I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

MANUFACTURER'S NAME:
CUMBERLAND PRODUCTS INCORPORATED

ADDRESS:
50 COMMERCE PARKWAY
HODGENVILLE, KY 42748

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800) 424 - 9300
INFORMATION PHONE : (800) 223 - 1918
FAX NUMBER : (800) 500 – 9812

PRODUCT NAME	FINISH PRO 5000 GENERAL PURPOSE LACQUER THINNER
PRODUCT CODE	707692
PRODUCT USE DESCRIPTION	No data

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid, Water-white

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE DERMATITIS AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact

Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

Ingestion

Swallowing this material may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable *(see* Section 8.).

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, Skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), Upper respiratory tract, Kidney, Liver, pancreas, Central nervous system, Heart, blood-forming system, auditory system, Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias., Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:, metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), runny nose, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, muscle cramps, Weakness, pain in the abdomen and lower back, Blurred vision, Shortness of breath, Lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), high blood sugar, visual impairment (including blindness), coma

Target Organs

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), effects on hearing, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:, kidney damage, visual impairment

Carcinogenicity

Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Reproductive hazard

Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans., Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
METHANOL	67-56-1	>=40-<50%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	>=30-<40%
ACETONE	67-64-1	>=15-<20%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8	>=10-<15%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. **If** breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Notes to physician

Hazards: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Hazardous combustion products

Aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, organic compounds

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.

Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Other information

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document N1-PA 77.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

METHANOL	**67-56-1**	
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	260 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	325 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	260 mg/m3

TOLUENE	**108-88-3**	
ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL) :	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	375 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	560 mg/m3
OSHA Z2	Short term exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z2	Permissible exposure limit	300 ppm
OSHA Z2	Permissible exposure limit	500 mg/m3

ACETONE	**67-64-1**	
ACGIH	time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	750 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	250 mg/m3
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	590 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1,000 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2,400 ppm

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	**100-41-4**	
OSHA Z1	time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	time weighted average	300 ppm
ACGIH	time weighted average	1,370 ppm

General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and body protection

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use. Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air- purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air- purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Form	No data
Color	Water-Clear
Odor	No data
Boiling point/boiling range	No data
pH	No data
Flash point	(>=) -20.00 °C Tag closed cup
Evaporation rate	No data
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit	No data
Vapor pressure	No data
Vapor density	No data
Density	0.808 g/cm3 @ 68 °F / 20 °C 6.730 lb/gal @ 68 °F / 20 °C
Solubility	No data
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data
log Pow	No data available
Autoignition temperature	No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible products

Acids, alkalis, aluminum, Amines, Ammonia, calcium hypochlorite, halogens, hypochlorites, Lead, peroxides, Reducing agents, sodium, Strong oxidizing agents, Zinc

Hazardous decomposition products

Aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, Hydrocarbons, organic compounds

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition

No data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

METHANOL:	LD L0 Human: 300 mg/kg
TOLUENE:	LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 nig/kg
ACETONE:	LD 50 Rat: 5,800 mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	LD 50 Rat: > 8,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

METHANOL:	LC 50 Rat: 64,000 ppm, 4 h
TOLUENE:	LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h
ACETONE:	LC 50 Rat: > 16,000 ppm, 4 h
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	LC 50 Rat: 3,400 ppm, 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity

METHANOL:	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg
TOLUENE:	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg
ACETONE:	LD 50 Rabbit: > 20,000 mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	LD 50 Rat: > 4,000 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability

METHANOL:	no data available
TOLUENE:	no data available
ACETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available

Bioaccumulation

METHANOL:	Species: Green algae (Chlorella fusca vacuolata) Exposure time: 24 h Dose: 0.05 mg/1 Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 28,400 Method: Static
TOLUENE:	Species: Ide, silver or golden orfe (Leuciscus idus) Exposure time: 3 d Dose: 0.05 mg/1 Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 94 Method: Not reported
ACETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish

METHANOL:	no data available
TOLUENE:	96 h LC 50 Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 5.80 mg/1 Method: Renewal Mortality96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 12.60 mg/1 Method: Static Mortality
ACETONE	96 h LC 50 Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 4,740.00 - 6,330.00 mg/I Method: Static Mortality96 h LC 50 Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 8,300.00 mg,/1 Method: Static Mortality 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 8,733.00 - 9,482.00 mg/I Method: Flow through Mortality
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.

METHANOL:	48 h EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 10,000.00 mg,/1 Method: Static Intoxication
TOLUENE:	48 h EC 50 Waterflea (Daphnia magna): 6.00 mg/I Method: Static Intoxication
ACETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available

Toxicity to algae

METHANOL:	no data available
TOLUENE:	no data available
ACETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available

Toxicity to bacteria

METHANOL:	no data available
TOLUENE:	no data available
ACETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

METHANOL:	no data available
TOLUENE:	no data available
ACETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

METHANOL:	no data available
TOLUENE:	no data available
ACETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available

Additional ecological information

METHANOL:	no data available
TOLUENE:	no data available
ACETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

REGULATION

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT / LTD. QTY.
U.S. DOT - ROAD					
UN 1993	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)	3		II	
U.S. DOT - RAIL					
UN 1993	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)	3		II	
U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS					
UN 1993	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)			II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD					
UN 1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. 3 (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)			II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL					
UN 1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. 3 (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)			II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS					
UN 1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. 3 (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)			II	
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS					
UN 1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. 3 (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)			II	
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO					
UN 1993	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. 3 (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)			II	
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER					
UN 1993	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)	3		II	
MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES					
UN 1993	LIQUIDO INFLAMABLE, N.E.P. (ACETONE, ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)	3		11	

*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
TOLUENE
BENZENE

SARA Hazard Classification
Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

METHANOL	40.00 %
TOLUENE	35.01 %

New Jersey RTK Label Information

METHANOL	67-56-1
TOLUENE	108-88-3
ACETONE	67-64-1
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM). LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

METHANOL	67-56-1
TOLUENE	108-88-3
ACETONE	67-64-1
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALCPHAT1C	64742-89-8

Notification status

EU. EINECS	y (positive listing)
US. Toxic Substances Control Act	y (positive listing)
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	y (positive listing)
Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List	y (positive listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	y (positive listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	y (positive listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	y (positive listing)
New Zealand. Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC), as published by ERMA New Zealand	y (positive listing)

Reportable quantity - Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)	2856 lbs

Reportable quantity-Components

TOLUENE	108-88-3	1000 lbs

	HMIS	NFPA
Health	2	2
Flammability	3	3
Physical hazards	--	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	--	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

VOC and HAP REPORT

VOC Content (as formulated)		85.02 %
Total VOC Content		6.73 lbs/gal / 806.43 g/l
VOC Content (SCAQMD)		5.77 lbs/gal / 691.4 g/l
VOC Vapor Pressure @ 20°C (SCAQMD)		85.8 (mm of Hg)
Calculated HAP Total		75.01%
METHANOL	67-56-1	40.00%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	35.01%
Calculated Organic HAP Total		75.01%
METHANOL	67-56-1	40.00%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	35.01%

Hazardous Air Pollutants reported on this document are limited to those that are defined as hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200. It is possible that there are other Hazardous Air Pollutants in this product at levels that are not reportable by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Certain air regulations require that these components be included in determinations of total HAP emissions. If you require information on the unreported Hazardous Air Pollutants, please contact your Cumberland Products Inc. account representative.