

Material Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: 3M Electrical Insulating Sealer, Red 1602-R

MANUFACTURER: 3M

DIVISION: Electrical Markets Division

ADDRESS: 3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000

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

Issue Date: 12/13/12 **Supercedes Date:** Initial Issue

Document Group: 31-1367-7

Product Use:

Intended Use: Electrical

SECTION 2: INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
METHYL ACETATE	79-20-9	20 - 30
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	15 - 25
PROPANE	74-98-6	12 - 18
BUTANE	106-97-8	10 - 15
Resin Epoxy Ester	Trade Secret	5 - 10
BISPHENOL A-FORMALDEHYDE RESIN	25085-75-0	2 - 6
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	3 - 6
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	2 - 5
CALCIUM CARBONATE	471-34-1	2 - 5
IRON OXIDE (FE2O3)	1309-37-1	2 - 5
2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL DIISOBUTYRATE	6846-50-0	< 3
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0.3 - 0.7

Minute quantities of the substances listed below may be emitted during Normal Use:

Substance	Condition
Hydrocarbons	Normal Use
Ketones	Normal Use

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SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

3.1 EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Specific Physical Form: Aerosol

Odor, Color, Grade: AEROSOL, RED LIQUID WITH A KETONE ODOR

General Physical Form: Liquid

Immediate health, physical, and environmental hazards: Flammable liquefied gas. Aerosol container contains flammable gas under pressure. Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may travel long distances along the ground or floor to an ignition source and flash back. Aerosol container contains flammable material under pressure. May cause severe eye irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause target organ effects. Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

3.2 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Eve Contact:

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

Skin Contact:

Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.

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

Inhalation:

Respiratory Tract Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain.

Intentional concentration and inhalation may be harmful or fatal.

Single exposure, above recommended guidelines, may cause:

Cardiac Sensitization: Signs/symptoms may include irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia), faintness, chest pain, and may be fatal.

Respiratory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include cough, shortness of breath, chest tightness, wheezing, increased heart rate, bluish colored skin (cyanosis), sputum production, changes in lung function tests, and/or respiratory failure.

May be absorbed following inhalation and cause target organ effects.

Ingestion:

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

May be absorbed following ingestion and cause target organ effects.

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.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause:

Hematopoietic Effects: Signs/symptoms may include generalized weakness, fatigue and alterations in numbers of circulating blood cells.

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

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

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

<u>Ingredient</u> <u>C.A.S. No.</u> <u>Class Description</u> <u>Regulation</u>

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE 108-10-1 Grp. 2B: Possible human carc. International Agency for Research on Cancer

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 FIRST AID PROCEDURES

The following first aid recommendations are based on an assumption that appropriate personal and industrial hygiene practices are followed.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. **Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water. Get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing and clean shoes before reuse.

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention.

If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by medical personnel. Give victim two glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

4.2 NOTE TO PHYSICIANS

Exposure may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

Flash Point 16 °F [Test Method: Closed Cup] [Details: Methyl

acetate.]

Flammable Limits(LEL)1.4 % [Details: Liquid portion.]Flammable Limits(UEL)16 % [Details: Liquid portion.]OSHA Flammability Classification:Class IB Flammable Liquid

5.2 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use fire extinguishers with class B extinguishing agents (e.g., dry chemical, carbon dioxide).

5.3 PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture. Wear full protective equipment (Bunker Gear) and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flammable liquefied gas. Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may travel long distances along the ground or floor to an ignition source and flash back. Aerosol container contains flammable material under pressure.

Note: See STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (SECTION 10) for hazardous combustion and thermal decomposition information.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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.

Evacuate unprotected and untrained personnel from hazard area. The spill should be cleaned up by qualified personnel. Remove all ignition sources such as flames, smoking materials, and electrical spark sources. 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. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a toxic, corrosivity or flammability hazard.

6.2. Environmental precautions

For larger spills, cover drains and build dikes to prevent entry into sewer systems or bodies of water. Place depressurized can and clean up wastes in a closed container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Place in a metal container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

Clean-up methods

Refer to other sections of this MSDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment. Call 3M-HELPS line (1-800-364-3577) for more information on handling and managing the spill. Contain spill, using absorbent if necessary. Collect spilled material with non-sparking tools. Clean up residue. Place depressurized cans and clean up wastes in a metal container approved for transportation. Seal the container. 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. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible using non-sparking tools. 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 MSDS. Seal the container.

In the event of a release of this material, the user should determine if the release qualifies as reportable according to local, state, and federal regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 HANDLING

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame, pilot lights and other sources of ignition. Do not pierce or burn container, even after use. No smoking while handling this material. Do not spray near flames or sources of ignition. Avoid breathing of vapors, mists or spray. Avoid breathing of vapors created during cure cycle. Aerosol container contains flammable gas under pressure. Avoid static discharge. Avoid eye contact with vapors, mists, or spray. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.

7.2 STORAGE

Store away from acids. Store away from heat. Store out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store containers on their sides. Store away from oxidizing agents.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Provide ventilated enclosure for heat curing. Curing enclosures must be exhausted to outdoors or to a suitable emission control device. Do not use in a confined area or areas with little or no air movement. 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 Occupational

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Exposure Limits and/or control mist, vapor, or spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment.

8.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

8.2.1 Eye/Face Protection

Avoid eye contact with vapors, mists, or spray.

The following eye protection(s) are recommended: Indirect Vented Goggles

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8.2.2 Skin Protection

Avoid skin contact.

Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible materials.

Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA)

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8.2.3 Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing of vapors, mists or spray. Avoid breathing of vapors created during cure cycle.

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 Half facepiece or full facepiece supplied-air respirator

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

8.2.4 Prevention of Swallowing

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water.

8.3 EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

Ingredient	Authority	Type	<u>Limit</u>	Additional Information
Alkanes, C1-4	ACGIH	TWA	1000 ppm	
CALCIUM CARBONATE	CMRG	TWA	10 mg/m3	
CALCIUM CARBONATE	CMRG	STEL	20 mg/m3	
IRON OXIDE (FE2O3)	ACGIH	TWA, respirable	5 mg/m3	
		fraction		
IRON OXIDE (FE2O3)	OSHA	TWA, as fume	10 mg/m3	
METHYL ACETATE	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm	
METHYL ACETATE	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm	
METHYL ACETATE	OSHA	TWA	610 mg/m3	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	OSHA	TWA	590 mg/m3	
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm	
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	ACGIH	STEL	75 ppm	
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	OSHA	TWA	410 mg/m3	
N-BUTYL ACETATE	ACGIH	TWA	150 ppm	
N-BUTYL ACETATE	ACGIH	STEL	200 ppm	
N-BUTYL ACETATE	OSHA	TWA	710 mg/m3	
PROPANE	OSHA	TWA	1800 mg/m3	
ROUGE	OSHA	TWA, respirable	5 mg/m3	
		fraction		
ROUGE	OSHA	TWA, as total dust	15 mg/m3	
TOLUENE	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm	
TOLUENE	CMRG	STEL	75 ppm	Skin Notation*

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TOLUENE OSHA TWA 200 ppm TOLUENE OSHA CEIL 300 ppm

SOURCE OF EXPOSURE LIMIT DATA:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CMRG: Chemical Manufacturer Recommended Guideline OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL)

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Physical Form: Aerosol

Odor, Color, Grade: AEROSOL, RED LIQUID WITH A KETONE ODOR

General Physical Form: Liquid

Flash Point 16 °F [Test Method: Closed Cup] [Details: Methyl acetate.]

Flammable Limits(LEL)

1.4 % [Details: Liquid portion.]

Flammable Limits(UEL)

1.6 % [Details: Liquid portion.]

Vapor Density No Data Available

Vapor Pressure No Data Available

Specific Gravity 0.8 [Ref Std: WATER=1] [Details: Liquid portion.]

Evaporation rate

Percent volatile

No Data Available
86 % volume

VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents 55 %

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable.

Materials and Conditions to Avoid:

10.1 Conditions to avoid

Heat

Sparks and/or flames

10.2 Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

<u>Substance</u> <u>Condition</u>

^{*} Substance(s) refer to the potential contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route including mucous membrane and eye, either by airborne or, more particularly, by direct contact with the substance. Vehicles can alter skin absorption.

Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide During Combustion During Combustion

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Please contact the address listed on the first page of the MSDS for Toxicological Information on this material and/or its components.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not determined.

CHEMICAL FATE INFORMATION

Not determined.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Incinerate in a permitted hazardous waste incinerator. Facility must be capable of handling aerosol cans. Dispose of empty product containers in a sanitary landfill.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable), D035 (Methyl ethyl ketone)

Since regulations vary, consult applicable regulations or authorities before disposal.

SECTION 14:TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ID Number(s):

80-6116-0633-8

For Transport Information, please visit http://3M.com/Transportinfo or call 1-800-364-3577 or 651-737-6501.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Contact 3M for more information.

311/312 Hazard Categories:

Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - Yes Reactivity Hazard - No Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - Yes

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

IngredientC.A.S. No% by WMETHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE108-10-13 - 6

STATE REGULATIONS

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Contact 3M for more information.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	**Carcinogen
TOLUENE	108-88-3	*Female reproductive toxin
TOLUENE	108-88-3	*Developmental Toxin

^{*} WARNING: contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES

Contact 3M for more information.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Contact 3M for more information.

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

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 2 Flammability: 4 Reactivity: 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.

HMIS Hazard Classification

Health: 2 Flammability: 4 Reactivity: 0 Protection: B

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS®) hazard ratings are designed to inform employees of chemical hazards in the workplace. These ratings are based on the inherent properties of the material under expected conditions of normal use and are not intended for use in emergency situations. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint and Coatings Association (NPCA).

No revision information is available.

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^{**} WARNING: contains a chemical which can cause cancer.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET 3M Electrical Insulating Sealer, Red 1602-R 12/13/12