Safety Data Sheet

Document Group:	25-6724-6	**Version Number:**	2.01
Issue Date:	05/04/17	**Supercedes Date:**	02/11/15

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier
3M™ Aviation Rubbing Compound PN98544

Product Identification Numbers
87-2500-0317-2

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use
Aviation Rubbing Compound

1.3. Supplier's details

MANUFACTURER:	3M
DIVISION:	Automotive and Aerospace Solutions Division
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

2.1. Hazard classification
Flammable Liquid: Category 3.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 3.

2.2. Label elements
Signal word
Warning

Symbols
Flame | Exclamation mark |

Pictograms

Hazard Statements
Flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes skin irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:
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.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response:
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
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 container tightly closed.
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

1% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.
7% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.
10% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	% by Wt
STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3	15 - 40 Trade Secret *
WATER	7732-18-5	15 - 40
ALUMINUM OXIDE	1344-28-1	15 - 35

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	9005-65-6	3 - 7
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	8042-47-5	1 - 5
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	< 1.5 Trade Secret *
ALKYLOLAMMONIUM SALT (NJTS Reg No: 800963-5050)	Trade Secret*	<= 1

NJTS or NJTSRN: New Jersey Trade Secret Registry Number.

*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 wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. 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 flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance	Condition
Aldehydes	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion
Oxides of Sulfur	During Combustion

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and

prevent explosive rupture.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Evacuate area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Contain spill. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam designed for use on solvents, such as alcohols and acetone, that can dissolve in water. An AR - AFFF type foam is recommended. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible using non-sparking tools. Place in a metal container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with detergent and water. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/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 contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. To minimize the risk of ignition, determine applicable electrical classifications for the process using this product and select specific local exhaust ventilation equipment to avoid flammable vapor accumulation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment if there is potential for static electricity accumulation during transfer.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. 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
ALUMINUM OXIDE	1344-28-1	OSHA	TWA(as total dust):15 mg/m3;TWA(respirable fraction):5 mg/m3	
STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3	ACGIH	TWA:100 ppm	
STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3	OSHA	TWA:2900 mg/m3(500 ppm)	

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
None required.

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

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:	Liquid
Odor, Color, Grade:	cream colored, solvent odor
Odor threshold	*No Data Available*
pH	7.5 - 8.5
Melting point	*No Data Available*
Boiling Point	>=212 ºF
Flash Point	135 ºF [*Test Method:*Tagliabue Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	*No Data Available*
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL)	*No Data Available*
Flammable Limits(UEL)	*No Data Available*
Vapor Pressure	1.6 mmHg
Vapor Density	>=1 [*Ref Std:*AIR=1]
Density	1.1 g/ml
Specific Gravity	1.1
Solubility in Water	Appreciable
Solubility- non-water	*No Data Available*
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	*No Data Available*
Autoignition temperature	*No Data Available*

Decomposition temperature	*No Data Available*
Viscosity	4,000 - 6,000 centipoise [*Test Method:*Brookfield]
Hazardous Air Pollutants	<=0.5 % weight
Volatile Organic Compounds	<=370 g/l [*Test Method:*calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents	<=582 g/l [*Test Method:*calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
This material may be reactive with certain agents under certain conditions - see the remaining headings in this section.

10.2. Chemical stability
Stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Sparks and/or flames

10.5. Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents

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.

Eye Contact:
Contact with the eyes during product use is not expected to result in significant irritation.

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

May cause additional health effects (see below).

Additional Health Effects:

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

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

Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Dermal		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
Overall product	Inhalation-Vapor(4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE >50 mg/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE >5,000 mg/kg
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation-Vapor		LC50 estimated to be 20 - 50 mg/l
STODDARD SOLVENT	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,000 mg/kg
STODDARD SOLVENT	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
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 SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Dermal		LD50 estimated to be > 5,000 mg/kg
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL SORBITAN MONOOLEATE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 38,000 mg/kg
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 3,160 mg/kg
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 18 mg/l
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 3,400 mg/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
STODDARD SOLVENT	Rabbit	Irritant
ALUMINUM OXIDE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	No significant irritation
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Rabbit	Irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
STODDARD SOLVENT	Rabbit	No significant irritation
ALUMINUM OXIDE	Rabbit	No significant irritation
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Rabbit	Mild irritant
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Rabbit	Mild irritant

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
STODDARD SOLVENT	Guinea pig	Not classified
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Guinea pig	Not classified
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Guinea pig	Not classified

Respiratory Sensitization

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
STODDARD SOLVENT	In vivo	Not mutagenic
STODDARD SOLVENT	In Vitro	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
ALUMINUM OXIDE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
STODDARD SOLVENT	Dermal	Mouse	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	Human and animal	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification
ALUMINUM OXIDE	Inhalation	Rat	Not carcinogenic
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Inhalation	Multiple animal species	Not carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 2.4 mg/l	during organogenesis
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	13 weeks
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 4,350 mg/kg/day	during gestation
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	Not classified for female reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	Not classified for male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	Not classified for development	Rat	NOAEL 1.5 mg/l	during gestation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration

STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	nervous system	Not classified	Dog	NOAEL 6.5 mg/l	4 hours
STODDARD SOLVENT	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory irritation	official classification	NOAEL Not available	
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Ingestion	central nervous system depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Professional judgement	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	nervous system	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 4.6 mg/l	6 months
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	kidney and/or bladder	Not classified	Rat	LOAEL 1.9 mg/l	13 weeks
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	respiratory system	Not classified	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 0.6 mg/l	90 days
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	bone, teeth, nails, and/or hair | blood | liver | muscles	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 5.6 mg/l	12 weeks
STODDARD SOLVENT	Inhalation	heart	Not classified	Multiple animal species	NOAEL 1.3 mg/l	90 days
ALUMINUM OXIDE	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
ALUMINUM OXIDE	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis	Not classified	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,381 mg/kg/day	90 days
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Ingestion	liver | immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,336 mg/kg/day	90 days
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	hematopoietic system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.5 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	nervous system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 0.1 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	respiratory system	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL Not available	occupational exposure
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Inhalation	liver | kidney and/or bladder | heart | endocrine system | immune system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1.2 mg/l	3 months
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Ingestion	hematopoietic system	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 600 mg/kg/day	14 days
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Ingestion	liver | immune system | kidney	Not classified	Rat	NOAEL 1,000	28 days

		and/or bladder			mg/kg/day	

Aspiration Hazard

Name	Value
STODDARD SOLVENT	Aspiration hazard
WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	Aspiration hazard
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	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.

Incinerate in a permitted waste incineration facility. 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.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable)

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

EPCRA 311/312 Hazard Classifications (effective January 1, 2018):

Physical Hazards
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Health Hazards
Skin Corrosion or Irritation

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of that section and 40 CFR part 372 (EPCRA):

Ingredient	C.A.S. No	% by Wt
ALUMINUM OXIDE	1344-28-1	15 - 35
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	Trade Secret < 1.5

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:** 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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