

Substance Scheme

Thermolysis Oil

Product name: Thermolysis oil

Precursor: Tyre rubber

Production process: Pyrum-Thermolysis

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
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| Version 1 | 05.07.2017 | First draft of substance scheme | |
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| Version 4 | 04.02.2019 | Update | |

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1 Safety information

Table 1: Relevant hazard notes for packaging and safety data sheet according to GHS

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| H225; H226; H228 | H312; H315; H319; H332; H335; H336 | H340; H350; H351; H361d; H373 | H400; H410; H411; H412 |

Precautionary statements: P201; P210; P260; P261; P273; P280; P301+P310; P301+P312; P304+P340+P312; P304+P340+P312; P331; P370+P378; P391; P403+P235; P501

Table 2: Recommended personal protection equipment


| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| PPE - long clothing | Safety shoes | Safety goggles | Resistant gloves |

Table 3: Relevant warning signals and prohibitions for technical applications

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Toxic | Danger of explosive atmosphere | No open flames | Do not extinguish with water |

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Dangerous goods ADR/RID/AND UN1993 LAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (BENZENE, TOLUENE), ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS

All safety information is based on experience and is merely intended to assist and sensitize the user. It does not replace the user's risk and danger assessment in any way.

2 Physical properties

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| state of aggregation: | liquid (under atmospheric conditions) | | |
| colour: | brown-yellow | | |
| pH-Wert: | alkaline | | DIN 38404C5 |
| density (20°C): | < 1000 | kg/m ³ | pycnometric |
| gross calorific value: | > 30 | MJ/kg | DIN EN 15400 |
| kin. viscosity at 60 °C: | > 2,0 | mm ² /s | NF RN ISO3104 |
| dyn. viscosity at 60 °C: | > 1,5 | mPas | ASTM D7042 |
| flash point: | < 23 | °C | Pensky Martens, DIN51755, EN22719 |
| Ignition temperature: | > 200 | °C | |

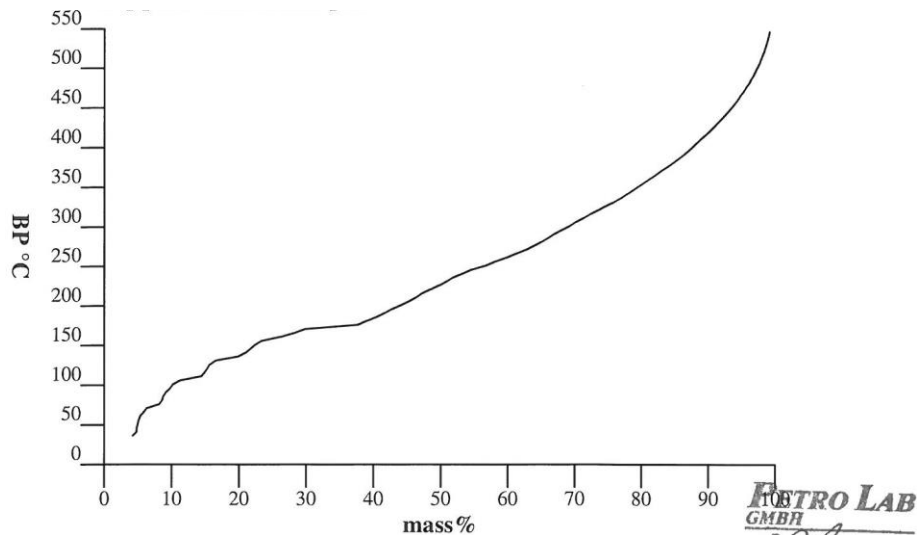


Figure 1: Boiling point distribution by simulated distillation in accordance with ASTM D2887 Ext.

The proportions of the boiling fractions are shown in Figure 1.

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3 Chemical properties

- Corrosive towards non-passified steel
- Dissolves polystyrene
- Expands many plastics

4 IR-Spectroscopy

4.1 Method description

The qualitative IR analysis was carried out via (ATR) IR spectroscopy.

Spectrometer: Alpha with sample compartment RT-DLaTGS, Bruker
Accessory: ATR platinum Diamond 1 Refl
Software: OPUS 7.5

4.2 Results

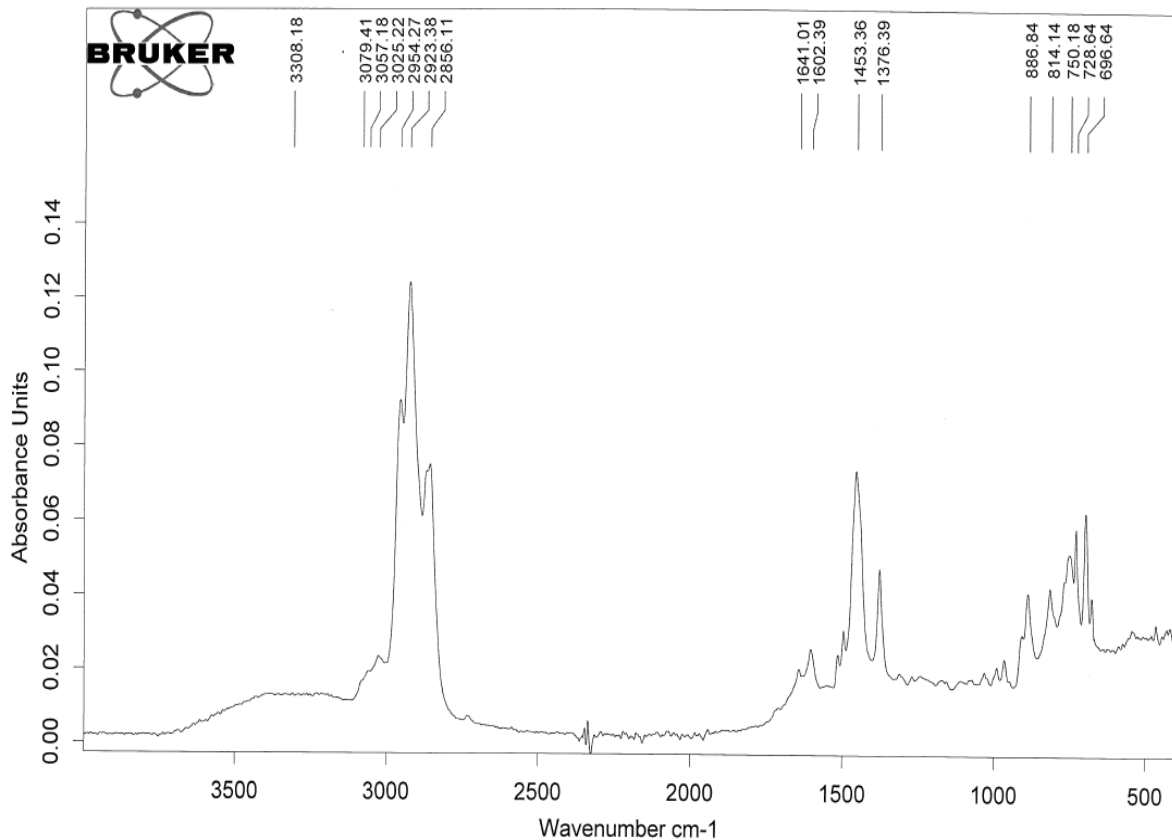


Figure 2: IR-spectrum of the pyrolysis oil

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Table 4: Typical bands of the pyrolysis oil

| Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹) | Structural unit |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 3057.18 | =C-H (Stretching, Olefine) |
| 3025.22 | =C-H (Stretching, Aromaten) |
| 2954.27 | CH ₃ (Stretching) |
| 2923.38 | CH ₂ (Stretching) |
| 2856.11 | CH (Stretching) |
| 1641.01 | C=C (Stretching, Olefine) |
| 1602.39 | C=C (Stretching, Aromaten) |
| 1453.36 | CH ₃ , CH ₂ , CH (Bending) |
| 1376.39 | CH ₃ (Bending) |
| 990-660 | =C-H (Bending, Olefine) |
| 900-600 | C-H (Bending, Aromaten) |

The IR spectrum showed the expected absorptions according to the sample composition. Both aromatics and saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons were detected.

Table 5: Experience based values for the chemical stability of chosen substances toward thermolysis oil; good chem. stability (+); moderate chem. stability (o); low to no chem. stability (-)

| Material | Stability | Long term stability |
|---|-----------|---------------------|
| Stainless steel: 1.4571, 1.4828, or similar | + | affirmative |
| Graphite (e.g. in flat gasket) | + | affirmative |
| NBR | - | |
| Polystyrene | - | |
| Oxime-silicone | o | n.e. |
| PTFE | + | affirmative |
| Copper | + | affirmative |
| S235JR (construction steel) | - | Prone to corrosion |

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5 Physiological properties

Odour: sent of mineral oil, sulfidic

Toxicity: see table 1 and chapter 8

6 Composition

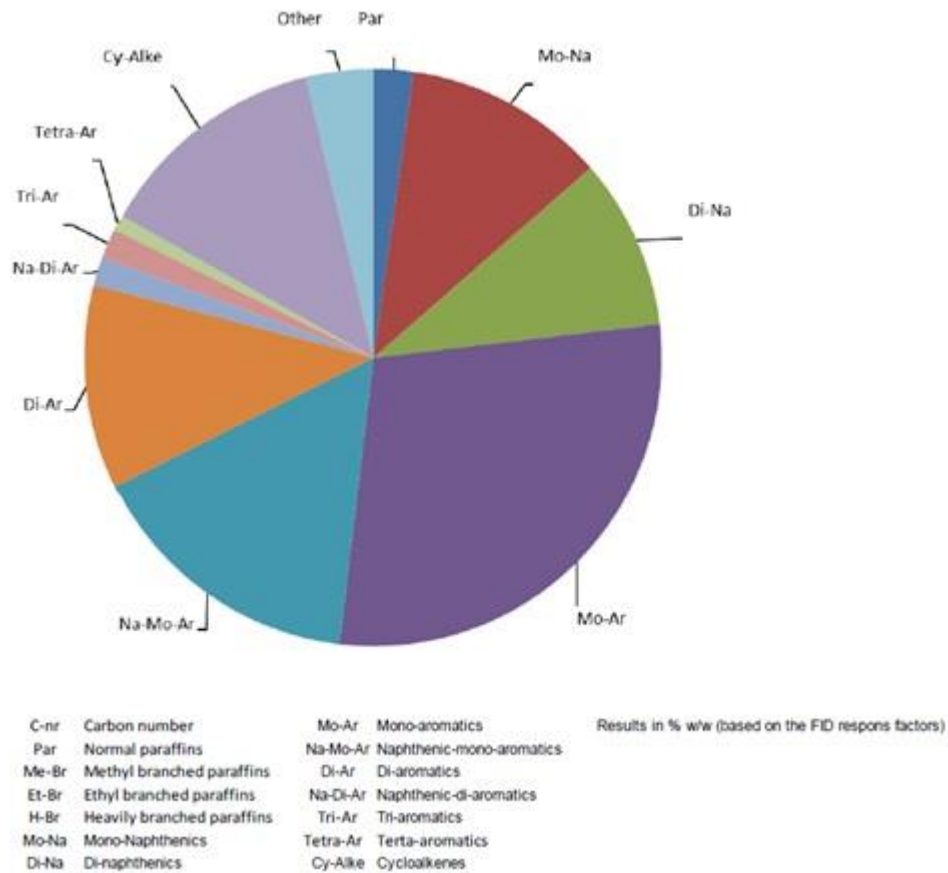


Figure 3: Composition of the thermolysis oil

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6.1 Components

Table 6: Components of the oil

| Components | Substance group |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Aromatics Hydrocarbons | Mono-aromatics |
| | Di-aromatics |
| | Tri+-aromatics |
| | Polyaromatics |
| Non aromatics Hydrocarbons | Paraffins |
| | Mono-Napthenics |
| | Di-Napthenics |
| | Cycloalkenes |
| | Others |

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The biggest parts of the oil are aromatic compounds, olefins and paraffins. The chain length proportions were shown in figure 9.

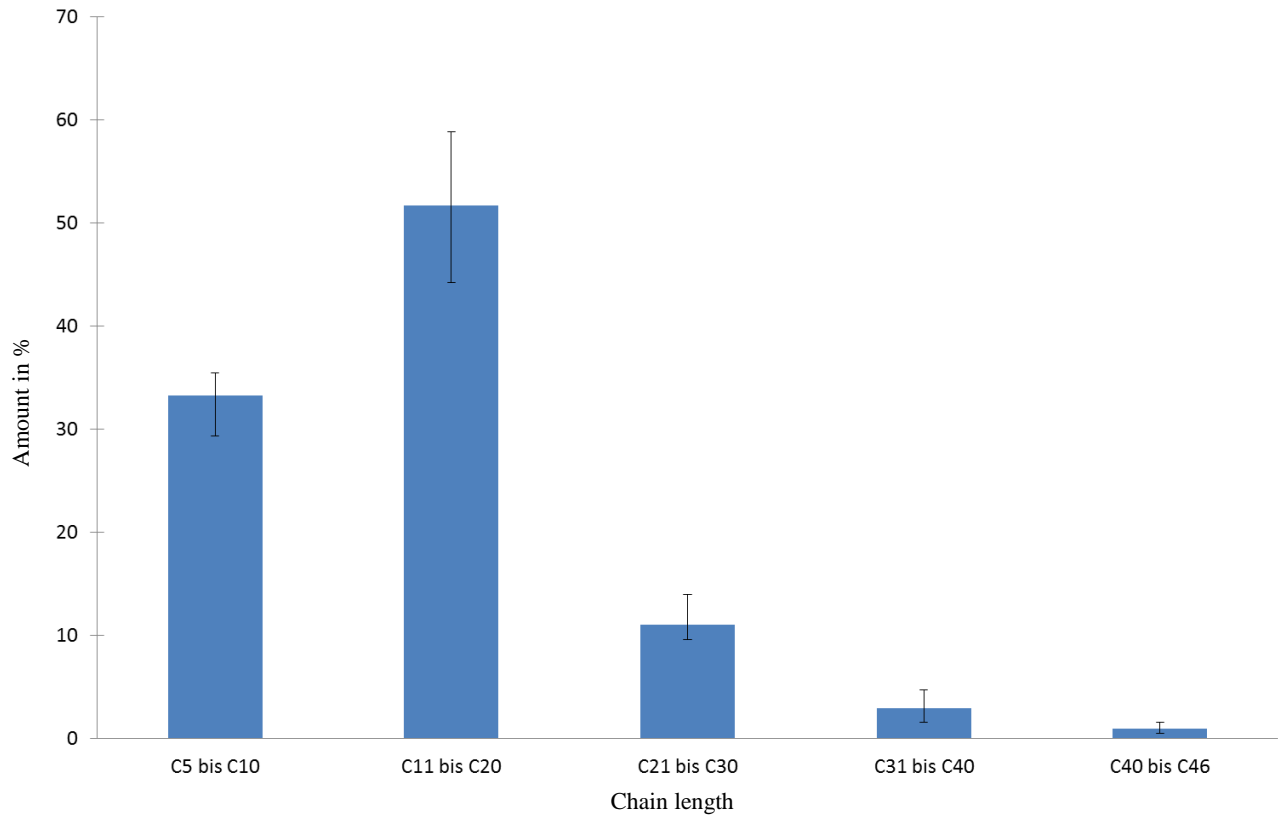


Figure 9: Content depending on the chain length

Table 7: Content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)

| Polycyclic aromatics hydrocarbons | DIN EN Norm |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Naphthalene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Acenaphthylene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Acenaphthene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Fluorene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Phenanthrene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Anthracene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Fluoranthene: | DIN EN 15527 |

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| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Pyrene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Benz(a)anthracene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Chrysene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Benzo(b)fluoranth | DIN EN 15527 |
| Benzo(k)fluoranth | DIN EN 15527 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene | DIN EN 15527 |
| Dibenzo(a,h)anthr.: | DIN EN 15527 |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | DIN EN 15527 |

6.2 Nuclear composition

Carbon is the main component of the thermolysis oil. Its concentration is > 80 wt.%.

6.3 Impurity

Water: possible in low quantities

Carbon Black: possible in low quantities

7 Examples for application

- Fuel for asphalt burner
- Crude oil supplement for usage in refineries
- Fuel in general for generation of energy

8 Hazard and precautionary statements

8.1 Relevant hazard warnings

- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H228 Flammable solid.
- H302 Harmful if swallowed.

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| | |
|------|--|
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H332 | Toxic if inhaled. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H340 | May cause genetic defects. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

8.2 Relevant precautionary information

| | |
|----------------|---|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P301+P310 | If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor |
| P301+P312+P330 | If swallowed: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. |
| P304+P340+P312 | If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P308+P313 | If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |

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| | |
|-----------|--|
| P331 | Do not induce vomiting. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use extinguishing powder to extinguish. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P403+P235 | Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to waste disposal facility |