Safety Data Sheet

Document Group:	28-3001-6	**Version Number:**	3.00
Issue Date:	02/11/15	**Supercedes Date:**	02/17/12

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier
3M Scotchkote WB Urethane Primer AP 670 (Part A)

Product Identification Numbers
GR-2001-3424-9

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use
Coating, Primer for EPDM.

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	3M United Kingdom Infrastructure Protection Division
ADDRESS:	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
Telephone:	1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

1.4. Emergency telephone number
1-800-364-3577 or (651) 737-6501 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Hazard classification
Skin Sensitizer: Category 1.
Carcinogenicity: Category 1A.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 1.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements
Signal word
Danger

Symbols
Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

Pictograms

Hazard Statements
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause cancer.

Causes damage to organs:
blood or blood-forming organs |

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

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Wear protective gloves.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response:
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage:
Store locked up.

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified
None.

35% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.
35% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.
52% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
NON-HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Mixture	70 - 80 Trade Secret *
TALC	14807-96-6	7 - 17 Trade Secret *
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	111-76-2	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA	64742-95-6	< 1 Trade Secret *

(PETROLEUM)		
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	108-01-0	< 1 Trade Secret *
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	< 1 Trade Secret *
QUARTZ SILICA	14808-60-7	< 1 Trade Secret *
MESITYLENE	108-67-8	< 0.5 Trade Secret *
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	2634-33-5	< 0.05 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 ordinary combustible material such as water or foam to extinguish.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
None inherent in this product.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance	Condition
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters
No special protective actions for fire-fighters are anticipated.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Avoid release to the environment. For larger spills, cover drains and build dikes to prevent entry into sewer systems or bodies of water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Contain spill. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible. Place in a metal 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
For industrial or professional use only. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities
Store away from acids. Store away from strong bases. Store away from amines.

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
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	108-01-0	CMRG	TWA:5 ppm;STEL:25 ppm	Skin Notation
Benzene, trimethyl-	108-67-8	ACGIH	TWA:25 ppm	
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	111-76-2	ACGIH	TWA:20 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	111-76-2	OSHA	TWA:240 mg/m3(50 ppm)	Skin Notation
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	ACGIH	TWA:10 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	CMRG	TWA(as respirable dust):5 mg/m3	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3	
TALC	14807-96-6	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):2 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
TALC	14807-96-6	CMRG	TWA(as respirable dust):0.5 mg/m3	
TALC	14807-96-6	OSHA	TWA concentration(as total dust):0.3 mg/m3;TWA concentration(respirable):0.1	

			mg/m3(2.4 millions of particles/cu. ft.);TWA:20 millions of particles/cu. ft.	
QUARTZ SILICA	14808-60-7	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):0.025 mg/m3	A2: Suspected human carcin.
QUARTZ SILICA	14808-60-7	OSHA	TWA concentration(as total dust):0.3 mg/m3;TWA concentration(respirable):0.1 mg/m3(2.4 millions of particles/cu. ft.)	
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	64742-95-6	CMRG	TWA:50 ppm(245 mg/m3)	
Benzene, trimethyl-	95-63-6	ACGIH	TWA:25 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

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

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:	Faint musty odor; White color.
Odor threshold	*No Data Available*
pH	8
Melting point	*Not Applicable*
Boiling Point	>=100 ºC
Flash Point	100 ºC [*Test Method:* Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	*No Data Available*
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	*No Data Available*
Flammable Limits(UEL)	*No Data Available*
Vapor Pressure	<=34.5 mmHg [@ 20 ºC]
Vapor Density	*No Data Available*
Density	1.260 g/ml
Specific Gravity	1.260 [*Ref Std:* WATER=1]
Solubility in Water	Appreciable
Solubility- non-water	*No Data Available*
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	*No Data Available*
Autoignition temperature	>=415 ºC
Decomposition temperature	*No Data Available*
Viscosity	*No Data Available*
Volatile Organic Compounds	78 g/l [*Test Method:* Estimated] [*Details:* EU Definition (Part A and B mix)]
Percent volatile	48.91 % [*Details:* 44.5% Water]

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
Accelerators
Alcohols
Amines
Strong bases
Strong acids

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Substance	Condition
None known.	

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 additional health effects (see below).

Skin Contact:
Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, and dryness. Allergic Skin Reaction (non-photo induced): Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, blistering, and itching.

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 additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

Single exposure may cause target organ effects:
Blood Effects: Signs/symptoms may include generalized weakness and fatigue, skin pallor, changes in blood clotting time, internal bleeding, and/or hemoglobinemia.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:
Pneumoconiosis: Sign/symptoms may include persistent cough, breathlessness, chest pain, increased amounts of sputum, and changes in lung function tests.

Carcinogenicity:
Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
SILICA, CRYS AIRRESP	14808-60-7	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
QUARTZ SILICA	14808-60-7	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer

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
TALC	Dermal		LD50 Not available
TALC	Ingestion		LD50 Not available
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 6.82 mg/l
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 400 mg/kg
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 2.2 mg/l
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 560 mg/kg
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5.2 mg/l
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 1,220 mg/kg
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 6 mg/l
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,803 mg/kg
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 18 mg/l
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,400 mg/kg
QUARTZ SILICA	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
QUARTZ SILICA	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
MESITYLENE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
MESITYLENE	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 18 mg/l
MESITYLENE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,400 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
TALC	Rabbit	No significant irritation
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Rabbit	Irritant
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	Irritant
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Rabbit	Corrosive
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Rabbit	Irritant
QUARTZ SILICA	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
MESITYLENE	Rabbit	Irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
TALC	Rabbit	No significant irritation
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Rabbit	Severe irritant
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	official classification	Corrosive
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Rabbit	Mild irritant
MESITYLENE	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Human and animal	Not sensitizing
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
MESITYLENE	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
TALC	Human	Not sensitizing

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
TALC	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
TALC	In vivo	Not mutagenic
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	In vivo	Not mutagenic
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	In vivo	Not mutagenic
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
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
MESITYLENE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
TALC	Inhalation	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Inhalation	Rat	Carcinogenic
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
QUARTZ SILICA	Inhalation	Human and animal	Carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
TALC	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg	during organogenesis
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Dermal	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,760	during gestation

				mg/kg/day	
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.48 mg/l	during organogenesis
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 ppm	2 generation
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 ppm	2 generation
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 500 ppm	2 generation
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 0.3 mg/l	during gestation
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Ingestion	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 300 mg/kg	during gestation
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Inhalation	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2.13 mg/l	9 days
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	during gestation
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.5 mg/l	during gestation
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.5 mg/l	during gestation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Dermal	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	NOAEL 902 mg/kg	6 hours
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Dermal	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	LOAEL 72 mg/kg	not available
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Dermal	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	LOAEL 451 mg/kg	6 hours
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Dermal	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation	blood	May cause damage to organs	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the	Human	NOAEL Not	

			data are not sufficient for classification		available	
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Rat	NOAEL 0.09 mg/l	90 days
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	official classification	NOAEL Not available	
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	official classification	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
TALC	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
TALC	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis | respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 18 mg/m3	113 weeks
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.010 mg/l	2 years
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	All data are negative	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Dermal	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Dermal	endocrine system	All data are negative	Rabbit	NOAEL 150 mg/kg/day	90 days
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation	blood	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 0.12 mg/l	90 days
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	14 weeks
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.15 mg/l	14 weeks
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Inhalation	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	LOAEL 1.9 mg/l	8 days
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated	Multiple animal	NOAEL Not available	not available

			exposure	species		
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2.13 mg/l	9 days
N,N-DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.37 mg/l	9 days
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.5 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.1 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	liver | kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	heart | endocrine system | immune system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	14 days
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Ingestion	liver | immune system | kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
QUARTZ SILICA	Inhalation	silicosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.5 mg/l	3 months
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.1 mg/l	3 months
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	liver | kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
MESITYLENE	Inhalation	heart | endocrine system | immune system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
MESITYLENE	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	14 days
MESITYLENE	Ingestion	liver | immune system | kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	Aspiration hazard
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Aspiration hazard
MESITYLENE	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 completely cured (or polymerized) material in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate uncured product in a permitted waste incineration 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.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D018 (Benzene)

SECTION 14: Transport Information

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal Regulations
Contact 3M for more information.

311/312 Hazard Categories:

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

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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No	% by Wt
2-BUTOXYETHANOL (GLYCOL ETHERS)	111-76-2	1 - 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.

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: 2 **Flammability:** 1 **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:	28-3001-6	**Version Number:**	3.00
Issue Date:	02/11/15	**Supercedes Date:**	02/17/12

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