

Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3MTM Easy Clean Coating ECC-1000

Product Identification Numbers

98-0212-3001-0, 98-0212-3002-8, ZF-0002-1532-5, ZF-0002-1533-3

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

HARD SURFACE COATING

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER: 3M

DIVISION: Advanced Materials Division

ADDRESS: 3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA **Telephone:** 1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Hazard classification

Reproductive Toxicity: Category 2.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Warning

Symbols

Health Hazard |

Pictograms

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Hazard Statements

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear protective gloves.

Response:

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage:

Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

None.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Fluoropolymer (NJTS Reg. No. 04499600-6414P)	Trade Secret*	99 - 100
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	<= 0.5

NJTS or NJTSRN: New Jersey Trade Secret Registry Number.

*The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of this composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Remove person to fresh air. If you are concerned, get medical advice.

Skin Contact:

Wash with soap and water. If you are concerned, get medical advice.

Eye Contact:

Flush with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. If signs/symptoms persist, get medical attention.

If Swallowed:

Rinse mouth. If you are concerned, get medical advice.

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

Material will not burn. Non-combustible. Use a fire fighting agent suitable for surrounding fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Exposure to extreme heat can give rise to thermal decomposition.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

<u>Substance</u>	Condition
Carbonyl Fluoride	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Hydrogen Fluoride	During Combustion
Ammonia	During Combustion
Toxic Vapor, Gas, Particulate	During Combustion

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

When fire fighting conditions are severe and total thermal decomposition of the product is possible, wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained, positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, bunker coat and pants, bands around arms, waist and legs, face mask, and protective covering for exposed areas of the head.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. 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. 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 dikes to prevent entry into sewer systems or bodies of water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. 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. Place in a closed container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. 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 SDS. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Dog 2 of 1

Do not breathe thermal decomposition products. For industrial or professional use only. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed to prevent contamination with water or air. If contamination is suspected, do not reseal container. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from strong bases. Store away from oxidizing agents.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	Amer Conf of	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:250 ppm	Skin Notation
		Gov. Indust.		
		Hyg.		
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	US Dept of	TWA:260 mg/m3(200 ppm)	
		Labor - OSHA		

Amer Conf of Gov. Indust. Hyg.: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

American Indust. Hygiene Assoc : American Industrial Hygiene Association

Chemical Manufacturer Rec Guid: Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

US Dept of Labor - OSHA: United States Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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

CEIL: Ceiling

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls

Provide appropriate local exhaust when product is heated. For those situations where the material might be exposed to extreme overheating due to misuse or equipment failure, use with appropriate local exhaust ventilation sufficient to maintain levels of thermal decomposition products below their exposure guidelines. 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/vapors/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:

Safety Glasses with side shields

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: 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:

During heating:

Use a positive pressure supplied-air respirator if there is a potential for over exposure from an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or under any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for organic vapors 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

General Physical Form:

Specific Physical Form:

Liquid

Liquid

Odor, Color, Grade: Clear to slightly hazy, yellow to light brown with mild odor.

Odor thresholdNo Data AvailablepHNot ApplicableMelting pointNot Applicable

Boiling Point 305 - 307 °C [@ 735 mmHg]

Flash Point

Evaporation rate

Flammability (solid, gas)

Flammable Limits(LEL)

Flammable Limits(UEL)

Vapor Pressure

No Data Available

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

V=25 torr [@ 20 °C]

Vapor Density Approximately 1.1 Units not avail. or not appl. [Ref Std: AIR=1]

Density 1.7 g/ml

Specific Gravity 1.7 [Ref Std: WATER=1]

Solubility In Water 2 ppm

Solubility- non-water No Data Available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ waterNo Data AvailableAutoignition temperatureNo Data AvailableDecomposition temperatureNo Data AvailableViscosity200 - 500 centipoise

Volatile Organic Compounds < 2 g/l [*Test Method:* South Cost Air Qual Mgmt Dist]

Percent volatile < 0.5 % VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents Not Applicable

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.

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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids

Strong bases

Strong oxidizing agents

Amines

Reducing agents

Alcohols

Water

Reaction with water, alcohols, and amines is not hazardous if container can vent to the atmosphere to prevent pressure buildup.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Substance

Condition

None known.

Refer to section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

Extreme heat arising from situations such as misuse or equipment failure can generate hydrogen fluoride as a decomposition product.

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 labeling, 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:

No health effects are expected.

Skin Contact:

Contact with the skin during product use is not expected to result in significant irritation.

Eye Contact:

Contact with the eyes during product use is not expected to result in significant irritation.

Ingestion:

No health effects are expected.

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

N.	D 4	I a .	T7 1
Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 mg/kg
Fluoropolymer (NJTS Reg. No. 04499600-6414P)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 1,000 mg/kg
Methyl Alcohol	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 1,000 - 2,000 mg/kg
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation-		LC50 estimated to be 10 - 20 mg/l
	Vapor		
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 50 - 300 mg/kg

 \overline{ATE} = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Fluoropolymer (NJTS Reg. No. 04499600-6414P)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Methyl Alcohol	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Fluoropolymer (NJTS Reg. No. 04499600-6414P)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Methyl Alcohol	Rabbit	Moderate irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Methyl Alcohol	Guinea	Not sensitizing
	pig	

Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Germ Cen Mutagementy		
Name	Route	Value
Fluoropolymer (NJTS Reg. No. 04499600-6414P)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Methyl Alcohol	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Methyl Alcohol	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	Multiple	Not carcinogenic
		animal	
		species	

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg/day	21 days
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Toxic to development	Mouse	LOAEL 4,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi s
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	Toxic to development	Mouse	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	during organogenesi s

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	blindness	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	not available
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	6 hours
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	blindness	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

specific furget organ rowerty repetited exposure						
Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure
						Duration
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	liver	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 6.55	4 weeks
					mg/l	
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 13.1	6 weeks
-					mg/l	
Methyl Alcohol	Ingestion	liver nervous	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL	90 days
		system	data are not sufficient for		2,500	-
			classification		mg/kg/day	

Aspiration Hazard

115 ph at to 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Name	Value				

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

Ecotoxicological information

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional ecotoxicological information on this material and/or its components.

Chemical fate information

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional chemical fate information on this material and/or its components.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

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

Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste facility. Combustion products will include halogen acid (HCl/HF/HBr). Facility must be capable of handling halogenated materials. 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.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): Not regulated

SECTION 14: Transport Information

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

311/312 Hazard Categories:

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

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

15.3. Chemical Inventories

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 product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

Contact 3M for more information.

15.4. International Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

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

SECTION 16: Other information

NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Instability: 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: *0 Flammability: 0 Physical Hazard: 1 Personal Protection: X - See PPE section.

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS® III) 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® III ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® III program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the American Coatings Association (ACA).

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