



Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Marine Premium Mold and Tooling Compound, P.N. 06027

Product Identification Numbers

60-9800-2906-4, 60-9800-4364-4

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Mold and Tooling Compound, Marine

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Marine & Specialty Vehicle
ADDRESS:	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
Telephone:	1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

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

Carcinogenicity: Category 1A.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1.

2.2. Label elements

Signal word

Danger

Symbols

Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements

May cause cancer.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:
respiratory system |

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.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- Wear protective gloves.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response:

- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Storage:

Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified

None.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	1317-95-9	15 - 40 Trade Secret *
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Water	7732-18-5	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	8042-47-5	1 - 20 Trade Secret *
Polyethylene Glycol	25322-68-3	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	3 - 7 Trade Secret *
Ethoxylated Lauryl Alcohol	9002-92-0	3 - 7 Trade Secret *
Stearic Acid	57-11-4	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. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

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

Eye Contact:

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

If Swallowed:

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

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

See Section 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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

Not applicable

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for ordinary combustible material such as water or foam to extinguish.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

None inherent in this product.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Toxic Vapor, Gas, Particulate	During Combustion

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

No special protective actions for fire-fighters are anticipated.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. 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. 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

Collect as much of the spilled material as possible. Place in a closed container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep out of reach of children. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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

Protect from sunlight. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidizing agents.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1. Control parameters****Occupational exposure limits**

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
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	1317-95-9	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):0.025 mg/m ³	A2: Suspected human carcin.
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m ³ ;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m ³	
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	CMRG	TWA:1 fiber/cc	
Aluminum, insoluble compounds	1344-28-1	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):1 mg/m ³	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Polyethylene Glycol	25322-68-3	AIHA	TWA(as particulate):10 mg/m ³	
STEARATES	57-11-4	ACGIH	TWA:10 mg/m ³	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	CMRG	TWA:165 ppm	
Kerosine (petroleum)	64742-47-8	ACGIH	TWA(as total hydrocarbon vapor, non-aerosol):200 mg/m ³	A3: Confirmed animal carcin., Skin Notation
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	8042-47-5	CMRG	TWA:5 mg/m ³ ;STEL:10 mg/m ³	
MINERAL OILS, HIGHLY-REFINED OILS	8042-47-5	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m ³	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Paraffin oil	8042-47-5	OSHA	TWA(as mist):5 mg/m ³	

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. Provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation for cutting, grinding, sanding or machining.

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: Nitrile Rubber

Respiratory protection

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

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

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:	Solid
Specific Physical Form:	Paste
Odor, Color, Grade:	Red color; Solvent odor
Odor threshold	<i>No Data Available</i>
pH	> 7
Melting point	<i>No Data Available</i>
Boiling Point	150 °C
Flash Point	No flash point
Evaporation rate	<i>No Data Available</i>
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Classified
Flammable Limits(LEL)	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Flammable Limits(UEL)	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Vapor Pressure	<i>No Data Available</i>
Vapor Density	> 1 [<i>Ref Std: AIR=1</i>]
Density	1.24 - 1.32 g/cm ³
Specific Gravity	1.24 - 1.32 [<i>Ref Std: WATER=1</i>]
Solubility in Water	Moderate
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	100,000 - 300,000 centipoise [<i>Test Method: Brookfield</i>]
Hazardous Air Pollutants	0.0002 lb HAPS/lb solids [<i>Test Method: Calculated</i>]
Volatile Organic Compounds	82 g/l [<i>Test Method: calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1</i>]
Volatile Organic Compounds	6.4 % weight [<i>Test Method: calculated per CARB title 2</i>]
Percent volatile	21.9 % weight
VOC Less H₂O & Exempt Solvents	102 g/l [<i>Test Method: calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1</i>]

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).

Skin Contact:

Contact with the skin during product use is not expected to result in significant irritation.

Eye Contact:

Dust created by cutting, grinding, sanding, or machining may cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

Ingestion:

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

Additional Health Effects:**Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:**

Silicosis: Signs/symptoms may include breathlessness, weakness, chest pain, persistent cough, increased amounts of sputum, and heart disease.

Carcinogenicity:

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

Ingredient	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation
SILICA, CRYST AIRRESP	1317-95-9	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
SILICA, CRYST AIRRESP	1317-95-9	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program 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	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 mg/kg
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 2.3 mg/l
Aluminum Oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Polyethylene Glycol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 20,000 mg/kg
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 32,770 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 3.0 mg/l
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Ethoxylated Lauryl Alcohol	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Ethoxylated Lauryl Alcohol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,700 mg/kg
Stearic Acid	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Stearic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Professional judgment	No significant irritation
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Aluminum Oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Polyethylene Glycol	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Stearic Acid	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Aluminum Oxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Polyethylene Glycol	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Stearic Acid	Professional judgement	Moderate irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Polyethylene Glycol	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Respiratory Sensitization

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Aluminum Oxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Polyethylene Glycol	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Polyethylene Glycol	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Stearic Acid	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Inhalation	Human and animal	Carcinogenic
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Stearic Acid	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,125 mg/kg/day	during gestation

Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 5699 +/- 1341 mg/kg/day	5 days
Polyethylene Glycol	Not Specified	Some positive reproductive/developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOEL N/A	
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 562 mg/animal/day	during gestation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Polyethylene Glycol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.008 mg/l	2 weeks
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	
Stearic Acid	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Tripoli (Crystalline Silica)	Inhalation	silicosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,381 mg/kg/day	90 days
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Ingestion	liver immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day	90 days
Aluminum Oxide	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis pulmonary fibrosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Polyethylene Glycol	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.008 mg/l	2 weeks
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 5,640 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	heart endocrine system hematopoietic system liver nervous system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 5,640 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Stearic Acid	Ingestion	blood	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	6 weeks

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	Aspiration hazard
Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillates	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.

Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate uncured product in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

311/312 Hazard Categories:

Fire Hazard - No 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>
Aluminum Oxide (ALUMINUM OXIDE (FIBROUS FORMS ONLY))	1344-28-1	10 - 30
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	10 - 30

15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

California Proposition 65

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE (AIRBORNE PARTICLES OF RESPIRABLE SIZE)	None	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: 1 **Flammability:** 1 **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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