

## Safety data sheet

### Ethylene, refrigerated liquid

Creation date : 27.01.2005  
Revision date : 08.08.2011

Version : 1.3

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#### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

##### 1.1. Product identifier

###### Product name

Ethylene, refrigerated liquid

EC No (from EINECS): 200-815-3

CAS No: 74-85-1

Index-Nr. 601-010-00-3

**Chemical formula** C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

**REACH Registration number:**

01-2119462827-27

##### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

###### Relevant identified uses

Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.

###### Uses advised against

Consumer use.

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

###### Company identification

BOC, PO Box 1201, Bluebell, Dublin

**E-Mail Address** ReachSDS@boc.com

##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

**Emergency phone numbers (24h):** 1850 333 435

#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

##### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

###### Classification acc. to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008/EC (CLP/GHS)

Press. Gas (Refrigerated liquefied gas) - Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.

Flam. Gas 1 - Extremely flammable gas.

STOT SE 3 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

###### Classification acc. to Directive 67/548/EEC & 1999/45/EC

F+; R12, R67

Extremely flammable.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

###### Risk advice to man and the environment

Refrigerated liquefied gas. Contact with product may cause cold burns or frostbite.

##### 2.2. Label elements

###### - Labelling Pictograms



###### - Signal word

Danger

###### - Hazard Statements

H281

Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.

H220

Extremely flammable gas.

H336

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

###### - Precautionary Statements

###### Precautionary Statement Prevention

P210

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P260

Do not breathe gas, vapours.

P282

Wear cold insulating gloves/face shield/eye protection.

###### Precautionary Statement Response

P304+P340+P315

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

P336+P315

Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

P377

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

P381

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

###### Precautionary Statement Storage

P403

Store in a well-ventilated place.

###### Precautionary Statement Disposal

None.

##### 2.3. Other hazards

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frost bite.

#### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance / Mixture:** Substance.

##### 3.1. Substances

Ethylene, refrigerated liquid

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Contains no other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.

##### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable.

#### SECTION 4: First aid measures

##### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

###### First Aid General Information:

Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

###### First Aid Inhalation:

Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

###### First Aid Skin / Eye:

For liquid spillage - flush with water for at least 15 minutes. In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. Obtain medical assistance. Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.

###### First Aid Ingestion:

Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

##### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. In low concentrations may cause narcotic effects. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None.

## SECTION 5: Fire fighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Use water spray or fog to control fire fumes.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use a solid water stream.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### Specific hazards

Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.

#### Hazardous combustion products

If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced by thermal decomposition:

Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide.

### 5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

#### Specific methods

If possible, stop flow of product. Move container away or cool with water from a protected position. Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur. If leaking do not spray water onto container. Water surrounding area (from protected position) to contain fire. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems.

#### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Normal firefighters' equipment consists of an appropriate SCBA (open-circuit positive pressure compressed air type) in combination with fire kit. Equipment and clothing to the following standards will provide a suitable level of protection for firefighters.

#### Guideline:

EN 137 Respiratory protective devices — Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask — Requirements, testing, marking., EN 15090 Footwear for firefighters., EN 443 Helmets for fire fighting in buildings and other structures., EN 469:2005: Protective clothing for firefighters. Performance requirements for protective clothing for firefighting., EN 659 Protective gloves for firefighters.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate area. Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres. Use protective clothing. EN 137 Respiratory protective devices — Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask — Requirements, testing, marking.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate area. Liquid spillages can cause embrittlement of structural materials.

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Ensure equipment is adequately earthed. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Purge air from system before introducing gas. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Keep away from ignition sources (including static discharges). Refer to supplier's handling instructions. The substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Purge system with dry inert gas (e.g. helium or nitrogen) before gas is introduced and when system is placed out of service. Assess the risk of potentially explosive atmosphere and the need for explosion-proof equipment. Consider the use of only non-sparking tools. Avoid suckback of water, acid and alkalis. Do not smoke while handling product. Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the container contents. When moving containers, even for short distances, use appropriate equipment eg. trolley, hand truck, fork truck etc. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. Ensure the complete gas system has been (or is regularly) checked for leaks before use. If user experiences any difficulty operating container valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to transfer gases from one container to another. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Secure cylinders to prevent them from falling. Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place. Segregate from oxidant gases and other oxidants in store. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Cylinders should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent falling over. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general conditions and leakage. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Keep away from combustible materials. All electrical equipment in the storage areas should be compatible with the risk of potentially explosive atmosphere.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

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No occupational exposure limit.  
DNEL not available  
PNEC not available.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk. The following recommendations should be considered. Product to be handled in a closed system. Keep concentrations well below lower explosion limits. Gas detectors should be used when quantities of flammable gases/vapours may be released. The substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Consider work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Provide adequate general or local ventilation. The substance is not classified for human health hazards or for environment effects and it is not PBT or vPvB so that no exposure assessment or risk characterisation is required. For tasks where the intervention of workers is required, the substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

#### Personal protective equipment

##### Eye and face protection

Protect eyes, face and skin from liquid splashes. Wear a face-shield when transfilling and breaking transfer connections. Safety eyewear, goggles or face-shield to EN166 should be used to avoid exposure to liquid splashes.

##### Skin protection

##### Hand protection

Advice: Wear cold insulating gloves.  
Guideline: EN 511 Protective gloves against cold.

Advice: Wear working gloves and safety shoes while handling containers.

##### Body protection

Protect eyes, face and skin from contact with product. Keep suitable chemically resistant protective clothing readily available for emergency use. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.

Guideline:

EN 943: Protective clothing against liquid and gaseous chemicals, aerosols and solid particles. Performance requirements for gas-tight (Type 1) chemical protective suits for emergency teams

##### Other protection

Wear flame resistant/retardant clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Wear working gloves and safety shoes while handling containers. ISO 20345 Safety footwear.

##### Respiratory protection

Keep self contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use., Use SCBA in the event of high concentrations, The selection of the Respiratory Protective Device (RPD) must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected RPD., When allowed by a risk assessment Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) may be used.

Guideline:

EN 136 Respiratory protective devices. Full face masks.  
Requirements, testing, marking

Material:

Filter AX

Guideline:

EN 14387: Respiratory protective devices. Gas filter(s) and combined filter(s). Requirements, testing, marking

##### Thermal hazards

If there is a risk of contact with the liquid, all protective equipment should be suitable for extremely low temperatures.

#### Environmental Exposure Controls

Specific risk management measures are not required beyond good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas treatment.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### General information

**Appearance/Colour:** Colourless liquid.

**Odour:** Poor warning properties at high concentrations. Sweetish.

#### Odour threshold:

Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn for over exposure.

**Melting point:** -169 °C

**Boiling point:** -103 °C

**Flash point:** Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

**Flammability range:** 2,4 %(V) - 32,6 %(V)

**Vapour Pressure 20 °C:** Not applicable.

**Relative density, gas:** 0,975

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:** 1,13 logPow

**Autoignition temperature:** 425 °C

#### Explosive properties:

Explosive acc. EU legislation: Not explosive.

Explosive acc. transp. reg.: Not explosive.

**Oxidising properties:** Not applicable.

**Molecular weight:** 28 g/mol

**Critical temperature:** 9,5 °C

**Relative density, liquid:** 0,57

### 9.2. Other information

None.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Unreactive under normal conditions.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can form potential explosive atmosphere in air., May react violently with oxidants.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. May decompose violently at high temperature and/or pressure or in the presence of a catalyst

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Air, Oxidiser. Catalysts.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced by thermal decomposition:  
Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute oral toxicity

No known effects from this product.

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

Value: LC50

Species: Rat

Exposure time: 5 h

Value in non-standard unit: > 10000 ppm

##### Acute dermal toxicity

No known effects from this product.

##### Acute toxicity other routes

Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

##### Skin irritation

No known effects from this product.

##### Eye irritation

No known effects from this product.

##### Sensitization

No known effects from this product.

##### Repeated dose toxicity

Species: Rat

Value type: LOAEC

Value: 300 ppm

Species: Rat

Value type: NOAEC

Value: 3000 ppm

Depression of central nervous system.

##### Genetic toxicity in vitro

Negative.

##### Genetic toxicity in vivo

Result: Negative.

##### Assessment mutagenicity

No known effects from this product.

##### Carcinogenicity

Species: Rat

Value type: NOAEC

Value: 3.003 ppm

##### Assessment carcinogenicity

No evidence of carcinogenic effects.

##### Toxicity to reproduction/fertility

Species: Rat

Value type: NOAEC

Value: 5.000 ppm

Method: OECD Guideline 421 (Reproduction / Developmental

Toxicity Screening Test)

##### Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity

Species: Rat

Value type: NOAEC

Value: 5.000 ppm

##### Experiences with human exposure

Irregular cardiac activity.

#### SECTION 12: Ecological information

##### 12.1. Toxicity

Study not necessary due to exposure considerations. Can cause frost damage to vegetation.

##### Acute and prolonged toxicity fish

Species: Various (Freshwater)

Exposure time: 96 h

Value type: LC50

Value in standard unit mg/l: 126,012 mg/l

Method: Calculated

##### Acute toxicity aquatic invertebrates

Species: Water flea (Daphnia magna)

Exposure time: 96 h

Value type: EC50

Value in standard unit mg/l: 53,4 mg/l

Species: Water flea (Daphnia magna)

Exposure time: 48 h

Value type: LC50

Value in standard unit mg/l: 62,482 mg/l

Method: Calculated

##### Toxicity aquatic plants

Species: Algae

Exposure time: 72 h

Value type: EbC50

Value in standard unit mg/l: 40,5 mg/l

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Accumulation in organisms is not to be expected.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

The substance is a gas, not applicable., Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Not applicable.

#### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

##### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air. Waste gas should be flared through a suitable burner with flash back arrestor. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Toxic and corrosive gases formed during combustion should be scrubbed before discharge to atmosphere. Contact supplier if guidance is required. Refer to the EIGA code of practice (Doc.30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at <http://www.eiga.org>) for more guidance on suitable disposal methods.

Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances

EWC Nr. 16 05 04\*

#### SECTION 14: Transport information

##### ADR/RID

##### 14.1. UN number

1038

##### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Ethylene, refrigerated liquid

##### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 2

Classification Code: 3F

Labels: 2.1

Hazard number: 223

Tunnel restriction code: (B/D)

Emergency Action Code: 2YE

##### 14.4. Packing group (Packing Instruction)

P203

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#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

None.

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

None.

#### IMDG

#### 14.1. UN number

1038

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Ethylene, refrigerated liquid

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 2.1

Labels: 2.1

EmS: FD,SU,

#### 14.4. Packing group (Packing Instruction)

P203

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

None.

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

None.

#### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

#### IATA

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

None.

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

None.

#### Other transport information

Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers ensure that they are firmly secured. Ensure adequate ventilation. Ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

#### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso Directive 96/82/EC: Listed

#### Other regulations

Council Directive 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work  
Directive 94/9/EC on equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX)

Directive 89/686/EEC on personal protective equipment

Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances

Directive 1999/45/EC concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations

Directive 97/23/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning pressure equipment.

#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

CSA has not been carried out.

#### SECTION 16: Other information

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Ensure operators understand the flammability hazard. The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training. Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

#### Advice

Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted. Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press.

#### Further information

Note:

When using this document care should be taken, as the decimal sign and its position complies with rules for the structure and drafting of international standards, and is a comma on the line.

As an example 2,000 is two (to three decimal places) and not two thousand, whilst 1.000 is one thousand and not one (to three decimal places).

#### References

Various sources of data have been used in the compilation of this SDS, they include but are not exclusive to: European Chemical Agency: Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets., European Chemical Agency: Information on Registered Substances <http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/registered-sub.aspx#search> , European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) Doc. 918/11 Classification, Labelling and Safety data sheet guide., ISO 10156:2010 Gases and gas mixtures -- Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets., International Programme on Chemical Safety (<http://www.inchem.org/>), Matheson Gas Data Book, 7th Edition., National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Standard Reference Database Number 69, The ESIS (European chemical Substances 5 Information System) platform of the former European Chemicals Bureau (ECB) ESIS (<http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/>), The European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) ERICards., United States of America's National Library of Medicine's toxicology data network TOXNET (<http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/index.html>), Substance specific information from suppliers.  
EH40 (as ammended) Workplace exposure limits.

End of document

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