

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Pyrolysis Gasoline

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 05.03.2024
9.3	25.03.2024	800001007299	Print Date 01.04.2024

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	: Pyrolysis Gasoline
Product code	: Q9117, Q9118, Q9120, X2304, X2319, X2320, X2337, X2354
Registration number EU	: 01-2119474887-17-0000, 01-2119474887-17-0003, 01-2119474887-17-0004, 01-2119474887-17-0005
Synonyms	: Pygas

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	: Raw material for use in the chemical industry., For use as a component in fuel. Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.
Uses advised against	: This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	: Shell Chemicals Europe B.V. PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	: +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191
Telefax	: +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	: sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week)
Vergiftungsinformationszentrale: +43 1 406 43 43

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.

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Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Narcotic effects	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	H340: May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A	H350: May cause cancer.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1, Blood , Blood-forming organs , Immune system	H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Central nervous system , Auditory system , Respiratory system , Visual system , Peripheral nervous system	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

H225	PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	HEALTH HAZARDS: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs (Blood, Blood forming organs, Immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Auditory system, Respiratory system, Visual system, Peripheral nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

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

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

2.3 Other hazards

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

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

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

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
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	EC-No.	
Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms	68606-10-0 271-726-5	<= 100

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Muta.1B; H340 Carc.1A; H350 STOT RE1; H372 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 25 - <= 70
Toluene	108-88-3, 203-625-9	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Repr.2; H361d STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 10 - <= 20
n-Hexane	110-54-3, 203-777-6	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT RE2; H373 STOT SE3; H336 Repr.2; H361f Aquatic Chronic2; H411	>= 1 - <= 5
Isoprene	78-79-5, 201-143-3	Flam. Liq.1; H224 Muta.2; H341 Carc.1B; H350 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	>= 0 - <= 5

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

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incident, injury and surroundings.

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| If inhaled | : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. |
| In case of skin contact | : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. |
| In case of eye contact | : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. |
| If swallowed | : Call emergency number for your location / facility. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Symptoms | : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.
If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Immunotoxicity may be evidenced by decreased resistance to |
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infection.

Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs).

Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases in the ability to discriminate between colours.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Treat symptomatically. Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Consider: oxygen therapy.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting	: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
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5.3 Advice for firefighters

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).
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Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions :

- Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
- Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
- Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:
 - Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
 - Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
 - Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
 - Do not operate electrical equipment.
- 6.1.2 For emergency responders:
 - Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
 - Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
 - Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
 - Do not operate electrical equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions :

- Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
- Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour 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 indicator.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up :

- For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
- For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain

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as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.,
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Technical measures | :
Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in 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.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. |
| Advice on safe handling | :
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
When using do not eat or drink.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. |
| Product Transfer | :
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 occur. 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, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its |

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diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Storage class (TRGS 510) : 3, Flammable liquids

This is a regulation from Germany which does not constitute a legal basis in Austria.

Further information on storage stability : Storage Temperature: Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.
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., For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.

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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/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	TRK-TMW	1 ppm 3,2 mg/m ³	AT OEL
Further information: Risk of skin absorption				
Benzene		TRK-KZW	4 ppm 12,8 mg/m ³	AT OEL
Further information: Risk of skin absorption				
Benzene		TWA	0,25 ppm 0,8 mg/m ³	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2,5 ppm 8 mg/m ³	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Toluene	108-88-3	MAK-TMW	50 ppm 190 mg/m ³	AT OEL
Further information: Risk of skin absorption				
Toluene		MAK-KZW	100 ppm 380 mg/m ³	AT OEL
Further information: Risk of skin absorption				
Toluene		TWA	50 ppm 192 mg/m ³	2006/15/EC
Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin				
Toluene		STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m ³	2006/15/EC
Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin				
n-Hexane	110-54-3	MAK-TMW	20 ppm 72 mg/m ³	AT OEL
n-Hexane		MAK-KZW	80 ppm 288 mg/m ³	AT OEL
n-Hexane		TWA	20 ppm 72 mg/m ³	2006/15/EC
Further information: Indicative				

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Further information: See Annex III A 2				
Isoprene	78-79-5	TWA	3 ppm 8,4 mg/m ³	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8 hour TWA.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	t,t-muconic acid: 1,6 mg/l (Urine)	At the end of a work week / at the end of a work day / at the end of a shift	VGÜ2014
Toluene	108-88-3	o-cresol: 0,8 mg/l (Urine)	At the end of a work week / at the end of a work day / at the end of a shift	VGÜ2014
		toluene: 250 µg/l (Blood)	End of workday	VGÜ2014

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Pyrolysis Gasoline	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	23,4 mg/kg bw/day
Pyrolysis Gasoline	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3,25 mg/m ³
Pyrolysis Gasoline	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	0,000234 mg/kg bw/day

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.
Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

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

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately

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and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.
Approved to EU Standard EN166.

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. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with break-through time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. 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.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health,

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select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid.
Colour	: Pale yellow
Odour	: aromatic
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
Melting point/freezing point	: ca. -50 °C
Boiling point/boiling range	: 40 - 200 °C
Flammability	
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit	: 8 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: 1 %(V)
Flash point	: < -30 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 225 °C
Decomposition temperature	
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
pH	: Not applicable
Viscosity	

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Viscosity, dynamic : ca. 1 mPa.s (25 °C)
Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2,1 - 6,7

Vapour pressure : < 110 kPa (50 °C)
2 - 30 kPa (25 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 840 kg/m³ (20 °C)
Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 3,3

Particle characteristics
Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m

The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : Not applicable

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Information on likely routes of exposure : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

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Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Species : Rabbit
Method : Other guideline method.
Remarks : Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Species : Guinea pig
Method : Other guideline method.
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 473
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Remarks: May cause heritable genetic damage
Contains benzene.

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Species : Rat, male and female
Application Route : Oral
Method : Other guideline method.
Remarks : Known human carcinogen.
May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).
Causes cancer in laboratory animals.
Contains benzene.

Species : Rat, male and female
Application Route : Inhalation
Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453
Remarks : Known human carcinogen.
May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).
Causes cancer in laboratory animals.
Contains benzene.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : May cause cancer.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Toluene	No carcinogenicity classification.
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Isoprene	Carcinogenicity Category 1B

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Benzene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
Toluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to

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	humans
Isoprene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Effects on fertility : Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child., Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects., Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic., Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Exposure routes : Inhalation
Target Organs : Central nervous system
Remarks : May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Exposure routes : Oral
Target Organs : Blood-forming organs, Immune system, Central nervous system, Auditory system, Respiratory system, Visual system, Peripheral nervous system
Remarks : Causes damage to blood, blood-forming organs and immune system.
Blood: may cause haemolysis of red blood cells and/or anaemia.
Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow.
Immune System: animal studies on this material or its components have demonstrated immunotoxicity.
Contains benzene.
May cause damage to central nervous system, respiratory system, visual system, and auditory system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.
Effects were seen at high doses only.
Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats.
Visual system: may cause decreased color perception.
These subtle changes have not been found to lead to functional colour vision deficits.
Respiratory system: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system. Effects were seen at high doses only.
Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Peripheral nervous system: repeated exposure causes peripheral neuropathy in animals.
Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Species	: Rat, male and female
Application Route	: Oral
Method	: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408
Target Organs	: hematopoietic system

Species	: Rat, male and female
Application Route	: Inhalation
Test atmosphere	: vapour
Method	: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413
Target Organs	: No specific target organs noted

Species	: Rabbit, female
Application Route	: Dermal
Method	: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 410
Target Organs	: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment	: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation
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(EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Toxicity to fish	: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,2 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 1,3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms	: (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 76,7 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Data not available

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Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 7,3 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0,73 - 4,15
Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling
Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Additional ecological information : 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

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Product : 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 methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
- Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.
- Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.
- MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
- Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN	:	1268
ADR	:	1268
RID	:	1268
IMDG	:	1268
IATA	:	1268

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. WITH MORE THAN 10% BENZENE (WITH MORE THAN 10% BENZENE)
ADR	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
RID	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
IMDG	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (NAPHTHA)
IATA	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN	:	3
ADR	:	3
RID	:	3
IMDG	:	3
IATA	:	3

14.4 Packing group

ADN		
Packing group	:	II
Classification Code	:	F1
Labels	:	3 (N2, CMR, F)
ADR		
Packing group	:	II
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	33
Labels	:	3
RID		
Packing group	:	II
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	33
Labels	:	3
Remarks	:	SP640CD: Special provision 640D

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IMDG

Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3

IATA

Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous	:	yes
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ADR

Environmentally hazardous	:	yes
---------------------------	---	-----

RID

Environmentally hazardous	:	yes
---------------------------	---	-----

IMDG

Marine pollutant	:	yes
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14.6 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.
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14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category	:	Y
Ship type	:	2
Product name	:	Pyrolysis gasoline (contains benzene)

Additional Information	:	Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	:	Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.
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REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).	:	This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).
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Water hazard class (Germany)	:	WGK 3 highly hazardous to water Remarks: Code Number: 9162, Classification according to AwSV
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Other regulations:

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

Take note the of Children and Youth Employment Law (KJBG).

Take note of Law on the protection of mothers at work (Maternity Protection Act – MSchG)

Product is subject to Gewerbeordnung (GewO) covering among others the requirements of the Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

TSCA	: Listed
AIIC	: Listed
EINECS	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

2006/15/EC	: Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
AT OEL	: Austria. Limit values regulation - Annex I: Substance list
VGÜ2014	: Austria. Regulation on health surveillance in the workplace 2014
2006/15/EC / TWA	: Limit Value - eight hours
2006/15/EC / STEL	: Short term exposure limit
AT OEL / MAK-TMW	: Time Weighted Average
AT OEL / MAK-KZW	: Short Term Exposure Limit
AT OEL / TRK-TMW	: Time Weighted Average
AT OEL / TRK-KZW	: Short Term Exposure Limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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 as-

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sociated with x% growth rate response; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

Other information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the CEFIC website at <http://cefic.org/Industry-support>.
The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

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).

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance
- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as an intermediate
- Industrial

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Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance
- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel
- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

AT / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000353	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent within closed or contained systems. Includes incidental exposures during recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise., Assumes benzene content >25%,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if

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	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants).Outdoor	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Transfer via enclosed lines. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than

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	1 hour. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).Outdoor	Store substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,0E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,7E+06
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	40
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-06
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	

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Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,0
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,0
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,8E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000355	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate within closed or contained systems (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes incidental exposures during recycling/recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise., Assumes benzene content >25%,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if

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	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants).Outdoor	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Transfer via enclosed lines. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than

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	1 hour. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).Outdoor	Store substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-05
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	

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Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,0
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,0
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,8E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000354

SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C,, ERC7
Scope of process	Bulk loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) of substance within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during its sampling, storage, unloading, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise., Assumes benzene content >25%,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if

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	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants).	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure
Process sampling	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Drum and small package filling	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. Transfer via enclosed lines. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	

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Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,0E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,0E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	100
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,0
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,0
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,7E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

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SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000010404	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2		OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1		Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product		Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).			
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure			
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.			
Contributing Scenarios		Risk Management Measures	
General measures (carcinogens).		Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
General measures (skin irritants).		Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	

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General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionwith occasional controlled exposure.	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Drum/batch transfers	Use drum pumps. Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Provide extract ventilation to material transfer points and other openings. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.with occasional controlled exposure.	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	

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Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,5E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	8,3E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	95
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,3E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	

SECTION 3

EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 3.2 -Environment

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The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SECTION 4

GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (<http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html>).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000010405	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additives and additive components) within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2		OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1		Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product		Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article		Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%,	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).			
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure			
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.			
Contributing Scenarios		Risk Management Measures	
General measures (skin irritants).		Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
General measures (carcinogens).		Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory pro-	

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	tection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General exposures (closed systems)Outdoor	Handle substance within a closed system.
Bulk closed unloading.	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Drum/batch transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Refueling.	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system.
Equipment maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,0E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	5,0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,0E+01
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,4E+02
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,4E+02
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.	

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Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (<http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html>).