



## Safety Data Sheet

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### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Scotch-Brite™ Laser Braze Finishing Wheel

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

##### Recommended use

Abrasive Product, For industrial/occupational use only. Not for consumer sale or use.

#### 1.3. Supplier's details

<b>MANUFACTURER:</b>	3M
<b>DIVISION:</b>	Abrasive Systems Division
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
<b>Telephone:</b>	1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### 2.1. Hazard classification

Not classified as hazardous according to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Signal word

Not applicable.

##### Symbols

Not applicable.

##### Pictograms

Not applicable.

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

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	1344-28-1	30 - 50

Cured Resin	Mixture	15 - 30
Silicon Carbide Mineral	409-21-2	10 - 20
Nylon Fiber	Mixture	5 - 15
Attachment Button	Mixture	< 5
Inorganic Fluoride	14075-53-7	1 - 4
Lubricant	8002-74-2	2 - 4
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	12672-27-4	< 1 Trade Secret *
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	< 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:

Wash with soap and water. 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. Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

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

No critical symptoms or effects. 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

Exposure to extreme heat can give rise to thermal decomposition.

### Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

#### Substance

Carbon monoxide  
Carbon dioxide  
Hydrogen Fluoride

#### Condition

During Combustion  
During Combustion  
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

Observe precautions from other sections.

## 6.2. Environmental precautions

Not applicable.

## 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Not applicable.

# SECTION 7: Handling and storage

## 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not breathe thermal decomposition products. Avoid breathing of dust created by sanding, grinding or machining. Damaged product can break apart during use and cause serious injury to face or eyes. Check product for damage such as cracks or nicks prior to use. Replace if damaged. Always wear eye and face protection when working at sanding or grinding operations or when near such operations. Combustible dust may form by action of this product on another material (substrate). Dust generated from the substrate during use of this product may be explosive if in sufficient concentration with an ignition source. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces because of the potential for secondary explosions.

## 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	Additional Comments
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	12672-27-4	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Cobalt, inorganic compounds	12672-27-4	ACGIH	TWA(as Co, inhalable fraction):0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ;TWA(as Co):0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Dermal/Respiratory Sensitizer
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	1344-28-1	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	1344-28-1	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	ACGIH	TWA(Respirable nanoscale particles):0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ;TWA(Respirable finescale particles):2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Silicon Carbide Mineral	409-21-2	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Silicon carbide, nonfibrous, respirable fraction	409-21-2	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Lubricant	8002-74-2	ACGIH	TWA(as fume):2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

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. Provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation for sanding, grinding or machining. 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. Warning: Excessive operating speed or generation of extreme heat may result in harmful emissions. Use local exhaust ventilation. Provide local exhaust at process emission sources to control exposure near the source and to prevent the escape of dust into the work area. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment).

### 8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

To minimize the risk of injury to face and eyes, always wear eye and face protection when working at sanding or grinding operations or when near such operations. 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

Wear appropriate gloves to minimize risk of injury to skin from contact with dust or physical abrasion from grinding or sanding.

#### Respiratory protection

Assess exposure concentrations of all materials involved in the work process. Consider material being abraded when determining the appropriate respiratory protection. Select and use appropriate respirators to prevent inhalation overexposure.

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 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  
 Color

Solid  
 Multicolor

#### Odor

Odor threshold  
 pH

Slight Polymeric  
*Not Applicable*  
*Not Applicable*

Melting point	Not Applicable
Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Flash Point	Not Applicable
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Classified
Flammable Limits(LEL)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(UEL)	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not Applicable
Vapor Density	Not Applicable
Density	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity	Not Applicable
Solubility In Water	Not Applicable
Solubility- non-water	Not Applicable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	Not Applicable
Autoignition temperature	Not Applicable
Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Viscosity	Not Applicable
Molecular weight	Not Applicable

## 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

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
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None known.	
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Refer to section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

Extreme heat arising from situations such as misuse or equipment failure can generate hydrogen fluoride as a decomposition product.

## 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:

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

### Skin Contact:

Mechanical Skin irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abrasion, redness, pain, and itching.

### Eye Contact:

Mechanical eye irritation: Signs/symptoms may include pain, redness, tearing and corneal abrasion.

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

### Ingestion:

No known health effects.

### Carcinogenicity:

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
Cobalt and cobalt compounds that release cobalt ions in vivo	12672-27-4	Anticipated human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Cobalt and cobalt compounds except organic cobalt-containing agents (such as Vitamin B12)	12672-27-4	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

### Additional Information:

This document covers only the 3M product. For complete assessment, when determining the degree of hazard, the material being abraded must also be considered.

This product contains titanium dioxide. Cancer of the lungs has been observed in rats that inhaled high levels of titanium dioxide. No exposure to inhaled titanium dioxide is expected during the normal handling and use of this product. Titanium dioxide was not detected when air sampling was conducted during simulated use of similar products containing titanium dioxide. Therefore, the health effects associated with titanium dioxide are not expected during the normal use of this product.

### Toxicological Data

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in a table below, either no data are available for that endpoint or the data are not sufficient for classification.

### Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 2.3 mg/l
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Silicon Carbide Mineral	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Silicon Carbide Mineral	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Lubricant	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Lubricant	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Inorganic Fluoride	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Inorganic Fluoride	Inhalation-Dust/Mist	Rat	LC50 > 5.3 mg/l

	(4 hours)		
Inorganic Fluoride	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,854 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
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	Dermal	Professional judgement	LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Silicon Carbide Mineral	Rat	No significant irritation
Lubricant	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Inorganic Fluoride	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Titanium Dioxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	In vitro data	No significant irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Silicon Carbide Mineral	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Lubricant	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Inorganic Fluoride	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Titanium Dioxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	In vitro data	No significant irritation

### Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Lubricant	Guinea pig	Not classified
Titanium Dioxide	Human and animal	Not classified
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	similar compounds	Sensitizing

### Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	similar compounds	Sensitizing

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Lubricant	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Titanium Dioxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Titanium Dioxide	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	In vivo	Mutagenic

### Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Lubricant	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Titanium Dioxide	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	Rat	Carcinogenic
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	Inhalation	similar compounds	Carcinogenic

### Reproductive Toxicity

#### Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	Ingestion	Toxic to development	similar compounds	NOAEL 5 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	Ingestion	Toxic to male reproduction	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	Inhalation	Toxic to male reproduction	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	

### Target Organ(s)

#### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

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

#### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Lubricant	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 15 mg/kg/day	90 days
Lubricant	Ingestion	hematopoietic system   liver   immune system   skin   endocrine system   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   muscles   nervous system   eyes   kidney and/or bladder   respiratory system   vascular system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 mg/kg/day	90 days
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Rat	LOAEL 0.01 mg/l	2 years



			classification			
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	13 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.

Prior to disposal, consult all applicable authorities and regulations to insure proper classification. The substrate that was abraded must be considered as a factor in the disposal method for this product. Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Combustion products will include HF. Facility must be capable of handling halogenated materials. If no other disposal options are available, waste product may be placed in a landfill properly designed for industrial waste.

**SECTION 14: Transport Information**

Not regulated per U.S. DOT, IATA or IMO.

These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. 3M transportation classifications are based on product formulation, packaging, 3M policies and 3M understanding of applicable current regulations. 3M does not guarantee the accuracy of this classification information. This information applies only to transportation classification and not the packaging, labeling, or marking requirements. The original 3M package is certified for U.S. ground shipment only. If you are shipping by air or ocean, the package may not meet applicable regulatory requirements.

**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**

Not applicable

**Section 313 Toxic Chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of that section and 40 CFR part 372 (EPCRA):**

<b><u>Ingredient</u></b>	<b><u>C.A.S. No</u></b>	<b><u>% by Wt</u></b>
Ceramic Aluminum Oxide Mineral (non-fibrous)	1344-28-1	30 - 50
Aluminum Cobalt Oxide (Cobalt, inorganic compounds)	12672-27-4	Trade Secret < 1

**15.2. State Regulations**

Contact 3M for more information.

**15.3. Chemical Inventories**

This product is an article as defined by TSCA regulations, and is exempt from TSCA Inventory listing requirements.

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. During normal use conditions, please reference Section 2 and Section 11 of the SDS for additional health hazard information.

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