according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

NGL Ethane

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Date of first issue: 16.11.2015

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

: NGL Ethane Product name

Product code : X3502

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 : Intermediate Refinery Stream.

Restrictions on use

This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Flammable gases Category 1A

Gases under pressure Liquefied gas

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal word Danger

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Hazard statements

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

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Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and hot surfac-

es. No smoking.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

Response:

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

P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage:

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

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

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

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

This material has the potential to be 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.

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

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
ethane	ethane (Refrig- erated liquid)	74-84-0	> 95
propane	propane (Re- frigerated liquid)	74-98-6	< 1.5
methane	methane	74-82-8	< 1.5

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SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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 : In the event of frostbite, slowly warm the exposed area by

rinsing with warm water. Seek medical advice.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

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

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. In the event of frostbite, slowly warm the exposed area by

rinsing with warm water.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

If swallowed : In the unlikely event of ingestion, obtain medical attention

immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

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

gen

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

rative cooling.

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!

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

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

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.

Use foam, water fog for major fires.

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

minor fires.

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Unsuitable extinguishing

media

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

to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards during firefighting

Hazardous combustion products may include:

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid

Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE).

Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed

to heat or flames.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

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).

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

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

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

to evacuate immediately.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec- : tive equipment and emergency procedures

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.

Test atmosphere for flammable gas concentrations to ensure safe working conditions before personnel are allowed to enter

the area.

Environmental precautions

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami-

nation.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Allow to evaporate.

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

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tion, for example by using fog sprays.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Additional advice

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if product

enters surface water drains.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures

: Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see 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.

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

laundering.

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

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Advice on safe handling

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

This product is intended for use in closed systems only. This product can create a low temperature exposure hazard

when released as a liquid.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Elec-

trostatic discharge may cause fire.

Earth all equipment.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Avoidance of contact

Strong oxidising agents.

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Product Transfer

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

Further information on stor-

age stability

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

Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight,

ignition sources and other sources of heat.

Do not store near cylinders containing compressed oxygen or

other strong oxidizers.

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

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material

Suitable material: For containers and container linings, use materials specifically approved for use with this product., Examples of suitable materials are: PA-11, PEEK, PVDF, PTFE, GRE (Epoxy), GRVE (vinyl ester), Viton (FKM), type F and GB, Neoprene (CR).

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

Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)

Not applicable.

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

on Static Electricity).

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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Engineering measures

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance

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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 appa-

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

Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [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. Neoprene rubber. Nitrile rubber. If contact with liquefied product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be thermally insulated to prevent cold burns. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. 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.

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

apron.

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

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

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

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Gas.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Slight hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : -183 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling :

range

ca. -87 °C

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable.

Upper explosion limit / Upper :

flammability limit

12.5 %(V)

Flash point : -135 °C

Method: closed cup

Auto-ignition temperature : 410 - 540 °C

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

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pН

: Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic

Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic

: Data not available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility

slight

Solubility in other solvents :

Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Data not available

Vapour pressure : 39 hPa (21 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : Gas. 1.24 kg/m3 (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 1.1

(Air = 1.0)

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Oxidizing properties : Data not 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 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 semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-

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static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : 30.1 g/mol

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No, product will not become self-reactive.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions

Conditions to avoid : Heat, open flames, sparks and flammable atmospheres.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

during normal storage.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

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

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): >20000 ppmV

Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

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Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : Essentially non-irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks : Not a carcinogen.

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

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Remarks : Not a developmental toxicant.

Does not impair fertility.

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system de-

pression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; con-

tinued inhalation may result in unconsciousness.

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STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks : Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : High gas concentrations will displace available air; uncon-

sciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxy-

gen.

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

rest.

Remarks : Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may

cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evapo-

rative cooling.

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. 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.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

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Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

Toxicity to microorganisms

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Persistence and degradability

Product:

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

Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Product:

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

environmental compartment that hydrocarbon gases will be

found.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Given the nature and uses of this product, the need for dis-

posal seldom arises. If necessary, dispose by controlled combustion in purpose-designed equipment. If this is not possible,

contact the supplier.

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.

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

courses.

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the

collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides tech-

nical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging

Drain container thoroughly.

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

Residues may cause an explosion hazard.

Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste

container.

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

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local legislation

Remarks

: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

UN number : 1035 Proper shipping name : ETHANE

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1035 Proper shipping name : ETHANE

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1035
Proper shipping name : ETHANE

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Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Marine pollutant : no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

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

DSL : All components listed.

IECSC : Listed

TSCA : All components listed.

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

TSCA : Listed

EINECS : Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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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

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 Bioaccumu-

Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

lative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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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