SAFETY DATA SHEET
(Aerosol) Silver King

Part No: FMC-A53-7PRO - Silver King

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name (Aerosol) Silver King

Product number A53-7

UFI UFI: 8T5X-G0Y7-T00H-G2M4

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Car maintenance product. - Paint.

Uses advised against For professional use only. This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified uses above.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier
Autosmart International Ltd
Lynn Lane
Shenstone, nr Lichfield
Staffordshire. WS14 0DH
England
www.autosmartinternational.com
Tel: +44 (0) 1543 481616 (09:00 - 17:00)
SHREQ@autosmart.co.uk

Contact person Mr. Russell Butler

Manufacturer
Autosmart International Ltd.
Lynn Lane
Shenstone, nr Lichfield
Staffordshire WS14 0DH
Great Britain
www.autosmartinternational.com
Tel: +44 (0) 1543 481616 (09:00 - 17:00)
Fax: +44 (0) 1543 481549 (09:00 - 17:00)
info@autosmartinternational.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone
NCEC - For Chemical Emergency Support ONLY (spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident), Call NCEC at +44 1865 407333 (24Hrs UK)
when calling please quote "AUTOSMART 29003-NCEC"

If you urgently need medical help or advice but it's not a life-threatening situation, call 111 free from any phone to speak to an NHS adviser. The 24-hour NHS 111 service can give you healthcare advice or direct you to the local service that can help you best.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

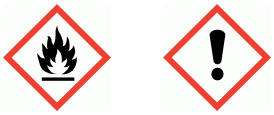
Classification (SI 2019 No. 720)

(Aerosol) Silver King

Physical hazards	Aerosol 1 - H222, H229
Health hazards	Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336
Environmental hazards	Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use. P280 Wear protective gloves. P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection. P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
Supplemental label information	EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
UFI	UFI: 8T5X-G0Y7-T00H-G2M4
Contains	acetone, n-butyl acetate, butanone, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
Supplementary precautionary statements	P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. P403 Store in a well-ventilated place. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

(Aerosol) Silver King

acetone **30<60%**

CAS number: 67-64-1 EC number: 200-662-2

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319
STOT SE 3 - H336

Petroleum gases, liquefied **30<60%**

CAS number: 68476-85-7 EC number: 270-704-2

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification
Flam. Gas 1A - H220
Press. Gas (Liq.) - H280

n-butyl acetate **5<10%**

CAS number: 123-86-4 EC number: 204-658-1

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
STOT SE 3 - H336

butanone **5<10%**

CAS number: 78-93-3 EC number: 201-159-0

Classification
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319
STOT SE 3 - H336

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate **2<3%**

CAS number: 108-65-6 EC number: 203-603-9

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. **2<3%**

CAS number: 64742-95-6 EC number: 918-668-5

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
STOT SE 3 - H335, H336
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

(Aerosol) Silver King

1-methoxy-2-propanol	**0.5<0.7%**
CAS number: 107-98-2 EC number: 203-539-1	
Substance with National workplace exposure limits.	
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336	
di-iso nonyl phthalate	**0.5<0.7%**
CAS number: 28553-12-0	
Classification Not Classified	

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information Keep affected person away from heat, sparks and flames.

Inhalation Move affected person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion Remove affected person from source of contamination. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact Remove affected person from source of contamination. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Eye contact Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation In case of overexposure, organic solvents may depress the central nervous system causing dizziness and intoxication, and at very high concentrations unconsciousness and death.

Ingestion May cause discomfort if swallowed. Dizziness. Nausea, vomiting. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation.

Skin contact Prolonged contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation. Prolonged contact may cause redness and/or tearing.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor No specific recommendations. If in doubt, get medical attention promptly.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with the following media: Powder. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide or dry powder. Dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc. Cool aerosol containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove container, if no risk is involved.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Fire creates: Carbon dioxide (CO2). Carbon monoxide (CO). Nitrous gases (NOx). Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. The product is highly flammable.

Hazardous combustion products Oxides of carbon. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool and disperse vapours. Do not scatter spilled material with more water than needed to fight the fire. Risk of re-ignition after fire has been extinguished. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water. Be aware of danger of explosion. Fight advanced or massive fires from safe distance or protected location.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions For personal protection, see Section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid spilling. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above an acceptable level. Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours may accumulate on the floor and in low-lying areas. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Storage precautions Aerosol cans: Must not be exposed to direct sunlight or temperatures above 50°C. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Pressurised container: Must not be exposed to temperatures above 50°C. Store in closed original container at temperatures between 5°C and 30°C. Keep container dry.

Storage class Miscellaneous hazardous material storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

acetone

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 500 ppm 1210 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 1500 ppm 3620 mg/m³

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1750 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 1250 ppm 2180 mg/m³

n-butyl acetate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 150 ppm 724 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 200 ppm 966 mg/m³

butanone

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 200 ppm 600 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 300 ppm 899 mg/m³
Sk

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 274 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm 548 mg/m³
Sk

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm 375 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 150 ppm 560 mg/m³
Sk

di-iso nonyl phthalate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 5 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.
Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.
Sk = Can be absorbed through skin.

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate (CAS: 108-65-6)

DNEL

Industry - Dermal; Long term : 153.5 mg/kg/day
Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 275 mg/m³
Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 33 mg/m³
Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 54.8 mg/kg/day
Consumer - Oral; Long term : 1.67 mg/kg/day

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PNEC

- Fresh water; 0.635 mg/l
- marine water; 0.0635 mg/l
- Intermittent release; 6 mg/l
- STP; 100 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 3.29 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 0.329 mg/kg
- Soil; 0.29 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (CAS: 64742-95-6)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

DNEL

Industry - Dermal; : 25 mg/kg/day
Industry - Inhalation; : 150 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls Avoid inhalation of vapours. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients. No specific ventilation requirements. This product must not be handled in a confined space without adequate ventilation.

Eye/face protection Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles.

Hand protection Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, wear gloves that are proven to be impervious to the chemical and resist degradation. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: > 0.2 mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 0.5 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Use thin cotton gloves inside natural rubber gloves if there is an allergy risk to natural rubber.

Other skin and body protection Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.

Hygiene measures Provide eyewash station. Do not smoke in work area. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated.

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Respiratory protection	No specific recommendations. Respiratory protection must be used if the airborne contamination exceeds the recommended occupational exposure limit. Use chemical cartridge protection with appropriate cartridge. If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Combination filter, type A2/P3.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol. Liquid.
Colour	Silver.
Odour	Acetone. Ketonic.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point	Not determined.
Initial boiling point and range	-40 ~ -2°C @ 1013 hPa
Flash point	-60°C Closed cup.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 1.4 % Upper flammable/explosive limit: 10.9 %
Vapour pressure	590 - 1760 kPa @ °C
Vapour density	~ 1.5 @ 15°C
Relative density	~ 0.510 @ 15°C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in the following materials: Organic solvents. Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 2.3 - 2.8
Auto-ignition temperature	365°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not determined.
Oxidising properties	Not applicable.
Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures. Information given is applicable to the major ingredient.

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 639 g/litre.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Avoid the following conditions: Heat, sparks, flames. Shocks and physical damage.

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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Not applicable. Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong alkalis. Strong acids. Strong oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Fire creates: Vapours/gases/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO_2). Nitrous gases (NOx).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Other health effects There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Human skin model test Scientifically unjustified.

Extreme pH Scientifically unjustified.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.

Inhalation Vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Vapour may affect central nervous system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Intoxication. May cause discomfort. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Nausea, vomiting. Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs.

Ingestion May cause stomach pain or vomiting. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. May cause discomfort if swallowed. No harmful effects expected from quantities likely to be ingested by accident.

Skin contact May cause defatting of the skin but is not an irritant.

Eye contact Vapour or spray in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting.

Acute and chronic health hazards Because of the product's quantity and composition, the health hazard is regarded as low.

Route of exposure Inhalation Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact

Medical symptoms No specific symptoms noted, but this chemical may still have adverse health impact, either in general or on certain individuals.

Medical considerations Skin disorders and allergies.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

n-butyl acetate

(Aerosol) Silver King

Other health effects There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

Ecological information on ingredients.

n-butyl acetate

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish Not determined.

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates Not determined.

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants Not determined.

Acute toxicity - microorganisms Not determined.

Acute toxicity - terrestrial Not determined.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

Ecological information on ingredients.

n-butyl acetate

Persistence and degradability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product.

Partition coefficient log Pow: 2.3 - 2.8

Ecological information on ingredients.

n-butyl acetate

Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product is insoluble in water.

Ecological information on ingredients.

n-butyl acetate

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

(Aerosol) Silver King

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects Not applicable.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Do not puncture or incinerate, even when empty. Empty aerosols should be recycled where facilities exist. Full or part full aerosols should be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with local authority requirements.

Disposal methods Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses. Packaging: Reuse or recycle products wherever possible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 1950

UN No. (IMDG) 1950

UN No. (ICAO) 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) AEROSOLS, flammable

Proper shipping name (IMDG) AEROSOLS, flammable

Proper shipping name (ICAO) AEROSOLS, flammable

Proper shipping name (ADN) AEROSOLS, flammable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class 2.1

ADR/RID label 2.1

IMDG class 2.1

ICAO class/division 2.1

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

(Aerosol) Silver King

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS F-D, S-U

Tunnel restriction code (D)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information This product has been manufactured under ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Quality and Environmental Management Systems.

Revision comments NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.

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Revision date 12/05/2021

Revision 10

Supersedes date 17/10/2019

SDS number 10539

SDS status Approved.

Hazard statements in full H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.