

Version: 8.0 Date of previous report version: 11/20/2023 Generation date: 05/02/2025

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Classified in accordance with Health Canada Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17)

1. Identification				
Product identifier:	Ethylene			
Other means of identification				
Common name(s),	Ethylene, Ethene			
SDS number:	NOVA-0017			
Recommended use and restri Recommended use: Feedst Restrictions on use: All use	ction on use tock for chemical and polymer synthesis. as other than the identified.			
Manufacturer/Importer/Suppl	ier/Distributor Information			
Manufacturer				
Company Name:	NOVA Chemicals			
Address:	P.O. Box 2518, Station M			
<b>T</b> . I	Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 5C6			
I elephone:	Product Information: 1-412-490-4063			
SDS Information Ernall.	Insuseman@novachem.com			
Emergency telephone number	۶r:			
1-800-561-6682, 1-403-314-8	3767 (NOVA Chemicals) (24 hours)			
1-800-424-9300 (CHEWI KEV	C) (24 Hours)			
2. Hazard(s) identification				
Hazard Classification Accordi	ing to Hazardous Products Regulations			
Physical Hazards				
Flammable gas	Category 1A			
Gases under pressure	e Liquefied gas			
Simple asphyxiant	Category 1			
Health Hazards				
Specific Target Organ Single Exposure	n Toxicity - Category 3			
Label Elements				
Hazard Symbol:				



Signal Word:

Hazard Statement:

Danger

Extremely flammable gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### **Precautionary Statements:**

Prevention:	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid breathing gas. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Response:	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE if you feel unwell. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.
Storage:	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight.
Disposal:	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.
Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:	Contact with liquefied gas may cause irritation and/or frostbite.

# 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### Mixtures

Chemical Identity	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	Content in percent (%)*	
Ethene	Ethylene	74-85-1	>99.9%	
* All concentrations are perce	ent by weight.			
Additional Information:	This product is considered hazardo Regulations.	us by the Hazardou	s Products	
. First-aid measures				
Inhalation:	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE if you feel unwell.			
Ingestion:	Ingestion of this product is not a likely route of exposure. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.			
Skin Contact:	Contact with liquefied gas may cause irritation and/or frostbite. Seek medical attention immediately in the event of frostbite. IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water. Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Remove non-adhering contaminated clothing. Do not remove adherent material or clothing.			
Eye contact:	Contact with liquefied gas may cause irritation and/or frostbite. Seek medical attention immediately in the event of frostbite. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a doctor or poison control centre immediately.			
Most important symptoms/e	ffects, acute and delayed			
Symptoms:	Frostbite, headache, dizziness, nausea, confusion, loss of appetite, loss of consciousness, heartbeat irregularities, possible cardiac sensitization. Suffocation (asphyxiant) hazard - if allowed to accumulate to concentrations that reduce oxygen below safe			

breathing levels.

#### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment:	Administer oxygen by mask if there is respiratory distress, any change in level of consciousness, or cardiac rhythm disturbance. Treat
	frostbite in the conventional manner. Adrenergic (epinephrine, norepinephrine) and dopaminergic agonists should be avoided during treatment or used with caution (lowest effective dose) because of
	possible cardiac sensitization by this product mixture.

#### 5. Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards:	Extremely flammable liquefied gas. Vapours may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH A GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK SOURCE CAN BE ISOLATED AND SHUT OFF. Be aware of possibility of reignition. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Consider need for immediate emergency isolation and evacuation. When pressure in a container needs to be controlled consider setting up emergency flaring. If a pipeline or a storage vessel is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 metres (1 mile) in all
	vessel is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 metres (1 mile) in all directions. Keep containers away from source of heat or fire. Containers
	may explode when heated and rocket away.

#### Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:	Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, and water fog. Foam cover may help suppress evolution of flammable gas. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel.	
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Adding water directly to pooled liquid will heat liquid and increase evolution of extremely flammable gas.	
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Upon combustion, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, low molecular weight hydrocarbons.	
Special protective equipment and	d precautions for fire-fighters	
Special fire-fighting procedures:	Keep upwind. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw in case of fire and container venting or heat discolouration of a container. Let uncontrolled fires burn off. Avoid inhaling any smoke and combustion materials. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices as icing may occur.	

	Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Reference Emergency Response Guidebook No. 116P for additional details and instructions.
Special protective equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

for fire-fighters:

#### ahh (

#### 6. Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Isolate area. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Alert stand-by emergency and fire-fighting personnel. Monitor surrounding area for buildup of flammable concentrations in air.



Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	Do not touch or walk through spilled material. In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. Keep upwind. Keep out of low areas. Stop leak if safe to do so. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Keep area isolated until any detectable flammable gas has been fully dispersed.		
	Small Spills: Isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 metres (330 feet) in all directions.		
	Large Spills: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 metres (1/2 mile). Evacuate personnel to upwind of the spill area, and position at a safe distance. Use water spray to reduce vapours or divert vapour cloud drift. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Accumulations of gas may persist in low areas.		
7. Handling and storage			
Precautions for safe handling:	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity". Avoid breathing gas. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation, use respiratory protection. Where possible, collect and flare vents. Check for accumulation of liquids when breaking into pipelines. Liquid ethylene must first be drained and/or flared then the system depressured before opening pipes/equipment containing ethylene. If liquid ethylene is present when breaking flanges, the liquid will boil into a vapour cloud and will create severe cold temperatures (see Section 9). If used in refrigeration, check that drains are not plugged and valves are working and not plugged by ice formed from the vapourizing liquid.		
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:	This product can be stored as a flammable gas or liquid depending on the temperature and pressure. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Only allow access to authorized persons. Store and handle in properly designed pressure vessels and equipment. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame, or any other ignition source. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers) and flammable gas detectors. Storage pressure vessels should be above ground and diked. Store away from incompatible materials. Store according to applicable regulations and standards for flammable materials. Keep cylinders secure while in storage or in transportation.		

# 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### **Control Parameters**

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Chemical Identity	type	Exposure Limit Values		Source
Ethene	TWA	200 ppm	229 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended



#### Version: 8.0 Date of previous report version: 11/20/2023 Generation date: 05/02/2025

Ethene	TWA	200 ppm	Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended
Ethene	TWA	200 ppm	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended
Ethene	TWA	200 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values, as amended

Please refer to the latest edition of the appropriate source text and consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or local agencies, for further information.

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering methods to reduce hazardous exposure are preferred controls. Methods include mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust) process or personal enclosure, remote and automated operation, control of process conditions, leak detection and repair systems, and other process modifications. Ensure all exhaust ventilation systems are discharged to outdoors, away from air intakes and ignition sources. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems. Administrative (procedure) controls and use of personal protective equipment may also be required.

#### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

General information:	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. Employer programs to properly select, fit, maintain and train employees to use equipment must accompany PPE. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource, the PPE manufacturer's recommendation, and/or applicable regulations to determine hazard potential and ensure adequate protection.
Eye/face protection:	Safety glasses. Chemical goggles under a full-face shield are recommended if contact with liquefied gas is possible.
Skin Protection Hand Protection:	Wear protective gloves. Wear cold insulating gloves.
Skin and Body Protection:	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact. Wear work clothes with long sleeves and pants. Fire resistant (i.e., Nomex) or natural fibre clothing (i.e., cotton or wool) is recommended. Synthetic clothing can generate static electricity and is not recommended where a flammable vapour release may occur. Wear chemical-resistant safety footwear with good traction to prevent slipping. Static Dissipative (SD) rated footwear is also recommended.
Respiratory Protection:	Supplied air breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed OEL.
Hygiene measures:	Use effective control measures and PPE to maintain worker exposure to concentrations that are below these limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are in close proximity to work locations.

#### 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state:	Gas
Form:	Liquefied gas
Colour:	Colorless
Odour:	Sweet odour
Odour Threshold:	270 - 420 ppm (detectable)
Melting point/freezing point:	-169 °C (-272 °F)

Initial boiling point and boiling range:	-102.4 °C (-152.3 °F) (933.1 hPa)	
Flammability:	Extremely flammable.	
Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits		
Flammability limit - upper (%):	36 %(V)	
Flammability limit - lower(%):	2.7 %(V)	
Flash Point:	-136 °C (-213 °F)	
Auto-ignition temperature:	425 °C (797 °F)	
Decomposition temperature:	No data available.	
pH:	not applicable	
Kinematic viscosity:	not applicable	
Solubility(ies)		
Solubility in water:	0.131 g/l (20 °C (68 °F))	
Solubility (other):	No data available.	
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	1.13	
Vapour pressure:	609 psia (0 °C (32 °F)) 735 psia (10 °C (50 °F)) (critical point)	
Evaporation rate:	Immediate at 20 °C (68 °F).	
Density:	568 kg/m3	
Relative density:	0.568 (-103.8 °C (-154.8 °F))	
Vapour density:	0.974 (0 °C (32 °F)) 14 psia (Air=1)	
Particle characteristics		
Particle Size:	not applicable	
Other information		
Minimum ignition energy:	0.07 mJ	
Molecular weight:	28.05 g/mol (C2H4)	

# 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:	This product is moderately reactive and may polymerize, decompose or become self-reactive under certain conditions of high temperatures, high pressures or contamination. Rapid pressurization can lead to exothermic decomposition of the product; pressure shocks should be avoided.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal storage conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerization can occur at elevated temperatures and pressures in the presence of a catalyst. May polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Liquefied gas may explode on contact with hot water (45 °C to 75 °C) (113 °F to 167 °F).
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.
Incompatible Materials:	Acids, oxidizing agents, chlorine, halogens, organic peroxides, ozone and nitrogen dioxide. Product can react with water to form hydrates. <b>Caution:</b> Evaluate the compatibility of the molecular sieve with the vendor if it is to be in ethylene service. There is a risk of runaway polymerization under certain conditions. Many materials become brittle after contact with liquefied gases and may fail without warning. Carefully select and test equipment, gaskets and hoses periodically to ensure integrity and compatibility.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Upon decomposition, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, low molecular weight hydrocarbons.

# 11. Toxicological information

# Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.
Ingestion:	Ingestion of this product is not a likely route of exposure.
Skin Contact:	Ethylene gas is not irritating to the skin. The liquefied form will cause freezing burns (frostbite).
Eye contact:	Ethylene gas is not irritating to the eyes. The liquefied form will cause freezing burns (frostbite).
Symptoms related to the physica	II, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Inhalation:	Headache, dizziness, nausea, confusion. Suffocation (asphyxiant) hazard - if allowed to accumulate to concentrations that reduce oxygen below safe breathing levels.
Ingestion:	No adverse effects due to ingestion are expected.
Skin Contact:	Frostbite.
Eye contact:	Frostbite.
Information on toxicological effects	
Acute toxicity (list all possible	routes of exposure)
Oral Product:	Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.
Dermal Product:	Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.
Inhalation Product:	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): > 57000 ppm Inhalation
Repeated dose toxicity Product:	Ethylene has low chronic toxicity and no risk to human health has been identified from occupational exposure below the OEL. In rodents, exposure to ethylene produces nasal lesions but no similar lesions are observed in lungs. It is not known whether the effects seen in rodents are relevant to humans.
	Inhalation of ethylene by Sprague Dawley rats, in concentrations of 0, 300, 1000, 3000 and 10,000 ppm, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 14 weeks, did not cause any toxic effects.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Product:	Ethylene gas is not irritating to the skin. The liquefied form will cause freezing burns (frostbite).
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritati Product:	on No data available.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitizatio Product:	n No data available.



tion of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans: arcinogenic components identified (NTP) Report on Carcinogens: arcinogenic components identified arcinogenic components identified
a (NTP) Report on Carcinogens: arcinogenic components identified arcinogenic components identified
arcinogenic components identified
There are no known or reported genetic effects.
There are no known or reported genetic effects.
There are no known or reported reproductive effects.
Single Exposure May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Repeated Exposure Not classified.
not applicable

#### **Ecotoxicity:**

#### Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish	LC 50 (Various, 4 d): 50 - 119.5 mg/l QSAR
Product:	Ethene is not considered harmful to aquatic life.
Aquatic Invertebrates	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 53 - 152.9 mg/l QSAR
Product:	Ethene is not considered harmful to aquatic life.
Toxicity to aquatic plants	EC 50 (Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum), 72 h): 40 mg/l
Product:	Ethene is not considered harmful to aquatic life.
Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:	

Fish	
Product:	NOEC (Fathead minnow, 28 d): 13 mg/l QSAR
	Ethene is not considered harmful to aquatic life.



Aquatic Invertebrates Product:	NOEC (16 d): 37.4 mg/l Ethene is not considered harmful to aquatic life.
Toxicity to aquatic plants Product:	NOEC (72 h): 13.9 mg/l (growth inhibition) Ethene is not considered harmful to aquatic life.
Persistence and Degradability	
Biodegradation Product:	Expected to be readily biodegradable. The lifetime of ethylene in the atmosphere ranges from 0.4 to 4 days, with an average of 1.5 days, and is strongly dependent on the amount of sunlight.
BOD/COD Ratio Product:	No data available.
Bioaccumulative Potential Bioconcentration Factor (BC Product:	<b>F)</b> Bioconcentration potential is low.
Partition Coefficient n-octan Product:	ol / water (log Kow) 1.13
Mobility in Soil:	Low potential.
Other Adverse Effects:	Several species of flowers (orchids, carnations, etc.), and vegetables such as tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, beans and peas are sensitive to ethylene exposure.
13. Disposal considerations	
Disposal instructions:	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations. Waste generator is advised to carefully consider hazardous properties and control measures needed for other materials that may be found in the waste.
Contaminated Packaging:	Check local, federal and provincial environmental regulations prior to disposal.
14. Transport information	
<b>TDG</b> UN number or ID number: UN Proper Shipping Name: Class	UN 1962 ETHYLENE 2.1
Packing Group Label(s) Special precautions for user:	– 2.1 Emergency Response Guidebook No. 116P, latest revision.
15. Regulatory information	

### **Canada Federal Regulations**

List of Toxic Substances (CEPA, Schedule 1) Not regulated



Export Control List (CEPA 1999, Schedule 3) Not regulated		
Greenhouse Gases Not regulated		
Precursor Control Regulatio Not regulated	ns	
Canada. Substances Subject to Significant New Activity (SNAc) Reporting Requirements Not regulated		
Inventory status Canada DSL Inventory List:	On or in compliance with the inventory	
US TSCA Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory	
16. Other information, includ	ing date of preparation or last revision	
Issue Date:	05/02/2025	
Revision Information:	05/02/2025: SDS Update – GHS classification change, phrase edits 11/20/2023: SDS Update – Section 9 edits, phrase edits 01/15/2020: SDS Update	
Version #:	8.0	
Abbreviations and acronyms:	ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; CEPA = Canadian Environmental Protection Act; COD = Chemical Oxygen Demand; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EC50 = Effective Concentration 50%; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health; Kow = Octanol/water partition coefficient; LC50 = Lethal Concentration 50%; LD50 = Lethal Dose 50%; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NDSL = Non-Domestic Substances List; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PNOC = Particulates Not Otherwise Classified; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; REL = Recommended Exposure Limit; SCBA = Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; SDS = Safety Data Sheet; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA = Time Weighted Average	
Further Information:	For additional information on properties, hazards, spill response, transportation equipment maintenance, inspection and repair procedures, please refer to, "Handling and Transportation Guide for Ethylene, Refrigerated Liquid (Cryogenic Ethylene)", published April 2004, by the Cryogenic Ethylene Transportation Safety Panel and the American Chemistry Council. This Guide is posted on the American Chemistry Council's website,	
	www.americanchemistry.com, type in "Handling and Transportation Guide for Ethylene" in the "Search" field.	
	For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity".	
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