



Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M(TM) Super Foam Fast Spray Adhesive 74, Orange

Product Identification Numbers

62-4935-4730-1, 62-4935-4920-8, 62-4935-4935-6, 62-4935-4936-4, 62-4935-4950-5, 62-4935-4955-4, 62-4935-4970-3, 62-4935-4975-2

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Adhesive, Aerosol foam adhesive

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Industrial Adhesives and Tapes Division
ADDRESS:	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
Telephone:	1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

1.4. Emergency telephone number

1-800-364-3577 or (651) 737-6501 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Hazard classification

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.
Simple Asphyxiant.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 1.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (central nervous system): Category 3.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Danger

Symbols

Flame | Corrosion | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

Extremely flammable aerosol.

Causes serious eye damage.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Causes damage to organs:
cardiovascular system |

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear eye/face protection.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response:

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label).

Storage:

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F.
Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

Notes to Physician:

Exposure may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

None.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Acetone	67-64-1	15 - 25 Trade Secret *
Non-hazardous components (N.J.T.S. Reg No. 04499600-6460P)	Trade Secret*	15 - 25 Trade Secret *

Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	15 - 25 Trade Secret *
Isobutane	75-28-5	10 - 20 Trade Secret *
Pentane	109-66-0	7 - 13 Trade Secret *
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	3 - 7 Trade Secret *
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Petroleum naphtha	64742-48-9	1 - 3 Trade Secret *
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	< 0.5 Trade Secret *

*The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of this composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Remove person to fresh air. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Wash with soap and water. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately get medical attention.

If Swallowed:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

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

See Section 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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

Exposure may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for ordinary combustible material such as water or foam to extinguish. Use a fire fighting agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Hydrocarbons	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Oxides of Nitrogen	During Combustion

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Evacuate area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Ventilate the area with fresh air. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. For larger spills, cover drains and build dikes to prevent entry into sewer systems or bodies of water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

If possible, seal leaking container. Place leaking containers in a well-ventilated area, preferably an operating exhaust hood, or if necessary outdoors on an impermeable surface until appropriate packaging for the leaking container or its contents is available. Contain spill. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam. An appropriate aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) is recommended. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Place in a metal container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with an appropriate solvent selected by a qualified and authorized person. Ventilate the area with fresh air. Read and follow safety precautions on the solvent label and SDS. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

For industrial or professional use only. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.)

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidizing agents.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1. Control parameters****Occupational exposure limits**

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in the table below, an occupational exposure limit is not available for the component.

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
Pentane	109-66-0	ACGIH	TWA:1000 ppm	
Pentane	109-66-0	OSHA	TWA:2950 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	ACGIH	TWA:100 ppm	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	OSHA	TWA:1050 mg/m3(300 ppm)	
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	AIHA	TWA:1880 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	CMRG	TWA:1000 ppm	
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	ACGIH	TWA:600 ppm	
Petroleum naphtha	64742-48-9	Manufacturer determined	TWA:100 ppm	
Acetone	67-64-1	ACGIH	TWA:500 ppm;STEL:750 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin

Acetone	67-64-1	OSHA	TWA:2400 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Isobutane	75-28-5	ACGIH	STEL:1000 ppm	
Natural gas	75-28-5	ACGIH	Limit value not established:	
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:250 ppm	
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	OSHA	TWA:610 mg/m3(200 ppm)	

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association

CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

OSHA : United States Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

CEIL: Ceiling

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls

Do not remain in area where available oxygen may be reduced. Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures to below relevant Exposure Limits and/or control dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment.

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Select and use eye/face protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following eye/face protection(s) are recommended:

Full Face Shield

Indirect Vented Goggles

Skin/hand protection

Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing approved to relevant local standards to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Selection should be based on use factors such as exposure levels, concentration of the substance or mixture, frequency and duration, physical challenges such as temperature extremes, and other use conditions. Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible gloves/protective clothing.

Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Fluoroelastomer
Nitrile Rubber

If this product is used in a manner that presents a higher potential for exposure (eg. spraying, high splash potential etc.), then use of protective coveralls may be necessary. Select and use body protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following protective clothing material(s) are recommended: Apron – Nitrile

Respiratory protection

An exposure assessment may be needed to decide if a respirator is required. If a respirator is needed, use respirators as part of a full respiratory protection program. Based on the results of the exposure assessment, select from the following respirator type(s) to reduce inhalation exposure:

Half facepiece or full facepiece supplied-air respirator

Organic vapor respirators may have short service life.

For questions about suitability for a specific application, consult with your respirator manufacturer.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Physical Form: Liquid

Specific Physical Form: Aerosol

Odor, Color, Grade:	orange, sweet fruity odor
Odor threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	<i>No Data Available</i>
Melting point	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flash Point	-50 °F [<i>Test Method:</i> Tagliabue Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	1.90 [<i>Ref Std:</i> ETHER=1]
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammable Limits(UEL)	<i>No Data Available</i>
Vapor Density	2.97 [<i>Ref Std:</i> AIR=1]
Density	0.718 g/ml
Specific Gravity	0.718 [<i>Ref Std:</i> WATER=1]
Solubility in Water	Nil
Solubility- non-water	<i>No Data Available</i>
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	<i>No Data Available</i>
Autoignition temperature	<i>No Data Available</i>
Decomposition temperature	<i>No Data Available</i>
Viscosity	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Hazardous Air Pollutants	<=0.1 % weight [<i>Test Method:</i> Calculated]
Volatile Organic Compounds	<=395 g/l [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1] [<i>Details:</i> Material VOC]
Volatile Organic Compounds	<=55 % [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated per CARB title 2]

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

This material may be reactive with certain agents under certain conditions - see the remaining headings in this section.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Substance

None known.

Condition

Refer to section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

The information below may not be consistent with the material classification in Section 2 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. In addition, toxicological data on ingredients may not be reflected in the material classification and/or the signs and symptoms of exposure, because an ingredient may be present below the threshold for labeling, an ingredient may not be available for exposure, or the data may not be relevant to the material as a whole.

11.1. Information on Toxicological effects

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Based on test data and/or information on the components, this material may produce the following health effects:

Inhalation:

Intentional concentration and inhalation may be harmful or fatal.

Simple Asphyxiation: Signs/symptoms may include increased heart rate, rapid respirations, drowsiness, headache, incoordination, altered judgement, nausea, vomiting, lethargy, seizures, coma, and may be fatal.

Respiratory Tract Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain.

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Skin Contact:

Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, and dryness.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive (Eye Burns): Signs/symptoms may include cloudy appearance of the cornea, chemical burns, severe pain, tearing, ulcerations, significantly impaired vision or complete loss of vision.

Ingestion:

Gastrointestinal Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

Single exposure may cause target organ effects:

Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression: Signs/symptoms may include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, nausea, slowed reaction time, slurred speech, giddiness, and unconsciousness.

Single exposure, above recommended guidelines, may cause:

Cardiac Sensitization: Signs/symptoms may include irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia), faintness, chest pain, and may be fatal.

Toxicological Data

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in a table below, either no data are available for that endpoint or the data are not sufficient for classification.

Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 mg/kg
Isobutane	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 276,000 ppm
Acetone	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,688 mg/kg
Acetone	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 76 mg/l
Acetone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,800 mg/kg
Dimethyl ether	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 164,000 ppm
Pentane	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 3,000 mg/kg

Pentane	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 18 mg/l
Pentane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Non-hazardous components (N.J.T.S. Reg No. 04499600-6460P)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 34,000 mg/kg
Methyl acetate	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Methyl acetate	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 49 mg/l
Methyl acetate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Cyclohexane	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Cyclohexane	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 32.9 mg/l
Cyclohexane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 6,200 mg/kg
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Petroleum naphtha	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Petroleum naphtha	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Cyclopentane	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 25.3 mg/l
Cyclopentane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Overall product	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Isobutane	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Acetone	Mouse	Minimal irritation
Pentane	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Methyl acetate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Cyclohexane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Petroleum naphtha	Rabbit	Irritant
Cyclopentane	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Overall product	Rabbit	Corrosive
Isobutane	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Acetone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Pentane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Methyl acetate	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Cyclohexane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Petroleum naphtha	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Cyclopentane	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Pentane	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Methyl acetate	Human	Not sensitizing
Petroleum naphtha	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Respiratory Sensitization

For the component/components, either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Isobutane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Dimethyl ether	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Dimethyl ether	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Pentane	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Pentane	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Methyl acetate	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Methyl acetate	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Cyclohexane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Cyclohexane	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Petroleum naphtha	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Petroleum naphtha	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Acetone	Not Specified	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Dimethyl ether	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Petroleum naphtha	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	Human and animal	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Reproductive Toxicity**Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects**

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Mouse	NOAEL 11,298 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,700 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 5.2 mg/l	during organogenesis
Dimethyl ether	Inhalation	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 25,000 ppm	2 years
Dimethyl ether	Inhalation	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 25,000 ppm	2 years
Dimethyl ether	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 40,000 ppm	during organogenesis
Pentane	Inhalation	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 20 mg/l	13 weeks
Pentane	Inhalation	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 20 mg/l	13 weeks
Pentane	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Pentane	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 30 mg/l	during organogenesis
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 24	2 generation

				mg/l	
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 24 mg/l	2 generation
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 6.9 mg/l	2 generation
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	during organogenesis

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Isobutane	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Causes damage to organs	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Isobutane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Isobutane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 hours
Acetone	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Dimethyl ether	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Rat	LOAEL 10,000 ppm	30 minutes
Dimethyl ether	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 100,000 ppm	5 minutes
Pentane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
Pentane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Not available	NOAEL Not available	not available
Pentane	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL Not available	not available
Methyl acetate	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Methyl acetate	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Methyl acetate	Inhalation	blindness	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Methyl acetate	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	

Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 6.5 mg/l	4 hours
Cyclopentane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Isobutane	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 4,500 ppm	13 weeks
Acetone	Dermal	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	3 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL 3 mg/l	6 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 days
Acetone	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL 119 mg/l	not available
Acetone	Inhalation	heart liver	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 45 mg/l	8 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 3,896 mg/kg/day	14 days
Acetone	Ingestion	eyes	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 3,400 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	skin bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 11,298 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Dimethyl ether	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 25,000 ppm	2 years
Dimethyl ether	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 20,000 ppm	30 weeks
Pentane	Inhalation	peripheral nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Pentane	Inhalation	heart skin endocrine system bone, teeth, nails,	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 20 mg/l	13 weeks

		and/or hair hematopoietic system liver immune system muscles nervous system eyes kidney and/or bladder respiratory system				
Pentane	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
Methyl acetate	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.1 mg/l	28 days
Methyl acetate	Inhalation	endocrine system hematopoietic system liver immune system kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 6.1 mg/l	28 days
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 24 mg/l	90 days
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	auditory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.7 mg/l	90 days
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	NOAEL 2.7 mg/l	10 weeks
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 24 mg/l	14 weeks
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	peripheral nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 8.6 mg/l	30 weeks
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 4.6 mg/l	6 months
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1.9 mg/l	13 weeks
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.6 mg/l	90 days
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair blood liver muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 5.6 mg/l	12 weeks
Petroleum naphtha	Inhalation	heart	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	90 days

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Pentane	Aspiration hazard
Cyclohexane	Aspiration hazard
Petroleum naphtha	Aspiration hazard
Cyclopentane	Aspiration hazard

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional toxicological information on this material and/or its components.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicological information

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional ecotoxicological information on this material and/or its components.

Chemical fate information

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional chemical fate information on this material and/or its components.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations.

Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Facility must be capable of handling aerosol cans. Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable)

SECTION 14: Transport Information

For Transport Information, please visit <http://3M.com/Transportinfo> or call 1-800-364-3577 or 651-737-6501.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

311/312 Hazard Categories:

Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - Yes Reactivity Hazard - No Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - No

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of that section and 40 CFR part 372 (EPCRA):

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No</u>	<u>% by Wt</u>
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 5

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

15.3. Chemical Inventories

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

Contact 3M for more information.

15.4. International Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

This SDS has been prepared to meet the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 16: Other information

NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 3 **Flammability:** 4 **Instability:** 0 **Special Hazards:** None

Aerosol Storage Code: 3

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) hazard ratings are designed for use by emergency response personnel to address the hazards that are presented by short-term, acute exposure to a material under conditions of fire, spill, or similar emergencies. Hazard ratings are primarily based on the inherent physical and toxic properties of the material but also include the toxic properties of combustion or decomposition products that are known to be generated in significant quantities.

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