

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Regulation 1907/2006/EC

## Shell GTL Sarawax SX 50

Version 2.0

Revision Date 08.03.2018

Print Date 09.03.2018

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Shell GTL Sarawax SX 50  
Product code : 901R0162  
Registration number : 01-2119488076-30-0030  
CAS-No. : 8002-74-2

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Wax.  
Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.  
Please refer to Ch16 for the registered uses under REACH.

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 Nederland Verkoopmaatschappij B.V.**  
Weena 70  
3012 CM Rotterdam  
Netherlands  
Telephone : (+31) 0900 202 2710  
Telefax :  
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please email [lubricantSDS@shell.com](mailto:lubricantSDS@shell.com)

1.4 Emergency telephone number  
: National Poison Information Centre (NVIC): Tel. nr. +31 30 - 2748888 (24 hrs a day and 7 days a week). Only for the purpose of informing medical personnel in cases of accidental intoxications.ons.  
+31 (0)10 4313233

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

#### 2.2 Label elements

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### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms	:	No symbol
Signal word	:	No signal word
Hazard statements	:	PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as a health hazard under CLP criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP criteria.
Precautionary statements	:	<b>Prevention:</b> No precautionary phrases. <b>Response:</b> No precautionary phrases. <b>Storage:</b> No precautionary phrases. <b>Disposal:</b> No precautionary phrases.

### 2.3 Other hazards

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.  
Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent skin damage.  
Hot product may cause severe eye and skin burns.  
Accumulation of dust can create an explosion hazard.  
If fine particles are present, then there is a potential for a weak to moderate explosion (severity ST1).  
Not classified as flammable but will burn.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Substance name	:	Shell GTL Sarawax SX 50, 8002-74-2
CAS-No.	:	8002-74-2
Chemical nature	:	Fischer-Tropsch derived wax consisting largely of straight chain alkanes. The full refinery history of this substance is known and it can be shown that the substance from which it is produced is not a carcinogen.

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### 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 contaminated clothing.  
If contact with hot product, immediately cool the burn area by flushing or immersing the affected area with water for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Do not attempt to remove anything from the burn area or apply burn creams or ointments. During transport do not cover the wound with dressing or sheet since these may adhere to the product.  
It should be noted this product contracts on cooling.  
Where a limb is encased, care should be taken to avoid the development of a tourniquet effect. In the event of this occurring, the adhering product must be softened and/or split to prevent restriction of blood flow.  
All burns should receive 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 : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms : Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

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

- Treatment : Notes to doctor/physician:  
Treat symptomatically.

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### 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 jet.

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media

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Accumulation of dust can create an explosion hazard.

### 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.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
6.1.2 For emergency responders:  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. For solids, shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations. Allow product to cool and solidify.

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### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.  
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.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.  
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.  
Avoid generation or accumulation of dusts.  
When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.  
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Other data : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers. If wax is molten, store at a temperature not more than 10 deg. above melting point and with a nitrogen blanket. If wax is solid store at least 20°C below the melting point. Store separately from oxidising agents.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.  
Unsuitable material: PVC.

Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

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### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

##### Occupational Exposure Limits

##### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

##### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

##### 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.

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

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:

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:

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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 subsequent recycle.

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.

### Personal protective equipment

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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.  
Approved to EU Standard EN166.

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. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. 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.

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. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

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- Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.  
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.
- Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.  
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.  
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.  
Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387 and EN143.
- Thermal hazards : When handling heated product, wear heat resistant gloves, safety hat with chin strap, face shield (preferably with a chin guard), safety glasses, heat resistant coveralls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots), neck protection and heavy duty boots, e.g. leather for heat resistance.

### Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water.  
Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance : Waxy solid at room temperature.;Liquid at high temperatures.
- Colour : white
- Odour : Data not available
- Odour Threshold : Data not available



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pH	:	Not applicable
Congealing Point	:	52 - 56 °C Method: Unspecified
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	ca. 280 °C
Flash point	:	>= 250 °C Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
Upper explosion limit	:	no data available
Lower explosion limit	:	no data available
Vapour pressure	:	< 0,5 Pa (20 °C) estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	:	> 5 estimated value(s)
Relative density	:	ca. 0,764 (15 °C)
Density	:	ca. 764 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (15 °C) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	negligible
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Pow: > 6 (based on information on similar products)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	ca. 3 - 4 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (100 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	:	Not classified
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available

### 9.2 Other information

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Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m

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### 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

Stable., Accumulation of dust can create an explosion hazard., Dust can be ignited by static electricity, sparks and heat.

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 : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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

Information on likely routes of exposure : Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

#### Acute toxicity

##### Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 rat: > 5.000 mg/kg

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

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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat: > 5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : Rabbit:  
Remarks: Low toxicity:  
LD50 > 5000 mg/kg

### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:**

Remarks: For respiratory and skin sensitisation:, Not a sensitiser., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:**

: Remarks: Non 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.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

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

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not met.

### STOT - single exposure

**Product:**

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.

### Aspiration toxicity

**Product:**

Not an aspiration hazard.

### Further information

**Product:**

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

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

#### Summary on evaluation of the CMR properties

Germ cell mutagenicity-  
Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity -  
Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive toxicity -  
Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product.  
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to

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	prepare aqueous test extract).
<b>Product:</b>	
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 crustacean (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/aquatic plants (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 expected to be > 100 mg/l (based on modeled data)
Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 100 mg/l (based on modeled data)
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Product:**

Biodegradability : Remarks: Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### **Product:**

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar products)

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### **Product:**

Mobility : Remarks: Semi-solid under most environmental conditions., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.  
Remarks: Floats on water.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### **Product:**

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for

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persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

#### Product:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms., Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

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## 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

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.  
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.  
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation

Waste catalogue :

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

Waste Code :

13 08 99\*

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end user.

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

ADN : Not regulated as a dangerous good  
ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good  
RID : 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

ADN : Not regulated as a dangerous good  
ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good  
RID : 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

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

#### 14.4 Packing group

ADN : Not regulated as a dangerous good  
CDNI Inland Water Waste Agreement : NST 3493 Wax  
ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good  
RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good  
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good  
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

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

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 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

Pollution category : X  
Ship type : 2  
Product name : Paraffin wax, semi-refined  
Special precautions : Not applicable

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### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

Volatile organic compounds : 0 %

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/ELINCS/EC : All components listed or polymer exempt.  
TSCA : All components listed.

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment was performed for this substance.

### 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



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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 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\_HP = 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

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

### Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

#### Uses - Worker

Title : - Industrial

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Uses in Coatings  
Lubricants  
Use as an intermediate  
Manufacture of substance  
Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures  
Use as binders and release agents  
Rubber production and processing  
Distribution of substance  
Functional Fluids  
Use in laboratories  
Polymer processing

### Uses - Worker

Title

: - Professional  
Uses in Coatings  
Lubricants  
Use in Agrochemicals uses  
Use as a fuel  
Functional Fluids  
Road and construction applications  
Use as binders and release agents  
Use in laboratories  
Explosives manufacture & use  
Polymer processing

### Uses - Consumer

Title

: - Consumer  
Uses in Coatings  
Lubricants  
Use in Agrochemicals uses  
Use as a fuel  
Other Consumer Uses  
Functional Fluids

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.