According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

OP-2 MIXED C4S

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : OP-2 MIXED C4S

Product code : X2108

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Deer Park Refining

PO Box 4453

HOUSTON TX 77210-

4453 USA

SDS Request : (+1) 877-276-7285

Customer Service

Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : +1-877-504-9351 Health Information : +1-877-242-7400

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Intermediate Refinery Stream.

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 sup-

plier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable gases : Category 1

Gases under pressure : Compressed gas

Carcinogenicity : Category 1A

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

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H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

HEALTH HAZARDS: H350 May cause cancer.

H340 May cause genetic defects. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P201 + P202 Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage:

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. 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 regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Butene	butene	25167-67-3	40 - 50
isobutane	isobutane (Gas)	75-28-5	25 - 30

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butane (Gas) 106-97-8 5 - 20 butane

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

If inhaled Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim un-

> less proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to

the nearest medical facility.

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa-In case of skin contact

ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Flush eye with copious quantities of water. In case of eye contact

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

High concentrations may cause central nervous system de-

pression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

Protection of first-aiders

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Administer oxygen if necessary.

incident, injury and surroundings.

Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Shut off supply. If not possible and no risk to surroundings, let

the fire burn itself out.

Use foam, water fog for major fires.

Use dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth for

minor fires.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.

Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is

to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Hazardous combustion products may include:

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid

Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE).

Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed

to heat or flames.

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

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distant ignition is possible.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Further information

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone.

If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is

to evacuate immediately.

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

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas 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 meter. Test atmosphere for flammable gas concentrations to ensure

safe working conditions before personnel are allowed to enter

the area.

Environmental precautions

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami-

nation.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Allow to evaporate.

Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe loca-

tion, for example by using fog sprays.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earth-

ing) all equipment.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Additional advice For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

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Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if product

enters surface water drains.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : 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

Chapter 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.

Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before

laundering.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

This product can create a low temperature exposure hazard when released as a liquid.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Elec-

trostatic discharge may cause fire.

Earth all equipment.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Avoidance of contact Product Transfer

Advice on safe handling

Strong oxidising agents.

Refer to guidance under Handling section. Do not use compressed air for filling discharge or handling. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Delivery lines may become cold enough to present a cold

burns hazard.

Further information on storage stability

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flamma-

Store only in purpose-designed, appropriately labelled pressure vessels or cylinders.

Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.

Do not store near cylinders containing compressed oxygen or

other strong oxidizers. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

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Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers and container linings, use

materials specifically approved for use with this product., Examples of suitable materials are: PA-11, PEEK, PVDF, PTFE, GRE (Epoxy), GRVE (vinyl ester), Viton (FKM), type F and

GB, Neoprene (CR).

Unsuitable material: Some forms of cast iron., Examples of materials to avoid are: ABS, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polyethylene (PE / HDPE), polypropylene (PP), PVC, natural rubber (NR), Nitrile (NBR) ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), Butyl (IIR), Hypalon (CSM), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., For containers and container linings, aluminium should not be used if there is a

risk of caustic contamination of the product.

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

near containers. Containers, even those that have been emp-

tied, can contain explosive vapours.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable.

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

on Static Electricity).

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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Butene	25167-67-3	TWA	250 ppm	ACGIH
isobutane	75-28-5	STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
butane	106-97-8	STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	TWA	2 ppm	ACGIH
1,3-butadiene		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
1,3-butadiene		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
1,3-butadiene		TWA	1 ppm	OSHA Z-1
1,3-butadiene		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA Z-1

Biological occupational exposure limits

•	-					
Components	CAS-No.	Control	Biological	Sam-	Permissible	Basis
		parameters	specimen	pling	concentra-	
				time	tion	
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	1,2 Dihy-	Urine	End of	2.5 mg/l	ACGIH
		droxy-4-(N-		shift (As		BEI
		acetylcyste-		soon as		

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inyl)-butane		possible after exposure ceases)		
Mixture of N-1 and N-	Hemoglo- bin (Hb)	Not criti- cal	2.5 picomoles	ACGIH BEI
2(hydroxybu	- (-)	.	per gram Hemoglobin	 .

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.dquv.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.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance

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.

All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection Remarks

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. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. 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. Neoprene rubber. Nitrile rubber. If contact with liquefied product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be thermally insulated to prevent cold burns. 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.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses and face shield (preferably with a chin

guard) if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Chemical and cold resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and

apron.

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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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid under pressure.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Unstenched, odourless Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Initial boiling point and boiling : ca. -12 - 0 $^{\circ}$ C / 10 - 32 $^{\circ}$ F

range

Flash point : $<-50 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / < -58 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable.

Upper explosion limit / upper

flammability limit

Typical 10 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 350 - 500 kPa (38.0 °C / 100.4 °F)

Method: Unspecified

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 590 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)

Method: Unspecified

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: < 4

Auto-ignition temperature : $> 350 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / > 662 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

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Classification Code: Not classified Explosive properties

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity No, product will not become self-reactive. Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

Conditions to avoid

tions

Heat, open flames, sparks and flammable atmospheres. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

No. Hazardous, exothermical polymerization cannot occur.

tricity.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

products during normal storage.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of

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 com-

ponent(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although exposure may occur through skin or eye contact.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

: LC 50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Essentially non-irritating to eyes.

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: May cause heritable genetic damage, Mutagen classification based on Butadiene content at >= 0.1%.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Causes cancer in laboratory animals., Carcinogen classification based on Butadiene content at >= 0.1%.

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

1,3-butadiene 106-99-0

OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

1,3-butadiene 106-99-0

NTP Known to be human carcinogen

1,3-butadiene 106-99-0

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: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

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Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling., High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen., Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar

products, and/or components.

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

ponent(s).

Physical properties indicate that petroleum gases will rapidly volatilise from the aquatic environment and that acute and

chronic effects would not be observed in practice.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

Remarks: Data not available

ic toxicity)

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.

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Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Because of their extreme volatility, air is the only

environmental compartment that hydrocarbon gases will be

found.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : 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 meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses

Given the nature and uses of this product, the need for disposal seldom arises. If necessary, dispose by controlled combustion in purpose-designed equipment. If this is not possible,

contact the supplier.

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 pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste

container.

Return part-used or empty cylinders to the supplier. For tanks seek specialist advice from suppliers.

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of

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the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1965

Proper shipping name : HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S.

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1965

Proper shipping name : HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S.

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1965

Proper shipping name : HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S.

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Marine pollutant : no

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

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

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

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Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ	
		(lbs)	(lbs)	
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	10	10	

^{*:} The components with RQs are given for information., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Gases under pressure Carcinogenicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

1,3-butadiene 106-99-0 >= 90 - <= 100 %

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

1,3-butadiene	106-99-0
Butene	25167-67-3
isobutane	75-28-5
butane	106-97-8

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including 1,3-butadiene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

1,3-butadiene	106-99-0
butane	106-97-8

California Regulated Carcinogens

1,3-butadiene 106-99-0

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.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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DSL : All components listed.

TSCA : All components listed.

AIIC : All components listed.

PICCS : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 1, 4, 0

tivity)

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

OSHA CARC / PEL : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)

OSHA CARC / STEL : Excursion limit

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-1 / STEL : Short Term Exposure Limit

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.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicolo-

gy Of Chemicals

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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 Ob-

served Effect Level

OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-

gerous 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

Due to a change in detail in Section 15, this document has been released as a significant change.

Revision Date : 06/19/2018

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 not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific

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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.

US / EN