

Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3MTM Super Duty Rubbing Compound, 5954, 5955, 5956, 39004, 59002

Product Identification Numbers

ID Number LB-K000-1080-0

051131-05955-3

60-4100-0978-5 60-4100-0980-1

ID Number

UPC 051131-05954-2

60-4100-0979-3 60-4400-9518-4 051131-39004-1

60-4550-5172-6

051131-05956-6

60-4550-5173-4

7000000341, 4000011619, 7000148140, 7000045494

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Automotive, Painted surface defect repair

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. Reproductive Toxicity: Category 2.

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.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. 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:

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

9% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Ouartz Silica	14808-60-7	15 - 40 Trade Secret *
Water	7732-18-5	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Kerosene	8008-20-6	< 15 Trade Secret *

02/27/24

Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	3 - 7 Trade Secret *
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	64742-47-8	< 5 Trade Secret *
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	64742-65-0	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Proprietary Components	Trade Secret*	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Oleic Acid	112-80-1	< 2 Trade Secret *
Pine Oil	8002-09-3	< 2 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	64742-55-8	< 1.5 Trade Secret *
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	9005-65-6	0.5 - 1.5 Trade Secret *
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	64742-56-9	< 1.5 Trade Secret *
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 0.5 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.

Eve 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

Target organ effects following prolonged or repeated exposure. See Section 11 for additional details.

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. 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. 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 hodies of water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam. 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 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 in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

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. 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

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

or the component. Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m3	
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):0.025 mg/m3	A2: Suspected human carcin.
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	OSHA	TWA Table Z- 1(respirable):0.05 mg/m3;TWA Table Z- 3(respirable):0.1 mg/m3;TWA	

DETROLEURA DICTILI ATEC	64742-65-0	OSHA	concentration(respirable):0.1 mg/m3(2.4 millions of particles/cu. ft.) TWA:2000 mg/m3(500 ppm)	
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES Kerosene	8008-20-6	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m3	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., SKIN
Naphthalene	91-20-3	ACGIH	TWA:10 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Danger of cutaneous absorption
Naphthalene	91-20-3	OSHA	TWA:50 mg/m3(10 ppm)	

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

None required.

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

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, including oily mists

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

Appearance

Liquid

Physical state Color

Brown

Specific Physical Form: Odor

Emulsion Petroleum Odor threshold

υH

Melting point **Boiling Point** Flash Point

Evaporation rate

Flammability (solid, gas) Flammable Limits(LEL) Flammable Limits(UEL)

Vapor Pressure Vapor Density

Density

Specific Gravity Solubility in Water Solubility- non-water

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water

Autoignition temperature Decomposition temperature

Viscosity

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Molecular weight

Volatile Organic Compounds Volatile Organic Compounds

Percent volatile

VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents

No Data Available

7.5 - 8.5Not Applicable

> 95 °F

160 °F [Test Method: Closed Cup]

No Data Available Not Applicable No Data Available No Data Available No Data Available No Data Available

1.33 g/ml

1.33 [*Ref Std*:WATER=1]

Negligible

No Data Available No Data Available No Data Available No Data Available

14,000 centipoise - 18,000 centipoise

0.00743 lb HAPS/lb solids [Test Method: Calculated]

No Data Available

291 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1] 15.9 % weight [Test Method:calculated per CARB title 2]

48.1 % weight [Test Method: Estimated]

447 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

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids

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:

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).

Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, and dryness. May cause additional health effects (see below).

Eve Contact:

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

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

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.

Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

			Regulation
Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	
Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size)	14808-60-7	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
	91-20-3	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Autioinated human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Naphthalene		Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz	14808-60-7	Gtp. 1; Catchingenic to nations	•
or cristobalite			

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 Toxicological Data the data are not sufficient for classification.

Acute Toxicity Name Overall product	Route Spe		Value No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Inhalation- Vapor(4 hr)	i	No data available; calculated ATE >50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Quartz Silica	Dennal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg

Duartz Silica	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
erosene	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 5 mg/l
erosene	Vapor (4	1	
	hours)		1 D50 > 5 000 mg/kg
erosene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide	Dermal		
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 2.3 mg/l
Mullimum Oxide	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Polyont Demayed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	
Salvent Dayayed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Inhalation-	similar	LC50 > 4 mg/l
SOLVEILE DEWINGS TIONS I TOWN	Dust/Mist	compoun	
	(4 hours)	ds	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Inhalation-	Professio	LC30 estimated to go 20 and a
~-D	Vapor	nal	
	ļ	judgeme	
	<u> </u>	nt Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Dermal		LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Dermal	Guinea	EB30 > 3,000 mg/ng
		pig	LD50 57,000 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Pine Oil	Dermal		LCS0 > 4.76 mg/l
Pine Oil	Inhalation-	Rat	DC30 × 4.10 mg.
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Pine Oil	Ingestion Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)		Rat	LC50 > 4 mg/l
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Inhalation- Dust/Mist	Kai	Eco. imp.
	(4 hours)		
	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Dermal	similar	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Delinai	compoun	
•		ds	
	Inhalation-	similar	LC50 > 5.53 mg/l
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Dust/Mist	compour	
	(4 hours)	ds	
27 . M. Cittar (Batasianum)	Ingestion	similar	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	mgcanon	compour	1
	1	ds	
Ol 10 Niew Moundagte	Dermal	Not	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate		available	e
Cl. 10 - him Managingto	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 5.1 mg/l
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Dust/Mist		1
	(4 hours)		
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 20,000 mg/kg
Polyemylene Glycol Solution Monooccate	Dermal	Human	LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Inhalation	Human	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Naphthalene	Vapor		1. 1. 000. 0.000
Naphthalene	Ingestion	Human	LD50 estimated to be 300 - 2,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

kin Corrosion/Irritation Name	Species	Value
Quartz Silica	Professio nal judgeme nt	No significant irritation
Kerosene Aluminum Oxide	Rabbit Rabbit	Minimal irritation No significant irritation

Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Faramone Distinate (1 enclosing	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Irritant
Pine Oil Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	similar	No significant irritation
Hydrotreated Light Paratiffic Distillates (1 cholosin)	compoun	
	ds	
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Naphthalene	Rabbit	Minimal initation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

erious Eye Damage/Irritation Name	Species	Value
Kerosene	Rabbit	No significant irritation
	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Aluminum Oxide Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Rabbit	Mild irritant
	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Pine Oil Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	similar compoun ds	No significant irritation
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monoolcate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Naphthalene	Rabbit	No significant irritation

kin Sensitization	Species	Value
Vame	Guinea	Not classified
Kerosene	pig	
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Guinea	Not classified
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Faranine Distinct (Femorem)	pig	
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Guinea	Not classified
Eight Atomatic ryutocaroons	pig	
Pine Oil	Human	Not classified
rine On	and	
	animal	
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	similar	Not classified
Hydroticaled Light Latarrinto Bistington (* **********************************	compoun	
	ds	
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Guinea	Not classified
Solvent Dewayed Fight Latertime Statistics (*	pig	
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Guinea	Not classified
Polyethylche Crycor Sorottini Monostene	pig	

Respiratory Sensitization

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Germ Cell Mutagenicity Name	Route	Value
Quartz Silica	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Quartz Silica	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
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
Al O I.	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Aluminum Oxide Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	In vivo In Vitro	Not mutagenic Some positive data exist, but the data are not
Oleic Acid		sufficient for classification
	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Pine Oil	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum) Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

rcinogenicity	Route	Species	Value
lame	Inhalation	Human	Carcinogenic
Quartz Silica]	and	
		animal	
	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
Kerosene	D		sufficient for classification
	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Aluminum Oxide	Dennal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Not	Not	Not carcinogenic
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Specified	available	
	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Not	Multiple	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Specified	animal	
	Specified	species	
	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Delina	Modes	sufficient for classification
	Ingestion	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	nigestion	1 ****	sufficient for classification
	Inhalation	Multiple	Carcinogenic
Naphthalene	milalation	animal	52
- ··· F		species	

Reproductive Toxicity

eproductive and/or Developmer	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Kerosene	Dermal	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
Kerosene	Dermai	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
Kerosene	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
Kerosene	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 400 ppm	during organogenesi s
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic	Dermai	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Distillate (Petroleum) Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not Specified	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not Specified	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	l generation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation during
Pine Oil	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	gestation
Pine Oil	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day	into lactation
Pine Oil	Ingestion	Toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day	3 weeks

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02	/2	7	/24

Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction		NOAEL 6,666 mg/kg/day	
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 6,666 mg/kg/day	3 generation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 5,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi
				<u> </u>	

Target Organ(s)

pecific Target Or Name	Route Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Kerosene	Inhalation	central nervous	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	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Kerosene	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL not available	not applicabl
Kerosene	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 18,912 mg/kg	not applicab
Kerosene	Ingestion	heart hematoppoitic	Not classified	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Pine Oil	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL not available	
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abus

pecific Target Organ	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Quartz Silica	Inhalation	silicosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Kerosene	Dermal	hematopoietic	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Kerosene	Dermal	liver immune system kidney	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosene	Dermai	and/or bladder nervous system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 2,700 mg/kg/day	1 weeks
Kerosene	Dermal	heart gastrointestinal tract muscles	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosene	Inhalation	respiratory system kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL not available	1 years
Kerosene	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.231 mg/l	14 weeks
Kerosene	Inhalation	heart	Not classified	Guinea pig	LOAEL 20.4 mg/l	not available
Kerosene	Inhalation	gastrointestinal tract hematopoietic system muscles	Not classified	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.1 mg/l	13 weeks
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupationa exposure
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupationa exposure
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy	Dermal	skin liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL	13 weeks

Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)		nematopoietic system kidney			2,000 mg/kg/day	3.
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	and/or bladder liver immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,250 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
Olcic Acid		hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,550 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
Pine Oil	Inhalation	hematopoietic system eyes respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,23 mg/i	13 weeks
Pine Oil	Ingestion	liver kidney and/or bladder heart skin endocrine system gastrointestinal tract bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair hematopoietic system immune system muscles nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	5 weeks
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Dennal	respiratory system hematopoietic system liver kidney and/or	Not classified	Rabbit	NOAEL 5,000 mg/kg/day	3 weeks
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	bladder heart endocrine system gastrointestinal tract bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair hematopoietic system liver immune system nervous system kidney and/or bladder respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 4,132 mg/kg/day	90 days
Naphthalene	Dermal	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure Not classified	Human Human	NOAEL Not available NOAEL Not	poisoning and/or abuse occupational
Naplithalene	Dermal	eyes		Rat	available LOAEL 0.01	exposure 13 weeks
Naphthalene	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure		mg/l	
Naphthalene	Inhalation	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Inhalation	eyes	Not classified	Humau	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Ingestion	eyes	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rabbit	LOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	15 days

Aspiration Hazard	Value
Name	Aspiration hazard
Kerosene Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Not an aspiration hazard
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Aspiration hazard
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (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.

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.

EPCRA 311/312 Hazard Classifications:

Physical Hazards

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Health Hazards

Carcinogenicity

Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

Ingredient Naohthalene

C.A.S. No 91-20-3

Trade Secret < 0.5

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

15.3. Chemical Inventories

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA. All required

components of this product are listed on the active portion of the TSCA Inventory.

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.

HMIS Hazard Classification

Personal Protection: X - See PPE section. Physical Hazard: 0 Flammability: 2 Health: *3

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

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