The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Product code : Q6541, Q6536

CAS-No. : 1437281-03-2

Synonyms : Hydrocarbons C12-C15, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, <2% aromat-

ics

## Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell CAPSA

Av. Roque Saenz Peña 788

Buenos Aires, 1383

Argentina

Telephone : (+54 11) 4130-2168

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Contact for Safety Data Sheet :

Emergency telephone number : Locais: (+11 15) 4970-7391 / 4970-7390 / 5062-6601 / 4973-

7368; Internacionais: (+54 911) 4970-7391 / 4970-7390 /

5062/6601 / 4973-7

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

Recommended use : Lubricant

Solvent.

Restrictions on use :

This product must not be used in applications other than those

listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the suppli-

er.

### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**GHS Classification** 

Flammable liquids : Category 4

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

**GHS** label elements

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

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 protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

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

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regula-

tions.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

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.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Substance

## **Hazardous components**

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

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

Alkanes, C12-15-branched 1437281-03-2 Flam. Liq.4; H227 <= 100 Asp. Tox.1; H304 and linear

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

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

conditions.

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 wa-

ter 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

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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, cough-

ing, and/or difficulty breathing.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

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

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burn-

ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

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.

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

: Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Notes to physician

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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).

### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protec-

tive equipment and emergency procedures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment.

**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

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

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.

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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.

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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

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.

#### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this

material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

**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. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

**Storage** 

Conditions for safe storage

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

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 flamma-

ble.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild

steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint,

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or

near containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

6/21 800010000112

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

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

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Aliphatic dearom. solvents 200 - 250	Not Assigned	TWA	1,050 mg/m3	EU HSPA

#### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

#### **Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (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:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025

Print Date 15.05.2025

#### **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 subsequent recycle.

#### Personal protective equipment

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.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A 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. Longer term protection: butylrubber Nitrile rubber gloves.

Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. 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

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

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. 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.

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 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 Stand-

ard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

### **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local envi-

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Data not available

Melting / freezing point : Data not available

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

Boiling point/boiling range : 210 - 260 °C / 410 - 500 °F

Flash point : 83.5 °C / 182.3 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : 7 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 0.5 %(V)

Vapour pressure : Data not available (50 °C / 122 °F)

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Relative density : < 0.8

Method: ASTM D4052

: < 800 kg/m3 (15 °C / 59 °F)Method: ASTM D4052 Density

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

:  $\log Pow: > 5.5$ 

 $: > 200 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / > 392 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic < 2 mm2/s (25 °C / 77 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Surface tension : Data not available

: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m Conductivity

> The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its con-

ductivity 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 semi-conductive, the precautions

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

> 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

Molecular weight Data not available

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

#### **SECTION 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 No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions

Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

during normal storage.

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degra-

dation.

## **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data obtained from similar sub-

stances.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

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, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

11/21800010000112 BR

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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 concen-

tration.

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.

### **Components:**

#### 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.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 5 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 concen-

tration.

Based on data from similar materials

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:**

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.

### **Components:**

#### Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear:

Species: Rabbit

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

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

## Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

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:**

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

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

#### **Components:**

#### 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:**

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

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

#### **Components:**

### 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:**

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

473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

476

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

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

474

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

## **Components:**

#### 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

473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

476

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

Method: 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:**

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

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

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

### Components:

ment

## 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

14/21 800010000112

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

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

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear	No carcinogenicity classification.

### Reproductive toxicity

#### **Product:**

Effects on fertility : 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 develop-

ment

Species: Rat, female

**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 - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

## STOT - single exposure

#### **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

## 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.

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

#### **Components:**

### Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear:

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

#### Repeated dose toxicity

### **Product:**

Species: 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

Species: 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

#### Components:

#### Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear:

Species: 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

Species: 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:**

### Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear:

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

#### **Further information**

#### **Product:**

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

### **Components:**

### Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear:

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

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. Basis for assessment

> The information given below is based partly 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 com-

ponent(s).

### **Ecotoxicity**

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

: 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 crustacean (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/aquatic

plants (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/I

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: Data not available

### **Components:**

## Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

: 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 crustacean (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/aquatic : EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): > 1,000 mg/l

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The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

## Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

plants (Acute toxicity) Exposure time: 72 h

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

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crusta- : Remarks: Data not available

cean(Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to bacteria : Remarks: Data not available

#### Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

**Components:** 

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.

Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

:  $\log Pow: > 5.5$ 

**Components:** 

Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be

mobile.

**Components:** 

Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

## Shell GTL Solvent GS 215

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

#### Other adverse effects

#### **Product:**

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

#### **Components:**

### Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

#### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **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.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

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

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture,

cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **National Regulations**

#### **ANTT**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### **International Regulations**

**IATA-DGR** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IMDG-Code** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

### 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**: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space

entry.

#### **SECTION 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.

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

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

EINECS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

IECSC : Notified with Restrictions.

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725:2023 requirements.

# **Shell GTL Solvent GS 215**

Version 2.3 Revision Date 08.05.2025 Print Date 15.05.2025

PICCS : Notified with Restrictions.

DSL : Listed

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H227 Combustible liquid.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Full text of other abbreviations

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu-

ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific

dictionaries) and/or websites.

**Further information** 

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for op-

erators.

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

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to

compile the Safety Data

Sheet

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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.