



## Safety Data Sheet

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<b>Document Group:</b>	24-7998-8	<b>Version Number:</b>	7.03
<b>Issue Date:</b>	02/25/15	<b>Supersedes Date:</b>	03/28/14

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

3M™ Bondo® Traffic, P-606 Flexible Loop Sealer 606, 6065, 9606

#### Product Identification Numbers

41-3701-1509-3, 60-4550-5419-1, 70-0080-0359-5, 70-0080-0362-9

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

##### Recommended use

Automotive, Sealant

#### 1.3. Supplier's details

<b>MANUFACTURER:</b>	3M
<b>DIVISION:</b>	Automotive Aftermarket
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
<b>Telephone:</b>	1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

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

#### 2.1. Hazard classification

Flammable Liquid: Category 3.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2B.

Skin Sensitizer: Category 1.

Carcinogenicity: Category 2.

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

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

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Signal word

Danger

##### Symbols

Flame | Exclamation mark | Health Hazard |

#### Pictograms



#### Hazard Statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes eye irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes damage to organs:

liver |

sensory organs |

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

respiratory system |

sensory organs |

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

liver |

#### Precautionary Statements

##### General:

Keep out of reach of children.

##### Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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

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.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

##### Response:

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.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Get medical advice/attention 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.  
Store locked up.

**Disposal:**

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

**2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified**

May cause thermal burns.

2% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

16% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

48% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Talc	14807-96-6	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Magnesium Carbonate	546-93-0	7 - 15 Trade Secret *
Limestone	1317-65-3	7 - 13 Trade Secret *
Chlorite (Mineral)	1318-59-8	< 2.0 Trade Secret *
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	868-77-9	0.1 - 1

\*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 flush skin with large amounts of cold water for at least 15 minutes. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE MOLTEN MATERIAL. Cover affected area with a clean dressing. Get immediate medical attention.

**Eye Contact:**

Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE MOLTEN MATERIAL. Get immediate medical attention.

**If Swallowed:**

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

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

See Section 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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

Not applicable

### SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

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

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

### Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Hydrocarbons	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Irritant Vapors or Gases	During Combustion

### 5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Ventilate the area with fresh air. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. 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

Avoid skin contact with hot material. Avoid breathing of dust created by cutting, sanding, grinding or machining. Keep out of reach of children. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. 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. 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. Vapors may travel long distances along the ground or floor to an ignition source and flash back.

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed to prevent loss of stabilizing materials. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from strong bases. 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
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	ACGIH	TWA:20 ppm;STEL:40 ppm	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	OSHA	TWA:100 ppm;CEIL:200 ppm	
Limestone	1317-65-3	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Talc	14807-96-6	CMRG	TWA(as respirable dust):0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Talc	14807-96-6	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Talc	14807-96-6	OSHA	TWA concentration(as total dust):0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ;TWA concentration(respirable):0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (2.4 millions of particles/cu. ft.);TWA:20 millions of particles/cu. ft.	
Magnesium Carbonate	546-93-0	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

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:

Indirect Vented Goggles

##### Skin/hand protection

Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing approved to relevant local standards to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Selection should be based on use factors such as exposure levels, concentration of the

substance or mixture, frequency and duration, physical challenges such as temperature extremes, and other use conditions. Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible gloves/protective clothing. Note: Nitrile gloves may be worn over polymer laminate gloves to improve dexterity.

Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: 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

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

### Thermal hazards

Wear heat insulating gloves when handling hot material to prevent thermal burns.

## 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>	Pungent Neutral-Gray Brown
<b>Odor threshold</b>	No Data Available
<b>pH</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Melting point</b>	No Data Available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	145 °C
<b>Flash Point</b>	88 °F [Test Method: Closed Cup]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No Data Available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flammable Limits(LEL)</b>	1.1
<b>Flammable Limits(UEL)</b>	No Data Available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	4.5 mmHg
<b>Vapor Density</b>	No Data Available
<b>Density</b>	1.537 g/ml
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.537 [Ref Std: WATER=1]
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Negligible
<b>Solubility- non-water</b>	No Data Available
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water</b>	No Data Available
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Viscosity</b>	No Data Available
<b>Hazardous Air Pollutants</b>	0.472 lb HAPS/lb solids [Test Method: Calculated]
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	19.6 % weight [Test Method: calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
<b>Percent volatile</b>	20.5 % weight
<b>VOC Less H2O &amp; Exempt Solvents</b>	42 g/l [Test Method: tested per EPA method 24] [Details: Tested per EPA Method 24 and ASTM D2369 = SCAQMD Method 304]
<b>VOC Less H2O &amp; Exempt Solvents</b>	0.35 lb/gal [Test Method: tested per EPA method 24] [Details: Tested per EPA Method 24 and ASTM D2369 = SCAQMD Method 304]

## 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 may occur. @ temperatures over 150°F (65°C).

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

Strong bases

Strong acids

Alkali and alkaline earth metals

### 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:

May be harmful if inhaled.

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:

Thermal Burns: Signs/symptoms may include intense pain, redness and swelling, and tissue destruction.

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

**Eye Contact:**

Thermal Burns: Signs/symptoms may include severe pain, redness and swelling, and tissue destruction.

Moderate 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.

May cause additional health effects (see below).

**Additional Health Effects:****Single exposure may cause target organ effects:**

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

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

**Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause target organ effects:**

Pneumoconiosis: Sign/symptoms may include persistent cough, breathlessness, chest pain, increased amounts of sputum, and changes in lung function tests.

Ocular Effects: Signs/symptoms may include blurred or significantly impaired vision.

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

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

**Carcinogenicity:**

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer.

<u><b>Ingredient</b></u>	<u><b>CAS No.</b></u>	<u><b>Class Description</b></u>	<u><b>Regulation</b></u>
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	Anticipated 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**

<u><b>Name</b></u>	<u><b>Route</b></u>	<u><b>Species</b></u>	<u><b>Value</b></u>
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Inhalation-Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE 20 - 50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 mg/kg
Talc	Dermal		LD50 Not available
Talc	Ingestion		LD50 Not available
Styrene Monomer	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 8.3 mg/l
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,000 mg/kg
Magnesium Carbonate	Ingestion	Mouse	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Limestone	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Limestone	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 3.0 mg/l



Limestone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 6,450 mg/kg
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 5,564 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Talc	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Styrene Monomer	official classification	Mild irritant
Magnesium Carbonate	In vitro data	Minimal irritation
Limestone	Rabbit	No significant irritation
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Rabbit	Minimal irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Talc	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Styrene Monomer	official classification	Moderate irritant
Magnesium Carbonate	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Limestone	Rabbit	No significant irritation
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Rabbit	Moderate irritant

### Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Styrene Monomer	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Human and animal	Sensitizing

### Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Talc	Human	Not sensitizing

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Talc	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Talc	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Styrene Monomer	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Styrene Monomer	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	In vivo	Not mutagenic
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

### Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Talc	Inhalation	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	Mouse	Carcinogenic
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	Human and animal	Carcinogenic

### Reproductive Toxicity

**Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects**

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Talc	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg	during organogenesis
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 21 mg/kg/day	3 generation
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 2.1 mg/l	2 generation
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 2.1 mg/l	2 generation
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	60 days
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 400 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 2.1 mg/l	during gestation
Limestone	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 625 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Ingestion	Not toxic to female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Ingestion	Not toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	49 days
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	prematuring & during gestation

**Target Organ(s)****Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	auditory system	Causes damage to organs	Multiple animal species	LOAEL 4.3 mg/l	not available
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	liver	Causes damage to organs	Mouse	LOAEL 2.1 mg/l	not available
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	endocrine system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL Not available	not available
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 2.1 mg/l	not available
Limestone	Inhalation	respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 0.812 mg/l	90 minutes

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure**

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Talc	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Talc	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis   respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for	Rat	NOAEL 18 mg/m3	113 weeks

			classification			
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	eyes	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	auditory system	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	not available
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	liver	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Mouse	LOAEL 0.85 mg/l	13 weeks
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	LOAEL 1.1 mg/l	not available
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.85 mg/l	7 days
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	endocrine system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.6 mg/l	10 days
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	LOAEL 0.09 mg/l	not available
Styrene Monomer	Inhalation	heart   bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair   muscles   kidney and/or bladder	All data are negative	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 4.3 mg/l	2 years
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	8 weeks
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	immune system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Multiple animal species	NOAEL Not available	not available
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	liver   kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 677 mg/kg/day	6 months
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Dog	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	470 days
Styrene Monomer	Ingestion	heart   respiratory system	All data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 35 mg/kg/day	105 weeks
Limestone	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**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 completely cured (or polymerized) material in a permitted industrial waste facility. As a disposal alternative, incinerate uncured product in a permitted waste incineration facility. If no other disposal options are available, waste product that has been completely cured or polymerized may be placed in a landfill properly designed for industrial waste. Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

## SECTION 14: Transport Information

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

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

#### 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Fire Hazard - Yes   Pressure Hazard - No   Reactivity Hazard - No   Immediate Hazard - Yes   Delayed Hazard - 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>
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	10 - 30

### 15.2. State Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

### 15.3. Chemical Inventories

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

Contact 3M for more information.

### 15.4. International Regulations

Contact 3M for more information.

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

## SECTION 16: Other information

### NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 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>	24-7998-8	<b>Version Number:</b>	7.03
<b>Issue Date:</b>	02/25/15	<b>Supersedes Date:</b>	03/28/14

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