



## Safety Data Sheet

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### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

3M(TM) Finesse-It(TM) II Machine Polish, PN 05928, 05929

#### Product Identification Numbers

LB-K100-0766-0, LB-K100-0766-1, 60-4550-5174-2, 60-4550-5175-9

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

##### Recommended use

Automotive, Automotive Painted Surface Defect Removal

#### 1.3. Supplier's details

<b>MANUFACTURER:</b>	3M
<b>DIVISION:</b>	Automotive Aftermarket
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
<b>Telephone:</b>	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

The label elements below were prepared in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. This information may be different from the actual product label information for labels regulated by other agencies.

#### 2.1. Hazard classification

Flammable Liquid: Category 4.

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Signal word

Warning

##### Symbols

Not applicable

##### Pictograms

Not applicable

**Hazard Statements**

Combustible liquid.

**Precautionary Statements**

**General:**

Keep out of reach of children.

**Prevention:**

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

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

**Response:**

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.

**Disposal:**

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

**2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified**

None.

27% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Water	7732-18-5	40 - 70 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-48-9	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	0 - 7 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	3 - 7 Trade Secret *
Glycerin	56-81-5	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	540-97-6	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	<= 0.5 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:**

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

**Eye Contact:**

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

**If Swallowed:**

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

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

See Section 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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

Not applicable

**SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

**5.1. Suitable extinguishing media**

In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for 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>	<u>Condition</u>
Formaldehyde	During Combustion
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.

**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. 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.

**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Avoid breathing

dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.)

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight. 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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	CMRG	TWA:1 fiber/cc	
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m3	
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	1344-28-1	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	CMRG	TWA:10 ppm	
Glycerin	56-81-5	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m3	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	CMRG	TWA:165 ppm	
Kerosine (petroleum)	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m3	Skin Notation, A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-48-9	Manufacturer determined	TWA:100 ppm	
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY-REFINED OILS	8042-47-5	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Paraffin oil	8042-47-5	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m3	
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	CMRG	TWA:5 mg/m3;STEL:10 mg/m3	

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association

CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

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

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

CEIL: Ceiling

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1. Engineering controls

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

#### 8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

##### Eye/face protection

Safety Glasses with side shields

**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: Neoprene

**Respiratory protection**

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

Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for organic vapors and particulates

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

**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>General Physical Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Specific Physical Form:</b>	Emulsion
<b>Odor, Color, Grade:</b>	Slight solvent odor, white liquid
<b>Odor threshold</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>pH</b>	7.5 - 8.5
<b>Melting point</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Boiling Point</b>	> 95 °F [@ 760 mmHg] [ <i>Details:</i> (Test Method ASTM D1120-94)]
<b>Flash Point</b>	186 °F [ <i>Test Method:</i> Closed Cup]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flammable Limits(LEL)</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Flammable Limits(UEL)</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	6.3 mmHg [@ 20 °C] [ <i>Details:</i> (Test Method ASTM E-1719-97)]
<b>Vapor Density</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Density</b>	1.03 g/ml
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.03 [ <i>Ref Std:</i> WATER=1]
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Negligible
<b>Solubility- non-water</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Viscosity</b>	12,000 - 16,000
<b>Hazardous Air Pollutants</b>	0.0062 % weight [ <i>Test Method:</i> Calculated]
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	145 g/l [ <i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	14.0 % weight [ <i>Test Method:</i> calculated per CARB title 2]
<b>Percent volatile</b>	79.1 %
<b>VOC Less H2O &amp; Exempt Solvents</b>	439 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**

Heat  
Sparks and/or flames

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

Strong acids  
Strong oxidizing agents

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
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.

**Skin Contact:**

Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, and dryness.

**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.

**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
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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
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 2.3 mg/l
Aluminum Oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 3.0 mg/l
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Decamethylcyclpentasiloxane	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Decamethylcyclpentasiloxane	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 8.7 mg/l
Decamethylcyclpentasiloxane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 24,134 mg/kg
Glycerin	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Glycerin	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 50,000 mg/kg
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Irritant
Aluminum Oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Glycerin	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Rabbit	No significant irritation
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Aluminum Oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Glycerin	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Rabbit	No significant irritation
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant

### Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Glycerin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

### Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
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### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Aluminum Oxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

### Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	Human and animal	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Glycerin	Ingestion	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic

### Reproductive Toxicity

#### Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	during organogenesis
Glycerin	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Glycerin	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Glycerin	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Dodecamethylcyclhexasiloxane	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
Dodecamethylcyclhexasiloxane	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
Dodecamethylcyclhexasiloxane	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	during gestation

### Target Organ(s)

#### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure
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						Duration
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 6.5 mg/l	4 hours
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 4.6 mg/l	6 months
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1.9 mg/l	13 weeks
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.6 mg/l	90 days
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   blood   liver   muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 5.6 mg/l	12 weeks
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Inhalation	heart	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	90 days
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis   pulmonary fibrosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Glycerin	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.91 mg/l	14 days
Glycerin	Inhalation	heart   liver   kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 3.91 mg/l	14 days
Glycerin	Ingestion	endocrine system   hematopoietic system   liver   kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 10,000 mg/kg/day	2 years
Dodecamethylcyclohexasil oxane	Ingestion	endocrine system   liver   respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
Dodecamethylcyclohexasil oxane	Ingestion	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,381 mg/kg/day	90 days
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Ingestion	liver   immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day	90 days

**Aspiration Hazard**

Name	Value
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha (Petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Aspiration hazard
White mineral oil (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

### 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 in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. As a disposal alternative, utilize an acceptable permitted waste disposal facility. 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. 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 - No

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

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No</u>	<u>% by Wt</u>
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	5 - 10
Aluminum Oxide (ALUMINUM OXIDE (FIBROUS FORMS ONLY))	1344-28-1	5 - 10

### 15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

### 15.3. Chemical Inventories

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

Contact 3M for more information.

#### 15.4. International Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

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

### SECTION 16: Other information

#### NFPA Hazard Classification

**Health: 1 Flammability: 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.

#### HMIS Hazard Classification

**Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Physical Hazard: 0 Personal Protection: X** - See PPE section.

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS® III) hazard ratings are designed to inform employees of chemical hazards in the workplace. These ratings are based on the inherent properties of the material under expected conditions of normal use and are not intended for use in emergency situations. HMIS® III ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® III program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the American Coatings Association (ACA).

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