# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Shell GTL Fluid G80

Product code : 002D7015 CAS-No. : 1437281-03-2

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

Use of the : Solvent.

Substance/Mixture

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**

Flammable liquids : Category 4
Aspiration hazard : Category 1

#### 2.2 Label elements

**GHS-Labelling** 

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H227 Combustible liquid. 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.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection.

Response:

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to

extinguish.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

#### 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 airvapour mixtures can occur.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

#### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1 Substances

#### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)

			Shell GTL F	Fluid G80
Print Date 25.01	.2022	Revision Date 22.11.2021		Version 1.1
Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear)	1437281-03-2		<= 100	

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

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 contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with

water and follow by washing with soap if available. 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 : Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical

# Shell GTL Fluid G80

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Do not induce vomiting.

# **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 : Do not use water in a iet.

media

# 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of

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.

#### SAFFTY DATA SHFFT

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022

Revision Date 22.11.2021

Version 1.1

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 quidance 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.

# Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1 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 Advice on safe handling Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

sources. Avoid sparks.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

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

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.

Shell GTL Fluid G80		
Print Date 25.01.2022	Revision Date 22.11.2021	Version 1.1
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 o near containers. Containers, even those that ha emptied, can contain explosive vapours.	
7.3 Specific end use(s)		
Specific use(s)	: Not applicable	
	See additional references that provide safe hanfor liquids that are determined to be static accur American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Algoritions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stranstonal Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommer on Static Electricity).  IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance in the static provided in t	nulators: Against ay Currents) or aded Practices

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

None established.

#### **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

#### SAFFTY DATA SHFFT

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

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 Securité, (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 quidelines/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 eves.

protective eyewear is recommended.

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. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs. Nitrile rubber. For incidental

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022

Revision Date 22.11.2021

Version 1.1

contact/splash protection - Neoprene rubber, PVC.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with 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 nonperfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

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 unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

	She	II GTL Fluid G80
Print Date 25.01.2022	Revision Date 22.11.2021	Version 1.1
	must be observed for the discharge of vapour.  Minimise release to the environment. A assessment must be made to ensure a environmental legislation.  Information on accidental release mea section 6.	An environmental compliance with local

# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid

Colour : colourless Odour : odourless

Odour Threshold : Data not available рΗ : Not applicable Melting point/freezing point : no data available

<= -40 °CMethod: ASTM D5950 pour point

Boiling point/boiling range : 202 - 275 °CMethod: Unspecified

: >= 80 °C Flash point

Method: Unspecified

Evaporation rate : Data not available Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Upper explosion limit : 6,0 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 0,7 %(V)

Vapour pressure (38,0 °C)

> Method: Unspecified Not applicable

(50,0 °C)

Method: Unspecified Not applicable

Relative vapour density : > 3 (20 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 750 - 800 kg/m3 (15,0 °C)

Method: Unspecified

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

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.

212 °C

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

: Method: Unspecified Viscosity, kinematic

Not applicable

<= 2 mm2/s (40,0 °C) Method: Unspecified

Method: Unspecified

Not applicable

9.2 Other information

: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material Conductivity

> 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

**Shell GTL Fluid G80** 

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

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.

exposure

Information on likely routes of : 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: > 2.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

# Components:

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat. male and female: > 2 -<= 10 mg/l

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

403

Remarks: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour

concentration.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin. which can lead to dermatitis.

#### **Components:**

## Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Moderately irritating to skin (but insufficient to classify)., Prolonged/repeated contact

may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

# Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

#### Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: 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:

#### SAFFTY DATA SHFFT

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

### Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

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

# Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Product:**

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

# **Components:**

# Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to

**OECD Test Guideline 474** 

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

### Carcinogenicity

#### **Product:**

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

### Components:

#### Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Species: Rat, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453

Remarks: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Species: Mouse, (male and female) **Application Route: Inhalation** 

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453

Remarks: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15- 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:**

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Species: Rat :

Sex: male and female Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal : Species: Rat, female development Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

414

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Species: Rat, female

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

414

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

# STOT - single exposure

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# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021

Version 1.1

#### **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Remarks: 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:**

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

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

# Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

# **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

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

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

#### **Further information**

#### Product:

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

# Components:

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

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

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

# Components:

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear):

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)

: EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute

toxicity)

: EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other

: Remarks: Data not available

aquatic invertebrates

(Chronic toxicity)

17 / 22 800010038209 OM

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear) :

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-

chemical reactions in air.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

# **Product:**

Partition coefficient: n-

:  $\log Pow: > 6.5$ 

octanol/water

#### Components:

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched

and linear):

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

# **Components:**

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched

and linear):

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil

particles and will not be mobile.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### Components:

Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched

and linear):

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for

persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

#### 12.6 Other adverse effects

no data available

#### **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

	She	II GTL Fluid G80
Print Date 25.01.2022	Revision Date 22.11.2021	Version 1.1
	courses Do not dispose of tank water bottoms to drain into the ground. This will result in contamination.  Waste arising from a spillage or tank of disposed of in accordance with prevailing preferably to a recognised collector or competence of the collector or contract established beforehand.  MARPOL - see International Convention Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) technical aspects at controlling pollution	leaning should be ing regulations, contractor. The tor should be on for the Prevention of which provides
Contaminated packaging	: Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place awa Residues may cause an explosion haz Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleane Send to drum recoverer or metal reclai Comply with any local recovery or was Do not pollute the soil, water or enviror container.	ard. ed drums. imer. te disposal regulations.

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 Not regulated as a dangerous good IATA

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

#### SAFFTY DATA SHFFT

# **Shell GTL Fluid G80**

Print Date 25.01.2022

Revision Date 22.11.2021

Version 1.1

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:

**EINECS** : All components listed. DSL : All components listed. **TSCA** All components listed. AIIC : All components listed. **IECSC** : Not 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 fur Normung DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

	Shell GTL Fluid G80
Print Date 25.01.2	2 Revision Date 22.11.2021 Version 1.1
	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 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 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_HPV = 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	<ul> <li>Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.</li> </ul>
Other information	: This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
	A vertical bar ( ) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

	S	hell GTL Fluid G80
Print Date 25.01.2022	Revision Date 22.11.2021	Version 1.1
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data	: The quoted data are from, but not I sources of information (e.g. toxicolo	

Sheet

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.