

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1 Product identifier**

Trade name : Shell GTL Fluid G100
Product code : 002D7356
CAS-No. : 848301-67-7

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Solvent.
Uses advised against :
This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell International Trading Middle East**
P.O. Box 16968
. Jebel Ali – Dubai
United Arab Emirates
Telephone : + 971 4 3316 500
Telefax :
Email Contact for Safety : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS
Data Sheet : please email fuelSDS@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

: +44 151 350 4595

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****GHS Classification**

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

2.2 Label elements**GHS-Labeling**

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Hazard pictograms	:	
Signal word	:	Danger
Hazard statements	:	PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.
Precautionary statements	:	Prevention: P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. Response: P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. Storage: P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Disposal: P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.
Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range.
This material is a static accumulator.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical nature	:	A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a feedstock derived from the catalytic hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (the Fischer - Tropsch Process), optionally followed by one or more of the following processes: hydrotreatment, hydroisomerisation, hydrocracking. It consists predominantly of branched and linear aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C8 to C26 and boiling in the range of approximately 120C to 380C (248F to 716F).
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Hazardous components

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Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear	848301-67-7	100

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

- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.
If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
- In case of skin contact : Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash area with soap and water for 10 to 15 minutes.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treatment : Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

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

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Specific hazards during firefighting : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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

- Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

6.2 Environmental precautions

- Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains,

ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.,
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
When using do not eat or drink.

Product Transfer : Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Other data : Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labeled and closable containers. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

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- Packaging material : **Suitable material:** Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.
- Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

- Specific use(s) : Not applicable

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Contains no components with occupational exposure limit values.

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>
 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods
<http://www.osha.gov/>
 Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>
 Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>
 L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Eye protection	: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.
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Hand protection

Remarks	: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Neoprene rubber. PVC. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with
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breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
- Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	: liquid
Colour	: colourless
Odour	: Paraffinic
pH	: Not applicable
pour point	: Typical -15 °CMethod: ASTM D5950
Boiling point/boiling range	: 200 - 350 °CMethod: Unspecified
Flash point	: > 100 °C Method: Unspecified
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Upper explosion limit	: 5,0 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 0,5 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 0,01 kPa (38,0 °C) Method: Unspecified
	(50,0 °C) Method: Unspecified Not applicable
Relative vapour density	: Data not available
Density	: 779 - 781 kg/m ³ (15,0 °C) Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: negligible
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: log Pow: > 6,5
Auto-ignition temperature	: ca. 210 °C
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: Method: Unspecified

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Not applicable

3,45 mm²/s (40,0 °C)

Method: Unspecified

Method: Unspecified

Not applicable

Explosive properties : Classification Code: NOT CLASS: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity**Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 rat: > 5.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat: > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit: > 5.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat: > 5.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 : > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rat: > 2.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation**Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Remarks: Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis., Not irritating to skin., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation**Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Remarks: Not irritating to eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation**Product:**

Remarks: Not a sensitiser., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Remarks: Not a sensitiser., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity**Product:**

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Remarks: Not mutagenic., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity**Product:**

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity**Product:**

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Does not impair fertility.

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - single exposure**Product:**

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - repeated exposure**Product:**

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

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

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

Aspiration toxicity**Product:**

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information**Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system., Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear:**

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity**

Basis for assessment	: Information given is based on product testing.
<u>Product:</u>	
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic:

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

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear :**

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	: LL50 : > 100 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	: LL50 : > 100 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	: LL50 : > 100 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	: LL50 : > 100 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: NOEC: 100 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	: NOEC: 32 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12.2 Persistence and degradability**Product:**

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Not Persistent per IMO criteria., International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Components:**Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear :**

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**Product:**

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to

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bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: > 6,5

Components:

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear :

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater., Floats on water., Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day.

Components:

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear :

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day., Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

Components:

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26, branched and linear :

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be

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disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

Local legislation

SECTION 14: Transport information**14.1 UN number**

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 Proper shipping name

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL	: All components listed.
TSCA	: All components listed.
AICS	: All components listed.
IECSC	: All components listed.
PICCS	: All components listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

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EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPVS = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

Other information :

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.