



## 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™ Dynamar™ Polymer Processing Additive FX 5929M

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

##### Intended Use

Polymer Processing Additive

##### Restrictions on use

Not applicable

#### 1.3. Supplier's details

<b>Company:</b>	3M Canada Company
<b>Division:</b>	Advanced Materials Division
<b>Address:</b>	1840 Oxford Street East, Post Office Box 5757, London, Ontario N6A 4T1
<b>Telephone:</b>	(800) 364-3577
<b>Website:</b>	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

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

Combustible Dusts: Category 1

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Signal word

Danger

##### Symbols

Health Hazard |

##### Pictograms

**Hazard Statements**

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

May cause polymer fume fever.

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

**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, read and follow all safety instructions before use. Use non-sparking tools. Do not breathe vapours or dust. Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Response:**

Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

**Disposal:**

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

**2.3. Other hazards**

May cause thermal burns. vapours liberated during processing may be hazardous if inhaled. Eye, nose, throat and lung irritation can occur from such vapours.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

This material is a mixture.

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt	Common Name
Polyethylene Glycol	25322-68-3	40 - 55	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy-
Vinylidene Fluoride-Hexafluoropropylene Polymer	9011-17-0	40 - 55	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, polymer with 1,1-difluoroethene
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	< 5	Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1)
Talc	14807-96-6	0.5 - 5 Trade Secret *	Talc (Mg <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> )
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	< 3	Magnesium oxide (MgO)

\*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 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**

Target organ effects following prolonged or repeated exposure. See Section 11 for additional details.

**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**

Exposure to extreme heat can give rise to thermal decomposition. Powdered material may form explosive dust-air mixture. Avoid fire fighting methods that would cause powders to become airborne.

**5.4. Special protection actions for fire-fighters**

When fire fighting conditions are severe and total thermal decomposition of the product is possible, wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained, positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, bunker coat and pants, bands around arms, waist and legs, face mask, and protective covering for exposed areas of the head. Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained, positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, bunker coat and pants, bands around arms, waist and legs, face mask, and protective covering for exposed areas of the head.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

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. 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.

**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

Do not breathe thermal decomposition products. Avoid skin contact with hot material. For industrial or professional use only. Not for consumer sale or use. Store work clothes separately from other clothing, food and tobacco products. 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. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Processing conditions may reduce the product particle size and create a combustible dust hazard of the material by lowering minimum ignition energy and minimum ignition temperature. 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 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
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	ACGIH	TWA(inhalable fraction):10 mg/m3	
Talc	14807-96-6	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):2 mg/m3	
Polyethylene Glycol	25322-68-3	AIHA	TWA:10 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

For those situations where the material might be exposed to extreme overheating due to misuse or equipment failure, use with appropriate local exhaust ventilation sufficient to maintain levels of thermal decomposition products below their exposure guidelines. 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:

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

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:

For those situations where the material might be exposed to extreme overheating due to misuse or equipment failure, use a positive pressure supplied-air respirator.

Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for particulates

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

**Thermal hazards**

Wear heat insulating gloves - Wear heat insulating gloves, indirect vented goggles, and a full face shield when handling hot material to prevent thermal burns.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid
<b>Specific Physical Form:</b>	Powder
<b>Colour</b>	Off-White
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless
<b>Odour threshold</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>pH</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Melting point/Freezing point</b>	<i>No Data Available</i>
<b>Boiling point</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Flash Point</b>	No flash point
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flammable Limits(LEL)</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Flammable Limits(UEL)</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Relative Vapour Density</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>

Density	1 - 1.3 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative density	1 - 1.3 [Ref Std: WATER=1]
Water solubility	Moderate
Solubility- non-water	No Data Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	No Data Available
Autoignition temperature	341 °C [Details:METHOD: ASTM D-1929]
Decomposition temperature	No Data Available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not Applicable
Volatile Organic Compounds	Not Applicable
Percent volatile	Not Applicable
VOC Less H <sub>2</sub> O & Exempt Solvents	Not Applicable
Molecular weight	No Data Available

Particle Characteristics	Not Applicable
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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

This material is considered to be non reactive under normal use conditions.

### 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

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

Al or Mg powder and high/shear temperature conditions

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Carbonyl Fluoride	At Elevated Temperatures - >300°C
Formaldehyde	At Elevated Temperatures - >300°C
Carbon monoxide	At Elevated Temperatures - >300°C
Carbon dioxide	At Elevated Temperatures - >300°C
Hydrogen Fluoride	At Elevated Temperatures - >300°C
Toxic Vapor, Gas, Particulate	At Elevated Temperatures - >300°C

Extreme heat arising from situations such as misuse or equipment failure can generate hydrogen fluoride as a decomposition product.

## 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.

During heating:

Polymer Fume Fever: Sign/symptoms may include chest pain or tightness, shortness of breath, cough, malaise, muscle aches, increased heart rate, fever, chills, sweats, nausea and headache.

May cause additional health effects (see below).

### Skin Contact:

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

Mechanical Skin irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abrasion, redness, pain, and itching.

### Eye Contact:

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

Mechanical eye irritation: Signs/symptoms may include pain, redness, tearing and corneal abrasion.

### 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:

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

## Carcinogenicity:

<b><u>Ingredient</u></b>	<b><u>CAS No.</u></b>	<b><u>Class Description</u></b>	<b><u>Regulation</u></b>
Talc	14807-96-6	Grp. 2A: Probable 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

<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Route</u></b>	<b><u>Species</u></b>	<b><u>Value</u></b>
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Polyethylene Glycol	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 20,000 mg/kg
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 32,770 mg/kg
Vinylidene Fluoride-Hexafluoropropylene Polymer	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Vinylidene Fluoride-Hexafluoropropylene Polymer	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 6,000 mg/kg
Talc	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Talc	Ingestion		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
Magnesium Oxide	Dermal	Professional judgment	LD50 estimated to be 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Magnesium Oxide	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,870 mg/kg
Calcium Carbonate	Dermal	Rat	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Calcium Carbonate	Inhalation-Dust/Mist (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 3 mg/l

Calcium Carbonate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 6,450 mg/kg
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ATE = acute toxicity estimate

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Polyethylene Glycol	Rabbit	Minimal irritation
Vinylidene Fluoride-Hexafluoropropylene Polymer	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Talc	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Magnesium Oxide	Professional judgment	No significant irritation
Calcium Carbonate	Rabbit	No significant irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Polyethylene Glycol	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Vinylidene Fluoride-Hexafluoropropylene Polymer	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Talc	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Calcium Carbonate	Rabbit	No significant irritation

### Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Polyethylene Glycol	Guinea pig	Not classified

### Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Talc	Human	Not classified

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Polyethylene Glycol	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Polyethylene Glycol	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Talc	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Talc	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Magnesium Oxide	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

### Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic
Talc	Inhalation	Rat	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
Magnesium Oxide	Not Specified	Human and animal	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
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1,125 mg/kg/day	during gestation
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 5699 +/- 1341 mg/kg/day	5 days



Polyethylene Glycol	Not Specified	Not classified for reproduction and/or development		NOEL N/A	
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Mouse	NOAEL 562 mg/animal/day	during gestation
Talc	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1,600 mg/kg	during organogenesis
Calcium Carbonate	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 625 mg/kg/day	premating & 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	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.008 mg/l	2 weeks
Magnesium Oxide	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	
Calcium Carbonate	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	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
Polyethylene Glycol	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.008 mg/l	2 weeks
Polyethylene Glycol	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder   heart   endocrine system   hematopoietic system   liver   nervous system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 5,640 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
Vinylidene Fluoride-Hexafluoropropylene Polymer	Ingestion	liver	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 10,000 mg/kg/day	2 weeks
Talc	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
Talc	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis   respiratory system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 18 mg/m3	113 weeks
Calcium Carbonate	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	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

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 HF. 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 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. This product complies with Measures on Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances. All ingredients are listed on or exempt from on China IECSC inventory. 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: 3 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: \*3 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](http://www.3M.ca)**