

NYTRO[®] 4000 X

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of printing	2025-04-15
Date of issue/ Date of revision	2025-04-15
Date of previous issue	2023-11-28
Version	4.03

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	NYTRO [®] 4000 X
UFI	X2C0-V0QM-D001-XK65
Product description	Insulating oil
Product type	Liquid.

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

Identified uses	
Functional Fluids - Industrial Functional Fluids - Professional	
Uses advised against	Reason
This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of the supplier.	-

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier/Manufacturer	Nynas AB (publ) Kabyssgatan 4D 120 30 Stockholm SWEDEN +46 8 602 12 00 (Office hours 8 am - 4.30 pm (CET)) www.nynas.com
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS	ProductHSE@nynas.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

National advisory body/Poison Centre

Telephone number 020 - 99 60 00 (Kemiakuten, 24h service)

Supplier

Telephone number	+44 (0) 1235 239 670
Hours of operation	24 hour service

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition	Mixture
<u>Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]</u>	
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	

The product is classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as amended.

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

2.2 Label elements

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NYTRO® 4000 X

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements: H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention: P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

Response: P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage: Not applicable.

Disposal: P501 - Dispose of contents/container through authorized contractor or collector.

Supplemental label elements: Not applicable.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles: Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII: This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

Product meets the criteria for endocrine disrupting properties according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006: The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as having endocrine disrupting properties according to the criteria set out in either Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 or Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Other hazards which do not result in classification: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures Mixture

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Type
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	REACH #: 01-2119480375-34 EC: 265-156-6 CAS: 64742-53-6	≥70 - ≤90	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	-	[1] [2]
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	REACH #: 01-2119487077-29 EC: 265-158-7 CAS: 64742-55-8	≤30	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	-	[1] [2]
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	REACH #: 01-2119474889-13 EC: 276-738-4 CAS: 72623-87-1	≤30	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	-	[1] [2]
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	REACH #: 01-2119555270-46	≤0,4	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1,	M [Acute] = 1 M [Chronic] = 1	[1]

NYTRO® 4000 X**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

	EC: 204-881-4 CAS: 128-37-0		H410 See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.		
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Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] Annex VI Nota L applies to the base oil(s) in this product. Nota L - The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3 % DMSO extract as measured by IP 346.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment, are PBTs, vPvBs or Substances of equivalent concern, or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

Type

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

Eye contact	 Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If casualty is unconscious and: If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Maintain an open airway.
Skin contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Handle with care and dispose of in a safe manner. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists.
Ingestion	Accidental high pressure injection through the skin requires immediate medical attention. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.  Always assume that aspiration has occurred. Do not induce vomiting. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Seek professional medical attention or send the casualty to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply. Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayedOver-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact	Slight irritant
Inhalation	Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.

NYTRO® 4000 X**SECTION 4: First aid measures**

Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: Nausea or vomiting. diarrhoea
4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	
Notes to physician	Due to low viscosity there is a risk of aspiration if the product enters the lungs. Treat symptomatically.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use direct water jets on the burning product; they could cause splattering and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This substance will float and can be reignited on surface water. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous combustion products	Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H ₂ S, SO _x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for fire-fighters	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

For non-emergency personnel	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with the product. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas.
	Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which will presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations.
	Note : recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. For this

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

For emergency responders	reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate.
	Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and thermal resistant material should be used. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons. Note : gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use. Safety helmet, antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated. Respiratory protection : A half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (and when applicable for H₂S) a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.
6.2 Environmental precautions	Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water. If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil and treat in accordance with local regulations. In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	
Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials.
Large spill	Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit vapour cloud formation. Do not use water jet. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal. Approach the release from upwind. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.
6.4 Reference to other sections	See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

General information	Obtain special instructions before use. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Hazard of slipping on spilt product. Avoid release to the environment.
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7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NYTRO® 4000 X**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

Protective measures

Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

Prevent the risk of slipping. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid splash filling of bulk volumes when handling hot liquid product.

Nota : See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See section 13 for waste disposal information. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. Do not swallow.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant regional, national or local legislation. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds in case of leaks or spills. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.

Store separately from oxidising agents.

Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Not suitable : Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Empty containers may contain harmful, flammable/combustible or explosive residue or vapours. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations

Not available.

Industrial sector specific solutions

Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

NYTRO® 4000 X**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	Work environment authority Regulation 2018:1 (Sweden, 11/2022) [mineralolja, gammal använd] Carc. Absorbed through skin.
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	Work environment authority Regulation 2018:1 (Sweden, 11/2022) [oil mist, incl. oil fumes] TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m ³ . Form: mist and fume. STEL 15 minutes: 3 mg/m ³ . Form: mist and fume.
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	Work environment authority Regulation 2018:1 (Sweden, 11/2022) [mineralolja, gammal använd] Carc. Absorbed through skin.
Oil mist	Work environment authority Regulation 2018:1 (Sweden, 11/2022) [oil mist, incl. oil fumes] TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m ³ . Form: mist and fume. STEL 15 minutes: 3 mg/m ³ . Form: mist and fume. [Air contaminant] Work environment authority Regulation 2018:1 (Sweden, 11/2022) [mineralolja, gammal använd] Carc. Absorbed through skin. Work environment authority Regulation 2018:1 (Sweden, 11/2022) [oil mist, incl. oil fumes] TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m ³ . Form: mist and fume. STEL 15 minutes: 3 mg/m ³ . Form: mist and fume.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Recommended monitoring procedures

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following:
 European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

DNELs/DMELs

Product/ingredient name	Type	Value
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation	5,58 mg/m ³
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation	5,58 mg/m ³
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation	5,58 mg/m ³
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	DNEL - Workers - Long term - Dermal	0,5 mg/kg bw/day
-	DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation	1,76 mg/m ³

PNECs

NYTRO® 4000 X**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

Product/ingredient name	Type	Value
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	Soil	0,05 mg/kg ww
-	Sewage Treatment Plant	17 mg/l
-	Fresh water sediment	0,46 mg/kg ww
-	Secondary Poisoning	16,7 mg/kg
-	Marine water	0,02 µg/l
-	Fresh water	0,2 µg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. Use eye protection according to EN 166. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. 4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber thickness >0,35 mm

Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers.

Body protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Wear protective clothing if there is a risk of skin contact. (EN 943) Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

Respiratory protection

Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter (EN 140, EN 143, EN 14387)

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Light yellow
Odour	Odourless/Light petroleum.
Melting point/freezing point	-57°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	>250°C (>482°F) [ASTM D 2887]
Flammability	Not available.

NYTRO® 4000 X**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

Lower and upper explosion limit	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: >140°C (>284°F) [Pensky-Martens]
Auto-ignition temperature	>200°C (>392°F)
Decomposition temperature	>280°C
pH	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (40°C): 9,2 mm²/s (9,2 cSt)

Solubility

Media	Result
Not available.	

Solubility in water	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/ water (log Pow)	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure (Calculated)	<0,01 kPa (<0,075 mm Hg)
Density	0,87 g/cm³ [15°C (59°F)]
Relative vapour density	Not available.
<u>Particle characteristics</u>	
Median particle size	Not applicable.

9.2 Other information

DMSO extractable compounds for base oil substance(s) according to IP346	< 3%
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9.2.1 Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

Not applicable.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
10.2 Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Oxidising agent.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H ₂ S, SO _x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

NYTRO® 4000 X**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

Product/ingredient name	Method	Species / Exposure	Result	References
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	OECD 401 [Acute Oral Toxicity]	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	API 1982 (similar material)
-	OECD 402 [Acute Dermal Toxicity]	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	API 1982 (similar material)
-	OECD 403 [Acute Inhalation Toxicity]	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5,53 mg/l [4 hours]	EMBSI 1988 (similar material)
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	OECD 401 [Acute Oral Toxicity]	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	API 1982 (similar material)
-	OECD 402 [Acute Dermal Toxicity]	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	API 1982 (similar material)
-	OECD 403 [Acute Inhalation Toxicity]	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5,53 mg/l [4 hours]	EMBSI 1988 (similar material)
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	OECD 401 [Acute Oral Toxicity]	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	API 1982 (similar material)
-	OECD 402 [Acute Dermal Toxicity]	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	API 1982 (similar material)
-	OECD 403 [Acute Inhalation Toxicity]	Rat - Male, Female - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5,53 mg/l [4 hours]	EMBSI 1988 (similar material)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	OECD 401 [Acute Oral Toxicity]	Rat - Oral - LD50	>6000 mg/kg	Supplier's information
-	OECD 402 [Acute Dermal Toxicity]	Rat - Dermal - LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Supplier's information

Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity estimates

N/A

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name	Method	Score/ Exposure	Result	References
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	-	Rabbit - Skin - Non-irritant to skin. Fully reversible	Rabbit - Skin - Non-irritant to skin. Fully reversible	API 1982 (similar material)
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	OECD 404 [Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion]	Rabbit - Skin - Non-irritant to skin. Fully reversible	Rabbit - Skin - Non-irritant to skin. Fully reversible	API 1982 (similar material)

Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name	Method	Score/ Exposure	Result	References
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	OECD 405 [Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion]	Irritation score: 0 to 0,11 Observation period: 24 to 72 hours	Rabbit - Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes. Fully reversible	API 1982 (similar material)
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	OECD 405 [Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion]	Irritation score: 0 to 0,11 Observation period: 24 to 72 hours	Rabbit - Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes. Fully reversible	API 1982 (similar material)
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated	OECD 405 [Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion]	Irritation score: 0 to 0,11	Rabbit - Eyes - Non-irritating to	API 1982 (similar

NYTRO® 4000 X**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

neutral oil-based		Observation period: 24 to 72 hours	the eyes. Fully reversible	material)
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Conclusion/Summary Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Conclusion/Summary Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Method	Species / Exposure	Result	References
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	OECD 406 [Skin Sensitization]	Guinea pig - skin	<u>Result:</u> Not sensitizing	API 1982 (similar material)
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	OECD 406 [Skin Sensitization]	Guinea pig - skin	<u>Result:</u> Not sensitizing	API 1982 (similar material)
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	OECD 406 [Skin Sensitization]	Guinea pig - skin	<u>Result:</u> Not sensitizing	API 1982 (similar material)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	-	Human - skin	<u>Result:</u> Not sensitizing	Supplier's information

Conclusion/Summary

Skin Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Method	Species / Exposure	Result	References
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	OECD 473 [In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test]	In vitro - Mammalian-Animal	<u>Result:</u> Negative	Supplier's information
-	In vitro Mammalian Chromosomal Aberration Test	In vitro - Mammalian-Animal	<u>Result:</u> Negative	Supplier's information
-	OECD 471 [Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test]	In vitro - Bacteria	<u>Result:</u> Negative	Supplier's information

Conclusion/Summary Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary The base oil(s) in this product is based on an severely hydrotreated distillate. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Potential chronic health effects

Product/ingredient name	Method	Species / Exposure	Result	References
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	OECD 408 [Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents]	Sub-chronic - Rat - Oral - LOAEL	125 mg/kg	Mobil 1990 (similar material)
-	OECD 411 [Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-day Study]	Sub-chronic - Rat - Dermal - NOAEL	>2000 mg/kg	Mobil 1983 (similar material)
-	OECD 412 [Repeated Dose Inhalation Toxicity: 28-day or 14-day Study]	Sub-acute - Rat - Inhalation - NOEL	220 mg/m ³ [5 days per week] [6 hours]	Dalbey et al 1991 (similar material)
Distillate (petroleum),	OECD 408 [Repeated Dose	Sub-chronic - Rat -	125 mg/kg	Mobil 1990

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hydrotreated light paraffinic	90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents]	Oral - LOAEL		(similar material)
-	OECD 411 [Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-day Study]	Sub-chronic - Rat - Dermal - NOAEL	>2000 mg/kg	Mobil 1983 (similar material)
-	OECD 412 [Repeated Dose Inhalation Toxicity: 28-day or 14-day Study]	Sub-acute - Rat - Inhalation - NOEL	220 mg/m³ [5 days per week] [6 hours]	Dalbey et al 1991
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	OECD 408 [Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents]	Sub-chronic - Rat - Oral - LOAEL	125 mg/kg	Mobil 1990 (similar material)
-	OECD 411 [Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-day Study]	Sub-chronic - Rat - Dermal - NOAEL	>2000 mg/kg	Mobil 1983 (similar material)
-	OECD 412 [Repeated Dose Inhalation Toxicity: 28-day or 14-day Study]	Sub-acute - Rat - Inhalation - NOEL	220 mg/m³ [5 days per week] [6 hours]	Dalbey et al 1991 (similar material)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	-	Dusts and mists Sub-acute - Rat - Oral - NOAEL	25 mg/kg [7 days per week] [28 days]	Supplier's information

11.2 Information on other hazards**11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties**

 Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

11.2.2 Other information**Aspiration hazard**

Aspiration means the entry of a liquid substance directly into the trachea and lower respiratory tract.

Aspiration of hydrocarbon substances can result in severe acute effects such as chemical pneumonitis, varying degree of pulmonary injury or death.

This property relates to the potential for low viscosity material to spread quickly into the deep lung and cause severe pulmonary tissue damage.

Classification of a hydrocarbon substance for aspiration hazard is made on the basis of reliable human evidence or on the basis of physical properties.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Method	Type	Result	References
 Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	OECD 203 [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test]	Acute - LL50	>100 mg/l [96 hours]	Exxon 1995
-	OECD 202 [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test]	Acute - EL50	>10000 mg/l [48 hours]	Shell 1988
-	OECD 201 [Alga, Growth Inhibition Test]	Acute - NOEL	>100 mg/l [72 hours]	Petro-Canada 2008
-	OECD 211 [Daphnia Magna Reproduction Test]	Chronic - NOEL - Fresh water	10 mg/l [21 days]	Shell 1995
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	OECD 203 [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test]	Acute - LL50	>100 mg/l [96 hours]	Exxon 1995
-	OECD 202 [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test]	Acute - EL50	>10000 mg/l [48 hours]	Shell 1988
-	OECD 201 [Alga, Growth Inhibition Test]	Acute - NOEL	>100 mg/l [72 hours]	Petro-Canada 2008
-	OECD 211 [Daphnia Magna Reproduction Test]	Chronic - NOEL - Fresh water	10 mg/l [21 days]	Shell 1995
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	OECD 203 [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test]	Acute - LL50	>100 mg/l [96 hours]	Exxon 1995
-	OECD 202 [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test]	Acute - EL50	>10000 mg/l [48 hours]	Shell 1988

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-	and Reproduction Test]	Acute - NOEL	>100 mg/l [72 hours]	Petro-Canada 2008
-	OECD 201 [Alga, Growth Inhibition Test]	Chronic - NOEL	10 mg/l [21 days]	Shell 1995
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	OECD 211 [Daphnia Magna Reproduction Test]	Acute - EC50	0,48 mg/l [48 hours]	(similar material) Supplier's information
-	OECD 202 [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test]	Chronic - NOEC	0,053 mg/l [30 days]	Supplier's information
-	OECD 210 [Fish, Early-Life Stage Toxicity Test]	Acute - LC50	>0,57 mg/l [96 hours]	Supplier's information
-	-			

Conclusion/Summary Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Method	Result	References
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	OECD 301 [Ready Biodegradability - Modified MITI Test (I)]	4,5% [28 days] - Not readily	Supplier's information

Product/ingredient name	Biodegradability
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	Not readily
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	Not readily
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	Not readily
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	Not readily

Conclusion/Summary Not readily biodegradable. This product is inherently biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	2 to 6	<500	Low
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	2 to 6	<500	Low
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	2 to 6	<500	Low
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	5,1	-	High

Conclusion/Summary The product has a potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient

Product/ingredient name	logK _{oc}	K _{oc}
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	3,9	7943,28

Mobility High mobility in soil predicted, based on log K_{ow} > 3.0.

Results of PMT and vPvM assessment

Conclusion/Summary The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as a PMT or vPvM.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Conclusion/Summary Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12.7 Other adverse effects

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Insoluble in water. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

13.1 Waste treatment methodsProduct

Methods of disposal

Disposal can be carried out directly, or by delivery to qualified waste handlers. Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended. In the absence of relevant alterations to the material or presence of contaminants, disposal of this substance as surplus (unused) or off-spec material, or waste resulting from the foreseeable use(s), does not present a specific hazard, or require special handling measures other than those indicated in Sect. 7. This substance can be burned or incinerated, subject to national/local authorizations, relevant contamination limits, safety regulations and air quality legislation. National legislation may identify a specific organization, and/or prescribe composition limits and methods for recovery or disposal. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Directive 2008/98/EC

Hazardous waste

Yes.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
13 03 07*	mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils

These codes can be given only as a suggestion, according to the original composition of the product, and its intended (foreseeable) use(s). The final user has the responsibility for the attribution of the most suitable code, according to the actual use(s) of the material, contaminations or alterations.

Packaging

Methods of disposal

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information**International transport regulations**

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID number	Not regulated.	9006	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
14.2 UN proper shipping name	-	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.	-	-
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	-	9	-	-
14.4 Packing group	-	-	-	-
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	No.	No.

Additional information

ADN

The product is only regulated as a dangerous good when transported in tank vessels.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.6 Special precautions for user	Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	MARPOL Annex 1 - Oils

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	
EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)	
Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation	
None of the components are listed.	
Substances of very high concern	
None of the components are listed.	
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	
Labelling	Not applicable.
Other EU regulations	
Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Air	Not listed
Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Water	Not listed
Explosive precursors	Not applicable.
Ozone depleting substances (EU 2024/590)	
Not listed.	
Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (649/2012/EU)	
Not listed.	
Persistent Organic Pollutants	
Not listed.	
Seveso Directive	
This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.	
National regulations	
International regulations	
Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals	
Not listed.	
Montreal Protocol	
Not listed.	
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	
Not listed.	
Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)	
Not listed.	
UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals	
Not listed.	
Inventory list	

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Australia	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	All components are listed or exempted.
China	All components are listed or exempted.
Eurasian Economic Union	Russian Federation inventory: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	Japan inventory (CSCL): All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ISHL): All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines	All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	All components are listed or exempted.
Thailand	All components are listed or exempted.
Turkey	All components are listed or exempted.
United States	All components are active or exempted.
Viet Nam	All components are listed or exempted.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment Complete.

SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008] DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement N/A = Not available PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration RRN = REACH Registration Number SGG = Segregation Group vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
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Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Aquatic Acute 1	SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Date of printing 2025-04-15

Date of issue/ Date of revision 2025-04-15

Date of previous issue 2023-11-28

Version 4.03

Notice to reader

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SECTION 16: Other information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

The information provided herein does not in any way constitute a product warranty, product specification, agreement on quality or similar.

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Section 1 - Title

Short title of the exposure scenario	Functional Fluids - Industrial
List of use descriptors	Identified use name: Functional Fluids - Industrial Process Category: PROC01, PROC02, PROC08b, PROC09 Subsequent service life relevant for that use: No. Environmental Release Category: ERC07
Environmental contributing scenarios	Use of functional fluid at industrial site - ERC07
Health Contributing scenarios	General exposures (closed systems) - PROC02 Bulk transfers - PROC01, PROC02 Storage - PROC01, PROC02 Drum/batch transfers - PROC08b Filling of articles/equipment - PROC09 Remanufacture of reject articles - PROC09
Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in industrial equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.

Section 2 - Exposure controls

2.1 Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used	Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year) 10 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day) 5
Frequency and duration of use	Continuous release Emission days (days per year) 20
Other operational conditions of use affecting environmental exposure	Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) 0.0001 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) 1.0E-6 Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) 0.001
<u>Technical on-site conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</u>	If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required. Suitable technique(s) to limit releases to soil: Floors should be impervious, resistant to liquids and easy to clean.
Risk management measures - Air	Treat air emission to provide the required removal efficiency of (%): $\geq 70\%$
Risk management measures - Water	Treat on-site wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of 70.0 %.
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.
<u>Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</u>	Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%): 94.8 Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%): 94.8 Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{Safe}) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/day) 3500 Assumed on-site sewage treatment plant flow (m^3/d) 2000

2.2 Control of worker exposure

General measures applicable to all activities

Concentration of substance in mixture or article	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%
Frequency and duration of use	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours

Section 2 - Exposure controls

Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. There are no routine anticipated exposures by ingestion related to any supported uses of the substance. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific risk.
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Risk management measures (RMM)

Bulk transfers - PROC 1, PROC2, Filling of equipment from drums or containers - PROC 9
Handle substance within a closed system.

General exposures Closed system - PROC 2
Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.

Remanufacture of reject articles - PROC 9
Drain or remove substance from equipment prior to break-in or maintenance.

Storage - PROC 1, PROC 2
Store substance within a closed system.

Section 3 - Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Environment

Exposure assessment (environment):	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.
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3.2 Workers

Exposure assessment (human):	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. Qualitative approach used to conclude safe use.
Exposure estimation and reference to its source	A DNEL (derived no effect levels) cannot be derived. There are no routine anticipated exposures by ingestion related to any supported uses of the substance. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific risk.

Section 1 - Title

Short title of the exposure scenario	Functional Fluids - Professional
List of use descriptors	Identified use name: Functional Fluids - Professional Process Category: PROC01, PROC02, PROC08a, PROC20 Subsequent service life relevant for that use: No. Environmental Release Category: ERC09a
Environmental contributing scenarios	Widespread use of functional fluid (indoor) - ERC09a
Health Contributing scenarios	Drum/batch transfers - PROC08a Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar - PROC20 Equipment cleaning and maintenance - PROC08a Storage - PROC01, PROC02 General exposures (closed systems) - PROC01, PROC02
Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in industrial equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.

Section 2 - Exposure controls

2.1 Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used	Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year) 0.005 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day) 0.014
Frequency and duration of use	Continuous release Emission days (days per year) 365
Other operational conditions of use affecting environmental exposure	Release fraction to air from wide dispersive use (regional only) 0.0005 Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use 0.0005 Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only) 0.001
<u>Technical on-site conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</u>	If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.
Risk management measures - Water	Treat on-site wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of 81.2%
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.
<u>Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</u>	Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%): 94.8 Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%): 94.8 Maximum allowable site tonnage (M _{safe}) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/day) 0.42 Assumed on-site sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) 2000

2.2 Control of worker exposure

General measures applicable to all activities

Concentration of substance in mixture or article	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %.
Frequency and duration of use	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours

Section 2 - Exposure controls

Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. There are no routine anticipated exposures by ingestion related to any supported uses of the substance. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific risk.
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Risk management measures (RMM)

Drum/batch transfers Non-dedicated facility - PROC 8a
Use drum pumps.

General exposures (closed systems) - PROC 1, PROC 2
Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.

Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar Closed system - PROC 20
Handle substance within a closed system.

Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar Closed system Elevated temperature - PROC 20
Assumes process temperature up to 80.0 °C.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance - PROC 8a
Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Storage - PROC 1, PROC 2
Store substance within a closed system.

Section 3 - Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Environment

Exposure assessment (environment):	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.
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3.2 Workers

Exposure assessment (human):	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. Qualitative approach used to conclude safe use.
Exposure estimation and reference to its source	A DNEL (derived no effect levels) cannot be derived. There are no routine anticipated exposures by ingestion related to any supported uses of the substance. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific risk.