



Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Finesse-It™ Polish - Purple, 25143, 28795, 51056, 61104

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Industrial use

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Abrasive Systems 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

Carcinogenicity: Category 2.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Warning

Symbols

Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary Statements**Prevention:**

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear protective gloves.

Response:

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage:

Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Water	7732-18-5	60 - 80
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	1344-28-1	5 - 10
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-48-9	< 10
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	64742-14-9	4 - 6
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	4 - 6
Mineral Oil	8042-47-5	1 - 2
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-95-6	< 0.5
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	< 0.25
Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	< 0.2

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 you are concerned, get medical advice.

Eye Contact:

No need for first aid is anticipated.

If Swallowed:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No critical symptoms or effects. See Section 11.1, information on toxicological effects.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment required

Not applicable.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**5.1. Suitable extinguishing media**

In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for ordinary combustible material such as water or foam to extinguish.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Hydrocarbons	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Oxides of Nitrogen	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. 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. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible. Place in a 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 handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing 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. Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

No special storage requirements.

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
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction and vapor):1 mg/m ³	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Danger of cutaneous absorption
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	1344-28-1	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m ³ ;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m ³	
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	1344-28-1	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m ³	A4: Not class. as human carcin
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY-REFINED OILS	8042-47-5	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m ³	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Paraffin oil	8042-47-5	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m ³	
Benzene, trimethyl-	95-63-6	ACGIH	TWA:25 ppm	

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association

CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

OSHA : United States Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

CEIL: Ceiling

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls

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

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

None required.

Skin/hand protection

Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing approved to relevant local standards to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Selection should be based on use factors such as exposure levels, concentration of the substance or mixture, frequency and duration, physical challenges such as temperature extremes, and other use conditions. Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible gloves/protective clothing. Note: Nitrile gloves may be worn over polymer laminate gloves to improve dexterity.

Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Polymer laminate

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

Purple

Odor	Solvent
Odor threshold	No Data Available
pH	7.5 - 8
Melting point	No Data Available
Boiling Point	212 °F
Flash Point	>=200 °F [Test Method:Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	No Data Available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	No Data Available
Flammable Limits(UEL)	No Data Available
Vapor Pressure	18 mmHg [@ 20 °C]
Vapor Density	No Data Available
Density	0.96 - 0.98 g/ml
Specific Gravity	0.96 - 0.98 [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	14,000 - 19,000 centipoise [Test Method:Brookfield]
Molecular weight	No Data Available
Volatile Organic Compounds	20.7 % weight [Details:Calculated]
Percent volatile	90.4 % weight [Details:Calculated including water]
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	623.1 g/l [Details:Calculated]

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

This material is considered to be non reactive under normal use conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None known.

10.5. Incompatible materials

None known.

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.

Skin Contact:

Contact with the skin during product use is not expected to result in significant irritation. May cause additional health effects (see below).

Eye Contact:

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

Ingestion:

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
Mineral Oils (Untreated and Mildly Treated)	8042-47-5	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Mineral oils, untreated or mildly treated	8042-47-5	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	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	Inhalation-Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE >50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation-Vapor	Professional judgment	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 2.3 mg/l
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Inhalation-	Professio	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l

	Vapor	nal judgeme nt	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation- Vapor	Professio nal judgeme nt	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Mineral Oil	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Mineral Oil	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5.2 mg/l
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Diethanolamine	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 8,180 mg/kg
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,410 mg/kg
Trimethylbenzene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 18 mg/l
Trimethylbenzene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,400 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Mineral Oil	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Rabbit	Irritant
Diethanolamine	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Trimethylbenzene	Rabbit	Irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Mineral Oil	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Diethanolamine	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Trimethylbenzene	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not classified
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Guinea pig	Not classified
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Guinea pig	Not classified
Mineral Oil	Guinea pig	Not classified
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not classified
Diethanolamine	Human	Not classified

	and animal	
Trimethylbenzene	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
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Mineral Oil	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Diethanolamine	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Trimethylbenzene	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Not Specified	Not available	Not carcinogenic
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Not Specified	Not available	Not carcinogenic
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Not Specified	Not available	Not carcinogenic
Mineral Oil	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Mineral Oil	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Diethanolamine	Dermal	Mouse	Carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Not Specified	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Not Specified	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	28 days
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	during gestation
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Not Specified	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Not Specified	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Not Specified	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Not Specified	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	28 days
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	during gestation
Mineral Oil	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350	13 weeks

				mg/kg/day	
Mineral Oil	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Mineral Oil	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 ppm	2 generation
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 ppm	2 generation
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 500 ppm	2 generation
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 97 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Diethanolamine	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rabbit	NOAEL 100 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 50 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1.5 mg/l	during gestation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
Diethanolamine	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL not available	
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	May cause damage to organs	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg	not applicable
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 200 mg/kg	not applicable
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg	not applicable
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	official classification	NOAEL Not available	
Trimethylbenzene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Mineral Oil	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,381 mg/kg/day	90 days
Mineral Oil	Ingestion	liver immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day	90 days
Diethanolamine	Dermal	hematopoietic system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 32 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Diethanolamine	Dermal	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 8 mg/kg/day	2 years
Diethanolamine	Dermal	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Diethanolamine	Inhalation	liver kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.03 mg/l	13 weeks
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 14 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 57 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL not available	13 weeks
Diethanolamine	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 436 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.5 mg/l	3 months
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.1 mg/l	3 months
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Trimethylbenzene	Inhalation	liver kidney and/or bladder heart endocrine system gastrointestinal tract immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
Trimethylbenzene	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	14 days
Trimethylbenzene	Ingestion	liver immune system kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
Distillates (Petroleum), Acid Treated, Light	Aspiration hazard
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Aspiration hazard
Mineral Oil	Aspiration hazard
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
Trimethylbenzene	Aspiration hazard

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional toxicological information

on this material and/or its components.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicological information

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional ecotoxicological information on this material and/or its components.

Chemical fate information

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional chemical fate information on this material and/or its components.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

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

Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): Not regulated

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

Not applicable

Health Hazards

Carcinogenicity

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>
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous)	1344-28-1	5 - 10
Aluminum Oxide Mineral (nonfibrous) (ALUMINUM OXIDE (FIBROUS FORMS ONLY))	1344-28-1	5 - 10

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

15.3. Chemical Inventories

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

Contact 3M for more information.

15.4. International Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

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

SECTION 16: Other information

NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 1 **Flammability:** 1 **Instability:** 0 **Special Hazards:** None

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) hazard ratings are designed for use by emergency response personnel to address the hazards that are presented by short-term, acute exposure to a material under conditions of fire, spill, or similar emergencies. Hazard ratings are primarily based on the inherent physical and toxic properties of the material but also include the toxic properties of combustion or decomposition products that are known to be generated in significant quantities.

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