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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Crude C4
Product code : X2136, ZA17A

Registration number EU : 01-2119485494-27-0001, 01-2119485494-27-0002, 01-

2119485494-27-0003

CAS-No. : 68955-28-2

Other means of identification : Crude C4 (Crude BBB)

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Base chemical., Raw material for use in the chemical industry. The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled

The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be han-

dled as such.

Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier., Re-

stricted to professional users.

# 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191 Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24/7)

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Flammable gases, Category 1A H220: Extremely flammable gas.

Gases under pressure, Liquefied gas H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if

heated.

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Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B H340: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity, Category 1A H350: May cause cancer.

#### 2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms







Signal word Danger

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

> H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H340 May cause genetic defects.

May cause cancer. H350

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as environmental hazard according to

CLP criteria.

**Prevention:** Precautionary statements

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been

read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open

flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-P280

tion/ face protection.

Response:

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

stopped safely.

P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

Storage:

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated

place.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

## 2.3 Other hazards

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

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Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Exposure to rapidly expanding gases may cause frost burns to eyes and/or skin.

Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Section 11 for details.

Target organ(s):

Blood forming organs

Reproductive system.

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 air-vapour mixtures can occur.

Highly reactive.

May form explosive peroxides.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

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

### 3.1 Substances

### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
gases (petroleum, light	68955-28-2	<= 100
steam-cracked, butadiene	273-265-5	
conc.		

Stabilised with tertiary butyl catechol.

#### **Further information**

#### Contains:

Ooritairio.			
Chemical	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
name			
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0, 203-450-8	Flam. Gas1A; H220 Press. GasLiquefied gas; H280 Muta.1B; H340 Carc.1A; H350	> 40 - < 60
2- methylpropene	115-11-7, 204-066-3	Flam. Gas1A; H220 Press. GasLiquefied gas; H280	> 10 - < 30

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Butene	25167-67-3, 246- 689-3	Flam. Gas1A; H220 Press. GasLiquefied gas; H280	> 10 - < 40

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

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless 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.

In case of skin contact : Slowly warm the exposed area by rinsing with warm water.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

In case of eye contact : Slowly warm the exposed area by rinsing with warm water.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

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

Symptoms : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a tem-

porary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing,

and/or difficulty breathing.

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

death.

Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evapo-

rative cooling.

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No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

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

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

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

the fire burn itself out.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Data not available

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

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid

Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE).

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

distant ignition is possible.

Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed

to heat or flames.

As the vapours become lighter than air, the vapours may reach ignition sources at ground or elevated locations.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing ap-

paratus.

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Personal precautions : Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. 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. Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel: 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. 6.1.2 For emergency responders:

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.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : 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.

## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Allow to evaporate.

Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location, for example by using fog sprays. Otherwise treat as

for small spillage.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid enters surface water drains., Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

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

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For

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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 storage 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.

The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

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.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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

Requirements for storage areas and containers

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

Further information on stor-

age stability

**Product Transfer** 

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to

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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-

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.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Must be kept inhibited during storage and shipment as material can polymerise.

Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Nitrogen blanket recommended.

The product is normally supplied in a stabilized form. If the permissible storage period and/or storage temperature is noticeably exceeded, the product may polymerise with heat evolution.

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Packaging material

Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable material: Copper., Copper alloys., Magnesium.,

Mercury., Monel., Silver.

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)

The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be handled as such. Refer to the industry guidance prepared by Concawe/Cefic for advice on the demonstration of strictly controlled conditions available from: http://cefic.org.

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**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis
		of exposure)		

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# **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

# Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
1,3-butadiene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	2,21 mg/m3
1,3-butadiene	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0,0664 mg/m3
2-methylpropene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	1530 mg/m3
2-methylpropene	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	918 mg/m3

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

Substance name		Environmental Compartment	Value
1,3-butadiene			
Remarks:	Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.		ppropriate and it is
2-methylpropene			
Remarks:	tion. Conv	e is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or rentional methods of deriving PNECs are not a ole to identify a single representative PNEC for	ppropriate and it is

### 8.2 Exposure controls

### **Engineering measures**

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.

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:

#### General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

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### Personal protective equipment

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

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

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas, combined with

face shield with chin guard.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs. Viton, For incidental contact/splash protection - Neoprene 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. 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. 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.

Skin and body protection

Chemical and cryogenic gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

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

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concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing appa-

ratus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appro-

priate 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 AX boiling point < 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

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

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid under pressure.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : < -50 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : -4 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

: 12 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : 2 %(V)

Flash point : -76 °C

Method: No information available.

Auto-ignition temperature : > 350 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

: Data not available

ture

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

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Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: estimated value(s) 2,4 - 2,9

Vapour pressure : 240 kPa (20 °C)

Relative density : 0.670 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 670 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 1,9

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : no data available

Oxidizing properties : no data available

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m

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 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

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : Data not available

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

## 10.1 Reactivity

Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Oxidises on contact with air to form unstable peroxides.

Unstable at elevated temperatures.

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### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Exposure to air.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

If copper, copper alloys, monel, silver, mercury or magnesium is used during construction or maintenance, the formation of explosive acetylides can occur as a result of contact with butadiene. If Teflon® or Delrin® is used, polymer formation may

result.

# 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although exposure

may occur through skin or eye contact.

## **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Acute oral toxicity

Not applicable

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 2311 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: gas

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Acute dermal toxicity

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Not applicable

### **Components:**

# gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Acute oral toxicity

Not applicable

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 2311 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: gas

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Acute dermal toxicity

Not applicable

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit

Method : Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin.

Insufficient to classify.

Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evapo-

rative cooling.

#### **Components:**

### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin.

Insufficient to classify.

Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evapo-

rative cooling.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit

Method : Acceptable non-standard method.

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

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Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evapo-

rative cooling.

### **Components:**

### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Acceptable non-standard method.

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

Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evapo-

rative cooling.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

### **Product:**

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

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

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

476

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

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

476

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 482 Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Species: Mouse

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

478

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

May cause genetic defects.

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# **Components:**

### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

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

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

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

476

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

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

476

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 482 Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Species: Mouse

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

478

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

May cause genetic defects.

#### Carcinogenicity

## **Product:**

Species : Mouse, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

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

Test substance : 1,3-Butadiene Remarks : May cause cancer.

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

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

Test substance : 1,3-Butadiene Remarks : May cause cancer.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

May cause cancer.

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# **Components:**

### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Species : Mouse, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

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

Test substance : 1,3-Butadiene Remarks : May cause cancer.

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

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

Test substance : 1,3-Butadiene Remarks : May cause cancer.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

May cause cancer.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
1,3-butadiene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
2-methylpropene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Butene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
1,3-butadiene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

# Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

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.

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# **Components:**

### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

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.

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the res-

piratory system.

Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insuf-

ficient for classification.

#### **Components:**

# gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

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

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the res-

piratory system.

Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insuf-

ficient for classification.

# STOT - repeated exposure

### **Product:**

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

Contains 1,3-butadiene.

Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone

marrow.

Reproductive system: repeated exposure affects the ovaries

and testes in mice.

Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac ar-

rest.

Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insuf-

ficient for classification.

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# **Components:**

### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

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

Contains 1,3-butadiene.

Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone

marrow.

Reproductive system: repeated exposure affects the ovaries

and testes in mice.

Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac ar-

rest

Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insuf-

ficient for classification.

#### Repeated dose toxicity

### **Product:**

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 407

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422
Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

#### **Components:**

# gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 407

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422
Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

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

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### **Components:**

### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

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

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

# **Endocrine disrupting properties**

**Product:** 

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

**Further information** 

**Product:** 

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

Remarks : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

#### **Components:**

#### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish : LC50 : 19 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances. Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances. Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 : 7,7 mg/l

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Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Data not available

#### Components:

#### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 : 19 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances. Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances. Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50:7,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances. Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

# **Product:**

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 50 %

Exposure time: 3,5 d

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

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similar substances.

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

### Components:

#### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 50 %

Exposure time: 3,5 d

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

# 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

## **Product:**

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significant-

ly.

#### **Components:**

## gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significant-

ly.

# 12.4 Mobility in soil

### **Product:**

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

environmental compartment that petroleum gases will be

found.

#### **Components:**

#### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

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

environmental compartment that petroleum gases will be

found.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

# **Product:**

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis-

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

#### **Components:**

#### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis-

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

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

### **Product:**

Assessment The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

> have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

#### **Product:**

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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.

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

#### **Components:**

### gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.:

Additional ecological information

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.

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product Recover or recycle if possible.

> It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

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.

Contaminated packaging Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

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Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1010
ADR : 1010
RID : 1010
IMDG : 1010
IATA : 1010

14.2 UN proper shipping name

**ADN** : BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE,

**STABILIZED** 

**ADR** : BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE,

STABILIZED

RID : BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE,

STABILIZED

**IMDG** : BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE,

**STABILIZED** 

**IATA** : BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE,

**STABILIZED** 

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 2
ADR : 2
RID : 2
IMDG : 2.1
IATA : 2.1

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : Not Assigned

Classification Code : 2F

Labels : 2.1 (INST, CMR)

**ADR** 

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Classification Code : 2F Hazard Identification Number : 239 Labels : 2.1

**RID** 

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

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Classification Code : 2F Hazard Identification Number : 239 Labels : 2.1

**IMDG** 

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : 2.1

**IATA** 

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADN** 

Environmentally hazardous : no

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : no

rid

Environmentally hazardous : no

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Ship type : 2G/2PG

Product name : Mixed C4 cargoes

Additional Information : Transport in bulk according to the IGC code

This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined

space entry.

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information** 

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on

the market and use of certain dangerous substances,

mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)

: Not applicable

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

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REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

: This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Liquefied flammable gases (including LPG) and natural gas

# Other regulations:

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

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Act of 25 February 2011 on chemical substances and their mixtures (Dz.U. 2011 nr 63 poz. 322).

Ordinance of the Minister of Health of 12 January 2015 concerning the criteria and procedures for classification of chemical substances and their mixtures (Dz.U. 2015 poz. 208).

Regulation of the Minister of Labor and Social Policy of 6th June 2014 concerning the highest allowable concentrations and levels of agents harmful for health in the workplace (Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1286).

Regulations of the Minister of Economy, Labor and Social Policy of 21 December 2005 concerning the basic requirements for personal protective equipment (Dz.U. 2005 nr 259 poz. 2173).

Ordinance of the Minister of Health of 9 September 2016 on the health and safety of workers related to chemical agents at work (Dz.U. 2016 poz. 1488).

Regulation of the Minister of Health of 2nd February 2011 concerning tests and measurement of agents harmful for health in the workplace (Dz.U. 2011 nr 33 poz 166).

Regulation of the Minister of Health of 20 April 2012 on the labelling of packaging of dangerous substances and mixtures of dangerous substances and mixtures (Dz.U. 2011 nr 33 poz. 166). Act of 14 December 2012 on Waste (Dz.U. 2013 poz. 21).

Act of 13 June 2013 on packaging and packaging waste (Dz.U. 2013 poz. 888).

Regulation of the Minister of Environment of 9 December 2014 on the Waste Catalog (Dz.U. 2014 poz. 1923).

Act of 19 August 2011 on the carriage of dangerous goods (Dz.U. 2011 nr 227 poz. 1367).

Product is subject to types and quantities of dangerous substances with an increased risk of developing a major industrial accident (ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA ROZWOJU z dnia 29 stycznia 2016 r. w sprawie rodzajów i ilości znajdujących się w zakładzie substancji niebezpiecznych, decydujących o zaliczeniu zakładu do zakładu o zwiększonym lub dużym ryzyku wystąpienia poważnej awarii przemysłowej) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

Product is subject to the Regulation of the Minister of Development of 29 January 2016 on the types and quantities of hazardous substances present in the establishment, determining the establishment's count as an establishment with an increased or high risk of a major industrial accident (Dz.U. 2016 poz. 138), based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

KECI : Listed

TSCA : Listed

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

PL OEL : Ordinance of the Minister of Family, Labour and Social Policy

of 12 June 2018 concerning the highest allowable concentrations and levels of the agents harmful for health in the work-

place (Dz.U 2018 pos 1286, with later amendments)

PL OEL / NDS : Maximal Admissible Concentration

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road: AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals: ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet;

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SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### **Further information**

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

erators

Other information : The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled

conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be handled as such. Refer to the industry guidance prepared by Concawe/Cefic for advice on the demonstration of strictly con-

trolled conditions available from: http://cefic.org.

If this substance/product is sold onto third parties, confirmation that the substance/product will be handled in accordance with 'strictly controlled conditions' needs to be obtained from

the third party prior to sale.

For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the

CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

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).

# Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Flam. Gas 1A	H220	On basis of test data.
Press. Gas Liquefied gas	H280	On basis of test data.

Muta. 1B H340 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Carc. 1A H350 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

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 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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