

Safety Data Sheet

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

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M(TM) MARINE HIGH GLOSS GELCOAT COMPOUND, P.N. 06025, 06026

Product Identification Numbers

60-4300-5055-3 60-4300-5056-1 AC-0105-6288-5 UU-0031-6580-8 XR-0007-7530-8

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Intended Use

Automotive

Specific Use

Marine Finishing Material

Restrictions on use

Not applicable

1.3. Supplier's details

Company: 3M Canada Company **Division:** Marine & Specialty Vehicle

Address: 1840 Oxford Street East, Post Office Box 5757, London, Ontario N6A 4T1

Telephone: (800) 364-3577 **Website:** www.3M.ca

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Medical Emergency Telephone: (519) 451-2500, Ext. 2222; Transportation Emergency Telephone (CANUTEC): (613) 996-6666

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable Liquid: Category 3.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Warning

Symbols

Flame | Exclamation mark |







Hazard statements

Flammable liquid and vapour. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

General:

Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention:

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response:

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Call a POISON centre or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage:

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

Disposal:

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

2.3. Other hazards

None known.

- 11% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.
- 11% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.
- 33% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

This material is a mixture.

| Ingredient | C.A.S. No. | % by Wt | Common Name |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|---|
| Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous) | 1344-28-1 | 15 - 40 | Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) |
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum | 64742-47-8 | 10 - 30 Trade Secret * | Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light |
| Distillates | | | |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | 10 - 30 | Water |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid | 64742-14-9 | 5 - 10 | Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light |
| Treated | | | |

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| Stoddard Solvent | 8052-41-3 | 3 - 7 Trade Secret * | Stoddard solvent |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--|
| Glycerin | 56-81-5 | 1 - 5 | 1,2,3-Propanetriol |
| Oleic Acid | 112-80-1 | 1 - 5 | 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)- |
| Poly(Oxyethylene)Sorbitan | 9005-67-8 | 1 - 5 | Sorbitan, monooctadecanoate, poly(oxy- |
| Monostearate | | | 1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. |
| Sorbitan Oleate | 1338-43-8 | 1 - 5 | Sorbitan, mono-9-octadecenoate, (Z)- |
| Triethanolamine | 102-71-6 | 1 - 5 | Ethanol, 2,2',2"-nitrilotris- |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | 8042-47-5 | 1 - 5 | White mineral oil, petroleumnation of |
| | | | hydrocarbons obtained from the intensive |
| | | | treatment of a petroleum fraction with |
| | | | sulfuric acid and oleum, or by |
| | | | hydrogenation, or by a combination of |
| | | | hydrogenation and acid treatment. |
| | | | Additional washing and treating st |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | 67-63-0 | < 2 | 2-Propanol |

^{*}The actual concentration of this ingredient has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

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

Skin Contact:

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

Eve Contact:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water. 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

Substance
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

Condition

During Combustion
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 vapours, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapours in the spill area to burn or explode. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam 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 water. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not use in a confined area with minimal air exchange. Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. 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. Protect from sunlight. Store away from heat. 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 |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Triethanolamine | 102-71-6 | ACGIH | TWA:5 mg/m3 | |
| Aluminum, insoluble compounds | 1344-28-1 | ACGIH | TWA(respirable fraction):1 | |
| _ | | | mg/m3 | |
| Kerosine (petroleum) | 64742-47-8 | ACGIH | TWA(as total hydrocarbon | SKIN |

| | | | vapor, non-aerosol):200 | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | mg/m3 | |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | 67-63-0 | ACGIH | TWA:200 ppm;STEL:400 ppm | |
| MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY- | 8042-47-5 | ACGIH | TWA(inhalable fraction):5 | |
| REFINED OILS | | | mg/m3 | |
| Stoddard Solvent | 8052-41-3 | ACGIH | TWA:100 ppm | |

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

CMRG: Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

CEIL: Ceiling

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls

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

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

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

Safety Glasses with side shields

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 vapours and particulates

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Liquid

Appearance/Odour White liquid solvent odour

Odour threshold No Data Available

OH 7.8 - 8.1

Melting point/Freezing point No Data Available

Boiling point 100 °C

Flash Point 39.4 °C [Test Method:Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]

Evaporation rate No Data Available

Flammability (solid, gas) Not Applicable

Flammable Limits(LEL) 1 %
Flammable Limits(UEL) 7 %
Vapour Pressure <=133.3 Pa

Vapour Density <=1 [*Ref Std*:AIR=1] **Density** 1.2 - 1.23 g/ml

Relative density 1.22 [*Ref Std*: WATER=1]

Water solubility Complete

Solubility- non-waterNo Data AvailablePartition coefficient: n-octanol/ waterNo Data AvailableAutoignition temperatureNo Data AvailableDecomposition temperatureNo Data Available

Viscosity 150,000 - 210,000 mPa-s [@ 25 °C]

Volatile Organic Compounds340 g/l [Test Method:calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]Volatile Organic Compounds27.4 % weight [Test Method:calculated per CARB title 2]

Percent volatile 55.8 % weight

VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents 516 g/l [Test Method: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

None known.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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. May cause additional health effects (see below).

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. May cause additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

Single exposure may cause target organ effects:

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

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 |
| Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous) | Dermal | | LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg |
| Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous) | Inhalation- Dust/Mist (4 hours) | Rat | LC50 > 2.3 mg/l |
| Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous) | 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 mg/l |
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 > 5,000 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 |
| Poly(Oxyethylene)Sorbitan Monostearate | Dermal | | LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg |
| Poly(Oxyethylene)Sorbitan Monostearate | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 > 62,640 mg/kg |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 12,870 mg/kg |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Inhalation- Vapor (4 hours) | Rat | LC50 72.6 mg/l |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 4,710 mg/kg |
| Oleic Acid | Dermal | Guinea pig | LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg |
| Oleic Acid | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 57,000 mg/kg |
| Sorbitan Oleate | Dermal | | LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg |
| Sorbitan Oleate | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 > 39,800 mg/kg |

| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------------------------------|
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg |
| Glycerin | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg |
| Glycerin | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg |
| Triethanolamine | Dermal | Rabbit | LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg |
| Triethanolamine | Ingestion | Rat | LD50 9,000 mg/kg |

 $[\]overline{\text{ATE}} = \text{acute toxicity estimate}$

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

| Name | Species | Value |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|
| | | |
| Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous) | Rabbit | No significant irritation |
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates | Rabbit | Mild irritant |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Professio | Mild irritant |
| | nal | |
| | judgeme | |
| | nt | |
| Stoddard Solvent | Rabbit | Irritant |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Multiple | No significant irritation |
| | animal | |
| | species | |
| Oleic Acid | Rabbit | Minimal irritation |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Rabbit | No significant irritation |
| Glycerin | Rabbit | No significant irritation |
| Triethanolamine | Rabbit | Minimal irritation |

Serious Eve Damage/Irritation

| Name | Species | Value |
|---|-----------|---|
| AL : 0:1(EL) | D 117 | N · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous) | Rabbit | No significant irritation |
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates | Rabbit | Mild irritant |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Professio | Mild irritant |
| | nal | |
| | judgeme | |
| | nt | |
| Stoddard Solvent | Rabbit | No significant irritation |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Rabbit | Severe irritant |
| Oleic Acid | Rabbit | Mild irritant |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Rabbit | Mild irritant |
| Glycerin | Rabbit | No significant irritation |
| Triethanolamine | Rabbit | Mild irritant |

Skin Sensitization

| Name | Species | Value |
|---|---------|----------------|
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates | Guinea | Not classified |
| | pig | |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Guinea | Not classified |
| | pig | |
| Stoddard Solvent | Guinea | Not classified |
| | pig | |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Guinea | Not classified |
| | pig | |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Guinea | Not classified |
| | pig | |
| Glycerin | Guinea | Not classified |
| | pig | |
| Triethanolamine | Human | Not classified |

Respiratory Sensitization

For the component/components, either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

| Name Route Value |
|------------------|
|------------------|

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| Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous) | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
|---|----------|--|
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| Stoddard Solvent | In vivo | Not mutagenic |
| Stoddard Solvent | In Vitro | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | In vivo | Not mutagenic |
| Oleic Acid | In Vitro | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| Triethanolamine | In Vitro | Not mutagenic |
| Triethanolamine | In vivo | Not mutagenic |

Carcinogenicity

| Name | Route | Species | Value |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Aluminum Oxide (non-fibrous) | Inhalation | Rat | Not carcinogenic |
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates | Dermal | Mouse | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Dermal | Mouse | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| 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 |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Inhalation | Rat | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| Oleic Acid | Dermal | Mouse | Not carcinogenic |
| Oleic Acid | Ingestion | Rat | Not carcinogenic |
| Oleic Acid | Not Specified | Multiple animal species | Not carcinogenic |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Dermal | Mouse | Not carcinogenic |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Inhalation | Multiple animal species | Not carcinogenic |
| Glycerin | Ingestion | Mouse | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification |
| Triethanolamine | Dermal | Multiple animal species | Not carcinogenic |
| Triethanolamine | Ingestion | 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 |
|-------------------------------|------------|--|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Stoddard Solvent | Inhalation | Not classified for development | Rat | NOAEL 2.4 mg/l | during organogenesi s |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Ingestion | Not classified for development | Rat | NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day | during organogenesi s |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Inhalation | Not classified for development | Rat | LOAEL 9 mg/l | during gestation |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Ingestion | Not classified for female reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day | 13 weeks |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Ingestion | Not classified for male reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day | 13 weeks |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Ingestion | Not classified for development | Rat | NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day | during gestation |

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| Glycerin | Ingestion | Not classified for female reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 2,000 | 2 generation |
|-----------------|-----------|--|-------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | mg/kg/day | |
| Glycerin | Ingestion | Not classified for male reproduction | Rat | NOAEL 2,000 | 2 generation |
| | | | | mg/kg/day | |
| Glycerin | Ingestion | Not classified for development | Rat | NOAEL 2,000 | 2 generation |
| | | - | | mg/kg/day | _ |
| Triethanolamine | Ingestion | Not classified for development | Mouse | NOAEL 1,125 | during |
| | | - | | mg/kg/day | organogenesi |
| | | | | | s |

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

| Name | Route | Target Organ(s) | Value | Species | Test result | Exposure Duration |
|--|------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates | Inhalation | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Human and animal | 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 | |
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates | Ingestion | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Professio nal judgeme nt | NOAEL Not available | |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Inhalation | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Human and animal | NOAEL Not available | |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Inhalation | respiratory irritation | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | | NOAEL Not available | |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Ingestion | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Professio nal judgeme nt | 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 | Not classified | Dog | NOAEL 6.5 mg/l | 4 hours |
| Stoddard Solvent | Ingestion | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Professio nal judgeme nt | NOAEL Not available | |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Inhalation | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Human | NOAEL Not available | |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Inhalation | respiratory irritation | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Human | NOAEL Not available | |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Inhalation | auditory system | Not classified | Guinea pig | NOAEL 13.4 mg/l | 24 hours |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Ingestion | central nervous system depression | May cause drowsiness or dizziness | Human | NOAEL Not available | poisoning and/or abuse |

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

| Name | Route | Target Organ(s) | Value | Species | Test result | Exposure Duration |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|--|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Aluminum Oxide (non- fibrous) | Inhalation | pneumoconiosis | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Human | NOAEL Not available | occupational exposure |
| Aluminum Oxide (non- fibrous) | Inhalation | pulmonary fibrosis | Not classified | Human | NOAEL Not available | occupational exposure |
| Stoddard Solvent | Inhalation | nervous system | Not classified | Rat | LOAEL 4.6 | 6 months |

| | | 1 | | 1 | I /1 | I |
|----------------------------------|------------|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Stoddard Solvent | Inhalation | kidney and/or | Not classified | Rat | mg/l LOAEL 1.9 | 13 weeks |
| | | bladder | | | mg/l | |
| Stoddard Solvent | Inhalation | respiratory system | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL 0.6 mg/l | 90 days |
| Stoddard Solvent | Inhalation | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair blood liver muscles | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 5.6 mg/l | 12 weeks |
| Stoddard Solvent | Inhalation | heart | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL 1.3 mg/l | 90 days |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Inhalation | kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 12.3 mg/l | 24 months |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Inhalation | nervous system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 12 mg/l | 13 weeks |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Ingestion | kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day | 12 weeks |
| Oleic Acid | Ingestion | liver immune system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 2,250 mg/kg/day | 108 weeks |
| Oleic Acid | Ingestion | hematopoietic system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 2,550 mg/kg/day | 108 weeks |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Ingestion | hematopoietic system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 1,381 mg/kg/day | 90 days |
| White Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | Ingestion | liver immune system | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day | 90 days |
| Glycerin | Inhalation | respiratory system heart liver kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 3.91 mg/l | 14 days |
| Glycerin | Ingestion | endocrine system hematopoietic system liver kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Rat | NOAEL 10,000 mg/kg/day | 2 years |
| Triethanolamine | Dermal | kidney and/or bladder | Not classified | Multiple animal species | NOAEL 2,000 mg/kg/day | 2 years |
| Triethanolamine | Dermal | liver | Not classified | Mouse | NOAEL 4,000 mg/kg/day | 13 weeks |
| Triethanolamine | Ingestion | kidney and/or bladder | Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification | Rat | LOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day | 2 years |
| Triethanolamine | Ingestion | liver | Not classified | Guinea pig | NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg/day | 24 weeks |

Aspiration Hazard

| Aspii audii 11azai u | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Name | Value | | | | | |
| Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates | Aspiration hazard | | | | | |
| Light Petroleum Distillates, Acid Treated | Aspiration hazard | | | | | |
| Stoddard Solvent | 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

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

SECTION 14: Transport Information

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Global inventory status

Contact 3M for more information. The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of the Korea Chemical Control Act. Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of Australia National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of Japan Chemical Substance Control Law. Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The components of this material are in compliance with the provisions of Philippines RA 6969 requirements. Certain restrictions may apply. Contact the selling division for additional information. The components of this product are in compliance with the new substance notification requirements of CEPA. The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA. This product complies with Measures on Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances. All ingredients are listed on or exempt from on China IECSC inventory.

SECTION 16: Other information

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) hazard ratings are designed for use by emergency response personnel to address the hazards that are presented by short-term, acute exposure to a material under conditions of fire, spill, or similar emergencies. Hazard ratings are primarily based on the inherent physical and toxic properties of the material but also include the toxic properties of combustion or decomposition products that are known to be generated in significant quantities.

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.

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3M(TM) MARINE HIGH GLOSS GELCOAT COMPOUND, P.N. 06025, 06026 that the user evaluate the 3M product to determine whether it is fit for a particular purpose and suitable for user's method of use or application. 3M Canada SDSs are available at www.3M.ca

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