NYSWITCHO™ 3X

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	NYSWITCHO™ 3X
Other means of identification	Insulating oil
Product type	Liquid.

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.	-

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
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	+1 215 207 0061 24 hour service

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
OSHA/HCS status	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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	P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container through authorized contractor or collector.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazards not otherwise classified: None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture: Mixture

Other means of identification: Insulating oil

Ingredient name	%	Identifiers
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	≥90	CAS: 64742-46-7
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	≤3	CAS: 64742-53-6
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	≤0,4	CAS: 128-37-0

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary 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.

Inhalation

If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If victim 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 recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Handle with care and dispose in a safe manner. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists.

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

Ingestion

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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: Slight irritant

Inhalation: Inhalation of oil mist or vapors at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact: Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.

Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Section 4. First aid measures

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.
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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	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.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H2S, SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Special protective actions 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.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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 reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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 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.

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.

Methods and materials 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 release from upwind. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

General information

Obtain special instructions before use. Hazard of slipping on spilled product. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid release to the environment.

Protective measures

Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/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.

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

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.

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 unlabeled 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 vapors. 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020) [OIL MIST MINERAL]** TWA 10 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Mist. STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m³. Form: Mist.
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020) [OIL MIST MINERAL]** TWA 10 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Mist. STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m³. Form: Mist. **OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) [Oil mist, mineral]** TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]** A4. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction.
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020)** TWA 10 hours: 10 mg/m³. **CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)** TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989)** TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)** A4. TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor.
Oil mist	[***Air contaminant***] **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020)** TWA 10 hours: 5 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m³.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)** TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: mist. **OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) [Oil mist, mineral]** TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989)** TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Mist. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]** A4. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Mineral Oil, poorly and mildly refined]** A2. [***Air contaminant***] **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020)** TWA 10 hours: 10 mg/m³. **CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)** TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989)** TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)** A4. TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

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

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. 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. 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. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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 vapor (Type A) and particulate filter

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Light yellow
Odor	Odorless/Light petroleum.
Odor threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	<-70°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	>180°C (>356°F) [ASTM D 2887]
Flash point	Closed cup: >94°C (>201,2°F) [Pensky-Martens]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Not available.

Vapor pressure (Calculated)

Ingredient name	Vapor Pressure at 20˚C			Vapor pressure at 50˚C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	0,00975	0,0013				

Relative vapor density	Not available.
Density	0,86 g/cm³ [15°C (59°F)]
Relative density	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	>200°C (>392°F)
Decomposition temperature	>280°C (>536°F)
Viscosity	Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 2,9 mm^2/s (2,9 cSt)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing agent.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous decomposition products	Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H2S, SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Method	Species / Exposure	Result	References
Hydrocarbons, C12-C18, isoalkanes, cyclics, 2-30% aromatics	OECD 423	Rat - Oral - LD50	>4150 mg/kg	(similar material)
-	OECD 402	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>1700 mg/kg	(similar material)
-	OECD 403 [Acute Inhalation Toxicity]	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5,28 mg/l [4 hours]	(similar material)
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)
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.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name	Method	Score/ Exposure	Result	References
Hydrocarbons, C12-C18, isoalkanes, cyclics, 2-30% aromatics	OECD 404	Rabbit - Skin - Non-irritant to skin.	Rabbit - Skin - Non-irritant to skin.	(similar material)
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)

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
Hydrocarbons, C12-C18, isoalkanes, cyclics, 2-30% aromatics	OECD 405	Irritation score: 0 Observation period: 24 to 72 hours	Rabbit - Eyes - Not irritant	(similar material)
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)

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Method	Species / Exposure	Result	References
Hydrocarbons, C12-C18, isoalkanes, cyclics, 2-30% aromatics	OECD 406	Guinea pig - skin	Result: Not sensitizing	(similar material)
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	OECD 406 [Skin Sensitization]	Guinea pig - skin	Result: Not sensitizing	API 1982 (similar material)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	-	Human - skin	Result: Not sensitizing	Supplier's information

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	Result: Negative	Supplier's information
-	In vitro Mammalian Chromosomal Aberration Test	In vitro - Mammalian-Animal	Result: Negative	Supplier's information
-	OECD 471 [Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test]	In vitro - Bacteria	Result: Negative	Supplier's information

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

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary — The base oil in this product is based on an severely hydrotreated distillate; (pressure is above 800 psi at normal process temperature, see Federal Register vol. 50 No 245 December 20, 1085). The product should not be regarded as a carcinogen.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	-	3	-

Reproductive toxicity

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

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Potential chronic health effects

Product/ingredient name	Method	Species / Exposure	Result	References
Hydrocarbons, C12-C18, isoalkanes, cyclics, 2-30% aromatics	OECD 408	Sub-chronic - Rat - Oral - NOAEL	>1056 mg/kg	(similar material)
-	OECD 411	Sub-chronic - Rat - Dermal - NOAEL	>495 mg/kg	(similar material)
-	OECD 413	Sub-chronic - Rat - Inhalation - NOEL	3950 mg/m³ [5 days per week] [6 hours]	-
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/m³ [5 days per week] [6 hours]	Dalbey et al 1991 (similar material)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	-	Sub-acute - Rat -	25 mg/kg [7	Supplier's

Section 11. Toxicological information

		Oral - NOAEL	days per week] [28 days]	information

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Method	Type	Result	References
Hydrocarbons, C12-C18, isoalkanes, cyclics, 2-30% aromatics	OECD 203 [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test]	Acute - LL50	>1000 mg/l [96 hours]	-
-	OECD 202 [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test]	Acute - EL50	>1000 mg/l [48 hours]	-
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
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	OECD 202 [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test]	Acute - EC50	0,48 mg/l [48 hours]	Supplier's information
-	OECD 210 [Fish, Early-Life Stage Toxicity Test]	Chronic - NOEC	0,053 mg/l [30 days]	Supplier's information
-	-	Acute - LC50	>0,57 mg/l [96 hours]	Supplier's information

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

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
Hydrocarbons, C12-C18, isoalkanes, cyclics, 2-30% aromatics	Not readily
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	Not readily
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	Not readily

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	2 to 6	<500	Low
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	5,1	-	High

Conclusion/Summary The product has a potential to bioaccumulate.

Section 12. Ecological information

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient	Not available.
Mobility	High mobility in soil predicted, based on log Kow > 3.0.

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

Disposal methods: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-	-
Transport hazard class (es)	-	-	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

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.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: MARPOL Annex 1 - Oils

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations: **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption**: Not determined

TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification

Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification: ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Composition/information on ingredients

Section 15. Regulatory information

Name	%	Classification
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	≥90	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	≤3	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

State regulations

Massachusetts	The following components are listed: OIL MIST, MINERAL; MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC
New York	None of the components are listed.
New Jersey	The following components are listed: MINERAL OIL (UNTREATED and MILDLY TREATED)
Pennsylvania	None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65

This product does not require a Safe Harbor warning under California Prop. 65.

International regulations

Inventory list

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.

Section 16. Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

History

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Key to abbreviations	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations
References	Not available.

Section 16. Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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