

# Substance Sameness Information Sheet

## Charcoal, Coconut shell

**CAS No: 68647-86-9**

**EC No: 271-974-4**

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R603\_8995\_SIS\_0002

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**General SIEF Information**

Substance Name: Charcoal, Coconut shell

Composition: UVCB

Origin: Organic

Description: "Charcoal, coconut shell" is the residue of solid organic matter of coconut shell, that results from carbonization by heat in the absence of air at >300°C.

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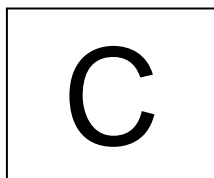
CAS Name: Charcoal, coconut shell

IUPAC Name: Charcoal, coconut shell

Synonyms: -

Molecular Formula: C

Structural Formula:



Molecular Weight: not available

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## Typical Composition

Constituents: Content of elemental C  $\geq$  78%  
(max -5% due to manufacturing fluctuations)

Content of the sum of C, O, H, N  $>$  96%.

The substance "charcoal, coconut shell" may not contain elements that lead to a classification.

## Other Information

CMR Cat. 1 or 2: -

R50/53: -

## Recommended Testing Procedure

The charcoal test item should be air-dried (ad: 30°C for 72h). The elemental composition of a charcoal test item should be analysed using combustion analysis and X-ray fluorescence (XRF).

Combustion analysis should be performed to determine the content of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen (separately and combined). XRF should be used to quantify further elements that may lead to a classification.

**Important:** Please note, that the requirements for submitting an Inquiry-Dossier differ from the requirements that fulfill the sameness criteria of the Joint Submission!

## Explanation of Sameness Strategy

Charcoal is a UVCB substance and these are defined by their material of origin and the manufacturing process. The main identifier is the definition of the material of origin and the manufacturing process, not the chemical composition. The definition used for the charcoal registration can be found in the General Information (see "Description").

An additional criteria is the content of the sum of C, N, H and O and the content of elemental carbon. In pre-tests with different kinds of charcoal from all over the world, it was found that there are no dangerous components in charcoal to be expected if the test items can be described with the definition and meet the specifications in "Typical Composition".

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Volatile content (as in DIN EN 1860) is not build before the process of heating itself (as part of the test procedure). For the REACH Registration charcoal should be tested as it is. In pre-tests no relevant content of volatiles was found in charcoal at room-temperature. Therefore, the volatile content is not part of the Substance Same-ness Definition.

### Overview Revisions

| Revision | Description  | Originator | Date       |
|----------|--|------------|------------|
| 1 00     | First Issue (based on R601/SSIS/0019)                      | AF         | 06.11.2013 |
| 2 01     | Update information regarding recommended testing procedure | MS         | 09.05.2016 |

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