

Safety Data Sheet

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This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and its modifications.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Scotch 1625 Contact Cleaner

Product Identification Numbers

DE-9999-5338-8

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

Identified uses

Electrical equipment cleaning

1.3. Details of the supplier of the substance or mixture

Address: 3M United Kingdom PLC, 3M Centre, Cain Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 8HT.

Telephone: +44 (0)1344 858 000 **E Mail:** tox.uk@mmm.com **Website:** www.3M.com/uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

+44 (0)1344 858 000

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture CLP REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

CLASSIFICATION:

Aerosol, Category 1 - Aerosol 1; H222, H229

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2 - Eye Irrit. 2; H319

Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2 - Skin Irrit. 2; H315

Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Single Exposure, Category 3 - STOT SE 3; H336

For full text of H phrases, see Section 16.

Dangerous substances(67/548/EEC)/preparations(1999/45/EC) directive Indication of danger

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Extremely flammable; F+; R12

Irritant; Xi; R38

R67

For full text of R phrases, see Section 16.

2.2. Label elements

CLP REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

SIGNAL WORD

DANGER!

Symbols:

GHS02 (Flame) |GHS07 (Exclamation mark) |

Pictograms





Ingredient CAS Nbr % by Wt Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light 64742-49-0 60 - 90

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurised container, may burst if heated.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention:

P210A Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present

and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

Storage:

P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Precautionary Statements:

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents can be harmful or fatal.

Contains 90% of components with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment.

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Notes on labelling

H304 is not required on the label because the product is an aerosol. Nota P applied to CASRN 64742-49-0.

Dangerous substances(67/548/EEC)/preparations(1999/45/EC) directive

Symbol(s)





Extremely Flammable

Contains:

No ingredients are assigned to the label.

Risk phrases

R12 Extremely flammable. R38 Irritating to skin.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety phrases

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking.

S23C Do not breathe vapour or spray.

S24 Avoid contact with skin.

Use only in well ventilated areas. S2 Keep out of the reach of children.

Special provisions concerning the labelling of certain substances

Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material.

Notes on labelling

R65 is not required on the label because the product is an aerosol. Updated per Regulation (EC) 648/2004 on detergents.

Nota P applied to CAS#67472-49-0

2.3. Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	EU Inventory	% by Wt	Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	EINECS 265-	60 - 90	Xn:R65 - Nota 4,P (EU)
		151-9		F:R11 (Vendor)
				Xi:R38; R67 (Self Classified)
				Asp. Tox. 1, H304 - Nota P
				(CLP)
				Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Skin Irrit. 2,

				H315; STOT SE 3, H336 (Self
				Classified)
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	EINECS 200- 661-7	5 - 10	F:R11; Xi:R36; R67 (EU)
				Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H336 (CLP)
Butane	106-97-8	EINECS 203- 448-7	5 - 10	F+:R12 - Nota C (EU)
				Flam. Gas 1, H220; Liquified gas, H280 - Nota C,U (CLP)
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	EINECS 204- 696-9	1 - 5	Liquified gas, H280 (Self Classified)
Propane	74-98-6	EINECS 200- 827-9	1 - 5	F+:R12 (EU)
				Flam. Gas 1, H220; Liquified gas, H280 - Nota U (CLP)

Please see section 16 for the full text of any R phrases and H statements referred to in this section Please refer to section 15 for the any applicable Notas that have been applied to the above components

For information on ingredient occupational exposure limits or PBT or vPvB status, see sections 8 and 12 of this SDS

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. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. 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. 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.

5.3. Advice 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.

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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 vapours, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning: A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapours 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.

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. 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 authorised person. Ventilate the area with fresh air. Read and follow safety precautions on the solvent label and Safety Data Sheet. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to Section 8 and Section 13 for more information

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not use in a confined area with minimal air exchange. 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/vapours/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 oxidising agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Vapours may travel long distances along the ground or floor to an ignition source and flash back.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See information in Section 7.1 and 7.2 for handling and storage recommendations. See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection recommendations.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

IngredientCAS NbrAgencyLimit typeAdditional commentsButane106-97-8Health andTWA:1450 mg/m³(600

Safety Comm. ppm);STEL:1810 mg/m³(750

(UK) ppm)

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Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 Health and TWA:9150 mg/m3(5000

Safety Comm. ppm);STEL:27400

(UK) mg/m3(15000 ppm)

Propan-2-ol 67-63-0 Health and TWA:999 mg/m³ (400

Safety Comm. ppm);STEL:1250 mg/m³(500

(UK) ppm)

Propane 74-98-6 Health and Limit value not established: asphyxiant

Safety Comm.

(UK)

Health and Safety Comm. (UK): UK Health and Safety Commission

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

CEIL: Ceiling

Biological limit values

No biological limit values exist for any of the components listed in Section 3 of this safety data sheet.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls

Provide ventilated enclosure for heat curing. Curing enclosures must be exhausted to outdoors or to a suitable emission control device. 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/vapours/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:

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: Nitrile rubber.

Respiratory protection

In case of inadequate ventilation wear 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 vapours

Half facepiece or full facepiece supplied-air respirator

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

Physical state Liquid.
Specific Physical Form: Aerosol

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Appearance/Odour colourless, solvent-like odour

Odour thresholdNo data available.pHNot applicable.Boiling point/boiling rangeNot applicable.Melting pointNo data available.Flammability (solid, gas)Not applicable.Explosive propertiesNot classifiedOxidising propertiesNot classified

Flash point <=-30 °C
Autoignition temperature No data available.
Flammable Limits(LEL) 0.6 % volume
Flammable Limits(UEL) No data available.

Vapour pressure 500,000 - 900,000 Pa [*Details*:CONDITIONS: 20 - 50 deg. C]

Relative density 0.7 g/ml

Water solubility Slight (less than 10%) Solubility- non-water No data available.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/waterNo data available.Evaporation rateNo data available.Vapour densityNo data available.

Decomposition temperatureNo data available.**Viscosity**Not applicable.

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) 100.00 g/l

Percent volatile

VOC less H2O & exempt solvents

No data available.

No data available.

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 polymerisation will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat.

Sparks and/or flames.

Temperatures above the boiling point. High shear and high temperature conditions

10.5 Incompatible materials

Explosive when mixed with oxidizing substances. Strong acids.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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Condition **Substance** Hydrocarbons. Not specified. Carbon monoxide. Not specified. Carbon dioxide. Not specified.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

The information below may not agree with the EU material classification in Section 2 and/or the ingredient classifications in Section 3 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. In addition, statements and data presented in Section 11 are based on UN GHS calculation rules and classifications derived from 3M assessments.

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. Respiratory tract irritation: Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. May cause target organ effects after inhalation

Skin contact

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

Eye contact

Severe eye irritation: Signs/symptoms may include significant redness, swelling, pain, tearing, cloudy appearance of the cornea, and impaired vision.

Ingestion

Gastrointestinal irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause target organ effects after ingestion.

Target Organ Effects:

Single exposure may cause:

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 sensitisation: 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
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 14.7 mg/l
	Vapor (4		
	hours)		
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Propan-2-ol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 12,870 mg/kg
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 72.6 mg/l
	Vapor (4		

	hours)		
Propan-2-ol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,710 mg/kg
Butane	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 277,000 ppm
	Gas (4		
	hours)		
Propane	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 200,000 ppm
	Gas (4		
	hours)		
Carbon dioxide	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 53,000 ppm
	Gas (4		
	hours)		

 \overline{ATE} = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Rabbit	Irritant
Propan-2-ol	Multiple animal species	No significant irritation
Butane		No significant irritation
Propane	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		
Name	Species	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Propan-2-ol	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Butane	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Propane	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Skin Sensitisation

Skin Schstisation			
Name	Species	Value	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Guinea	Not sensitizing	
	pig		
Propan-2-ol	Guinea	Not sensitizing	
	pig		

Respiratory Sensitisation

Respiratory Sensitisation						
Name	Species	Value				
	_					

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Propan-2-ol	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Propan-2-ol	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Butane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Propane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	Rat	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
Propan-2-ol	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist,	Rat	LOAEL 9	during

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		but the data are not sufficient for classification		mg/l	gestation
Carbon dioxide	Inhalation	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	LOAEL 350,000 ppm	not available
Carbon dioxide	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 60,000 ppm	24 hours

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	t Organ(s) Value		Test result	Exposure Duration
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the Human N		NOAEL Not available	
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	auditory system			NOAEL 13.4 mg/l	24 hours
Propan-2-ol	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Butane	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Butane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Butane	Inhalation	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 5,000 ppm	25 minutes
Butane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	All data are negative	Rabbit	NOAEL Not available	
Propane	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Propane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Propane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	All data are negative	Human	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 12.3 mg/l	24 months
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 12 mg/l	13 weeks
Propan-2-ol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	12 weeks
Butane	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 4,489 ppm	90 days
Butane	Inhalation	blood	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 4,489 ppm	90 days
Carbon dioxide	Inhalation	heart bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair liver nervous system kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 60,000 ppm	166 days

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		í
respiratory system		1
respiratory system		1

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	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

The information below may not agree with the EU material classification in Section 2 and/or the ingredient classifications in Section 3 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. In addition, statements and data presented in Section 12 are based on UN GHS calculation rules and classifications derived from 3M assessments.

12.1. Toxicity

No product test data available.

Material	CAS Nbr	Organism	Type	Exposure	Test endpoint	Test result
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Fish	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	112.2 mg/l
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Crustacea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	1,400 mg/l
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Algae	Experimental	24 hours	EC50	>1,000 mg/l
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Fathead minnow	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	6,120 mg/l
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Atlantic Salmon	Experimental	43 days	NOEC	26 mg/l
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Water flea	Experimental	21 days	NOEC	30 mg/l
Butane	106-97-8		Data not available or insufficient for classification			
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0		Data not available or insufficient for classification			
Propane	74-98-6		Data not available or insufficient for classification			

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Material	CAS Nbr	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Naphtha	64742-49-0	Data not	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(petroleum),		available or				
hydrotreated		insufficient for				
light		classification				
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Data not	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		available or				
		insufficient for				
		classification				
Propane	74-98-6	Experimental		Photolytic half-	27.5 days (t	Other methods
		Photolysis		life (in air)	1/2)	

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Propane	74-98-6	Data not	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		available or				
		insufficient for				
		classification				
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Experimental		Photolytic half-	6.3 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
		Photolysis		life (in air)		
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Experimental	14 days	BOD	86 % weight	OECD 301C - MITI
		Biodegradation				test (I)
Butane	106-97-8	Experimental		Photolytic half-	6.3 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
		Photolysis		life (in air)		
Butane	106-97-8	Data not	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		available or				
		insufficient for				
		classification				

12.3: Bioaccumulative potential

Material	CAS Nbr	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Naphtha	64742-49-0	Data not	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(petroleum),		available or				
hydrotreated		insufficient for				
light		classification				
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Experimental		Log Kow	0.83	Other methods
		Bioconcentrati				
		on				
Propane	74-98-6	Data not	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		available or				
		insufficient for				
		classification				
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Experimental		Log Kow	0.05	Other methods
		Bioconcentrati				
		on				
Butane	106-97-8	Experimental		Log Kow	2.88	Other methods
		Bioconcentrati				
		on				

12.4. Mobility in soil

Please contact manufacturer for more details

12.5. Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

No information available at this time, contact manufacturer for more details

12.6. Other adverse effects

No information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

See Section 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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.

The coding of a waste stream is based on the application of the product by the consumer. Since this is out of the control of 3M, no waste code(s) for products after use will be provided. Please refer to the European Waste Code (EWC - 2000/532/EC and amendments) to assign the correct waste code to your waste stream. Ensure national and/or regional regulations are complied with and always use a licensed waste contractor.

EU waste code (product as sold)

070704* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors

16 05 04* Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances

EU waste code (product container after use)

15 01 04 Metallic packaging

SECTION 14: Transportation information

DE-9999-5338-8

ADR/RID: UN1950, AEROSOLS, LIMITED QUANTITY, 2.1, (E), ADR Classification Code: 5F.

IMDG-CODE: UN1950, AEROSOLS, (HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)), 2.1, IMDG-Code

segregation code: NONE, LIMITED QUANTITY, Marine Pollutant, (HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHA

(PETROLEUM)), EMS: FD,SU.

ICAO/IATA: UN1950, AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, 2.1.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Global inventory status

Contact 3M for more information.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

Not applicable

SECTION 16: Other information

List of relevant H statements

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H229	Pressurised container. may burst if heated.
11200	G

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

List of relevant R-phrases

R11 Highly flammable. R12 Extremely flammable. R36 Irritating to eyes.

R38 Irritating to skin.

R65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Revision information:

Revision Changes:

Section 1: Product name information was modified. Page Heading: Product name information was modified.

Telephone header information was modified.

Company Telephone information was modified.

Section 12: Classification Warning information was added. Section 11: Classification disclaimer information was added. Section 11: Classification disclaimer information was deleted. Section 12: Classification Warning information was deleted.

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