

# NYPASS™



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name	NYPASS™
UFI	G660-10CY-W00U-83YG
Product description	Insulating oil
Product type	Liquid.

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

Identified uses	
Use in functional fluids - Industrial Use in 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      Head office:  
Nynas AB  
P.O. Box 10700  
SE-121 29 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

National contact      NYNAS-TECHNOL Handels-GmbH  
Grieskai 16  
A-8020 Graz  
AUSTRIA  
+43 316 73 46 00

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

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

#### National advisory body/Poison Centre

+43 1 406 43 43 (Austrian Poison Control Centre)

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition Mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Skin Irrit. 2, H315

Skin Sens. 1, H317

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

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statements

Prevention

P280 - Wear protective gloves: 4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

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

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.

Storage

Not applicable.

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazardous ingredients

Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic

Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based

1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-

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.

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	≥50 - ≤75	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	-	[1]
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	REACH #: 01-2119487077-29 EC: 265-158-7 CAS: 64742-55-8	≤50	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	-	[1]
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	REACH #: 01-2119474878-16 EC: 276-737-9 CAS: 72623-86-0	≤50	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	-	[1]
1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	REACH #: 01-2119982395-25 EC: 939-700-4 CAS: -	≥5 - ≤10	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1B, H317 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 <b>See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.</b>	M [Acute] = 1	[1]

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

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

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	Get medical attention. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Skin contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. 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. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.

Accidental high pressure injection through the skin requires immediate medical attention. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

Ingestion	<p>Always assume that aspiration has occurred. Do not induce vomiting. Can enter lungs and cause damage. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Seek professional medical attention or send the casualty to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.</p> <p>Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 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.</p>
Protection of first-aiders	<p>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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.</p> <p>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.</p>

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

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact	<p>Adverse symptoms may include the following:                      pain or irritation                      watering                      redness</p>
Inhalation	<p>Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.</p>
Skin contact	<p>Adverse symptoms may include the following:                      irritation                      redness                      dryness                      cracking</p>
Ingestion	<p>Adverse symptoms may include the following:                      Nausea or vomiting.                      diarrhoea</p>

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

Notes to physician	<p>Due to low viscosity there is a risk of aspiration if the product enters the lungs. Treat symptomatically. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.</p>
Specific treatments	<p>Always assume that aspiration has occurred.</p>

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	<p>Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.</p>
Unsuitable extinguishing media	<p>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.</p>

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture	<p>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.</p>
Hazardous combustion products	<p>Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>x</sub> (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.                      nitrogen oxides</p>

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 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

Avoid breathing vapour or mist. 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 reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.

For emergency responders

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 H<sub>2</sub>S) 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

Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). 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.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 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.

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### Protective measures

Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use.

Prevent the risk of slipping. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid splash filling of bulk volumes when handling hot liquid product. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Avoid release to the environment.

Nota : See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See section 13 for waste disposal information.

#### 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,

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

reuse or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations	Not available.
Industrial sector specific solutions	Not available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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).

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

No exposure limit value known.

#### Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. 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	Exposure	Value	Population	Effects
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	5,58 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	5,58 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	5,58 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	1,3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	0,4 mg/kg	Workers	Systemic

#### PNECs

Product/ingredient name	Compartment Detail	Value	Method Detail
1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	Fresh water	0,000976 mg/l	-
	Marine water	0,000098 mg/l	-
	Sewage Treatment Plant	0,69 mg/l	-

PNEC Summary

Hydrocarbon Block Method (Petrorisk)

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Mechanical ventilation and local exhaust will reduce exposure via the air. Use oil resistant material in construction of handling equipment. Store under recommended conditions and if heated, temperature control equipment should be used to avoid overheating.

#### Individual protection measures



## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye/face protection	Recommended: Safety glasses with side shields. chemical splash goggles.
<u>Skin protection</u>	
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. 4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber
Body protection	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.
Other skin protection	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
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.
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

#### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Light yellow
Odour	Odourless/Light petroleum.
Odour threshold	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	-54°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flammability	Not available.
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	Kinematic (40°C): 11 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (11 cSt)
Solubility(ies)	Not available.
Solubility in water	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	<0,01 kPa (<0,075006 mm Hg)
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	0,9 g/cm <sup>3</sup> [15°C]



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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.
DMSO extractable compounds for base oil substance(s) according to IP346	< 3%

## 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 <sub>2</sub> S, SO <sub>x</sub> (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

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure	Remarks
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5,53 mg/l	4 hours	EMBSI 1988 (similar material)
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-	API 1982 (similar material)
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-	API 1982 (similar material)
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5,53 mg/l	4 hours	EMBSI 1988 (similar material)
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-	API 1982 (similar material)
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-	API 1982 (similar material)
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat - Male, Female	>5,53 mg/l	4 hours	EMBSI 1988 (similar material)
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-	API 1982 (similar material)
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-	API 1982 (similar material)
1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3313 mg/kg	-	-

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

### Acute toxicity estimates

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**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	3313	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Observation	Remarks
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	Rabbit	0 to 0,11	24 to 72 hours	API 1982(similar material)
	Skin - Non-irritant to skin.	Rabbit	0 to 1	24 to 72 hours	API 1982(similar material)
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	Rabbit	0 to 0,11	24 to 72 hours	API 1982(similar material)
	Skin - Non-irritant to skin.	Rabbit	0 to 1	24 to 72 hours	API 1982(similar material)
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	Rabbit	0 to 0,11	24 to 72 hours	API 1982(similar material)
	Skin - Non-irritant to skin.	Rabbit	0 to 1	24 to 72 hours	API 1982 (similar material)

Skin Causes skin irritation.  
 Eyes Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
 Respiratory Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result	Remarks
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing	API 1982(similar material)
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing	API 1982(similar material)
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing	UBTL 1984j,k,l (similar material)
1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	skin	Guinea pig	Sensitising	-

Skin May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 Respiratory Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mutagenicity

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. The product should not be regarded as a carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

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

Teratogenicity

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

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### Potential chronic health effects

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	Sub-chronic LOAEL Oral	Rat	125 mg/kg	-
	Sub-chronic NOAEL Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	Sub-acute NOEL Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	220 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6 hours; 5 days per week
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	Sub-chronic LOAEL Oral	Rat	125 mg/kg	-
	Sub-chronic NOAEL Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	Sub-acute NOEL Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	220 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6 hours; 5 days per week
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	Sub-chronic LOAEL Oral	Rabbit	125 mg/kg	-
	Sub-chronic NOAEL Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	Sub-chronic NOEL Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	220 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6 hours; 5 days per week

### 11.2 Information on other hazards

#### 11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

#### 11.2.2 Other information

##### Specific hazard

##### 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	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	Acute EL50 >10000 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LL50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute NOEL >100 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Chronic NOEL 10 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	Acute EL50 >10000 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LL50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute NOEL >100 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Chronic NOEL 10 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	Acute EL50 >10000 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LL50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute NOEL >100 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Chronic NOEL 10 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis	Acute EC10 0,658 mg/l	Aquatic plants	72 hours
	Acute LL50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute NOEL >100 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Chronic NOEL 10 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	Acute EC50 2,05 mg/l Acute EC50 0,976 mg/l Acute LC50 1,3 mg/l	Aquatic invertebrates. Aquatic plants Fish - Brachydanio rerio	48 hours 72 hours 96 hours
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Conclusion/Summary Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	-	-	Inherent
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	-	-	Inherent
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	-	-	Readily
1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	-	-	Not readily

Conclusion/Summary Inherently biodegradable.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	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), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	2 to 6	<500	low

Conclusion/Summary The product has a potential to bioaccumulate.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility High mobility in soil predicted, based on log Kow > 3.0.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

### 12.7 Other adverse effects

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 methods

#### Product

#### Methods of disposal

Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended. This substance can be burned or incinerated, subject to national/local authorizations, relevant contamination limits, safety regulations and air quality legislation. Contaminated or waste substance (not directly recyclable): Disposal can be carried out directly, or by delivery to qualified waste handlers. National legislation may identify a specific organization, and/or prescribe composition limits and methods for recovery or disposal.

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Hazardous waste Yes.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

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

### 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	IMO/IMDG Classification	ICAO/IATA Classification
14.1 UN number or ID number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
14.2 UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-
14.4 Packing group	-	-	-	-
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

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 Not applicable.

### Other EU regulations

Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Air Not listed

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Water

Not listed

Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)

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.

VbF class

Not regulated.

Limitation of the use of organic solvents

Permitted.

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.

National inventory

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

This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

Revision comments Not available.

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

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Expert judgment Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements	H304 H315 H317 H400 H411 H412	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Very toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Asp. Tox. 1 Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Skin Sens. 1B	SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1B
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