



Safety Data Sheet

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Product identifier

3M™ Universal Fuel System Cleaner Kit, 08911

ID Number(s):

60-4550-6934-8

Recommended use

Automotive, Cleans fuel injectors, intake valves, combustion chambers.

Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Automotive Aftermarket
ADDRESS:	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
Telephone:	1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

Emergency telephone number

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

This product is a kit or a multipart product which consists of multiple, independently packaged components. A Safety Data Sheet (SDS), Article Information Sheet (AIS), or Article Information Letter (AIL) for each of these components is included. Please do not separate the component documents from this cover page. The document numbers for components of this product are:

18-2194-1, 23-3615-4, 24-0254-3

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Issue Date:	02/23/16	Supersedes Date:	01/18/16

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Universal Fuel System Cleaner, 08955

Product Identification Numbers

60-4550-3463-1, 60-4550-6929-8

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Automotive, Automotive Fuel System Cleaner

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Automotive Aftermarket
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

The label elements below were prepared in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. This information may be different from the actual product label information for labels regulated by other agencies.

2.1. Hazard classification

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1.
Gas Under Pressure: Liquefied gas.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1C.
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1.
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 1B.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 1.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (central nervous system): Category 3.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Danger

Symbols

Flame | Gas cylinder | Corrosion | Health Hazard |

Pictograms**Hazard Statements**

Extremely flammable aerosol.

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs:

sensory organs |

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

nervous system |

sensory organs |

Precautionary Statements**Prevention:**

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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 protective gloves, protective clothing, and 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.

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

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Storage:

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

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.

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents can be harmful or fatal. May cause chemical gastrointestinal burns. May cause frostbite.

39% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

39% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

55% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Isoalkanes, C7-8	70024-92-9	30 - 60 Trade Secret *
Toluene	108-88-3	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Xylene	1330-20-7	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Oleic Acid	112-80-1	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Water	7732-18-5	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
4-Methyl-2-Pentanol	108-11-2	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Sweetened Middle Petroleum Distillates	64741-86-2	0.5 - 5 Trade Secret *
Polyether Amine	Trade Secret*	0.1 - 2 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. 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:

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

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.

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. 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 designed for use on solvents, such as alcohols and acetone, that can dissolve in water. An AR - AFFF type foam 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 detergent and water. 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 out of reach of children. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required.

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 strong bases. 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
4-Methyl-2-Pentanol	108-11-2	ACGIH	TWA:25 ppm;STEL:40 ppm	Skin Notation
4-Methyl-2-Pentanol	108-11-2	OSHA	TWA:100 mg/m3(25 ppm)	Skin Notation
Toluene	108-88-3	ACGIH	TWA:20 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Toluene	108-88-3	CMRG	STEL:75 ppm	Skin Notation
Toluene	108-88-3	OSHA	TWA:200 ppm;CEIL:300 ppm	
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	ACGIH	TWA:20 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	OSHA	TWA:240 mg/m3(50 ppm)	Skin Notation
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	ACGIH	TWA:50 ppm	
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	OSHA	TWA:240 mg/m3(50 ppm)	
Xylene	1330-20-7	ACGIH	TWA:100 ppm;STEL:150 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Xylene	1330-20-7	CMRG	TWA:50 ppm;STEL:75 ppm	
Xylene	1330-20-7	OSHA	TWA:435 mg/m3(100 ppm)	
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	ACGIH	TWA:3 ppm;STEL:6 ppm	
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	OSHA	TWA:6 mg/m3(3 ppm)	
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	ACGIH	Limit value not established:	simple asphyxiant

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

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

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 - Neoprene

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

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

General Physical Form:	Liquid
Specific Physical Form:	Aerosol
Odor, Color, Grade:	clear amber liquid solvent odor
Odor threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Melting point	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Boiling Point	> -342 [Details: Based on Nitrogen]
Flash Point	12 °F [Test Method: Closed Cup] [Details: Based on lowest flashpoint of the products constituent.]
Evaporation rate	>=1 [Ref Std: WATER=1]
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Flammable Limits(UEL)	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Vapor Pressure	100 psi [Details: CONDITIONS: @ 70 F]
Vapor Density	>=1 [Ref Std: AIR=1]
Density	0.86 g/ml
Specific Gravity	0.86 [Ref Std: WATER=1]
Solubility In Water	<i>No Data Available</i>
Solubility in Water	Appreciable
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	<=10 centipoise
Hazardous Air Pollutants	53.7 % weight [Test Method: Calculated]
Volatile Organic Compounds	5.74 lb/gal [Test Method: calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Volatile Organic Compounds	689 g/l [Test Method: calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Volatile Organic Compounds	85.0 % weight [Test Method: calculated per CARB title 2]
Percent volatile	91.5 % weight [Details: Excluding exempt compounds]
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	727 g/l [Test Method: 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

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

Strong bases

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Carbon monoxide	Not Specified
Carbon dioxide	Not Specified

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:

May be harmful if inhaled.

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.

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

Eye Contact:

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

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:

May be harmful if swallowed.

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 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:

Auditory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include hearing impairment, balance dysfunction and ringing in the ears.

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

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:

Ocular Effects: Signs/symptoms may include blurred or significantly impaired vision.

Auditory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include hearing impairment, balance dysfunction and ringing in the ears.

Olfactory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include decreased ability to detect odors and/or complete loss of smell.

Neurological Effects: Signs/symptoms may include personality changes, lack of coordination, sensory loss, tingling or numbness of the extremities, weakness, tremors, and/or changes in blood pressure and heart rate.

Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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 20 - 50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Toluene	Dermal	Rat	LD50 12,000 mg/kg
Toluene	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 30 mg/l
Toluene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,550 mg/kg
Xylene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 4,200 mg/kg
Xylene	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 29 mg/l
Xylene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,523 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Dermal	Guinea pig	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 57,000 mg/kg
Diacetone Alcohol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 13,645 mg/kg
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,000 mg/kg
2-Butoxyethanol	Dermal	Guinea pig	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
2-Butoxyethanol	Inhalation-Vapor (4	Guinea pig	LC50 > 2.6 mg/l

	hours)		
2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion	Guinea pig	LD50 1,414 mg/kg
Nitrogen	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Nitrogen	Inhalation-Gas		LC50 estimated to be > 50,000 ppm
Nitrogen	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Ethanolamine	Inhalation-Vapor	official classification	LC50 estimated to be 10 - 20 mg/l
Ethanolamine	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 1,000 mg/kg
Ethanolamine	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,720 mg/kg
Sweetened Middle Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Sweetened Middle Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Toluene	Rabbit	Irritant
Xylene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Diacetone Alcohol	Rabbit	No significant irritation
2-Butoxyethanol	Rabbit	Irritant
Nitrogen	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Ethanolamine	Rabbit	Corrosive

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Toluene	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Xylene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Diacetone Alcohol	Rabbit	Severe irritant
2-Butoxyethanol	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Nitrogen	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Ethanolamine	Rabbit	Corrosive

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Toluene	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
2-Butoxyethanol	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Ethanolamine	Guinea pig	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

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
Toluene	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Toluene	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Xylene	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Xylene	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Oleic Acid	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Diacetone Alcohol	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
2-Butoxyethanol	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Ethanolamine	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Ethanolamine	In vivo	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Toluene	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Toluene	Ingestion	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Toluene	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Xylene	Dermal	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Xylene	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Xylene	Inhalation	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Oleic Acid	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Not Specified	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
2-Butoxyethanol	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
Toluene	Inhalation	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Toluene	Inhalation	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2.3 mg/l	1 generation
Toluene	Ingestion	Toxic to development	Rat	LOAEL 520 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Toluene	Inhalation	Toxic to development	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Xylene	Inhalation	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Xylene	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL Not available	during organogenesis
Xylene	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	during gestation
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation

2-Butoxyethanol	Dermal	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,760 mg/kg/day	during gestation
2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
2-Butoxyethanol	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.48 mg/l	during organogenesis
Ethanolamine	Dermal	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 225 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Ethanolamine	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 616 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis

Lactation

Name	Route	Species	Value
Xylene	Ingestion	Mouse	Does not cause effects on or via lactation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Toluene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Toluene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Toluene	Inhalation	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 0.004 mg/l	3 hours
Toluene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Xylene	Inhalation	auditory system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 6.3 mg/l	8 hours
Xylene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.5 mg/l	not available
Xylene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg	not applicable
Diacetone Alcohol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Diacetone Alcohol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1,882 mg/kg	not applicable

Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,882 mg/kg	not applicable
2-Butoxyethanol	Dermal	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	NOAEL 902 mg/kg	6 hours
2-Butoxyethanol	Dermal	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	LOAEL 72 mg/kg	not available
2-Butoxyethanol	Dermal	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	LOAEL 451 mg/kg	6 hours
2-Butoxyethanol	Dermal	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
2-Butoxyethanol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
2-Butoxyethanol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
2-Butoxyethanol	Inhalation	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Ethanolamine	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Toluene	Inhalation	auditory system nervous system eyes olfactory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Toluene	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 2.3 mg/l	15 months
Toluene	Inhalation	heart liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 11.3 mg/l	15 weeks
Toluene	Inhalation	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.1 mg/l	4 weeks
Toluene	Inhalation	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL Not available	20 days
Toluene	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 1.1 mg/l	8 weeks
Toluene	Inhalation	hematopoietic system vascular system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Toluene	Ingestion	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 625 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Toluene	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Rat	NOAEL 2,500	13 weeks

			classification		mg/kg/day	
Toluene	Ingestion	liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Toluene	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	14 days
Toluene	Ingestion	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 105 mg/kg/day	28 days
Toluene	Ingestion	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 105 mg/kg/day	4 weeks
Xylene	Inhalation	nervous system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 0.4 mg/l	4 weeks
Xylene	Inhalation	auditory system	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 7.8 mg/l	5 days
Xylene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	heart endocrine system hematopoietic system muscles kidney and/or bladder respiratory system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 3.5 mg/l	13 weeks
Xylene	Ingestion	auditory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	2 weeks
Xylene	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 mg/kg/day	90 days
Xylene	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	heart skin endocrine system bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair hematopoietic system immune system nervous system respiratory system	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	103 weeks
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	liver immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2,250 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,550 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
Diacetone Alcohol	Inhalation	blood liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 4.5 mg/l	6 weeks
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	endocrine system blood liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	44 days
2-Butoxyethanol	Dermal	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
2-Butoxyethanol	Dermal	endocrine system	All data are negative	Rabbit	NOAEL 150 mg/kg/day	90 days
2-Butoxyethanol	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	14 weeks
2-Butoxyethanol	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Rat	NOAEL 0.15 mg/l	14 weeks

			classification			
2-Butoxyethanol	Inhalation	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.15 mg/l	6 months
2-Butoxyethanol	Inhalation	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	LOAEL 1.9 mg/l	8 days
2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 69 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
2-Butoxyethanol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
Ethanolamine	Inhalation	liver kidney and/or bladder respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.656 mg/l	5 weeks
Ethanolamine	Ingestion	hematopoietic system liver kidney and/or bladder respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Toluene	Aspiration hazard
Xylene	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, Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste 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.

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 - 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>
2-Butoxyethanol (GLYCOL ETHERS)	111-76-2	1 - 5
Toluene	108-88-3	Trade Secret 10 - 30
Xylene	1330-20-7	Trade Secret 10 - 30
Xylene (Benzene, 1,2-dimethyl-)	1330-20-7	10 - 30
Xylene (Benzene, 1,3-dimethyl-)	1330-20-7	10 - 30
Xylene (Benzene, 1,4-dimethyl-)	1330-20-7	10 - 30
Xylene (Benzene, dimethyl-)	1330-20-7	10 - 30

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.

HMIS Hazard Classification

Health: *3 **Flammability:** 4 **Physical Hazard:** 1 **Personal Protection:** B

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS® IV) hazard ratings are designed to inform employees of chemical hazards in the workplace. These ratings are based on the inherent properties of the material under expected conditions of normal use and are not intended for use in emergency situations. HMIS® IV ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® IV program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the American Coatings Association (ACA).

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Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Throttle Plate Cleaner, 08182, 08185

Product Identification Numbers

LB-K100-0610-7, 60-4550-3159-5, 60-4550-6924-9, 60-9800-3834-7

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Automotive, Clean and lubricate throttle body assemblies.

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Automotive Aftermarket
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

The label elements below were prepared in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. This information may be different from the actual product label information for labels regulated by other agencies.

2.1. Hazard classification

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1.
Gas Under Pressure: Liquefied gas.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2.
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1.
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 2.
Carcinogenicity: Category 2.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 1.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Danger

Symbols

Flame | Gas cylinder | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

Extremely flammable aerosol.

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Causes skin irritation.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes damage to organs:

cardiovascular system |

sensory organs |

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

nervous system |

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

sensory organs |

Precautionary Statements

General:

Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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 protective gloves and 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.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 Do NOT induce vomiting.
 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label).
 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Storage:

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F.
 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:

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

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

17% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

17% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Acetone	67-64-1	15 - 40 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated Light Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-49-0	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened	68476-86-8	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Heptane	142-82-5	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Xylene	1330-20-7	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	3 - 7 Trade Secret *
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Polyether Amine	Trade Secret*	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	< 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:

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 for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately get medical attention.

If Swallowed:

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

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. Non-combustible. Use a fire fighting agent suitable for 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. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

No special protective actions for fire-fighters are anticipated. In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. 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. 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. Close cylinder. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam designed for use on solvents, such as alcohols and acetone, that can dissolve in water. An AR - AFFF type foam 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 toxic, corrosivity or flammability 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. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid eye contact. Do not use in a confined area with minimal air exchange. Keep out of reach of children. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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.) Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required.

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. Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. 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
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	CMRG	TWA:25 ppm;STEL:75 ppm	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	OSHA	TWA:435 mg/m3(100 ppm)	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	ACGIH	TWA:20 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
Xylene	1330-20-7	CMRG	TWA:50 ppm;STEL:75 ppm	
Xylene	1330-20-7	ACGIH	TWA:100 ppm;STEL:150 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Xylene	1330-20-7	OSHA	TWA:435 mg/m3(100 ppm)	
Heptane	142-82-5	OSHA	TWA:2000 mg/m3(500 ppm)	
Heptane	142-82-5	ACGIH	TWA:400 ppm;STEL:500 ppm	
Kerosine (petroleum)	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m3	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Skin Notation
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	CMRG	TWA:165 ppm	
Hydrotreated Light Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-49-0	CMRG	TWA:50 ppm	
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	OSHA	TWA:260 mg/m3(200 ppm)	
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:250 ppm	Skin Notation
Acetone	67-64-1	ACGIH	TWA:250 ppm;STEL:500 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Acetone	67-64-1	OSHA	TWA:2400 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	OSHA	TWA:610 mg/m3(200 ppm)	
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:250 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

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:

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. Note: Nitrile gloves may be worn over polymer laminate gloves to improve dexterity.

Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Polymer laminate

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

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:	Gas
Specific Physical Form:	Aerosol
Odor, Color, Grade:	Amber Liquid dispensed as an aerosol, solvent odor
Odor threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Melting point	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Boiling Point	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flash Point	-150 °F
Evaporation rate	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable Aerosol: Category 1.
Flammable Limits(LEL)	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammable Limits(UEL)	<i>No Data Available</i>
Vapor Pressure	35 psi
Vapor Density	>=1 [<i>Ref Std: AIR=1</i>]
Density	0.88 g/ml
Specific Gravity	0.88 [<i>Ref Std: WATER=1</i>]
Solubility in Water	Moderate
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>Not Applicable</i>
Viscosity	<i>No Data Available</i>
Hazardous Air Pollutants	10.03 % weight [<i>Test Method: Calculated</i>]
Volatile Organic Compounds	44.5 % weight [<i>Test Method: calculated per CARB title 2</i>]
Volatile Organic Compounds	524 g/l [<i>Test Method: calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1</i>]
Percent volatile	98 % weight
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	905 g/l [<i>Test Method: calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1</i>]

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

None known.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Formaldehyde	Not Specified
Carbon monoxide	Not Specified
Carbon dioxide	Not Specified

SECTION 11: Toxicological information
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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.

May cause target organ effects after inhalation. May cause additional health effects (see below).

Skin Contact:

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

Eye Contact:

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

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 target organ effects after ingestion. May cause additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

Single exposure may cause target organ effects:

Auditory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include hearing impairment, balance dysfunction and ringing in the ears.

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

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

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:

Auditory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include hearing impairment, balance dysfunction and ringing in the ears.

Neurological Effects: Signs/symptoms may include personality changes, lack of coordination, sensory loss, tingling or numbness of the extremities, weakness, tremors, and/or changes in blood pressure and heart rate.

Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Class Description</u>	<u>Regulation</u>
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Value</u>
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
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
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
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 3 mg/l
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 277,000 ppm
Heptane	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 3,000 mg/kg
Heptane	Inhalation-Vapor (4	Rat	LC50 103 mg/l

	hours)		
Heptane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Xylene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 4,200 mg/kg
Xylene	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 29 mg/l
Xylene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,523 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
Ethylbenzene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 15,433 mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 17.4 mg/l
Ethylbenzene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,769 mg/kg
Methyl Alcohol	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 1,000 - 2,000 mg/kg
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 10 - 20 mg/l
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 50 - 300 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Acetone	Mouse	Minimal irritation
Hydrotreated Light Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Irritant
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Heptane	Human	Mild irritant
Xylene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Methyl Acetate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Ethylbenzene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Methyl Alcohol	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Acetone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Hydrotreated Light Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Heptane	Professional judgement	Moderate irritant
Xylene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Methyl Acetate	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Ethylbenzene	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Methyl Alcohol	Rabbit	Moderate irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Light Naphtha (Petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Methyl Acetate	Human	Not sensitizing
Ethylbenzene	Human	Not sensitizing
Methyl Alcohol	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
Acetone	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Hydrotreated Light Naphtha (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Heptane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Xylene	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Xylene	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Methyl Acetate	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Methyl Acetate	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Ethylbenzene	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Ethylbenzene	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Methyl Alcohol	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Methyl Alcohol	In vivo	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
Hydrotreated Light Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Xylene	Dermal	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Xylene	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Xylene	Inhalation	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
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
Xylene	Inhalation	Some positive female reproductive data	Human	NOAEL Not	occupational

		exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		available	exposure
Xylene	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL Not available	during organogenesis
Xylene	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	during gestation
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 4.3 mg/l	prematuring & during gestation
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg/day	21 days
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Toxic to development	Mouse	LOAEL 4,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	Toxic to development	Mouse	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	during organogenesis

Lactation

Name	Route	Species	Value
Xylene	Ingestion	Mouse	Does not cause effects on or via lactation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
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
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 judgment	NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgment	NOAEL Not available	
Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Causes damage to organs	similar compound	NOAEL Not available	

				ds		
Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	All data are negative		NOAEL Not available	
Heptane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Heptane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Heptane	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	auditory system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 6.3 mg/l	8 hours
Xylene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.5 mg/l	not available
Xylene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg	not applicable
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	
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Ethylbenzene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	blindness	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	not available
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	6 hours
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	blindness	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	Dermal	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the	Guinea	NOAEL Not	3 weeks

			data are not sufficient for classification	pig	available	
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
Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	
Heptane	Inhalation	liver nervous system kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 12 mg/l	26 weeks
Xylene	Inhalation	nervous system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 0.4 mg/l	4 weeks
Xylene	Inhalation	auditory system	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 7.8 mg/l	5 days
Xylene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	heart endocrine system hematopoietic system muscles kidney and/or bladder respiratory system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 3.5 mg/l	13 weeks
Xylene	Ingestion	auditory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	2 weeks
Xylene	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 mg/kg/day	90 days
Xylene	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	heart skin endocrine system	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 1,000	103 weeks

		bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair hematopoietic system immune system nervous system respiratory system			mg/kg/day	
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
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.1 mg/l	2 years
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 1.1 mg/l	103 weeks
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.4 mg/l	28 days
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	auditory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	5 days
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 3.3 mg/l	103 weeks
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair muscles	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 4.2 mg/l	90 days
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	heart immune system respiratory system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 3.3 mg/l	2 years
Ethylbenzene	Ingestion	liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 680 mg/kg/day	6 months
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	liver	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 6.55 mg/l	4 weeks
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 13.1 mg/l	6 weeks
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	liver nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	90 days

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Hydrotreated Light Naphtha (Petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Aspiration hazard
Heptane	Aspiration hazard
Xylene	Aspiration hazard
Ethylbenzene	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. The facility should be equipped to handle gaseous 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.

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 - 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>
Xylene	1330-20-7	Trade Secret 5 - 10
Xylene (Benzene, dimethyl-)	1330-20-7	5 - 10
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Trade Secret 1 - 5

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

California Proposition 65

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Carcinogen
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	Developmental Toxin

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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: 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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Safety Data Sheet

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Issue Date:	02/11/14	Supersedes Date:	02/11/14

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Complete Fuel System Cleaner, 08813, 38814

Product Identification Numbers

60-4550-3265-0, 60-4550-4499-4, 60-4550-6487-7, 60-4550-8195-4

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Automotive, Clean Automotive Fuel System Components

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Automotive Aftermarket
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

The label elements below were prepared in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. This information may be different from the actual product label information for labels regulated by other agencies.

2.1. Hazard classification

Flammable Liquid: Category 3.
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1.
Carcinogenicity: Category 2.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (central nervous system): Category 3.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Danger

Symbols

Flame | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary Statements

General:

Keep out of reach of children.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Keep container tightly closed.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

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 SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

Storage:

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

Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Notes to Physician:

Not applicable

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

None.

11% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

14% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

29% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Kerosene	8008-20-6	60 - 100 Trade Secret *
Sweetened Middle Distillates (Petroleum)	64741-86-2	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Polyether Amine	Trade Secret*	5 - 15 Trade Secret *
Propoxylated Alcohol	Trade Secret*	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-94-5	0.5 - 1.5 Trade Secret *
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 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. If you feel unwell, 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:

Flush with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. If signs/symptoms persist, get medical attention.

If Swallowed:

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

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 and solids 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

Substance

Aldehydes
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

Condition

During Combustion
During Combustion
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. 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

Contain spill. 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. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

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

Keep out of reach of children. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid breathing 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.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required. To minimize the risk of ignition, determine applicable electrical classifications for the process using this product and select specific local exhaust ventilation equipment to avoid flammable vapor accumulation. Vapors 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. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidizing agents.

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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-94-5	Chemical Manufacturer Rec Guid	TWA:17 ppm(100 mg/m3)	
Kerosene	8008-20-6	Amer Conf of Gov. Indust.	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200	Skin Notation

		Hyg.	mg/m3	
Kerosene	8008-20-6	Chemical Manufacturer Rec Guid	TWA:500 ppm(2000 mg/m3)	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Amer Conf of Gov. Indust. Hyg.	TWA:10 ppm;STEL:15 ppm	Skin Notation
Naphthalene	91-20-3	US Dept of Labor - OSHA	TWA:50 mg/m3(10 ppm)	

Amer Conf of Gov. Indust. Hyg. : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

American Indust. Hygiene Assoc : American Industrial Hygiene Association

Chemical Manufacturer Rec Guid : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

US Dept of Labor - 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

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. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Wear 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:
Safety Glasses with side shields

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. Wear protective gloves.
Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Neoprene
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

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
Odor, Color, Grade:	Light yellow liquid; Solvent/kerosene odor.
Odor threshold	No Data Available

pH	No Data Available
Melting point	No Data Available
Boiling Point	<=550 °F
Flash Point	>=120 °F [Test Method: Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	No Data Available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	No Data Available
Flammable Limits(UEL)	No Data Available
Vapor Pressure	No Data Available
Vapor Density	No Data Available
Density	0.83 g/ml
Specific Gravity	0.83 [Ref Std: WATER=1]
Solubility In Water	No Data Available
Solubility- non-water	No Data Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	No Data Available
Decomposition temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	6.04 centipoise [Test Method: Brookfield]
Hazardous Air Pollutants	0.449 % weight [Test Method: Calculated]
Volatile Organic Compounds	88.8 % weight [Test Method: calculated per CARB title 2]
Volatile Organic Compounds	723 g/l [Test Method: calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Percent volatile	87.2 % weight [Test Method: Estimated]
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	723 g/l [Test Method: 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

Sparks and/or flames

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids

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:

May be harmful if inhaled.

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:

May be harmful in contact with skin.

Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, and dryness. Contact with the skin during product use is not expected to result in significant irritation.

Eye Contact:

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 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.

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Class Description</u>	<u>Regulation</u>
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Anticipated human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Value</u>
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE 2,374.8 mg/kg
Overall product	Inhalation-Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE 23.1 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 mg/kg
Kerosene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Kerosene	Inhalation-Vapor (4	Rat	LC50 > 5 mg/l

	hours)		
Kerosene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Sweetened Middle Distillates (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Sweetened Middle Distillates (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Propoxylated Alcohol	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Dermal	Human	LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Inhalation-Vapor	Human	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Naphthalene	Ingestion	Human	LD50 estimated to be 300 - 2,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Kerosene	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Irritant
Naphthalene	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Kerosene	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Naphthalene	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Kerosene	Guinea pig	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
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Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Kerosene	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Kerosene	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Kerosene	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Naphthalene	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic

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

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Kerosene	Dermal	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
Kerosene	Dermal	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation

Kerosene	Dermal	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Kerosene	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 400 ppm	during organogenesis

Target Organ(s)**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Kerosene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure
Kerosene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL not available	not available
Kerosene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Kerosene	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL not available	not applicable
Kerosene	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 18,912 mg/kg	not applicable
Kerosene	Ingestion	heart hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Kerosene	Dermal	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Kerosene	Dermal	liver immune system kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosene	Dermal	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 2,700 mg/kg/day	1 weeks
Kerosene	Dermal	heart muscles respiratory system	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosene	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL not available	1 years
Kerosene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.231 mg/l	14 weeks
Kerosene	Inhalation	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	LOAEL 20.4 mg/l	not available
Kerosene	Inhalation	hematopoietic system muscles respiratory system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.1 mg/l	13 weeks
Naphthalene	Dermal	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Dermal	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the	Human	NOAEL Not	occupational

			data are not sufficient for classification		available	exposure
Naphthalene	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL .01 mg/l	13 weeks
Naphthalene	Inhalation	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Inhalation	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Ingestion	eyes	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rabbit	LOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	15 days

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Kerosene	Aspiration hazard
Heavy Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	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. As a disposal alternative, Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste 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.

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 - No 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>
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 0.5

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

California Proposition 65

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Carcinogen

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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: 2 **Flammability:** 2 **Instability:** 1 **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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