



Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M(TM) Marine High Gloss Gelcoat Compound, P.N. 06025, 06026

Product Identification Numbers

LB-T100-0190-4, 60-4300-5055-3, 60-4300-5056-1

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Automotive, Marine Finishing Material

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Marine & Specialty Vehicle
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 3.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (central nervous system): Category 3.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Warning

Symbols

Flame | Exclamation mark |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements

General:

Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention:

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Keep container tightly closed.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response:

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician 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.

Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents can be harmful or fatal.

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

58% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	15 - 40 Trade Secret *
Water	7732-18-5	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	10 - 15 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-48-9	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Kerosene	8008-20-6	5 - 10 Trade Secret *

White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	8042-47-5	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Poly(Oxyethylene)Sorbitan Monostearate	9005-67-8	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Oleic Acid	112-80-1	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Glycerin	56-81-5	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Sorbitan Oleate	1338-43-8	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	<= 2 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:

Immediately wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. 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.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance

Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

Condition

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.

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

Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam designed for use on solvents, such as alcohols and acetone, that can dissolve in water. An AR - AFFF type foam is recommended. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. 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 water. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

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. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. 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.) 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 vapor accumulation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment if there is potential for static electricity accumulation during transfer.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. 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
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	ACGIH	TWA:5 mg/m3	
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	CMRG	TWA:1 fiber/cc	
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m3	
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	1344-28-1	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Glycerin	56-81-5	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m3	

Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	CMRG	TWA:165 ppm	
JET FUELS (NON-AEROSOL), AS TOTAL HYDROCARBON VAPOR	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m3	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Skin Notation
Kerosine (petroleum)	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m3	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Skin Notation
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-48-9	Manufacturer determined	TWA:100 ppm	
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:400 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	OSHA	TWA:980 mg/m3(400 ppm)	
Kerosene	8008-20-6	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m3	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Skin Notation
Kerosene	8008-20-6	CMRG	TWA:500 ppm(2000 mg/m3)	
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY-REFINED OILS	8042-47-5	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Paraffin oil	8042-47-5	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	8042-47-5	CMRG	TWA:5 mg/m3;STEL:10 mg/m3	

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. 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:
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
Odor, Color, Grade:	White liquid solvent odor
Odor threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	7.80 - 8.10
Melting point	<i>No Data Available</i>
Boiling Point	212.00 °F
Flash Point	103 °F [<i>Test Method:</i> Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	1.00 %
Flammable Limits(UEL)	7.00 %
Vapor Pressure	<=1.0000 mmHg
Vapor Density	<=1.00 [<i>Ref Std:</i> AIR=1]
Density	1.20 - 1.23 g/ml
Specific Gravity	1.22 [<i>Ref Std:</i> WATER=1]
Solubility in Water	Complete
Solubility- non-water	<i>No Data Available</i>
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	<i>No Data Available</i>
Autoignition temperature	<i>No Data Available</i>
Decomposition temperature	<i>No Data Available</i>
Viscosity	150,000 - 210,000 centipoise [<i>@ 77 °F</i>]
Hazardous Air Pollutants	0.04 % weight [<i>Test Method:</i> Calculated]
Volatile Organic Compounds	340 g/l [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Volatile Organic Compounds	2.84 lb/gal [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Volatile Organic Compounds	27.4 % weight [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated per CARB title 2]
Percent volatile	55.8 %
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	516 g/l [<i>Test Method:</i> 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

None known.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**Substance**

None known.

Condition

Refer to section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

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 target organ effects after inhalation.

Skin Contact:

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

Eye Contact:

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

Ingestion:

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

May cause target organ effects after ingestion.

Target Organ Effects:**Single exposure may cause:**

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-Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE > 50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation-Dust/Mist	Rat	LC50 > 2.3 mg/l

	(4 hours)		
Aluminum Oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Kerosene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Kerosene	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5 mg/l
Kerosene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 3.0 mg/l
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Poly(Oxyethylene)Sorbitan Monostearate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 62,640 mg/kg
Isopropyl Alcohol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 12,870 mg/kg
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 72.6 mg/l
Isopropyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,710 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Dermal	Guinea pig	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 57,000 mg/kg
Sorbitan Oleate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 39,800 mg/kg
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Glycerin	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Glycerin	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Triethanolamine	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 9,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Aluminum Oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Kerosene	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Irritant
Isopropyl Alcohol	Multiple animal species	No significant irritation
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Glycerin	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Triethanolamine	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Aluminum Oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Kerosene	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Isopropyl Alcohol	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Mild irritant
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Glycerin	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Triethanolamine	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Kerosene	Guinea pig	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Guinea	Not sensitizing

	pig	
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Isopropyl Alcohol	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Glycerin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Triethanolamine	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
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Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Aluminum Oxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Kerosene	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Kerosene	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Isopropyl Alcohol	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Isopropyl Alcohol	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Oleic Acid	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Triethanolamine	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Triethanolamine	In vivo	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Kerosene	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	Human and animal	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Oleic Acid	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Not Specified	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Glycerin	Ingestion	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Triethanolamine	Dermal	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Kerosene	Dermal	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Kerosene	Dermal	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Kerosene	Dermal	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Kerosene	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 400 ppm	during organogenesis
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	during organogenesis
Isopropyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 9 mg/l	during gestation
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Glycerin	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Glycerin	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Glycerin	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Mouse	NOAEL 1,125 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Kerosene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure
Kerosene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL not available	not available
Kerosene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Kerosene	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL not available	not applicable
Kerosene	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 18,912 mg/kg	not applicable
Kerosene	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the	Human	NOAEL not	poisoning

		hematopoietic system	data are not sufficient for classification		available	and/or abuse
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	
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 6.5 mg/l	4 hours
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	auditory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL 13.4 mg/l	24 hours
Isopropyl 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

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis pulmonary fibrosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Kerosene	Dermal	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Kerosene	Dermal	liver immune system kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosene	Dermal	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 2,700 mg/kg/day	1 weeks
Kerosene	Dermal	heart muscles respiratory system	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosene	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL not available	1 years
Kerosene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.231 mg/l	14 weeks
Kerosene	Inhalation	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	LOAEL 20.4 mg/l	not available
Kerosene	Inhalation	hematopoietic system muscles respiratory system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.1 mg/l	13 weeks
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 4.6 mg/l	6 months
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1.9 mg/l	13 weeks
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.6 mg/l	90 days
Hydrotreated Heavy	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails,	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 5.6	12 weeks

Naphtha (Petroleum)		and/or hair blood liver muscles			mg/l	
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	heart	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	90 days
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 12.3 mg/l	24 months
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 12 mg/l	13 weeks
Isopropyl Alcohol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	12 weeks
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	liver immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2,250 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,550 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,381 mg/kg/day	90 days
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	liver immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day	90 days
Glycerin	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.91 mg/l	14 days
Glycerin	Inhalation	heart liver kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 3.91 mg/l	14 days
Glycerin	Ingestion	endocrine system hematopoietic system liver kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 10,000 mg/kg/day	2 years
Triethanolamine	Dermal	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 years
Triethanolamine	Dermal	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 4,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	2 years
Triethanolamine	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg/day	24 weeks

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Kerosene	Aspiration hazard
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Aspiration hazard
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	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.

Incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. 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.

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 - No

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

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No</u>	<u>% by Wt</u>
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	15 - 40
Aluminum Oxide (ALUMINUM OXIDE (FIBROUS FORMS ONLY))	1344-28-1	15 - 40

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

California Proposition 65

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Carcinogen

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.

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