**THE FRENCH REPUBLIC**

The Ministry for Ecological Transition

and Territorial Cohesion

Order of 19 February 2024

laying down the criteria for removing the waste status of pyrolysis oil from the pyrolysis of plastic waste with a view to material recovery in a petrochemical plant covered by Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions, for use within a steam cracking unit or for use within a purification unit to be used as a steam cracking unit

NOR: TREP2403460A

***Public concerned:*** *operators carrying out a pyrolysis process on plastic waste in a plant subject to the environmental authorisation regime, operators of petrochemical plants including a steam cracking step and listed in points 1.2 or 4.1 of Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions.*

***Subject:*** *definition of criteria for removing the waste status of pyrolysis oil from the pyrolysis of plastic waste, intended for organic chemical manufacturing plants including a steam cracking step, for material recovery in a petrochemical plant for use in a steam cracking unit, or in a purification unit and for use in a steam cracking unit.*

***Entry into force:*** *the day after its publication.*

***Notice:*** *this Order lays down the criteria to be met for removing the waste status of pyrolysis oil from pyrolysis of plastic waste, and intended for use in a petrochemical plant in a steam cracking unit or in a purification unit and ultimately intended for a steam cracking unit. This Order shall be applied without prejudice to compliance with other regulations applicable to these types of products. This Order does not prejudice the rules for accounting for recycled content in products derived from steam cracking and in particular the fact that fuel production is not considered as recycling.*

***References:*** *this Order can be viewed on the Légifrance website (http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr).*

**The Minister for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion:**

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste;

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC;

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants;

Having regard to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives;

Having regard to Directive (EU) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste;

Having regard to Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions;

Having regard to Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services, and in particular Notification No 2023/549/F;

Having regard to the Environmental Code, in particular Articles L. 541-4-3, D. 541-12-4 to D. 541-12-14, R. 541-43, R. 541-45, R. 541-78;

Having regard to Decree No 2021-321 of 5 March 2021 on the traceability of waste, excavated soil and sediments;

Having regard to the Order of 19 June 2015, as amended, on the quality management system referred to in Article D. 541-12-14 of the Environmental Code;

Having regard to the Order of 31 May 2021 establishing the content of the waste, excavated soil and sediment registers referred to in Articles R. 541-43 and R. 541-43-1 of the Environmental Code;

Having regard to the Order of 21 December 2021 defining the content of declarations to the electronic management system for waste monitoring slips set out in Article R. 541-45 of the Environmental Code;

Having regard to the comments made during the public consultation carried out between 12 June 2023 and 4 July 2023 pursuant to Article L. 123-19-1 of the Environmental Code,

HEREBY ORDERS:

**Article 1**

For the purposes of this Order, the following definitions shall apply:

Pyrolysis oil: a mixture of hydrocarbons in liquid phase resulting from the pyrolysis process.

Purification: a step prior to steam cracking, aiming to reduce the content of certain impurities present in pyrolysis oil. This step does not in any way increase the content of impurities present in the pyrolysis oil or add new impurities. Dilution of pyrolysis oil with other materials is not considered a purification step.

Batch of pyrolysis oil: a homogeneous amount of pyrolysis oil, produced at the same plant over a continuous period not exceeding 2 weeks. A batch corresponds to a fixed quantity whose physico-chemical characteristics are known and homogeneous. The batch thus constituted may be finished storage on the plant (e.g. a tank) or an outgoing load (e.g. a road or rail tanker) with a volume not exceeding 2 weeks of production. This is defined in the quality management manual.

Marketed batch of pyrolysis oil: a batch or part of a batch of pyrolysis oil, sold to the same person or entity.

Impurity: a substance not present in the product which pyrolysis oil replaces or substance (excluding carbon chains) present in a quantity greater than the quantity present in the product which the oil replaces. This may be a contaminant or a chemical reaction product resulting from the life cycle of the plastics entering the pyrolysis process or a product resulting from the pyrolysis step.

Competent staff: staff trained in the process for removing waste status, including input control and quality control of batches of pyrolysis oil.

Pyrolysis: the thermal decomposition of an organic compound, between 300 and 800 °C, in the absence of oxygen or in an oxygen-poor atmosphere.

Pyrolysis unit: a unit subject to the environmental authorisation regime under the legislation on installations classified for environmental protection and enabling a pyrolysis process to be carried out.

Use: use within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of 18 December 2006.

Steam cracking unit: a unit implementing a process for producing unsaturated hydrocarbon compounds by reacting complex petroleum fractions or alkanes with high-temperature water vapour. This unit falls under the activities listed in point 4.1 of Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions. In France, these installations are classified under heading 3410 of the nomenclature of installations classified for environmental protection annexed to Article R. 511-9 of the Environmental Code.

Petrochemical plant: industrial unit comprising the steam cracking unit and any purification processes prior to steam cracking. These plants fall under the activities listed in points 1.2 and 4.1 of Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions. In France, these installations are classified under heading 3410 or 3120 of the nomenclature of installations classified for environmental protection annexed to Article R. 511-9 of the Environmental Code.

**Article 2**

Pyrolysis oil from plastic waste shall cease to be waste when all of the following criteria are met:

a) The waste entering the pyrolysis process meets the criteria set out in Section 1 of Annex I;

b) The waste entering the pyrolysis process has been treated in accordance with the criteria set out in Section 2 of Annex I;

c) The pyrolysis oil meets the criteria set out in Section 3 of Annex I;

d) A monitoring and self-monitoring system in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of Annex I is in place at the plant;

e) The operator of the plant carrying out the pyrolysis process has concluded a transfer contract for the marketed batch of pyrolysis oil with a petrochemical plant falling within the activities listed in points 1.2 or 4.1 of Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions;

f) The operator of the plant carrying out the pyrolysis process meets the requirements laid down in Articles 4 to 7 of this Order;

g) The use of pyrolysis oil from plastic waste is not likely to increase the environmental emission limit values imposed on the user petrochemical plant;

h) The use of pyrolysis oil from plastic waste is not likely to increase the diffuse emissions of the user petrochemical plant.

**Article 3**

The content of the certificate of compliance referred to in Article D. 541-12-13 of the Environmental Code shall comply with Annex II to this Order. The certificate of compliance may be issued in electronic form. It shall be issued for each marketed batch of pyrolysis oil.

The information requested in the certificate of compliance may be included in the transfer contract drawn up between the operator of the plant carrying out the pyrolysis process and the user plant; the transfer contract shall then act as a certificate of compliance.

**Article 4**

Pursuant to Article D. 541-12-14 of the Environmental Code, the operator of the plant carrying out pyrolysis shall apply a quality management system in accordance with the aforementioned Ministerial Order of 19 June 2015.

**Article 5**

Each marketed batch of pyrolysis oil shall be identified by a unique number and a reference to uniquely identify the plant where the pyrolysis process was carried out. The numbering system is recorded in the quality management manual referred to in the aforementioned Ministerial Order of 19 June 2015.

**Article 6**

The person carrying out the pyrolysis process shall maintain an up-to-date register in accordance with Article 5 of the aforementioned Order of 31 May 2021. Batches covered by the waste removal procedure shall be identified in the register.

**Article 7**

Evidence of compliance with Articles 2 to 6 shall be kept by the operator of the plant carrying out the pyrolysis process for at least 5 years.

**Article 8**

The Director-General of Risk Prevention shall implement this Order, which shall be published in the Official Journal of the French Republic.

Dated 19 February 2024

For and on behalf of the Minister:

The Director-General for Risk Prevention,

Cédric Bourillet

## ANNEX I – CRITERIA FOR THE REMOVAL OF WASTE STATUS FOR PYROLYSIS OIL FROM PYROLYSIS OF PLASTIC WASTE

### Section 1: Waste used as input in the pyrolysis process

1.1. The only waste accepted as input into the recovery operation is non-hazardous plastic waste covered by one of the following codes in the single list of waste referred to in Article R. 541-7 of the Environmental Code:

| | |
|---|---|
| 02 01 04 | waste plastics (except packaging) |
| 07 02 13 | waste plastic |
| 12 01 05 | plastics shavings and turnings |
| 15 01 02 | plastic packaging |
| 15 01 05 | composite packaging |
| 15 01 06 | mixed packaging |
| 16 01 19 | plastic |
| 17 02 03 | plastic |
| 17 09 04 | mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03 |
| 18 01 04 | waste without requirements in order to prevent infection |
| 18 02 03 | waste without requirements in order to prevent infection |
| 19 12 04 | plastics and rubber |
| 20 01 39 | plastic |

1.2. The content of polyethylene, polypropylene and polystyrene in a batch of plastic waste entering the pyrolysis process shall be at least 85 % by mass of dry matter.

1.3. Any batch of plastic waste entering the pyrolysis process shall be free from:

- Waste containing pneumatic materials or rubber;
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (‘WEEE’);
- Metal waste;
- Hazardous waste within the meaning of Article R. 541-8 of the Environmental Code;
- Waste containing asbestos;
- Waste containing substances known as ‘PCB’ within the meaning of Article R. 543-17 of the Environmental Code;
- Waste likely to contain persistent organic pollutants in concentrations exceeding the limits set out in Annex IV to the aforementioned Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of 20 June 2019;
- Waste that may contain brominated flame retardants;
- Waste falling under heading 18 ‘Wastes from human or animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)’ in the single list referred to in Article R. 541-7 of the Environmental Code, with the exception of headings 18 01 04 and 18 02 03;

Any batch of plastic waste entering the pyrolysis process shall have the following content:

- Less than 5 % by mass of polyurethane dry matter;
- Less than 10 % by mass of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene dry matter;
- Less than 5 % by mass of polyethylene terephthalate dry matter;
- Less than or equal to 3 % by mass of PVC dry matter.

1.4. The provisions of this section are formalised in specifications by the operator of the pyrolysis plant. The specifications for the pyrolysis plant include the expected levels of polyethylene (‘PE’), polypropylene (‘PP’) and polystyrene (‘PS’).

**Section 2: Treatment techniques and processes**

2.1. Incoming plastic waste is stripped of any metallic strapping used for binding before entering the pyrolysis reactor.

If necessary, incoming plastic waste undergoes a preparation step that ensures a maximum moisture content of 10 %.

2.2. Batches of pyrolysis oil are stored separately from other types of products and waste managed at the pyrolysis plant site.

**Section 3: Quality of pyrolysis oil from pyrolysis of plastic waste**

3.1. Batches of pyrolysis oil:

- Are free from impurities in quantities likely to damage the petrochemical plant or to generate operational incidents (e.g. corrosion or poisoning of the steam cracker catalyst);

- Do not contain quantities of impurities likely to damage the petrochemical plant or to generate operational incidents in excess of those specified for the usual input products of the steam cracking unit;

– Are free from impurities likely to cause greater environmental or health impacts in the user petrochemical plants, under the conditions laid down by the operator of the user steam cracking plant, than those generated by the use of the usual input products;

– Have technical characteristics enabling them to be used for the same functions and with the same level of safety as the products which they replace, under the conditions laid down by the operator of the user steam cracking plant;

- Do not lead to the presence of undesirable substances in products leaving the user steam cracking plant and do not lead to a modification of products leaving the user steam cracking plant;

- Have characteristics enabling petrochemical plants to use them in accordance with the environmental emission limit values imposed on them and without increasing the diffuse emissions quantified at the petrochemical plant level.

3.2. Without prejudice to point 3.3 of this Annex, batches of pyrolysis oil from the pyrolysis of plastic waste shall comply with the technical specifications required by the operator of the user petrochemical plant.

These technical specifications are established, for each plastic waste pyrolysis plant, by the operator of the petrochemical plant following tests to validate the substitution conditions for the usual input products. These tests are described in point 4.5 of Section 4 of this Order. The technical specifications may take into account any use in a purification unit prior to steam cracking.

The three preceding subparagraphs are the subject of explicit clauses in the transfer contract provided for in Article 2(e). The clauses concerned shall be made available for the inspection of installations classified for environmental protection.

3.3. Without prejudice to the provisions of points 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4 of this Annex:

a) If the batches of pyrolysis oil are not intended to undergo a purification step at the user petrochemical plant, they shall not exceed, for each of the following compounds, the content laid down in the following table:

Table a

| Parameter | Maximum level |
|---|---|
| **Sulphur** | 3 000 ppm |
| **Nitrogen** | 5 000 ppm |
| **Oxygen Total** | 10 000 ppm |
| **Sum of halogens: Br + Cl + F + I** | 500 ppm |
| **Of which Fluorine** | 10 ppm |
| **Of which Bromine** | 5 ppm |
| **Sum of metals: Al + Cr + Co + Cu + Mn + Ni + V + Fe + Zn + Ca + Mg + K + Cd + Ti** | 500 ppm |
| **Sum of metals: As + Hg + Pb + Sb** | 10 ppm |

b) If the batches of pyrolysis oil are intended to undergo a purification step at the user petrochemical plant, they shall not exceed, for the compounds treated by the purification step alone, the content laid down in the following table: :

Table b

| Parameter | Maximum level |
|---|---|
| **Sulphur** | 5 000 ppm |
| **Nitrogen** | 10 000 ppm |
| **Oxygen Total** | 40 000 ppm |
| **Sum of halogens: Br + Cl + F + I** | 30 000 ppm |
| **Of which Bromine** | 100 ppm |
| **Of which Fluorine** | 100 ppm |
| **Sum of metals: Al + Cr + Co + Cu + Mn + Ni + V + Fe + Zn + Ca + Mg + K + Cd + Ti** | 5 000 ppm |
| **Sum of metals: As + Hg + Pb + Sb** | 100 ppm |

Where the purification step has no effect on the content of a parameter, the batch shall comply with the content specified in the preceding table for that parameter.

The operator of the pyrolysis plant shall ensure that analytical methods are used that enable reliable, repeatable and reproducible measurements to be taken.

3.4. The batches of pyrolysis oil shall comply with the provisions of the aforementioned Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of 18 December 2006 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of 16 December 2008.

3.5 The batches of pyrolysis oil shall be packaged and stored in conditions that ensure their integrity and quality.

**Section 4: Prior information, monitoring and self-monitoring**

The operator of the pyrolysis plant shall set up self-monitoring as set out below. The procedures for ensuring compliance with these obligations are established and recorded in the quality management manual provided for in the aforementioned Ministerial Order of 19 June 2015.

**4.1. Prior information**

Before admitting waste to the pyrolysis process and in order to verify its eligibility, the operator carrying out the pyrolysis process shall request prior information from the producer of the waste, the collection authority/ies or the holder. This prior information shall be updated annually and kept for at least five years by the operator.

The prior information contains the elements necessary for the basic characterisation defined below. The basic characterisation demonstrates that the waste meets the criteria for acceptance in the pyrolysis process.

The information to be provided is as follows:

– Source and origin of the waste;

– Information on the waste production process (description and characteristics of raw materials and products, methods of collection and sorting);

– Data on the composition of the waste, in particular the absence of prohibited waste and the distribution of plastic types according to the specifications of the pyrolysis plant;

– Demonstration of compliance with the provisions of Section 1 of this Annex;

– Absence of hazardous property;

– Appearance of the waste (odour, colour, physical appearance);

– Waste code within the meaning of the single list provided for in Article R. 541-7 of the Environmental Code;

– Analysis of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in type and concentration, for waste likely to contain them;

– If necessary, additional precautions to be determined by the operator of the pyrolysis plant.

**4.2. Admission procedure**

a) When the waste arrives at the site, the competent staff shall:

– Check the existence of valid prior information according to the provisions above;

– Check, where appropriate, the documents required by Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste;

– Check that the waste is packaged and labelled according to the regulations in force;

– Weigh the incoming waste;

– Perform a visual inspection;

– Issue a written acknowledgement of receipt for each delivery admitted to the site.

b) If the required documents are not provided in full or if the waste received is not in accordance with the waste described, the operator shall immediately inform the producer, collection authority/ies or holder of the waste. The batches of pyrolysis oil produced from all or part of this incoming waste remain waste. If the operator of the pyrolysis plant wishes to refuse the load, in whole or in part, they shall send a copy of the reasoned notification of the refusal of the load to the producer, collection authority/ies or holder of the waste as soon as possible, and no later than 48 hours after the refusal. These documents shall be made available for the inspection of installations classified for environmental protection.

c) In cases of doubt as to the nature, composition or hazardous properties of incoming waste, the operator shall conduct analyses or have analyses conducted in order to identify the waste. In cases where the consignor takes charge of this waste, an area is provided for pre-shipment storage.

### 4.3. Monitoring persistent organic pollutant (POP) content:

The competent staff shall ensure that analyses are carried out at the entrance to the pyrolysis unit on waste entering the pyrolysis process containing or likely to contain persistent organic pollutants (POPs). Waste with a POP content exceeding the limits set out in Annex IV to the aforementioned amended Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of 20 June 2019 shall be dispatched by the competent staff to a waste management facility authorised to receive it.

The results of analyses of the POP content are known before the waste is accepted for the pyrolysis process.

Testing on persistent organic pollutants or a lack of testing is justified for each batch of waste entering the pyrolysis plant. This justification is recorded in a document that enables identification of the waste in question (type, origin, date received). The procedure for determining the need or lack of need for testing on persistent organic pollutants is detailed in the quality management manual. Suspicion of the presence of waste electrical and electronic equipment ('WEEE'), waste plastics from WEEE or end-of-life vehicles ('ELV'), or the observation of plastics from WEEE or ELVs in input waste must systematically lead to POP testing or refusal of the batch of incoming waste.

Where an analysis reveals the presence of a persistent organic pollutant in a waste below the limit laid down in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of 20 June 2019 as amended, but at a level allowing recovery by the pyrolysis process, a check shall be carried out on the batch of pyrolysis oil from that waste, in order to verify the batch's compliance with the provisions of the POP Regulation. Pyrolysis oils which do not comply with the provisions of the aforementioned Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of 20 June 2019, and in particular which contain POP levels above the limits set out in Annex I thereto, remain waste.

### 4.4. Inspection of the batch of pyrolysis oil:

4.4.1 Analyses shall be carried out on the batches of pyrolysis oil to verify that they meet the technical specifications of the user petrochemical plants, as described in Section 3 of this Annex.

The techniques used to carry out sampling and analysis operations ensure that the pyrolysis process functions in a representative manner, and the reliability and traceability of the measurement results.

Sampling takes into account particles that are rare in concentration and size. If a batch of pyrolysis oil is stored in more than one container, the operator shall verify that the batch is homogeneous in order to ensure the reliability and representativeness of the analyses carried out. The sampling procedure is recorded in the quality management manual.

The analyses make it possible to identify all the components to meet the technical specifications and, in any case, make it possible to identify at least 90 % of the composition of the sample. The standard used for these analyses shall be specified and its application to pyrolysis oil shall be justified. The 'Characterisation of waste - Determination of the content of elements and substances in waste' method, as described in experimental standard AFNOR XP X30-489, is deemed to meet these requirements.

Analysis of the sum of the metals Hg + As + Pb + Sb is performed using an inductively coupled plasma method after mineralisation of the sample in a closed environment. Analysis of the sum of the metals Al + Cr + Co + Cu + Mn + Ni + V + Fe + Zn + Ca + Mg + K + Cd + Ti is performed using an inductively coupled plasma method after mineralisation of the sample. For the analysis of the sum of Br + Cl + F + I halogens, the ion chromatography after combustion method is deemed to allow reliable data to be obtained.

4.4.2 The analyses referred to in paragraph 4.4.1 of Section 4 of this Annex shall be carried out for each batch and at least monthly.

For the metals Hg, As, Pb and Sb, these analyses are performed at least monthly. This frequency shall be reduced to quarterly if it is previously demonstrated over the course of one year, by means of monthly monitoring, that Hg + As + Pb + Sb levels are below the thresholds specified in paragraph 3.3 of this Annex.

When an overrun is found, analyses shall be repeated on a monthly basis for 3 months. If no overruns are found during this period, the operator shall resume a quarterly frequency.

4.4.3 Compliance with the requirements of the sector is recorded in the certificate of compliance.

The analyses shall cover *at least* the content of each of the compounds mentioned in point 3.3 of this Annex.

**4.5. Prior testing by the user plant**

In addition to the basic characterisation, the user steam cracking plant shall carry out prior tests before accepting a contract for the transfer of marketed pyrolysis oil at its plant. These tests ensure that the use of accepted pyrolysis oil does not affect the equipment, the emissions of the plant or its output products. These tests make it possible to define, if they do not exist, technical specifications for the acceptance of pyrolysis oil in this plant, as provided for in point 3.2 of Section 3 of this Annex. Each user plant carries out its own tests. These tests include monitoring emissions and discharges as well as checking output products.

These tests also make it possible to determine whether a purification step prior to steam cracking is necessary.

These tests are carried out under operating conditions similar to those provided for in the steam cracker. They are carried out with a pyrolysis oil composition corresponding, as far as possible, to the maximum technical specifications accepted by the user petrochemical plant.

If oil mixed with other inputs is accepted, the technical specifications of the steam crackers shall be established as far as possible on the basis of tests carried out with a maximum concentration of pyrolysis oil in relation to what will be accepted by the user petrochemical plant.

The results of the tests shall be made available for the inspection of installations classified for environmental protection and to the Directorate-General for Risk Prevention.

**ANNEX II – INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

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|---|
| **Identification of the site on which the pyrolysis process was carried out which allowed the removal of the waste status of the marketed batch of pyrolysis oil covered by this certificate**<br>**Operator company name:**<br>**SIRET:**<br>Name of site:<br>Full postal address:<br>Postcode and Town/City:<br>Tel.:<br>Email: |
| **Identification of the buyer**<br>**Buyer company name:**<br>**SIRET (if French buyer):**<br>Full postal address:<br>Postcode and Town/City:<br>Country:<br>Tel.:<br>Email: |
| **Identification of the marketed batch of pyrolysis oil**<br>Weight (t), volume (m3) or number of units:<br>Marketed batch number:<br>**Delivery date:** |
| **The pyrolysis oil complies with the following provisions:**<br>a) Compliance with an industrial standard or specification *(citing the industrial standard or specification):*<br>b) Where applicable, the main technical provisions of the customer's specifications (e.g. composition, dimensions, type or properties):<br>**Presence of impurities** *(indicate nature and quantity):*<br>**Authorised use(s) of the pyrolysis oil:** |
| **I, the undersigned…....., certify that the above information is correct and given in good faith, and that the batch of pyrolysis oil has been produced in accordance with the requirements set out in the Ministerial Order of 19/02/2024 on the removal of waste status for pyrolysis oil from pyrolysis of plastic waste, for use at a petrochemical plant including a steam cracking step and covered by Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions, or for material use in a purification unit and intended for a steam cracking unit at a petrochemical plant covered by Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial** |

**emissions.**

**Date:**

**Name and signature of site operator:**