

### Safety Data Sheet

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

<b>SECTION 1: Identification</b>	
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#### 1.1. Product identifier

3M<sup>™</sup> Scotch-Weld<sup>™</sup> Tamper Proof Sealant EC-1252 White

Product Identification	Numbers		
62-1926-0340-5	62-1926-2640-6	62-1926-8540-2	XD-0055-3000-6

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

Intended Use Sealant

**Restrictions on use** Not applicable

#### 1.3. Supplier's details

Company:	3M Canada Company	
Division:	Automotive and Aerospace Solutions Division	
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 2. Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A. Skin Sensitizer: Category 1A. Reproductive Toxicity: Category 1B. Carcinogenicity: Category 2. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1. **2.2. Label elements Signal word** Danger

Symbols Flame | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

#### Pictograms



#### Hazard statements

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: nervous system | sensory organs | skin |

#### **Precautionary statements**

#### **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. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

#### **Response:**

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. 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. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

#### **Disposal:**

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

#### 2.3. Other hazards

None known.

1% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.1% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.1% 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
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	15 - 40 Trade Secret *	2-Butanone
Limestone	1317-65-3	10 - 30	Limestonests primarily of calcium
			carbonate.
Mica-Group Minerals	12001-26-2	10 - 30	Mica-group Minerals
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	7 - 13	Titanium oxide (TiO2)
Toluene	108-88-3	0 - 5.3	No Data Available
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene Polymer	9003-18-3	1 - 5	2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-
			butadiene
Ammonia, o-Cresol,	55185-45-0	1 - 5	Formaldehyde, polymer with ammonia, 2-
Formaldehyde, Phenol Polymer			methylphenol and phenol
Antimony Trioxide	1309-64-4	1 - 5 Trade Secret *	Antimony oxide (Sb2O3)
Chlorinated Paraffin Wax	2097144-43-7	1 - 5	No Data Available
Feldspars	68476-25-5	< 5	Feldspar-group minerals
Kaolin	1332-58-7	< 5	Kaolin
p-tert-Butylphenol-	25085-50-1	1 - 5	Formaldehyde, polymer with 4-(1,1-
Formaldehyde Resin			dimethylethyl)phenol
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	< 5	Quartz (SiO2)
Heptane	142-82-5	< 1.5	Heptane
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	0.5 - 1.5	2-Propanol
Salicylic Acid	69-72-7	0.5 - 1.5	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9	0.1 - 1	Silica
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	0.1 - 1	Zinc oxide (ZnO)
Acetone	67-64-1	<= 0.99	2-Propanone
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	<= 0.99	Cyclohexane
Hexane	110-54-3	0 - 0.99	Hexane
Petroleum	426260-76-6	0.1 - 0.5	No Data Available
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-	26530-20-1	0 - 0.1	No Data Available
ISOTHIAZOLONE			
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	< 0.01	Methane, dichloro-

\*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.

#### **Skin Contact:**

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

#### Eye Contact:

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

#### If Swallowed:

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

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

Allergic skin reaction (redness, swelling, blistering, and itching). Central nervous system depression (headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, nausea, slurred speech, giddiness, and unconsciousness). 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

<u>Substance</u>	<b>Condition</b>
Hydrocarbons	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Hydrogen Chloride	During Combustion
Oxides of Antimony	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

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 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 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/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. Avoid release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required. To minimize the risk of ignition, determine applicable electrical classifications for the process using this product and select specific local exhaust ventilation equipment to avoid flammable vapor accumulation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment if there is potential for static electricity accumulation during transfer.

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

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

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

#### 8.1. Control parameters

#### **Occupational exposure limits**

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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
Toluene	108-88-3	ACGIH	TWA:20 ppm	
Hexane	110-54-3	ACGIH	TWA:50 ppm Danger of cutaneou absorption	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	ACGIH	TWA:100 ppm	
Mica-Group Minerals	12001-26-2	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):0.1 mg/m3	
Antimony Trioxide	1309-64-4	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):0.02 mg/m3	
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):2 mg/m3;STEL(respirable fraction):10 mg/m3	
Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) not otherwise specified, inhalable particles	1317-65-3	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable particulates):10 mg/m3	
Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) not otherwise specified, respirable particles	1317-65-3	ACGIH	TWA(respirable particles):3 mg/m3	
Kaolin	1332-58-7	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):2 mg/m3	
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	ACGIH	TWA(Respirable nanoscale particles):0.2 mg/m3;TWA(Respirable finescale particles):2.5 mg/m3	
Heptane	142-82-5	ACGIH	TWA:400 ppm;STEL:500 ppm	
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):0.025 mg/m3	
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:400 ppm	
Acetone	67-64-1	ACGIH	TWA:250 ppm;STEL:500 ppm	
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	ACGIH	TWA:50 ppm	
Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) not otherwise specified, inhalable particles	7631-86-9	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable particulates):10 mg/m3	
Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) not otherwise specified, respirable particles	7631-86-9	ACGIH	TWA(respirable particles):3 mg/m3	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:300 ppm	

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

Provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation on open containers. 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. 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: Safety Glasses with side shields Indirect Vented Goggles

#### **Skin/hand protection**

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

If this product is used in a manner that presents a higher potential for exposure (eg. spraying, high splash potential etc.), then use of protective coveralls may be necessary. Select and use body protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following protective clothing material(s) are recommended: Apron - polymer laminate

#### **Respiratory protection**

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

Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for 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:	Paste
Colour	White
Odour	Solvent
Odour threshold	No Data Available
рН	Not Applicable
Melting point/Freezing point	Not Applicable
Boiling point	>=80 °C [Details:MEK]

Flash Point	6.7.90 [Test Methed: Classed Com]	
Evaporation rate	2.7 [ <i>Ref Std</i> :ETHER=1]	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable	
Flammable Limits(LEL)	1.8 % volume	
Flammable Limits(UEL)	12 % volume	
Vapour Pressure	<=12,132.3 Pa [@ 25 °C ]	
Vapour Density and/or Relative Vapour Density	2.41 [ <i>Ref Std</i> :AIR=1]	
Density	1.5 g/ml	
Relative density	1.5 [ <i>Ref Std</i> :WATER=1]	
Water solubility	Nil	
Solubility- non-water	No Data Available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	No Data Available	
Autoignition temperature	404 °C	
Decomposition temperature	No Data Available	
Viscosity/Kinematic Viscosity	250,000 mPa-s [@ 23 °C ]	
Volatile Organic Compounds	<=530 g/l [ <i>Test Method</i> :calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]	
Percent volatile	<=36 %	
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents <= 535 g/l [ <i>Test Method</i> :calculated SCAQMD rule 44]		
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 Sparks and/or flames

### **10.5. Incompatible materials**

Strong oxidizing agents

### 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. May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### **Skin Contact:**

Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, and dryness. Allergic Skin Reaction (non-photo induced): Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, blistering, and itching. May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### **Eye Contact:**

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

#### **Ingestion:**

May be harmful if swallowed. Gastrointestinal Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause additional health effects (see below).

#### Additional Health Effects:

#### Single exposure may cause target organ effects:

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

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

Ocular Effects: Signs/symptoms may include blurred or significantly impaired vision. Auditory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include hearing impairment, balance dysfunction and ringing in the ears. Olfactory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include decreased ability to detect odours and/or complete loss of smell. Neurological Effects: Signs/symptoms may include personality changes, lack of coordination, sensory loss, tingling or numbness of the extremities, weakness, tremors, and/or changes in blood pressure and heart rate. Dermal Effects: Signs/symptoms may include redness, itching, acne, or bumps on the skin.

#### **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
Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size)	14808-60-7	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Antimony Trioxide	1309-64-4	Anticipated human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	75-09-2	Grp. 2A: Probable human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	Anticipated human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	75-09-2	Cancer hazard	OSHA Carcinogens
Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz or cristobalite	14808-60-7	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	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- Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE >50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >2,000 - =5,000 mg/kg
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 8,050 mg/kg
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 34.5 mg/l
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 2,737 mg/kg
Mica-Group Minerals	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Mica-Group Minerals	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Limestone	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Limestone	Inhalation- Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 3 mg/l
Limestone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 6,450 mg/kg
Titanium Dioxide	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation- Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 6.82 mg/l
Titanium Dioxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 10,000 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
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene Polymer	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene Polymer	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 30,000 mg/kg
Antimony Trioxide	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 6,685 mg/kg
Antimony Trioxide	Inhalation- Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 2.76 mg/l
Antimony Trioxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 34,600 mg/kg
Quartz Silica	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be $> 5,000 \text{ mg/kg}$
Quartz Silica	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be $> 5,000 \text{ mg/kg}$
Feldspars	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Feldspars	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Kaolin	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Kaolin	Ingestion	Human	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Ammonia, o-Cresol, Formaldehyde, Phenol Polymer	Dermal	Trumun	LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Ammonia, o-Cresol, Formaldehyde, Phenol Polymer	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
p-tert-Butylphenol-Formaldehyde Resin	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
p-tert-Butylphenol-Formaldehyde Resin	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,660 mg/kg
Isopropyl Alcohol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 5,000 llg/kg LD50 12,870 mg/kg
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 72.6 mg/l
Isopropyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,710 mg/kg
Heptane	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 3,000 mg/kg
Heptane	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 103 mg/l
Heptane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Hexane	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Hexane	Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 170 mg/l
Hexane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 28,700 mg/kg
Cyclohexane	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Cyclohexane	Inhalation- Vapor (4	Rat	LC50 > 32.9 mg/l

	hours)		
Cyclohexane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 6,200 mg/kg
Amorphous Silica	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Amorphous Silica	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 0.691 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
Amorphous Silica	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,110 mg/kg
Salicylic Acid	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Salicylic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 891 mg/kg
Petroleum	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,920 mg/kg
Petroleum	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 23.3 mg/l
	Vapor (4		
	hours)		
Petroleum	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,840 mg/kg
Zinc Oxide	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Zinc Oxide	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 > 5.7 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
Zinc Oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 311 mg/kg
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 0.27 mg/l
	Dust/Mist		
	(4 hours)		
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 125 mg/kg
Acetone	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,688 mg/kg
Acetone	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 76 mg/l
	Vapor (4		
	hours)	_	
Acetone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,800 mg/kg
Methylene Chloride	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation-	Rat	LC50 63.7 mg/l
	Vapor (4		
	hours)		
Methylene Chloride	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 1,410 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Limestone	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Titanium Dioxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Toluene	Rabbit	Irritant
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene Polymer	Professio	No significant irritation
Actylollulle-Butadiche i olymei	nal	No significant inflation
	judgeme	
	nt	
Antimony Trioxide	Human	Minimal irritation
Anumony moxide	and	winningi inflation
	animal	
Quartz Silica	Professio	No significant irritation
Quartz Sinca		No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
E 11	nt .	
Feldspars	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
¥7. 11	nt	
Kaolin	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Isopropyl Alcohol	Multiple	No significant irritation
	animal	
	species	
Heptane	Human	Mild irritant

Hexane	Human	Mild irritant
	and	
	animal	
Cyclohexane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Amorphous Silica	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Salicylic Acid	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Petroleum	Rabbit	Irritant
Zinc Oxide	Human	No significant irritation
	and	
	animal	
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE	Rabbit	Corrosive
Acetone	Mouse	Minimal irritation
Methylene Chloride	Rabbit	Irritant

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Limestone	Rabbit	
Titanium Dioxide		No significant irritation
	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Toluene	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene Polymer	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Antimony Trioxide	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Kaolin	Professio	No significant irritation
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Isopropyl Alcohol	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Heptane	Professio	Moderate irritant
	nal	
	judgeme	
	nt	
Hexane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Cyclohexane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Amorphous Silica	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Salicylic Acid	Rabbit	Corrosive
Petroleum	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Zinc Oxide	Rabbit	Mild irritant
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE	similar	Corrosive
	health	
	hazards	
Acetone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Methylene Chloride	Rabbit	Severe irritant

#### **Skin Sensitization**

Name	Species	Value
Titanium Dioxide	Human	Not classified
	and	
	animal	
Toluene	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
Antimony Trioxide	Human	Not classified
p-tert-Butylphenol-Formaldehyde Resin	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not
		sufficient for classification
Isopropyl Alcohol	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
Hexane	Human	Not classified
Amorphous Silica	Human	Not classified
	and	
	animal	
Salicylic Acid	Mouse	Not classified
Petroleum	Guinea	Not classified

	pig	
Zinc Oxide	Guinea	Not classified
	pig	
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE	Human	Sensitizing
	and	-
	animal	

#### Photosensitization

Name	Species	Value
Salicylic Acid	Mouse	Not sensitizing

**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
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Titanium Dioxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Titanium Dioxide	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Toluene	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Toluene	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Antimony Trioxide	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Antimony Trioxide	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Quartz Silica	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Quartz Silica	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Isopropyl Alcohol	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Isopropyl Alcohol	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Heptane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hexane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hexane	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Cyclohexane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Cyclohexane	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Amorphous Silica	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Salicylic Acid	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Salicylic Acid	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Petroleum	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Zinc Oxide	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Zinc Oxide	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Methylene Chloride	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Methylene Chloride	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

#### Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Inhalation	Human	Not carcinogenic
Titanium Dioxide	Ingestion	Multiple animal	Not carcinogenic
		species	
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	Rat	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
Antimony Trioxide	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic
Quartz Silica	Inhalation	Human and animal	Carcinogenic
Kaolin	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Hexane	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Hexane	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Amorphous Silica	Not Specified	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Acetone	Not Specified	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

### **Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects**

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	LOAEL 8.8 mg/l	during gestation
Limestone	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 625 mg/kg/day	premating & 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
Antimony Trioxide	Inhalation	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	LOAEL 0.25 mg/l	premating & during gestation
Isopropyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Isopropyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Isopropyl Alcohol	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi s
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	LOAEL 9 mg/l	during gestation
Hexane	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Mouse	NOAEL 2,200 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi s
Hexane	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 0.7 mg/l	during gestation
Hexane	Ingestion	Toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,140 mg/kg/day	90 days
Hexane	Inhalation	Toxic to male reproduction	Rat	LOAEL 3.52	28 days

Cyclohexane	Inhalation	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	mg/l NOAEL 24 mg/l	2 generation
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 24 mg/l	2 generation
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 6.9 mg/l	2 generation
Amorphous Silica	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 509 mg/kg/day	1 generation
Amorphous Silica	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 497 mg/kg/day	1 generation
Amorphous Silica	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,350 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi s
Salicylic Acid	Ingestion	Toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 75 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi s
Petroleum	Not Specified	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 generation
Petroleum	Not Specified	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 generation
Petroleum	Not Specified	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 generation
Zinc Oxide	Ingestion	Not classified for reproduction and/or development	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 125 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rabbit	NOEL 20 mg/kg/day	during organogenesi s
Acetone	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,700 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 5.2 mg/l	during organogenesi s
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 5.2 mg/l	2 generation
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 5.2 mg/l	2 generation
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 4.3 mg/l	during gestation

### Target Organ(s)

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	official classifica tion	NOAEL Not available	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professio nal judgeme nt	NOAEL Not available	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL Not available	not applicable
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 1,080 mg/kg	not applicable
Limestone	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.812 mg/l	90 minutes
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	Human	NOAEL Not	

			data are not sufficient for classification		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
Antimony Trioxide	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	auditory system	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL 13.4 mg/l	24 hours
Isopropyl Alcohol	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Heptane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Heptane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Heptane	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Hexane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	not available
Hexane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	NOAEL Not available	8 hours
Hexane	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 24.6 mg/l	8 hours
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Cyclohexane	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professio nal judgeme nt	NOAEL Not available	
Petroleum	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
2-OCTYL-3(2H)- ISOTHIAZOLONE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Rat	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Inhalation	immune system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 hours
Acetone	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Methylene Chloride	Dermal	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	4 hours
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for		NOAEL Not available	

	classification		

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Dermal	nervous system	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	31 weeks
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Inhalation	liver   kidney and/or bladder   heart   endocrine system   gastrointestinal tract   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   immune system   muscles	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 14.7 mg/l	90 days
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL Not available	7 days
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Ingestion	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 173 mg/kg/day	90 days
Mica-Group Minerals	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Limestone	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.01 mg/l	2 years
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Toluene	Inhalation	auditory system   eyes   olfactory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Toluene	Inhalation	nervous system	May cause damage to organs though 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

Antimony Trioxide	Dermal	skin	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Antimony Trioxide	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 0.002 mg/l	1 years
Antimony Trioxide	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.043 mg/l	1 years
Antimony Trioxide	Inhalation	blood	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.004 mg/l	not available
Antimony Trioxide	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Not classified	Human	LOAEL 0.01 mg/l	occupational exposure
Antimony Trioxide	Inhalation	heart	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.02 mg/l	1 years
Antimony Trioxide	Ingestion	blood   liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 418 mg/kg/day	not available
Antimony Trioxide	Ingestion	heart	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL Not available	not available
Quartz Silica	Inhalation	silicosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Kaolin	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL NA	occupational exposure
Kaolin	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL Not available	
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 12.3 mg/l	24 months
Isopropyl Alcohol	Inhalation	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 12 mg/l	13 weeks
Isopropyl Alcohol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	12 weeks
Heptane	Inhalation	liver   nervous system   kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 12 mg/l	26 weeks
Hexane	Inhalation	peripheral nervous system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Hexane	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	LOAEL 1.76 mg/l	13 weeks
Hexane	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL Not available	6 months
Hexane	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 1.76 mg/l	6 months
Hexane	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 35.2 mg/l	13 weeks
Hexane	Inhalation	auditory system   immune system   eyes	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Hexane	Inhalation	heart   skin   endocrine system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.76 mg/l	6 months
Hexane	Ingestion	peripheral nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,140 mg/kg/day	90 days
Hexane	Ingestion	endocrine system   hematopoietic system   liver   immune system   kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL Not available	13 weeks
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 24 mg/l	90 days
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	auditory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.7 mg/l	90 days
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rabbit	NOAEL 2.7 mg/l	10 weeks
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 24 mg/l	14 weeks
Cyclohexane	Inhalation	peripheral nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 8.6 mg/l	30 weeks

Amorphous Silica	Inhalation	respiratory system   silicosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Salicylic Acid	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	3 days
Zinc Oxide	Ingestion	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	10 days
Zinc Oxide	Ingestion	endocrine system   hematopoietic system   kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Other	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	6 months
Acetone	Dermal	eyes	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	3 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL 3 mg/l	6 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	immune system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 days
Acetone	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Guinea pig	NOAEL 119 mg/l	not available
Acetone	Inhalation	heart   liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 45 mg/l	8 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	heart	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 3,896 mg/kg/day	14 days
Acetone	Ingestion	eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 3,400 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	muscles	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	skin   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 11,298 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 6.95 mg/l	2 years
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.17 mg/l	2 years
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	LOAEL 35 mg/l	8 weeks
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	heart	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Methylene Chloride	Inhalation	immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 18 mg/l	28 days
Methylene Chloride	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1,200 mg/kg/day	3 months
Methylene Chloride	Ingestion	blood	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 249 mg/kg/day	2 years
Methylene Chloride	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,469 mg/kg/day	3 months
Methylene Chloride	Ingestion	eyes	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 249 mg/kg/day	104 weeks

# Aspiration Hazard

Toluene	Aspiration hazard
Heptane	Aspiration hazard
Hexane	Aspiration hazard
Cyclohexane	Aspiration hazard
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. 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 Australia National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). 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. 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.

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Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Instability: 0 Special Hazards: None
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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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