



## Safety Data Sheet

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### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Scotch-Weld™ Structural Adhesive Primer EC-3924B

#### Product Identification Numbers

62-3944-6501-7, 62-3944-6550-4, 62-3944-7501-6, 62-3944-7540-4, 62-3944-7550-3, 62-3944-8501-5, 62-3944-8540-3, 62-3944-8550-2, 62-3944-9501-4, 87-3300-0024-8

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

##### Recommended use

Primer for adhesive, Industrial use

#### 1.3. Supplier's details

<b>MANUFACTURER:</b>	3M
<b>DIVISION:</b>	Aerospace and Commercial Transportation Division
<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

#### 2.1. Hazard classification

Flammable Liquid: Category 2.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1.

Skin Sensitizer: Category 1.

Reproductive Toxicity: Category 2.

Carcinogenicity: Category 1B.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (central nervous system): Category 3.

#### 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.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

May cause cancer.

### 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.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

#### Response:

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

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/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.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

#### Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep 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.

37% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	15 - 40 Trade Secret *
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	15 - 40 Trade Secret *
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Water	7732-18-5	1 - 5
Epoxy Resin	25036-25-3	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	107-98-2	1 - 5 Trade Secret *
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	2530-83-8	0.1 - 1
Phenol-Formaldehyde Polymer Glycidyl Ether	28064-14-4	0.1 - 1 Trade Secret *
Strontium Chromate (VI)	7789-06-2	0.1 - 1 Trade Secret *
Phenolic Polymer	9003-35-4	< 0.4 Trade Secret *
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	< 0.3 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 wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

**Eye Contact:**

Immediately flush with large amounts of water 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.

**Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products****Substance**

Carbon monoxide

**Condition**

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. 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 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

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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required. To minimize the risk of ignition, determine applicable electrical classifications for the process using this product and select specific local exhaust ventilation equipment to avoid flammable vapor accumulation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment if there is potential for static electricity accumulation during transfer.

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

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

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

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

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	107-98-2	ACGIH	TWA:50 ppm;STEL:100 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	ACGIH	TWA:50 ppm;STEL:100 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Skin Notation
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	CMRG	TWA:25 ppm;STEL:75 ppm	
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	OSHA	TWA:590 mg/m3(200 ppm)	
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	ACGIH	TWA:50 ppm	
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	OSHA	TWA:240 mg/m3(50 ppm)	
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	2530-83-8	CMRG	TWA:5 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)	
CHROMATES	7789-06-2	OSHA	CEIL:0.1 mg/m3	
CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS)	7789-06-2	OSHA	TWA:0.005 mg/m3	Skin Notation, 29 CFR 1910.1026
Strontium Chromate (VI)	7789-06-2	ACGIH	TWA(as Cr):0.0005 mg/m3	A2: Suspected human carcin.
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: Polymer laminate

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

**Respiratory protection**

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

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

<b>General Physical Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Odor, Color, Grade:</b>	Yellow, solvent odor.
<b>Odor threshold</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>pH</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Melting point</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Boiling Point</b>	>=66 °C
<b>Flash Point</b>	6.0 °F [ <i>Test Method:</i> Closed Cup] [ <i>Details:</i> Tetrahydrofuran]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	>=2.0 [ <i>Ref Std:</i> ETHER=1]
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flammable Limits(LEL)</b>	1.8 % volume
<b>Flammable Limits(UEL)</b>	11.8 % volume
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	<=162 mmHg [ <i>@ 77 °F</i> ]
<b>Vapor Density</b>	2.5 [ <i>Ref Std:</i> AIR=1]
<b>Density</b>	0.89 g/ml
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.89 [ <i>Ref Std:</i> WATER=1]
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Slight (less than 10%)
<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>	321 °C [ <i>Details:</i> Tetrahydrofuran]
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Viscosity</b>	10 centipoise [ <i>@ 73.4 °F</i> ]
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	<=825 g/l [ <i>Test Method:</i> calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
<b>VOC Less H2O &amp; Exempt Solvents</b>	<=835 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  
Sparks and/or flames

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

Strong oxidizing agents  
Strong acids

#### 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.

May cause target organ effects after inhalation.

#### Skin Contact:

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause:

Dermal Defatting: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, itching, drying and cracking of skin.

Allergic Skin Reaction (non-photo induced): Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, blistering, and itching.

#### 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 target organ effects after ingestion.

#### Target Organ Effects:

#### Single exposure may cause:

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

#### 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	C.A.S. No.	Class Description	Regulation
CR 6 CMPDS	7789-06-2	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
CR 6 CMPDS	7789-06-2	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
CR 6 CMPDS	7789-06-2	Cancer hazard	OSHA Carcinogens

### Toxicological Data

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

### Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Inhalation-Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE > 50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Diacetone Alcohol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 13,645 mg/kg
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 4,000 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
Tetrahydrofuran	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Tetrahydrofuran	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 54 mg/l
Tetrahydrofuran	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,180 mg/kg
Epoxy Resin	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 1,600 mg/kg
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 1,000 mg/kg
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 11,000-13,800 mg/kg
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 56 mg/l
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 6,100 mg/kg
Phenol-Formaldehyde Polymer Glycidyl Ether	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 6,000 mg/kg
Phenol-Formaldehyde Polymer Glycidyl Ether	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 1.7 mg/l
Phenol-Formaldehyde Polymer Glycidyl Ether	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 4,000 mg/kg
Strontium Chromate (VI)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,118 mg/kg
Phenolic Polymer	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Phenolic Polymer	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 2,900 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
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 4,000 mg/kg
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 5.3 mg/l
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 7,010 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Diacetone Alcohol	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Tetrahydrofuran	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Epoxy Resin	Rabbit	Mild irritant
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Not available	Minimal irritation
Phenol-Formaldehyde Polymer Glycidyl Ether	Rabbit	Minimal irritation



Phenolic Polymer	Human and animal	Mild irritant
Methyl Alcohol	Rabbit	Mild irritant
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Rabbit	Mild irritant

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Diacetone Alcohol	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Rabbit	Severe irritant
Tetrahydrofuran	Rabbit	Corrosive
Epoxy Resin	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Not available	Mild irritant
Phenol-Formaldehyde Polymer Glycidyl Ether	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Phenolic Polymer	Human and animal	Moderate irritant
Methyl Alcohol	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Rabbit	Corrosive

### Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Tetrahydrofuran	Human and animal	Not sensitizing
Epoxy Resin	Human and animal	Sensitizing
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Phenol-Formaldehyde Polymer Glycidyl Ether	Human and animal	Sensitizing
Phenolic Polymer	Human and animal	Sensitizing
Methyl Alcohol	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Guinea pig	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

### Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Epoxy Resin	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Phenolic Polymer	Human	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Diacetone Alcohol	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Tetrahydrofuran	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Tetrahydrofuran	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Epoxy Resin	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Epoxy Resin	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Phenol-Formaldehyde Polymer Glycidyl Ether	In Vitro	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
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	In vivo	Not mutagenic
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

**Carcinogenicity**

Name	Route	Species	Value
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Inhalation	Human	Not carcinogenic
Tetrahydrofuran	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Epoxy Resin	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Methyl Alcohol	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic

**Reproductive Toxicity**

**Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects**

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	pre mating & during gestation
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	pre mating & during gestation
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	pre mating & during gestation
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
Tetrahydrofuran	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 782 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Tetrahydrofuran	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 782 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Tetrahydrofuran	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 305 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Tetrahydrofuran	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 1.8 mg/l	during gestation
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Epoxy Resin	Dermal	Not toxic to development	Rabbit	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Inhalation	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 11.0 mg/l	2 generation
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Ingestion	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 3,328 mg/kg/day	2 generation

1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Inhalation	Some positive female reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.7 mg/l	2 generation
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 3,328 mg/kg	2 generation
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 370 mg/kg	during gestation
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.7 mg/l	2 generation
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
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	1 generation
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	1 generation
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3,000 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis

**Target Organ(s)**

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Diacetone Alcohol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	
Diacetone Alcohol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1,882 mg/kg	not applicable
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,882 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
Tetrahydrofuran	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Tetrahydrofuran	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation		NOAEL Not available	

Tetrahydrofuran	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	NOAEL 2.9 mg/l	4 hours
Tetrahydrofuran	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Rat	NOAEL 180 mg/kg	not applicable
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Dermal	central nervous system depression	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	NOAEL 1,800 mg/kg	13 weeks
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Phenolic Polymer	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
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

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Diacetone Alcohol	Inhalation	blood   liver   kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 4.5 mg/l	6 weeks
Diacetone Alcohol	Ingestion	endocrine system   blood   liver   kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	44 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
Tetrahydrofuran	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.6 mg/l	12 weeks
Tetrahydrofuran	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 2.9 mg/l	12 weeks
Tetrahydrofuran	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.6 mg/l	105 weeks
Tetrahydrofuran	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	2 weeks
Epoxy Resin	Dermal	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	2 years
Epoxy Resin	Dermal	nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL	13 weeks

					1,000 mg/kg/day	
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	auditory system   heart   endocrine system   hematopoietic system   liver   eyes   kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Dermal	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rabbit	NOAEL 1,800 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Dermal	hematopoietic system	All data are negative	Rabbit	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	3 weeks
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 3.7 mg/l	13 weeks
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 11 mg/l	13 weeks
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 2.2 mg/l	10 days
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	Ingestion	liver   kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 920 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Phenolic Polymer	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
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
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)Propyl Glycidyl Ether	Ingestion	heart   endocrine system   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   hematopoietic system   liver   immune system   nervous system   kidney and/or bladder   respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days

**Aspiration Hazard**

Name	Value
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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. 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), D007 (Chromium), 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>
Strontium Chromate (VI) (CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS))	7789-06-2	0.1 - 1

**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>
Strontium Chromate (VI) (CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS))	7789-06-2	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) 6 Banned or Restricted Use Chemicals	Applicable

**15.2. State Regulations**

Contact 3M for more information.

**California Proposition 65**

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>
CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS)	None	Female reproductive toxin
CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS)	None	Male reproductive toxin
CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS)	None	Carcinogen
CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT COMPOUNDS)	None	Developmental Toxin

Methyl Alcohol

67-56-1

Developmental Toxin

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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:** 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.

<b>Document Group:</b>	10-9092-7	<b>Version Number:</b>	35.00
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