



## 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 1617 Zinc Spray

#### Product Identification Numbers

DE-9999-5337-0

7100047868

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

##### Identified uses

A spray used as a protective film on primer on metal parts

#### 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  
Skin Sensitization, Category 1 - Skin Sens. 1; H317  
Carcinogenicity, Category 2 - Carc. 2; H351  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Single Exposure, Category 3 - STOT SE 3; H336  
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute), Category 1 - Aquatic Acute 1; H400

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic), Category 1 - Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

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) | GHS08 (Health Hazard) | GHS09 (Environment) |

#### Pictograms



#### Ingredients:

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	% by Wt
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	<= 1

#### HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container. may burst if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### General:

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

##### 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.

##### Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.
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1% of the mixture consists of components of unknown acute oral toxicity.  
1% of the mixture consists of components of unknown acute dermal toxicity.  
81% of the mixture consists of components of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.  
Contains 11% of components with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment.

#### Notes on labelling

**3M 1617 Zinc Spray**

H304 is not required on the label because the product is an aerosol.  
 Nota P is applied for CAS #64742-95-6.

**2.3. Other hazards**

None known.

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

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	EC No.	REACH Registration No.	% by Wt	Classification
Zinc	7440-66-6	231-175-3		15 - 40	Aquatic Acute 1, H400,M=10; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410,M=10
Butane	106-97-8	203-448-7		10 - 30	Flam. Gas 1, H220; Liquified gas, H280 - Nota C,U
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2		10 - 30	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H336; EUH066
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	265-199-0		5 - 10	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 - Nota P Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H336
Propane	74-98-6	200-827-9		5 - 10	Flam. Gas 1, H220; Liquified gas, H280 - Nota U
Xylene	1330-20-7	215-535-7		5 - 10	Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Acute Tox. 4, H332; Acute Tox. 4, H312; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 - Nota C
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	215-222-5		1 - 5	Aquatic Acute 1, H400,M=10; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410,M=1
Bentone	None			<= 1	Substance not classified as hazardous
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	202-496-6		<= 1	Acute Tox. 4, H312; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Carc. 2, H351

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. 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**

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.

**Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products**

**Substance**

Carbon monoxide.  
Carbon dioxide.  
Oxides of zinc.

**Condition**

During combustion.  
During combustion.  
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**

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 out of reach of children. 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 release to the environment. 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. Keep container tightly closed. 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/m <sup>3</sup> (600 ppm);STEL:1810 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (750 ppm)	
Xylene	1330-20-7	UK HSC	TWA:220 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (50 ppm);STEL:441 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ppm)	SKIN
Acetone	67-64-1	UK HSC	TWA:1210 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (500 ppm);STEL:3620 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1500 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

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	Agency	Determinant	Biological Specimen	Sampling Time	Value	Additional comments
Xylene	1330-20-7	UK EH40 BMGVs	Methyl hippuric acid	Creatinine in urine	EOS	650 mmol/mol	

UK EH40 BMGVs : UK. EH40 Biological Monitoring Guidance Values (BMGVs)

EOS: End of shift.

### 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. Note: Nitrile gloves may be worn over polymer laminate gloves to improve dexterity.

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

Material	Thickness (mm)	Breakthrough Time
Butyl rubber.	No data available	No data available
Polymer laminate	No data available	No data available

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 – Butyl rubber  
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 vapours and particulates

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	Grey, solvent odour.
Odour threshold	<i>No data available.</i>
pH	<i>No data available.</i>
Boiling point/boiling range	<i>No data available.</i>
Melting point	<i>No data available.</i>
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	Not classified
Oxidising properties	Not classified
Flash point	-104 °C [ <i>Details: Propellant's flash point</i> ]
Autoignition temperature	<i>No data available.</i>
Flammable Limits(LEL)	<i>No data available.</i>

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<b>Flammable Limits(UEL)</b>	<i>No data available.</i>
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	<i>No data available.</i>
<b>Relative density</b>	0.95 [Ref Std: AIR=1]
<b>Water solubility</b>	Nil
<b>Solubility- non-water</b>	<i>No data available.</i>
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	<i>No data available.</i>
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<i>No data available.</i>
<b>Vapour density</b>	<i>No data available.</i>
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	<i>No data available.</i>
<b>Viscosity</b>	<i>No data available.</i>
<b>Density</b>	0.95 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

### 9.2. Other information

Percent volatile	<i>No data available.</i>
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## 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

Strong acids.

Explosive when mixed with oxidizing substances.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

May be harmful if inhaled. 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:**

Auditory effects: Signs/symptoms may include hearing impairment, balance dysfunction and ringing in the ears. 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.

##### **Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:**

Auditory effects: Signs/symptoms may include hearing impairment, balance dysfunction and ringing in the ears.

Neurological effects: Signs/symptoms may include personality changes, lack of coordination, sensory loss, tingling or numbness of the extremities, weakness, tremors, and changes in blood pressure and heart rate.

#### **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**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Route</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Inhalation-Vapour(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE <sub>20</sub> - 50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Zinc	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Zinc	Inhalation-Dust/Mist	Rat	LC50 > 5.4 mg/l
Zinc	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Acetone	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,688 mg/kg
Acetone	Inhalation-Vapour (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 76 mg/l
Acetone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,800 mg/kg
Butane	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 277,000 ppm



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Propane	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 200,000 ppm
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Xylene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 4,200 mg/kg
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Inhalation-Vapour (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5.2 mg/l
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Xylene	Inhalation-Vapour (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 29 mg/l
Xylene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,523 mg/kg
Zinc oxide	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Zinc oxide	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5.7 mg/l
Zinc oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
2-Butanone oxime	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 1,000 mg/kg
2-Butanone oxime	Inhalation-Vapour	Rat	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 2,300 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Name	Species	Value
Acetone	Mouse	Minimal irritation
Butane	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Propane	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Rabbit	Irritant
Xylene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Zinc oxide	Human and animal	No significant irritation
2-Butanone oxime	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Name	Species	Value
Acetone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Butane	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Propane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Xylene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Zinc oxide	Rabbit	Mild irritant
2-Butanone oxime	Rabbit	Corrosive

**Skin Sensitisation**

Name	Species	Value
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Guinea pig	Not sensitising
Zinc oxide	Guinea pig	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
2-Butanone oxime	Guinea pig	Sensitising

**Respiratory Sensitisation**

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

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**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
Butane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Propane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Xylene	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Xylene	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
2-Butanone oxime	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
2-Butanone oxime	In vivo	Not mutagenic

**Carcinogenicity**

Name	Route	Species	Value
Acetone	Not specified.	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Xylene	Dermal	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Xylene	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Xylene	Inhalation	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
2-Butanone oxime	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic.

**Reproductive Toxicity**
**Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects**

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	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
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Inhalation	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 ppm	2 generation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Inhalation	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 ppm	2 generation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 500 ppm	2 generation
Xylene	Inhalation	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Xylene	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL Not available	during organogenesis
Xylene	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	during gestation
Zinc oxide	Ingestion	Some positive reproductive/developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 125 mg/kg/day	pre mating & during gestation

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		classification			
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	2 generation
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	2 generation
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis

**Lactation**

Name	Route	Species	Value
Xylene	Ingestion	Mouse	Does not cause effects on or via lactation

**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
Butane	Inhalation	cardiac sensitisation	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 sensitisation	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	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	auditory system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 6.3 mg/l	8 hours
Xylene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	

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Xylene	Inhalation	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.5 mg/l	not available
Xylene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg	not applicable
2-Butanone oxime	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL Not available	
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg	

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	Dermal	eyes	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 mg/l	8 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 3,896 mg/kg/day	14 days
Acetone	Ingestion	eyes	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 3,400 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	skin   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 11,298 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Butane	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 4,489 ppm	90 days
Butane	Inhalation	blood	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 4,489 ppm	90 days
Xylene	Inhalation	nervous system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 0.4 mg/l	4 weeks
Xylene	Inhalation	auditory system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated	Rat	LOAEL 7.8 mg/l	5 days

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			exposure			
Xylene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	heart   endocrine system   hematopoietic system   muscles   kidney and/or bladder   respiratory system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 3.5 mg/l	13 weeks
Xylene	Ingestion	auditory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	2 weeks
Xylene	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 mg/kg/day	90 days
Xylene	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	heart   skin   endocrine system   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   immune system   nervous system   respiratory system	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	103 weeks
Zinc oxide	Ingestion	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	10 days
Zinc oxide	Ingestion	endocrine system   hematopoietic system   kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Other	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	6 months
2-Butanone oxime	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 0.36 mg/l	28 days
2-Butanone oxime	Inhalation	respiratory system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Mouse	NOAEL 0.01 mg/l	90 days
2-Butanone oxime	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.44 mg/l	28 days
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	blood	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 25 mg/kg/day	90 days
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg/day	90 days
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	90 days
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	liver   kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 335 mg/kg/day	90 days
2-Butanone oxime	Ingestion	heart   endocrine system   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   immune system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 335 mg/kg/day	90 days

**Aspiration Hazard**

Name	Value
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Aspiration hazard
Xylene	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
Acetone	67-64-1	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	13,500 mg/l
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	21 days	NOEC	1,000 mg/l
Acetone	67-64-1	Algae other	Experimental	96 hours	EC50	11,493 mg/l
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	200 mg/l
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Green algae	Experimental	72 hours	NOEC	2.6 mg/l
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Water flea	Experimental	21 days	NOEC	>100 mg/l
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Green algae	Experimental	72 hours	EC50	16 mg/l
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Ricefish	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	>100 mg/l
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Green Algae	Experimental	72 hours	EC50	16 mg/l
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	201 mg/l
Xylene	1330-20-7	Green algae	Experimental	72 hours	NOEC	0.73 mg/l
Xylene	1330-20-7	Water flea	Experimental	21 days	NOEC	0.41 mg/l
Xylene	1330-20-7	Green algae	Experimental	72 hours	EC50	0.8 mg/l
Xylene	1330-20-7	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	1.1 mg/l
Xylene	1330-20-7	Rainbow trout	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	2.6 mg/l
Xylene	1330-20-7		Data not available or insufficient for classification			
Zinc	7440-66-6	Green Algae	Experimental	72 hours	EC50	0.106 mg/l
Zinc	7440-66-6	Chinook Salmon	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	0.182 mg/l
Zinc	7440-66-6	Rainbow trout	Experimental	30.44 days	NOEC	0.036 mg/l
Zinc	7440-66-6	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	0.07 mg/l
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6		Data not available or insufficient for classification			
Propane	74-98-6		Data not available or			

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			insufficient for classification			
Butane	106-97-8		Data not available or insufficient for classification			
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Green Algae	Experimental	72 hours	EC50	0.046 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	NOEC	0.021 mg/l
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Chinook Salmon	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	0.23 mg/l

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

Material	CAS Nbr	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Acetone	67-64-1	Estimated Photolysis		Photolytic half-life (in air)	80 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Acetone	67-64-1	Experimental Photolysis		Photolytic half-life (in air)	146.5 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Butane	106-97-8	Experimental Photolysis		Photolytic half-life (in air)	6.3 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Propane	74-98-6	Experimental Photolysis		Photolytic half-life (in air)	27.5 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Xylene	1330-20-7	Laboratory Photolysis		Photolytic half-life (in air)	1.4 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Modeled Photolysis		Photolytic half-life (in air)	21.6 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Estimated Hydrolysis		Hydrolytic half-life	10 hours (t 1/2)	Other methods
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Experimental Hydrolysis		Hydrolytic half-life	18 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Zinc	7440-66-6	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Propane	74-98-6	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butane	106-97-8	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acetone	67-64-1	Experimental Biodegradation	28 days	BOD	96 % weight	OECD 301C - MITI test (I)
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Estimated Biodegradation	28 days	BOD	21 % weight	OECD 301C - MITI test (I)
Xylene	1330-20-7	Data not available or insufficient for	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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		classification				
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**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
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	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	Bioaccumulation factor	<217	OECD 305E - Bioaccumulation flow-through fish test
Xylene	1330-20-7	Laboratory BCF - Rainbow Tr	56 days	Bioaccumulation factor	14	Other methods
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Experimental BCF - Other	42 days	Bioaccumulation factor	<5.8	OECD 305C-Bioaccum degree fish
Zinc	7440-66-6	Experimental BCF - Other	11 days	Bioaccumulation factor	2386	Other methods
Acetone	67-64-1	Experimental BCF - Other		Bioaccumulation factor	0.65	Other methods
Butane	106-97-8	Experimental Bioconcentration		Log Kow	2.88	Other methods
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Experimental Bioconcentration		Log Kow	0.63	Other methods
Propane	74-98-6	Experimental Bioconcentration		Log Kow	2.36	Other methods
Xylene	1330-20-7	Experimental BCF - Rainbow Tr	56 days	Bioaccumulation factor	14	Other methods
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Experimental BCF-Carp	42 days	Bioaccumulation factor	<5.8	OECD 305C-Bioaccum degree fish
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Experimental BCF-Carp	56 days	Bioaccumulation factor	<217	OECD 305E - Bioaccumulation flow-through fish test
Zinc	7440-66-6	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**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
acetone	67-64-1	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. 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 01 11\* Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances  
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-9999-5337-0

**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****Carcinogenicity**

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS Nbr</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Regulation</u>
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	Carc. 2	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, Table 3.1
Xylene	1330-20-7	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 provisions of Australia

National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information.

**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.
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	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.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Revision information:**

Section 3: Composition/ Information of ingredients table information was added.

Section 3: Composition/ Information of ingredients table information was deleted.

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.

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