

MCKB LACQUER THINNER WC  
94104

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

Ashland	Regulatory Information Number	1-800-325-3751
P.O. Box 2219	Telephone	614-790-3333
Columbus, OH 43216	Emergency telephone	1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)

Product name	MCKB LACQUER THINNER WC
Product code	94104
Product Use Description	No data

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**Emergency Overview**

Appearance: liquid,, white

WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE DERMATITIS AND BURNS.

**Potential Health Effects**

**Routes of exposure**

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

**Eye contact**

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

**Skin contact**

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. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

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### **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. 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 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: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, heart, 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 may be 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), cough, 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, low blood pressure, pain in the abdomen and lower back, mild, temporary changes in the liver, effects on heart rate, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), Blurred vision, shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue), kidney damage, visual impairment (including blindness), coma, and death

### **Target Organs**

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. 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. Based on animal

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studies, exposure to methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) increases the onset of peripheral neuropathy caused by exposure to methyl butyl ketone (MBK), and/or n-hexane, and/or ethyl butylketone. MEK alone has not been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy., 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:, liver abnormalities, anemia, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), kidney damage, lung damage, 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:, anemia, effects on hearing, 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**

<b>Components</b>	<b>CAS-No.</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	110-19-0	>=20-<30%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	>=20-<30%
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	>=5-<10%
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	>=5-<10%

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METHANOL	67-56-1	>=1.5-<5%
BUTANOL NORMAL	71-36-3	>=1.5-<5%

#### **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, 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.

##### **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. Pulmonary edema may be

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delayed. Administration of high doses of isopropanol in combination with known hepatotoxic chemicals resulted in enhanced liver toxicity in experimental animals.

**Treatment:** No information available.

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Suitable extinguishing media**

Water mist, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Dry chemical

### **Hazardous combustion products**

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

### **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).

## **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.

### **Environmental precautions**

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.

### **Methods for cleaning up**

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

## **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. Avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin

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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. 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.

**Storage**

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

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Exposure Guidelines**

<b>ISOBUTYL ACETATE</b>		<b>110-19-0</b>
ACGIH	time weighted average	150 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	150 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	700 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	150 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	700 mg/m3
OSHA Z1A	time weighted average	150 ppm
OSHA Z1A	time weighted average	700 mg/m3
US CA OEL	Time Weighted Average (TWA)	150 ppm
	Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):	
US CA OEL	Time Weighted Average (TWA)	700 mg/m3
	Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):	
<b>TOLUENE</b>		<b>108-88-3</b>
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	time weighted average	200 ppm
OSHA Z2	Ceiling Limit Value:	300 ppm
OSHA Z2	Maximum concentration:	500 ppm

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**ISOPROPANOL 67-63-0**

NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	400 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	980 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	500 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	1,225 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	400 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	980 mg/m3
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	400 ppm

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3**

ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	300 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	590 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	300 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	885 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	590 mg/m3

**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

**BUTANOL NORMAL 71-36-3**

ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Ceiling Limit Value and Time Period (if specified):	50 ppm
NIOSH	Ceiling Limit Value and Time Period (if specified):	150 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	300 mg/m3
OSHA Z1A	Ceiling Limit Value:	50 ppm
OSHA Z1A	Ceiling Limit Value:	150 mg/m3
US CA OEL	Ceiling Limit Value:	50 ppm
US CA OEL	Ceiling Limit Value:	150 mg/m3

**General advice**

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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 TLV(s).

**Eye protection**

Chemical splash goggles and face shield (8" min.) in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your industrial hygienist.)

**Skin and body protection**

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

**Respiratory protection**

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

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Physical state</b>	liquid
<b>Form</b>	No data
<b>Colour</b>	white
<b>Odour</b>	hydrocarbon-like
<b>Boiling point/boilingrange</b>	No data
<b>pH</b>	No data
<b>Flash point</b>	25 °F / -4 °C, Tag closed cup
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	1 (Ethyl Ether)
<b>Explosion limits</b>	No data
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	No data
<b>Vapour density</b>	(>) 1 (AIR=1)
<b>Density</b>	0.804 g/cm <sup>3</sup> @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C

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	6.7 lb/gal @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C
<b>Solubility</b>	No data
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	No data

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable.

### Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with:

### Incompatible products

Avoid contact with:, acetaldehyde, acids, Alkali metals, aluminum, calcium hypochlorite, Chlorine, Copper, Copper alloys, ethylene oxide, halogens, isocyanates, Lead, nitrates, sodium, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents, Zinc, Do not use with aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 degrees F.

### Hazardous decomposition products

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

### Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

### Thermal decomposition

No data

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute oral toxicity

ISOBUTYL ACETATE	LD 50 Rabbit: 4,800 mg/kg
TOLUENE	LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 mg/kg
ISOPROPANOL	LD 50 Rat: 5,045 mg/kg

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METHYL ETHYL KETONE	LD 50 Mouse: 670 mg/kg LD 50 Rat: 2,300 - 3,500 mg/kg
METHANOL	LD L0 Human: 300 mg/kg
BUTANOL NORMAL	LD 50 Rat: 790 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

ISOBUTYL ACETATE	LC 50 Rat: 3500 ppm, 4 h
TOLUENE	LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h
ISOPROPANOL	LC 50 Rat: 16000 ppm, 4 h
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	LC 50 Rat: 11,700 mg/l , 4 h
METHANOL	LC 50 Rat: 64000 ppm, 4 h

**Acute dermal toxicity**

ISOBUTYL ACETATE	LD 50 Rabbit: 17 g/kg
TOLUENE	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg
ISOPROPANOL	LD 50 Rabbit: 5,030 - 7,900 mg/kg
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	LD 50 Rabbit: > 5 g/kg
METHANOL	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg
BUTANOL NORMAL	LD 50 Rabbit: 3,400 mg/kg

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## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **Aquatic toxicity**

#### **Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish**

No data

#### **Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates**

No data

### **Environmental fate and pathways**

No data

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Waste disposal methods**

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. For assistance with your waste management needs - including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact Ashland Distribution's Environmental Services Group at 800-637-7922.

## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **IMDG:**

UN1263, PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3, II

### **IATA\_P:**

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

### **IATA\_C:**

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

### **CFR\_ROAD:**

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II

### **CFR\_RAIL:**

UN1263, Paint related material 3, II



**ASHLAND**  
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

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