

# Safety Data Sheet

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This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations.

# **SECTION 1: Identification**

#### 1.1. Product identifier

3M<sup>TM</sup> Super Duty Rubbing Compound, 5954, 5955, 5956, 39004, 59002

**Product Identification Numbers** 

LB-K000-1080-0 60-4100-0978-5 60-4100-0979-3 60-4100-0980-1 60-4400-9518-4

60-4550-5172-6 60-4550-5173-4 XF-6001-4143-6 XS-0414-1682-6

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

#### **Intended Use**

Automotive

#### Specific Use

Painted surface defect repair

#### Restrictions on use

Not applicable

# 1.3. Supplier's details

**Company:** 3M Canada Company **Division:** Automotive Aftermarket

Address: 1840 Oxford Street East, Post Office Box 5757, London, Ontario N6A 4T1

**Telephone:** (800) 364-3577 **Website:** www.3M.ca

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Medical Emergency Telephone:1-800-3M HELPS / 1-800-364-3577; Transportation Emergency Telephone (CANUTEC): (613) 996-6666

# **SECTION 2: Hazard identification**

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable Liquid: Category 4. Carcinogenicity: Category 1A.

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

\_\_\_\_\_

# 2.2. Label elements

# Signal word

Danger

#### **Symbols**

Health Hazard

#### **Pictograms**



#### **Hazard statements**

Combustible liquid.

May cause cancer.

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

#### **Precautionary statements**

#### General:

Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

#### **Prevention:**

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

### **Response:**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

### Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

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

### 2.3. Other hazards

None known.

4% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

This material is a mixture.

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt	Common Name
Tripoli	1317-95-9	30 - 60 Trade Secret *	Tripoli
Water	7732-18-5	10 - 30	Water
Kerosene	8008-20-6	< 15	Kerosine, petroleum
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	64742-47-8	< 5	Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy	64742-65-0	1 - 5	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed

Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)			heavy paraffinic
Oleic Acid	112-80-1	< 2	9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-
Pine Oil	8002-09-3	< 2	Oils, pine
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic	64742-55-8	< 1.5	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Distillates (Petroleum)			paraffinic
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan	9005-65-6	0.5 - 1.5	Sorbitan, mono-9-octadecenoate, poly(oxy-
Monooleate			1,2-ethanediyl) derivs., (Z)-
Solvent Dewaxed Light	64742-56-9	< 1.5	No Data Available
Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 0.5	Naphthalene

<sup>\*</sup>The actual concentration of this ingredient 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.

Wash with soap and water. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

#### **Eve 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

Target organ effects following prolonged or repeated exposure. See Section 11 for additional details.

#### 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** Condition Carbon monoxide **During Combustion** Carbon dioxide **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 vapours, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapours 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. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible using non-sparking tools. Place in a closed container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with an appropriate solvent selected by a qualified and authorized person. Ventilate the area with fresh air. Read and follow safety precautions on the solvent label and SDS. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not use in a confined area with minimal air exchange. Keep out of reach of children. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/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. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidizing agents.

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in the table below, an occupational exposure limit is not available for the component

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	<b>Additional Comments</b>
Tripoli	1317-95-9	ACGIH	TWA(respirable	
			fraction):0.025 mg/m3	
Kerosine (petroleum)	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon	SKIN
			vapor, non-aerosol):200	
			mg/m3	
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY-	64742-56-9	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5	
REFINED OILS			mg/m3	
Kerosene	8008-20-6	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon	SKIN
			vapor, non-aerosol):200	
			mg/m3	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	ACGIH	TWA:10 ppm	Danger of cutaneous
				absorption

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

CMRG: Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

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/vapours/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.

Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Butyl Rubber

Neoprene

Nitrile Rubber

# Respiratory protection

An exposure assessment may be needed to decide if a respirator is required. If a respirator is needed, use respirators as part of a full respiratory protection program. Based on the results of the exposure assessment, select from the following respirator type(s) to reduce inhalation exposure:

Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for organic vapours 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

Physical state	Liquid		
Specific Physical Form:	Emulsion		
Colour	Brown		
Odour	Petroleum		
Odour threshold	No Data Available		
pH	7.5 - 8.5		
Melting point/Freezing point	Not Applicable		
<b>Boiling point</b>	> 35 °C		
Flash Point	71.1 °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	No Data Available		
Vapour Density and/or Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available		

Dona 5 of 10

Density	1.33 g/ml
Relative density	1.33 [Ref Std:WATER=1]
Water solubility	Negligible
Solubility- non-water	No Data Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	No Data Available
Autoignition temperature	No Data Available
Decomposition temperature	No Data Available
scosity/Kinematic Viscosity 14,000 mPa-s - 18,000 mPa-s	
Volatile Organic Compounds	291 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Volatile Organic Compounds	15.9 % weight [Test Method:calculated per CARB title 2]
Percent volatile	48.1 % weight [Test Method: Estimated]
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents 447 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]	
Molecular weight	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

Heat

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids

Strong oxidizing agents

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

**Substance** 

Condition

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:

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

and throat pain. May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### **Skin Contact:**

Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, and dryness. May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### **Eye Contact:**

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:**

### Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:

Silicosis: Signs/symptoms may include breathlessness, weakness, chest pain, persistent cough, increased amounts of sputum, and heart disease.

# Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

<u>Ingredient</u>	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz	1317-95-9	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
or cristobalite			
Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size)	1317-95-9	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Anticipated human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens

# **Toxicological Data**

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

#### Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Inhalation- Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE >50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Tripoli	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Tripoli	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Kerosene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Kerosene	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5 mg/l
Kerosene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000  mg/kg
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Inhalation- Dust/Mist (4 hours)	similar compoun ds	LC50 > 4 mg/l
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Inhalation- Vapor	Professio nal judgeme nt	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Dermal	Guinea pig	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 57,000 mg/kg

Page: 7 of 13

Pine Oil	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Pine Oil	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 4.76 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
Pine Oil	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000  mg/kg
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000  mg/kg
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 4  mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000  mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Dermal	similar	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
		compoun	
		ds	
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Inhalation-	similar	LC50 > 5.53  mg/l
	Dust/Mist	compoun	
	(4 hours)	ds	
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Ingestion	similar	LD50 > 5,000  mg/kg
		compoun	
		ds	
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Dermal	Not	LD50 > 5,000  mg/kg
		available	
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 5.1  mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 20,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Dermal	Human	LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Naphthalene	Inhalation-	Human	LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
	Vapor		
Naphthalene	Ingestion	Human	LD50 estimated to be 300 - 2,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

# Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Tripoli	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Kerosene	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Pine Oil	Rabbit	Irritant
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	similar	No significant irritation
	compoun	
	ds	
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Naphthalene	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eve Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
ranc	Species	Value
Kerosene	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Oleic Acid	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Pine Oil	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	similar	No significant irritation
	compoun	
	ds	
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Naphthalene	Rabbit	No significant irritation

# **Skin Sensitization**

Name	Species	Value
Kerosene	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
Pine Oil	Human	Not classified
	and	
	animal	
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	similar	Not classified
	compoun	
	ds	
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	

# **Respiratory Sensitization**

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

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity** 

Name	Route	Value
Tripoli	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Tripoli	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Kerosene	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Kerosene	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Oleic Acid	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Pine Oil	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Tripoli	Inhalation	Human and	Carcinogenic
		animal	
Kerosene	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not	Not	Not carcinogenic
	Specified	available	
Oleic Acid	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Oleic Acid	Not	Multiple	Not carcinogenic
	Specified	animal	
		species	
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Naphthalene	Inhalation	Multiple	Carcinogenic

Page: 9 of 13

	animal	
	species	

# Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Kerosene	Dermal	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
Kerosene	Dermal	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
Kerosene	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 494 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
Kerosene	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 400 ppm	during organogenesi s
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not Specified	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	1 generation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not Specified	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	28 days
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	during gestation
Pine Oil	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Pine Oil	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day	premating into lactation
Pine Oil	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day	5 weeks
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 6,666 mg/kg/day	3 generation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 6,666 mg/kg/day	3 generation
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 5,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi s

# Target Organ(s)

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure** 

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Kerosene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure
Kerosene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL not available	not available
Kerosene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Kerosene	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL not available	not applicable
Kerosene	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 18,912 mg/kg	not applicable
Kerosene	Ingestion	heart   hematoppoitic system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Pine Oil	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	similar health hazards	NOAEL not available	
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not	poisoning

			available	and/or abuse

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure** 

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Tripoli	Inhalation	silicosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Kerosene	Dermal	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Kerosene	Dermal	liver   immune system   kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosene	Dermal	nervous system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 2,700 mg/kg/day	1 weeks
Kerosene	Dermal	heart   gastrointestinal tract   muscles   respiratory system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Kerosene	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL not available	1 years
Kerosene	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.231 mg/l	14 weeks
Kerosene	Inhalation	heart	Not classified	Guinea pig	LOAEL 20.4 mg/l	not available
Kerosene	Inhalation	gastrointestinal tract   hematopoietic   system   muscles     respiratory system	Not classified	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.1 mg/l	13 weeks
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Dermal	skin   liver   hematopoietic system   kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	liver   immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,250 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
Oleic Acid	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,550 mg/kg/day	108 weeks
Pine Oil	Inhalation	hematopoietic system   eyes   respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2.23 mg/l	13 weeks
Pine Oil	Ingestion	liver   kidney and/or bladder   heart   skin   endocrine system   gastrointestinal tract   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   immune system   muscles   nervous system   respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	5 weeks
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Dermal	hematopoietic system   liver   kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rabbit	NOAEL 5,000 mg/kg/day	3 weeks
Polyethylene Glycol Sorbitan Monooleate	Ingestion	heart   endocrine system   gastrointestinal tract   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   liver   immune system   nervous system   kidney and/or bladder   respiratory	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 4,132 mg/kg/day	90 days

Page: 11 of 13

		system				
Naphthalene	Dermal	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Dermal	eyes	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Naphthalene	Inhalation	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 0.01 mg/l	13 weeks
Naphthalene	Inhalation	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Inhalation	eyes	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Naphthalene	Ingestion	blood	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Naphthalene	Ingestion	eyes	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rabbit	LOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	15 days

**Aspiration Hazard** 

Name	Value				
Kerosene	Aspiration hazard				
Solvent Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Distillate (Petroleum)	Not an aspiration hazard				
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Aspiration hazard				
Hydrotreated Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Aspiration hazard				
Solvent Dewaxed Light Paraffinic Distillates (Petroleum)	Aspiration hazard				

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

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

No data available.

# **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.

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

# Global inventory status

Contact 3M for more information. The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of the Korea Chemical Control Act. Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The

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components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of Australia National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of Philippines RA 6969 requirements. Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The components of this product are in compliance with the new substance notification requirements of CEPA. This product complies with Measures on Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances. All ingredients are listed on or exempt from on China IECSC inventory. 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.

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

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.

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0 Special Hazards: None

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

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3M Canada SDSs are available at www.3M.ca

Page: 13 of 13