Safety Data Sheet

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This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and its modifications.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier
Scotch 1625 Contact Cleaner

Product Identification Numbers
DE-9999-5338-8

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses
Electrical equipment cleaning

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Address: 3M United Kingdom PLC, 3M Centre, Cain Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 8HT.
Telephone: +44 (0)1344 858 000
E Mail: tox.uk@mmm.com
Website: www.3M.com/uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number
+44 (0)1344 858 000

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
CLP REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

CLASSIFICATION:
Aerosol, Category 1 - Aerosol 1; H222, H229
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2 - Eye Irrit. 2; H319
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2 - Skin Irrit. 2; H315
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Single Exposure, Category 3 - STOT SE 3; H336

For full text of H phrases, see Section 16.

2.2. Label elements
CLP REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

SIGNAL WORD
DANGER.

Symbols:
GHS02 (Flame) |GHS07 (Exclamation mark) |

Pictograms

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	% by Wt
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	60 - 90

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container. may burst if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention:

P210A	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261E	Avoid breathing vapour or spray.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage:

P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F.

Contains 90% of components with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment.

Notes on labelling
Updated per Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. H304 is not required on the label because the product is an aerosol.
Ingredients required per 648/2004 (not required on industrial label): >30%: Aliphatic hydrocarbons.
Nota P applied to CASRN 64742-49-0.

2.3. Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	EU Inventory	% by Wt	Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	EINECS 265-	60 - 90	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 - Nota P

		151-9		(CLP) Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H336 (Self Classified)
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	EINECS 200-661-7	7 - 13	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H336 (CLP)
Butane	106-97-8	EINECS 203-448-7	5 - 10	Flam. Gas 1, H220; Liquified gas, H280 - Nota C,U (CLP)
Propane	74-98-6	EINECS 200-827-9	1 - 5	Flam. Gas 1, H220; Liquified gas, H280 - Nota U (CLP)
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	EINECS 204-696-9	1 - 5	Liquified gas, H280 (Self Classified)

Please see section 16 for the full text of any H statements referred to in this section
Please refer to section 15 for any applicable Notas that have been applied to the above components

For information on ingredient occupational exposure limits or PBT or vPvB status, see sections 8 and 12 of this SDS

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation
Remove person to fresh air. Get medical attention.

Skin contact
Immediately wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

Eye contact
Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. 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
Exposure may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media
Use a fire fighting agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

5.3. Advice 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 vapours, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
If possible, seal leaking container. Place leaking containers in a well-ventilated area, preferably an operating exhaust hood, or if necessary outdoors on an impermeable surface until appropriate packaging for the leaking container or its contents is available. 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 authorised person. Ventilate the area with fresh air. Read and follow safety precautions on the solvent label and Safety Data Sheet. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

6.4. Reference to other sections
Refer to Section 8 and Section 13 for more information

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
Do not use in a confined area with minimal air exchange. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/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 contact with oxidising agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Vapours may travel long distances along the ground or floor to an ignition source and flash back.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities
Store in a well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidising agents.

7.3. Specific end use(s)
See information in Section 7.1 and 7.2 for handling and storage recommendations. See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection recommendations.

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	CAS Nbr	Agency	Limit type	Additional comments
Butane	106-97-8	UK HSC	TWA:1450 mg/m³(600 ppm);STEL:1810 mg/m³(750 ppm)	
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	UK HSC	TWA:9150 mg/m3(5000	

			ppm);STEL:27400 mg/m3(15000 ppm)	
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	UK HSC	TWA:999 mg/m³(400 ppm);STEL:1250 mg/m³(500 ppm)	
Propane	74-98-6	UK HSC	Limit value not established:	asphyxiant

UK HSC : UK Health and Safety Commission
TWA: Time-Weighted-Average
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
CEIL: Ceiling

Biological limit values
No biological limit values exist for any of the components listed in Section 3 of this safety data sheet.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls
Provide ventilated enclosure for heat curing. Curing enclosures must be exhausted to outdoors or to a suitable emission control device. Do not remain in area where available oxygen may be reduced. 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/vapours/spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment.

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

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

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

Material	**Thickness (mm)**	**Breakthrough Time**
Nitrile rubber.	No data available	No data available

Respiratory protection

In case of inadequate ventilation wear 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 vapours
Half facepiece or full facepiece supplied-air respirator

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

Physical state	Liquid.
Specific Physical Form:	Aerosol

Appearance/Odour	Colourless, solvent-like odour
Odour threshold	*No data available.*
pH	*Not applicable.*
Boiling point/boiling range	*Not applicable.*
Melting point	*No data available.*
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	Not classified
Oxidising properties	Not classified
Flash point	<=-30 ºC
Autoignition temperature	*No data available.*
Flammable Limits(LEL)	0.6 % volume
Flammable Limits(UEL)	*No data available.*
Vapour pressure	500,000 - 900,000 Pa [*Details:*CONDITIONS: 20 - 50 deg. C]
Relative density	0.7 g/ml
Water solubility	Slight (less than 10%)
Solubility- non-water	*No data available.*
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	*No data available.*
Evaporation rate	*No data available.*
Vapour density	*No data available.*
Decomposition temperature	*No data available.*
Viscosity	*Not applicable.*

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	100 g/l
Percent volatile	*No data available.*
VOC less H2O & exempt solvents	*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 polymerisation will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Heat.
Sparks and/or flames.
Temperatures above the boiling point.
High shear and high temperature conditions

10.5 Incompatible materials
Explosive when mixed with oxidizing substances.
Strong acids.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Substance	Condition
Hydrocarbons.	Not specified.
Carbon monoxide.	Not specified.
Carbon dioxide.	Not specified.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

The information below may not agree with the EU material classification in Section 2 and/or the ingredient classifications in Section 3 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. In addition, statements and data presented in Section 11 are based on UN GHS calculation rules and classifications derived from 3M assessments.

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
Intentional concentration and inhalation may be harmful or fatal. Simple asphyxiation: Signs/symptoms may include increased heart rate, rapid respirations, drowsiness, headache, incoordination, altered judgement, nausea, vomiting, lethargy, seizures, coma, and may be fatal. 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
Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localised redness, swelling, itching, dryness, cracking, blistering, and pain.

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

Ingestion
Gastrointestinal irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. 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.
Single exposure, above recommended guidelines, may cause:
Cardiac sensitisation: Signs/symptoms may include irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia), faintness, chest pain, and may be fatal.

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
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 14.7 mg/l
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Propan-2-ol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 12,870 mg/kg
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 72.6 mg/l
Propan-2-ol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,710 mg/kg
Butane	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 277,000 ppm

Propane	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 200,000 ppm
Carbon dioxide	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 53,000 ppm

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Rabbit	Irritant
Propan-2-ol	Multiple animal species	No significant irritation
Butane	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Propane	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Propan-2-ol	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Butane	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Propane	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Skin Sensitisation

Name	Species	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Guinea pig	Not sensitising
Propan-2-ol	Guinea pig	Not sensitising

Respiratory Sensitisation

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Propan-2-ol	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Propan-2-ol	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Butane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Propane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Propan-2-ol	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist,	Rat	NOAEL 400	during

		but the data are not sufficient for classification		mg/kg/day	organogenesis
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 9 mg/l	during gestation
Carbon dioxide	Inhalation	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	LOAEL 350,000 ppm	not available
Carbon dioxide	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 60,000 ppm	24 hours

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	auditory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL 13.4 mg/l	24 hours
Propan-2-ol	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Butane	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Butane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Butane	Inhalation	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 5,000 ppm	25 minutes
Butane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	All data are negative	Rabbit	NOAEL Not available	
Propane	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Propane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Propane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	All data are negative	Human	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 12.3 mg/l	24 months
Propan-2-ol	Inhalation	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 12 mg/l	13 weeks
Propan-2-ol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	12 weeks
Butane	Inhalation	kidney and/or	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL	90 days

		bladder	data are not sufficient for classification		4,489 ppm	
Butane	Inhalation	blood	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 4,489 ppm	90 days
Carbon dioxide	Inhalation	heart | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair | liver | nervous system | kidney and/or bladder | respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 60,000 ppm	166 days

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	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

The information below may not agree with the EU material classification in Section 2 and/or the ingredient classifications in Section 3 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. In addition, statements and data presented in Section 12 are based on UN GHS calculation rules and classifications derived from 3M assessments.

12.1. Toxicity

No product test data available.

Material	CAS Nbr	Organism	Type	Exposure	Test endpoint	Test result
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Fish	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	112.2 mg/l
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Fathead minnow	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	6,120 mg/l
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Crustacea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	1,400 mg/l
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Algae	Experimental	24 hours	EC50	>1,000 mg/l
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Atlantic Salmon	Experimental	43 days	NOEC	26 mg/l
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Water flea	Experimental	21 days	NOEC	30 mg/l
Butane	106-97-8		Data not available or insufficient for classification			
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0		Data not available or insufficient for classification			
Propane	74-98-6		Data not available or insufficient for classification			

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Material	CAS Nbr	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Propane	74-98-6	Experimental Photolysis		Photolytic half-life (in air)	27.5 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Butane	106-97-8	Experimental		Photolytic half-	12.3 days (t	Other methods

		Photolysis		life (in air)	1/2)	
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Experimental Biodegradation	14 days	BOD	86 % weight	OECD 301C - MITI test (I)

12.3 : Bioaccumulative potential

Material	CAS Nbr	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Propane	74-98-6	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butane	106-97-8	Experimental Bioconcentration		Log Kow	2.89	Other methods
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Experimental Bioconcentration		Log Kow	0.83	Other methods
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Experimental Bioconcentration		Log Kow	0.05	Other methods

12.4. Mobility in soil
Please contact manufacturer for more details

12.5. Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

No information available at this time, contact manufacturer for more details

12.6. Other adverse effects

Material	CAS Nbr	Ozone Depletion Potential	Global Warming Potential
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	0	

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
See Section 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Facility must be capable of handling aerosol cans. 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.

The coding of a waste stream is based on the application of the product by the consumer. Since this is out of the control of 3M, no waste code(s) for products after use will be provided. Please refer to the European Waste Code (EWC - 2000/532/EC and amendments) to assign the correct waste code to your waste stream. Ensure national and/or regional regulations are complied with and always use a licensed waste contractor.

EU waste code (product as sold)

070704*	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
16 05 04*	Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances

EU waste code (product container after use)

15 01 04	Metallic packaging

SECTION 14: Transportation information

DE-9999-5338-8

ADR/RID: UN1950, AEROSOLS, LIMITED QUANTITY, 2.1, (E), ADR Classification Code: 5F.
IMDG-CODE: UN1950, AEROSOLS, 2.1, IMDG-Code segregation code: NONE, LIMITED QUANTITY, EMS: FD,SU.
ICAO/IATA: UN1950, AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, 2.1.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Global inventory status
Contact 3M for more information.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment
Not applicable

SECTION 16: Other information

List of relevant H statements

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H229	Pressurised container. may burst if heated.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Revision information:

Label: CLP Precautionary - Prevention information was modified.
Section 12: Persistence and Degradability information information was modified.
Section 12:Bioccumulative potential information information was modified.

DISCLAIMER: The information on this Safety Data Sheet is based on our experience and is correct to the best of our knowledge at the date of publication, but we do not accept any liability for any loss, damage or injury resulting from its use

(except as required by law). The information may not be valid for any use not referred to in this Data Sheet or use of the product in combination with other materials. For these reasons, it is important that customers carry out their own test to satisfy themselves as to the suitability of the product for their own intended applications.

3M United Kingdom MSDSs are available at www.3M.com/uk

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