

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Shell GTL Sarawax SX50

Version 3.8

Revision Date 21.06.2023

Print Date 05.07.2023

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND OF THE SUPPLIER

Product name : Shell GTL Sarawax SX50

Product code : 002D6148

CAS-No. : 8002-74-2

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : Shell MDS (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (152396-W)  
Tanjong Kidurong  
P.O. Box 1084  
97008 Bintulu  
Sarawak  
Malaysia

Telephone : +6 086 292 222

Telefax : +6 086 292 211

Emergency telephone number : +6 086 292 222

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Wax.

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Classification

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

#### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:  
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.  
HEALTH HAZARDS:  
Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.  
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:  
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements :  
**Prevention:**  
No precautionary phrases.

**Response:**  
No precautionary phrases.

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**Storage:**

No precautionary phrases.

**Disposal:**

No precautionary phrases.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification**

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.

### 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION OF THE INGREDIENTS OF THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL

Substance / Mixture : Substance  
Chemical nature : Fischer-Tropsch derived wax consisting largely of straight chain alkanes.

**Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	8002-74-2		100

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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.

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- If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : No specific hazards under normal use conditions.  
Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.
- 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.
- Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

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### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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.
- 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.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- 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).
- Hazchem Code : NONE/TIADA

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### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Environmental precautions : Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains,

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ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

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

Methods and materials for containment and 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.

Additional advice : 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.

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### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Handling

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.

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.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

#### Storage

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.

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- 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.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	8002-74-2	TWA (Fumes)	2 mg/m3	MY PEL
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	8002-74-2	TWA (Fumes)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH

#### 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.

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>

- 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.

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

### General Information:

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

#### Protective measures

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

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

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

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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.

- Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
- Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.  
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.
- 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 Section 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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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : Waxy solid at 20 °C.
- Colour : white
- Odour : odourless
- Odour Threshold : Data not available

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pH	: Not applicable
Melting point/range	: 52 - 56 °C / 126 - 133 °F
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: 280 °C / 536 °F
Flash point	: $\geq$ 190 °C / $\geq$ 374 °F
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	: 0.0005 kPa (20 °C / 68 °F)
	Data not available (50.0 °C / 122.0 °F) Method: Unspecified
Relative vapour density	: Data not available
Relative density	: 0.764 (70 °C / 158 °F)
Density	: 764 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (70 °C / 158 °F)
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 / 608 °F
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 3 - 4 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (100 °C / 212 °F)
Explosive properties	: Classification Code: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available
Conductivity	: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m
Particle size	: Data not available

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### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
- Chemical stability : Stable. Accumulation of dust can create an explosion hazard. Dust can be ignited by static electricity, sparks and heat.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
- Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
- Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.
- Hazardous decomposition products : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
- Symptoms of Overexposure : No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.
- 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.
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat: > 5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:**

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Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:**

Remarks: Not a skin 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.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	No carcinogenicity classification.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

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

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### Aspiration toxicity

**Product:**

Not an aspiration hazard.

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### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.  
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

#### Ecotoxicity

**Product:**

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: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) :  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) :  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Practically non toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

#### Persistence and degradability

**Product:**

Biodegradability : Remarks: Inherently biodegradable.

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### Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:**

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

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

### 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.

### Other adverse effects

no data available

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## 13 DISPOSAL INFORMATION

### Disposal methods

Waste from residues : 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.  
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.  
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 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 : 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  
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

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national, and local laws and regulations.

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### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

#### National Regulations

Hazchem Code : NONE/TIADA

#### International Regulations

##### ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

##### IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

##### IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

#### 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.

**Additional Information** : Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

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### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

Occupational Safety and Health (Classification, Labelling and Safety Data Sheet of Hazardous Chemicals) Regulations 2013. Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000.

OSHA 1994 and relevant regulations.

Factories and Machinery Act 1967 and relevant regulations.

Petroleum (Safety Measures) Act 1984.

Environmental Quality Act 1974 and regulation.

Road Transport (Construction & Use) Dangerous Goods Vehicles Rules 2015.

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Motor Vehicles (Construction, Equipment and Use) (Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Fuel System in Motor Vehicles) Rules 1982 – P.U. (A) 392/82 under Road Transport Act, 1987.

### Other international regulations

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

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.  
TSCA : All components listed.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Abbreviations and Acronyms

AllC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

### Further information

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

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is

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not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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