



Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Scotch-Weld™ Structural Adhesive Primer EC-3917

Product Identification Numbers

62-3917-6501-3, 62-3917-6550-0, 62-3917-7501-2, 62-3917-7550-9, 62-3917-8501-1, 62-3917-8550-8, 87-3300-0594-0, 87-3300-0595-7

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Primer, Industrial use

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Automotive and Aerospace Solutions 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

Flammable Liquid: Category 2.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A.
Skin Sensitizer: Category 1A.
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 2.
Carcinogenicity: Category 1A.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 1.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Danger

Symbols

Flame | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

Pictograms**Hazard Statements**

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Causes damage to organs:
kidney/urinary tract |

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

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:
kidney/urinary tract |

Precautionary Statements**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.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Keep container tightly closed.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
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 INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

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 container tightly closed.

Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

6% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

6% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

7% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	60 - 90 Trade Secret *
PHENOLIC RESIN (NJTSRN# 254504001-5629)	Trade Secret*	5 - 10
EPOXY RESIN	25036-25-3	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	7789-06-2	1 - 5
WATER	7732-18-5	1 - 5
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER	9003-35-4	0.5 - 1.5 Trade Secret *
PHENOL	108-95-2	0.1 - 1 Trade Secret *
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	0.1 - 0.5 Trade Secret *
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	< 0.2 Trade Secret *
BARIUM CHROMATE	10294-40-3	< 0.15 Trade Secret *

NJTS or NJTSRN: New Jersey Trade Secret Registry Number.

*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:

Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. 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**

Aldehydes
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

Condition

During Combustion
During Combustion
During Combustion

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Evacuate area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam. An appropriate aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) is recommended. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible using non-sparking tools. Place in a metal container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with 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.

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. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. 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. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required. To minimize the risk of ignition, determine applicable electrical classifications for the process using this product and select specific local exhaust ventilation equipment to avoid flammable vapor accumulation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment if there is potential for static electricity accumulation during transfer.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. 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
CHROMATES	10294-40-3	OSHA	CEIL:0.1 mg/m3	
CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS)	10294-40-3	OSHA	TWA:0.005 mg/m3	SKIN, 29 CFR 1910.1026
Chromium(6+), insoluble compounds	10294-40-3	ACGIH	TWA(as Cr):0.01 mg/m3	A1: Confirmed human carcin.
Chromium, insoluble salts	10294-40-3	OSHA	TWA(as Cr):1 mg/m3	
PHENOL	108-95-2	ACGIH	TWA:5 ppm	SKIN, A4: Not class. as human carcin
PHENOL	108-95-2	OSHA	TWA:19 mg/m3(5 ppm)	SKIN
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	ACGIH	TWA:400 ppm	
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	OSHA	TWA:1400 mg/m3(400 ppm)	
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	ACGIH	CEIL:0.3 ppm	A2: Suspected human carcin., Dermal/Respiratory Sensitizer
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	OSHA	TWA:0.75 ppm;STEL:2 ppm	29 CFR 1910.1048
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	ACGIH	STEL:1000 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	OSHA	TWA:1900 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:250 ppm	SKIN
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	OSHA	TWA:260 mg/m3(200 ppm)	
CHROMATES	7789-06-2	OSHA	CEIL:0.1 mg/m3	
CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS)	7789-06-2	OSHA	TWA:0.005 mg/m3	SKIN, 29 CFR 1910.1026
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	7789-06-2	ACGIH	TWA(as Cr):0.0005 mg/m3	A2: Suspected human carcin.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:300 ppm	

METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	OSHA	TWA:590 mg/m3(200 ppm)	
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ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association
 CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines
 OSHA : United States Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 TWA: Time-Weighted-Average
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 CEIL: Ceiling

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls

Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures to below relevant Exposure Limits and/or control dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Select and use eye/face protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following eye/face protection(s) are recommended:
 Indirect Vented Goggles

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 formaldehyde and particulates
 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
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9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Physical Form:	Liquid
Odor, Color, Grade:	yellow/green, ketone odor
Odor threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Melting point	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Boiling Point	>=77 °C
Flash Point	16 °F [<i>Test Method:Closed Cup</i>]

Evaporation rate	2.7 [Ref Std:ETHER=1]
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	1.8 % volume
Flammable Limits(UEL)	19.0 % volume
Vapor Pressure	100 mmHg [@ 81 °F]
Vapor Density	2.5 [Ref Std:AIR=1]
Density	0.86 g/ml
Specific Gravity	0.86 [Ref Std:WATER=1]
Solubility in Water	Slight (less than 10%)
Solubility- non-water	No Data Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	No Data Available
Autoignition temperature	365 °C [Details:Ethyl Alcohol]
Decomposition temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	2 - 5 centipoise [@ 73.4 °F]
Hazardous Air Pollutants	6.2 lb HAPS/lb solids
Volatile Organic Compounds	<=738 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	<=757 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
EU Volatile Organic Compounds	760 g/l

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

This material may be reactive with certain agents under certain conditions - see the remaining headings in this section.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat
Sparks and/or flames

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents
Strong acids

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
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:

May be harmful if inhaled.

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

Allergic Respiratory Reaction in sensitive people: Signs/symptoms may include difficulty breathing, wheezing, cough, and tightness of chest.

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.

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Eye Contact:

Severe Eye Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include significant redness, swelling, pain, tearing, cloudy appearance of the cornea, and impaired vision.

Ingestion:

May be harmful if swallowed.

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

Allergic Respiratory Reaction in sensitive people: Signs/symptoms may include difficulty breathing, wheezing, cough, and tightness of chest.

Single exposure may cause target organ effects:

Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression: Signs/symptoms may include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, nausea, slowed reaction time, slurred speech, giddiness, and unconsciousness.

Kidney/Bladder Effects: Signs/symptoms may include changes in urine production, abdominal or lower back pain, increased protein in urine, increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN), blood in urine, and painful urination.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:

Respiratory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include cough, shortness of breath, chest tightness, wheezing, increased heart rate, bluish colored skin (cyanosis), sputum production, changes in lung function tests, and/or respiratory failure.

Kidney/Bladder Effects: Signs/symptoms may include changes in urine production, abdominal or lower back pain, increased protein in urine, increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN), blood in urine, and painful urination.

Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity:

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

Genotoxicity:

Genotoxicity and Mutagenicity: May interact with genetic material and possibly alter gene expression.

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
CR 6 CMPDS	10294-40-3	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
CR 6 CMPDS	10294-40-3	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
CR 6 CMPDS	10294-40-3	Cancer hazard	OSHA Carcinogens
CR 6 CMPDS	7789-06-2	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
CR 6 CMPDS	7789-06-2	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
CR 6 CMPDS	7789-06-2	Cancer hazard	OSHA Carcinogens
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	Cancer hazard	OSHA Carcinogens

Additional Information:

This product contains ethanol. Alcoholic beverages and ethanol in alcoholic beverages have been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as carcinogenic to humans. There are also data associating human consumption of alcoholic beverages with developmental toxicity and liver toxicity. Exposure to ethanol during the foreseeable use of this product is not expected to cause cancer, developmental toxicity, or liver toxicity.

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 ATE20 - 50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 8,050 mg/kg
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 34.5 mg/l
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 2,737 mg/kg
ETHYL ACETATE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 18,000 mg/kg
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 70.5 mg/l
ETHYL ACETATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,620 mg/kg
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 0.27 mg/l
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,118 mg/kg
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,800 mg/kg
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 124.7 mg/l
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 17,800 mg/kg
EPOXY RESIN	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 1,600 mg/kg
EPOXY RESIN	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 1,000 mg/kg
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,900 mg/kg
PHENOL	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 2 - 10 mg/l
PHENOL	Dermal	Rat	LD50 670 mg/kg
PHENOL	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 340 mg/kg
FORMALDEHYDE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 270 mg/kg
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation-Gas (4	Rat	LC50 470 ppm

	hours)		
FORMALDEHYDE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 800 mg/kg
METHYL ALCOHOL	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 1,000 - 2,000 mg/kg
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 10 - 20 mg/l
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 50 - 300 mg/kg
BARIUM CHROMATE	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
BARIUM CHROMATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
ETHYL ACETATE	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Professional judgment	Mild irritant
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Rabbit	No significant irritation
EPOXY RESIN	Rabbit	Mild irritant
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER	Human and animal	Mild irritant
PHENOL	Rat	Corrosive
FORMALDEHYDE	official classification	Corrosive
METHYL ALCOHOL	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Rabbit	Severe irritant
ETHYL ACETATE	Rabbit	Mild irritant
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Rabbit	Severe irritant
EPOXY RESIN	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER	Human and animal	Moderate irritant
PHENOL	Rabbit	Corrosive
FORMALDEHYDE	official classification	Corrosive
METHYL ALCOHOL	Rabbit	Moderate irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
ETHYL ACETATE	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	similar compounds	Sensitizing
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
EPOXY RESIN	Human and animal	Sensitizing
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER	Human and animal	Sensitizing
PHENOL	Guinea	Not sensitizing

FORMALDEHYDE	pig Guinea pig	Sensitizing
METHYL ALCOHOL	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
BARIUM CHROMATE	similar compounds	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
EPOXY RESIN	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
FORMALDEHYDE	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
ETHYL ACETATE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
ETHYL ACETATE	In vivo	Not mutagenic
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	In vivo	Mutagenic
ETHYL ALCOHOL	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
ETHYL ALCOHOL	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
EPOXY RESIN	In vivo	Not mutagenic
EPOXY RESIN	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
FORMALDEHYDE	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
FORMALDEHYDE	In vivo	Mutagenic
METHYL ALCOHOL	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
METHYL ALCOHOL	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	Human	Not carcinogenic
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Not Specified	similar compounds	Carcinogenic
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
EPOXY RESIN	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL	Ingestion	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
FORMALDEHYDE	Not Specified	Human and animal	Carcinogenic
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	Multiple	Not carcinogenic

		animal species	
BARIUM CHROMATE	Not Specified	similar compounds	Carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 8.8 mg/l	during gestation
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Ingestion	Toxic to female reproduction	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Ingestion	Toxic to male reproduction	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Ingestion	Toxic to development	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 38 mg/l	during gestation
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 5,200 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
EPOXY RESIN	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
EPOXY RESIN	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
EPOXY RESIN	Dermal	Not toxic to development	Rabbit	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
EPOXY RESIN	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
PHENOL	Ingestion	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 321 mg/kg/day	2 generation
PHENOL	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 321 mg/kg/day	2 generation
PHENOL	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 120 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
FORMALDEHYDE	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 100 mg/kg	not applicable
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 10 ppm	during gestation
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg/day	21 days
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Toxic to development	Mouse	LOAEL 4,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	Toxic to development	Mouse	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	during organogenesis
BARIUM CHROMATE	Not Specified	Some positive reproductive/developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	prematuring & during gestation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	official classification	NOAEL Not available	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgment	NOAEL Not available	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	not applicable
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1,080 mg/kg	not applicable
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
ETHYL ACETATE	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	LOAEL 2.6 mg/l	30 minutes
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	LOAEL 9.4 mg/l	not available
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL not available	
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 3,000 mg/kg	
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
PHENOL	Dermal	hematopoietic system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 108 mg/kg	not available
PHENOL	Dermal	heart nervous system kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 107 mg/kg	24 hours
PHENOL	Dermal	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	not available
PHENOL	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
PHENOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs	Rat	NOAEL 120 mg/kg/day	not applicable
PHENOL	Ingestion	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
PHENOL	Ingestion	endocrine system liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 224 mg/kg	not applicable
PHENOL	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the	Human	NOAEL Not	poisoning

			data are not sufficient for classification		available	and/or abuse
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 128 ppm	6 hours
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	blindness	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	not available
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	6 hours
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	blindness	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Dermal	nervous system	All data are negative	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	31 weeks
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 14.7 mg/l	90 days
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	heart endocrine system bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair hematopoietic system immune system muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 14.7 mg/l	90 days
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	7 days
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Ingestion	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 173 mg/kg/day	90 days
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	endocrine system liver nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.043 mg/l	90 days
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	LOAEL 16 mg/l	40 days
ETHYL ACETATE	Ingestion	hematopoietic system liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3,600 mg/kg/day	90 days
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI)	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	LOAEL 124 mg/l	365 days
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	hematopoietic system immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 25 mg/l	14 days
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 8,000 mg/kg/day	4 months
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 3,000 mg/kg/day	7 days
EPOXY RESIN	Dermal	liver	Some positive data exist, but the	Rat	NOAEL	2 years

			data are not sufficient for classification		1,000 mg/kg/day	
EPOXY RESIN	Dermal	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
EPOXY RESIN	Ingestion	auditory system heart endocrine system hematopoietic system liver eyes kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
PHENOL	Dermal	nervous system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rabbit	LOAEL 260 mg/kg/day	18 days
PHENOL	Inhalation	heart liver kidney and/or bladder respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Guinea pig	LOAEL 0.1 mg/l	41 days
PHENOL	Inhalation	nervous system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Multiple animal species	LOAEL 0.1 mg/l	14 days
PHENOL	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
PHENOL	Inhalation	immune system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 0.1 mg/l	2 weeks
PHENOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 12 mg/kg/day	14 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Mouse	LOAEL 1.8 mg/kg/day	28 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	nervous system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 308 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
PHENOL	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 40 mg/kg/day	14 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 40 mg/kg/day	14 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 1.8 mg/kg/day	28 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	endocrine system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 120 mg/kg/day	14 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	skin bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1,204 mg/kg/day	103 weeks
FORMALDEHYDE	Dermal	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 80 mg/kg/day	60 weeks
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 0.3 ppm	28 months
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 20 ppm	13 weeks
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 15 ppm	3 weeks
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 10 ppm	13 weeks
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	endocrine system immune system muscles kidney	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 15 ppm	28 months

		and/or bladder				
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	eyes vascular system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 14.3 ppm	2 years
FORMALDEHYDE	Inhalation	heart	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 14.3 ppm	2 years
FORMALDEHYDE	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	2 years
FORMALDEHYDE	Ingestion	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 20 mg/kg/day	4 weeks
FORMALDEHYDE	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 15 mg/kg/day	24 months
FORMALDEHYDE	Ingestion	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 109 mg/kg/day	2 years
FORMALDEHYDE	Ingestion	heart endocrine system hematopoietic system respiratory system vascular system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	2 years
FORMALDEHYDE	Ingestion	skin muscles eyes	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 109 mg/kg/day	2 years
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	liver	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 6.55 mg/l	4 weeks
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 13.1 mg/l	6 weeks
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	liver nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	90 days
BARIUM CHROMATE	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure

Aspiration Hazard

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

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. Combustion products will include halogen acid (HCl/HF/HBr). Facility must be capable of handling halogenated materials. 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.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable), D035 (Methyl ethyl ketone)

SECTION 14: Transport Information

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

311/312 Hazard Categories:

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

EPCRA 311/312 Hazard Classifications (effective January 1, 2018):

Physical Hazards
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Health Hazards
Carcinogenicity
Germ cell mutagenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
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):

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No</u>	<u>% by Wt</u>
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI) (CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS))	7789-06-2	1 - 5
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	Trade Secret 0.1 - 0.5
BARIUM CHROMATE (CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS))	10294-40-3	< 0.15

This material contains a chemical which requires export notification under TSCA Section 12[b]:

<u>Ingredient (Category if applicable)</u>	<u>C.A.S. No</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Status</u>
BARIUM CHROMATE (CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS))	10294-40-3	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) 6 Banned or Restricted Use Chemicals	Applicable
STRONTIUM CHROMATE (VI) (CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS))	7789-06-2	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) 6 Banned or Restricted Use Chemicals	Applicable

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: 3 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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