



FABER CHIMICA S.R.L.

NO OIL

Revision n. 0.0
Dated 1/18/2022
First compilation
Printed on 1/18/2022
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Safety Data Sheet

According to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Code: PFP48
Product name: NO OIL
Chemical name and synonym: NO OIL

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: STAIN REMOVER

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: FABER CHIMICA S.R.L.
Full address: Via Ceresani 10
District and Country: 60044 Campo D'Olmo - Fabriano (ANCONA)
ITALIA
Tel. 0732627178
Fax 073222395

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: quality@fabersurfacecare.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: USA 911

2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Classification and Hazard Statement

Hazard pictograms:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Flammable liquid, category 2 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| Carcinogenicity, category 2 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| Aspiration hazard, category 1 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| Eye irritation, category 2 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Skin irritation, category 2 | Causes skin irritation. |
| Skin sensitization, category 1 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |



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Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

Response:

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor
P370+P378 In case of fire: use carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder to extinguish.

Storage:

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents / container according to local/regional/national/international laws

2.2. Other hazards

Environmental classification as for Reg. (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP):

The product is classified as hazardous for environment pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).

Classification and Hazard Statement

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard statements:

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

--

Storage:



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Disposal:

P501

Dispose of contents / container according to local/regional/national/international laws

Additional hazards

Information not available

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

| Identification | Conc. % | Classification: |
|---|---------|--|
| METHYL ETHYL KETONE | | |
| CAS 78-93-3 | 11.5 | Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336 |
| EC 201-159-0 | | |
| INDEX 606-002-00-3 | | |
| TETRACHLORETHYLENE | | |
| CAS 127-18-4 | 11.5 | Carcinogenicity, category 2 H351, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Skin sensitization, category 1 H317, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2 H411 |
| EC 204-825-9 | | |
| INDEX - | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119475329-28 | | |
| Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | | |
| CAS 64742-48-9 | 10.109 | Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336 |
| EC 919-857-5 | | |
| INDEX - | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119463258-33 | | |
| METHYL ACETATE | | |
| CAS 79-20-9 | 1.162 | Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336 |
| EC 201-185-2 | | |
| INDEX 607-021-00-X | | |
| METHANOL | | |
| CAS 67-56-1 | 0.23 | Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Acute toxicity, category 3 H301, Acute toxicity, category 3 H311, Acute toxicity, category 3 H331, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1 H370 |
| EC 200-659-6 | | |
| INDEX 603-001-00-X | | |

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.



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4. First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Information not available

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.



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6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

| | | |
|-----|--------------|---|
| USA | NIOSH-REL | NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007. |
| USA | OSHA-PEL | Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000. |
| USA | CAL/OSHA-PEL | California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs). |
| EU | OEL EU | Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC. |
| | TLV-ACGIH | ACGIH 2020 |

METHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | STEL/15min | Remarks / Observations |
|------|---------|--------|------------|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | |

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| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---------|----------|------|
| OEL | EU | 260 | 200 | | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | - | 262 | 200 | 328 | 250 | SKIN |
| OSHA | USA | 260 | 200 | | | |
| CAL/OSHA | USA | 260 | 200 | 325 (C) | 1000 (C) | SKIN |
| NIOSH | USA | 260 | 200 | 325 | 250 | SKIN |

METHYL ETHYL KETONE**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| OEL | EU | 600 | 200 | 900 | 300 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | - | 590 | 200 | 885 | 300 | |
| OSHA | USA | 590 | 200 | | | |
| CAL/OSHA | USA | 590 | 200 | 885 | 300 | |
| NIOSH | USA | 590 | 200 | 885 | 300 | |

METHYL ACETATE**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV-ACGIH | - | 606 | 200 | 757 | 250 | |
| OSHA | USA | 610 | 200 | | | |
| CAL/OSHA | USA | 610 | 200 | 760 | 250 | |
| NIOSH | USA | 610 | 200 | 760 | 250 | |

TETRACHLORETHYLENE**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|----------|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| OSHA | USA | | 100 | | 200 (C) | |
| CAL/OSHA | USA | 170 | 25 | 685 (C) | 3000 (C) | |

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.



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EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Properties | Value | Information |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|
| Appearance | dense liquid | |
| Colour | white | |
| Odour | characteristic of solvent | |
| Odour threshold | Not available | |
| pH | Not available | |
| Melting point / freezing point | Not available | |
| Initial boiling point | 95 °C (203 °F) | |
| Boiling range | Not available | |
| Flash point | < 21 °C | |
| Evaporation rate | Not available | |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | flammable liquid | |
| Lower inflammability limit | Not available | |
| Upper inflammability limit | Not available | |
| Lower explosive limit | Not available | |
| Upper explosive limit | Not available | |
| Vapour pressure | 0.0035 Atm | |
| Vapour density | Not available | |
| Relative density | 1240-1280 g/l | |
| Solubility | immiscible with water | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Not available | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not available | |
| Decomposition temperature | Not available | |
| Viscosity | Not available | |
| Explosive properties | Not available | |



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Oxidising properties

Not available

9.2. Other information

Information not available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Reacts with: light metals, strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

May form peroxides with: air, light, strong oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid. May react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper, chloroform.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.



NO OIL

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

METHANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

METHANOL

The minimum lethal dose for humans by ingestion is considered to be in the range from 300 to 1000 mg/kg. Ingestion of 4-10 ml of the substance may cause permanent blindness in adult humans (IPCS).

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| LD50 (Oral): | 2737 mg/kg Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal): | 6480 mg/kg Rabbit |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | 23.5 mg/l/8h Rat |

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Suspected of causing cancer

Carcinogenicity Assessment:

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

METHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 243500 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

METHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0.77

BCF 0.2

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.3

METHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.18

12.4. Mobility in soil

METHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0.18



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12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

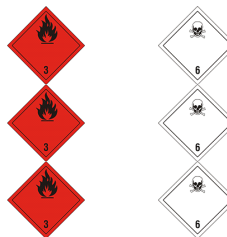
ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1992

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
IMDG: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
IATA: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

| | | |
|------------|----------|----------------|
| ADR / RID: | Class: 3 | Label: 3 (6.1) |
| IMDG: | Class: 3 | Label: 3 (6.1) |
| IATA: | Class: 3 | Label: 3 (6.1) |



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: Environmentally Hazardous





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IMDG: Marine Pollutant



IATA: NO

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

14.6. Special precautions for user

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ADR / RID: | HIN - Kemler: 336 | Limited Quantities: 1 L | Tunnel restriction code: (D/E) |
| | Special provision: - | | |
| IMDG: | EMS: F-E, S-D | Limited Quantities: 1 L | |
| IATA: | Cargo: | Maximum quantity: 60 L | Packaging instructions: 364 |
| | Pass.: | Maximum quantity: 1 L | Packaging instructions: 352 |
| | Special provision: | A3 | |

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

15. Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA:

All components of this product are listed on US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are exempt from the listing / notification requirements.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

| | |
|----------|---------------------|
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |
| 78-93-3 | METHYL ETHYL KETONE |
| 127-18-4 | TETRACHLORETHYLENE |

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:



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127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

Clean Water Act –
Toxic Pollutants:

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

EPA List of Lists:

313 Category Code:

78-93-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

67-56-1

METHANOL

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:

67-56-1

METHANOL

78-93-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

EPCRA 313 TRI:

67-56-1

METHANOL

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

RCRA Code:

67-56-1

METHANOL

78-93-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:

No component(s) listed.

State Regulations

Massachussetts:

67-56-1

METHANOL

78-93-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

79-20-9

METHYL ACETATE

**NO OIL**

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TETRACHLORETHYLENE

Minnesota:

67-56-1

METHANOL

78-93-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

79-20-9

METHYL ACETATE

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

New Jersey:

67-56-1

METHANOL

78-93-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

79-20-9

METHYL ACETATE

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

New York:

67-56-1

METHANOL

78-93-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

Pennsylvania:

67-56-1

METHANOL

78-93-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

79-20-9

METHYL ACETATE

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

California:

67-56-1

METHANOL

78-93-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

79-20-9

METHYL ACETATE

127-18-4

TETRACHLORETHYLENE

Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

67-56-1 METHANOL

NSRL / MADL (µg/day)

| Hazard type | Oral | Dermal | Inhalation | Intravenous | Note |
|----------------------|-------|--------|------------|-------------|------|
| Development toxicity | 23000 | | 47000 | | - |

127-18-4 TETRACHLORETHYLENE

NSRL / MADL (µg/day)

| Hazard type | Oral | Dermal | Inhalation | Intravenous | Note |
|-----------------|------|--------|------------|-------------|------|
| Carcinogenicity | 14 | | | | - |

International RegulationsSubstances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None



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Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

| | |
|------|--|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H311 | Toxic in contact with skin. |
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled. |
| H370 | Causes damage to organs. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

LEGEND:

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value



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- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minnesota Chapter 5206 Department Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Product classification derives from criteria established by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.