



Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Super Duty Rubbing Compound, 5954, 5955, 5956, 39004, 59002

Product Identification Numbers

LB-K000-1080-0, 60-4100-0978-5, 60-4100-0979-3, 60-4100-0980-1, 60-4400-9518-4, 60-4550-5172-6, 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.

Carcinogenicity: Category 1A.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Danger

Symbols

Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

Combustible liquid.

May cause cancer.

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

Precautionary Statements

General:

Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention:

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

Response:

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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Tripoli	1317-95-9	30 - 60 Trade Secret *
Water	7732-18-5	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
KEROSENE	8008-20-6	< 15 Trade Secret *
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	64742-65-0	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	64742-47-8	<= 4 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.

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. 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 bodies of water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible using non-sparking tools. Place in a closed container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with 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.

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
Tripoli	1317-95-9	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):0.025 mg/m3	A2: Suspected human carcin.
Tripoli	1317-95-9	OSHA	TWA:0.05 mg/m3	
Kerosine (petroleum)	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m3	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., SKIN
Mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated)	64742-55-8	ACGIH	Limit value not established:	A2: Suspected human carcin., Cntrl all exposr-low as possib
Paraffin oil	64742-55-8	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
Mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated)	64742-56-9	ACGIH	Limit value not established:	A2: Suspected human carcin., Cntrl all exposr-low as possib
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY-REFINED OILS	64742-56-9	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin

Paraffin oil	64742-56-9	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
Paraffin oil	64742-65-0	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-65-0	OSHA	TWA:2000 mg/m3(500 ppm)	
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

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: Fluoroelastomer

Neoprene

Nitrile Rubber

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

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid
Color	Brown
Specific Physical Form:	Emulsion
Odor	Petroleum
Odor threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	7.5 - 8.5
Melting point	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Boiling Point	> 95 °F
Flash Point	160 °F [<i>Test Method:</i> Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammable Limits(UEL)	<i>No Data Available</i>
Vapor Pressure	<i>No Data Available</i>
Vapor Density	<i>No Data Available</i>
Density	1.33 g/ml
Specific Gravity	1.33 [<i>Ref Std:</i> WATER=1]
Solubility in Water	Negligible
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	14,000 - 18,000 centipoise
Hazardous Air Pollutants	0.00743 lb HAPS/lb solids [<i>Test Method:</i> Calculated]
Molecular weight	<i>No Data Available</i>
Volatile Organic Compounds	291 g/l [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Volatile Organic Compounds	15.9 % weight [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated per CARB title 2]
Percent volatile	48.1 % weight [<i>Test Method:</i> Estimated]
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	447 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

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:

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. May cause additional health effects (see below).

Eye Contact:

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

Ingestion:

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

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.

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	1317-95-9	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	1317-95-9	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Grp. 2B: Possible human carcinogen	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Anticipated human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens

Toxicological Data

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in a table below, either no data are available for that endpoint or the data are not sufficient for classification.

Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Tripoli	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Tripoli	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 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
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 4 mg/l
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate (petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Inhalation-Vapor	Professional judgement	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Dermal	Guinea pig	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 57,000 mg/kg
Pine Oil	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Pine Oil	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
SOLVENT DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
SOLVENT DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 4 mg/l
SOLVENT DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Dermal	Not available	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5.1 mg/l
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 20,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Dermal	Human	LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Inhalation-Vapor	Human	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Naphthalene	Ingestion	Human	LD50 estimated to be 300 - 2,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Tripoli	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
KEROSENE	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Pine Oil	Not available	Irritant
SOLVENT DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Naphthalene	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
KEROSENE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Pine Oil	Rabbit	Severe irritant
SOLVENT DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Naphthalene	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
KEROSENE	Guinea pig	Not classified
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Guinea pig	Not classified
Pine Oil	Guinea pig	Not classified
SOLVENT DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM)	Guinea pig	Not classified
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Guinea pig	Not classified

Respiratory Sensitization

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Tripoli	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Tripoli	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
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Oleic Acid	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Pine Oil	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Pine Oil	In vivo	Not mutagenic
SOLVENT DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
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

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Tripoli	Inhalation	Human and animal	Carcinogenic
KEROSENE	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not Specified	Not available	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Not Specified	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
SOLVENT DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATES	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not

(PETROLEUM)			sufficient for classification
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Naphthalene	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
KEROSENE	Dermal	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
KEROSENE	Dermal	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
KEROSENE	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
KEROSENE	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 400 ppm	during organogenesis
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	1 generation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
Pine Oil	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 6,666 mg/kg/day	3 generation
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 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	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL not available	not applicable
KEROSENE	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 18,912 mg/kg	not applicable
KEROSENE	Ingestion	heart hematopoietic system	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	Not available	NOAEL Not available	
Pine Oil	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	Not classified		NOAEL Not available	
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not	poisoning

					available	and/or abuse
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Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Tripoli	Inhalation	silicosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
KEROSENE	Dermal	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
KEROSENE	Dermal	liver immune system kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
KEROSENE	Dermal	nervous system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 2,700 mg/kg/day	1 weeks
KEROSENE	Dermal	heart gastrointestinal tract muscles respiratory system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
KEROSENE	Inhalation	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 respiratory system	Not classified	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.1 mg/l	13 weeks
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	liver immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,250 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,550 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
SOLVENT DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM)	Dermal	hematopoietic system liver kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rabbit	NOAEL 5,000 mg/kg/day	3 weeks
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	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	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Dermal	eyes	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Naphthalene	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 0.01 mg/l	13 weeks
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	Human	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 through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rabbit	LOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	15 days

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
KEROSENE	Aspiration hazard
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	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.

Incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. 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.

EPCRA 311/312 Hazard Classifications:**Physical Hazards**

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Health Hazards

Carcinogenicity

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

C.A.S. No

% by Wt

Naphthalene

91-20-3

Trade Secret < 0.5

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

California Proposition 65

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Listing</u>
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE (AIRBORNE PARTICLES OF RESPIRABLE SIZE)	None	Carcinogen
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	Carcinogen

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.

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