Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier: Fiebingôs Deglazer Tandy Part #2105-01, 2105-03
Product Use: Leather Care
Manufacturer's Name: Fiebing Company, Inc
Street Address: 516 South Second Street Effective date: 6.14.2012
City: Milwaukee **State/Province**: Wisconsin Date printed: 6.14.2012
Postal Code: 53204
Emergency telephone: 800 424 9300

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients (Specific)	%	CAS#	LD50 (Oral)	LC50
Ethyl Acetate	70 - 90	141-78-6	5620 mg/kg (rat)	No data
Ethyl Alcohol	10 - 30	64-17-5	7060 mg/kg (rat)	No data

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:
Route of Entry: Eye, Skin, Ingestion and Inhalation.
Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, blood, reproductive system, kidneys and heart.

Eye Contact: May cause moderate irritation. Liquid or vapor may cause burning sensation, pain, watering, change of vision, eye injury and severe eye damage.

Skin Contact: May cause mild irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact with skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged and repeated exposure may cause cracking inflammation, Contact may cause sensitization.

Skin Absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through skin.

Ingestion: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, drowsiness, cramps, in coordination, loss of consciousness, difficulty with speech, central nervous system depression, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, mental sluggishness and death in significant exposures. May cause damage to the liver and kidneys. May cause effects similar to inhalation.

Inhalation: May irritate nose, throat, respiratory tract. May cause nasal discomfort and discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain, difficulty breathing, nausea, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite, vomiting and diarrhea. High vapor concentration may cause central nervous system depression, vertigo, emotional labiality, accelerated pulse, face redness, kidney and liver damage, unconsciousness, occasional urinary and fecal incontinence.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure to Product: Eye disorders, skin disorders, respiratory system disorders, central nervous system disorders, liver disorders and impaired respiratory function.

Other: Chronic exposure may produce anemia, bronchitis, leucocitosis, edema, blurry cornea, liver, kidney and heart damages, blood alterations and greasy degeneration of the viscera.

Cancer Information: This product does not contain 0.1% or more of the known or potential carcinogens listed in NTP, IARC or OSHA. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that consumption of alcoholic beverages is causally related to the occurrence of malignant tumors of the oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus and liver in humans. The carcinogenic response attributed to drinking alcoholic beverages has not been verified in studies with laboratory animals. Established use of denatured ethanol and non-beverage uses of pure ethanol are not considered to pose any significant cancer hazard. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lists Ethanol as an A4 ï Not Classified as a Human Carcinogen.

Potential Environmental Effects: See Section 12.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lens if easy to do. In case of irritation from airborne exposure, move to fresh air. Get medical attention, if symptoms persist.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. Wash with soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated. Destroy contaminated leather clothing.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician immediately. Keep warm and quiet.

Notes to Physician: Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. Symptoms vary with the alcohol level of the blood. Mild intoxication occurs at blood levels between 0.05% - 0.15% and approximately 25% of individuals will show signs of intoxication at these levels. Above 0.15% the person is definitely under the influence of ethanol and 50% - 95% of individuals at this level are clinically intoxicated. Severe poisoning occurs when the blood ethanol level is 0.3% - 0.5%. Above 0.5% the individual will comatose and death can occur. The unabsorbed ethanol should be removed by gastric ravage after incubating the patient to prevent aspiration. Avoid the use of depressant drugs or the excessive administration of fluids. In the presence of hypoglycemia, administer 5 ï

10 % glucose intravenously, plus thiamine 100 mg intramuscularly. Hemodialysis is indicated if the blood ethanol level is above 5 mg/ml. Naloxone may be useful to reverse clinical alcoholic coma and 0.4 -1.2 mg intravenously may arouse ethanol, intoxicated patients.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE: Yes
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water spray (fog), dry chemical, Carbon Dioxide and alcohol foam.

Flash Point: 23 deg.F
Upper Flammable Limit: 19
Lower Flammable Limit: 2.2
Method used: Calculated
Autoignition Temperature: Not determined
Explosion data:
Sensitivity to impact: Not applicable
Sensitivity to static discharge: Not applicable
Hazardous Combustion Products: May produce toxic oxides of Carbon upon combustion.

Hydrite Rating System:	Health:	2
	Flammability:	3
	Reactivity:	0
NFPA:	Health:	1
	Flammability:	3
	Reactivity:	0

FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors form from this product and may settle in low places, travel along the ground or move by air currents to be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations distant from handling point. Product contains alcohol; therefore flames might be difficult to see because they are virtually colorless. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture.

FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Evacuate area of unprotected personnel. Wear protective clothing including NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Remain unwind of fire to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and disperse vapors. Avoid water accumulation. Product may reignite and burn on the waterôs surface. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heart of a fire. Move containers from fire area if possible without hazard. Water spray can be used to reduce intensity of flames and to dilute spills to a nonflammable mixture. Run-off from fire control may cause pollution.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LEAK & SPILL PROCEDURES: Contact local authorities. Extinguish and do not turn on any ignition source until area is determined to be free from explosion or fire hazards. Flush small spills with water.

DISPOSAL METHOD: Reclamation in accordance with all Federal, State, County and Local regulations. Incineration in accordance with all Federal, State, County and Local regulations.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES: See Section 1.

HANDLING: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors, mists or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut or expose such containers to heat, flames, sparks or other source of ignition. They may explode or cause injury or death. Follow OSHA regulations for flammable and combustible liquids and for airborne contaminants. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ethyl Alcohol is listed on the EPA/TSCA inventory of chemical substances.

STORAGE & VENTILATION: General (mechanical) room ventilation to maintain vapor levels below TLV is expected to be satisfactory. Keep this product in closed equipment. Special, local ventilation (explosion proof) is needed at points where vapors or mists are expected to escape to the workplace air.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS:	OSHA PEL:	400 ppm for Ethyl Acetate
		1000 ppm for Ethyl Alcohol
	ACGIH TLV:	400 ppm for Ethyl Acetate
		1000 ppm for Ethyl Alcohol
	OTHER:	None established

SPECIFIC ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Ventilation: Local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to control mist or vapor.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
Skin Protection: Use self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full protective clothing. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures.
Eye Protection: Safety glasses.
Respiratory Protection: Wear NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge.
Other Protective Equipment: Eye-wash station, safety shower, rubber apron, chemical safety shoes, rubber boots, impervious clothing and protective clothing.

General Hygiene Conditions: Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
ODOR & APPEARANCE:	Sharp Acetate Odor & Clear, Colorless Liquid
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.8784 at 25 deg.C
VAPOR DENSITY:	1.6 ï 3.0
VAPOR PRESSURE:	44 ï 74 mm/Hg at 20 deg.C
EVAPORATION RATE:	2 - 6
BOILING POINT:	169 - 173 Deg.F
MELTING POINT:	Not determined
FREEZING POINT:	Not determined
PH:	No data
COEFFICIENT OF WATER/ OIL DISTRIBUTION:	Not determined
SOLUBLITY IN WATER:	Appreciable
% VOLATILITY:	100 %
VISCOSITY:	Not determined
VOC (wt %):	100 %
VOC (lbs/gal):	7.32

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, ignition sources and fire.
INCOMPATIBILITY: Oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong alkalis, strong bases, peroxides, amines, nitric acid, perchloric acid, oxygen under pressure, strong inorganic acids, alkali metals and ammonia.
REACTIVITY: None

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and Acetic Acid.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE: See Section 3 for Potential Health Effects.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE:
ETHYL ACETATE:
Inhalation: Sedative effects have been observed in animals. Mild nose and throat irritation have been reported in humans at 400 ppm.
Skin: Ethyl Acetate was not irritating to rabbit skin. There was no evidence of cumulative skin irritation in human tests. Human patch testing and epicutaneous testing was negative.

Mutagenicity (In Vitro): Results were equivocal. Ethyl Acetate was negative in two Ames tests with Salmonella Typhimurium and in a recombination assay with Bacillus Subtilis. In the Sister Chromatid Exchange assay it was positive with activation and negative without activation. In five separate tests for Aneuploidy with Saccharomyces Cerevisiae, it was positive four times. It was negative for chromosomal aberrations in CHO cells, but positive in Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts.
IN VIVO (NOT MUTAGENIC): Ethyl Acetate was negative in three separate micronucleus assays ï mouse (i.p), Chinese hamster (i.p) and Chinese hamster (gavages).
REPRODUCTIVE / DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS: In the sub-chronic inhalation study previously discussed, there were no effects at any dose level on the number of spermatids in the testes, the number of sperm in the epididymides, sperm mortality of sperm morphology.
REPEATED EXPOSURE: Rats received 0, 300, 900, 3600 mg/kg ethyl acetate daily by gavages for 90 days. The high dose male rats showed significantly depressed body and organ weights and depressed food consumption. Te No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL) was considered to be 900 mg/kg. Rats were exposed to 0, 350, 750, or 1500 ppm ethyl acetate vapor for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, for 13 weeks. No response (due to the sedative properties of ethyl acetate) during the daily 6 hour exposure periods which reversed after exposure ended. Decreased body weight and food consumption were also noted. Not persistent neurotic effects were observed in a battery of tests conducted to assess this endpoint during sub-chronic inhalation exposure. Microscopic examination of the tissues and organs did not reveal evidence of systemic toxicity at any dose level. The only microscopic finding was irritation of the nasal tissue (nasal olfactory mucosa) at all doses. At 350 ppm, the nasal irritation was graded as ñminimalò in severity.

ETHYL ALCOHOL:
Chronic Effects: Damage to the liver, heart and kidneys. May effect the central nervous system, blood and reproductive system. Overexposure to this material has been found to cause liver abnormalities in laboratory animals. Overexposure to this material has been suggested as a cause of liver abnormalities and eye damage in humans.
Effects on Newborn: Apgar score (human only) and drug dependence.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: No data available
CHEMICAL FATE INFORMATION: No data available

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose of in accordance with the Federal, State and Local Regulations.
HAZARDOUES WASTE NUMBER: D001.

NOTE: When Ethyl Acetate is a spent solvent, it is classified as a hazardous waste from a nonspecific source (F003), as stated in 40 CFR 261.31.

DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in a permitted hazardous waste management facility following all local, state and federal regulations. Chemical additions to, processing of, or

otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: None PIN: Not available
TOG: No information available

ICAO: Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid, NOS (Contains Ethyl Acetate and Ethyl Alcohol).
Hazard: 3
Identification Number: UN 1993
Packing Group: II
Label Required: Flammable
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000# (Ethyl Acetate)

IMO: Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid, NOS (Contains Ethyl Acetate and Ethyl Alcohol).
Hazard: 3
Identification Number: UN 1993
Packing Group: II
Label Required: Flammable
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000# (Ethyl Acetate)

DOT (Department of Transportation):
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid, NOS (Contains Ethyl Acetate and Ethyl Alcohol).
Hazard: 3
Identification Number: UN 1993
Packing Group: II
Label Required: Flammable
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000# (Ethyl Acetate)

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION:

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Not determined
OSHA: See Section 8

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS:
TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory Requirements.

SARA Title III Section 311/312 Category:
Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard: Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard: Yes

Fire Hazard: Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

SARA Section 302/304/313/HAP:

Component	CERCLA RQ	SARARQ	SARA TPQ	SARA 313	US HAP
Ethyl Acetate	5000	N.A	N.A	No	No
Ethyl Alcohol	N.A	N.A	N.A	No	No

US STATE REGULATIONS:
California (Proposition 65):
Acetaldehyde: < 3 ppm
Ethyl Alcohol: < 20%

Wisconsin (Wisconsin HAP):
None

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: WARNING! Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor pr mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep containers closed. Store in cool, dry and ventilated area. Normal precautions are common to good manufacturing practice. Separate from oxidizing materials. Since empty packages retain product residue, follow label warning even after package is emptied. Use only non-sparking tools.

INFORMATION ON INTENDED USE
The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designed and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control, it should not be taken as a warranty or representation for which Fiebing Company, Inc. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.