



SAFETY DATA SHEET (Aerosol) Grey Primer

According to Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, February 2016

SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product identifier

Product name (Aerosol) Grey Primer

Product No. A42-7

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 Emergency No: +44 7808 971321 (24hrs) (Autosmart International, UK)
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

Physical hazards Aerosol 1 - H222, H229 Press. Gas, Compressed - H280

(Aerosol) Grey Primer**Health hazards** Eye Irrit. 2A - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336**Environmental hazards** Not Classified**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.

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, METHYL ETHYL KETONE, BUTYL ACETATE -norm, 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**

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	
ACETONE	20<30%
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) Grey Primer

METHYL ETHYL KETONE	5<10%
CAS number: 78-93-3	
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2A - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336	
BUTYL ACETATE -norm	3<5%
CAS number: 123-86-4 Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336	
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	
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	1.75<2.0%
CAS number: 108-65-6	
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL	0.7<1.0%
CAS number: 107-98-2 Substance with National workplace exposure limits.	
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336	

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General information

Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin Contact	Rinse with water.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.
Ingestion	Due to the physical nature of this product, it is unlikely that ingestion will occur.
Skin contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Discoloration of the skin.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
-----------------------------	------------------------

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant.
Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting

Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS 1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801 (for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Avoid inhalation of dust and vapours. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. Approach the spillage from upwind. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

Precautions for safe handling

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

Usage precautions	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Spray will evaporate and cool rapidly and may cause frostbite or cold burns if in contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions	Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Protect from sunlight. Do not store near heat sources or expose to high temperatures. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.
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

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

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

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

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

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

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.

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

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

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

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

Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol. Liquid.
Colour	Grey.
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
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 600 g/litre.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Pressurised container: may burst if heated
Materials to avoid	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.
Hazardous decomposition products	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Other health effects	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.
<u>Acute toxicity - oral</u> Notes (oral LD₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u> Notes (dermal LD₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u> Notes (inhalation LC₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u> Animal data	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Human skin model test	Scientifically unjustified.
Extreme pH	Scientifically unjustified.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u> Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
<u>Respiratory sensitisation</u> Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Skin sensitisation</u> Skin sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u> Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u> Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
IARC carcinogenicity	None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u> Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

(Aerosol) Grey Primer**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure**

STOT - single exposure STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information

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

Inhalation

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.

Ingestion

Due to the physical nature of this product, it is unlikely that ingestion will occur.

Skin Contact

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Discoloration of the skin.

Eye contact

Irritating to eyes.

Acute and chronic health hazards

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

Route of exposure

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs

Central nervous system

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.**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.

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

Target organs	Central nervous system
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Aspiration hazard	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. 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

ACETONE**Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,800.0

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 20,000.0

Species Rabbit

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rabbit

(Aerosol) Grey Primer**Serious eye damage/irritation**

Serious eye damage/irritation Slightly irritating.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL**Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,660.0

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 13,000.0

Species Rabbit

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

Ecological information on ingredients.**PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS**

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

ACETONE

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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Ecotoxicity The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

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

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

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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**Acute aquatic toxicity**

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 96 hours: 100 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 408 - 500 mg/l, Daphnia magna

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL**Acute aquatic toxicity**

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

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Ecological information on ingredients.**PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS**

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

ACETONE

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Persistence and degradability The product is biodegradable.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient log Pow: 2.3 - 2.8

Ecological information on ingredients.**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

ACETONE

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

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

Partition coefficient : 1.2

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.

Ecological information on ingredients.**PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS**

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

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

ACETONE

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

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Mobility Mobile.

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 None known.

Ecological information on ingredients.**PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS**

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods****General information**

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods

Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information**General**

For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

UN number

UN No. (ADG) 1950

UN No. (IMDG) 1950

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

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

Transport labels



Packing group

Not applicable.

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS F-D, S-U

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78
and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Schedule (SUSMP) Schedule 5. Caution.

Inventories

Australia - AICS

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.

Training advice Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.

(Aerosol) Grey Primer

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	5/05/2021
Revision	10
Supersedes date	16/10/2019
SDS No.	10505
SDS status	Approved.
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.

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.