Ingestion. Vapour Inhalation. Adverse Health effects.

Labelling Elements

Hazchem Warning 2 A Flammable gas
ERG No. 116P
UN No. 1962

1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION
Product Name ETHYLENE
Chemical Name Ethylene
Chemical Formula C2H4

Company Identification
African Oxygen Limited
23 Webber Street
Johannesburg, 2001
Tel: No: (011) 490-0400
Fax No: (011) 490-0506
EMERGENCY No 0860020202 (24 hr)

2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name Ethylene
Chemical Family Unsaturated hydrocarbon
CAS No. 74-85-1
UN No. 1962
ERG No. 116P
Hazard Warning 2 A Flammable gas

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Main Hazards. All Cylinders are portable gas containers, and must be regarded as pressure vessels at all times. The hazardous properties of Ethylene are its flammability, and its potential to cause asphyxia by displacement of air, with the resultant lowering of the oxygen content below that necessary to support life.

Adverse Health effects. Prolonged inhalation of substantial concentrations results in unconsciousness; light and moderate anaesthesia is attained, and deep anaesthesia seldom occurs. Inhalation is fatal only if the gas acts as a simple asphyxiant, depriving the body of necessary oxygen. Direct contact with liquid form can cause frostbite and freeze-burns in exposed tissues.

Chemical hazards. No hazardous decomposition compounds formed.

Biological Hazards. No deleterious action by Ethylene on circulatory, respiratory, or other systems or organs has been observed. Exhalation eliminates the major portion of Ethylene within minutes, although complete de-saturation from body fat takes several hours.

Vapour Inhalation. Effects of oxygen deficiency resulting from simple asphyxiant gases may include: rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscular co-ordination, faulty judgement, depression of all sensations, emotional instability, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses, nausea, vomiting, prostration, and loss of consciousness may result, eventually leading to convulsions, coma, and death.

Eye contact. The gas has no known effect. Contact with evaporating liquid may cause tissue freezing. Contact with rapidly evaporating liquid can cause cryogenic “burns” or frostbite. Frostbite effects are a change in colour of the skin to grey or white, possibly followed by blistering.

Skin contact. None known. Ingestion is unlikely.

Ingestion. None known. Ingestion is unlikely.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Prompt medical attention is mandatory in all cases of overexposure to Ethylene. Rescue personnel should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus. Victims should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial resuscitation and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive. Keep patient warm and quiet.

Eye contact. In case of cryogenic burns caused by evaporating liquid, do not apply ointment or oil into the eyes without medical advice. Do not wash the eyes with hot or even tepid water. Remove victim from the source of contamination. Open eyelids wide to allow liquid to evaporate. If pain is present, refer the victim to an ophthalmologist for treatment and follow up. If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a light bandage.

Skin contact. For dermal contact or frostbite, flush affected area with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. A physician should see the patient promptly if the cryogenic “burn” has resulted in blistering of the dermal surface, or deep tissue freezing.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media. Carbon dioxide, dry chemical or water spray.

Specific hazards. Highly flammable. May form explosive gas mixtures with air. Is a simple asphyxiant.

Emergency actions. If possible, shut off gas flow at source. Evacuate area. Post warnings to prevent persons from approaching with light cigarettes or open flames. Using water, keep all cylinders in the vicinity of the fire cool. Remove cylinders from the vicinity of the fire if possible. CONTACT THE NEAREST AFROX BRANCH.

Protective clothing. Exposed fire fighters should wear approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Safety gloves and safety shoes or boots should be worn when handling cylinders.

Environmental precautions. As the gas is lighter than air, ensure that it is not trapped in confined spaces. This could lead to the formation of a highly explosive gas-air mixture. Ventilate all confined spaces using forced-draught if necessary. Ensure that all electrically powered equipment is flameproof.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions. As Ethylene is a simple asphyxiant care should be taken when entering confined spaces where leaks have occurred. Do not enter any potentially hazardous area with any source of ignition, such as a lit cigarette or match.

Environmental precaution. Ethylene does not pose a hazard to the environment. An explosive gas-air mixture could be formed when leaks occur, so eliminate all forms of ignition.

Small spills. Small leaks should be extinguished by shutting off the source of supply, e.g. closing the valve on the cylinder, or tightening the gland nut where appropriate. If unable to stop small leaks the cylinder should be moved into the open, well
7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Do not allow cylinders to slide or come into contact with sharp edges. Ethylene cylinders may be stacked horizontally provided that they are firmly secured at each end to prevent rolling. Ensure that equipment is adequately earthed. Conspicuous signs should be posted in the storage area forbidding smoking or the use of naked lights. Use the “first in - first out” inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Compliance with all relevant legislation is essential. Keep away from children.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protection. Use self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting large fires.

Hands. Use suitable protective gloves when working with cylinders.

Feet. Wear protective footwear when working with cylinders.

Skin. No known effect.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL DATA

Chemical Symbol C2H4
Molecular Weight 28,054
Specific volume @ 20°C & 101,325 kPa 858.3 ml/g
Relative density of gas @ 101,325 kPa (Air=1) 0.908
Critical temperature 9.9°C
Flammability limits in air 3.1 - 32.0% (by vol)
Autoignition temperature 490°C
Colour None
Taste Sweet
Odour Musty

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid. Overheating of cylinders. Keep sparks and flames away from cylinder, and under no circumstances allow a torch flame to come into contact with any part of the cylinder. Never test for leaks with a flame. Use soapy water when testing for leaks. Never use cylinders as rollers or supports, or for any other purposes other than the storing of Ethylene.

Incompatible materials. Ethylene is non-corrosive and may be contained in ambient temperatures by most common metals used in installations designed to have sufficient strength for the working pressures involved.

Hazardous Decomposition Products. No hazardous compounds are formed when Ethylene/air mixtures are completely combusted.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity No known effect.
Skin & eye contact No known effect.
Chronic Toxicity No known effect.
Carcinogenicity No known effect.
Mutagenicity No known effect.
Reproductive Hazards No known effect.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

As Ethylene is lighter than air it will disperse rapidly in open areas. It does not pose a hazard to the ecology.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods. Small amounts may be blown to the atmosphere under controlled conditions. No sources of ignition should be in the vicinity. Large amounts should only be handled by the gas supplier.

Disposal of packaging. The gas supplier must only handle the disposal of containers.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD TRANSPORTATION

UN No. 1962
Class 2.1
Danger group Flammable gas
ERG No 116P
Hazard warning 2 A Flammable gas

SEA TRANSPORTATION

IMDG 1962
Class 2.1
Label Flammable toxic gas

AIR TRANSPORTATION

ICAO/IATA Code 1962
Class 2.1
Subsidiary risk Flammable gas
Packaging instructions
- Cargo 200
- Passenger Forbidden
Maximum quantity allowed
- Cargo 150 kg
- Passenger Forbidden

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EEC Hazard class Flammable gas
National legislation OHSact and Regulations 85 of 1993 SABS 10234 and its supplement for explanation of the above.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography
Compressed Gas Association, Arlington, Virginia Handbook of Compressed Gases - 3rd Edition
SABS 0265 - Labelling of Dangerous Substances

17 EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)
ETHYLENE

(Please ensure that this MSDS is received by the appropriate person)