



Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Scotch-Weld™ Fuel Resistant Coating EC-776

Product Identification Numbers

LC-B100-1065-4, 62-0776-6530-5, 62-0776-8530-3

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Fuel Resistant coating

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Aerospace and Commercial Transportation Division Industrial Adhesives and Tapes Division
ADDRESS:	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
Telephone:	1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

1.4. Emergency telephone number

1-800-364-3577 or (651) 737-6501 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Hazard classification

Flammable Liquid: Category 2.
Acute Toxicity (inhalation): Category 4.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1.
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 2.
Carcinogenicity: Category 2.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 1.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (central nervous system): Category 3.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Danger

Symbols

Flame | Corrosion | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes serious eye damage.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Harmful if inhaled.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes damage to organs:

blood or blood-forming organs |

cardiovascular system |

nervous system |

kidney/urinary tract |

respiratory system |

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

blood or blood-forming organs |

cardiovascular system |

liver |

kidney/urinary tract |

respiratory system |

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

nervous system |

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Keep container tightly closed.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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/shower.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 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 container tightly closed.
 Keep cool.
 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

None.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	40 - 70 Trade Secret *
PHENOLIC RESIN	9039-25-2	7 - 13
ACRYLONITRILE-BUTADIENE POLYMER	9003-18-3	7 - 13
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
PHENOL	108-95-2	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	0.1 - 1 Trade Secret *
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	0.1 - 1 Trade Secret *

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures**Inhalation:**

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

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Get immediate medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact:

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

If Swallowed:

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

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

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 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.

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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam. An appropriate aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) is recommended. 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 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

For industrial or professional use only. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. 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 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
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	ACGIH	TWA:20 ppm;STEL:75 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	OSHA	TWA:410 mg/m3(100 ppm)	
PHENOL	108-95-2	ACGIH	TWA:5 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin, Skin Notation
PHENOL	108-95-2	OSHA	TWA:19 mg/m3(5 ppm)	Skin Notation
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	ACGIH	TWA:400 ppm	
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	OSHA	TWA:1400 mg/m3(400 ppm)	
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	ACGIH	STEL:1000 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	OSHA	TWA:1900 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:250 ppm	Skin Notation
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	OSHA	TWA:260 mg/m3(200 ppm)	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	ACGIH	TWA:200 ppm;STEL:300 ppm	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	OSHA	TWA:590 mg/m3(200 ppm)	

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association

CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

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

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

CEIL: Ceiling

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls

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

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

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

Full Face Shield

Indirect Vented Goggles

Skin/hand protection

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

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

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 – Butyl 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 vapors and particulates

Half facepiece or full facepiece supplied-air respirator

Organic vapor respirators may have short service life.

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

General Physical Form:	Liquid
Odor, Color, Grade:	clear amber, solvent odor
Odor threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Melting point	<i>No Data Available</i>
Boiling Point	175 °F [@ 1 atm] [<i>Test Method</i> : Estimated]
Flash Point	50 °F [@ 1 atm] [<i>Test Method</i> : Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	2.70 [<i>Ref Std</i> : ETHER=1]
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	1.80 % volume [@ 20 °C] [<i>Test Method</i> : Estimated]
Flammable Limits(UEL)	11.50 % volume [@ 20 °C] [<i>Test Method</i> : Estimated]
Vapor Pressure	80 mmHg [@ 20 °C] [<i>Test Method</i> : Estimated]
Vapor Density	2.50 [<i>Ref Std</i> : AIR=1]
Density	0.899 g/ml [@ 20 °C]
Specific Gravity	0.899 [<i>Ref Std</i> : WATER=1]
Solubility in Water	Moderate
Solubility- non-water	<i>No Data Available</i>
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	<i>No Data Available</i>
Autoignition temperature	840 °F [<i>Test Method</i> : Estimated]
Decomposition temperature	<i>No Data Available</i>
Viscosity	1,050 - 1,750 centipoise [@ 20 °C] [<i>Test Method</i> : Brookfield]
Hazardous Air Pollutants	<=63 % weight
Hazardous Air Pollutants	2.5 lb HAPS/lb solids
Hazardous Air Pollutants	4.5 lb HAPS/gal [<i>Test Method</i> : Calculated]
Volatile Organic Compounds	<=685 g/l [<i>Test Method</i> : calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	<=687 g/l [<i>Test Method</i> : 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. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Sparks and/or flames

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Carbon monoxide	Oxidation, heat or reaction
Carbon dioxide	Oxidation, heat or reaction

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:

Harmful if inhaled.

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Skin Contact:

Corrosive (Skin Burns): Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, intense pain, blistering, ulceration, and tissue destruction.

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Eye Contact:

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

Ingestion:

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:

Cardiac Effects: Signs/symptoms may include irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia), changes in heart rate, damage to heart muscle, heart attack, and may be fatal.

Hematopoietic Effects: Signs/symptoms may include generalized weakness, fatigue and alterations in numbers of circulating blood cells.

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

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.

Respiratory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include cough, shortness of breath, chest tightness, wheezing, increased heart rate, bluish colored skin (cyanosis), sputum production, changes in lung function tests, and/or respiratory failure.

Kidney/Bladder Effects: Signs/symptoms may include changes in urine production, abdominal or lower back pain, increased protein in urine, increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN), blood in urine, and painful urination.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:

Liver Effects: Signs/symptoms may include loss of appetite, weight loss, fatigue, weakness, abdominal tenderness and jaundice.

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
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer

Additional Information:

This product contains ethanol. Alcoholic beverages and ethanol in alcoholic beverages have been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as carcinogenic to humans. There are also data associating human consumption of alcoholic beverages with developmental toxicity and liver toxicity. Exposure to ethanol during the foreseeable use of this product is not expected to cause cancer, developmental toxicity, or liver toxicity.

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 10 - 20 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 16,000 mg/kg
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 >8.2,<16.4 mg/l
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,038 mg/kg
PHENOLIC RESIN	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
PHENOLIC RESIN	Inhalation-Dust/Mist		LC50 estimated to be > 12.5 mg/l
PHENOLIC RESIN	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
ACRYLONITRILE-BUTADIENE POLYMER	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg

ACRYLONITRILE-BUTADIENE POLYMER	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 30,000 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
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,800 mg/kg
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 124.7 mg/l
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 17,800 mg/kg
PHENOL	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 2 - 10 mg/l
PHENOL	Dermal	Rat	LD50 670 mg/kg
PHENOL	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 340 mg/kg
METHYL ALCOHOL	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 1,000 - 2,000 mg/kg
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 10 - 20 mg/l
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 50 - 300 mg/kg
ETHYL ACETATE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 18,000 mg/kg
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 70.5 mg/l
ETHYL ACETATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,620 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Rabbit	Mild irritant
ACRYLONITRILE-BUTADIENE POLYMER	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
PHENOLIC RESIN	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Rabbit	No significant irritation
PHENOL	Rat	Corrosive
METHYL ALCOHOL	Rabbit	Mild irritant
ETHYL ACETATE	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Rabbit	Mild irritant
ACRYLONITRILE-BUTADIENE POLYMER	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
PHENOLIC RESIN	Professional judgement	Mild irritant
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Rabbit	Severe irritant
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
PHENOL	Rabbit	Corrosive
METHYL ALCOHOL	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
ETHYL ACETATE	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

ETHYL ALCOHOL	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
METHYL ALCOHOL	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
ETHYL ACETATE	Guinea pig	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 ISOBUTYL KETONE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
ETHYL ALCOHOL	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
ETHYL ALCOHOL	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
METHYL ALCOHOL	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
METHYL ALCOHOL	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
ETHYL ACETATE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
ETHYL ACETATE	In vivo	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	Human	Not carcinogenic
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
PHENOL	Ingestion	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	Not toxic to female reproduction	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 8.2 mg/l	2 generation
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 8.2 mg/l	2 generation
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Mouse	NOAEL 12.3 mg/l	during organogenesis

		classification			s
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 14.7 mg/l	90 days
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 14.7 mg/l	90 days
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 8.8 mg/l	during gestation
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 38 mg/l	during gestation
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 5,200 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
PHENOL	Ingestion	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 321 mg/kg/day	2 generation
PHENOL	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 321 mg/kg/day	2 generation
PHENOL	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 120 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg/day	21 days
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	Toxic to development	Mouse	LOAEL 4,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	Toxic to development	Mouse	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	during organogenesis

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	LOAEL 0.10 mg/l	2 hours
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Human	NOAEL 0.9 mg/l	7 minutes
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	vascular system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL Not available	not available
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Rat	LOAEL 900 mg/kg	not applicable
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	official classification	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	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	not applicable
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1,080 mg/kg	not applicable
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	LOAEL 2.6 mg/l	30 minutes
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	LOAEL 9.4 mg/l	not available
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL not available	
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or	Some positive data exist, but the	Dog	NOAEL	

		bladder	data are not sufficient for classification		3,000 mg/kg	
PHENOL	Dermal	hematopoietic system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 108 mg/kg	not available
PHENOL	Dermal	heart nervous system kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 107 mg/kg	24 hours
PHENOL	Dermal	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	not available
PHENOL	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
PHENOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs	Rat	NOAEL 120 mg/kg/day	not applicable
PHENOL	Ingestion	respiratory system	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL not available	poisoning and/or abuse
PHENOL	Ingestion	endocrine system liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 224 mg/kg	not applicable
PHENOL	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	blindness	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	not available
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	6 hours
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	blindness	Causes damage to organs	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
ETHYL ACETATE	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.41 mg/l	13 weeks
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.8 mg/l	2 weeks
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.4 mg/l	90 days
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	respiratory system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 4.1 mg/l	14 weeks
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	endocrine system hematopoietic system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.41 mg/l	90 days
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Inhalation	nervous system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.41 mg/l	13 weeks
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Ingestion	endocrine system hematopoietic system liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Ingestion	heart immune system muscles nervous system respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 1,040 mg/kg/day	120 days
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Dermal	nervous system	All data are negative	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	31 weeks
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 14.7 mg/l	90 days
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Inhalation	heart endocrine system bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair hematopoietic system immune system muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 14.7 mg/l	90 days
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	7 days
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Ingestion	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 173 mg/kg/day	90 days
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	LOAEL 124 mg/l	365 days
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	hematopoietic system immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 25 mg/l	14 days
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 8,000 mg/kg/day	4 months
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 3,000 mg/kg/day	7 days
PHENOL	Dermal	nervous system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rabbit	LOAEL 260 mg/kg/day	18 days
PHENOL	Inhalation	heart liver kidney and/or bladder respiratory system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Guinea pig	LOAEL 0.1 mg/l	41 days
PHENOL	Inhalation	nervous system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Multiple animal species	LOAEL 0.1 mg/l	14 days
PHENOL	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
PHENOL	Inhalation	immune system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 0.1 mg/l	2 weeks
PHENOL	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	NOAEL 12 mg/kg/day	14 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Mouse	LOAEL 1.8 mg/kg/day	28 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	nervous system	May cause damage to organs though prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 308 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
PHENOL	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 40 mg/kg/day	14 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 40 mg/kg/day	14 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 1.8 mg/kg/day	28 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	endocrine system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 120 mg/kg/day	14 days
PHENOL	Ingestion	skin bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	All data are negative	Multiple animal	NOAEL 1,204	103 weeks

				species	mg/kg/day	
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	liver	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 6.55 mg/l	4 weeks
METHYL ALCOHOL	Inhalation	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 13.1 mg/l	6 weeks
METHYL ALCOHOL	Ingestion	liver nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	90 days
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	endocrine system liver nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.043 mg/l	90 days
ETHYL ACETATE	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	LOAEL 16 mg/l	40 days
ETHYL ACETATE	Ingestion	hematopoietic system liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3,600 mg/kg/day	90 days

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information**Ecotoxicological information**

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

Chemical fate information

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

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

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

Incinerate uncured product in a permitted waste incineration facility. As a disposal alternative, utilize an acceptable permitted waste disposal facility. If no other disposal options are available, waste product that has been completely cured or polymerized may be placed in a landfill properly designed for industrial waste. Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable), D035 (Methyl ethyl ketone)

SECTION 14: Transport Information

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

311/312 Hazard Categories:

Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - Yes

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

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No</u>	<u>% by Wt</u>
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	40 - 70
PHENOL	108-95-2	1 - 5

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

15.3. Chemical Inventories

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

Contact 3M for more information.

15.4. International Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

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

SECTION 16: Other information

NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 3 Flammability: 3 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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