

Dielectric oils







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INTRODUCTION

REPSOL IN THE DIELECTRIC SECTOR

Repsol is an integrated global energy company which develops exploration, production, refining, distribution and marketing activities in more than 90 countries.

Repsol Lubricantes y Especialidades, part of the Repsol group, carries out the development, manufacture and marketing of lubricant oils. It develops a wide range of industrial lubricants using the best resources, research and technology.

The range of industrial oils includes dielectric oils, a sector in which Repsol has more than 60 years' proven experience. These oils are used as insulating and coolant fluids in transformers and switchgear.

Repsol has production centres where high-quality lubricant base oils are refined and its oils are mixed and packaged. The highest and most demanding quality standards are met throughout the oil production process, from design to manufacture.

At Repsol we not only market high-quality, reliable products, but our professional and specialised team also provides the best technical advice and assistance. Repsol's range of dielectric oils complies with the IEC 60296 and ASTM D3487 international standards, and includes different types of inhibited and uninhibited oils: paraffinic, naphthenic and esters. These oils are marketed under the following names:

| Dielectric oils | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Name | Туре | Additives |
| Repsol Electra 3 | Paraffinic | Uninhibited |
| Repsol Electra 3X | Paraffinic | Inhibited |
| Repsol Electra 3X Plus | Paraffinic | Inhibited |
| Repsol Electra 1X (for the Latin American market) | Paraffinic | Inhibited |
| Repsol Tensión Centauro | Naphthenic | Uninhibited |
| Repsol Tensión Centauro X | Naphthenic | Inhibited |
| Repsol Bio Electra | Vegetable ester | Uninhibited |
| Repsol Bio Electra Synth | Synthetic ester | Inhibited |

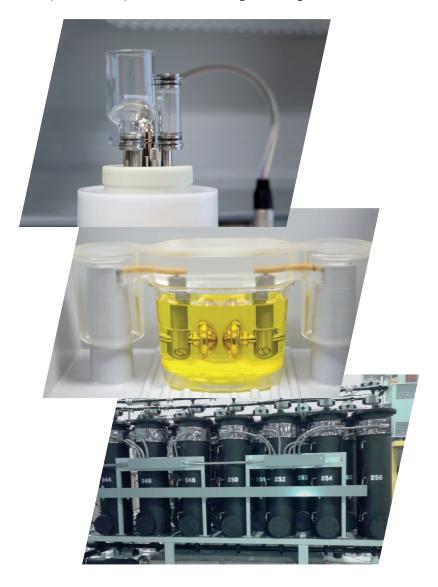
We are also committed to technological innovation as a key element to provide our customers with a better service. This commitment is made clear at the Repsol Technology Centre: a leading centre in Europe, from where we promote R&D&i and continue to work on the development of new dielectric oils.



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Cooling of components: dielectric oil is able to transfer the heat generated by the resistance of metal conductors and windings to the exterior.
- The oil also has the function of insulating the metal components of the transformer.
- Dielectric oil must have excellent antioxidant properties as it has to maintain its properties over long periods of time.
- To ensure that the transformer operates properly, it is therefore necessary to guarantee that the oil has excellent properties:
 - High dielectric strength: the capacity of an oil to resist the voltage between the windings of a transformer, preventing the formation of arcs and electrical discharges. It is very sensitive to the presence of free water.
 - Viscosity: low viscosity allows the circulation of the oil and consequently results in better heat transfer.
 - Loss factor: enables dielectric losses caused by the oil to be quantified. The presence of polar pollutants changes the direction of the electric field, using up more energy.
 - Interfacial tension: an indirect measurement of the amount of polar compounds present in the oil.

 It is an indicator of the presence of polar acids resulting from degradation of the oil.



STANDARDS

As the electricity generation/distribution systems are unique to each country, the fluids used in electro-technical applications have to meet different standards.

However, these particular requirements are based on two global standards: IEC 60296 and ASTM D3487:

- IEC 60296 is the standard applied in Europe and its catchment area (Africa, Russia and Western Asia).
 - For special applications, Section 7.1 (Higher oxidation stability and low sulphur content) may be required.
- ASTM D3487 is the standard applied in the USA, Latin America and Eastern Asia.

The properties required from the oil may be achieved using oils of different natures. The standards only make a distinction between oils with or without additives (inhibited or uninhibited).



ELECTRA

INTRODUCTION

ELECTRA oils are light, paraffinic oils designed specifically for use as insulating fluid in electrical equipment such as power and distribution transformers, circuit breakers, rheostats, etc. In general, they can be used in any kind of electrical appliance requiring an oil bath which acts as a dielectric or coolant.

They are manufactured from highly-refined treated base oils which ensure the lack of any solid, polar or water compounds. The hydrogenation process guarantees that they do not contain any corrosive sulphur, which has been proven to be extremely damaging to transformers.

They are highly stable to oxidation and non-corrosive to copper. Their low pour point and viscosity means that they provide excellent heat transfer under any operating conditions.

PRODUCTS

Uninhibited oils:

• **ELECTRA 3:** complies with the IEC 60296 and ASTM D3487 Type I standards.

Inhibited oils formulated with antioxidant additives:

- ELECTRA 3X: complies with the IEC 60296 and ASTM D3487 Type II standards.
- **ELECTRA 3X PLUS:** oil formulated with isoparaffinic base stock which complies with the IEC 60296 and ASTM D3487 Type II standards. It also complies with Section 7.1 of the IEC 60296 standard (Higher oxidation stability and low sulphur content).

CERTIFICATION AND PERFORMANCE

ELECTRA oils are widely used by both transformer manufacturers and electricity companies. In order to make this possible, they have been submitted to various independent laboratories for validation, and are currently certified by the following companies:

- ELECTRICITY COMPANIES: Endesa, Iberdrola, EDP (Energias de Portugal), EDF (Electricité de France).
- TRANSFORMER and ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS: SIEMENS, ABB.

They are tested annually in inter-laboratory trials by **DOBLE ENGINEERING Co.**



TENSIÓN CENTAURO

INTRODUCTION

TENSIÓN CENTAURO oils are light, naphthenic oils, particularly recommended for use as insulating fluid in electrical equipment such as power and distribution transformers, circuit breakers, rheostats, etc. In general, they can be used in any kind of electrical appliance requiring an oil bath which acts as a dielectric or coolant.

Their production process ensures the lack of any solid, polar or water compounds, as well as the lack of any corrosive sulphur, which has been proven to be extremely damaging to transformers.

TENSIÓN CENTAURO is highly stable to oxidation and non-corrosive to copper. Its low pour point and viscosity means that it provides excellent heat transfer under any operating conditions.

PRODUCTS

Uninhibited oils:

• TENSIÓN CENTAURO: complies with the IEC 60296 and ASTM D3487 Type I standards.

Inhibited oils formulated with antioxidant additives:

• TENSIÓN CENTAURO X: complies with the IEC 60296 and ASTM D3487 Type II standards.



CERTIFICATION AND PERFORMANCE

TENSIÓN CENTAURO oils are widely used by both transformer manufacturers and electricity companies. In order to make this possible, they have been submitted to various independent laboratories for validation, and are currently certified by the following companies:

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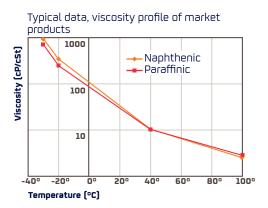
They are tested annually in inter-laboratory trials by **DOBLE ENGINEERING Co.**

ELECTRA VS TENSIÓN CENTAURO COMPARISON

Knowing that the products to be compared are dielectric oils, and therefore comply with the requirements of the IEC 60296 standard, the differences between them must be the result of their different chemical nature:

- The value of the freeze point for naphthenic oils is lower. However, viscosity at low temperature is greater for naphthenic oils than for paraffinic oils. At operating temperature (90 °C) the differences are minimal.
- The value of the flash point for paraffinic oils is around 30 °C higher than that for naphthenic oils, resulting in a bigger safety margin.

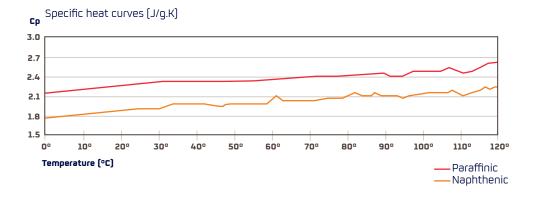
| Characterisation | Unit | Naphthenic | Paraffinic |
|---------------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Viscosity at -30 °C | cР | 930 | 740 |
| Viscosity at -20 °C | сР | 340 | 250 |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | mm²/s | 10.2 | 10.5 |
| Viscosity at 100 °C | mm²/s | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Viscosity Index | | 69 | 102 |



- In certain cases, naphthenic oils show a greater tendency than paraffinic oils to form and generate gasses. In certain specific tests ("stray gas" ASTM D7150), this leads to higher values.
- Paraffinic oils have a higher thermal capacity, which enables the transformer to be kept at a lower temperature.

Typical values

| | RP Electra 3 % | RP Tensión Centauro % |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Aromatic | 5.1 | 9.5 |
| Naphthenic | 36.2 | 48.8 |
| Paraffinic | 58.7 | 41.7 |
| | Paraffinic | Naphthenic |



In summary:

- Naphthenic nature: good freeze point (PC<-50 °C) but flash points around 135-140 °C.
- Paraffinic nature: freeze point above that of naphthenic oils but more fluid at low temperature and higher flash points (170-180 °C).

BIO ELECTRA

INTRODUCTION

BIO ELECTRA dielectric oil is formulated with a percentage of over 99 % vegetable oils and without the presence of synthetic antioxidants. Its composition does not include silicones, halogens or any other component which could entail a risk to health or the environment. This high vegetable oil content means that it is a readily biodegradable oil which is non-toxic for aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

Its high fire point means that it is extremely safe. It is a fluid that reduces the risk of fire and the resulting consequences.

This product is suitable for new electrical equipment and for filling equipment previously operated with other types of dielectric fluids. It is recommended for equipment where there is no contact with the air.

BIO ELECTRA bioelectric oil has a fire point over 300 °C and is classified as a type-K fluid in accordance with the IEC 61100 standard.

CHARACTERISTICS

| Main characteristics | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Properties | Typical value |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | 39.2 cSt |
| Pour point | -25 ℃ |
| Dielectric loss factor at 90 °C | 0.03 |
| Dielectric breakdown voltage | 65 KV |

CERTIFICATION AND PERFORMANCE

BIO ELECTRA complies with the IEC 62770:2013 standard.



DIFFERENCES WITH MINERAL OIL

BIO ELECTRA oil is based on natural polar triglycerides. There are significant differences with mineral oils as far as their chemical composition is concerned. The latter are made up of three main types of molecules: paraffinic, naphthenic and aromatic. These differences result in the different performances shown below:

- **Flammability.** The lack of compounds with low molecular weight and high volatility results in a fire point which is significantly higher in BIO ELECTRA oils when compared with that of mineral oils.
- **Pour point.** BIO ELECTRA oil bases its high resistance to oxidation on the presence of molecular structures which crystallise at higher temperatures than those found in mineral oils.
- **Gassing tendency.** BIO ELECTRA oil acts as a "gas absorber" when compared with mineral oils, which act as a "gas generator".
- **Water saturation.** The high polarity of BIO ELECTRA oil means that its water saturation values are significantly higher than those found in mineral oil.
- **Compatibility with cellulose insulation.** BIO ELECTRA oil extends the life of the cellulose insulation mainly due to its greater capacity to capture water.
- **Influence of water presence on the dielectric properties.** The greater capacity of BIO ELECTRA oil to absorb water without reaching saturation means that the water content has a lower influence on the dielectric properties of the fluid.
- **Resistance to oxidation.** BIO ELECTRA oil has a low tendency to generate sludge and deposits. It is recommended for fully-filled sealed distribution transformers, without air chambers.



BIO ELECTRA SYNTH

INTRODUCTION

Dielectric oil for transformers based on synthetic esters, manufactured from raw materials especially selected so as to obtain a high-performance fluid. It offers excellent oxidation stability whilst also having a very low pour point. It is therefore suitable for cold climates.

It provides increased safety for installations and the environment as a result of its excellent fire properties and is highly biodegradable. It is therefore suitable for cases where a fluid with a high flash point is required or when priority is given to sustainability and environmental factors.

It has the following properties:

- High oxidative stability.
- Highly biodegradable.
- Wide range of working temperatures.
- Outstanding performance at very low temperature.
- Excellent fire properties: fire point over 300 °C, classified as a K3 type fluid in accordance with the IEC 61100 standard.

CHARACTERISTICS

| Main characteristics | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Properties | Typical value |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | 27.4 cSt |
| Pour point | -50 ℃ |
| Flash point | 255 |
| Biodegradability | 72 % |

CERTIFICATION AND PERFORMANCE

BIO ELECTRA SYNTH complies with the IEC 61099 standard.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRA 3

Values according to IEC 60296:2012 standard.

| Properties | Units | Method | Guarant | eed value | Typical |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| Propercies | Units | Method | Min. | Max. | value |
| Physical properties | | | | | |
| Appearance | | Visual | | Bright and clear | |
| Density at 20 °C | g/cm³ | ISO 12185 | | 0.895 | 0.84 |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 12 | 10.3 |
| Viscosity at 100 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 3 | 2.7 |
| Viscosity at -30 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 1800 | 807 |
| Pour point | °C | ASTM D97 | | -40 | -48 |
| Interfacial tension | dynes/cm | ASTM D971 | 40 | | 42 |
| Chemical properties | | | | | |
| Acidity | mg KOH/g | ASTM D974 | | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| Potentially corrosive sulphur | IEC 6 | 52535 | Non-corrosive | | |
| Corrosive sulphur | - | DIN 51353 | Non-corrosive | | |
| Corrosive sulphur | ASTM | D1275B | Non-corrosive | | |
| Antioxidant additive | % weight | IEC 60666 | Exempt | | |
| Water content | mg/kg | IEC 60814 | | 30 | 15 |
| Furfural content | mg/kg | IEC 61198 | | 0.05 | <0.05 |
| Electrical properties | | | | | |
| Dielectric loss factor at 90 °C | - | IEC 60247 | | 0.005 | 0.0007 |
| Interfacial tension | mN/m | UNE 21320 | 40 | | 42 |
| Dielectric breakdown voltage | | IEC 60156 | | | |
| Untreated | kV | | 30 | | 35 |
| Treated | kV | | 70 | | >70 |
| Oxidation stability | | IEC 61 | 125C (164 h / 12 | 0 °C) | |
| Total acidity | mg KOH/g | IEC 61125C | | 1.2 | 0.39 |
| Sludge | % weight | IEC 61125C | | 0.8 | 0.084 |
| Dielectric loss factor at 90 °C | - | IEC 61125C | | 0.5 | 0.0707 |
| Health, safety and the environment | | | | | |
| Flash point | °C | ASTM D93 | 160 | | 170 |
| PCA content | % weight | IP 346 | | 3 | 0.8 |
| PCB content | % weight | IEC 61619 | Fye | empt | |

TENSIÓN CENTAURO

Values according to IEC 60296:2012 standard.

| Benestine | Units | Mathad | Guaranteed value | | Туріса |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| Properties | Units | Method | Min. | Max. | valu |
| Physical properties | | | | | |
| Appearance | | Visual | | Bright and clear | |
| Density at 20 °C | g/cm³ | ISO 12185 | | 0.895 | 0.87 |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 12 | 9.6 |
| Viscosity at 100 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | | 2.4 |
| Viscosity at -30 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 1800 | 940 |
| Pour point | °C | ASTM D5950 | | -45 | -51 |
| Interfacial tension | dynes/cm | ASTM D971 | 40 | | 45 |
| Chemical properties | | | | | |
| Acidity | mg KOH/g | ASTM D974 | | 0.01 | <0.0 |
| Potentially corrosive sulphur | IEC | 62535 | Non-corrosive | | |
| Corrosive sulphur | - | DIN 51353 | Non-corrosive | | |
| Corrosive sulphur | ASTM | D1275B | Non-corrosive | | |
| Antioxidant additive | % weight | IEC 60666 | Exempt | | |
| Water content | mg/kg | IEC 60814 | | 30 | 15 |
| Furfural content | mg/kg | IEC 61198 | | 0.05 | <0.0! |
| Electrical properties | | | | | |
| Dielectric loss factor at 90 °C | - | IEC 60247 | | 0.005 | 0.000 |
| Interfacial tension | mN/m | UNE 21320 | 40 | | 46 |
| Dielectric breakdown voltage | | IEC 60156 | | | |
| Untreated | kV | | 30 | | 40 |
| Treated | kV | | 70 | | >70 |
| Oxidation stability | | IEC 61: | 125C (164 h / 12 | o °C) | |
| Total acidity | mg KOH/g | IEC 61125C | | 1.2 | 0.31 |
| Sludge | % weight | IEC 61125C | | 0.8 | 0.09 |
| Dielectric loss factor at 90 °C | - | IEC 61125C | | 0.5 | 0.05 |
| Health, safety and the environment | | | | | |
| Flash point | °C | ASTM D93 | 135 | | 150 |
| PCA content | % weight | IP 346 | | 3 | <3 |

ELECTRA 3X

Values according to ASTM D3487 standard.

| Guaranteed value Typica | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Properties | Units | Method | Min. | Max. | Typica value |
| Physical properties | | | | | |
| Appearance | - | ASTM D1524 | | Bright and clear | |
| Colour | - | ASTM D1500 | | 0.5 | L0.5 |
| Relative density at 15 °C | g/cm³ | ASTM D1298 | | 0.91 | 0.873 |
| Viscosity at 0 ºC | cSt | ASTM D445 | | 76.0 | 63.96 |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | cSt | ASTM D445 | | 12.0 | 10.85 |
| Viscosity at 100 °C | cSt | ASTM D445 | | 3.0 | 2.79 |
| Pour point | ٥С | ASTM D97 | | -40 | -42 |
| Aniline point | ٥С | ASTM D611 | 63 | | 96.4 |
| Interfacial tension | dynes/cm | ASTM D971 | 40 | | 43 |
| Chemical properties | | | | | |
| Acidity | mg KOH/g | ASTM D974 | | 0.03 | <0.01 |
| Corrosive sulphur | - | ASTM D1275B | Non-c | orrosive | |
| Water content | ppm | ASTM D1533 | | 35 | 19 |
| Inhibitor content | % weight | ASTM D2668 | | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Electrical properties | | | | | |
| Dielectric dissipation factor (DDF) | | | | | |
| 60 Hz, 25 °C | % | ASTM D924 | | 0.05 | 0.009 |
| 60 Hz, 100 °C | % | ASTM D924 | | 0.30 | 0.194 |
| Breakdown voltage | | | | | |
| Breakdown voltage at 60 Hz - disk electrodes | kV | ASTM D877 | 30 | | 61 |
| Breakdown voltage at 60 Hz - VDE electrodes | kV | ASTM D1816 | | | |
| 0.04 in. (1.02 mm) gap | | | 20 | | 35 |
| 0.08 in. (2.03 mm) gap | | | 35 | | |
| Breakdown voltage - impulse conditions, 25 °C 1-in. (25.4-mm) gap | kV | ASTM D3300 | 145 | | 244 |
| Gassing tendency | uL/min | ASTM D2300 | | 30 | 15.4 |
| Oxidation stability | | | | | |
| Acid-sludge test | | | | | |
| TAN | mg KOH/g | ASTM D2440 | | 0.3 (72 h) 0.4 (164 h) | <0.01 <0.01 |
| Sludge | % weight | ASTM D2440 | | 0.1 (72 h) 0.2 (164 h) | <0.0] <0.0 |
| Rotating bomb test | min | ASTM D2112 | 195 | | 366 |
| Health, safety and the environment | | | | | |
| Flash point | °C | ASTM D92 | 145 | | 178 |
| PCB content | ррт | ASTM D4059 | - | Undetectable | |

TENSIÓN CENTAURO X

Values according to ASTM D3487 standard.

| | Units | | Guaranteed value | | Туріса | |
|--|----------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| Properties | | Method | Min. | Max. | value | |
| Physical properties | | | | | | |
| Appearance | - | ASTM D1524 | ĺ | Bright and clear | | |
| Colour | - | ASTM D1500 | | 0.5 | L0.5 | |
| Relative density at 15 °C | g/cm³ | ASTM D1298 | | 0.91 | 0.873 | |
| Viscosity at 0 °C | cSt | ASTM D445 | | 76.0 | 67.29 | |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | cSt | ASTM D445 | | 12.0 | 9.99 | |
| Viscosity at 100 °C | cSt | ASTM D445 | | 3.0 | 2.48 | |
| Pour point | ٥С | ASTM D97 | | -40 | -48 | |
| Aniline point | ٥С | ASTM D611 | 63 | | 82 | |
| Interfacial tension | dynes/cm | ASTM D971 | 40 | | 45 | |
| Chemical properties | | | | | | |
| Acidity | mg KOH/g | ASTM D974 | | 0.03 | <0.01 | |
| Corrosive sulphur | - | ASTM D1275B | | Non-corrosive | | |
| Water content | ppm | ASTM D1533 | | 35 | 22 | |
| Inhibitor content | % weight | ASTM D2668 | | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| Electrical properties | | | | | | |
| Dielectric dissipation factor (DDF) | | | | | | |
| 60 Hz, 25 ℃ | % | ASTM D924 | | 0.05 | 0.004 | |
| 60 Hz, 100 ℃ | % | ASTM D924 | | 0.30 | 0.142 | |
| Breakdown voltage | | | | | | |
| Breakdown voltage at 60 Hz - disk electrodes | kV | ASTM D877 | 30 | | 56 | |
| Breakdown voltage at 60 Hz - VDE electrodes | kV | ASTM D1816 | | | | |
| 0.04 in. (1.02 mm) gap | | | 20 | | 38 | |
| 0.08 in. (2.03 mm) gap | | | 35 | | | |
| Breakdown voltage - impulse conditions, 25 °C 1-in. (25.4-mm) gap | kV | ASTM D3300 | 145 | | >300 | |
| Gassing tendency | uL/min | ASTM D2300 | | 30 | 15.4 | |
| Oxidation stability | | | | | | |
| Acid-sludge test | | | | | | |
| TAN | mg KOH/g | ASTM D2440 | | 0.3 (72 h) 0.4 (164 h) | <0.01 <0.01 | |
| Sludge | % weight | ASTM D2440 | | 0.1 (72 h) 0.2 (164 h) | <0.01 <0.01 | |
| Rotating bomb test | min | ASTM D2112 | 195 | 0.5 | 295 | |
| Health, safety and the environment | | | | | | |
| Flash point | °C | ASTM D92 | 145 | | 154 | |
| PCB content | ppm | ASTM D4059 | | Undetectable | | |

ELECTRA 3X PLUS

Values according to IEC 60296:2012 standard.

| | | | Guaranteed value | | Typical | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|--|
| Properties | Units | Method | Min. | Max. | value | |
| Physical properties | | | | | | |
| Appearance | | Visual | | Bright and clear | | |
| Density at 20 °C | g/cm³ | ISO 12185 | | 0.895 | 0.82 | |
| Viscosity at 100 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | | 3 | |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 12 | 11.1 | |
| Viscosity at -30 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 1800 | 392 | |
| Pour point | °C | ISO 3016 | | -40 | -65 | |
| Interfacial tension | mN/m | UNE 21320 | 40 | | 52 | |
| Chemical properties | | | | | | |
| Acidity | mg KOH/g | IEC 62021-2 | | 0.01 | <0.01 | |
| Corrosive sulphur | - | DIN 51353 | Non-corrosive | | | |
| Corrosive sulphur | - | ASTM D1275B | Non-corrosive | | | |
| Potentially corrosive sulphur | - | IEC 62535 | Non-corrosive | | | |
| Total sulphur content | % | ASTM D2622 | | 0.050 | 0.000 | |
| Water content | mg/kg | IEC 60814 | | 30 | 11.5 | |
| Inhibitor content | % weight | IEC 60666 | | 0.4 | 0.3 | |
| DBDS | mg/kg | IEC 62697-1 | Undetectable | | | |
| Furfural content | mg/kg | IEC 61198 | Undetectab | le for each compo | nent (<0.05) | |
| Electrical properties | | | | | | |
| Dielectric loss factor at 90 °C | - | IEC 60247 | | 0.005 | 0.0004 | |
| Breakdown voltage | | IEC 60156 | | | | |
| Untreated | kV | | 30 | | 63 | |
| Treated | kV | | 70 | | >70 | |
| Oxidation stability | | IEC 611 | 25C (500 h / 12 | (°C) | | |
| Total acidity | mg KOH/g | IEC 61125C | | 0.3 | 0.161 | |
| Sludge | % weight | IEC 61125C | | 0.05 | Undetecta | |
| Dielectric loss factor at 90 °C | - | IEC 61125C | | 0.05 | 0.000 | |
| Health, safety and the environment | | | | | | |
| Flash point | °C | ASTM D93 | 135 | | 193 | |
| PCA content | % weight | IP 346 | | 3 | 0.8 | |
| PCB content | % weight | IEC 61619 | Ev. | empt | | |

ELECTRA 1X

Values according to ASTM D3487 standard.

| Properties | Units | Method | Guaranteed value | | Typical | |
|---|----------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Properties | Ullits | Method | Min. | Max. | value | |
| Physical properties | | | | | | |
| Appearance | - | ASTM D1524 | | Bright and clear | | |
| Colour | - | ASTM D1500 | | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| Relative density at 15 °C | g/cm³ | ASTM D1298 | | 0.91 | 0.855 | |
| Viscosity at 0 °C | cSt | ASTM D445 | | 76.0 | 68.3 | |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | cSt | ASTM D445 | | 12.0 | 11.3 | |
| Viscosity at 100 °C | cSt | ASTM D445 | | 3.0 | 2.8 | |
| Pour point | ٥Ε | ASTM D97 | | -40 | -26 | |
| Aniline point | ٥С | ASTM D611 | 63 | | 91.8 | |
| Interfacial tension | dynes/cm | ASTM D971 | 40 | | 41 | |
| Chemical properties | | | | | | |
| Acidity | mg KOH/g | ASTM D974 | | 0.03 | <0.01 | |
| Corrosive sulphur | - | ASTM D1275B | | Non-corrosive | | |
| Water content | ppm | ASTM D1533 | | 35 | 29 | |
| Inhibitor content | % weight | ASTM D2668 | | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| Electrical properties | | | | | | |
| Dielectric dissipation factor (DDF) | | | | | | |
| 60 Hz, 25 ℃ | % | ASTM D924 | | 0.05 | 0.002 | |
| 60 Hz, 100 °C | % | ASTM D924 | | 0.30 | 0.167 | |
| Breakdown voltage | | | | | | |
| Breakdown voltage at 60 Hz - disk electrodes | kV | ASTM D877 | 30 | | 47 | |
| Breakdown voltage at 60 Hz - VDE electrodes | kV | ASTM D1816 | | | | |
| 0.04 in. (1.02 mm) gap | | | 20 | | 28 | |
| 0.08 in. (2.03 mm) gap | | | 35 | | | |
| Breakdown voltage - impulse conditions, 25°C 1-in. (25.4-mm) gap | kV | ASTM D3300 | 145 | | 178 | |
| Gassing tendency | uL/min | ASTM D2300 | | 30 | | |
| Oxidation stability | | | | | | |
| Acid-sludge test | | | | | | |
| TAN | mg KOH/g | ASTM D2440 | | 0.3 (72 h) 0.4 (164 h) | 0.01 <0.01 | |
| Sludge | % weight | ASTM D2440 | | 0.10 (72 h) 0.30 (164 h) | 0.01 <0.01 | |
| Rotating bomb test | min | ASTM D2112 | 195 | 0.5 | 255 | |
| Health, safety and the environment | | | | | | |
| Flash point | °C | ASTM D92 | 145 | | 186 | |
| PCB content | ррт | ASTM D4059 | | Undetectable | | |

BIO ELECTRA

Values according to IEC 62770:2013 standard.

| Main characteristics Guaranteed value Typical | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Properties | Units | Method | Min. | Max. | Typica value | | | |
| Physical properties | | | riii. | riox. | | | | |
| Appearance | - | ASTM D1524 | Bright and clear | | | | | |
| Density at 20 °C | g/cm³ | ASTM D4052 | | 1.00 | 0.91 | | | |
| Viscosity at 0 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 500 | 275.9 | | | |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 50 | 39.2 | | | |
| Viscosity at 100 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 15 | 8.5 | | | |
| Pour point | οС | ASTM D97 | | -10 | -25 | | | |
| Coefficient of thermal expansion 0-50 °C | °C-1 | ASTM D1903 | | | 0.0007 | | | |
| Thermal conductivity at 25 °C | W/K m | ASTM D2717 | | | 0.1691 | | | |
| Specific heat at 25 °C | J/K g | ASTM D2766 | | | 1.97 | | | |
| Chemical properties | | | | | | | | |
| Soluble acidity | mg KOH/g | IEC 62021-3 | | 0.06 | 0.05 | | | |
| Water content | mg/kg | IEC 60814 | | 200 | 150 | | | |
| DBDS | mg/kg | IEC 62697-1 | Undetectable | | | | | |
| Electrical properties | | | | | | | | |
| Dielectric dissipation factor at 90 °C, 50 Hz | - | IEC 60247 | | 0.05 | 0.03 | | | |
| Breakdown voltage (on delivery) | kV | IEC 60156 | 35 | | 65 | | | |
| Electrical conductivity at 25 °C | pS/m | ASTM D2624 | | | 3 | | | |
| Dielectric constant at 25 °C | - | IEC 60247 | | | 3.1 | | | |
| Gassing tendency | μl/min | IEC 60628A | | | -31.2 | | | |
| Oxidation stability | | | IEC 61125C | | | | | |
| Total acidity | mg KOH/g | IEC 61125C | | 0.6 | 0.38 | | | |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | % increase | ISO 3104 | | 30 | 14.1 | | | |
| Dielectric dissipation factor at 90 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ and 50 Hz | | IEC 60247 | | 0.500 | 0.120 | | | |
| Health, safety and the environment | | | | | | | | |
| Fire point | °C | ASTM D92 | 300 | | 362 | | | |
| Flash point | °C | ASTM D92 | 250 | | 330 | | | |
| Biodegradability after 28 days | % | OECD 301B | 60 | | 85 | | | |
| Aquatic ecotoxicity | mg/l | OECD 201 OECD 202 OECD 203 | 100 100 100 | | >1000 >1000 >1000 | | | |
| Terrestrial ecotoxicity | mg/kg | OECD 207 | 100 | | >1000 | | | |

BIO ELECTRA SYNTH

Values according to ASTM D3487 standard.

| Properties | Units | Method - | Guaranteed value | | Туріса | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | Min. | Max. | value | |
| Physical properties | | | | | | |
| Appearance | - | Visual | Bright and clear | | | |
| Colour | - | ISO 2211 | 200 Hazen | | 30 | |
| Density at 20 °C | g/cm³ | ISO 12185 | | 1.000 | 0.969 | |
| Viscosity at -20 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 3000 | 1196 | |
| Viscosity at 40 °C | mm²/s | ASTM D445 | | 35 | 27.4 | |
| Pour point | ٥С | | | -45 | -50 | |
| Chemical properties | | | | | | |
| Acidity | mg KOH/g | ISO 6618 | | 0.03 | 0.01 | |
| Water content | mg/kg | IEC 60814 | | 200 | 22 | |
| Electrical properties | | | | | | |
| Dielectric breakdown voltage | kV | IEC 60156 | 45 | | 77 | |
| Dielectric dissipation factor and loss tangent at 90 °C and 50 Hz | - | IEC 60247 | | 0.03 | 0.005 | |
| Resistance at 90 °C on continuous current | G Ohm.m | IEC 60247 | 2 | | 7.4 | |
| Oxidation stability | IEC 61125C (164 h) | | | | | |
| Soluble acidity | mg KOH/g | IEC 61125C | | | 0.04 | |
| Volatile acidity | mg KOH/g | IEC 61125C | | | 0.01 | |
| Total acidity | mg KOH/g | IEC 61125C | | 0.3 | 0.05 | |
| Sludge totals | % (m/m) | IEC 61125C | | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| Health, safety and the environment | | | | | | |
| Fire point | ٥Ε | ISO 2592 | 300 | | 308 | |
| Flash point | ۰C | ISO 2719 | 250 | | 255 | |
| Biodegradability after 28 days | % | OECD 301B | 60 | | 72 | |
| Aquatic ecotoxicity | mg/l | OECD 201 OECD 202 OECD 203 | 100 100 100 | | >1000 >1000 >1000 | |

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