

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

## Pyrolysis Oil X

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 12.11.2024
2.0	02.04.2025	800010062132	Print Date 09.04.2025

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	: Pyrolysis Oil X
Product code	: X4605
Registration number EU	: 01-2120087458-42
Synonyms	: Pyrolysis Oil (Other)

EC-No. : 942-177-5

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

Use of the Sub-stance/Mixture : Chemical intermediate., Intermediate Refinery Stream.

Uses advised against :  
This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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

Manufacturer/Supplier	: <b>Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.</b> 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  
National Poison Information Centre (NVIC): Tel. nr. +31(0)88 755 8000 (24 hrs a day and 7 days a week).  
Only for the purpose of informing medical personnel.

### 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 sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	H340: May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B	H350: May cause cancer.
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 :

- PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- HEALTH HAZARDS:
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H340 May cause genetic defects.
- H350 May cause cancer.
- ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
- H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

#### **Response:**

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

#### **Storage:**

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

#### **Disposal:**

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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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.

Moderately irritating to eyes.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

A component or components of this material may cause cancer.

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.

May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

##### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Plastic, waste, pyrolyzed, fractionation bottoms	Not Assigned  01-2120087458-42	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Muta. 1; H340 Carc. 1B; H350 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	<= 100

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Vapourisation of H<sub>2</sub>S that has been trapped in clothing can be dangerous to rescuers. Maintain respiratory protection to avoid contamination from the victim to rescuer. Mechanical ventilation should be used to resuscitate if at all possible.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

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| If inhaled              | : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.<br>If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.  |
| In case of skin contact | : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.<br>If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.  |
| In case of eye contact  | : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.<br>Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.<br>If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.   |
| If swallowed            | : Call emergency number for your location / facility.<br>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.<br>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

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| Symptoms | : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.<br>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.<br>No specific hazards under normal use conditions.<br>Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.<br>Skin sensitisation (allergic skin reaction) signs and symptoms may include itching and/or a rash.<br>Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.<br>Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. |
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### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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| Treatment | : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.<br>Potential for chemical pneumonitis.<br>Treat symptomatically.<br>If skin sensitisation has developed and a causal relationship has been confirmed, further exposure should not be allowed.<br>Hydrogen sulphide (H <sub>2</sub> S) - CNS asphyxiant. May cause rhinitis, bronchitis and occasionally pulmonary oedema after severe exposure. CONSIDER: Oxygen therapy. Consult a Poison Control Center for guidance. |
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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 direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

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

- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:  
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).  
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.  
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

#### 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).
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.  
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.  
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.  
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.  
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

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### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

- Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:  
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.  
Do not operate electrical equipment.  
6.1.2 For emergency responders:

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Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter. Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

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

Methods for cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges. 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 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. 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.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet., Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained., Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

## 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. Prevent spillages. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (ex-

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- amples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump.  
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.  
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.  
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.  
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.  
When using do not eat or drink.  
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.  
Never siphon by mouth.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
Avoid exposure.  
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.  
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
- Product Transfer : Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling ( for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. 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 ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
- Hygiene measures : Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

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

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| Further information on storage stability | : Tank storage:<br>Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).<br>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.<br>Keep in a cool place.<br>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.<br>The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.<br>Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.  |
| Packaging material                       | : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.<br>Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials. |
| Container Advice                         | : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.  |

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Specific use(s) | : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.<br><br>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).<br>IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance |
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### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

##### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

##### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.	

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

##### Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. 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:

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.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Prevent unauthorised persons entering the zone.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

##### 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 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.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

##### Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.

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

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.

Eye protection : Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

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### Hand protection

Remarks : 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. 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. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

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.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387 and EN143.

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Thermal hazards	: Not applicable
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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state	: Liquid.
Colour	: brown
Odour	: characteristic
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
Pour point	: < 20 °C (1.013 hPa)
Boiling point/boiling range	: 40 - 600 °C
Flammability	
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: Data not available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: 0,14 %(V)
Flash point	: < 23 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: 235 °C
Decomposition temperature	
Decomposition tempera- ture	: Data not available
pH	: Not applicable
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 2,6 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40 °C)
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: Typical 20 mg/l negligible (25 °C)

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Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Pow: 3,7

Vapour pressure : < 80 kPa (40,0 °C)  
< 175 hPa (50,0 °C)  
Method: Unspecified

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 750 - 800 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (15 °C)

Relative vapour density : > 2

Particle characteristics  
Particle size : Data not available

### 9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Flammability (liquids) : Flammable liquid and vapour.

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 semiconductive, 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

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

May oxidise in the presence of air.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

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### 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

##### Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

##### Product:

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### Product:

Remarks : Slightly irritating to the eye.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Product:

Remarks : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: May cause heritable genetic damage

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : Category 1B

#### Components:

#### **Plastic, waste, pyrolyzed, fractionation bottoms:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

### Carcinogenicity

#### Product:

Remarks : Known human carcinogen.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Category 1A

#### Components:

#### **Plastic, waste, pyrolyzed, fractionation bottoms:**

Remarks : May cause cancer.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Plastic, waste, pyrolyzed, fractionation bottoms	Carcinogenicity Category 1B

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Product:

Effects on fertility :  
Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair

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

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

### STOT - single exposure

#### Product:

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### Product:

Remarks : Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Aspiration toxicity

#### Product:

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 (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

### Further information

#### Product:

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

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Toxic

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aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic with long lasting effects:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic with long lasting effects:

Toxicity to microorganisms :  
Remarks: Toxic

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that are persistent in the environment.  
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater., Floats on water.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

### 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 : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

## 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 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. 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.
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. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.
Local legislation	
Remarks	: 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.  EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 13 07 03* wastes of liquid fuels, other fuels (including mixtures). The number given to waste is associated with the appropriate usage. The user must decide if their particular use results in another waste code being assigned.

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR	:	3295
RID	:	3295
IMDG	:	3295
IATA	:	3295

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
RID	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
IMDG	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Plastic, waste, pyrolyzed, fractionation bottoms)
IATA	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

#### 14.4 Packing group

CDNI Inland Water Waste Agreement	:	NST 8199 Other chemical basic substances, and mixtures, unspecified
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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

IMDG	
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3

IATA	
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

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### ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

### RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

### IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

#### 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII) : Not applicable

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances. E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

#### Other regulations:

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

Product meets one or more criteria set for the Dutch list of 'substances of concern' (zeer zorgwekkende stoffen (ZZS)).  
Product is subject to Major accident risk decision 2015 (BRZO+) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

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KECI	: Listed
NZIoC	: Listed
PICCS	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment was not performed for this substance, as this substance was not required to be registered under REACH.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Full text of other abbreviations

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 associated 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

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### Further information

Other information : There has been an increase in the Physical Hazard classification of this product in section 2. Ensure that the related sections (particularly sections 9) are carefully studied.

#### Classification of the mixture:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Muta. 1B	H340
Carc. 1B	H350
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411

#### Classification procedure:

On basis of test data.  
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.  
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.  
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.  
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.  
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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.

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