

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

3M Scotch-Weld(TM) Vinyl Adhesive 1099

Product Identification Numbers

FS-9100-0586-7 FS-9100-0589-1 FS-9100-0634-5 FS-9100-2535-2

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

Identified uses

Plastic adhesive.

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:

Flammable Liquid, Category 2 - Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2 - Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Single Exposure, Category 3 - STOT SE 3; H336

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic), Category 3 - Aquatic Chronic 3; H412

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





Ingredients:

Ingredient CAS Nbr % by Wt Acetone 67-64-1 60 - 70

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention:

P210A Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P261A Avoid breathing vapours.

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.

P370 + P378G In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or

carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international

regulations.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Hazard Statements:

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. EUH208 Contains Formaldehyde. May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains 8% of components with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment.

2.3. Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	EU Inventory	% by Wt	Classification
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	60 - 70	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H336; EUH066 (CLP)
Acrylonitrile - butadiene polymer	9003-18-3		10 - 20	
Phenolic polymer	Trade Secret		5 - 10	
Phenolic Resin	Trade Secret		5 - 10	
Salicylic acid (REACH Reg. No.:01-2119486984-17)	69-72-7	200-712-3	< 3	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Repr. 2, H361d (Self Classified)
Zinc oxide (REACH Reg. No.:01-2119463881-32)	1314-13-2	215-222-5	< 2.5	Aquatic Acute 1, H400,M=10; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410,M=1 (CLP)
p-Tert-Butylphenol	98-54-4	202-679-0	<1	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Repr. 2, H361f (CLP) Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 (Self Classified)
Phenol	108-95-2	203-632-7	< 0.75	Acute Tox. 3, H331; Acute Tox. 3, H311; Acute Tox. 3, H301; Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Muta. 2, H341; STOT RE 1, H372 (CLP) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410,M=1 (Self Classified)
o-Cresol	95-48-7	202-423-8	< 0.5	Acute Tox. 3, H311; Acute Tox. 3, H301; Skin Corr. 1B, H314 - Nota C (CLP)
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	200-001-8	< 0.1	Acute Tox. 2, H330; Acute Tox. 3, H311; Acute Tox. 3, H301; Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Skin Sens. 1A, H317; Muta. 2, H341; Carc. 1B, H350; STOT SE 3, H335 - Nota B,D (CLP)

Please see section 16 for the full text of any H statements referred to in this section

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. 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. 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

Not applicable

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. 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	<u>Condition</u>
Carbon monoxide.	During combustion.
Carbon dioxide.	During combustion.
Hydrogen cyanide.	During combustion.
Oxides of nitrogen.	During combustion.

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 vapours 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 dykes 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 designed for use on solvents, such as alcohols and acetone, that can dissolve in water. An AR-AFFF type foam 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

For industrial or professional use only. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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/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 release to the environment. Avoid contact with oxidising agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. Use personal protective equipment (eg. gloves, respirators...) as required. 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 vapour 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. Protect from sunlight. Store away from heat. 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
Phenol	108-95-2	UK HSC	TWA:7.8 mg/m3(2	SKIN
			ppm);STEL:16 mg/m3(4 ppm)	
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	UK HSC	TWA:2.5 mg/m3(2	
			ppm);STEL:2.5 mg/m3(2 ppm)	
Acetone	67-64-1	UK HSC	TWA:1210 mg/m ³ (500	
			ppm);STEL:3620 mg/m³(1500	
			ppm)	

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

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. 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:

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:

MaterialThickness (mm)Breakthrough TimeButyl rubber.No data availableNo data availableNitrile rubber.No data availableNo data available

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

Physical stateLiquid.Specific Physical Form:Liquid.

Appearance/Odour Off-white, ketone odour Odour threshold No data available.

pH No data available.

Boiling point/boiling range 56 °C [Details: Acetone value]

Melting pointNo data available.Flammability (solid, gas)Not applicable.Explosive propertiesNot classifiedOxidising propertiesNot classified

Flash point -18 °C [Details: Closed cup]

Autoignition temperature *No data available.*

Flammable Limits(LEL)

2.1 % volume [Details: Acetone value LEL]
Flammable Limits(UEL)

13 % volume [Details: Acetone value UEL]

Vapour pressure 23,998 Pa

Relative density 0.87 - 0.9 [*Ref Std*:WATER=1]

Water solubilityNo data available.Solubility- non-waterNo data available.Partition coefficient: n-octanol/waterNo data available.Evaporation rate1.9 [Ref Std:WATER=1]Vapour density2 [Ref Std:AIR=1]Decomposition temperatureNo data available.

Viscosity 1,500 - 5,000 mPa-s [*Details*:@ 26 °C]

Density No data available.

9.2. Other information

Molecular weight No data available.

Percent volatile 62 - 67 %

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 polymerisation will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat

Sparks and/or flames.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising 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 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

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

Eve 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.

Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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
Acetone	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,688 mg/kg
Acetone	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 76 mg/l
	Vapour (4		
	hours)		
Acetone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,800 mg/kg
Acrylonitrile - butadiene polymer	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Acrylonitrile - butadiene polymer	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 30,000 mg/kg
Phenolic polymer	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Phenolic polymer	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Phenolic Resin	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Phenolic Resin	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,660 mg/kg
Salicylic acid	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Salicylic acid	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 891 mg/kg
Zinc oxide	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Zinc oxide	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 5.7 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
Zinc oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 2,318 mg/kg
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 5.6 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,000 mg/kg
Phenol	Inhalation-		LC50 estimated to be 2 - 10 mg/l
	Vapour		
Phenol	Dermal	Rat	LD50 670 mg/kg
Phenol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 340 mg/kg
o-Cresol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 890 mg/kg
o-Cresol	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 24.5 mg/l
	Vapour (4		
	hours)	D (1.050 101 //
o-Cresol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 121 mg/kg
Formaldehyde	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 270 mg/kg
Formaldehyde	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 470 ppm
	Gas (4		
F1J-1J-	hours)	D =4	I D50 900
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 800 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Skiii Cullusiuii/Illitatiuii			
Name	Species	Value	
Acetone	Mouse	Minimal irritation	
Acrylonitrile - butadiene polymer	Professio	No significant irritation	
	nal		
	judgemen		

	t	
Salicylic acid	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Zinc oxide	Human	No significant irritation
	and	
	animal	
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Rabbit	Irritant
Phenol	Rat	Corrosive
Formaldehyde	official	Corrosive
	classificat	
	ion	

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Acetone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Acrylonitrile - butadiene polymer	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgemen	
	t	
Salicylic acid	Rabbit	Corrosive
Zinc oxide	Rabbit	Mild irritant
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Rabbit	Corrosive
Phenol	Rabbit	Corrosive
Formaldehyde	official	Corrosive
	classificat	
	ion	

Skin Sensitisation

Name	Species	Value
Phenolic Resin	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Salicylic acid	Mouse	Not sensitising
Zinc oxide	Guinea pig	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Human and animal	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Phenol	Guinea pig	Not sensitising
Formaldehyde	Guinea pig	Sensitising

Photosensitisation

Name	Species	Value
Salicylic acid	Mouse	Not sensitising

Respiratory Sensitisation

Name	Species	Value
Formaldehyde	Human	Some positive data exist, but 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
Salicylic acid	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Salicylic acid	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Zinc oxide	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not

		sufficient for classification
Zinc oxide	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
		sufficient for classification
p-Tert-Butylphenol	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Phenol	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
		sufficient for classification
Phenol	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
		sufficient for classification
Formaldehyde	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
		sufficient for classification
Formaldehyde	In vivo	Mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Acetone	Not	Multiple	Not carcinogenic
	specified.	animal	
		species	
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Ingestion	Multiple	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
		animal	sufficient for classification
		species	
Phenol	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Phenol	Ingestion	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Formaldehyde	Not	Human	Carcinogenic.
	specified.	and	
		animal	

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	etone Ingestion Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		Rat	NOAEL 1,700 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 5.2 mg/l	during organogenesis
Salicylic acid	Ingestion	Toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 75 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Zinc oxide	Ingestion	Some positive reproductive/developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 125 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	2 generation
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Ingestion	Ingestion Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	2 generation
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 70 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Phenol	Ingestion	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 321 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Phenol	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 321 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Phenol	Phenol Ingestion Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		Rat	NOAEL 120 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Formaldehyde Ingestion Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg	not applicable
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist,	Rat	NOAEL 10	during

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	he data are not sufficient for sification	ppm	gestation
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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	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 hours
Acetone	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Rat	LOAEL 5.6 mg/l	4 hours
Phenol	Dermal	hematoppoitic system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 108 mg/kg	not available
Phenol	Dermal	heart nervous system kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs Ra		LOAEL 107 mg/kg	24 hours
Phenol	Dermal	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	not available
Phenol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
Phenol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs	Rat	NOAEL 120 mg/kg/day	not applicable
Phenol	Ingestion	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Phenol	Ingestion	endocrine system liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 224 mg/kg	not applicable
Phenol	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 128 ppm	6 hours
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration	
		Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	3 weeks		
Acetone	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL 3 mg/l	6 weeks	
Acetone	Inhalation	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 days	
Acetone	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL 119 mg/l	not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	heart liver	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 45	8 weeks	

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					mg/l	
Acetone	Ingestion	kidney and/or	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL 900	13 weeks
		bladder	data are not sufficient for classification		mg/kg/day	
Acetone	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL	13 weeks
			data are not sufficient for		2,500	
			classification		mg/kg/day	
Acetone	Ingestion	hematopoietic	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL 200	13 weeks
		system	data are not sufficient for classification		mg/kg/day	
Acetone	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the	Mouse	NOAEL	14 days
			data are not sufficient for classification		3,896 mg/kg/day	
Acetone	Ingestion	eyes	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL	13 weeks
			-		3,400 mg/kg/day	
Acetone	Ingestion	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL	13 weeks
					2,500 mg/kg/day	
Acetone	Ingestion	muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL	13 weeks
			_		2,500 mg/kg	
Acetone	Ingestion	skin bone, teeth,	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL	13 weeks
		nails, and/or hair			11,298 mg/kg/day	
Salicylic acid	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL 500	3 days
Sancylic acid	nigestion	livei	data are not sufficient for classification	Kat	mg/kg/day	3 days
Zinc oxide	Ingestion	nervous system		Rat	NOAEL 600	10 days
Zinc oxide	Ingestion	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Kat	mg/kg/day	10 days
Zinc oxide	Ingestion	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the	Other	NOAEL 500	6 months
Zine oxide	ingestion	hematopoietic	data are not sufficient for	Other	mg/kg/day	o months
		system kidney and/or bladder	classification		mg kg day	
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Ingestion	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL 600	2 generation
h	8	liver kidney and/or	data are not sufficient for		mg/kg/day	_ 8
		bladder	classification			
p-Tert-Butylphenol	Ingestion	blood	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL 200	6 weeks
			data are not sufficient for classification		mg/kg	
Phenol	Dermal	nervous system	May cause damage to organs	Rabbit	LOAEL 260	18 days
			though prolonged or repeated exposure		mg/kg/day	
Phenol	Inhalation	heart liver kidney	Causes damage to organs through	Guinea	LOAEL 0.1	41 days
		and/or bladder respiratory system	prolonged or repeated exposure	pig	mg/l	
Phenol	Inhalation	nervous system	May cause damage to organs	Multiple	LOAEL 0.1	14 days
			though prolonged or repeated	animal	mg/l	
			exposure	species		<u> </u>
Phenol	Inhalation	hematopoietic	Some positive data exist, but the	Human	NOAEL Not	occupational
		system	data are not sufficient for classification		available	exposure
Phenol	Inhalation	immune system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 0.1 mg/l	2 weeks
Phenol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 12 mg/kg/day	14 days
Phenol	Ingestion	hematopoietic	Causes damage to organs through	Mouse	LOAEL 1.8	28 days
1 1101101	mgcstion	system	prolonged or repeated exposure	1410430	mg/kg/day	20 days
Phenol	Ingestion	nervous system	May cause damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 308	13 weeks
		,	though prolonged or repeated exposure		mg/kg/day	
Phenol	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL 40	14 days
	90511011		data are not sufficient for classification	1	mg/kg/day	2.4490
Phenol	Ingestion	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	LOAEL 40	14 days
	50011011	- copilatory by otom	data are not sufficient for		mg/kg/day	1,0
			classification			

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			data are not sufficient for classification		mg/kg/day	
Phenol	Ingestion	endocrine system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 120 mg/kg/day	14 days
Phenol	Ingestion	skin bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1,204 mg/kg/day	103 weeks
Formaldehyde	Dermal	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 80 mg/kg/day	60 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 0.3 ppm	28 months
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 20 ppm	13 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 15 ppm	3 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 10 ppm	13 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	endocrine system immune system muscles kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 15 ppm	28 months
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	eyes vascular system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 14.3 ppm	2 years
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	heart	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 14.3 ppm	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 20 mg/kg/day	4 weeks
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 15 mg/kg/day	24 months
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 109 mg/kg/day	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	heart endocrine system hematopoietic system respiratory system vascular system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	skin muscles eyes	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 109 mg/kg/day	2 years

Aspiration Hazard

For the component/components, either no data is currently available or the data is 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

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	Туре	Exposure	Test endpoint	Test result
Acetone	67-64-1	Green Algae	Experimental	96 hours	EC50	2,574 mg/l
Acetone	67-64-1	Rainbow trout	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	5,540 mg/l
Acetone	67-64-1	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	13,500 mg/l
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Rainbow trout	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	1.41 mg/l
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	5.8 mg/l
o-Cresol	95-48-7	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	9.5 mg/l
o-Cresol	95-48-7	Rainbow trout	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	8.4 mg/l
o-Cresol	95-48-7	Green Algae	Experimental	96 hours	EC50	65 mg/l
Phenol	108-95-2	Green algae	Experimental	96 hours	EC50	61.1 mg/l
Phenol	108-95-2	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	4.2 mg/l
Phenol	108-95-2	Rainbow trout	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	5.02 mg/l
p-Tert-	98-54-4	Fathead	Laboratory	96 hours	LC50	5.14 mg/l
Butylphenol		minnow	-			
p-Tert-	98-54-4	Water flea	Laboratory	48 hours	EC50	3.4 mg/l
Butylphenol						
p-Tert-	98-54-4	Green algae	Laboratory	72 hours	EC50	22.7 mg/l
Butylphenol						
Salicylic acid	69-72-7	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	870 mg/l
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Chinook Salmon	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	0.23 mg/l
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	3.2 mg/l
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Green Algae	Experimental	72 hours	EC50	0.046 mg/l
o-Cresol	95-48-7	Green Algae	Experimental	48 hours	NOEC	36 mg/l
Phenol	108-95-2	Rainbow trout	Experimental	30 days	NOEC	2 g/l
Phenol	108-95-2	Water flea	Experimental	11 days	NOEC	0.5 mg/l
p-Tert-	98-54-4	Water flea	Laboratory	21 days	NOEC	0.73 mg/l
Butylphenol						
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Green Algae	Experimental	72 hours	NOEC	0.021 mg/l
Acrylonitrile -	9003-18-3		Data not			
butadiene			available or			
polymer			insufficient for			
			classification			
Phenolic	Trade Secret		Data not			
polymer			available or			
			insufficient for			
Dhanalis Dari	Tue de Court	1	classification			
Phenolic Resin	Trade Secret		Data not available or			
			insufficient for			
			classification			
			ciassification		1	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Material	CAS Nbr	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Phenol	108-95-2	Experimental		Photolytic half-	1.11 days (t	Other methods
		Photolysis		life (in air)	1/2)	
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Experimental		Photolytic half-	1-2 hours (t	Other methods
		Photolysis		life(in water)	1/2)	
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Experimental		Photolytic half-	3.21 days (t	Other methods
_		Photolysis		life (in air)	1/2)	

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Acrylonitrile - butadiene polymer	9003-18-3	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Salicylic acid	69-72-7	Experimental Biodegradation	14 days	BOD	88.1 % weight	OECD 301C - MITI test (I)
Phenolic polymer	Trade Secret	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
o-Cresol	95-48-7	Experimental Biodegradation	20 days	BOD	86 % weight	OECD 301D - Closed bottle test
p-Tert- Butylphenol	98-54-4	Experimental Biodegradation	28 days	Dissolv. Organic Carbon Deplet	98 % weight	Other methods
Phenolic Resin	Trade Secret	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phenol	108-95-2	Experimental Biodegradation	14 days	BOD	85 % weight	OECD 301C - MITI test (I)
Acetone	67-64-1	Experimental Biodegradation	28 days	BOD	96 % weight	OECD 301C - MITI test (I)
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Experimental Biodegradation	28 days	BOD	90 % weight	OECD 301D - Closed bottle test

12.3 : Bioaccumulative potential

Material	CAS Nbr	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Phenolic polymer	Trade Secret	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acrylonitrile - butadiene polymer	9003-18-3	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phenolic Resin	Trade Secret	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Experimental BCF - Other	56 days	Bioaccumulatio n factor	<217	OECD 305E - Bioaccumulation flow- through fish test
o-Cresol	95-48-7	Experimental BCF - Other		Bioaccumulatio n factor	10.7	OECD 305E - Bioaccumulation flow- through fish test
Salicylic acid	69-72-7	Experimental Bioconcentrati on		Log Kow	2.26	Other methods
p-Tert-	98-54-4	Experimental		Log Kow	3.31	Other methods

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Butylphenol		Bioaccumulatio			
		n			
Phenol	108-95-2	Experimental Bioconcentrati on	Log Kow	1.46	Other methods
Acetone	67-64-1	Experimental BCF - Other	Bioaccumulatio n factor	0.65	Other methods
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Experimental Bioconcentrati on	Log Kow	0.35	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

No information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

See Section 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. As a disposal alternative, utilize an acceptable permitted waste disposal facility. 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)

08 04 09* Waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

20 01 27* Paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances

SECTION 14: Transportation information

FS-9100-0586-7

ADR/RID: UN1133, ADHESIVES, 3., II, (D/E), ADR Classification Code: F1.

IMDG-CODE: UN1133, ADHESIVES, 3., II, IMDG-Code segregation code: NONE, EMS: FE,SD.

ICAO/IATA: UN1133, ADHESIVES, 3., II.

FS-9100-0589-1, FS-9100-0634-5, FS-9100-2535-2

ADR/RID: UN1133, ADHESIVES, LIMITED QUANTITY, 3., II, (E), ADR Classification Code: F1.

IMDG-CODE: UN1133, ADHESIVES, 3., II, IMDG-Code segregation code: NONE, LIMITED QUANTITY, EMS:

FE,SD.

ICAO/IATA: UN1133, ADHESIVES, 3., II.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Carcinogenicity

<u>Ingredient</u>	CAS Nbr	<u>Classification</u>	Regulation
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Carc. 1B	Regulation (EC) No.
			1272/2008, Table 3.1
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to	International Agency
		humans	for Research on Cancer
Phenol	108-95-2	Gr. 3: Not classifiable	International Agency
			for Research on Cancer

Global inventory status

Contact 3M for more information. The components of this material are in compliance with the China "Measures on Environmental Management of New Chemical Substance". Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of Australia National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The components of this product are in compliance with the new substance notification requirements of CEPA. The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

Not applicable

SECTION 16: Other information

List of relevant H statements

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Revision information:

- Section 3: Composition/Information of ingredients table information was modified.
- Section 6: Accidental release personal information information was modified.
- Section 8: Occupational exposure limit table information was modified.
- Section 9: Viscosity information information was modified.
- Section 11: Acute Toxicity table information was modified.
- Section 12: Component ecotoxicity information 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