C Ethylene

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : C Ethylene

Product code : X3602

CAS-No. : 74-85-1

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588

Singapore 13858 Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8269 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data

Emergency telephone

Sheet

: +800 2537 8747 (ALERT SGS- toll Free) or +65 6542 9595

number (ALERT SGS)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Base chemical.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable gases : Category 1
Gases under pressure : Compressed gas
Specific target organ toxicity - : Category 3

single exposure

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Danger

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Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response:

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

stopped safely.

P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container

tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

P410 Protect from sunlight.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

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 air-vapour mixtures can occur. This material is shipped under pressure. High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen. Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

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Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (%
			w/w)
ethylene	74-85-1	Flam. Gas1; H220	>= 99.9
		Press. GasCompr.	
		Gas; H280	
		STOT SE3; H336	

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional

treatment.

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

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional

treatment.

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

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

: 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

evaporative cooling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

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

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these

effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: 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.

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

Specific extinguishing

methods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. 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).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

: Observe the 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

unprotected 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 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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Allow to evaporate.

Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe

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location, for example by using fog sprays. Otherwise treat as

for small spillage.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

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.

Advice on safe handling : This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

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

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.

occur.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or

handling operations.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

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Hydrochloric acid, hydrogen bromide and nitrogen oxides.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Storage

Other data : Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere.

Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a

suitable vapour treatment system.

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

flammable.

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 products harmful or toxic to man or to the

environment.

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

steel, stainless steel.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
ethylene	74-85-1	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general

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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

: 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.

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 for subsequent recycle.

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:

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

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

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.

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> 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 respiratory protective equipment is required, use a fullface mask.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use:

Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point <65 °C (149 °F)]

Hand protection Remarks

: If contact with liquefied product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be thermally insulated to prevent cold burns. 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. 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. 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 nonperfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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 cryogenic gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

Thermal hazards

When handling cold material that can cause frost burns, wear cryogenic gloves, safety hat and visor, cold resistant overalls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots) and heavy duty boots e.g. leather for cold resistance.

Hygiene measures

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

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Gas at Standard Temperature and Pressure.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Data not available
Odour Threshold : 270 - 600 ppm

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : -169.2 °C / -272.6 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : -103.7 °C / -154.7 °F

Flash point : -136 °C / -213 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available Flammability (solid, gas) : Flammable gas.

Upper explosion limit : 36 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 2.7 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 4,275 kPa (1.9 °C / 35.4 °F)

Relative vapour density : 0.975 (0 °C / 32 °F)

Relative density : $0.568 (-104 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / -155 \, ^{\circ}\text{F})$

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 568 kg/m3 (-104 °C / -155 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 131 mg/l (25 °C / 77 °F)

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 1.13

octanol/water Method: Literature data.

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Auto-ignition temperature : 450 °C / 842 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

: Data not available Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available Viscosity, kinematic Explosive properties : no data available Oxidizing properties Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material Conductivity

makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity 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

Molecular weight : 28 g/mol

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

: No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored Chemical stability

> according to provisions Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents. Reacts violently with hydrochloric acid, hydrogen

bromide and nitrogen oxides.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

Conditions to avoid

: Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures.

Heat, flames, and sparks.

Exposure to air.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidising agents.

Hydrochloric acid, hydrogen bromide and nitrogen oxides.

Hazardous decomposition

products

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

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material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

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

individual component(s).

exposure

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

Acute toxicity

Components:

ethylene:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, male: > 20000 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: gas Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

High gas concentrations will displace available air:

unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of

oxygen.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

ethylene:

Remarks: Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

ethylene:

Remarks: Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

ethylene:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

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are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Test species: RatMethod: 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

Components:

ethylene:

Species: Rat, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification	
ethylene	No carcinogenicity classification.	

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification	
ethylene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans	

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

ethylene:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 421

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 421

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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Reproductive toxicity -This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B. Assessment

STOT - single exposure

Components:

ethylene:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness., High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

ethylene:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

ethylene:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: Gas

Method: OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Symptoms: Strain-dependent, Subacute rhinitis, Nasal lesions Remarks: Treatment-related but slight and not considered adverse.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

ethylene:

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

Further information

Components:

ethylene:

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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 component(s).

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Ecotoxicity

Components:

ethylene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50: 126.012 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

Toxicity to

: Remarks: Data not available : Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: Data not available

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Persistence and degradability

Components:

ethylene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 50 %

Exposure time: 2.9 d

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.13Method: Literature data.

Components: ethylene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components: ethylene:

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

environmental compartment that hydrocarbon gases will be

found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

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ethylene:

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.

Additional ecological

information

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

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

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.

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

national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

UN number

Proper shipping name ETHYLENE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

Class 2

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Hazard Identification Number : 223 Environmentally hazardous

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1038 (Not permitted for transport) : ETHYLENE, REFRIGERATED LIQUÍD Proper shipping name

Class 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1

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IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1038

Proper shipping name : ETHYLENE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Marine pollutant : no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Not applicable
Ship type : Not applicable
Product name : Not applicable

Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Local Regulations

This product is subject to the SDS, Labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/ Regulations.
This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/ Regulations.
This product is subject to the requirements of this regulation.
This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.

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

Other international regulations

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

AIIC : Listed

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DSL	: Listed	
IECSC	: Listed	
ENCS	: Listed	
KECI	: Listed	
NZIoC	: Listed	
PICCS	: Listed	
TCSI	: Listed	
TSCA	: Listed	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Full text of other abbreviations

Flam. Gas Flammable gases
Press. Gas Gases under pressure

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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C Ethylene

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Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

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).

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