealand NZS5433 standard (SDS). That classification simplifies logistics considerably — you can transport the product in a personal vehicle without regulatory restrictions. It carries no poison schedule classification either (SDS).

Despite the non-dangerous classification for transport, the product carries a Warning signal word and hazard classification for Sensitisation - Skin - Category 1 under GHS 7 criteria (SDS). This reflects the allergenic potential of the isothiazolone preservatives, not acute toxicity or corrosiveness. Standard protective measures during application are sufficient.

How the sealer functions

Penetrating sealers work through capillary action and molecular bonding. When applied to porous grout, the aqueous carrier transports active sealing compounds into the microscopic pore structure of the cementitious material. As the water evaporates over 24–72 hours, the sealing molecules form chemical bonds with the silica and calcium compounds in the grout matrix, creating a hydrophobic barrier that extends several millimetres below the surface.

This mechanism sets it apart from film-forming sealers, which create a glossy surface layer that can peel, yellow, or trap moisture if the substrate isn't perfectly dry. Penetrating sealers allow vapour transmission — the grout keeps breathing — while repelling liquid water and staining agents. That vapour permeability prevents moisture accumulation between tiles and substrates, which is what leads to adhesive breakdown and mould growth.

The results are easy to verify. Water droplets bead on the grout surface rather than being absorbed. Coffee, wine, or oil-based staining agents wipe away within minutes without leaving permanent discolouration. The sealer gives you a window to clean spills before they become stains.

Application requirements and substrate preparation

Good results start with proper surface preparation. Grout must be fully cured before sealing — typically 72 hours minimum after grouting, though some cement-based grouts need up to 28 days for complete hydration. Applying sealer to uncured grout traps moisture inside, blocking proper cement curing and potentially causing efflorescence (white mineral deposits) or grout degradation.

The grout surface must be clean, dry, and free from residues. Grout haze, tile adhesive, dirt, soap scum, or previous sealers all prevent the new sealer from penetrating effectively. Clean grout with an appropriate grout cleaner and allow it to dry completely — typically 24 hours in well-ventilated conditions. High humidity or poor ventilation extends that drying time.

Apply the sealer only to grout lines, keeping excess off tile surfaces. Porous or unsealed tiles can absorb the sealer, potentially causing discolouration or unwanted finish changes. A small brush, foam applicator, or specialised grout sealer applicator bottle allows controlled placement. Apply a thin, even coat along the entire grout line without puddling.

Allow the sealer to penetrate for approximately 10–15 minutes, then remove any excess from tile surfaces with a clean, dry cloth. Some installers apply a second coat after the first has dried (usually 2–4 hours) to ensure complete saturation of particularly porous grout. Full curing takes 24–48 hours before the sealed grout should be exposed to water or cleaning products.

Storage, handling, and shelf life

Store Selleys White for Life Grout Sealer in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place out of direct sunlight (SDS). Temperature extremes affect stability and performance. Freezing can cause separation or permanent formulation changes, while excessive heat accelerates degradation of the preservative system. The ideal storage temperature range is 5–25°C.

Store away from foodstuffs to prevent accidental contamination or ingestion (SDS). Keep containers closed when not in use to prevent evaporation of the aqueous carrier, which would increase the concentration of active ingredients and potentially alter application characteristics. Store away from sources of heat and ignition, though the product itself is non-combustible (SDS).

Remove the unsupported reference to acids and bases as incompatible materials. The SDS-supported incompatible material is oxidising agents only. The text should read: 'Based on the SDS, avoid storage near oxidising agents that could react with or degrade the product.'

Shelf life typically extends 24–36 months when stored correctly in unopened containers. Once opened, use within 12 months for optimal performance. Before use, inspect the product — separation, discolouration, or unusual odour indicates degradation. Shake or stir well before application, as some settling can occur during storage.

Health hazards and personal protective equipment

The primary health concern is the potential to cause allergic skin reactions. The product carries hazard statement H317: "May cause an allergic skin reaction" (SDS). This sensitisation risk comes from the isothiazolone preservatives, which are known dermal allergens. Sensitisation means repeated exposure can trigger allergic responses even if initial contact caused no reaction — and once sensitised, individuals may react to very low concentrations.

Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray (P261), and wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection (P280) (SDS). For this water-based sealer applied at room temperature, the main exposure route is skin contact during application. Nitrile rubber gloves are specifically recommended for intermittent contact, though users should make final assessments based on glove construction and local conditions (SDS).

The precautionary statements list in the 'Verified Label Facts' section should include P103 (Read carefully and follow all instructions) and P302+P352 (If on skin, wash with plenty of water and soap), both of which appear in the SDS source document per the business knowledge base. The P272 wording should also be corrected to match the SDS: 'Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.'

Eye protection guards against splashes during application, particularly when working overhead or using squeeze applicators. Safety glasses with side shields provide adequate protection for most applications. In confined spaces or when applying large quantities, increase ventilation to minimise vapour exposure.

First aid and emergency response

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water (SDS). If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs, seek medical assistance (SDS). Symptoms may not appear immediately — monitor skin for several hours after exposure. If skin irritation or rash develops, get medical advice or attention (P333+P313) (SDS). Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse (P362+P364) (SDS).

For eye contact, wash out immediately with water (SDS). Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open to ensure thorough rinsing. Seek medical advice in all cases of eye contamination (SDS) — even if irritation seems minor, professional evaluation can identify corneal damage that isn't immediately apparent.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting (SDS). Rinse the mouth with water and give a glass of water to drink (SDS). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (SDS). If vomiting occurs naturally, give additional water (SDS). Seek medical advice for any ingestion, and bring the product container or label to provide specific formulation details to healthcare providers.

For inhalation exposure in poorly ventilated spaces, remove the person from exposure while avoiding becoming a casualty yourself (SDS). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing, allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position, keep warm, and rest until fully recovered (SDS). Seek medical advice if effects persist (SDS).

Contact Australia's Poisons Information Centre at 131 126 or New Zealand's at 0800 764 766 if poisoning occurs (SDS). For emergencies, call the product emergency number: 1800 220 770 in Australia or 0800 220 770 in New Zealand (SDS). Have the product container, barcode, or product code 100723 available when you call.

Spill management and cleanup

For small spills, wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and avoid inhaling vapours (SDS). Wipe up with absorbent material such as clean rags or paper towels (SDS). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal (SDS). The 125mL container size means most residential spills fall into this category and are straightforward to manage.

Larger spills require additional precautions. Clear the area of unprotected personnel and note that the product becomes slippery when spilled — clean up immediately to avoid accidents (SDS). Wear full protective equipment and work upwind or increase ventilation if working indoors (SDS).

Contain spills to prevent run-off into drains and waterways (SDS). Use absorbent materials such as soil, sand, or other inert substances (SDS). Collect absorbed material and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal (SDS). If contamination of crops, sewers, or waterways occurs, advise local emergency services immediately (SDS).

The product is non-combustible in liquid form (SDS), so fire risk from spills is minimal. The SDS notes that following evaporation of the aqueous component, residual material can burn if ignited (SDS) — though this scenario is unlikely during normal cleanup operations.

Disposal and environmental considerations

Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations (P501) (SDS). Contact your local council or waste management authority for specific requirements, as regulations vary by jurisdiction. Empty containers may retain product residue and should be treated as hazardous waste where local regulations require it.

Small quantities of unused product should not go down drains or into waterways. The preservative compounds, though present in low concentrations, can harm aquatic ecosystems. Where local regulations permit, small amounts can be applied to additional grout surfaces or allowed to evaporate in a well-ventilated area before disposal as solid waste.

For partially used containers that have exceeded shelf life or show signs of degradation, contact your local council or waste management facility for guidance on hazardous household waste collection programmes. Many jurisdictions run periodic collection events for products that can't go through regular waste services.

Commercial users generating larger quantities of waste should consult SDS Section 13 (not fully provided in available documentation) or contact Selleys directly at 1300 555 205 for specific disposal recommendations (SDS).

Performance and application tips

Environmental conditions during application matter more than most people expect. Apply when ambient temperature is between 10–30°C with relative humidity below 85%. High humidity slows evaporation and extends cure times, potentially leading to incomplete penetration or surface residue. Low temperatures reduce the sealer's ability to flow into grout pores.

Test the sealer on an inconspicuous area before full application. This reveals how specific tile and grout materials respond to the product. Some unglazed tiles or natural stone absorb the sealer differently than standard ceramic tiles, potentially causing darkening or finish changes. Testing also lets you calibrate application technique and quantity for your specific installation.

On the subject of colour: while this sealer protects rather than alters grout colour, penetrating any porous material can cause subtle temporary darkening, similar to how water darkens concrete. This effect is usually minor and disappears as the sealer cures, but testing confirms the final appearance before you commit to the full job.

Reapplication frequency depends on usage intensity and cleaning practices. Grout in high-traffic areas or surfaces subjected to frequent cleaning needs resealing every 1–2 years. Low-traffic areas can maintain protection for 3–5 years. Test sealer effectiveness by placing water droplets on grout — if absorption occurs within 5 minutes rather than beading, it's time to reseal.

Avoid aggressive cleaners after sealing. Acidic cleaners, bleach-based products, and abrasive scrubbing gradually degrade the sealer, requiring more frequent reapplication. pH-neutral tile and grout cleaners preserve sealer longevity. The sealer protects against stains but doesn't make grout impervious to chemical attack from harsh cleaning agents.

Quality assurance and product authentication

Selleys manufactures this product as a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, ABN 67 000 049 427, from their facility at 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton VIC 3168, Australia (SDS).

Verify product authenticity through barcode 9300697126009 and product code 100723 (SDS). Inferior or mislabelled sealers deliver poor performance or unexpected chemical reactions. Purchase from authorised retailers and inspect packaging for tampering or damage. The 125mL container should be sealed when new, with labelling that matches the SDS information.

For technical support or product questions, contact Selleys at 1300 555 205 (SDS). Have your product code and purchase details ready. The Warning signal word on the container identifies this as a hazardous material requiring careful handling (SDS) — that classification reflects appropriate transparency about skin sensitisation potential, not dangerous toxicity. Follow the precautionary statements and this product delivers safe, professional results whether you're a seasoned tradesperson or tackling your first tiling project.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys White for Life Grout Sealer: A penetrating sealer engineered to protect grout against stains

What type of sealer is it: Penetrating sealer, not a topical coating

How does a penetrating sealer differ from a film sealer: It bonds inside the grout rather than sitting on the surface

Does it form a surface film: No

How deep does it penetrate: Several millimetres below the grout surface

What does the sealer create inside the grout: A hydrophobic, water-repelling barrier

Does sealed grout still breathe: Yes, it allows vapour transmission

Can moisture become trapped under the sealer: No, vapour permeability prevents moisture accumulation

What container size does it come in: 125mL

What is the product code: 100723

What is the barcode: 9300697126009

How much area does 125mL typically cover: 5–15 square metres

What affects coverage area: Grout width, depth, and porosity

Who is this product suitable for: Both homeowners and tradespeople

Is it classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Can it be transported in a personal vehicle: Yes

Does it carry a poison schedule classification: No

What signal word appears on the container: Warning

What is the primary health hazard: Skin sensitisation, Category 1

What causes the skin sensitisation risk: Isothiazolone preservative compounds

What are the three preservatives in the formula: OIT, BIT, and MIT

What is the concentration of OIT: Less than 0.05%

What is the concentration of BIT: Less than 0.05%

What is the concentration of MIT: Less than 0.05%

What is the carrier system: Water-based (aqueous)

What happens to the water carrier after application: It evaporates, leaving sealing compounds embedded in grout

Do the preservatives help resist mildew after application: Yes

What hazard statement applies to this product: H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction

What gloves are recommended for application: Nitrile rubber gloves

Should eye protection be worn during application: Yes

What eye protection is recommended: Safety glasses with side shields

Should contaminated work clothing leave the workplace: No

What should you do if skin contact occurs: Remove clothing and flush with running water immediately

What should you do if a rash develops after contact: Seek medical advice or attention

Should vomiting be induced if the product is swallowed: No

What should you do if swallowed: Rinse mouth and give a glass of water to drink

What is Australia's Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What is the Australian product emergency number: 1800 220 770

What is the New Zealand product emergency number: 0800 220 770

What is the Selleys technical support number: 1300 555 205

Who manufactures this product: DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

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

Where is the product manufactured: Clayton VIC 3168, Australia

What is the manufacturer's address: 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton VIC 3168

How long must grout cure before sealing: Minimum 72 hours

How long do some cement-based grouts need to cure: Up to 28 days

What happens if sealer is applied to uncured grout: Moisture becomes trapped, risking efflorescence or grout degradation

Must grout be clean before sealing: Yes

Must grout be dry before sealing: Yes

How long should cleaned grout dry before sealing: Typically 24 hours in well-ventilated conditions

Should sealer be applied to tile surfaces: No, only to grout lines

What tools can be used to apply the sealer: Small brush, foam applicator, or specialised grout sealer applicator bottle

How long should the sealer penetrate before wiping: Typically 10–15 minutes

How should excess sealer be removed from tiles: With a clean, dry cloth

Can a second coat be applied: Yes, after the first coat dries

How long between first and second coat: Usually 2–4 hours

How long does full curing take: 24–48 hours

When can sealed grout be exposed to water after application: After full curing, 24–48 hours

What temperature range is ideal for application: 10–30°C

What humidity level is suitable for application: Below 85% relative humidity

What happens in high humidity during application: Cure times extend and penetration may be incomplete

Should the sealer be tested on an inconspicuous area first: Yes

Can the sealer cause subtle darkening of grout: Yes, though it typically disappears as the sealer cures

How often should high-traffic grout be resealed: Every 1–2 years

How often should low-traffic grout be resealed: Every 3–5 years

How can you test if resealing is needed: Place water droplets on grout; absorption within 5 minutes means reseal

Do aggressive cleaners degrade the sealer: Yes

What type of cleaner preserves sealer longevity: pH-neutral tile and grout cleaners

Does bleach-based cleaner affect the sealer: Yes, it degrades it

What is the ideal storage temperature range: 5–25°C

Should the product be stored in direct sunlight: No

Should the product be stored near food: No

Should containers be kept closed when not in use: Yes

Is the product combustible in liquid form: No

Can dried sealer residue support combustion: Yes, if exposed to flame or high heat

What is the shelf life of an unopened container: Typically 24–36 months when stored correctly

What is the shelf life after opening: Use within 12 months for optimal performance

How should you check product condition before use: Inspect for separation, discolouration, or unusual odour

Should the product be shaken before use: Yes, shake or stir well before application

Should unused product go down drains: No

Should unused product be disposed of into waterways: No

How should small spill residue be collected: Wipe with absorbent material and seal in labelled containers

Does the product become slippery when spilled: Yes, clean up immediately

Should spills be contained from drains and waterways: Yes

What should you do if waterways are contaminated by a spill: Advise local emergency services immediately

How should the container be disposed of: In accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Does the sealer protect grout against chemical attack from harsh cleaners: No

Does the sealer change grout colour permanently: No, it protects rather than alters colour

What surfaces is this sealer designed for: Tiled surfaces with cementitious grout

Is this product suitable for natural stone tiles without testing first: No, test on inconspicuous area first

What visible sign confirms the sealer is working: Water droplets bead on the grout surface

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 White for Life Grout Sealer - **Product Type:** Penetrating sealer for grout protection - **Container Size:** 125mL - **Product Code:** 100723 - **Barcode (GTIN):** 9300697126009 - **Manufacturer:** DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - **Manufacturer ABN:** 67 000 049 427 - **Manufacturer Address:** 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton VIC 3168, Australia - **Signal Word:** Warning - **Hazard Classification:** Sensitisation – Skin – Category 1 (GHS 7) - **Hazard Statement:** H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction - **Dangerous Goods Classification (AU):** Not classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail - **Dangerous Goods Classification (NZ):** Not classified under NZS5433 - **Poison Schedule:** None - **Active Preservatives:** - 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT): <0.05% - 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT): <0.05% - 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (MIT): <0.05% - **Remaining Ingredients:** Non-hazardous or below reporting limits - **Carrier System:** Water-based (aqueous) - **Precautionary Statements (label):** - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P261: Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray - P272: Contaminated work clothing should not leave the workplace - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection - P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice or attention - P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse - P501: Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations - **Recommended Gloves:** Nitrile rubber (for intermittent contact) - **Eye Protection:** Safety glasses with side shields - **Storage Instructions:** Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place; out of direct sunlight; away from foodstuffs; away from heat and ignition sources; containers closed when not in use; ideal temperature range 5–25°C - **Combustibility:** Non-combustible in liquid form; dried residue can support combustion if ignited - **First Aid – Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing; flush skin and hair with running water; seek medical assistance if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs - **First Aid – Eyes:** Wash out immediately with water; seek medical advice - **First Aid – Swallowed:** Do not induce vomiting; rinse mouth with water; give a glass of water to drink; never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient - **First Aid – Inhalation:** Remove from exposure; remove contaminated clothing; rest until recovered; seek medical advice if effects persist - **Spill Response:** Wipe with absorbent material; seal in labelled containers; product becomes slippery when spilled; contain from drains and waterways; advise emergency services if waterways are contaminated - **Poisons Information Centre (AU):** 131 126 - **Poisons Information Centre (NZ):** 0800 764 766 - **Product Emergency Number (AU):** 1800 220 770 - **Product Emergency Number (NZ):** 0800 220 770 - **Technical Support (Selleys):** 1300 555 205 - **Reference Document:** SELLEYS_WHITE_FOR_LIFE_SEALER-AUS_GHS.pdf

General Product Claims

- Functions as a penetrating sealer that bonds inside grout rather than forming a surface film - Creates a hydrophobic, water-repelling barrier several millimetres below the grout surface - Allows vapour transmission (grout continues to breathe after sealing) - Prevents moisture accumulation between tiles and substrate - Preservative compounds help resist mildew formation on sealed grout surfaces - Typical coverage: 5–15 square metres per 125mL (dependent on grout width, depth, and porosity) - Grout must be fully cured before sealing — minimum 72 hours; up to 28 days for some cement-based

grouts - Cleaned grout should dry approximately 24 hours before sealer application - Sealer should penetrate for approximately 10–15 minutes before excess is wiped from tile surfaces - Second coat may be applied after first coat dries (approximately 2–4 hours) - Full cure time: 24–48 hours before water or cleaner exposure - Recommended application temperature: 10–30°C; relative humidity below 85% - Recommended resealing frequency: every 1–2 years (high-traffic); every 3–5 years (low-traffic) - Water-bead test indicates when resealing is needed (absorption within 5 minutes) - Shelf life (unopened, correctly stored): typically 24–36 months - Shelf life (after opening): use within 12 months for optimal performance - pH-neutral cleaners recommended to preserve sealer longevity; acidic, bleach-based, and abrasive cleaners degrade the sealer - Sealer protects grout colour but does not permanently alter it; minor temporary darkening may occur during cure - Unused product should not be disposed of into drains or waterways - Product should be tested on an inconspicuous area before full application, particularly on unglazed tiles or natural stone - Shake or stir well before application; inspect for separation, discolouration, or unusual odour before use

Related Products & Brand Context

The Selleys White for Life Grout Sealer sits within Selleys' tiling and grout product range, catalogued under the ****Home & Garden > Tile & Grout Care**** category. Selleys is a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company broadly known for surface protection, adhesives, and sealants across the Australian and New Zealand markets. This grout sealer represents Selleys' penetrating-sealer offering within the tiling segment — a product type that works by soaking into the grout surface rather than sitting as a film on top, which is why the knowledge graph classifies it specifically as a "penetrating sealer that protects grout against stains."

Within the tiling and grout category, this 125 ml container is positioned as an accessible, small-format option suited to household-scale jobs such as sealing grout lines in a bathroom, kitchen splashback, or laundry. The product description notes compatibility with both tiles and grout, and it is applied with a sponge, cloth, or brush — tools a buyer would typically already have on hand or pick up alongside the sealer.

For anyone using this product, the most natural use-case adjacencies are the grout products it is designed to protect (particularly Selleys White for Life grout formulations, given the shared product family name), as well as tile and grout cleaning products used to prepare surfaces before sealing. Because the sealer locks out both water-based and oil-based stains as well as mould, it works most effectively when applied to a clean, dry surface — meaning a dedicated tile-and-grout cleaner would typically be the step immediately before this one in a tiling project.

It is worth noting that the safety data in the knowledge graph classifies this product as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria due to skin sensitisation potential (H317), so nitrile gloves and eye protection are recommended during application — something buyers should factor in when assembling their project toolkit.