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# **Pyrolysis Oil HHC**

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Pyrolysis Oil HHC

Product code : X4607

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- : Chemical intermediate, Intermediate Refinery Stream.

stance/Mixture

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 : 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

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 air-

ways.

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, Cat- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

egory 2

#### 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 protec-

tion/ 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 airvapour mixtures can occur.

May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

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

#### 3.1 Substances

### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Plastic, waste, pyrolized,	Not Assigned	100
fractionation bottoms		

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Vapourisation of H2S 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.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa-

ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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 : 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. No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Skin sensitisation (allergic skin reaction) signs and symptoms

may include itching and/or a rash.

Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal con-

ditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, cough-

ing, and/or difficulty breathing.

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

Treatment : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

If skin sensitisation has developed and a causal relationship has been confirmed, further exposure should not be allowed. Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) - CNS asphyxiant. May cause rhinitis, bronchitis and occasionally pulmonary oedema after severe exposure. CONSIDER: Oxygen therapy. Consult a Poi-

son Control Center for guidance.

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

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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 meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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.

### **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:

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.

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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 (examples 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 as-

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sessment 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 mate-

rials 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 airvapour 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 diameter, then ≤ 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.

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

Further information on storage stability

Tank storage:

Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.

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

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specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.

Keep in a cool place.

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.

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. 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

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 emp-

propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA),

tied, can contain explosive vapours.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

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

### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

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

Substance name		Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	tion. Conv	e is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown o rentional methods of deriving PNECs are not a ple to identify a single representative PNEC for	ppropriate and it is

#### 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.

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. Suit-

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ability 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 m

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 appro-

priate 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.

ratus.

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.

: Not applicable

### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

Thermal hazards

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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Physical state : liquid

Colour : brown

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pour point :  $< 20 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

(1.013 hPa)

Boiling point/boiling range : 52,5 - 460 °C

Flammability

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 : 21,5 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : 235 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

Data not available

ture

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 3 - 6 mm2/s (20 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Typical 20 mg/l (25 °C)

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Data not available

Vapour pressure : > 5,86 kPa (40,0 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 750 - 800 kg/m3 (15 °C)

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Relative vapour density : > 2

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified

Flammable solids

Burning rate : no data 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 semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and antistatic additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

### **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

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 elec-

tricity.

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 or-

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ganic 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 may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

exposure 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.

### 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- As- : Category 1B

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sessment

**Components:** 

Plastic, waste, pyrolized, fractionation bottoms:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

**Product:** 

Remarks : Known human carcinogen.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Category 1A

**Components:** 

Plastic, waste, pyrolized, fractionation bottoms:

Remarks : May cause cancer.

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

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are

not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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 de-

pression 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.

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## **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 consid-

> ered 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

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: Toxic Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants :

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: Remarks: Toxic with long lasting effects:

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Toxic with long lasting effects:

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Toxic

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

### **Product:**

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Biodegradability : Remarks: Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but con-

tains 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 con-

taminate 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.

12.7 Other adverse effects

**Product:** 

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage or-

ganisms.

#### **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 meth-

ods 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

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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 na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

13 07 03\* wastes of liquid fuels, other fuels (including mix-

tures).

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.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1 UN number or ID number

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

14.2 UN proper shipping name

**ADN** : HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

(Plastic, waste, pyrolized, fractionation bottoms)

ADR : HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

RID : HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

IMDG : HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

(Plastic, waste, pyrolized, fractionation bottoms)

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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

**IMDG** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

**IATA** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**RID** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : yes

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.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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Additional Information : This product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL

Annex I.

### **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.

P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

#### 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).

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture.

### **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 La-

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boratory 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**

Classification of the mixture:		Classification procedure:	
Flam. Liq. 2	H225	On basis of test data.	
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.	
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.	
Muta. 1B	H340	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.	
Carc. 1B	H350	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.	
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.	

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.

NL / EN

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