Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier
3M(TM) Silicone Lubricant

Product Identification Numbers

ID Number	UPC	ID Number	UPC
62-4678-0930-7	00-21200-31321-9	62-4678-0931-5	
62-4678-4920-4		62-4678-4930-3	00-21200-85822-2
62-4678-4935-2		78-8033-2219-3	

7000000925, 7010329902, 7100307968

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use
Industrial use

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
Aerosol Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 1.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3.
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1.
Simple Asphyxiants: Category 1.

2.2. Label elements
Signal word
Danger

Symbols
Flame |Exclamation mark |Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements
Extremely flammable aerosol.
Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

Causes skin irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes damage to organs: cardiovascular system.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Do not breathe vapor or spray.
Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves.

Response:
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF exposed or concerned: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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

Disposal:
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Notes to Physician:
Exposure may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

Supplemental Information:
May cause frostbite. Intentional concentration and inhalation may be harmful or fatal.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Isobutane	75-28-5	77 - 100
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	64742-49-0	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	63148-62-9	<= 10
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	<= 1
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8	<= 1

*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:
Immediately wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

Eye Contact:
Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention.

If Swallowed:
Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

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

Aspiration pneumonitis (coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, and difficulty breathing). Central nervous system depression (headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, nausea, slurred speech, giddiness, and unconsciousness). Target organ effects. See Section 11 for additional details.

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
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

Substance	Condition
Hydrocarbons	During Combustion
Formaldehyde	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	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. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. Use personal protective equipment based on the results of an exposure assessment. Refer to Section 8 for PPE recommendations. If anticipated exposure resulting from an accidental release exceeds the protective capabilities of the PPE listed in Section 8, or are unknown, select PPE that offers an appropriate level of protection. Consider the physical and chemical hazards of the material when doing so. Examples of PPE ensembles for emergency response could include wearing bunker gear for a release of flammable material; wearing chemical protective clothing if the spilled material is a corrosive, a sensitizer, a significant dermal irritant, or can be absorbed through the skin; or donning a positive pressure supplied-air respirator for chemicals with inhalation hazards. For information regarding physical and health hazards, refer to sections 2 and 11 of the SDS.

6.2. Environmental precautions
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. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible using non-sparking tools. 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 in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
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 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 50°C/122°F. 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
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	ACGIH	TWA:100 ppm	
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	OSHA	TWA:2000 mg/m3(500 ppm)	
Naphtha	64742-49-0	OSHA	TWA:400 mg/m3(100 ppm)	
Naphtha	64742-89-8	OSHA	TWA:400 mg/m3(100 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.

There are no data to support a glove recommendation for prolonged or repeated contact. Any glove recommended for short-term or splash contact may be used for long-term tasks provided gloves are replaced frequently.

For short-term or splash contact, gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended (breakthrough times are <=4 hours): Nitrile Rubber

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 air-purifying respirator suitable for organic vapors
Half facepiece or full facepiece supplied-air respirator

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

Thermal hazards
Wear cold insulating gloves/face shield/eye protection.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Mild Solvent
Odor threshold	*No Data Available*
pH	*Not Applicable*
Melting point/Freezing point	*No Data Available*
Boiling point/Initial boiling point/Boiling range	Approximately
Flash Point	-45.6 ºC [*Test Method:*Tagliabue Closed Cup] [*Details:*CONDITIONS: Propellant]
Evaporation rate	1.9 [*Ref Std:*WATER=1]
Flammability	Flammable Aerosol: Category 1.
Flammable Limits(LEL)	Approximately 1.5 % volume
Flammable Limits(UEL)	Approximately 8 % volume
Vapor Pressure	*Not Applicable*
Relative Vapor Density	2.97 [*Ref Std:*AIR=1]
Density	0.64 g/ml
Relative Density	0.64 [*Ref Std:*WATER=1]
Water solubility	Nil
Solubility- non-water	*No Data Available*
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	*No Data Available*
Autoignition temperature	*No Data Available*
Decomposition temperature	*No Data Available*
Kinematic Viscosity	*No Data Available*
Volatile Organic Compounds	<=606 g/l [*Test Method:*calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1] [*Details:*Material VOC]
Volatile Organic Compounds	<=94.7 % [*Test Method:*calculated per CARB title 2]
Percent volatile	*No Data Available*
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	*No Data Available*
Molecular weight	*No Data Available*
Solids Content	0 %

Particle Characteristics	*Not Applicable*

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	Condition
None known.	

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:
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:
Frostbite: Signs/symptoms may include intense pain, discoloration of skin, and tissue destruction.

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

Eye Contact:
Frostbite: Signs/symptoms may include intense pain, clouding of the cornea, redness, swelling, and blindness.

Contact with the eyes during product use is not expected to result in significant irritation.

Ingestion:
Chemical (Aspiration) Pneumonitis: Signs/symptoms may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficulty breathing, bluish colored skin (cyanosis), and may be fatal.

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	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Inhalation-Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE >50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Isobutane	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 276,000 ppm
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 14.7 mg/l
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Dermal	Multiple animal species	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Methylcyclohexane	Inhalation-Vapor	Professional judgement	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Methylcyclohexane	Ingestion	Professional judgement	LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Methylcyclohexane	Dermal	similar compounds	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 3,000 mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5.2 mg/l
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Isobutane	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Rabbit	Irritant
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Human and animal	No significant irritation
Methylcyclohexane	Rabbit	No significant irritation
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	Rabbit	Irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Isobutane	Professional judgement	No significant irritation

Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Methylcyclohexane	Rabbit	No significant irritation
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not classified
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Human and animal	Not classified
Methylcyclohexane	similar compounds	Not classified

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
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Methylcyclohexane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Methylcyclohexane	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	Dermal	Mouse	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
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 3,800 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rabbit	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Methylcyclohexane	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	premating into lactation
Methylcyclohexane	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
Methylcyclohexane	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	premating into lactation

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	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Methylcyclohexane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Methylcyclohexane	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	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	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 4,500 ppm	13 weeks
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 10% in the diet	90 days
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1% in the diet	90 days
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	gastrointestinal tract	Not classified	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 10% in the diet	90 days
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 10% in the diet	90 days
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	Ingestion	heart | liver | kidney and/or bladder | vascular system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1% in the diet	90 days
Methylcyclohexane	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder | heart | skin | endocrine system | gastrointestinal tract | hematopoietic system | liver | immune system | nervous system | respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 8 mg/l	1 years
Methylcyclohexane	Ingestion	endocrine system | hematopoietic system | liver |	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days

		kidney and/or bladder | heart | gastrointestinal tract | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair | immune system | muscles | nervous system | eyes | respiratory system				

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
Methylcyclohexane	Aspiration hazard
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	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.

Incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Facility must be capable of handling aerosol cans. As a disposal alternative, utilize an acceptable permitted waste disposal facility. 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.

EPCRA 311/312 Hazard Classifications:

Physical Hazards

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Health Hazards
Aspiration Hazard
Simple Asphyxiant
Skin Corrosion or Irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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. All required components of this product are listed on the active portion of the TSCA Inventory.

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: 2 **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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