According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

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

Product name : BD Raffinate-1

Product code : X2094

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Canada

PO Box 4280 STN C CALGARY AB T2T 5Z5

Canada

Telephone : 1-855-697-4355

Telefax : 1-866-213-7508

**Emergency telephone number** 

CHEMTREC (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Base chemical.

Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

## **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**GHS Classification** 

Flammable gases : Category 1

Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B

Carcinogenicity : Category 1A

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Danger

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# BD Raffinate-1

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 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.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

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.

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

attention. 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 regula-

tions.

# Other hazards which do not result in classification

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 airvapour 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.

2/18 800001008446

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# BD Raffinate-1

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021 Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

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

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Substance name : BD Raffinate-1 68477-42-9

**Synonyms** : BD-III or BD-5 Butylenes

## **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Gases (petroleum), extractive C3-5 butene-	68477-42-9	<= 100
isobutylene-rich		

#### **Further information**

#### Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)	
2-methylpropene	115-11-7	>= 9 - <= 40	
trans-2-Butene	624-64-6	>= 5 - <= 27	
(Z)-but-2-ene	590-18-1	<= 17	
but-1-ene	106-98-9	>= 9 - <= 38	
butane	106-97-8	>= 5 - <= 40	
isobutane	75-28-5	<= 42	
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	<= 0.6	
allene (Stabilized)	463-49-0	<= 1	

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

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

conditions.

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

3/18 800001008446

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

## **BD Raffinate-1**

2.0

Version Revision Date: SDS Number:

2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

Print Date: 2024-10-03

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

 Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary 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.

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!

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

Treat symptomatically.

## **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.

: Data not available

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Specific hazards during firefighting 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.

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.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing ap-

paratus.

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# BD Raffinate-1

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

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**

tive equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions, protec- : 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. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

**Environmental precautions** 

: Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area 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 location, for example by using fog sprays. Otherwise treat as

for small spillage.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Additional advice

: Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid en-

ters 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**

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

5/18 800001008446

CA

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

## **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: 2.0 2024-09-26

SDS Number: 800001008446

Print Date: 2024-10-03

Date of last issue: 22.09.2021 Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and 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 ( $\leq$  1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq$  7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Avoidance of contact

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.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

**Storage** 

6 / 18 800001008446

CA

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021 Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

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

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.

Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to

reduce the risk.

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

ble

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 evo-

lution.

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.

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

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 2024-10-03

 2.0
 2024-09-26
 800001008446
 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

 Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

CAS-No. Control parame-**Basis** Components Value type ters / Permissible (Form of exposure) concentration 2-methylpropene 115-11-7 TWA 250 ppm **ACGIH** trans-2-Butene 624-64-6 TWA 250 ppm **ACGIH** TWA **ACGIH** (Z)-but-2-ene 590-18-1 250 ppm but-1-ene 106-98-9 TWA 250 ppm **ACGIH** butane 106-97-8 STEL 1,000 ppm ACGIH CA BC OEL 75-28-5 TWA isobutane 1,000 ppm **ACGIH** STEL 1,000 ppm 1,3-butadiene 106-99-0 2 ppm TWA **ACGIH** PEL 1 ppm OSHA CARC OSHA CARC **STEL** 5 ppm OSHA Z-1 TWA 1 ppm

## **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	1,2 Dihy- droxy-4-(N- acetylcyste- inyl)-butane	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2.5 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
1,3-butadiene		Mixture of N-1 and N- 2(hydroxybu tenyl)valine	Hemoglo- bin (Hb) adducts in blood	Not criti- cal	2.5 picomoles per gram Hemoglobin	ACGIH BEI

**STEL** 

5 ppm

## **Monitoring Methods**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

**Engineering measures** : Use sealed systems as far as possible.

8 / 18 800001008446

OSHA Z-1

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

Version 2.0

Revision Date: 2024-09-26

SDS Number: 800001008446

Print Date: 2024-10-03

Date of last issue: 22.09.2021 Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

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.

#### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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

Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type AX boiling point ≤65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. When prolonged or frequent

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# BD Raffinate-1

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03 2.0

2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021 Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

> 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.

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

face shield with chin guard.

Skin and body protection : Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.

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

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.

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

> mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. The following information, while appropriate for the product is general in nature. The selection of Personal Protective Equipment will vary depending on the conditions of use.

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

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

## **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

vapour.

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

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

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

Appearance : Clear liquid under pressure.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

Boiling point/boiling range :  $< 0 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / < 32 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ 

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

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (liquids) : Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : 10 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 250 kPa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 1.94

(Air = 1.0)

Relative density : 0.6

Density : Data not available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 0.05 g/l negligible

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 2.4 - 2.9

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Surface tension : 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

Molecular weight : Data not available

## **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents.

Chemical stability : Oxidises on contact with air to form unstable peroxides.

Unstable at elevated temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

: Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Exposure to air.

Incompatible materials : 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.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, includ-

ing carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic com-

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

pounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combus-

tion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

#### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

products, and/or components.

#### 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: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

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: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

# Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021 Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

# Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:** 

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains 1,3-butadiene.

May cause heritable genetic damage

# Carcinogenicity

**Product:** 

Remarks: Contains 1,3-butadiene.

Known human carcinogen.

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:** 

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Does not impair fertility. Not a developmental toxicant.

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: Contains 1,3-butadiene.

Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow.

Reproductive system: repeated exposure affects the ovaries and testes in mice.

# **Aspiration toxicity**

**Product:** 

Not an aspiration hazard.

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

## **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021 Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

#### **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.

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 : 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.

## **Ecotoxicity**

no data available

## Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

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

Not readily biodegradable.

#### Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 2.4 - 2.9

#### 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

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

chronic effects would not be observed in practice.

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

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

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

# **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

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

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**

**TDG** 

UN number : 1075

Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED, NON ODORIZED

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.

(ISOBUTYLENE)

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

# **BD Raffinate-1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

2.0 2024-09-26 800001008446 Date of last issue: 22.09.2021

Date of first issue: 07.08.2019

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 1965

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

(ISOBUTYLENE)

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.

Additional Information : IATA - Forbidden for transport on passenger and cargo air-

craft.

## **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

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

AICS : Listed

DSL : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

TSCA : Listed

## **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

# Full text of other abbreviations

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

## BD Raffinate-1

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-10-03

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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

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).

**Revision Date** : 2024-09-26

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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18 / 18 800001008446