According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# **Ethylene trade Sustainable**

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### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Ethylene trade Sustainable

Product code : X3604, X3708

CAS-No. : 74-85-1

### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : Shell Chemical LP

PO Box 576

HOUSTON TX 77001

USA

SDS Request : 1-800-240-6737

Customer Service : 1-855-697-4355

**Emergency telephone number** 

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Chemtrec International (24

hr)

: 1-703-527-3887

### 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 in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable gases : Category 1A

Gases under pressure : Compressed gas

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3

### **GHS** label elements

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Hazard pictograms







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

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

No smoking.

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

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

Response:

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

stopped safely.

P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

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

keep comfortable for breathing.

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

Storage:

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

tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up. P410 Protect from sunlight.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-

posal plant.

Other hazards

This product is a simple asphyxiant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

This material is shipped under pressure.

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

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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.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

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

Substance / Mixture : Substance

### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
ethylene	ethylene (Re- frigerated liq- uid)	74-85-1	>= 99.9

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

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

conditions.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

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

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

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

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

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

Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

death.

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special

treatment needed

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situa-

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tions. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these ef-

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

### **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.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Data not available

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid

Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE).

Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed

to heat or flames.

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

Specific extinguishing 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

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**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Observe the relevant local and international regulations Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or 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 : Allow to evaporate.

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containment and cleaning up 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.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

#### **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 quidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

material.

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

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eves and clothing.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials 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 oc-

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, vac-

uum truck operations, and mechanical movements.

These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark for-

mation.

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or han-

dling operations.

Avoidance of contact Strong oxidising agents.

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Hydrochloric acid, hydrogen bromide and nitrogen oxides.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Further information on stor-

age stability

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

suitable vapour treatment system.

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

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

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from products harmful or toxic to man or to the

environment.

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

steel, stainless steel.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

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

on Static Electricity).

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

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with workplace control parameters

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

### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

#### **Monitoring Methods**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Engineering measures**

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

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

### Personal protective equipment

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 respiratory protective equipment is required, use a

full-face mask.

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

Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases

and vapours [boiling point <65 °C (149 °F)]

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory

Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection Remarks

If contact with liquefied product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be thermally insulated to prevent cold burns. Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Neoprene rubber. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses and face shield (preferably with a chin

guard) if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Chemical and cryogenic gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

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

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

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.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES** 

**Appearance** Gas at Standard Temperature and Pressure.

Colour colourless

Odour Data not available

Odour Threshold 270 - 600 ppm

pΗ Not applicable

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

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

-136 °C / -213 °F Flash point

Method: No information available.

Evaporation rate Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Flammable gas.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / up- : 36 %(V)

per flammability limit

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

: 2.7 %(V)

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

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

Relative density 0.568 (-104 °C / -155 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

568 kg/m3 (-104 °C / -155 °F) Density

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

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

)

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Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.13

Method: Literature data.

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

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Explosive properties : no data available

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

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 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 antistatic additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

Molecular weight : 28 g/mol

Particle size : Data not available

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

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

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

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

according to provisions

Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents.

Reacts violently with hydrochloric acid, hydrogen bromide and

nitrogen oxides.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Exposure to air.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

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Hydrochloric acid, hydrogen bromide and nitrogen oxides.

Hazardous decomposition

products

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

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

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

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

ponent(s).

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

#### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Components:**

ethylene:

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

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

aen.

# Skin corrosion/irritation

### **Components:**

### ethylene:

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

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

### **Components:**

### ethylene:

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

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Components:**

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ethylene:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Rat

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

474

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

### Carcinogenicity

### **Components:**

ethylene:

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

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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.

**OSHA**No 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

Components:

ethylene:

Effects on fertility :

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 421

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 421

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

### STOT - single exposure

### **Components:**

#### ethylene:

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

### STOT - repeated exposure

### **Components:**

### ethylene:

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

### Repeated dose toxicity

### **Components:**

#### ethylene:

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Test atmosphere: Gas

Method: OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

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

### **Aspiration toxicity**

### **Components:**

### ethylene:

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

#### **Further information**

### **Components:**

### ethylene:

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

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#### **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. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

### **Ecotoxicity**

### **Components:**

ethylene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

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

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

# Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

ethylene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 50 %

Exposure time: 2.9 d

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

### **Components:**

ethylene:

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Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

ethylene:

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

environmental compartment that hydrocarbon gases will be

found.

Other adverse effects

**Components:** 

ethylene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

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 : 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.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **National Regulations**

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1038

Proper shipping name : ETHYLENE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

Class : 2.1

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Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Marine pollutant : no

Remarks : NON ODORIZED

**International Regulations** 

**IATA-DGR** 

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

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 1038

Proper shipping name : ETHYLENE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Marine pollutant : no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Ship type : 2G Ethylene Carrier

Product name : ETHYLENE

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

### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

### **EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act**

\*: This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Gases under pressure

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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ethylene 74-85-1 >= 90 - <= 100 %

#### **Clean Water Act**

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

### **US State Regulations**

### Pennsylvania Right To Know

ethylene 74-85-1

### California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

### Other regulations:

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

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Further information**

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 2, 4, 2

tivity)

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu-

ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial **Hygienists** 

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial **Chemical Substances** 

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-

served Effect Level

OE HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-

gerous Goods by Rail

SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation STEL = Short term exposure limit TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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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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