

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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 Date Prepared: 03/03/05
 Date Printed: 5/8/2006
 MSDS No: 301.0372004-003.004

CP 90

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identity Product Name: CP 90
 General or Generic ID: SOLVENT BLEND

Company

Cumberland Products Inc.
 50 Commerce Parkway
 Hodgenville, KY 42748
 1-800-223-1918

Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient(s)	CAS Number	% (by volume)
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8	83.0 - 87.0
XYLENE	1330-20-7	8.0 - 8.0
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	6.0 - 10.0
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	1.6 - 1.6

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye
 Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Additional symptoms of eye exposure may include: blurred vision.

Skin
 Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: skin blistering, Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Swallowing
 Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury. Exposure causes severe irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

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 usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8).

Symptoms of Exposure
 Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: redness of the face and neck, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), tight feeling in the chest, 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, low blood pressure, mild, temporary changes in the liver, effects on heart rate, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue), kidney damage, coma.

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Target Organ Effects

Breathing isopropanol vapors has caused damage to the lining of the middle ear in experimental animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, effects on hearing, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: central nervous system effects.

Developmental Information

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Cancer Information

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

Other Health Effects

No data

Primary Route(s) of Entry

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact, Ingestion.

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.

Swallowing

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, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physicians

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 material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, male reproductive system, auditory system, Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material. Administration of high doses of isopropanol in combination with known hepatotoxic chemicals resulted in enhanced liver toxicity in experimental animals.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point

45.0 - 55.0 F (7.2 - 12.7 C) TCC

Explosive Limit

(for component) Lower 1.0 Upper 12.0 %

Autoignition Temperature

No data

Hazardous Products of Combustion

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

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.

Extinguishing Media

regular foam (such as AFFF), water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

NFPA Rating

Health - 2, Flammability - 3, Reactivity - 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spill

Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

Large Spill

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks).

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 NFPA 77. Precautions during use: avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with this material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective gloves. As with all products of this nature, good personal hygiene is essential. Hands and other exposed areas should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact, especially before eating and/or smoking. Regular laundering of contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact with this material. Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a

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sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions._

Storage

Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protections

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Exposure Guidelines

Component

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (64742-89-8)

OSHA VPEL 300.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 300.000 ppm - TWA

XYLENE (1330-20-7)

OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm - TWA

ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - STEL

OTHER LIMIT 46.000 ppm - TWA

ISOPROPANOL (67-63-0)

OSHA PEL 400.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 500.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 200.000 ppm - TWA

ACGIH TLV 400.000 ppm - STEL

ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4)

OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 125.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm - TWA

ACGIH TLV 125.000 ppm - STEL

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point
(for component) 180.0 F (82.2 C)

Vapor Pressure
(for product) 8.250 mmHg @ 68.00 F

Specific Vapor Density
> 1.000 AIR=1

Specific Gravity
.738 - .768 @ 68.00 F

Liquid Density
6.270 lbs/gal @ 68.00 F
.738 - .768 kg/l 20.00 C

Percent Volatiles
No data

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
763.500 g/l 6.270 lbs/gal

Evaporation Rate
SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER

Appearance
CLEAR AND PARTICLE FREE

State
LIQUID

Physical Form
HOMOGENEOUS SOLUTION

Color
WATER WHITE

Odor
No data

pH
Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization
Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Hazardous Decomposition
May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Chemical Stability
Stable.

Incompatibility
Avoid contact with: acetaldehyde, acids, chlorine, ethylene oxide isocyanates, strong oxidizing agents, Do not use with aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 degrees F.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
No data

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Management Information

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds or estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Description:
 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL,3,UN1263,II

Container/Mode:
 55 GAL DRUM/TRUCK PACKAGE

NOS Component:
 Not applicable

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

Product Quantity (lbs)	Component
1125	XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)

Other Transportation Information

The Transport Information may vary with the container and mode of shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status
 TSCA (UNITED STATES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4(a)

Component	RQ (lbs)
XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)	100
ETHYLBENZENE	1000

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate(X) Delayed(X) Fire(X) Reactive() Sudden Release of Pressure()

SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65

Section 313 Component(s)	CAS Number	%
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7	7.75
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	1.56

OSHA Process Safety Management 29 CFR 1910

None listed

EPA Accidental Release Prevention 40 CFR 68

None listed

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International Regulations

Inventory Status
Not determined

State and Local Regulations

California Proposition 65

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.
BENZENE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.

TOLUENE
BENZENE

New Jersey RTK Label Information

NAPHTHA, SOLVENT	64742-89-8
XYLENES	1330-20-7
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8
BENZENE, DIMETHYL-	1330-20-7
2-PROPANOL	67-63-0
BENZENE, ETHYL-	100-41-4

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.