

# Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

## Product Stewardship Summary

CAS number:

64742-54-7

Chemical formula:

Not applicable, most petroleum industry substances are Substances of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials (UVCB).

### What are Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic?

They are paraffinic base oils with good oxidation stability and high viscosity/temperature behaviour.

### How are Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic used?

They are used as blending component in a variety of industrial and automotive lubricants and functional fluids.

### Health, Safety and Environmental considerations

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic have a flashpoint above 200 °C and an initial boiling point of above 280 °C. They are not flammable according to UN GHS criteria, but will burn. They are neither self-reactive, nor self-heating and do not undergo exothermic decomposition when heated.

Due to potential reactions with oxidizing materials such base oils should be stored separately. The recommended storage temperature should not exceed 50 °C.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic are of low toxicity when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with skin in laboratory animals. No irritation of skin or eyes has been observed and there is no evidence of allergic skin reaction or respiratory sensitization from animal studies. However, slight irritation of the skin, dryness or cracking after repeated dermal exposure may occur. If skin is not properly cleaned, pores may be clogged and result in oil acne or folliculitis. Inhalation of oil vapours or mists may cause respiratory irritation. Therefore, an occupational exposure limit (OEL) for oil mists at the workplace of 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> based on the recommendation of the American Congress of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH) should not be exceeded. Appropriate personal protection equipment as well as procedures for safe handling and risk management controls as described in the current Shell Lubricant Safety Data Sheet should be applied.

This material has a typical kinematic viscosity of 20 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (at 40 °C) and is therefore considered an aspiration hazard. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

It can be concluded from extensive studies on the mutagenic potential of hydrotreated heavy paraffinic base oils that they are not considered to be germ cell mutagens. They are also not expected to be carcinogenic following the investigation of long-term dermal exposure of laboratory animals. There is no evidence of developmental and reproductive toxicity in this type of lubricant base oils.

Based on the above this material is classified for aspiration toxicity, category 1 (H 304) according to UN GHS criteria<sup>1)</sup>.

The product is poorly soluble in water and will float on water. Therefore, tests on short- and long-term aquatic toxicity with fish, invertebrates and algae were carried out on water accommodated fractions and led to the conclusion that these base oils are practically non-toxic.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic are UVCB substances (see explanation under "Chemical formula"). Based on the available compositional information, measured and predicted data it can be concluded that the major constituents are readily or inherently biodegradable and have a low bio-accumulation potential. However, the presence of minor constituents with a certain environmental persistence or a bio-accumulation potential cannot be excluded.

Following UN GHS criteria, distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic are not classified for environmental hazards.

This material is liquid under normal conditions at room temperature and if enters soil it will quickly adsorb to soil particles, be of low mobility and not contaminate ground water.

The health, safety and environmental considerations above are not applicable for used oil, as this may contain more hazardous substances present as a consequence of different applications of this base oil, for which specific additives or other substances may have been introduced.

### **Storing and transporting Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic**

Paraffinic base oils are mainly transported by road or rail.

The temperature during storage and transportation should not exceed 50°C.

Precautionary measures against static discharges must be undertaken during loading and unloading and all operators must wear personal protective equipment.

Storage tanks should be made of mild steel.

## Risk Characterization Summary

Risks associated with exposure to these products have been evaluated for the following “chain-of-commerce” activities: manufacture, storage, product transfer, transportation, and customers / markets. They are manufactured, stored and transported to customers in closed systems. Product is considered to pose low risk in all applications due to the non-hazardous nature of the product.

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This product stewardship summary is intended to give general information about the chemical or categories of chemicals addressed. It is not intended to provide an in-depth discussion of health and safety information. Additional information is available through the chemical’s applicable [Safety Data Sheet](#), which should be consulted before use of the chemical. This product stewardship summary does not supplant or replace required regulatory and/or legal communication documents.

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### Shell Process Oils linked to CAS number 64742-54-7:

- Catenex T 121
- Catenex T 129
- Catenex T 145
- N 100



#### Disclaimer

The information contained in this publication is, to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate, but any recommendations or suggestions that may be made are without guarantee, since the conditions of use are beyond our control. Furthermore, nothing contained herein shall be construed as a recommendation to use any product in conflict with existing patents covering any material or its use.

#### Shell Lubricants

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1) 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 ‘Determination of polycyclic aromatics in unused lubricating base oils and asphaltene free petroleum fractions — Dimethyl sulphoxide extraction refractive index method’, Institute of Petroleum, London.