



Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Weld-Thru II Coating, PN 05917

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Automotive, Weldable corrosion-resistant coating.

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Automotive Aftermarket

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 Aerosol: Category 2.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A.

Carcinogenicity: Category 2.

Simple Asphyxiant.

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 | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

Flammable aerosol.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of causing cancer.

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Causes damage to organs:

cardiovascular system |

sensory organs |

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

nervous system |

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

sensory organs |

Precautionary Statements

General:

Keep out of reach of children.

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.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/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 thoroughly after handling.

Response:

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

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.

Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label).

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Storage:

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Notes to Physician:

Exposure may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

None.

34% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

35% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

51% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Acetone	67-64-1	30 - 60 Trade Secret *
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	68476-86-8	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Zinc	7440-66-6	7 - 13 Trade Secret *
Xylene	1330-20-7	3 - 7 Trade Secret *
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Resin Blend	Trade Secret*	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
Zeolites	1318-02-1	0.1 - 1.5 Trade Secret *
Organophilic Clay	Trade Secret*	0.1 - 1.5 Trade Secret *
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	112945-52-5	0.1 - 1.5 Trade Secret *
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	0.5 - 1.5 Trade Secret *
Potassium Oxide	12136-45-7	0.1 - 1.5 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. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

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

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

Exposure may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Use a fire fighting agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

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>
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. 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.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

If possible, seal leaking container. Place leaking containers in a well-ventilated area, preferably an operating exhaust hood, or if necessary outdoors on an impermeable surface until appropriate packaging for the leaking container or its contents is available. Contain spill. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam designed for use on solvents, such as alcohols and acetone, that can dissolve in water. An AR - AFFF type foam 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

Do not use in a confined area with minimal air exchange. Keep out of reach of children. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. 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. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C/122F. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from strong bases. Store away from oxidizing agents. Store away from amines.

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
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	ACGIH	TWA:20 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	CMRG	TWA:25 ppm;STEL:75 ppm	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	OSHA	TWA:435 mg/m3(100 ppm)	
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	112945-52-5	OSHA	TWA concentration:0.8 mg/m3;TWA:20 millions of particles/cu. ft.	
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	1318-02-1	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Xylene	1330-20-7	ACGIH	TWA:100 ppm;STEL:150 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Xylene	1330-20-7	CMRG	TWA:50 ppm;STEL:75 ppm	
Xylene	1330-20-7	OSHA	TWA:435 mg/m3(100 ppm)	
Acetone	67-64-1	ACGIH	TWA:500 ppm;STEL:750 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Acetone	67-64-1	OSHA	TWA:2400 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Aluminum	7429-90-5	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Aluminum	7429-90-5	OSHA	TWA(as Al respirable dust):5 mg/m3;TWA(as Al total dust):15 mg/m3	
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	ACGIH	TWA:100 ppm	
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	OSHA	TWA:2900 mg/m3(500 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

Do not remain in area where available oxygen may be reduced. 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

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:

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: Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA)

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 supplied-air respirator

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
Specific Physical Form:	Aerosol
Odor, Color, Grade:	Gray/Metallic appearance with solvent odor.
Odor threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Melting point	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Boiling Point	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Flash Point	-156 °F [<i>Test Method:</i> Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	0.7 %
Flammable Limits(UEL)	12.8 %
Vapor Pressure	80 - 90 mmHg
Vapor Density	[<i>Details:</i> Heavier than air]
Specific Gravity	0.796 [<i>Ref Std:</i> WATER=1]
Solubility in Water	Appreciable
Solubility- non-water	<i>No Data Available</i>
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	<i>No Data Available</i>
Autoignition temperature	<i>No Data Available</i>
Decomposition temperature	<i>No Data Available</i>
Viscosity	<i>No Data Available</i>
Hazardous Air Pollutants	0.43 lb HAPS/lb solids [<i>Test Method:</i> Calculated]
Volatile Organic Compounds	33.97 % weight [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated per CARB title 2]
Volatile Organic Compounds	270 g/l [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
Percent volatile	35.64 % weight
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	530 g/l [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

This material may be reactive with certain agents under certain conditions - see the remaining headings in this section.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids

Strong bases

Strong oxidizing agents

Amines

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
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None known.	
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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:

Simple Asphyxiation: Signs/symptoms may include increased heart rate, rapid respirations, drowsiness, headache, incoordination, altered judgement, nausea, vomiting, lethargy, seizures, coma, and may be fatal.

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.

Eye Contact:

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

Ingestion:

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

Single exposure may cause target organ effects:

Auditory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include hearing impairment, balance dysfunction and ringing in the ears.

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

Single exposure, above recommended guidelines, may cause:

Cardiac Sensitization: Signs/symptoms may include irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia), faintness, chest pain, and may be fatal.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:

Auditory Effects: Signs/symptoms may include hearing impairment, balance dysfunction and ringing in the ears.

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.

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	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 > 5,000 mg/kg
Acetone	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 15,688 mg/kg
Acetone	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 76 mg/l
Acetone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,800 mg/kg
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 277,000 ppm
Zinc	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Zinc	Inhalation-Dust/Mist	Rat	LC50 > 5.4 mg/l
Zinc	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Xylene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 4,200 mg/kg
Xylene	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 29 mg/l
Xylene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,523 mg/kg
Aluminum	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > .888 mg/l
Ethylbenzene	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 15,433 mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 17.4 mg/l
Ethylbenzene	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,769 mg/kg
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
Stoddard Solvent	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
Stoddard Solvent	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg

Organophilic Clay	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Not available	LC50 > 5 mg/l
Zeolites	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Organophilic Clay	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Zeolites	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 4.57 mg/l
Zeolites	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 0.691 mg/l
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,110 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Acetone	Mouse	Minimal irritation
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Xylene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Aluminum	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Ethylbenzene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Stoddard Solvent	Rabbit	Irritant
Zeolites	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Acetone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Professional judgement	No significant irritation
Xylene	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Aluminum	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Ethylbenzene	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Stoddard Solvent	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Zeolites	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Aluminum	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Ethylbenzene	Human	Not sensitizing
Stoddard Solvent	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Human and animal	Not sensitizing

Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Aluminum	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
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Acetone	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Acetone	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Xylene	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Xylene	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Aluminum	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Ethylbenzene	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Ethylbenzene	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Stoddard Solvent	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Stoddard Solvent	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Acetone	Not Specified	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Xylene	Dermal	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Xylene	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Xylene	Inhalation	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Carcinogenic
Stoddard Solvent	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation	Human and animal	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Not Specified	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Mouse	NOAEL 11,298 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,700 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 5.2 mg/l	during organogenesis
Xylene	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Mouse	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	103 weeks
Xylene	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Mouse	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	103 weeks
Xylene	Inhalation	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Xylene	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL Not available	during organogenesis
Xylene	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Multiple animal	NOAEL Not available	during gestation

		classification	species		
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 4.3 mg/l	prematuring & during gestation
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	during organogenesis
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 509 mg/kg/day	1 generation
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 497 mg/kg/day	1 generation
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,350 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis

Lactation

Name	Route	Species	Value
Xylene	Ingestion	Mouse	Does not cause effects on or via lactation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
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	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 hours
Acetone	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	
Acetone	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	poisoning and/or abuse
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Inhalation	cardiac sensitization	Causes damage to organs	similar compounds	NOAEL Not available	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	All data are negative		NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	auditory system	Causes damage to organs	Rat	LOAEL 6.3 mg/l	8 hours
Xylene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.5 mg/l	not available
Xylene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 250 mg/kg	not applicable
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	

Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 6.5 mg/l	4 hours

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Acetone	Dermal	eyes	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL Not available	3 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL 3 mg/l	6 weeks
Acetone	Inhalation	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL 1.19 mg/l	6 days
Acetone	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Guinea pig	NOAEL 119 mg/l	not available
Acetone	Inhalation	heart liver	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 45 mg/l	8 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	heart	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 3,896 mg/kg/day	14 days
Acetone	Ingestion	eyes	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 3,400 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg	13 weeks
Acetone	Ingestion	skin bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 11,298 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	nervous system	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 0.4 mg/l	4 weeks
Xylene	Inhalation	auditory system	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Rat	LOAEL 7.8 mg/l	5 days
Xylene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Inhalation	heart endocrine system hematopoietic	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 3.5 mg/l	13 weeks

		system muscles kidney and/or bladder respiratory system				
Xylene	Ingestion	auditory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 900 mg/kg/day	2 weeks
Xylene	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,500 mg/kg/day	90 days
Xylene	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Xylene	Ingestion	heart skin endocrine system bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair hematopoietic system immune system nervous system respiratory system	All data are negative	Mouse	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	103 weeks
Aluminum	Inhalation	nervous system respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.1 mg/l	2 years
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 1.1 mg/l	103 weeks
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.4 mg/l	28 days
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	auditory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	5 days
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 3.3 mg/l	103 weeks
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair muscles	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 4.2 mg/l	90 days
Ethylbenzene	Inhalation	heart immune system respiratory system	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 3.3 mg/l	2 years
Ethylbenzene	Ingestion	liver kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 680 mg/kg/day	6 months
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 4.6 mg/l	6 months
Stoddard Solvent	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
Stoddard Solvent	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
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair blood liver muscles	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 5.6 mg/l	12 weeks
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation	heart	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	90 days
Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Fumed, Crystalline Free	Inhalation	respiratory system silicosis	All data are negative	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
Xylene	Aspiration hazard
Ethylbenzene	Aspiration hazard
Stoddard Solvent	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. Facility must be capable of handling aerosol cans. 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 15: Regulatory information**15.1. US Federal Regulations**

Contact 3M for more information.

311/312 Hazard Categories:

Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - Yes 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>
Xylene	1330-20-7	3 - 7
Xylene (Benzene, 1,2-dimethyl-)	1330-20-7	3 - 7
Xylene (Benzene, 1,3-dimethyl-)	1330-20-7	3 - 7
Xylene (Benzene, 1,4-dimethyl-)	1330-20-7	3 - 7
Xylene (Benzene, dimethyl-)	1330-20-7	3 - 7
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1 - 5

Aluminum (Aluminum)	7429-90-5	1 - 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5
Zinc	7440-66-6	7 - 13
Zinc (Zinc)	7440-66-6	7 - 13

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

California Proposition 65

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Carcinogen

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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: 2 **Flammability:** 4 **Instability:** 0 **Special Hazards:** None

Aerosol Storage Code: 2

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.

Document Group:	18-7877-6	Version Number:	6.00
Issue Date:	03/03/15	Supersedes Date:	03/27/12

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Material Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: 3M(TM) Weld-Thru II Coating, PN 05917
MANUFACTURER: 3M
DIVISION: Automotive Aftermarket

Issue Date: 05/09/2007
Supersedes Date: 11/22/2005

Document Group: 18-7877-6

Product Use:

Intended Use: Automotive
Specific Use: Weldable Corrosion Resistant Coating

SECTION 2: INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>% by Wt</u>
ACETONE	67-64-1	30 - 60
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES	68476-86-8	10 - 30
ZINC	7440-66-6	7 - 13
XYLENE	1330-20-7	3 - 7
ZINC RICH PRIMER	Mixture	1 - 5
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	1 - 5
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	1 - 5
STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3	< 2
TOLUENE	108-88-3	< 0.1

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

3.1 EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Specific Physical Form: Aerosol

Odor, Color, Grade: Gray/Metallic appearance with solvent odor.

General Physical Form: Liquid

Immediate health, physical, and environmental hazards: Aerosol container contains flammable gas under pressure. Closed

containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may travel long distances along the ground or floor to an ignition source and flash back. Aerosol container contains flammable material under pressure. May cause target organ effects.

3.2 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Contact:

Moderate Eye Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

Skin Contact:

Delayed Dermal Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, and pain. These effects may not appear immediately following exposure.

Inhalation:

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

Intentional concentration and inhalation may be harmful or fatal.

May be absorbed following inhalation and cause target organ effects.

Ingestion:

May be harmful if swallowed.

Ingestion may cause:

Gastrointestinal Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea and vomiting.

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, above recommended guidelines, may cause:

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

Kidney Effects: Signs/symptoms may include reduced or absent urine production, increased serum creatinine, lower back pain, increased protein in urine, and increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN).

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

Ingredient

C.A.S. No.

Class Description

Regulation

ETHYLBENZENE

100-41-4

Group 2B

International Agency for Research on Cancer

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 FIRST AID PROCEDURES

The following first aid recommendations are based on an assumption that appropriate personal and industrial hygiene practices are followed.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with large amounts of water. If signs/symptoms persist, get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash affected area with soap and water. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Give victim two glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

Autoignition temperature	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flash Point	-156 °F [<i>Test Method:</i> Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
Flammable Limits - LEL	0.7 %
Flammable Limits - UEL	12.8 %

5.2 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use fire extinguishers with class B extinguishing agents (e.g., dry chemical, carbon dioxide).

5.3 PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: 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 equipment (Bunker Gear) and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flammable liquefied gas. Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may travel long distances along the ground or floor to an ignition source and flash back. Aerosol container contains flammable material under pressure.

Note: See STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (SECTION 10) for hazardous combustion and thermal decomposition information.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental Release Measures: Refer to other sections of this MSDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment. Evacuate unprotected and untrained personnel from hazard area. The spill should be cleaned up by qualified personnel. Remove all ignition sources such as flames, smoking materials, and electrical spark sources. 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. Contain spill. For larger spills, cover drains and build dikes to prevent entry into sewer systems or bodies of water. If possible, seal leaking container. Place leaking containers in a well-ventilated area, preferably an operating exhaust hood, or if necessary outdoors on an impermeable surface until appropriate packaging for the leaking container or its contents is available. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam designed for use on solvents, such as alcohols and acetone, that can dissolve in water. An AR - AFFF type foam 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 toxic, corrosivity or flammability hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible using non-sparking tools. 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 MSDS. Collect the resulting residue containing solution. Place in an approved metal container. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

In the event of a release of this material, the user should determine if the release qualifies as reportable according to local, state, and federal regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 HANDLING

Vapors may ignite explosively. May cause flash fire. Prevent build-up of vapors - open all windows and doors. Maintain vapor concentrations below recommended exposure limits. Use only with cross-ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapors may settle in low-lying areas. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Do not smoke or ignite matches, lighters, etc. For industrial or professional use only. Extinguish pilot lights and turn off stoves, ovens and other gas and electric appliances (space and water heaters, furnaces, etc.), electric motors, and other sources of ignition during adhesive use and until all vapors are gone; i.e., until the odor of vapors at the floor level has disappeared. Do not use electric light switches. Do not generate static sparks (such as by walking on carpet, etc.). Use the same precautions in the work area and all connected areas. Aerosol container contains flammable gas under pressure. Do not pierce or burn container, even after use. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid eye contact with vapors, mists, or spray. Avoid breathing of vapors, mists or spray. Avoid breathing of dust created by cutting, sanding, grinding or machining. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Keep away from strong bases and amines. (When welding on 3M Weldable Primer, adhere to the standard precautions normally taken for welding. Avoid breathing fumes during welding operations. The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control welding fumes. When local exhaust ventilation is not used, a NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator is recommended.)

7.2 STORAGE

Store away from areas where product may come into contact with food or pharmaceuticals. Do not store containers on their sides. Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in well-ventilated area. Store away from heat. Store out of direct sunlight. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidizing agents. Store at temperatures below 120 degrees Fahrenheit (49 degrees C).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Do not use in a confined area or areas with little or no air movement. Use with functioning spray booth or local exhaust. Use with appropriate local exhaust ventilation. Provide appropriate local exhaust for cutting, grinding, sanding or machining.

8.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

8.2.1 Eye/Face Protection

Avoid eye contact with vapors, mists, or spray.

The following eye protection(s) are recommended: Safety Glasses with side shields, Indirect Vented Goggles.

8.2.2 Skin Protection

Avoid skin contact.

Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible materials.

Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Polyethylene/Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol.

8.2.3 Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing of vapors, mists or spray. Avoid breathing of dust created by cutting, sanding, grinding or machining.

Select one of the following NIOSH approved respirators based on airborne concentration of contaminants and in accordance with OSHA regulations: Half facepiece or fullface air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges and N95 particulate prefilters.

When welding through this coating, use appropriate respiratory protection against hazardous decomposition products.

8.2.4 Prevention of Swallowing

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water.

8.3 EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Authority</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
ACETONE	ACGIH	TWA	500 ppm	Table A4
ACETONE	ACGIH	STEL	750 ppm	Table A4
ACETONE	OSHA	TWA, Vacated	750 ppm	
ACETONE	OSHA	TWA	1000 ppm	Table Z-1
ACETONE	OSHA	STEL, Vacated	1000 ppm	
ALUMINUM	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m3	
ALUMINUM	OSHA	TWA, respirable	5 mg/m3	Table Z-1
ALUMINUM	OSHA	TWA, as total dust	15 mg/m3	Table Z-1
ALUMINUM PYRO POWDERS	ACGIH	TWA, as Al	5 mg/m3	
ALUMINUM PYRO POWDERS	OSHA	TWA, as Al	5 mg/m3	Table Z-1A
ETHYLBENZENE	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm	Table A3
ETHYLBENZENE	ACGIH	STEL	125 ppm	Table A3
ETHYLBENZENE	OSHA	TWA	100 ppm	Table Z-1A
ETHYLBENZENE	OSHA	STEL	125 ppm	Table Z-1A
STODDARD SOLVENT	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm	
STODDARD SOLVENT	OSHA	TWA, Vacated	100 ppm	Table Z-1A
STODDARD SOLVENT	OSHA	TWA	500 ppm	Table Z-1
TOLUENE	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm	Skin Notation*; Table A4
TOLUENE	CMRG	STEL	75 ppm	Skin Notation*
TOLUENE	OSHA	TWA, Vacated	100 ppm	
TOLUENE	OSHA	STEL, Vacated	150 ppm	
TOLUENE	OSHA	TWA	200 ppm	Table Z-2
TOLUENE	OSHA	CEIL	300 ppm	Table Z-2
XYLENE	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm	Table A4
XYLENE	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm	Table A4
XYLENE	OSHA	TWA	100 ppm	Table Z-1A
XYLENE	OSHA	STEL	150 ppm	Table Z-1A

* Substance(s) refer to the potential contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route including mucous membrane and eye, either by airborne or, more particularly, by direct contact with the substance. Vehicles can alter skin absorption.

VAC Vacated PEL: Vacated Permissible Exposure Limits [PEL] are enforced as the OSHA PEL in some states. Check with your local regulatory agency.

SOURCE OF EXPOSURE LIMIT DATA:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CMRG: Chemical Manufacturer Recommended Guideline

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL)

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Physical Form:	Aerosol
Odor, Color, Grade:	Gray/Metallic appearance with solvent odor.
General Physical Form:	Liquid
Autoignition temperature	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flash Point	-156 °F [<i>Test Method:</i> Pinsky-Martens Closed Cup]
Flammable Limits - LEL	0.7 %
Flammable Limits - UEL	12.8 %
Boiling point	[<i>Details:</i> Aerosol]
Vapor Density	[<i>Details:</i> Heavier than air]
Vapor Pressure	80 - 90 mmHg
Specific Gravity	0.796
pH	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Melting point	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Solubility in Water	Appreciable
Hazardous Air Pollutants	0.53 lb HAPS/gal
Volatile Organic Compounds	2.37 lb/gal [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1] [<i>Details:</i> excluding exempt compounds]
Percent volatile	35.64 %
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	557.58 g/l [<i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	4.4 lb/gal

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable.

Materials and Conditions to Avoid: Strong acids; Strong bases; Strong oxidizing agents; Amines; Heat Additional Information: All sources of ignition, welding arcs, and open flame.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Hydrocarbons	Not Specified
Chlorine	Not Specified
Carbon monoxide	Not Specified
Carbon dioxide	Not Specified
Hydrogen Chloride	Not Specified
Oxides of Nitrogen	Not Specified
Phosgene	Not Specified
Toxic Vapor, Gas, Particulate	Not Specified
Oxides of Zinc	Not Specified

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Please contact the address listed on the first page of the MSDS for Toxicological Information on this material and/or its components.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not determined.

CHEMICAL FATE INFORMATION

Not determined.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Do not puncture or burn cans in a household incinerator. Incinerate in a permitted hazardous waste incinerator. As a disposal alternative, dispose of waste product in a permitted hazardous waste facility. Facility must be capable of handling aerosol cans. Combustion products will include HCl. Facility must be capable of handling halogenated materials.
Dispose of empty product containers in a sanitary landfill.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable)

Since regulations vary, consult applicable regulations or authorities before disposal.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ID Number(s):

LB-K100-0341-3, 60-9801-0777-9

Please contact the emergency numbers listed on the first page of the MSDS for Transportation Information for this material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Contact 3M for more information.

311/312 Hazard Categories:

Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - Yes 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>
XYLENE	1330-20-7	3 - 7
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	1 - 5
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	1 - 5
ZINC	7440-66-6	7 - 13
ZINC (ZINC COMPOUNDS)	7440-66-6	7 - 13

This material contains a chemical which requires export notification under TSCA Section 12[b]:

<u>Ingredient (Category if applicable)</u>	<u>C.A.S. No</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Status</u>
ACETONE	67-64-1	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) 4 Test Rule Chemicals	Applicable

STATE REGULATIONS

Contact 3M for more information.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>
TOLUENE	108-88-3	*Developmental Toxin

* WARNING: contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES

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

Contact 3M for more information.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Contact 3M for more information.

WHMIS: Hazardous

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

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 2 **Flammability:** 4 **Reactivity:** 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.

Revision Changes:

Section 1: Product use information was modified.

Copyright was modified.

Section 14: ID Number(s) was modified.

Section 9: Property description for optional properties was modified.

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