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™ Scotchkote™ Fusion Bonded Epoxy Coating 626-120

Product Identification Numbers
80-0002-1615-2 80-0002-1616-0 80-6300-0156-0 80-6300-0182-6 UU-0092-9250-7

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Intended Use
Coating

Specific Use
Fusion Bonded Epoxy Coating for Metal Pipes

Restrictions on use
Not applicable

1.3. Supplier's details

Company:	3M Canada Company
Division:	Electrical Markets Division
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:1-800-3M HELPS / 1800 364 3577

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A.
Skin Sensitizer: Category 1.
Carcinogenicity: Category 1A.
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 2.
Combustible Dusts: Category 1

2.2. Label elements
Signal word
Danger

Symbols
Exclamation mark |Health Hazard |

Pictograms



Hazard Statements
May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:
Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (e.g., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Provide local exhaust at process emission sources to control exposure near the source and to prevent the escape of dust into the work area. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that combustible dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use non-sparking tools. Avoid breathing dust. Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves, eye protection, and respiratory protection.

Response:
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:
Store locked up.

Disposal:
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards
None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

This material is a mixture.

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt	Common Name
Epoxy Polymer	60684-77-7	15 - 40 Trade Secret *	No Data Available
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	25036-25-3	15 - 30	No Data Available
Wollastonite	13983-17-0	20 - 30	Wollastonite (Ca(SiO3))
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	5 - 10	Sulfuric acid, barium salt (1:1)

Epoxy Resin	25085-99-8	2.7 - 8.3	Oxirane, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis-, homopolymer
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	25068-38-6	1 - 5 Trade Secret *	No Data Available
Dicyandiamide	461-58-5	1 - 5	Guanidine, cyano-
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	1 - 5 Trade Secret *	Titanium oxide (TiO2)
2-Heptadecylimidazole	23328-87-2	< 1.5	1H-Imidazole, 2-heptadecyl-
Polymer Additive	Trade Secret	< 1.5	Not Applicable
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	80-05-7	0.1 - 1 Trade Secret *	Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	0.1 - 1 Trade Secret *	Quartz (SiO2)

Polymer Additive is a non-hazardous material according to WHMIS criteria. Specific information has been withheld as a trade secret.

*The concentration (exact or range) of this component 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. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. 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
No critical symptoms or effects. 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. Unsuitable extinguishing media
None Determined

5.3. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Powdered material may form explosive dust-air mixture. Avoid fire fighting methods that would cause powders to become airborne.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance	Condition
Aldehydes	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion

Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Hydrogen Chloride	During Combustion
Ammonia	During Combustion
Oxides of Nitrogen	During Combustion

5.4. Special protection actions for fire-fighters
Wear full protective equipment (Bunker Gear) and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment based on the results of an exposure assessment. Refer to Section 8 for PPE recommendations. If anticipated exposure resulting from an accidental release exceeds the protective capabilities of the PPE listed in Section 8, or are unknown, select PPE that offers an appropriate level of protection. Consider the physical and chemical hazards of the material when doing so. Examples of PPE ensembles for emergency response could include wearing bunker gear for a release of flammable material; wearing chemical protective clothing if the spilled material is a corrosive, a sensitizer, a significant dermal irritant, or can be absorbed through the skin; or donning a positive pressure supplied-air respirator for chemicals with inhalation hazards. For information regarding physical and health hazards, refer to sections 2 and 11 of the SDS. Evacuate area. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. 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.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Vacuum to avoid dusting. WARNING! A motor could be an ignition source and cause combustible dust in the spill area to burn or explode. 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 in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
For industrial or professional use only. Not for consumer sale or use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required. Dust clouds of this material in sufficient concentration in combination with an ignition source may be explosive. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces because of the potential for secondary explosions. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that combustible dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Solids can generate static electricity charges when transferred and in mixing operations sufficient to be an ignition source. Evaluate the need for precautions, such as grounding and bonding, low energy transfer of material (e.g. low speed, short distance), or inert atmospheres.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities
Store away from heat. Store locked up.

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
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	ACGIH	TWA(Respirable nanoscale particles):0.2 mg/m3;TWA(Respirable finescale particles):2.5 mg/m3	
Wollastonite	13983-17-0	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):1 mg/m3	
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE (AIRBORNE PARTICLES OF RESPIRABLE SIZE)	14808-60-7	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):0.025 mg/m3	
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):5 mg/m3	

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
Provide ventilated enclosure for curing. Curing enclosures must be exhausted to outdoors or to a suitable emission control device. 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. Provide local exhaust at process emission sources to control exposure near the source and to prevent the escape of dust into the work area. It is recommended that all dust control equipment (such as local exhaust ventilation), process equipment, and material transport systems involved in handling of this product be evaluated for the need for explosion-protection safeguards. Recognized safeguards include explosion relief vents, explosion suppression systems, and oxygen deficient process environments. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). Evaluate the need for electrically classified 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. 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 (e.g., spraying, high splash potential, etc.), then use of a protective apron may be necessary. See recommended glove material(s) for determining appropriate apron material(s). If a glove material is not available as an apron, polymer laminate is a suitable option.

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	Solid
Specific Physical Form:	Powder
Colour	Green
Odour	Minimal Epoxy
Odour threshold	*No Data Available*
pH	*No Data Available*
Melting point/Freezing point	*No Data Available*
Boiling point	*No Data Available*
Flash Point	No flash point
Evaporation rate	*No Data Available*
Flammability	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	35 - 55 g/m3 [*Details:*Minimum Explosive Concentration (MEC) for dust-air mixture; determined on a range of typical coating powders.]
Flammable Limits(UEL)	*No Data Available*
Vapour Pressure	*No Data Available*
Relative Vapour Density	*No Data Available*
Density	1.6 g/cm3
Relative density	1.6 [*Ref Std:*WATER=1]
Water solubility	Nil
Solubility- non-water	*No Data Available*
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	*No Data Available*
Autoignition temperature	*No Data Available*
Decomposition temperature	*No Data Available*
Kinematic Viscosity	*No Data Available*
Volatile Organic Compounds	0 %
Percent volatile	*No Data Available*
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	0 %
Molecular weight	*No Data Available*

Particle Characteristics	*Not Applicable*

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
Sparks and/or flames
Heat

10.5. Incompatible materials
Not determined

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Substance	Condition
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:
Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, itching, dryness, cracking, blistering, and pain.
Allergic Skin Reaction (non-photo induced): Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, blistering, and itching.
Photosensitization: Signs/symptoms may include a sunburn-like reaction such as blistering, redness, swelling, and itching from minor exposure to sunlight.

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

Ingestion:
Gastrointestinal Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

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	CAS No.	Class Description	Regulation

SILICA, CRYSTALLINE (RESPIRABLE SIZE)	14808-60-7	Known human carcinogen	National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
SILICA DUST, CRYSTALLINE, IN THE FORM OF QUARTZ OR CRISTOBALITE	14808-60-7	Grp. 1: Carcinogenic to humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	Grp. 2B: Possible human carc.	International Agency for Research on Cancer

Toxicological Data

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

Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Wollastonite	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Wollastonite	Dermal	similar compounds	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
Wollastonite	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	similar compounds	LC50 > 2.08 mg/l
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 1,600 mg/kg
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 1,000 mg/kg
Epoxy Polymer	Dermal	Professional judgement	LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Epoxy Polymer	Inhalation-Dust/Mist	Professional judgement	LC50 estimated to be > 12.5 mg/l
Epoxy Polymer	Ingestion	Professional judgement	LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Barium Sulfate	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Barium Sulfate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 15,000 mg/kg
Epoxy Resin	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 1,600 mg/kg
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 1,000 mg/kg
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 1,600 mg/kg
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 1,000 mg/kg
Titanium Dioxide	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 > 6.82 mg/l
Titanium Dioxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
Dicyandiamide	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
Dicyandiamide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 30,000 mg/kg
Polymer Additive	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Polymer Additive	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,200 mg/kg
Quartz Silica	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Quartz Silica	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Wollastonite	similar compounds	No significant irritation
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Epoxy Polymer	Professio	Irritant

	nal judgement	
Epoxy Resin	Rabbit	Mild irritant
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Titanium Dioxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Dicyandiamide	Human and animal	Minimal irritation
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Quartz Silica	Professional judgement	No significant irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Wollastonite	similar compounds	Mild irritant
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Epoxy Polymer	Professional judgement	Severe irritant
Barium Sulfate	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Epoxy Resin	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Titanium Dioxide	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Dicyandiamide	Professional judgement	Mild irritant
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Rabbit	Corrosive

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Wollastonite	Human	Not classified
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Guinea pig	Not classified
Epoxy Polymer	Professional judgement	Sensitizing
Epoxy Resin	Human and animal	Sensitizing
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Human and animal	Sensitizing
Titanium Dioxide	Human and animal	Not classified
Dicyandiamide	Guinea pig	Not classified
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	official classification	Sensitizing

Photosensitization

Name	Species	Value
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Human and	Sensitizing

	animal	

Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Human	Not classified
Epoxy Resin	Human	Not classified
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Human	Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Wollastonite	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Wollastonite	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Epoxy Resin	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Epoxy Resin	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	In vivo	Not mutagenic
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Titanium Dioxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Titanium Dioxide	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Dicyandiamide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Polymer Additive	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	In vivo	Not mutagenic
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Quartz Silica	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Quartz Silica	In vivo	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Dermal	Mouse	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
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Titanium Dioxide	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	Rat	Carcinogenic
Dicyandiamide	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	Multiple animal species	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Quartz Silica	Inhalation	Human and animal	Carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Wollastonite	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis

Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rabbit	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Epoxy Resin	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rabbit	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Dermal	Not classified for development	Rabbit	NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day	during organogenesis
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day	2 generation
Dicyandiamide	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
Dicyandiamide	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	44 days
Dicyandiamide	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	premating & during gestation
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 50 mg/kg/day	
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 50 mg/kg/day	
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	Toxic to development	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 50 mg/kg/day	

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	Multiple animal species	LOAEL 0.152 mg/l	15 minutes

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test result	Exposure Duration
Wollastonite	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Wollastonite	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Wollastonite	Ingestion	liver | kidney and/or bladder | hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 2,500 mg/kg/day	2 years

Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Dermal	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	2 years
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Dermal	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether-Bisphenol A Copolymer	Ingestion	auditory system | heart | endocrine system | hematopoietic system | liver | eyes | kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
Barium Sulfate	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Epoxy Resin	Dermal	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	2 years
Epoxy Resin	Dermal	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Epoxy Resin	Ingestion	auditory system | heart | endocrine system | hematopoietic system | liver | eyes | kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Dermal	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	2 years
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Dermal	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin polymer	Ingestion	auditory system | heart | endocrine system | hematopoietic system | liver | eyes | kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 mg/kg/day	28 days
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.01 mg/l	2 years
Titanium Dioxide	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Dicyandiamide	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 6,822 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Inhalation	liver | kidney and/or bladder | hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 0.15 mg/l	13 weeks
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 50 mg/kg/day	3 generation
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	liver	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Mouse	NOAEL 370 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	endocrine system | hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	3 generation
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 185 mg/kg/day	90 days
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	Ingestion	heart | bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair	Not classified	Mouse	NOAEL 2,400 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Quartz Silica	Inhalation	silicosis	Causes damage to organs through	Human	NOAEL Not	occupational

			prolonged or repeated exposure		available	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

No data available.

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 in a permitted waste incineration facility. Proper destruction may require the use of additional fuel during incineration processes. Combustion products will include halogen acid (HCl/HF/HBr). Facility must be capable of handling halogenated materials. 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. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Global inventory status

Contact 3M for more information. The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA. All required components of this product are listed on the active portion of the TSCA 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: 2 **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.

HMIS Hazard Classification

Health: *2 **Flammability:** 1 **Physical Hazard:** 0 **Personal Protection:** X - See PPE section.

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS® IV) hazard ratings are designed to inform employees of chemical hazards in the workplace. These ratings are based on the inherent properties of the material under expected conditions of normal use and are not intended for use in emergency situations. HMIS® IV ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® IV program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the American Coatings Association (ACA).

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3M Canada SDSs are available at www.3M.ca