

# **Safety Data Sheet**

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This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia, December 2011)

# **SECTION 1: Identification**

**1.1. Product identifier** 3M MULTIPURPOSE 18001, GLASS 18050, WOOD 18021 ADHESIVE

Product IdentificationNumbersAB-0106-0476-2AB-0106-0477-0

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

**Recommended use** ADHESIVE

For Consumer Use

#### 1.3. Supplier's details

Address:	3M Australia - Building A, 1 Rivett Road, North Ryde NSW 2113
Telephone:	136 136
E Mail:	productinfo.au@mmm.com
Website:	www.3m.com.au

#### **1.4. Emergency telephone number**

EMERGENCY: 1800 097 146 (Australia only)

# **SECTION 2: Hazard identification**

This product is classified as a hazardous chemical according to the Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, 2011.

Refer to Section 14 of this Safety Data Sheets for product Dangerous Goods Classification.

#### **2.1.** Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable Liquid: Category 1. Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3.

#### 2.2. Label elements

The label elements below were prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals (Safe Work Australia, December 2011). This information may be different from the actual product

label.

# Signal word DANGER!

Symbols Flame | Exclamation mark |

### Pictograms



Hazard statements	
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Precautionary statements	
General:	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Prevention:	
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280B	Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response:	
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P370 + P378G	In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.
Storage:	
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P235	Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal:	

P501

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

#### 2.3. Other assigned/identified product hazards

None known.

# **2.4. Other hazards which do not result in classification** None known.

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

This material is a mixture.

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	% by Weight
Vinyl chloride - vinyl acetate - maleic acid	9005-09-8	20 - 30
polymer		
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	15 - 25
Butanone	78-93-3	15 - 25
Acetone	67-64-1	10 - 20
Polymer	Trade Secret	5 - 10

# **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. Suitable extinguishing media

In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

#### Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

<u>Substance</u>	
Carbon monoxide.	
Carbon dioxide.	
Hydrogen Chloride	
Irritant vapours or gases.	

#### Condition

During combustion. During combustion. During combustion. During combustion.

#### 5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture.

#### Hazchem Code: •3YE

### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. WARNING ! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or 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 Alcohol Resistant 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 possible.

### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only nonsparking 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with oxidising agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. To minimize the risk of ignition, determine applicable electrical classifications for the process using this product and select specific local exhaust ventilation equipment to avoid flammable vapour accumulation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment if there is potential for static electricity accumulation during transfer. 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 cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from strong bases. Store away from oxidising agents.

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational exposure limits**

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in the table below, an occupational exposure limit is not available for the component.

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	Agency	Limit type	Additional comments
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	ACGIH	TWA:400 ppm	
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	Australia OELs	TWA(8 hours):720 mg/m3(200 ppm);STEL(15 minutes):1440 mg/m3(400 ppm)	
Acetone	67-64-1	Australia OELs	TWA(8 hours):1185 mg/m3(500 ppm);STEL(15 minutes):2375 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Acetone	67-64-1	ACGIH	TWA:250 ppm;STEL:500 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Butanone	78-93-3	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:300 ppm	
Butanone	78-93-3	Australia OELs	TWA(8 hours): 445 mg/m3 (150 ppm); STEL(15 minutes): 890 mg/m3 (300 ppm)	

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association

Australia OELs : Australia. Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment

CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

CEIL: Ceiling

Sen: Sensitiser

Sk: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

#### 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.

Select and use eye protection in accordance with AS/NZS 1336. Eye protection should comply with the performance specifications of AS/NZS 1337.

#### Skin/hand protection

Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing approved to relevant local standards to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Selection should be based on use factors such as exposure levels, concentration of the substance or mixture, frequency and duration, physical challenges such as temperature extremes, and other use conditions. Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible gloves/protective clothing. Note: Nitrile gloves may be worn over polymer laminate gloves to improve dexterity.

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

if this product is used in a manner that presents a higher potential for exposure (eg. spraying, high splash potential etc.), then use of protective coveralls may be necessary. Select and use body protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following protective clothing material(s) are recommended: Apron - polymer laminate

Select and use gloves according to AS/NZ 2161.

#### **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

For questions about suitability for a specific application, consult with your respirator manufacturer. Select and use respirators according to AS/NZS 1715. Respirators should comply with AS/NZS 1716 performance specifications. For information about respirators, call 3M on 1800 024 464.

# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

. Information on basic physical and chemical propert	105
Physical state	Liquid.
Specific Physical Form:	Emulsion
Appearance/Odour	Ketone odour, clear liquid.
Odour threshold	No data available.
рН	6.5 - 7.5
Melting point/Freezing point	No data available.
Boiling point/Initial boiling point/Boiling range	Not applicable.
Flash point	< 20 °C [ <i>Test Method</i> :Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammable Limits(LEL)	Not applicable.
Flammable Limits(UEL)	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	Not applicable.
Vapour density	Not applicable.
Density	0.9 [@ 20 °C ] [Details:KS I ISO 10390 : 2005]
Relative density	0.94 - 0.96 [ <i>Ref Std</i> :WATER=1]
Water solubility	No data available.
Solubility- non-water	Nil
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Autoignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Viscosity	1,000 mPa-s [@ 20 °C ] [Details:> 1000 mPa-s]
Molecular weight	No data available.
Percent volatile	60 - 65 % weight

# **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. Conditions to avoid** Avoid shock or friction. Heat. High shear and high temperature conditions Not determined Sparks and/or flames.

#### **10.4. Possibility of hazardous reactions** Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

#### **10.5 Incompatible materials** Strong acids. Strong bases.

# 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Substance None known. **Condition** 

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

The information below may not be consistent with the material classification in Section 2 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. In addition, toxicological data on ingredients may not be reflected in the material classification and/or the signs and symptoms of exposure, because an ingredient may be present below the threshold for labelling, an ingredient may not be available for exposure, or the data may not be relevant to the material as a whole.

#### **11.1 Information on Toxicological effects**

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

#### Based on test data and/or information on the components, this material may produce the following health effects:

#### Inhalation

Respiratory tract irritation: Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### Skin contact

Dermal Defatting: Signs/symptoms may include localised redness, itching, drying and cracking of skin. Allergic skin reaction (non-photo induced): Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, blistering, and itching.

#### Eye contact

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

#### Ingestion

Gastrointestinal irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### **Additional Health Effects:**

### Single exposure may cause target organ effects:

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

#### **Toxicological Data**

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in a table below, either no data are available for that endpoint or the data are not sufficient for classification.

#### Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Inhalation-Vapour(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE >50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Vinyl chloride - vinyl acetate - maleic acid polymer	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 8,000 mg/kg
Vinyl chloride - vinyl acetate - maleic acid polymer	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 8,000 mg/kg
Butanone	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 8,050 mg/kg
Butanone	Inhalation-Vapour (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 34.5 mg/l
Butanone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 2,737 mg/kg
ETHYL ACETATE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 18,000 mg/kg
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation-Vapour (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 70.5 mg/l
ETHYL ACETATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,620 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
Polymer	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Polymer	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

#### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Butanone	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
ETHYL ACETATE	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Acetone	Mouse	Minimal irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Butanone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
ETHYL ACETATE	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Acetone	Rabbit	Severe irritant

#### **Skin Sensitisation**

Name	Species	Value
ETHYL ACETATE	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

#### **Respiratory Sensitisation**

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

#### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value

Butanone	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
ETHYL ACETATE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
ETHYL ACETATE	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
		sufficient for classification

### Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Butanone	Inhalation	Human	Not carcinogenic
Acetone	Not specified.	Multiple animal	Not carcinogenic
		species	

# **Reproductive Toxicity**

### **Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects**

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Butanone	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 8.8 mg/l	during gestation
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

### Target Organ(s)

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Butanone	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	official classification	NOAEL Not available	
Butanone	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Butanone	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Butanone	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	not applicable
Butanone	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Rat	LOAEL 1,080 mg/kg	not applicable

			classification			
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
ETHYL ACETATE	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
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

# Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Butanone	Dermal	nervous system	All data are negative	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	31 weeks
Butanone	Inhalation	liver   kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 14.7 mg/l	90 days
Butanone	Inhalation	heart   endocrine system   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   immune system   muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 14.7 mg/l	90 days
Butanone	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	7 days
Butanone	Ingestion	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 173 mg/kg/day	90 days
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	endocrine system   liver	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL 0.043 mg/l	90 days

		nervous system	data are not sufficient for classification			
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	LOAEL 16 mg/l	40 days
ETHYL ACETATE	Ingestion	hematopoietic system   liver   kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3,600 mg/kg/day	90 days
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,	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 11,298 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
		and/or hair				

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

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

#### **Exposure Levels**

Refer Section 8.1 Control Parameters of this Safety Data Sheet.

#### Interactive Effects

Not determined.

### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

The information below may not be consistent with the material classification in Section 2 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. Additional information leading to material classification in Section 2 is available upon request. In addition, environmental fate and effects data on ingredients may not be reflected in this section because an ingredient is present below the threshold for labelling, an ingredient is not expected to be available for exposure, or the data is considered not relevant to the material as a whole.

#### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Acute aquatic hazard:

Not acutely toxic to aquatic life by GHS criteria.

#### Chronic aquatic hazard:

Not chronically toxic to aquatic life by GHS criteria.

No product test data available.

Material	CAS Number	Organism	Туре	Exposure	Test endpoint	Test result
Vinyl chloride	9005-09-8		Data not			
- vinyl acetate -			available or			
maleic acid			insufficient for			
polymer			classification			
Polymer	Trade Secret		Data not			
			available or			
			insufficient for			
			classification			
Butanone	78-93-3	Ricefish	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	>100 mg/l
Butanone	78-93-3	Green algae	Experimental	72 hours	NOEC	93 mg/l
Butanone	78-93-3	Water flea	Experimental	21 days	NOEC	100 mg/l
Butanone	78-93-3	Green algae	Experimental	72 hours	EC50	>1,200 mg/l
Butanone	78-93-3	Mysid Shrimp	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	>402 mg/l
Butanone	78-93-3	Green Algae	Experimental	72 hours	NOEC	93 mg/l
ETHYL	141-78-6	Water flea	Experimental	21 days	NOEC	2.4 mg/l
ACETATE						
ETHYL	141-78-6	Green algae	Experimental	72 hours	EC50	2,500 mg/l
ACETATE		-	_			_
ETHYL	141-78-6	Crustacea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	164 mg/l
ACETATE						-
ETHYL	141-78-6	Fish	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	212.5 mg/l
ACETATE						
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
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

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Material	CAS Number	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Butanone	78-93-3	Estimated Photolysis		Photolytic half- life (in air)	2.8 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Polymer	Trade Secret	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vinyl chloride - vinyl acetate - maleic acid polymer	9005-09-8	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butanone	78-93-3	Experimental Biodegradation	20 days	BOD	89 % weight	Other methods
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	Experimental Biodegradation	14 days	BOD	94 % weight	OECD 301C - MITI test (I)
Acetone	67-64-1	Experimental Biodegradation	28 days	BOD	78 % weight	OECD 301D - Closed bottle test
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	Experimental Photolysis		Photolytic half- life (in air)	20.0 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Acetone	67-64-1	Experimental Photolysis		Photolytic half- life (in air)	147 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Acetone	67-64-1	Estimated Photolysis		Photolytic half- life (in air)	80 days (t 1/2)	Other methods

### 12.3 : Bioaccumulative potential

Material	CAS Number	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Polymer	Trade Secret	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vinyl chloride - vinyl acetate - maleic acid polymer	9005-09-8	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butanone	78-93-3	Experimental Bioconcentrati on		Log Kow	0.29	Other methods
Acetone	67-64-1	Experimental BCF - Other		Bioaccumulatio n factor	0.65	Other methods
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	Experimental BCF - Other	96 hours	Bioaccumulatio n factor	30	Other methods

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Please contact manufacturer for more details

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

Material CAS	AS Number	Ozone Depletion Potential	Global Warming Potential
acetone 67-6	-64-1	0	

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1. Disposal methods

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

Incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Combustion products will include halogen acid (HCl/HF/HBr). Facility must be capable of handling halogenated materials. As a disposal alternative, utilize an acceptable permitted waste disposal facility.

### **SECTION 14: Transport Information**

Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG) - Road/Rail Transport UN No.: UN1133 Proper shipping name: ADHESIVES Class/Division: 3 Sub Risk: Not applicable. Packing Group: II Special Instructions: Excepted quantity may apply Hazchem Code: •3YE IERG: 14

International Air Transport Association (IATA) - Air Transport UN No.: UN1133 Proper shipping name: ADHESIVES Class/Division: 3 Sub Risk: Not applicable. Packing Group: II

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)- Marine Transport UN No.: UN1133 Proper shipping name: ADHESIVES Class/Division: 3 Sub Risk: Not applicable. Packing Group: II Marine Pollutant: Not applicable. Special Instructions: Limited quantity may apply

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

#### Australian Inventory Status:

The chemical components contained within this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances and are in compliance with the requirements of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 as amended.

**Poison Schedule:** This product is a Scheduled Poison according to the criteria of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons- S5.

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

### **Revision information:**

Initial issue.

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 Safety 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. Greenguard ® is a United States based program. The 'Low VOC' reference related to United States Federal and State regulations exemptions for some solvents.

#### 3M Australia SDSs are available at www.3m.com.au