

Safety Data Sheet

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Document Group:	06-3248-9	Version Number:	22.01
Issue Date:	05/13/15	Supercedes Date:	05/06/11

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M(TM) Marine Fiberglass Restorer and Wax, P.N. 09005, 09005F, 09005I; 09006, 09006E; 09007, 09007E

Product Identification Numbers

LB-K100-0397-7, 60-9800-2021-2, 60-9801-0693-8, 60-9801-0694-6

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Marine trades, polish and wax., Marine polish and wax

1.3. Supplier's details	
MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Automotive Aftermarket
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

The label elements below were prepared in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. This information may be different from the actual product label information for labels regulated by other agencies.

2.1. Hazard classification

Flammable Liquid: Category 4. Carcinogenicity: Category 1A. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements Signal word Danger

Symbols Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements Combustible liquid.

May cause cancer.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: respiratory system |

Precautionary Statements

General: Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response:

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

None.

3% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.5% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Water	7732-18-5	30 - 60 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	1317-95-9	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Aluminum Silicate	66402-68-4	3 - 7 Trade Secret *
Carnuba Wax	8015-86-9	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Montan-Wax Fatty Acids	68476-03-9	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	64741-88-4	0.1 - 1.0 Trade Secret *

Morpholine	110-91-8	0.1 - 1 Trade Secret *
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	64741-89-5	< 0.5 Trade Secret *
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	< 0.02 Trade Secret *

*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 feel unwell, get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Wash with soap and water. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

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 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.

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.

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 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 using non-sparking tools. Place in a closed container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with detergent and water. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep out of reach of children. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not breathe 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 release to the environment. 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

Protect from sunlight. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidizing 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	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
Morpholine	110-91-8	ACGIH	TWA:20 ppm	A4: Not class. as human
				carcin, Skin Notation
Morpholine	110-91-8	OSHA	TWA:70 mg/m3(20 ppm)	Skin Notation
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	1317-95-9	ACGIH	TWA(respirable	A2: Suspected human
			fraction):0.025 mg/m3	carcin.
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	CMRG	TWA:0.5 ppm	
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	OSHA	TWA:0.75 ppm;STEL:2 ppm	29 CFR 1910.1048
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	ACGIH	CEIL:0.3 ppm	A2: Suspected human
				carcin., Sensitizer
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY-	64741-88-4	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5	A4: Not class. as human
REFINED OILS			mg/m3	carcin
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64741-88-4	OSHA	TWA:2000 mg/m3(500 ppm)	
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic	64741-88-4	CMRG	TWA:5 mg/m3	
Petroleum Distillates			_	
Paraffin oil	64741-88-4	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY-	64741-89-5	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5	A4: Not class. as human
REFINED OILS			mg/m3	carcin
Paraffin oil	64741-89-5	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum	64742-47-8	CMRG	TWA:165 ppm	
Distillates				

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association

CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

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

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: Neoprene

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 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:	Liquid		
Specific Physical Form:	Paste		
Odor, Color, Grade:	Mild solvent odor tan to beige color		
Odor threshold	No Data Available		
рН	8.0 - 8.5		
Melting point	Not Applicable		
Boiling Point	150 - 212 °F		
Flash Point	150 °F [Test Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]		
Evaporation rate	>=1 [<i>Ref Std:</i> WATER=1]		
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable		
Flammable Limits(LEL)	No Data Available		
Flammable Limits(UEL)	No Data Available		
Vapor Pressure	<=16 mmHg		
Vapor Density	>=1.00 [<i>Ref Std:</i> AIR=1]		
Density	1.14 g/ml		
Specific Gravity	1.14 [<i>Ref Std:</i> WATER=1]		
Solubility in Water	Appreciable		
Solubility- non-water	No Data Available		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	No Data Available		
Autoignition temperature	No Data Available		
Decomposition temperature	No Data Available		

Viscosity Hazardous Air Pollutants Volatile Organic Compounds Volatile Organic Compounds Percent volatile VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents 8,000 - 25,000 centipoise
0.0004 lb HAPS/lb solids [*Test Method:* Calculated]
229 g/l [*Test Method:* calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
13.7 % weight [*Test Method:* calculated per CARB title 2]
63.3 %
453 g/l [*Test Method:* calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]

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 polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid Heat Sparks and/or flames

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents Strong acids

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<u>Substance</u> Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide Condition Not Specified Not Specified

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:

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Skin Contact:

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

Eye Contact:

Dust created by cutting, grinding, sanding, or machining may cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

Ingestion:

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

Additional Health Effects:

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:

Silicosis: Signs/symptoms may include breathlessness, weakness, chest pain, persistent cough, increased amounts of sputum, and heart disease.

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
SILICA, CRYS AIRRESP	1317-95-9	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
SILICA, CRYS AIRRESP	1317-95-9	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Cancer hazard	OSHA Carcinogens

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	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 mg/kg
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be $> 5,000 \text{ mg/kg}$
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 3.0 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Silicate	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be $> 5,000 \text{ mg/kg}$
Aluminum Silicate	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Montan-Wax Fatty Acids	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Carnuba Wax	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be $> 5,000 \text{ mg/kg}$
Carnuba Wax	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 8,800 mg/kg
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000
Morpholine	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 310 mg/kg
Morpholine	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 estimated to be 10 - 20 mg/l
-	Vapor		
Morpholine	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,050 mg/kg
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 4 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Formaldehyde	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 270 mg/kg
Formaldehyde	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 470 ppm
	Gas (4		
	hours)		
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 800 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
	D.C.	XY · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Aluminum Silicate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Carnuba Wax	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Morpholine	official	Corrosive
-	classifica	
	tion	
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Formaldehyde	official	Corrosive
	classifica	
	tion	

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Aluminum Silicate	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Carnuba Wax	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Morpholine	Rabbit	Corrosive
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Formaldehyde	official	Corrosive
	classifica	
	tion	

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Guinea	Not sensitizing	
	pig	-	
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	Guinea	Not sensitizing	
	pig		
Morpholine	Guinea	Not sensitizing	
	pig		
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	Guinea	Not sensitizing	
	pig		
Formaldehyde	Guinea	Sensitizing	
	pig		

Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Formaldehyde	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not

		sufficient for classification
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Aluminum Silicate	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Morpholine	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Morpholine	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Formaldehyde	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Formaldehyde	In vivo	Mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Inhalation	Human and animal	Carcinogenic
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Aluminum Silicate	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Morpholine	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Morpholine	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Formaldehyde	Not Specified	Human and animal	Carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg	not applicable
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 10 ppm	during gestation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	

Morpholine	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 128 ppm	6 hours
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Inhalation	silicosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Aluminum Silicate	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL not available	
Aluminum Silicate	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.21 mg/l	28 days
Morpholine	Dermal	liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	LOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	13 days
Morpholine	Dermal	hematopoietic system	All data are negative	Guinea pig	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	13 days
Morpholine	Inhalation	eyes	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Morpholine	Inhalation	respiratory system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 0.09 mg/l	13 weeks
Morpholine	Inhalation	liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 64 mg/l	5 days
Morpholine	Inhalation	heart endocrine system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 0.9 mg/l	13 weeks
Morpholine	Inhalation	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 0.53 mg/l	104 weeks
Morpholine	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 160 mg/kg/day	30 days
Morpholine	Ingestion	liver respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 160 mg/kg/day	30 days
Morpholine	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 800 mg/kg/day	30 days
Morpholine	Ingestion	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 323 mg/kg/day	4 weeks
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	Dermal	hematopoietic system liver kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rabbit	NOAEL 5,000 mg/kg/day	3 weeks
Formaldehyde	Dermal	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 80 mg/kg/day	60 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 0.3 ppm	28 months
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 20 ppm	13 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	hematopoietic	Some positive data exist, but the	Mouse	NOAEL 15	3 weeks

		system	data are not sufficient for classification		ppm	
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 10 ppm	13 weeks
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	endocrine system immune system muscles kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 15 ppm	28 months
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	eyes vascular system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 14.3 ppm	2 years
Formaldehyde	Inhalation	heart	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 14.3 ppm	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 20 mg/kg/day	4 weeks
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 15 mg/kg/day	24 months
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 109 mg/kg/day	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	heart endocrine system hematopoietic system respiratory system vascular system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	2 years
Formaldehyde	Ingestion	skin muscles eyes	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 109 mg/kg/day	2 years

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Aspiration hazard
Solvent-Refined Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Distillates	Aspiration hazard
Distillates, Petroleum, Solvent-Refined Light Paraffinic	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

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. As a disposal alternative, incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. 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.

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

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

California Proposition 65

<u>Ingredient</u>	C.A.S. No.	<u>Classification</u>
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE (AIRBORNE	None	Carcinogen
PARTICLES OF RESPIRABLE SIZE)		
CHLOROTHALONIL	1897-45-6	Carcinogen
2-METHOXYETHANOL	109-86-4	Male reproductive toxin
2-METHOXYETHANOL	109-86-4	Developmental Toxin
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Carcinogen

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

15.3. Chemical Inventories

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: 1 Flammability: 2 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.

Document Group:	06-3248-9	Version Number:	22.01
Issue Date:	05/13/15	Supercedes Date:	05/06/11

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