According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Propylene - Refinery Grade

Product code : X2123, X2191, X2195, X2196, X5003, X5006, X5007

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Canada

PO Box 4280 STN C CALGARY AB T2T 5Z5

Canada

Telephone : 1-855-697-4355

Telefax : 1-866-213-7508

Emergency telephone number

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

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Base chemical.

Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable gases : Category 1A

Gases under pressure : Compressed gas

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames

and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

Response:

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

stopped safely.

P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

Storage:

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

place.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regula-

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is shipped under pressure.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Substance name : Propylene - Refinery Grade 115-07-1

Synonyms : Mixture of propene/propane

Chemical nature : This product may contain trace levels of Naturally Occurring

Radioactive Materials (NORM) as Radon 222 (CAS No. 14859-67-7) and its decay products Lead 210 (CAS No. 14255-04-0) and Polonium 210 (CAS No. 13981-52-7). Refer

to Sections 7 and 11 for additional information.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)		
propylene	115-07-1	50 - 70		
propane	74-98-6	30 - 50		

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to

the nearest medical facility.

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

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

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

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

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

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing,

and/or difficulty breathing.

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

death.

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

rative cooling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

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

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

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

Treat symptomatically.

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

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version 1.10

Revision Date: 2024-02-12

SDS Number: 800001033997 Print Date: 2024-02-19 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021

Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

Suitable extinguishing media

Shut off supply. If not possible and no risk to surroundings, let

the fire burn itself out.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

: Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid

Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE).

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

distant ignition is possible.

Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed

to heat or flames.

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

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

tive equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions, protec- : Observe the 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

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.

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19 1.10

Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Allow to evaporate.

Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location, for example by using fog sprays. Otherwise treat as

for small spillage.

Additional advice For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

ters surface water drains.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

> well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

material.

Advice on safe handling Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning 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.

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version 1.10 Revision Date: 2024-02-12

SDS Number: 800001033997

Print Date: 2024-02-19 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

Radon-222 decay products may accumulate in processing equipment (e.g., pumps, filters, piping, etc.) to a point where gamma radiation is detected outside of this equipment during normal operations. This equipment may contain internal surface deposits of radioactive radon decay products. Equipment should be checked externally while in service for gamma radiation above background levels, and internally prior to maintenance work requiring opening or entry to the equipment, and prior to disposal. Equipment emitting gamma radiation should be presumed to be internally contaminated with alpha-emitting decay products (i.e., Lead-210, Polonium-210). Equipment and piping should be checked for possible decontamination prior to maintenance or disposal. Protective equipment (e.g., disposable coveralls, gloves (rubber/leather), and a respirator with HEPA or P100 filters, or supplied air) should be worn and good personal hygiene practices should be followed by personnel entering a vessel or working on contaminated process equipment to prevent skin contamination, ingestion, or inhalation of any NORM contaminated residue.

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.

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.

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

steel, stainless steel.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain

explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform

similar operations on or near containers.

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 2024-02-19

 1.10
 2024-02-12
 800001033997
 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021

 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

Specific use(s) : 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	Control parameters / Permissible	Basis
		exposure)	concentration	
propylene	115-07-1	TWA	500 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 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 con-

centrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. 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.

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version 1.10

Revision Date: 2024-02-12

SDS Number: 800001033997

Print Date: 2024-02-19 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

Appropriate measures include:

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.

Purge system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

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.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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

Hand protection Remarks

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

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version 1.10

Revision Date: 2024-02-12

SDS Number: 800001033997

Print Date: 2024-02-19 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

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

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.

Thermal hazards : When handling cold material that can cause frost burns, wear

cryogenic gloves, safety hat and visor, cold resistant overalls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots) and heavy duty

boots e.g. leather for cold resistance.

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

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

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

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

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

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid under pressure.

Colour : colourless

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

Odour : Faint

Odour Threshold : Typical 67 ppm

pH : Not applicable

: Data not available

Boiling point/boiling range : -44.7 °C / -48.5 °F

Flash point : -108 °C / -162 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : 11 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 2 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 600 kPa (0 °C / 32 °F)

Relative vapour density : 1.5 (0 °C / 32 °F)

Relative density : 0.58 (-0.0 °C / 32.0 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 610 kg/m3 (0 °C / 32 °F)Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 260 mg/l (40 °C / 104 °F

)

380 mg/l (22 °C / 72 °F

)

930 mg/l (0 °C / 32 °F

)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.77

Auto-ignition temperature : 455 °C / 851 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

Viscosity, dynamic : 0.01 mPa.s (0 °C / 32 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

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 semiconductive, 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 : 42 g/mol

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 : Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents.

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.

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 degra-

dation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

11 / 19 800001033997

CA

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

tive 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:

propylene:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

: LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: gas

Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

propylene:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

propylene:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

propylene:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

propylene:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Components:

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

propylene:

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

Components:

propylene:

Effects on fertility

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

STOT - single exposure

Components:

propylene:

Remarks: Not a respiratory irritant

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

propylene:

Remarks: Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

propylene:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: This product may contain trace amounts of NORM as Radon and its decay products. Carcinogenicity: IARC classification / Group 1 carcinogen.

Radon rapidly decays to form other radioactive elements including lead 210, polonium 210, and bismuth 210. Therefore, processing equipment may contain build-up of radioactive contamina-

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

tion. The radon decay products are solids and therefore may attach to dust particles or form films in equipment. Inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact with radon decay products can lead to the deposit of radioactive material in the respiratory tract, bone or blood forming organs, intestinal tract, and kidney, which may lead to certain cancers.

Components:

propylene:

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

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

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

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

Ecotoxicity

Components:

propylene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Toxicity to bacteria : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Inherently biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Not Persistent per IMO criteria.

International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or

any subsequent revision thereof."

Components:

propylene:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Inherently biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Not Persistent per IMO criteria.

International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or

any subsequent revision thereof."

Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.77

Components:

propylene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components:

propylene:

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

environmental compartment that hydrocarbon gases will be

found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

propylene:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Rev

Revision Date: 2024-02-12

SDS Number: 800001033997

Print Date: 2024-02-19

Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

chronic effects would not be observed in practice.

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.

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.

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 : Data not available

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

UN number : 1075

Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED, NON ODORIZED

Class : 2.

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1077
Proper shipping name : PROPYLENE

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1077
Proper shipping name : PROPYLENE

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 : Propylene

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

TSCA : Listed

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021

Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

PICCS : Listed

Listed **TCSI**

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

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

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

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

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

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Revision Date : 2024-02-12

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

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Propylene - Refinery Grade

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 2024-02-19

1.10 2024-02-12 800001033997 Date of last issue: 29.09.2021 Date of first issue: 27.01.2014

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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