

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## C Raffinate 1

Version 1.0

Revision Date 10.06.2024

Print Date 17.06.2024

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : C Raffinate 1  
Product code : X2040  
CAS-No. : 68955-28-2  
Other means of identification : Hydrocarbons, C4, steam-cracker distillate

#### 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  
Telephone : +65 6384 8269  
Telefax : +65 6384 8454  
Contact for Safety Data Sheet :  
Emergency telephone number : +800 2537 8747 ( ALERT SGS- toll Free) or +65 6542 9595 (ALERT SGS)

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.,  
Restricted to professional users.

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Classification

Flammable gases : Category 1A  
Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas  
Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B  
Carcinogenicity : Category 1A

#### 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:  
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/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.  
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
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 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.  
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 regulations.

### 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 air-vapour mixtures can occur. Highly reactive. May form explosive peroxides. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

| Chemical name  | CAS-No.    | Classification   | Concentration (% w/w) |
|--|------------|--|-----------------------|
| gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc. | 68955-28-2 | Flam. Gas1A; H220<br>Press. GasLiquefied gas; H280<br>Muta.1B; H340<br>Carc.1A; H350 | <= 100                |

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### Further information

Contains:

| Chemical name   | Identification number | Concentration (% w/w) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1,3-butadiene   | 106-99-0              | >= 0.1 - <= 0.5       |
| 2-methylpropene | 115-11-7              | >= 30 - <= 50         |

### 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 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 : 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, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination.  
Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

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

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Shut off supply. If not possible and no risk to surroundings, let the fire burn itself out.

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 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 all relevant local and international regulations.  
Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid enters surface water drains.  
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

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|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | environment occurs or is likely to occur.<br>Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.   |
|   | : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.<br>Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.<br>Do not breathe fumes, vapour.<br>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.<br>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.  |
| Additional advice                                     | : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.<br>For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.  |

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### 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.<br>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.<br>Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.                                       |
| Advice on safe handling | : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.<br>Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.<br>Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.<br>Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).<br>Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.<br>Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping.<br>Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.<br>Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping |

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in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge.  
The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.  
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

### Storage

Other data : Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from products 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.  
Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere.  
Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.

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

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with workplace control parameters

| Components      | CAS-No.  | Value type<br>(Form of exposure) | Control parameters /<br>Permissible concentration | Basis     |
|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1,3-butadiene   | 106-99-0 | PEL (long term)                  | 2 ppm<br>4.4 mg/m3                                | SG OEL    |
| 1,3-butadiene   | 106-99-0 | TWA                              | 2 ppm   | ACGIH     |
| 1,3-butadiene   |          | PEL                              | 1 ppm   | OSHA CARC |
| 1,3-butadiene   |          | STEL                             | 5 ppm   | OSHA CARC |
| 1,3-butadiene   |          | TWA                              | 1 ppm   | OSHA Z-1  |
| 1,3-butadiene   |          | STEL                             | 5 ppm   | OSHA Z-1  |
| 2-methylpropene | 115-11-7 | TWA                              | 250 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 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

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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 Sécurité, (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.
- 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

#### 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. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

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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  $\leq 65^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $149^{\circ}\text{F}$ )].

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 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.

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.  
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.  
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.  
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

### 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 °C / 32 °F

Flash point : < -50 °C / < -58 °F  
Method: No information available.

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable.

Upper explosion limit : 10 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1 %(V)

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

Relative vapour density : 1.94

Relative density : 0.6Method: ASTM D4052

Density : Data not available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : no data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.4 - 2.9

Auto-ignition temperature : estimated value(s) > 350 °C / > 662 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

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### Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

### Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Explosive properties : no data available

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity : Low 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 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

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.  
Exposure to air.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

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 material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

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

Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although exposure may occur through skin or eye contact.

### Acute toxicity

#### Product:

Acute oral toxicity :  
Remarks: Acute oral toxicity  
Not applicable

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, male and female: > 2311 ppm  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: gas  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 403  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity :  
Remarks: Acute dermal toxicity  
Not applicable

#### Components:

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

Acute oral toxicity :  
Remarks: Acute oral toxicity  
Not applicable

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, male and female: > 2311 ppm  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: gas  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 403  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity :  
Remarks: Acute dermal toxicity  
Not applicable

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### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### Product:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

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

#### Components:

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

Species: Rabbit

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

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

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### Product:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

#### Components:

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

Species: Rabbit

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Product:

Genotoxicity in vitro

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471  
Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene  
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 476  
Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene  
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 476

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Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 482

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Test species: MouseMethod: OECD Test Guideline 474

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to  
OECD Test guideline 478

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Germ cell mutagenicity-  
Assessment

: May cause genetic defects.

### Components:

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

Genotoxicity in vitro

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

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline  
476

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline  
476

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 482

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Test species: MouseMethod: OECD Test Guideline 474

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to  
OECD Test guideline 478

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Germ cell mutagenicity-  
Assessment

: May cause genetic defects.

### **Carcinogenicity**

#### Product:

Species: Mouse, (male and female)

Application Route: Inhalation

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

Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene

Remarks: May cause cancer.

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Species: Rat, (male and female)  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453  
Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene  
Remarks: May cause cancer.

Carcinogenicity - : May cause cancer.  
Assessment

### **Components:**

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

Species: Mouse, (male and female)  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453  
Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene  
Remarks: May cause cancer.

Species: Rat, (male and female)  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453  
Test substance: 1,3-Butadiene  
Remarks: May cause cancer.

Carcinogenicity - : May cause cancer.  
Assessment

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

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

### **Reproductive toxicity**

#### **Product:**

: Species: Rat  
Sex: male and female  
Application Route: Inhalation  
  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal : Species: Mouse, female

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| Version 1.0<br>development            | Revision Date 10.06.2024<br>Application Route: Inhalation<br>Method: Other guideline method.<br>Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. | Print Date 17.06.2024 |
| Reproductive toxicity -<br>Assessment | : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.  |                       |

### Components:

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

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal  
development

: Species: Mouse, female  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Method: Other guideline method.  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity -  
Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

### STOT - single exposure

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

#### **Components:**

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Contains 1,3-butadiene., Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow., Reproductive system: repeated exposure affects the ovaries and testes in mice., Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest., Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

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### Components:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Contains 1,3-butadiene., Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow., Reproductive system: repeated exposure affects the ovaries and testes in mice., Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest., Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Product:

Rat, male and female:

Application Route: Oral

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

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male and female:

Application Route: Inhalation

Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

#### Components:

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

Rat, male and female:

Application Route: Oral

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

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male and female:

Application Route: Inhalation

Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

### Aspiration toxicity

#### Product:

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

#### Components:

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

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

### Further information

#### Product:



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

### **Components:**

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

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. 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).

### **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 : 19 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.  
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 11 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.  
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : EC50 : 7.7 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.  
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

#### **Components:**

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

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 : 19 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

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Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 11 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.  
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : EC50 : 7.7 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.  
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

### Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 50 %  
Exposure time: 3.5 d  
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.  
Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

#### Components:

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

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 50 %  
Exposure time: 3.5 d  
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.  
Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.4 - 2.9

#### Components:

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

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significantly.

### Mobility in soil

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### Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Because of their extreme volatility, air is the only environmental compartment that petroleum gases will be found.

### Components:

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

Mobility : Remarks: Because of their extreme volatility, air is the only environmental compartment that petroleum gases will be found.

### Other adverse effects

#### Product:

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 : Physical properties indicate that petroleum gases will rapidly volatilise from the aquatic environment and that acute and chronic effects would not be observed in practice.

#### Components:

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

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 : Physical properties indicate that petroleum gases will rapidly volatilise from the aquatic environment and that acute and chronic effects would not be observed in practice.

---

## 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.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### International Regulations

#### ADR

UN number : 1965  
Proper shipping name : HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S.  
(Mixture A)  
Class : 2  
Packing group : Not Assigned  
Labels : 2.1  
Hazard Identification Number : 23  
Environmentally hazardous : no

#### 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

#### 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

Ship type : 2G/2PG  
Product name : Mixed C4 cargoes

### 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** : Transport in bulk according to the IGC code  
This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**Local Regulations**

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|  |  |
|--|--|
| Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provision) Regulations                              | This product is subject to the SDS, Labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/ Regulations. |
| Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum & Flammable Materials) Regulations  | This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/ Regulations.                               |
| Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations                           | This product is subject to the requirements of this regulation.                                    |
| Environmental Protection and Management Act and Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations | 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 |
| DSL    | : Listed |
| EINECS | : Listed |
| ENCS   | : Listed |
| KECI   | : Listed |
| TSCA   | : Listed |

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Full text of H-Statements

|      |   |
|------|---|
| H220 | Extremely flammable gas.                            |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| H340 | May cause genetic defects.                          |
| H350 | May cause cancer.                                   |

### Full text of other abbreviations

|            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| Carc.      | Carcinogenicity        |
| Flam. Gas  | Flammable gases        |
| Muta.      | Germ cell mutagenicity |
| Press. Gas | Gases under pressure   |

### 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

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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; TECL - 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

### 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 data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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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