



## Safety Data Sheet

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### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Scotch-Weld™ Structural Void Filling Compound EC-3505 B/A FR Part A

#### Product Identification Numbers

LC-B100-1077-4, LC-B100-0904-9, LC-B100-0905-0, 87-2500-0459-2, 87-2500-0484-0

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

##### Recommended use

Accelerator for two component adhesive

#### 1.3. Supplier's details

<b>MANUFACTURER:</b>	3M
<b>DIVISION:</b>	Aerospace and Commercial Transportation Division
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
<b>Telephone:</b>	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

Corrosive to metal: Category 1.  
Acute Toxicity (oral): Category 4.  
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1C.  
Skin Sensitizer: Category 1A.  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 1.  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3.

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Signal word

Danger

##### Symbols

Corrosion | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

### Pictograms



### Hazard Statements

May be corrosive to metals.

Harmful if swallowed.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Causes damage to organs:  
blood or blood-forming organs |

### Precautionary Statements

#### Prevention:

Keep only in original container.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

#### Response:

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

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.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

#### Storage:

Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

#### Disposal:

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

#### Notes to Physician:

Overexposure to this product may result in methemoglobinemia. Methemoglobinemia may be clinically suspected by the presence of clinical "cyanosis" in the presence of a normal PaO<sub>2</sub> (as obtained by arterial blood gases). Routine pulse oximetry may be inaccurate for monitoring oxygen saturation in the presence of methemoglobinemia, and should not be used to make the diagnosis of this disorder. If the patient is symptomatic or if the methemoglobin level is >20%, specific therapy with methylene blue should be considered as part of the medical management.

**2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified**

May cause chemical gastrointestinal burns. Persons previously sensitized to amines may develop a cross-sensitization reaction to certain other amines.

24% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

26% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
BENZYL ALCOHOL	100-51-6	15 - 40 Trade Secret *
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	2855-13-2	15 - 40 Trade Secret *
GLASS BUBBLES	65997-17-3	10 - 30
MODIFIED ALIPHATIC AMINE	68609-08-5	5 - 25
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	90-72-2	10 - 20 Trade Secret *
CALCIUM SALT	13477-34-4	1 - 10 Trade Secret *
LIMESTONE	1317-65-3	1 - 10
POLYAMIDE	Trade Secret*	0.5 - 5
BIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL	71074-89-0	0.5 - 2.5 Trade Secret *
ISOPENTANE	78-78-4	< 0.5

\*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. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

**Skin Contact:**

Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Get immediate medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

**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. Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate 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**

Overexposure to this product may result in methemoglobinemia. Methemoglobinemia may be clinically suspected by the presence of clinical "cyanosis" in the presence of a normal PaO<sub>2</sub> (as obtained by arterial blood gases). Routine pulse oximetry may be inaccurate for monitoring oxygen saturation in the presence of methemoglobinemia, and should not be used to make the diagnosis of this disorder. If the patient is symptomatic or if the methemoglobin level is >20%, specific therapy with methylene blue should be considered as part of the medical management. Not applicable

**SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

### 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>
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. 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. 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

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. Place in a metal container approved for use in transportation by appropriate authorities. The container must be lined with polyethylene plastic or contain a plastic drum liner made of polyethylene. 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. Cover, but do not seal for 48 hours. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid skin contact with hot material. 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 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. Store away from heat. Keep only in original container. Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. 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
BENZYL ALCOHOL	100-51-6	AIHA	TWA:44.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (10 ppm)	
LIMESTONE	1317-65-3	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
SPECIAL PURPOSE GLASS FIBERS	65997-17-3	ACGIH	TWA(as fiber):1 fiber/cc	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
CONTINUOUS FILAMENT GLASS FIBERS, INHALABLE FRACTION	65997-17-3	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	A4: Not class. as human carcin
CERAMIC FIBERS	65997-17-3	ACGIH	TWA(as fiber):0.2 fiber/cc	A2: Suspected human carcin.
SLAG WOOL FIBERS	65997-17-3	ACGIH	TWA(as fiber):1 fiber/cc	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
GLASS BUBBLES	65997-17-3	Manufacturer determined	TWA(as dust):10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
GLASS WOOL FIBERS	65997-17-3	ACGIH	TWA(as fiber):1 fiber/cc	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
ROCK WOOL FIBERS	65997-17-3	ACGIH	TWA(as fiber):1 fiber/cc	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
CONTINUOUS FILAMENT GLASS FIBERS	65997-17-3	ACGIH	TWA(as fiber):1 fiber/cc	A4: Not class. as human carcin
ISOPENTANE	78-78-4	ACGIH	TWA:1000 ppm	
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	90-72-2	CMRG	TWA:5 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

Provide ventilated enclosure for heat curing. Curing enclosures must be exhausted to outdoors or to a suitable emission control device. 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: Butyl 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 – Butyl 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 and particulates

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

### Thermal hazards

Wear heat insulating gloves when handling hot material to prevent thermal burns.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>General Physical Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Specific Physical Form:</b>	Paste
<b>Odor, Color, Grade:</b>	Yellow, low odor paste
<b>Odor threshold</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>pH</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Melting point</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Boiling Point</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Flash Point</b>	>=200 °F [ <i>Test Method:</i> Closed Cup]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flammable Limits(LEL)</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Flammable Limits(UEL)</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Vapor Density</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Density</b>	0.4 - 0.45 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.3 - 0.6 [ <i>Ref Std:</i> WATER=1]
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Negligible
<b>Solubility- non-water</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Viscosity</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Hazardous Air Pollutants</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	<=135 g/l [ <i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
<b>VOC Less H<sub>2</sub>O &amp; Exempt Solvents</b>	<=135 g/l [ <i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]

## 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

Heat is generated during cure. Do not cure a mass larger than 50 grams in a confined space to prevent a premature exothermic reaction with production of intense heat and smoke.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
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:

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

Dust from cutting, grinding, sanding or machining may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain.

May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### Skin Contact:

May be harmful in contact with skin.

Corrosive (Skin Burns): Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, intense pain, blistering, ulceration, and tissue destruction.

Allergic Skin Reaction (non-photo induced): Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, blistering, and itching.

#### 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.

Dust created by cutting, grinding, sanding, or machining may cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

**Ingestion:**

Harmful if swallowed. Gastrointestinal Corrosion: Signs/symptoms may include severe mouth, throat and abdominal pain; nausea; vomiting; and diarrhea; blood in the feces and/or vomitus may also be seen.

May cause additional health effects (see below).

**Additional Health Effects:**

**Single exposure may cause target organ effects:**

Methemoglobinemia: Signs/symptoms may include headache, dizziness, nausea, difficulty breathing, and generalized weakness.

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

**Additional Information:**

Persons previously sensitized to amines may develop a cross-sensitization reaction to certain other amines.

**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 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE 300 - 2,000 mg/kg
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 estimated to be 1 - 5 mg/l
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,030 mg/kg
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 8.8 mg/l
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,230 mg/kg
GLASS BUBBLES	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
GLASS BUBBLES	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	Dermal	Rat	LD50 1,280 mg/kg
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,000 mg/kg
LIMESTONE	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
LIMESTONE	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 3 mg/l
LIMESTONE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 6,450 mg/kg
BIS(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYLPHENOL	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 300 - 2,000 mg/kg
ISOPENTANE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 3,000 mg/kg
ISOPENTANE	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 18 mg/l
ISOPENTANE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Name	Species	Value
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	official	Corrosive



	classification	
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Multiple animal species	Mild irritant
GLASS BUBBLES	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	Rabbit	Corrosive
LIMESTONE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
BIS(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYLPHENOL	similar compounds	Corrosive
ISOPENTANE	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Name	Species	Value
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	Rabbit	Corrosive
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Rabbit	Severe irritant
GLASS BUBBLES	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	Rabbit	Corrosive
LIMESTONE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
BIS(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYLPHENOL	similar compounds	Corrosive
ISOPENTANE	Rabbit	Mild irritant

**Skin Sensitization**

Name	Species	Value
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	Guinea pig	Sensitizing
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Human and animal	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	Guinea pig	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
ISOPENTANE	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
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	In vivo	Not mutagenic
BENZYL ALCOHOL	In vivo	Not mutagenic
BENZYL ALCOHOL	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
GLASS BUBBLES	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
ISOPENTANE	In vivo	Not mutagenic
ISOPENTANE	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

**Carcinogenicity**

Name	Route	Species	Value
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BENZYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
GLASS BUBBLES	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	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
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day	during gestation
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Mouse	NOAEL 550 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
LIMESTONE	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 625 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
ISOPENTANE	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
ISOPENTANE	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 30 mg/l	during organogenesis

**Target Organ(s)**

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Rat	LOAEL 0.002 mg/l	2 weeks
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
LIMESTONE	Inhalation	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 0.812 mg/l	90 minutes
ISOPENTANE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
ISOPENTANE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Not available	NOAEL Not available	not available
ISOPENTANE	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL Not available	not available
ISOPENTANE	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	not available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	Ingestion	hematopoietic system   liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Rat	NOAEL 160 mg/kg/day	13 weeks

		kidney and/or bladder	classification			
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	endocrine system   muscles   kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
BENZYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	nervous system   respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 645 mg/kg/day	8 days
GLASS BUBBLES	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	Dermal	skin   liver   nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 125 mg/kg/day	28 days
TRIS(2,4,6-DIMETHYLAMINOMONOMETHYL)PHENOL	Dermal	auditory system   hematopoietic system   eyes	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 125 mg/kg/day	28 days
LIMESTONE	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
ISOPENTANE	Inhalation	peripheral nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
ISOPENTANE	Inhalation	heart   skin   endocrine system   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   liver   immune system   muscles   nervous system   eyes   kidney and/or bladder   respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 20 mg/l	13 weeks
ISOPENTANE	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	28 days

**Aspiration Hazard**

Name	Value
ISOPENTANE	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 completely cured (or polymerized) material in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative,

incinerate uncured product in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. If no other disposal options are available, waste product that has been completely cured or polymerized may be placed in a landfill properly designed for industrial waste. 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):** D002 (Corrosive)

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

### 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>
CALCIUM SALT (NITRATE COMPOUNDS (WATER DISSOCIABLE; REPORTABLE ONLY WHEN IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION))	13477-34-4	1 - 10

### 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:** 1 **Instability:** 0 **Special Hazards:** None

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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