



Safety Data Sheet

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This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia, December 2011)

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Perfect-It™ Paste Rubbing Compound, PN 06198, 06093

Product Identification Numbers

60-4550-3611-5 AS-0105-8078-0

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Automotive.

For Industrial or Professional use only.

1.3. Supplier's details

Address: 3M Australia - Building A, 1 Rivett Road, North Ryde NSW 2113

Telephone: 136 136

E Mail: productinfo.au@mmm.com

Website: www.3m.com.au

1.4. Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY: 1800 097 146 (Australia only)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

This product is NOT classified as a hazardous chemical according to the Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, 2011.

Refer to Section 14 of this Safety Data Sheets for product Dangerous Goods Classification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Not applicable.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Not applicable.

Symbols

Not applicable.

Pictograms

Not applicable.

2.3. Other assigned/identified product hazards

None known.

2.4. Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

This material is a mixture.

Ingredient	CAS Nbr	% by Weight
Water	7732-18-5	40 - 70
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	10 - 30
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	10 - 30
Castor oil	8001-79-4	1 - 5
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	0.5 - 1
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<= 0.08

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation

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

Skin contact

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

Eye contact

Flush with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. If signs/symptoms persist, get medical attention.

If swallowed

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

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

See Section 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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

Not applicable

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

None inherent in this product.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance

Carbon monoxide.
Carbon dioxide.
Oxides of nitrogen.

Condition

During combustion.
During combustion.
During combustion.

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

No special protective actions for fire-fighters are anticipated.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. For larger spills, cover drains and build dykes 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 detergent and water. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep out of reach of children. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/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. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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	CAS Nbr	Agency	Limit type	Additional comments
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	Australia OELs	TWA(Inspirable dust)(8 hours):10 mg/m3	
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	CMRG	TWA:1 fiber/cc	
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	1344-28-1	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapour, non-aerosol):200	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., SKIN

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			mg/m3	
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	CMRG	TWA:500 ppm(2000 mg/m3)	
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY-REFINED OILS	8042-47-5	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Paraffin oil	8042-47-5	Australia OELs	TWA(as mist)(8 hours):5 mg/m3	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	ACGIH	TWA:10 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., SKIN
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Australia OELs	TWA(8 hours):52 mg/m3(10 ppm);STEL(15 minutes):79 mg/m3(15 ppm)	

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association

Australia OELs : Australia. Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment

CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

CEIL: Ceiling

Sen: Sensitiser

Sk: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

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/vapours/spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment.

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

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

Safety glasses with side shields.

Select and use eye protection in accordance with AS/NZS 1336. Eye protection should comply with the performance specifications of AS/NZS 1337.

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

Select and use gloves according to AS/NZ 2161.

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 vapours and particulates

For questions about suitability for a specific application, consult with your respirator manufacturer.

Select and use respirators according to AS/NZS 1715. Respirators should comply with AS/NZS 1716 performance

specifications. For information about respirators, call 3M on 1800 024 464.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid.
Appearance/Odour	White viscous liquid; Solvent odour
Odour threshold	No data available.
pH	7.5 - 8.5
Boiling point/Initial boiling point/Boiling range	100 °C
Flash point	> 100 °C [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.
Vapour pressure	2,399.8 Pa [@ 20 °C]
Density	1.05 - 1.1 g/ml
Relative density	1.05 - 1.1 [Ref.Std:WATER=1]
Water solubility	No data available.
Water solubility	Moderate
Solubility- non-water	No data available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Autoignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Molecular weight	No data available.
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	16 % weight [Test Method:calculated per CARB title 2]
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	183 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Percent volatile	79.9 % weight [Test Method:Estimated]
VOC less H2O & exempt solvents	573 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]

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. Conditions to avoid

None known.

10.4. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.5 Incompatible materials

None known.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Substance

Condition

None known.

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 labelling, 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

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause:

Dermal Defatting: Signs/symptoms may include localised redness, itching, drying and cracking of skin.

Allergic skin reaction (non-photo induced): Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, blistering, and itching.

Eye contact

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

Ingestion

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

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-Vapour(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE >50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Kerosine (petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Kerosine (petroleum)	Inhalation-Vapour (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5 mg/l
Kerosine (petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminium oxide	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminium oxide	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 2.3 mg/l
Aluminium oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Castor oil	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000
Castor oil	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Dermal	Human	LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Inhalation-Vapour	Human	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Naphthalene	Ingestion	Human	LD50 estimated to be 300 - 2,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Kerosine (petroleum)	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Aluminium oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Castor oil	Human	Minimal irritation
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Naphthalene	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Kerosine (petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Aluminium oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Castor oil	Rabbit	Mild irritant
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Naphthalene	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Skin Sensitisation

Name	Species	Value
Kerosine (petroleum)	Guinea pig	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Castor oil	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Respiratory Sensitisation

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Kerosine (petroleum)	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Kerosine (petroleum)	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Aluminium oxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Castor oil	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Castor oil	In vivo	Not mutagenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Kerosine (petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Aluminium oxide	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Naphthalene	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic.

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
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Kerosine (petroleum)	Dermal	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Kerosine (petroleum)	Dermal	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Kerosine (petroleum)	Dermal	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Kerosine (petroleum)	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 400 ppm	during organogenesis
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	during gestation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Kerosine (petroleum)	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure
Kerosine (petroleum)	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL not available	not available
Kerosine (petroleum)	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Kerosine (petroleum)	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL not available	not applicable
Kerosine (petroleum)	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 18,912 mg/kg	not applicable
Kerosine (petroleum)	Ingestion	heart hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs	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
Kerosine (petroleum)	Dermal	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks

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Kerosine (petroleum)	Dermal	liver immune system kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosine (petroleum)	Dermal	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 2,700 mg/kg/day	1 weeks
Kerosine (petroleum)	Dermal	heart muscles respiratory system	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosine (petroleum)	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL not available	1 years
Kerosine (petroleum)	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.231 mg/l	14 weeks
Kerosine (petroleum)	Inhalation	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	LOAEL 20.4 mg/l	not available
Kerosine (petroleum)	Inhalation	hematopoietic system muscles respiratory system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.1 mg/l	13 weeks
Aluminium oxide	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis pulmonary fibrosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Castor oil	Ingestion	heart hematopoietic system liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 4,800 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Castor oil	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 13,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,381 mg/kg/day	90 days
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	liver immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day	90 days
Naphthalene	Dermal	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse

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Naphthalene	Dermal	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Naphthalene	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 0.01 mg/l	13 weeks
Naphthalene	Inhalation	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Inhalation	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Ingestion	eyes	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rabbit	LOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	15 days

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Kerosine (petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Aspiration hazard

Exposure Levels

Refer Section 8.1 Control Parameters of this Safety Data Sheet.

Interactive Effects

Not determined.

SECTION 12: Ecological 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. Additional information leading to material classification in Section 2 is available upon request. In addition, environmental fate and effects data on ingredients may not be reflected in this section because an ingredient is present below the threshold for labelling, an ingredient is not expected to be available for exposure, or the data is considered not relevant to the material as a whole.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic hazard:

Not acutely toxic to aquatic life by GHS criteria.

Chronic aquatic hazard:

Not chronically toxic to aquatic life by GHS criteria.

No product test data available.

Material	CAS Number	Organism	Type	Exposure	Test endpoint	Test result
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Castor oil	8001-79-4	Zebra Fish	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	>10,000 mg/l
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Green algae	Experimental	24 hours	EC50	33 mg/l
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	1.6 mg/l
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Rainbow trout	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	0.11 mg/l
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	Water flea	Experimental	48 hours	EC50	>100 mg/l
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	Green algae	Experimental	72 hours	EC50	>100 mg/l
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	Fish	Experimental	96 hours	LC50	>100 mg/l
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	Bluegill	Experimental	96 hours	Lethal Level 50%	>100 mg/l
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	Green algae	Experimental	72 hours	NOEC	>100 mg/l
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	Water flea	Experimental	21 days	NOEC	>100 mg/l
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6		Data not available or insufficient for classification			

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Material	CAS Number	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	Estimated Photolysis		Photolytic half-life (in air)	>2 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Experimental Photolysis		Photolytic half-life (in air)	1.24 days (t 1/2)	Other methods
Water	7732-18-5	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Estimated Biodegradation	28 days	BOD	3.2 % weight	OECD 301C - MITI test (I)
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Castor oil	8001-79-4	Experimental Biodegradation	28 days	BOD	64 % weight	OECD 301D - Closed bottle test
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	Experimental Biodegradation	28 days	CO2 evolution	0 % weight	OECD 301B - Modified sturm or CO2
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	Experimental Biodegradation	28 days	BOD	58.6 % weight	OECD 301F - Manometric respirometry

12.3 : Bioaccumulative potential

Material	CAS Number	Test type	Duration	Study Type	Test result	Protocol
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
White mineral	8042-47-5	Data not	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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oil (petroleum)		available or insufficient for classification				
Castor oil	8001-79-4	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water	7732-18-5	Data not available or insufficient for classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Experimental BCF-Carp	56 days	Bioaccumulation factor	23-146	OECD 305E - Bioaccumulation flow-through fish test
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	Estimated Bioconcentration		Log Kow	6	Other methods

12.4. Mobility in soil

Please contact manufacturer for more details

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1. Disposal methods**

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

Incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. As a disposal alternative, utilize an acceptable permitted waste disposal facility.

SECTION 14: Transport Information**Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG) - Road/Rail Transport**

UN No.: Not applicable.

Proper shipping name: Not applicable.

Class/Division: Not applicable.

Sub Risk: Not applicable.

Packing Group: Not applicable.

Hazchem Code: Not applicable

IERG: Not applicable.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) - Air Transport

UN No.: Not applicable.

Proper shipping name: Not applicable.

Class/Division: Not applicable.

Sub Risk: Not applicable.

Packing Group: Not applicable.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)- Marine Transport

UN No.: Not applicable.

Proper shipping name: Not applicable.

Class/Division: Not applicable.

Sub Risk: Not applicable.

Packing Group: Not applicable.

Marine Pollutant: Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Australian Inventory Status:

The chemical components contained within this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances and are in compliance with the requirements of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 as amended.

Poison Schedule: This product has not been assessed for poisons scheduling as the product is intended for industrial and professional use only.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision information:

Conversion to GHS format SDS.

DISCLAIMER: The information on this Safety Data Sheet is based on our experience and is correct to the best of our knowledge at the date of publication, but we do not accept any liability for any loss, damage or injury resulting from its use (except as required by law). The information may not be valid for any use not referred to in this Safety Data Sheet or use of the product in combination with other materials. For these reasons, it is important that customers carry out their own test to satisfy themselves as to the suitability of the product for their own intended applications.

Greenguard® is a United States based program. The 'Low VOC' reference related to United States Federal and State regulations exemptions for some solvents.

3M Australia SDSs are available at www.3m.com.au