



Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Process Color 893I Blue Violet

Product Identification Numbers

42-0019-9661-2, 75-0301-1094-6
7000004865

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Ink

1.3. Supplier's details

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| MANUFACTURER: | 3M |
| DIVISION: | Transportation Safety 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 3.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 1B.
Carcinogenicity: Category 2.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Danger

Symbols

Flame | Corrosion | Health Hazard |

Pictograms

**Hazard Statements**

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes serious eye damage.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Suspected of causing cancer.

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.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response:

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.

Immediately 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 cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

20% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

20% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

66% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

| Ingredient | C.A.S. No. | % by Wt |
|--|---------------|------------------------|
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | 88917-22-0 | 30 - 60 Trade Secret * |
| 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate | 28262-63-7 | 10 - 30 Trade Secret * |
| Acrylic polymers | Trade Secret* | 10 - 30 Trade Secret * |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | 108-65-6 | < 10 Trade Secret * |
| Cyclohexanone | 108-94-1 | < 10 Trade Secret * |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Proprietary compound | Trade Secret* | 0.5 - 1.5 Trade Secret * |
| Violet pigment | Trade Secret* | 0.5 - 1.5 Trade Secret * |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | < 1 Trade Secret * |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | < 0.3 Trade Secret * |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | 97-88-1 | < 0.3 Trade Secret * |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | < 0.2 Trade Secret * |

*The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of this composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Remove person to fresh air. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Immediately wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately 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

Serious damage to the eyes (corneal cloudiness, severe pain, tearing, ulcerations, and significantly impaired or loss of vision).

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. Exposure to extreme heat can give rise to thermal decomposition.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance

Acetic Acid
Hydrocarbons
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide
Hydrogen Chloride
Hydrogen Fluoride

Condition

During Combustion
During Combustion
During Combustion
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. 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. Cover spill area with a fire extinguishing foam that is resistant to polar solvents. 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 in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not breathe thermal decomposition products. For industrial/occupational use only. Not for consumer sale or use. 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. Avoid release to the environment. 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 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 |
|--------------|------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | ACGIH | TWA:20 ppm | A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Ototoxicant |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | OSHA | TWA:435 mg/m3(100 ppm) | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------|--------------------------|--|
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | 108-65-6 | AIHA | TWA:50 ppm | |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | ACGIH | TWA:20 ppm | A4: Not class. as human carcin, Ototoxicant |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | OSHA | TWA:200 ppm;CEIL:300 ppm | |
| Cyclohexanone | 108-94-1 | ACGIH | TWA:20 ppm;STEL:50 ppm | A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Danger of cutaneous absorption |
| Cyclohexanone | 108-94-1 | OSHA | TWA:200 mg/m3(50 ppm) | |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | ACGIH | TWA:20 ppm | A4: Not class. as human carcin |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | OSHA | TWA:435 mg/m3(100 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

For those situations where the material might be exposed to extreme overheating due to misuse or equipment failure, use with appropriate local exhaust ventilation sufficient to maintain levels of thermal decomposition products below their exposure guidelines. 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:

Full Face Shield

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

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:

For those situations where the material might be exposed to extreme overheating due to misuse or equipment failure, use a positive pressure supplied-air respirator.

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

Blue-Violet

Odor

Sweet Ether

Odor threshold

No Data Available

pH

Not Applicable

Melting point

Not Applicable

Boiling Point

>=284 °F

Flash Point

108 °F [Test Method: Tagliabue Closed Cup]

Evaporation rate

<=0.4 [Ref Std: BUOAC=1]

Flammability (solid, gas)

Not Applicable

Flammable Limits(LEL)

1.1 % volume

Flammable Limits(UEL)

8.6 % volume

Vapor Pressure

<=3.7 mmHg [@ 20 °C]

Vapor Density

No Data Available

Density

0.95 g/ml

Specific Gravity

0.95 [Ref Std: WATER=1]

Solubility In Water

No Data Available

Solubility- non-water

No Data Available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water

No Data Available

Autoignition temperature

No Data Available

Decomposition temperature

No Data Available

Viscosity

1,000 - 1,200 centipoise

Volatile Organic Compounds

600 - 800 g/l [Details: As Packaged]

Percent volatile

65.00 - 75.00 %

VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents

No Data Available

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

Sparks and/or flames

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.

Extreme heat arising from situations such as misuse or equipment failure can generate hydrogen fluoride as a decomposition product.

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.

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Skin Contact:

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

Eye Contact:

Corrosive (Eye Burns): Signs/symptoms may include cloudy appearance of the cornea, chemical burns, severe pain, tearing, ulcerations, significantly impaired vision or complete loss of 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:

Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity:

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

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

| Ingredient | CAS No. | Class Description | Regulation |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| Butyl methacrylate | 97-88-1 | Grp. 2B: Possible human carc. | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 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- | | No data available; calculated ATE >20 - =50 mg/l |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------|--|
| | Vapor(4 hr) | | |
| Overall product | Ingestion | | No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg |
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | Dermal | Rat | LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg |
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours) | Rat | LC50 > 5.7 mg/l |
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg |
| 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate | Dermal | | LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg |
| 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate | Ingestion | | LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours) | Rat | LC50 > 28.8 mg/l |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 8,532 mg/kg |
| Cyclohexanone | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 >794, <3160 mg/kg |
| Cyclohexanone | Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours) | Rat | LC50 > 6.2 mg/l |
| Cyclohexanone | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 1,296 mg/kg |
| Xylene | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 > 4,200 mg/kg |
| Xylene | Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours) | Rat | LC50 29 mg/l |
| Xylene | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 3,523 mg/kg |
| Ethylbenzene | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 15,433 mg/kg |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours) | Rat | LC50 17.4 mg/l |
| Ethylbenzene | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 4,769 mg/kg |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours) | Rat | LC50 > 27 mg/l |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg |
| Toluene | Dermal | Rat | LD50 12,000 mg/kg |
| Toluene | Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours) | Rat | LC50 30 mg/l |
| Toluene | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 5,550 mg/kg |

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

| Name | Species | Value |
|---|---------|---------------------------|
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | Rabbit | No significant irritation |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Rabbit | No significant irritation |
| Cyclohexanone | Rabbit | Irritant |
| Xylene | Rabbit | Mild irritant |
| Ethylbenzene | Rabbit | Mild irritant |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Rabbit | Irritant |
| Toluene | Rabbit | Irritant |

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

| Name | Species | Value |
|---|---------------|---------------------------|
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | Rabbit | No significant irritation |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Rabbit | Mild irritant |
| Cyclohexanone | In vitro data | Corrosive |
| Xylene | Rabbit | Mild irritant |
| Ethylbenzene | Rabbit | Moderate irritant |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Rabbit | Mild irritant |

| | | |
|---------|--------|-------------------|
| Toluene | Rabbit | Moderate irritant |
|---------|--------|-------------------|

Skin Sensitization

| Name | Species | Value |
|---|------------|----------------|
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | Guinea pig | Not classified |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Guinea pig | Not classified |
| Cyclohexanone | Guinea pig | Not classified |
| Ethylbenzene | Human | Not classified |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Guinea pig | Sensitizing |
| Toluene | 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 |
|---|----------|--|
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | In vivo | Not mutagenic |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| Cyclohexanone | In vivo | Not mutagenic |
| Cyclohexanone | In Vitro | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| Xylene | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| Xylene | In vivo | Not mutagenic |
| Ethylbenzene | In vivo | Not mutagenic |
| Ethylbenzene | In Vitro | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | In vivo | Not mutagenic |
| Toluene | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| Toluene | In vivo | Not mutagenic |

Carcinogenicity

| Name | Route | Species | Value |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|
| Cyclohexanone | Ingestion | Multiple animal species | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| Xylene | Dermal | Rat | Not carcinogenic |
| Xylene | Ingestion | Multiple animal species | Not carcinogenic |
| Xylene | Inhalation | Human | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | Multiple animal species | Carcinogenic |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Inhalation | Multiple animal species | Carcinogenic |
| Toluene | Dermal | Mouse | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| Toluene | Ingestion | Rat | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| Toluene | Inhalation | Mouse | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

| Name | Route | Value | Species | Test Result | Exposure Duration |
|----------------------------|------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Ingestion | Not classified for female reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day | prematuring & during gestation |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Ingestion | Not classified for male reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day | prematuring & during gestation |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Ingestion | Not classified for development | Rat | NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day | prematuring & during gestation |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Inhalation | Not classified for development | Rat | NOAEL 21.6 mg/l | during organogenesis |
| Cyclohexanone | Inhalation | Not classified for female reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 4 mg/l | 2 generation |
| Cyclohexanone | Inhalation | Not classified for male reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 2 mg/l | 2 generation |
| Cyclohexanone | Ingestion | Not classified for development | Mouse | LOAEL 1,100 mg/kg/day | during organogenesis |
| Cyclohexanone | Inhalation | Not classified for development | Rat | NOAEL 2 mg/l | 2 generation |
| Xylene | Inhalation | Not classified for female reproduction | Human | NOAEL Not available | occupational exposure |
| Xylene | Ingestion | Not classified for development | Mouse | NOAEL Not available | during organogenesis |
| Xylene | Inhalation | Not classified for development | Multiple animal species | NOAEL Not available | during gestation |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | Not classified for development | Rat | NOAEL 4.3 mg/l | prematuring & during gestation |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Ingestion | Not classified for male reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day | 44 days |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Ingestion | Not classified for female reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day | prematuring & during gestation |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Ingestion | Not classified for development | Rabbit | NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day | during gestation |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Inhalation | Not classified for development | Rat | NOAEL 1.8 mg/l | during gestation |
| Toluene | Inhalation | Not classified for female reproduction | Human | NOAEL Not available | occupational exposure |
| Toluene | Inhalation | Not classified for male reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 2.3 mg/l | 1 generation |
| Toluene | Ingestion | Toxic to development | Rat | LOAEL 520 mg/kg/day | during gestation |
| Toluene | Inhalation | Toxic to development | Human | NOAEL Not available | poisoning and/or abuse |

Lactation

| Name | Route | Species | Value |
|--------|-----------|---------|--|
| Xylene | Ingestion | Mouse | Not classified for effects on or via lactation |

Target Organ(s)**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure**

| Name | Route | Target Organ(s) | Value | Species | Test Result | Exposure Duration |
|--------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl | Inhalation | respiratory irritation | Some positive data exist, but the | | NOAEL Not | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| acetate | | | data are not sufficient for classification | | available | |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Ingestion | central nervous system depression | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Rat | NOAEL not available | |
| Cyclohexanone | Inhalation | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Guinea pig | LOAEL 16.1 mg/l | 6 hours |
| Cyclohexanone | Inhalation | respiratory irritation | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Human | NOAEL Not available | |
| Cyclohexanone | Ingestion | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Professional judgement | NOAEL Not available | |
| Xylene | Inhalation | auditory system | Causes damage to organs | Rat | LOAEL 6.3 mg/l | 8 hours |
| Xylene | Inhalation | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Human | NOAEL Not available | |
| Xylene | Inhalation | respiratory irritation | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Human | NOAEL Not available | |
| Xylene | Inhalation | eyes | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 3.5 mg/l | not available |
| Xylene | Inhalation | liver | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL Not available | |
| Xylene | Ingestion | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Multiple animal species | NOAEL Not available | |
| Xylene | Ingestion | eyes | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 250 mg/kg | not applicable |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Human | NOAEL Not available | |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | respiratory irritation | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Human and animal | NOAEL Not available | |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Inhalation | respiratory irritation | May cause respiratory irritation | | NOAEL Not available | |
| Toluene | Inhalation | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Human | NOAEL Not available | |
| Toluene | Inhalation | respiratory irritation | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Human | NOAEL Not available | |
| Toluene | Inhalation | immune system | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL 0.004 mg/l | 3 hours |
| Toluene | 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 |
|---|------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate | Ingestion | liver heart endocrine system hematopoietic system kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day | 4 weeks |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Inhalation | kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 16.2 mg/l | 9 days |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Inhalation | olfactory system | Not classified | Mouse | LOAEL 1.62 mg/l | 9 days |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Inhalation | blood | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL 16.2 mg/l | 9 days |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate | Ingestion | endocrine system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day | 44 days |
| Cyclohexanone | Inhalation | liver kidney and/or | Not classified | Rabbit | NOAEL 0.76 | 50 days |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | bladder | | | mg/l | |
| Cyclohexanone | Ingestion | liver | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL 4,800 mg/kg/day | 90 days |
| Xylene | Inhalation | nervous system | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure | Rat | LOAEL 0.4 mg/l | 4 weeks |
| Xylene | Inhalation | auditory system | May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure | Rat | LOAEL 7.8 mg/l | 5 days |
| Xylene | Inhalation | liver | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL Not available | |
| Xylene | Inhalation | heart endocrine system gastrointestinal tract hematopoietic system muscles kidney and/or bladder respiratory system | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL 3.5 mg/l | 13 weeks |
| Xylene | Ingestion | auditory system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day | 2 weeks |
| Xylene | Ingestion | kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 1,500 mg/kg/day | 90 days |
| Xylene | Ingestion | liver | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL Not available | |
| Xylene | Ingestion | heart skin endocrine system bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair hematopoietic system immune system nervous system respiratory system | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day | 103 weeks |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | kidney and/or bladder | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Rat | NOAEL 1.1 mg/l | 2 years |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | liver | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Mouse | NOAEL 1.1 mg/l | 103 weeks |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | hematopoietic system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 3.4 mg/l | 28 days |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | auditory system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 2.4 mg/l | 5 days |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | endocrine system | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL 3.3 mg/l | 103 weeks |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | gastrointestinal tract | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 3.3 mg/l | 2 years |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair muscles | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL 4.2 mg/l | 90 days |
| Ethylbenzene | Inhalation | heart immune system respiratory system | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL 3.3 mg/l | 2 years |
| Ethylbenzene | Ingestion | liver kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 680 mg/kg/day | 6 months |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Inhalation | kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 11 mg/l | 28 days |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Inhalation | olfactory system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 1.8 mg/l | 28 days |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Inhalation | heart endocrine system hematopoietic system liver nervous system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 11 mg/l | 28 days |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | respiratory system | | | | |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Ingestion | olfactory system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 60 mg/kg/day | 90 days |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Ingestion | endocrine system hematopoietic system liver nervous system kidney and/or bladder heart immune system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 360 mg/kg/day | 90 days |
| Toluene | Inhalation | auditory system nervous system eyes olfactory system | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure | Human | NOAEL Not available | poisoning and/or abuse |
| Toluene | Inhalation | respiratory system | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Rat | LOAEL 2.3 mg/l | 15 months |
| Toluene | Inhalation | heart liver kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 11.3 mg/l | 15 weeks |
| Toluene | Inhalation | endocrine system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 1.1 mg/l | 4 weeks |
| Toluene | Inhalation | immune system | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL Not available | 20 days |
| Toluene | Inhalation | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL 1.1 mg/l | 8 weeks |
| Toluene | Inhalation | hematopoietic system vascular system | Not classified | Human | NOAEL Not available | occupational exposure |
| Toluene | Inhalation | gastrointestinal tract | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL 11.3 mg/l | 15 weeks |
| Toluene | Ingestion | nervous system | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Rat | NOAEL 625 mg/kg/day | 13 weeks |
| Toluene | Ingestion | heart | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day | 13 weeks |
| Toluene | Ingestion | liver kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day | 13 weeks |
| Toluene | Ingestion | hematopoietic system | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day | 14 days |
| Toluene | Ingestion | endocrine system | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL 105 mg/kg/day | 28 days |
| Toluene | Ingestion | immune system | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL 105 mg/kg/day | 4 weeks |

Aspiration Hazard

| Name | Value |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Xylene | Aspiration hazard |
| Ethylbenzene | Aspiration hazard |
| Toluene | 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. 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)

SECTION 14: Transport Information

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

EPCRA 311/312 Hazard Classifications:

Physical Hazards

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Health Hazards

Carcinogenicity

Reproductive toxicity

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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

Ingredient

Ethylbenzene

C.A.S. No

100-41-4

% by Wt

Trade Secret < 0.3

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

15.3. Chemical Inventories

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA. All required components of this product are listed on the active portion of the TSCA Inventory.

Contact 3M for more information.

15.4. International Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

This SDS has been prepared to meet the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 16: Other information

NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 3 **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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