SAFETY DATA SHEET
(Aerosol) Silver King

SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product identifier

Product name (Aerosol) Silver King

Product No. A53-7

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

Application 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.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier
Autosmart Australia
11 Darrambal Close
Rathmines
NSW 2283
Australia
www.autosmartaustralia.com.au
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST) (General Information. Transport Information. Mild Medical Information)
autosmart@autosmartaustralia.com.au

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

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone
NCEC - For Chemical Emergency Support ONLY (spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident), Call NCEC at 18000 74234 (toll free 24Hrs) - when calling please quote "AUTOSMART 29003-NCEC"
Local number +61 2 8 014 4558
General Information. Transport Information. Mild medical Information:-
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST)

National emergency telephone number Poison Information Hotline: 13 11 26

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

(Aerosol) Silver King

Physical hazards	Aerosol 1 - H222, H229 Press. Gas, Compressed - H280
Health hazards	Eye Irrit. 2A - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336
Environmental hazards	Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word	DANGER
Hazard statements	H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated. H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode 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/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking. P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. P280 Wear protective gloves. P284 Wear respiratory protection. P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
Supplemental label information	For professional users only. AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Contains	ACETONE, BUTYL ACETATE -norm, METHYL ETHYL KETONE, SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTHA

Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Mixtures

ACETONE **30<60%**

CAS number: 67-64-1

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification

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

(Aerosol) Silver King

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS **30<60%**

CAS number: 68476-85-7

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification
Flam. Gas 1 - H220
Press. Gas, Liquefied - H280

BUTYL ACETATE -norm **5<10%**

CAS number: 123-86-4

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

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

METHYL ETHYL KETONE **5<10%**

CAS number: 78-93-3

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE **2<3%**

CAS number: 108-65-6

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTHA **2<3%**

CAS number: 64742-95-6

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL **0.5<0.7%**

CAS number: 107-98-2

Substance with National workplace exposure limits.

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

(Aerosol) Silver King

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

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.

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.

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

Extinguishing media

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.

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.

Advice for firefighters

(Aerosol) Silver King

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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions For personal protection, see Section 8.

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.

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.

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, including how the chemical may be safely used

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

(Aerosol) Silver King

ACETONE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): NOHSC 500 ppm 1185 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): NOHSC 1000 ppm 2375 mg/m³

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 1000 ppm 1800 mg/m³

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 150 ppm 713 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 200 ppm 950 mg/m³

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 150 ppm 445 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 300 ppm 890 mg/m³

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 100 ppm 369 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 150 ppm 553 mg/m³
NOHSC = The National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTHA (CAS: 64742-95-6)

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

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.

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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, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. 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: >0.2mm 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.
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

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.
Flammability Limit - Lower(%)	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

(Aerosol) Silver King

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

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Avoid the following conditions: Heat, sparks, flames. Shocks and physical damage.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not applicable. Will not polymerise.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition.
Materials to avoid	Strong alkalis. Strong acids. Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Fire creates: Vapours/gases/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO_2). Nitrous gases (NOx).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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.

(Aerosol) Silver King

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.

ACETONE

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	5,800.0
Species	Rat
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	20,000.0
Species	Rabbit

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Skin corrosion/irritation	
Human skin model test	Scientifically unjustified.
Extreme pH	Scientifically unjustified.
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Genotoxicity - in vivo	This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.
Reproductive toxicity	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Does not contain any substances known to be toxic to reproduction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	
STOT - single exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.
Target organs	Central nervous system
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.
Target organs	Central nervous system
Aspiration hazard	
Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

(Aerosol) Silver King

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. 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

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	5,660.0
Species	Rat
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	13,000.0
Species	Rabbit
Respiratory sensitisation	
Respiratory sensitisation	Not sensitising.
Skin sensitisation	
Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising.

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.

ACETONE

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

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

(Aerosol) Silver King

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

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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

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.

Ecological information on ingredients.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

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.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 96 hours: ~ 20800 mg/l,

Persistence and degradability

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

Ecological information on ingredients.

ACETONE

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

(Aerosol) Silver King

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

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

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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

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.

ACETONE

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

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

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

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.

ACETONE

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

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

(Aerosol) Silver King

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects Not applicable.

Ecological information on ingredients.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

UN number

UN No. (ADG) 1950

UN No. (IMDG) 1950

UN No. (ICAO) 1950

UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADG) AEROSOLS

Proper shipping name (IMDG) AEROSOLS

Proper shipping name (ICAO) AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

ADG class 2.1

ADG label 2.1

IMDG class 2.1

ICAO class/division 2.1

(Aerosol) Silver King

Transport labels

Packing group

Not applicable.

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

Special precautions for user

EmS	F-D, S-U
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Schedule (SUSMP)	Schedule 5. Caution.

Inventories

Australia - AIIC

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant 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.
Issued by	Prepared by Autosmart International Ltd, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DH, Great Britain. www.autosmartinternational.com rbutler@autosmart.co.uk Tel +44 (0)1543 481616
Revision date	12/05/2021
Revision	10
Supersedes date	17/10/2019
SDS No.	10539
SDS status	Approved.

(Aerosol) Silver King

Hazard statements in full

H220 Extremely flammable gas.
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.