Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier
3M(TM) Piezo Ink Jet Ink 2780 UV White

Product Identification Numbers
75-3470-7364-7

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use
Ink

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Commercial 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
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1C.
Skin Sensitizer: Category 1.
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 1B.
Carcinogenicity: Category 2.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2.

2.2. Label elements
Signal word
Danger

Symbols
Corrosion | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

Pictograms

Hazard Statements
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Suspected of causing cancer.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:
kidney/urinary tract |
skin |

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, protective clothing, and eye/face protection.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response:
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:
Keep cool.
Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up in a well-ventilated place.

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified
May cause chemical gastrointestinal burns.

15% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.
32% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt

ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	29590-42-9	10 - 35 Trade Secret *
ISOBORNYL ACRYLATE	5888-33-5	10 - 25 Trade Secret *
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	2399-48-6	10 - 25 Trade Secret *
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	10 - 25 Trade Secret *
Urethane acrylate oligomer	None	10 - 20 Trade Secret *
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	13048-33-4	1 - 10 Trade Secret *
2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide	75980-60-8	1 - 10 Trade Secret *
BENZOPHENONE	119-61-9	1 - 10 Trade Secret *
ALUMINA TRIHYDRATE	21645-51-2	< 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 flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Get immediate medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact:
Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately get medical attention.

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

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
See Section 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment required
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
Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance	Condition
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture. 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. 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. 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
For industrial or professional use only. 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities
Keep container tightly closed to prevent loss of stabilizing materials. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight. Store away from heat. 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
BENZOPHENONE	119-61-9	AIHA	TWA:0.5 mg/m3	
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	13048-33-4	AIHA	TWA:1 mg/m3(0.11 ppm)	Dermal Sensitizer
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	ACGIH	TWA:10 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3	
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	21645-51-2	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
DUST, INERT OR NUISANCE	21645-51-2	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3;TWA(as total dust):50	

			millions of particles/cu. ft.(15 mg/m3);TWA(respirable fraction):15 millions of particles/cu. ft.(5 mg/m3);TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m3	
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	2399-48-6	Manufacturer determined	TWA:0.1 ppm(0.64 mg/m3);STEL:0.3 ppm(1.91 mg/m3)	Dermal Sensitizer
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	29590-42-9	AIHA	TWA:37.5 mg/m3(5 ppm)	

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association
CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines
OSHA : United States Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TWA: Time-Weighted-Average
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
CEIL: Ceiling

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls
Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures to below relevant Exposure Limits and/or control dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment.

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Select and use eye/face protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following eye/face protection(s) are recommended:
Full Face Shield
Indirect Vented Goggles

Skin/hand protection
Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing approved to relevant local standards to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Selection should be based on use factors such as exposure levels, concentration of the substance or mixture, frequency and duration, physical challenges such as temperature extremes, and other use conditions. Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible gloves/protective clothing.
Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Butyl Rubber

If this product is used in a manner that presents a higher potential for exposure (eg. spraying, high splash potential etc.), then use of protective coveralls may be necessary. Select and use body protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following protective clothing material(s) are recommended: Apron – Butyl rubber
Boots - Rubber

Respiratory protection

An exposure assessment may be needed to decide if a respirator is required. If a respirator is needed, use respirators as part of a full respiratory protection program. Based on the results of the exposure assessment, select from the following respirator type(s) to reduce inhalation exposure:
Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for organic vapors and particulates

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Physical Form:	Liquid
Specific Physical Form:	Liquid
Odor, Color, Grade:	Acrylate Odor, Colorless
Odor threshold	*No Data Available*
pH	*Not Applicable*
Melting point	*Not Applicable*
Boiling Point	> 200 ºF
Flash Point	> 200 ºF [*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	> 1 [*Ref Std:*AIR=1]
Density	1.04 g/ml
Specific Gravity	1.04 [*Ref Std:*WATER=1]
Solubility In Water	*No Data Available*
Solubility in Water	Negligible
Solubility- non-water	*No Data Available*
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	*No Data Available*
Autoignition temperature	*No Data Available*
Decomposition temperature	*No Data Available*
Viscosity	11 - 12.8 centipoise
Percent volatile	*No Data Available*

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
This material may be reactive with certain agents under certain conditions - see the remaining headings in this section.

10.2. Chemical stability
Stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous polymerization may occur. (Upon depletion of inhibitor or exposure to heat)

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Heat

10.5. Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Substance	Condition
None known.	

Refer to section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

11.1. Information on Toxicological effects

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

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

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Eye Contact:
Corrosive (Eye Burns): Signs/symptoms may include cloudy appearance of the cornea, chemical burns, severe pain, tearing, ulcerations, significantly impaired vision or complete loss of vision.

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:
Kidney/Bladder Effects: Signs/symptoms may include changes in urine production, abdominal or lower back pain, increased protein in urine, increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN), blood in urine, and painful urination.

Dermal Effects: Signs/symptoms may include redness, itching, acne, or bumps on the skin.

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.

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
BENZOPHENONE	119-61-9	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	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

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 6.82 mg/l
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 882 mg/kg
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
ISOBORNYL ACRYLATE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
ISOBORNYL ACRYLATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,350 mg/kg
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 3,636 mg/kg
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide	Dermal	Professional judgement	LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
BENZOPHENONE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 3,535 mg/kg
BENZOPHENONE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,900 mg/kg
ALUMINA TRIHYDRATE	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
ALUMINA TRIHYDRATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Rabbit	Corrosive
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	In vitro data	No significant irritation
ISOBORNYL ACRYLATE	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Urethane acrylate oligomer	Not available	Irritant
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	Rabbit	Irritant
2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
BENZOPHENONE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
ALUMINA TRIHYDRATE	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Rabbit	Corrosive
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	similar health hazards	Mild irritant
ISOBORNYL ACRYLATE	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Urethane acrylate oligomer	Not available	Severe irritant
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
BENZOPHENONE	Rabbit	Mild irritant
ALUMINA TRIHYDRATE	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Human and animal	Not classified
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Professional judgement	Sensitizing
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Mouse	Sensitizing
ISOBORNYL ACRYLATE	Mouse	Sensitizing
Urethane acrylate oligomer	Not available	Sensitizing
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	Guinea pig	Sensitizing
2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide	Mouse	Sensitizing
BENZOPHENONE	Guinea pig	Not classified
ALUMINA TRIHYDRATE	Guinea pig	Not classified

Respiratory Sensitization

For the component/components, either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	In vivo	Not mutagenic
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
ISOBORNYL ACRYLATE	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
BENZOPHENONE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
BENZOPHENONE	In vivo	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Inhalation	Rat	Carcinogenic
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
BENZOPHENONE	Dermal	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
BENZOPHENONE	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic
ALUMINA TRIHYDRATE	Not Specified	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Ingestion	Toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 50 mg/kg/day	premating into lactation

TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Dermal	Toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg/day	90 days
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Ingestion	Toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 35 mg/kg/day	90 days
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Inhalation	Toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 0.6 mg/l	90 days
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Ingestion	Toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 50 mg/kg/day	premating into lactation
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Dermal	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 57 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Dermal	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 57 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 57 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide	Ingestion	Toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg/day	90 days
BENZOPHENONE	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg/day	2 generation
BENZOPHENONE	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 80 mg/kg/day	2 generation
BENZOPHENONE	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rabbit	NOAEL 25 mg/kg/day	during gestation
ALUMINA TRIHYDRATE	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 768 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ACRYLATE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 5,000 mg/kg	
ISOBORNYL ACRYLATE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	official classification	NOAEL Not available	
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	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
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.01 mg/l	2 years
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Dermal	heart | endocrine system | hematopoietic system | liver |	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 57 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation

		immune system | nervous system | kidney and/or bladder | respiratory system				
ISOOCTYL ACRYLATE	Ingestion	endocrine system | liver | kidney and/or bladder | heart | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair | hematopoietic system | immune system | muscles | nervous system | eyes | respiratory system | vascular system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	90 days
1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIACRYLATE	Dermal	skin	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Mouse	LOAEL 70 mg/kg/day	80 weeks
2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenyl phosphine oxide	Ingestion	skin | blood | liver | kidney and/or bladder | nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	90 days
BENZOPHENONE	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 75 mg/kg/day	14 weeks
BENZOPHENONE	Ingestion	heart | hematopoietic system | liver | immune system | endocrine system | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair | nervous system | eyes | respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 850 mg/kg/day	14 weeks

Aspiration Hazard
For the component/components, either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicological information

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

Chemical fate information

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

Dispose of completely cured (or polymerized) material in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate uncured product in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. If no other disposal options are available, waste product that has been completely cured or

polymerized may be placed in a landfill properly designed for industrial waste. Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

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
Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Reproductive toxicity
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Skin Corrosion or Irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

This material contains a chemical which requires export notification under TSCA Section 12[b]:

Ingredient (Category if applicable)	C.A.S. No	Regulation	Status
BENZOPHENONE	119-61-9	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) 4 Test Rule Chemicals	Applicable

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 the Korean Toxic Chemical 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.

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:** 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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