

# Safety Data Sheet

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# **SECTION 1: Identification**

## 1.1. Product identifier

3M<sup>™</sup> Thread Sealant 4291

### **Product Identification Numbers**

62-4291-8551-5, CG-7901-0791-8, CT-0609-1066-9 7000000918, 4000014513, 7100007462

### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

### **Recommended use**

Adhesive

1.3. Supplier's details	
MANUFACTURER:	3M
<b>DIVISION:</b>	3M Canada
	Automotive and Aerospace Solutions Division
ADDRESS:	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
Telephone:	1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

**1.4. Emergency telephone number** 

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

# **SECTION 2: Hazard identification**

## 2.1. Hazard classification

Carcinogenicity: Category 1A. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements Signal word Danger

**Symbols** Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements May cause cancer.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: respiratory system

## **Precautionary Statements**

### **Prevention:**

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wear protective gloves. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.

### **Response:**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

# Storage:

Store locked up.

## Disposal:

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

34% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity. 34% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Water	7732-18-5	30 - 60
ACRYLIC POLYMER	Trade Secret*	15 - 40
MICA-GROUP MINERALS	12001-26-2	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Polytetrafluoroethylene	9002-84-0	5 - 10
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
FELDSPARS	68476-25-5	< 2
Kaolin	1332-58-7	< 2 Trade Secret *
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	< 2 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic petroleum distillates	64742-52-5	0.5 - 1.5
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	64742-65-0	0.5 - 1.5
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	< 0.05

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures	
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#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### Inhalation:

Remove person to fresh air. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

### Skin Contact:

Wash with soap and water. If you are concerned, get medical advice.

#### Eye Contact:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water. If signs/symptoms persist, get medical attention.

#### If Swallowed:

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

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

Target organ effects following prolonged or repeated exposure. See Section 11 for additional details.

### 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 ordinary combustible material such as water or foam to extinguish.

## 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Exposure to extreme heat can give rise to thermal decomposition.

## Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Carbonyl Fluoride	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Hydrogen Fluoride	During Combustion
Perfluoroisobutylene (PFIB)	During Combustion

## 5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained, positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, bunker coat and pants, bands around arms, waist and legs, face mask, and protective covering for exposed areas of the head.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

### **6.2.** Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

### 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. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Place in a closed container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with an appropriate solvent selected by a qualified and

authorized person. Ventilate the area with fresh air. Read and follow safety precautions on the solvent label and SDS. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

## 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not breathe thermal decomposition products. For industrial/occupational use only. Not for consumer sale or use. Store work clothes separately from other clothing, food and tobacco products. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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. No smoking: Smoking while using this product can result in contamination of the tobacco and/or smoke and lead to the formation of hazardous decomposition products. Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required. May form combustible dust during processing. Dust clouds of this material in sufficient concentration in combination with an ignition source may be explosive. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces because of the potential for secondary explosions. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that combustible dusts do not accumulate on surfaces.

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

No special storage requirements.

# **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	<b>Additional Comments</b>
MICA-GROUP MINERALS	12001-26-2	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):0.1	
			mg/m3	
MICA-GROUP MINERALS	12001-26-2	OSHA	TWA:20 millions of	
			particles/cu. ft.	
DUST, INERT OR NUISANCE	1332-58-7	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15	
			mg/m3;TWA(as total dust):50	
			millions of particles/cu. ft.(15	
			mg/m3);TWA(respirable	
			fraction):5	
			mg/m3;TWA(respirable	
			fraction):15 millions of	
			particles/cu. ft.(5 mg/m3)	
Kaolin	1332-58-7	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):2	A4: Not class. as human
			mg/m3	carcin
KAOLIN, TOTAL DUST	1332-58-7	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15	
			mg/m3;TWA(respirable	
			fraction):5 mg/m3	
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	ACGIH	TWA(Respirable nanoscale	A3: Confirmed animal
			particles):0.2 carcin.	
			mg/m3;TWA(Respirable	
			finescale particles):2.5 mg/m3	
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3	
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	ACGIH	TWA(respirable	A2: Suspected human
			fraction):0.025 mg/m3	carcin.
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	OSHA	TWA Table Z-	

	20.00.0		1(respirable):0.05 mg/m3;TWA Table Z- 3(respirable):0.1 mg/m3;TWA concentration(respirable):0.1 mg/m3(2.4 millions of particles/cu. ft.)	
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	ACGIH	TWA:0.1 ppm;STEL:0.3 ppm	A1: Confirmed human carcin., Dermal/Respiratory Sensitizer
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	OSHA	TWA:0.75 ppm;STEL:2 ppm	29 CFR 1910.1048
Paraffin oil	64742-52-5	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-52-5	OSHA	TWA:2000 mg/m3(500 ppm)	
Paraffin oil	64742-65-0	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-65-0	OSHA	TWA:2000 mg/m3(500 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

For those situations where the material might be exposed to extreme overheating due to misuse or equipment failure, use with appropriate local exhaust ventilation sufficient to maintain levels of thermal decomposition products below their exposure guidelines. 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. Provide local exhaust at process emission sources to control exposure near the source and to prevent the escape of dust into the work area. It is recommended that all dust control equipment (such as local exhaust ventilation), process equipment, and material transport systems involved in handling of this product be evaluated for the need for explosion-protection safeguards. Recognized safeguards include explosion relief vents, explosion suppression systems, and oxygen deficient process environments. Evaluate the need for electrically classified 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

indirect vented Ooggies

## **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: Neoprene

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:

For those situations where the material might be exposed to extreme overheating due to misuse or equipment failure, use a positive pressure supplied-air respirator.

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

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

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

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

Appearance				
Physical state	Liquid			
Color	White			
Specific Physical Form:	Opaque liquid			
Odor	Slight Soapy			
Odor threshold	No Data Available			
рН	6 - 8 Units not avail. or not appl.			
Melting point	No Data Available			
Boiling Point	Approximately 100 °C [Details:212 deg F]			
Flash Point	Not Applicable			
Evaporation rate	Approximately 1 Units not avail. or not appl. [ <i>Ref</i>			
-	Std:WATER=1]			
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable			
Flammable Limits(LEL)	Not Applicable			
Flammable Limits(UEL)	Not Applicable			
Vapor Pressure	Approximately 17 mmHg			
Vapor Density	<1 Units not avail. or not appl. [ <i>Ref Std</i> :AIR=1] [ <i>Details</i> :Ref			
1 1	Std:AIR=1]]			
Density	1.2  kg/l			
Specific Gravity	1.2 [ <i>Ref Std</i> :WATER=1] [ <i>Details</i> :MITS data]			
Solubility In Water	Approximately 75 g/100 g			
Solubility- non-water	No Data Available			
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	No Data Available			
Autoignition temperature	Not Applicable			
Decomposition temperature	No Data Available			
Viscosity	800 - 1,500 centipoise			
Molecular weight	No Data Available			
Volatile Organic Compounds	19.3 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]			
Percent volatile	41 - 43 % weight			
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	37.3 g/l [ <i>Test Method</i> :calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]			

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1. Reactivity

This material is considered to be non reactive under normal use conditions.

#### **10.2.** Chemical stability

Stable.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid** None known.

**10.5. Incompatible materials** None known.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

**Substance** 

None known.

**Condition** 

Refer to section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

If the product is exposed to extreme condition of heat from misuse or equipment failure, toxic decomposition products that include hydrogen fluoride and perfluoroisobutylene can occur.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

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

## 11.1. Information on Toxicological effects

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

### Inhalation:

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

### Skin Contact:

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:**

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

## **Additional Health Effects:**

## Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:

Silicosis: Signs/symptoms may include breathlessness, weakness, chest pain, persistent cough, increased amounts of sputum, and heart disease.

Pneumoconiosis: Sign/symptoms may include persistent cough, breathlessness, chest pain, increased amounts of sputum, and changes in lung function tests.

### **Carcinogenicity:**

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size)	14808-60-7	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	Cancer hazard	OSHA Carcinogens
Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz or cristobalite	14808-60-7	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause 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**

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
MICA-GROUP MINERALS	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
MICA-GROUP MINERALS	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Polytetrafluoroethylene	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Polytetrafluoroethylene	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
FELDSPARS	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
FELDSPARS	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Kaolin	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Quartz Silica	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Quartz Silica	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Kaolin	Ingestion	Human	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Titanium Dioxide	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 6.82 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		-
	(4 hours)		
Titanium Dioxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic petroleum distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000  mg/kg
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic petroleum distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000  mg/kg
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Inhalation-	similar	LC50 > 4  mg/l
(F)	Dust/Mist	compoun	
	(4 hours)	ds	
Formaldehyde	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 270 mg/kg
Formaldehyde	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 470 ppm
· · · · · <b>,</b> · ·	Gas (4		···· rr
	hours)		
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 800 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

### **Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Name	Species	Value
Polytetrafluoroethylene	Human	No significant irritation
	and	
	animal	
FELDSPARS	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Kaolin	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	

	judgeme	
	nt	
Quartz Silica	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Titanium Dioxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic petroleum distillates	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Formaldehyde	official	Corrosive
	classifica	
	tion	

## Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Polytetrafluoroethylene	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Kaolin	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Titanium Dioxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic petroleum distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Formaldehyde	official	Corrosive
	classifica	
	tion	

## **Skin Sensitization**

Name	Species	Value
Polytetrafluoroethylene	Human	Not classified
Titanium Dioxide	Human and animal	Not classified
Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic petroleum distillates	Guinea pig	Not classified
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not classified
Formaldehyde	Guinea pig	Sensitizing

## **Respiratory Sensitization**

Name	Species	Value
Formaldehyde	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

## Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Quartz Silica	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Quartz Silica	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Titanium Dioxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Titanium Dioxide	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Formaldehyde	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Formaldehyde	In vivo	Mutagenic

### Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Polytetrafluoroethylene	Not Specified	Multiple animal	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
		species	
Kaolin	Inhalation	Multiple	Not carcinogenic
		animal	
		species	
Quartz Silica	Inhalation	Human	Carcinogenic
		and	
		animal	
Titanium Dioxide	Ingestion	Multiple	Not carcinogenic
		animal	
		species	
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	Rat	Carcinogenic
Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic petroleum distillates	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic petroleum distillates	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
			sufficient for classification
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Formaldehyde	Not	Human	Carcinogenic
-	Specified	and	-
	-	animal	

## **Reproductive Toxicity**

## **Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects**

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure
					Duration
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000	during
(petroleum)				mg/kg/day	gestation
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 100	not
	_	-		mg/kg	applicable
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 10	during
				ppm	gestation

## Target Organ(s)

## Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic petroleum distillates	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 128 ppm	6 hours
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	

## Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
MICA-GROUP MINERALS	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Polytetrafluoroethylene	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL Not available	90 days
Kaolin	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL NA	occupational exposure
Kaolin	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL Not available	
Quartz Silica	Inhalation	silicosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	LOAEL 0.01	2 years

			data are not sufficient for classification		mg/l	
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Dermal	skin   liver   hematopoietic system   kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Formaldehyde	Dermal	respiratory system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 80 mg/kg/day	60 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 0.3 ppm	28 months
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 20 ppm	13 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 15 ppm	3 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	nervous system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 10 ppm	13 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	endocrine system   immune system   muscles   kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 15 ppm	28 months
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	gastrointestinal tract	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 15 ppm	2 years
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	eyes   vascular system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 14.3 ppm	2 years
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	heart	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 14.3 ppm	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 20 mg/kg/day	4 weeks
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 15 mg/kg/day	24 months
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 109 mg/kg/day	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	heart   endocrine system   hematopoietic system   respiratory system   vascular system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	skin   muscles   eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 109 mg/kg/day	2 years

## **Aspiration Hazard**

Name	Value
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Not an aspiration hazard

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

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## **Ecotoxicological information**

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

## **Chemical fate information**

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

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

## 13.1. Disposal methods

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

Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. Combustion products will include HF. Facility must be capable of handling halogenated materials. 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.

### **EPCRA 311/312 Hazard Classifications:**

Physical Hazards

# Not applicable

## Health Hazards

Carcinogenicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

## **15.2. State Regulations**

Contact 3M for more information.

## **15.3.** Chemical Inventories

The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of Australia National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information.

The components of this product are in compliance with the new substance notification requirements of CEPA.

The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of Japan Chemical Substance Control Law. Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information.

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA. All required components of this product are listed on the active portion of the TSCA Inventory.

Contact 3M for more information.

## 15.4. International Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

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

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

### **NFPA Hazard Classification**

Health: 3 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0 Special Hazards: None

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

The NFPA Health code of 3 is due to emergency situations where the material may thermally decompose and release Hydrogen Fluoride and Perfluoroisobutylene (PFIB). During normal use conditions, please reference Section 2 and Section 11 of the SDS for additional health hazard information.

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