



## Safety Data Sheet

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### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Foam Fast 74 Adhesive Bulk, Clear

#### Product Identification Numbers

62-4447-9532-2

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

##### Recommended use

Adhesive, Industrial use

#### 1.3. Supplier's details

<b>MANUFACTURER:</b>	3M
<b>DIVISION:</b>	Industrial Adhesives and Tapes 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

Flammable Liquid: Category 2.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.

Skin Sensitizer: Category 1B.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3.

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Signal word

Danger

##### Symbols

Flame | Corrosion | Exclamation mark |

##### Pictograms

**Hazard Statements**

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Precautionary Statements****Prevention:**

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.

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.

In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids 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.

19% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Non-Volatile Components	Trade Secret*	20 - 40 Trade Secret *
Acetone	67-64-1	20 - 30 Trade Secret *
Pentane	109-66-0	10 - 20 Trade Secret *

Cyclohexane	110-82-7	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Petroleum Naphtha	64742-48-9	1 - 6 Trade Secret *
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	< 1 Trade Secret *
Isopentane	78-78-4	< 1 Trade Secret *
Stabilizer	2440-22-4	< 0.2 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 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:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell, get 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.

### Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

#### Substance

Aldehydes  
Hydrocarbons  
Carbon monoxide  
Carbon dioxide

#### Condition

During Combustion  
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. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam. An appropriate aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) 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 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. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. 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. 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.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. 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. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment if there is potential for static electricity accumulation during transfer.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. 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
Pentane	109-66-0	ACGIH	TWA:1000 ppm	
Pentane	109-66-0	OSHA	TWA:2950 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	ACGIH	TWA:100 ppm	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	OSHA	TWA:1050 mg/m3(300 ppm)	
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	ACGIH	TWA:600 ppm	
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)	
Isopentane	78-78-4	ACGIH	TWA:1000 ppm	
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:250 ppm	
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	OSHA	TWA:610 mg/m3(200 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. Use explosion-proof ventilation 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. Note: Nitrile gloves may be worn over polymer laminate gloves to improve dexterity.

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

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 - 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 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

**Odor, Color, Grade:**

clear-light amber mild solvent odor

**Odor threshold**

*No Data Available*

pH	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Melting point	<i>No Data Available</i>
Boiling Point	56 °C
Flash Point	-40 °F [ <i>Test Method</i> :Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	>=1 [ <i>Ref Std</i> :BUOAC=1]
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	1.3 % volume
Flammable Limits(UEL)	13.8 % volume
Vapor Pressure	<=174 mmHg [ <i>@ 25 °C</i> ]
Vapor Density	>=1.0 [ <i>Ref Std</i> :AIR=1]
Density	0.824 g/ml
Specific Gravity	0.824 [ <i>Ref Std</i> :WATER=1]
Solubility in Water	Nil
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	20 - 200 centipoise [ <i>@ 73.4 °F</i> ]
Hazardous Air Pollutants	0 % weight [ <i>Test Method</i> :Calculated]
Molecular weight	<i>No Data Available</i>
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	<=380 g/l [ <i>Test Method</i> :calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Solids Content	20 - 40 %

## 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  
Sparks and/or flames

### 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:

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

##### Eye Contact:

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

##### Ingestion:

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### Additional Health Effects:

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

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

#### 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 >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
Pentane	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 3,000 mg/kg
Pentane	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 18 mg/l
Pentane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Non-Volatile Components	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Non-Volatile Components	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 34,000 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
Cyclohexane	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Cyclohexane	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 32.9 mg/l
Cyclohexane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 6,200 mg/kg
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Petroleum Naphtha	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Petroleum Naphtha	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Isopentane	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 3,000 mg/kg
Isopentane	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 18 mg/l
Isopentane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Cyclopentane	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Cyclopentane	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 25.3 mg/l
Cyclopentane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Stabilizer	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Stabilizer	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 0.59 mg/l
Stabilizer	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 10,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Overall product	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Acetone	Mouse	Minimal irritation
Pentane	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Methyl Acetate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Cyclohexane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Petroleum Naphtha	Rabbit	Irritant
Isopentane	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Cyclopentane	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Stabilizer	Rat	No significant irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Overall product	Rabbit	Corrosive
Acetone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Pentane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Methyl Acetate	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Cyclohexane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Petroleum Naphtha	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Isopentane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Cyclopentane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Stabilizer	Rabbit	No significant irritation

### Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Pentane	Guinea pig	Not classified
Methyl Acetate	Human	Not classified
Petroleum Naphtha	Guinea pig	Not classified



Isopentane	Guinea pig	Not classified
Stabilizer	Guinea pig	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
Pentane	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Pentane	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Methyl Acetate	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Methyl Acetate	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Cyclohexane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Cyclohexane	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Petroleum Naphtha	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Petroleum Naphtha	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Isopentane	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Isopentane	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Stabilizer	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Stabilizer	In vivo	Not mutagenic

### Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Acetone	Not Specified	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Petroleum Naphtha	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	Human and animal	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Stabilizer	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic

### Reproductive Toxicity

#### Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,700 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 5.2 mg/l	during organogenesis
Pentane	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Pentane	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 30 mg/l	during organogenesis
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 24 mg/l	2 generation
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 24 mg/l	2 generation
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 6.9	2 generation

Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	during organogenesis
Isopentane	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Isopentane	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 30 mg/l	during organogenesis
Stabilizer	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 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
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	Not classified	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 hours
Acetone	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Pentane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
Pentane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Not available	NOAEL Not available	not available
Pentane	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Not classified	Dog	NOAEL Not available	not available
Pentane	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	not available
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	Not classified		NOAEL Not available	
Methyl Acetate	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Cyclohexane	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the		NOAEL Not	

			data are not sufficient for classification		available	
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	nervous system	Not classified	Dog	NOAEL 6.5 mg/l	4 hours
Petroleum Naphtha	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Isopentane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
Isopentane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Not available	NOAEL Not available	not available
Isopentane	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Not classified	Dog	NOAEL Not available	not available
Isopentane	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	not available
Cyclopentane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
Cyclopentane	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Stabilizer	Ingestion	nervous system   respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 4,640 mg/kg	

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	Dermal	eyes	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	3 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL 3 mg/l	6 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	immune system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 days
Acetone	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL 119 mg/l	not available
Acetone	Inhalation	heart   liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 45 mg/l	8 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	heart	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 3,896 mg/kg/day	14 days
Acetone	Ingestion	eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 3,400 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	muscles	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	skin   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 11,298 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Pentane	Inhalation	peripheral nervous system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Pentane	Inhalation	heart   skin	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 20	13 weeks

		endocrine system   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   liver   immune system   muscles   nervous system   eyes   kidney and/or bladder   respiratory system			mg/l	
Pentane	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
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	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 6.1 mg/l	28 days
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 24 mg/l	90 days
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	auditory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.7 mg/l	90 days
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rabbit	NOAEL 2.7 mg/l	10 weeks
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 24 mg/l	14 weeks
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	peripheral nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 8.6 mg/l	30 weeks
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 4.6 mg/l	6 months
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 1.9 mg/l	13 weeks
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.6 mg/l	90 days
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   blood   liver   muscles	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 5.6 mg/l	12 weeks
Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation	heart	Not classified	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	90 days
Isopentane	Inhalation	peripheral nervous system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Isopentane	Inhalation	heart   skin   endocrine system   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   liver   immune system   muscles   nervous system   eyes   kidney and/or bladder   respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 20 mg/l	13 weeks
Isopentane	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
Stabilizer	Ingestion	endocrine system   kidney and/or bladder   heart   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   blood	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 142 mg/kg/day	2 years

		liver   immune system   muscles   nervous system   eyes   respiratory system   vascular system				
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**Aspiration Hazard**

Name	Value
Pentane	Aspiration hazard
Cyclohexane	Aspiration hazard
Petroleum Naphtha	Aspiration hazard
Isopentane	Aspiration hazard
Cyclopentane	Aspiration hazard

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

**SECTION 12: Ecological information****Ecotoxicological information**

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

**Chemical fate information**

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

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1. Disposal methods**

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

Dispose of completely cured (or polymerized) material in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate uncured product in a permitted waste incineration facility. If no other disposal options are available, waste product that has been completely cured or polymerized may be placed in a landfill properly designed for industrial waste. Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable)

**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**

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

**Health Hazards**

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

**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>
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	Trade Secret 5 - 10

**15.2. State Regulations**

Contact 3M for more information.

**15.3. Chemical Inventories**

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

Contact 3M for more information.

**15.4. International Regulations**

Contact 3M for more information.

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

**SECTION 16: Other information**

**NFPA Hazard Classification**

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

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

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