

SC “Achema”

Safety data sheet



In accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II with all subsequent amendments and supplements and EC Regulation (EU) No. 2020/878

NITROGEN FERTILIZERS WITH SULPHUR

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name of mixture – Nitrogen fertilizers with sulphur.

Other means of identification: Unique formula identifier of the product according to the Regulation EU 2017/542 - **UFI:** X6XF-NGRK-GJFT-CWJ8

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the mixture and uses advised against

1.2.1. Uses:

Professional use

- Professional use [SU22]: Professional use in formulation and final use (PC12).

Further customer use

- None.

1.2.2. Uses advised against: none.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer: AB Achema

Full address: Jonalaukio k. 1, Jonavos sen., LT-55296

Country: Lithuania

Tel. Nr.: + 370 349 56736

URL website: www.achema.lt

Person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet (with e-mail address): J. Butas, j.butas@achema.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Please contact: Poison Information and Control Office in the Republic of Lithuania by phone +370 52362052 or by the Common emergency Center by 112.

Helpdesk services work: 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Other remarks (language in which assistance is provided): assistance is provided in Lithuanian.

Poison Control Centers in Europe are available on site <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/lt/appointed-bodies>.

Telephone numbers of poison control centers in the European Economic Area: **IRELAND** (Dublin) +353 1 8379964; **AUSTRIA** (Vienna) +43 1 406 43 43; **BELGIUM** (Brussels) +32 70 245 245; **BULGARIA** (Sofia) +359 2 9154 409; **CZECH REPUBLIC** (Praha) +420 224 919 293; **DENMARK** (Copenhagen) 82 12 12 12; **ESTONIA** (Tallinn) 112; **GREECE** (Athens) +30 10 779 3777; **ICELAND** (Reykjavik) +354 525 111, +354 543 2222; **ITALY** (Rome) +39 06 305 4343; **LATVIA** (Ryga) +371 704 2468; **MALTA** (Valletta) 2425 0000; **NORWAY** (Oslo) 22 591300; **NETHERLANDS** (Bilthoven) +31 30 274 88 88; **FRANCE** (Paris) +33 1 40 0548 48; **FINLAND** (Helsinki) +358 9 471 977; **SWEDEN** emergency cases 112; in less acute cases +46 040 456 6700; **HUNGARY** (Budapest) 06 80 20 11 99; **GERMANY** (Berlin)

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+49 30 19240.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance

2.1.1. Classification in accordance with Regulation No. 1272/2008 [CLP]:

In Lithuanian

Eye irritation Cat. 2

In English

Eye Irrit. 2, H319

2.2. Label elements

Labelling in accordance with Regulation No. 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Hazard pictogram(s):



(GHS07)

Signal word: WARNING

Hazard statement(s):

H319 – Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s):

P210 – Keep away from heat/ sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking. Keep away from heat.

P220 – Keep/Store away from clothing/reducing agents/acids/alkali/sulphur/chlorates/chlorides/nitrates/permananates/powder of metals and materials containing metals as follows: copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc and their alloys/combustible materials.

P370+P378 – In case of fire: Use water for extinction.

P264 – Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P305+P351+P338 “IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 – If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

2.3. Other hazards

According to Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, no PBT and vPvB assessment has been conducted since nitrogen fertilizer with sulphur is inorganic.

Contact with non-protective gloves may cause skin irritation.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

According to the REACH Regulation the product is a mixture.

3.2. Mixtures

Identity of the components of the mixture.

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| CAS no. | EC no. | Index No. in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 | REACH registration No. | Mass fraction, % | IUPAC name | Classification in compliance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) |
|----------------|----------------|--|--|------------------|------------------|---|
| 6484-52-2 | 229-347-8 | Not applicable | 01-2119490981-27-XXXX | 76.0 – 78.3 | ammonium nitrate | Oxid. Solid Cat. 3, H272; Eye Irrit. Cat. 2, H319 |
| Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | Exemptions from the obligation to register under Regulation (EC) No Article 2, section 7 (b) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 because it is a naturally occurring mineral that has not been chemically modified | ≥ 20 | gypsum anhydrite | Does not meet classification criteria |

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

The material can get through:

Inhalation: Leave the affected area. When feeling bad, seek medical advice.

Skin contact: Change affected clothing, wash skin (body) with plenty of water and soap.

Eye contact: Rinse with plenty of clean water for at least for 10 minutes; immediately seek medical advice.

Ingestion: Do not cause vomiting; give the affected person some water or milk to drink.

a) see the doctor;

b) it is recommended that first-aiders wear personal protective equipment: protective gloves.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects

Inhaled: there is no available data on the inhalation of the product which causes adverse symptoms.

Skin Contact: may cause skin irritation.

Eye Contact: eye irritation.

Ingestion: nausea, vomiting, possible fainting.

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

Nitrogen fertilizer with sulphur combustion process results in toxic nitrogen oxide and ammonia fumes, which can irritate and destroy the respiratory system. These side effects emerge after a period of time. If the skin around the mouth turns blue, give oxygen to breathe. Seek medical advice immediately.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable: If fertilizer is not directly involved in the combustion process, use any best available measures. If fertilizer is directly involved in combustion process, use large quantities of water.

Not suitable: Chemical extinguishers and foam. Don't use water vapour or sand.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards: In case of fire, there is a potential option of explosion, especially if fertilizers are contaminated by inappropriate (incompatible) chemical substances (e.g. oils, see section 10).

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Special exposure hazards arising from the substance/ preparation itself, combustion products, and resulting gases: nitrogen oxides, ammonia.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Open windows and doors, do not inhale smoke (which is toxic), stand upwind of the fire; ensure that fertilizers are not contaminated with lubricants or flammable materials.

Personal protective equipment: isolating apparel used by fireman, use isolating personal oxygen masks. Wear protective work clothing, safety boots, protective gloves, eye, face and respiratory protective equipment according to LST EN 469. Use compressed air breathing apparatus if necessary.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For personnel not involved in emergency situations: use personal safety measures as specified in section 8. Do not walk through spilled fertilizers, do not raise fertilizer dust.

6.1.2. For the personnel involved in emergency situations: keep the product away from sources of ignition. Avoid dust formation when wind blows. Avoid walking on spilled product, avoid dust. For respiratory protection use a respirator according to LST EN 149 or a respirator with filter A2B2E2K2P3 according to LST EN 405. In the event of fire use chemical resistant goggles according to LST EN ISO 16321-1 and LST EN ISO 16321-3, if a mask is not used. In case of fire, wear protective work clothing in accordance with LST EN 469. Use compressed air breathing apparatus if necessary.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Keep away from spreading.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Spilled substance/preparation must be picked, the affected site cleaned up, open container with collected remains of the fertilizer must be disposed at an appropriate waste disposal site. Do not let the fertilizer to be mixed up with sawdust and oil lubricants. Wasted fertilizer must be kept away from heating sources.

Dilute collected small fertilizer particles mixing them with inert materials (limestone, dolomite, mineral phosphates, gypsum, sand) or dissolve in water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: do not let forming a vast amount of fertilizer dust, prevent the fertilizer from being polluted with combustible (e.g. lubricants) or incompatible substances; ensure product protection against atmosphere and humidity.

Fire prevention measures. Fertilizers are not self-igniting, but can support combustion, also without air. During melting or at elevated temperatures, the product may break down into toxic nitrogen oxides and ammonia smoke. Irrespective of limits (above 170 °C), heating may cause an explosion.

Recommendations concerning good general hygiene practices at the work place. Use appropriate personal precaution measures while working with fertilizer for a long time (e.g. gloves). Wear suitable protective clothing. After working with fertilizers – wash your hands.

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Requirements to packages: to ensure safe product transportation and keeping, nitrogen fertilizers with sulphur are packed to polyethylene or polypropylene bags, big bags or other packages, ensuring safety transportation and storage. Packages containing zinc or copper cannot be used.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures and storage conditions:

In Lithuania the product must be stored in accordance with the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania 2013 December 9th, Order no. 3D-825 “On Approval of Rules for Technological Design of Warehouses for Mineral Fertilizers and Plant Protection Products in the UAA TPT 10: 2013” (Official Gazette, 2013, No. 128-6540), with all the supplements and amendments. In other countries, the product must be stored in accordance with the storage requirements in force in those countries.

During the cold season (15 September to 15 April) the pre-packaged product may be stored in stacks or outdoor sites, while the unpackaged product may be stored only in warehouses. During the cold season, the unpackaged product may not be stored outdoors.

During the warm period of the year (15 April to 15 September), both packaged and unpackaged product may only be stored in warehouses. During the warm period of the year, it must not be stored outdoors or under tarpaulins in order to avoid the “greenhouse effect”.

Conditions for the product storage in warehouses.

1. Warehouses must be closed, covered (any transparent inserts or skylights may not be installed in the roof covering), dry, ventilated and clean.
2. The warehouse room must be a single story building, without any basement or semi-basement. Once a year, the warehouse room must be emptied and the warehouse floor must be thoroughly cleaned.
3. In warehouses, the temperature must not exceed 30°C.
4. Warehouses of calcium ammonium nitrate must be equipped with natural ventilation ensuring the change of the air in the room at least once an hour during non-working hours. Mechanical ventilation must be activated during work. Its intensity is calculated aiming to prevent the accumulation of harmful substances above the limit in the indoor air during work.
5. In the absence of more stringent national requirements, a maximum of 1,249 t of nitrogen fertilizers with additives may be stored in a warehouse at the same time. Larger quantities of nitrogen fertilizers with additives may be stored in facilities that comply with the requirements for hazardous facilities under Directive 2012/18/EU. It is allowed to store nitrogen fertilizers with additives from 1,250 t up to 5,000 t, provided the facility meets the requirements of the lower level according to the qualification quantity of the product stored. It is allowed to store nitrogen fertilizers with additives from 5,000 t and more, provided the facility meets the requirements of a higher level according to the qualifying quantity of the product stored.
6. In warehouses, the size of the product piles and stacks must comply with the national regulations.
7. The height of piles of the unpackaged product or stacks of the pre-packaged product must be such that the distance between their tops and the ridge, beams and lamp holders is at least 1 m. This is necessary to prevent the product from being affected by heat (including frictional heat) and to prevent contamination of it.
8. In warehouses, a space of at least 1 meter wide must be left around each stack of the pre-packaged product (as well as from walls of the building). Inside the warehouses, fire and emergency vehicle paths must be left between all stacks of the pre-packaged product and piles of the unpackaged product and between all stacks of the pre-packaged product, which must be at least 0.5 m wider than the vehicle, but not narrower than 3 m.
9. When storing the unpackaged product, the storage room can be divided into several compartments of convenient shape and dimensions. Their size, shape and other parameters must comply with the national regulations.
10. In warehouses, big bags of the pre-packaged product must be stored stacked on flat pallets without protruding nails, wood screws, wood chips or other sharp objects that may damage the big bag.
11. As a rule, the product is loaded into the warehouse at temperatures of 30–55°C. Temperatures above 55°C should be avoided in order to prevent the product from collapsing.
12. The product is hygroscopic, so it can absorb moisture from the air when stored unpackaged in a pile.

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Adequate precautions must be taken to protect the product from moisture. This can be done by covering the product piles with a waterproof film. Warehouse doors should be kept closed as much as possible.

13. It is STRICTLY PROHIBITED to use explosives for breaking up the piles of the product that has stuck together into pieces. The product can be crushed by mechanical means.

Storage conditions for the product in outdoor sites.

1. The outdoor sites must have a hard floor coating.
2. In outdoor sites, the pre-packaged product must be stored in stacks.
3. When storing packaged product in stacks outdoors on sites, the fertiliser stacks should be placed on pallets to reduce the possibility of the lower bags getting wet and to reduce the amount of spoilt product.
4. The amount of product stored in outdoor sites, the size of the stacks, the distances between them must meet the national requirements.
5. When storing the pre-packaged product in outdoor sites, in all cases the temperature must not exceed 30°C (only in the cold season when the ambient temperature is lower than 30°C), protected from direct atmospheric precipitation, moisture (rain, snow; the package may not be located in water and water may not collect on it) and direct sunlight.

Conditions for the number of rows allowed for stacking the product.

1. During the cold season (from 15 September to 15 April), CAN and nitrogen fertilizers with additives pre-packaged in big bags of 500 kg and stored in stacks may not be stacked on top of each other in more than 4 rows. When using larger bags (up to 750 kg), the number of rows to be stacked must not exceed 3.
2. During the warm season (from 15 April to 15 September), CAN and nitrogen fertilizers with additives pre-packaged in big bags of 500 kg and stored in stacks may not be stacked on top of each other for more than 3 (CAN) and 4 rows (nitrogen fertilizers with additives) respectively. When larger bags are used, the number of rows to be stacked must not exceed 3.

Storage conditions for fertilizers with other products.

1. When storing the pre-packaged and unpackaged product in the same room as other non-explosive and non-flammable pre-packaged and unpackaged solid mineral fertilizers, it must be protected from the possibility of mixing.
2. A sufficient distance must be maintained between stacks of the pre-packaged product and piles of the unpackaged product to prevent contamination of the product with other substances.
3. If urea is stored in the same room or place as the product, they may not be stored next to each other and may not come into contact. The storage of the product and urea must be organized in such a way that they may not contaminate or affect each other even in the event of fire.
4. The product must be stored away from all sources of warmth or heat, flames, protected from flammable substances, reducers, acids, alkalis, sulphur, chlorates, chlorides, chromates, nitrites, permanganates, metal powders (especially zinc), substances containing copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc or their alloys. Avoid storing the product in hot rooms or in direct sunlight, damage to the product packaging, ingress of moisture into the product, contamination with incompatible materials (fertilizers and other substances containing elemental sulphur, urea, NPK, NP and/or NK urea-based fertilizers), lubricants, oils, greases, flammable substances and other substances and mixtures used in agriculture (e.g., pesticides, disinfectants, herbicides). On farms using these fertilizers, it must be ensured that they are not stored together with hay, straws, wood, crop, diesel fuel, lubricants.
5. Precautions must be taken to avoid accidental mixing of different fertilizer products, even if they are not classified as hazardous. During such accidental mixing, incompatible substances, including those classified as hazardous, with unpredictable properties could be mixed together.
6. In compliance with the basic principle that products stored together must not contaminate or affect each other in the event of fire, in certain cases it is perfectly adequate to leave completely empty spaces around the stored product.

Other conditions for all storage sites.

1. Big bags of the product are stored in a vertical position.
2. For storage at the port, packed bags of fertiliser should be placed on pallets to reduce the possibility of the

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lower bags getting wet and to reduce the amount of spoilage.

3. The storage area of the product at a manufacturer's site, a port, a distributor's site and an end-user's site must be kept out of reach of unauthorized personnel. The warnings “Permitted access only” and other requirements for the safe storage of the product must be posted in clearly visible places in the product storage area.

4. Smoking, open flames, electric heaters with open radiant filaments are prohibited in the product storage area. Do not store the product where it can be exposed to any heat or heating source. “No smoking” warning signs must be posted in highly visible places of the product storage area.

5. Do not transport flammable materials through the product storage area.

6. Do not carry out activities that are not directly related to the storage area (e.g., vehicle maintenance or equipment repair) in warehouses and other storage areas of the product.

7. Do not use organic materials (e.g., sawdust) for cleaning the floor of the product warehouse; use inorganic absorbents (e.g., limestone, sand, dolomite, gypsum).

8. The product spilled during handling must be swept up and safely disposed of. It must be ensured that the spaces between the piles are clean.

9. Do not store the product near explosives. If explosives are stored in the same place as the product, they must be stored under the strict compliance with the national requirements for explosives.

10. The purchase, importation, storage or use of this product in the general public is restricted by Regulation (EU) 2019/1148. All suspicious transactions and significant events of disappearance and theft should be reported to the appropriate national contact point. Refer to:

https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/internal-security/counter-terrorism-and-radicalisation/protection/legislation-chemicals-used-home-made-explosives_en

11. In addition to the storage conditions for the product presented here, the recommendations provided in the document “Guidelines for the storage, handling and transportation of solid mineral fertilizers” (2007) published by the European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association “Fertilizers Europe” must be followed.

The guaranteed shelf life of CAN is 12 months from the date of manufacture, and 10 months from the date of manufacture when stored outdoors.

Requirements for storage.

The product is not subject to restrictions in accordance with the Resolution No. 966 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of August 07, 2004 “On the Approval of the Listing and Classification of Criteria for the Listing and Classification of Substances, Mixtures and Preparations of Hazardous Substances in Hazardous Substances in Hazardous Substances” (Official Gazette, 2004, No. 130-4649), with all subsequent amendments and supplements) or Part 2 of Annex I to Directive 2012/18/EU.

When storing the product in Lithuania in stationary containers with a volume of more than 50 m³, these containers must be registered with the state register management institution in accordance with the Chief State Labor Inspector of the Republic of Lithuania of August 1, 2006, Order No. 1-178 “On the Approval of the List-Classification of Potentially Dangerous Equipment to be Registered in the State Register, Indicating Their Parameters”. When storing the product in other countries, the storage requirements in force in those countries must be complied with.

7.3 Specific final uses

Used as fertilizers.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Regulated occupational exposure limit values:

Maximum allowable value for long-term exposure (IPRD): not applicable to the product and its components according to HN23 in Lithuania.

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Maximum allowable value for short-term exposure (TPRD): not applicable to the product and its components according to HN23 in Lithuania.

Limit value (NRD): not applicable to the product and its components according to HN23 in Lithuania.

Occupational exposure limit (s) according to Directive 98/24/EC: not applicable for the product and its components.

Occupational exposure limit (s) according to Directive 2004/37/EC: not applicable for the product and its components.

Any other national occupational exposure limits: no data available.

Non-limiting value (s) (DNEL). DNEL and PNEC values for ammonium nitrate contained in the product are presented.

Ammonium nitrate DNEL is the physico-chemical property of ammonium nitrate, which could have the greatest negative effects.

Workers exposure

Ammonium nitrate DNEL data

| Exposure mode | Exposure type | Hazardous | Physicochemical property that could have the greatest negative effect |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Inhalation | Systemic effect – long lasting | DNEL: 36 mg/m ³ | Toxicity ingested |
| Inhalation | Systemic effect - acute | The hazard is not known | |
| Inhalation | Local effect – long lasting | The hazard is not known | |
| Inhalation | Local effect – acute | The hazard is not known | |
| Dermal | Systemic effect – long lasting | DNEL: 5,12 mg/kg bw/day | Toxicity ingested |
| Dermal | Systemic effect – acute | No hazard identified | |
| Dermal | Local effect – long lasting | The hazard is not known | |
| Dermal | Local effect – acute | No hazard identified | |
| If in eyes | Local effect | Low hazard | |

Predicted inactive concentration(s) PNEC

Ammonium nitrate PNEC data

| Section | Hazardous | Comments / Grounds |
|---------------------|-----------|--|
| Fresh water | | No effect was observed in all eco-toxicity studies with the highest recommended concentration of ammonium nitrate (nominal 100 mg / l). Therefore, on the basis of the ECHA document "Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment. Part B: Hazard Assessment", assessment of the impact of water bodies is not necessary and PNEC values are not derived. |
| Sea water | | No effect was observed in all eco-toxicity studies with the highest recommended concentration of ammonium nitrate (nominal 100 mg / l). Therefore, on the basis of the ECHA document "Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment. Part B: Hazard Assessment ", assessment of the impact of water bodies is not necessary and PNEC values are not derived. |
| Freshwater sediment | | No effect was observed in all eco-toxicity studies with the highest recommended concentration of ammonium nitrate (nominal 100 mg / l). No data on ecotoxicity in sediment organisms. In addition, it is considered that such data are not necessary. Therefore, on the basis of the ECHA document "Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment. Part B: Hazard Assessment ", assessment of the impact of water bodies is not necessary and PNEC values are not derived. |

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| | | |
|---|--|---|
| See water sediment | There is no probability of sediment exposure | No effect was observed in all eco-toxicity studies with the highest recommended concentration of ammonium nitrate (nominal 100 mg / l). No data on ecotoxicity in sediment organisms. In addition, it is considered that such data are not necessary. Therefore, on the basis of the ECHA document "Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment. Part B: Hazard Assessment ", assessment of the impact of water bodies is not necessary and PNEC values are not derived. |
| Microorganisms in sewage treatment system | PNEC STP: 18 mg/l | Exposure factor: 10 Extrapolation method: exposure factor Available test data with sodium nitrate, which is similar in structure to ammonium nitrate, EC50> 1000 mg / l and NOx 180 mg / l. An assessment factor of 10 was used in accordance with the ECHA Guideline on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment. Section R.10. |
| Soil | | No effect was observed in all eco-toxicity studies with the highest recommended concentration of ammonium nitrate (nominal 100 mg / l). No data on ecotoxicity to soil. In addition, it is considered that such data are not necessary. Therefore, on the basis of the ECHA document "Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment. Part B: Hazard Assessment ", assessment of the impact of soil bodies is not necessary and PNEC values are not derived. |
| Air | | No data available: It is proposed that the PNEC value should not be set. |
| Food chain | No bioaccumulation potential | According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 hazard statements H373, H372, H360, H361 and H362 are excluded from the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. The substance is highly water soluble and is therefore believed to have a low bioaccumulation potential. Therefore, on the basis of the ECHA document "Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment Part B.7", exposure assessment for the food chain is not necessary and the values for PNEC in the mouth are not derived. |

No additional material measurements / monitoring are required during product storage, and product use. The product must be manufactured and used in a professional manner by the Minister of Social Security and Labor of the Republic of Lithuania and the Minister of Health of 2001 July 24 order No. 97/406 “On Approval of Regulations for the Protection of Workers from Chemical Agents at Work and for the Protection of Workers against the Exposure to Carcinogens and Mutagens at Work” (Official Gazette, 2001, No. 65-2396), as subsequently amended.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls: Adequate natural ventilation of good quality must be provided in the storing premises of the product, which would change the air in the premises at least once an hour during non-working hours. Mechanical ventilation must be switched on during operation. Its intensity is calculated taking into account that the amount of harmful substances in the indoor air during operation is not exceeded. When vehicles with internal combustion engines are used for loading, it is necessary to take this into account when calculating the ventilation of the premises. Avoid concentrating on unauthorized dust concentrations. In addition to the places where the product is stored or recycled, have a shower. Use other good manufacturing practice experience.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The personal protective equipment must be used in accordance with good work-hygiene practices and must be used in conjunction with other control measures, including technical controls, ventilation and isolation. Additional good practice tools that can be carried out in the workplace risk assessment may include: appropriate restrictions; reducing the number of unprotected staff; isolation and efficient extraction of emissions; general ventilation in good level; manual work reduction; avoiding contact with contaminated tools and objects; regular cleaning of equipment and workstation; management / supervision by verifying the correct use of RMMs in compliance with OCs; staff training on good practice; personal hygiene.

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8.2.2.1. Eye (face) protection: chemical protective safety goggles or face shield according to LST EN ISO 16321-1 and LST EN ISO 16321-3.

8.2.2.2. Skin protection

Hand protection: adequate protection gloves according to LST EN 420, LST EN 21420 due to chemical protection, LST EN 388 due to mechanical protection.

Protective gloves must be made of one of the materials listed in the table, at least as specified, for penetration of thickness and resistance.

| Glove material | Glove thickness, mm | Penetration time, min* |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Butyl rubber - butyl | 0.50 | > 480 |
| Nitrile rubber/ Nitrile latex | 0.35 | > 480 |
| Fluorocarbon rubber | n.m. 0.40 | > 480 |
| Polychloroprene | n.m. 0.50 | > 480 |
| Natural rubber/ Natural latex | 0.50 | > 480 |
| Polyvinyl chloride | 0.50 | > 480 |

* - Time of penetration of glove material is the time that the product in contact with the glove penetrates through it completely. The shorter the penetration time, the glove material is less resistant to the product.

Skin protection creams do not adequately protect from the product.

Please note that the penetration time of the glove material in this section has been set at 22 ° C and using pure ammonium nitrate. When using nitrogen fertilizers with sulphur consisting of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and anhydrite, the time of penetration of the glove material should be similar in size. When working at a higher temperature, the resistance of the glove material may be considerably lower, and in such cases, the permitted life of the glove must be shortened. We recommend that when you start using a new type or other manufacturer's gloves, make sure that they are chemically and mechanically resistant to working conditions. If you have any questions about the suitability of the gloves, please contact the manufacturers / suppliers of gloves.

The inside of the gloves should not contain powders which can cause hand skin allergies.

Before using the gloves, please always make sure there are no tears, cracks, or other defects. When the work is finished, the gloves must be cleaned and washed thoroughly before they are dry. After work, care must be taken to the hand skin.

Other protective equipment: Wear working boots according to EN ISO 20345 and wear full body work clothing or suitable chemical resistant work suit according to EN ISO 13688.

8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection: In the event of an accident (for example, accidentally pouring the product), wear mask according to LST EN 149. Do not use the same mask for longer than allowed by the duration of use. Wear dust protection mask with A2B2E2K2P3 (ABEK2P3) filter according to LST EN 14387.

8.2.2.4. Thermal protection: not necessary.

Hygiene measures: do not eat, drink or smoke while using the product. Strictly keep the product out of the skin, eyes or clothing. Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Wash your hands every time you finish working with the product, and at the end of the day. After the work is done, take a shower. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Do not breathe dust, vapors or aerosols.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls: nitrogen fertilizers with sulphur washings in Lithuania must be disposed of in accordance with the Lithuanian Republic Law on Waste Management, in other countries – in accordance with national legislation.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- a) Physical state:** gray or white granules at 20 °C temperature and 1013 hPa pressure.
- b) Color:** grey or white color granules.
- c) Odor:** odorless.
- d) Melting and solidifying temperature:** 160 – 170 °C (depending on humidity). Decomposition temperature > 210 °C.
- e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:** The substance decomposes before boiling, decomposition temperature > 210 °C. In accordance with Column 2 of REACH Annex VII, the boiling point does not need to be conducted in case the substance decomposes before boiling.
- f) Flammability:** can keep combustion.
- g) Upper and lower explosion limits:** The product is non-explosive according to EEC test A14 (67/548 / EEC), has a high resistance to detonation, therefore it does not have upper and lower explosion limits. The resistance of the product to detonation decreases depending on the contamination and / or high temperature.
- h) Flash-point:** The substance is inorganic. In accordance with Column 2 of REACH Annex VII, flash point does not need to be conducted in case the substance is inorganic.
- i) Auto ignition temperature:** >210 °C decomposition starts.
- j) Decomposition temperature:** 210 °C decomposition starts.
- k) pH:** of water solution (100g/l) > 4,5.
- l) Kinematic viscosity:** not determined according for solids according to REACH Annex XI.
- m) Solubility in water:** Ammonium nitrate is highly soluble in water (1920 g/l at 20 °C); calcium sulphate is poorly soluble in water.
- n) Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:** The substance is inorganic. In accordance with Column 2 of REACH Annex VII, the partition coefficient n-octanol/water does not need to be conducted in case the substance is inorganic.
- o) Vapor pressure:** Due to the relatively high melting point (160-170 °C depending on the moisture of the product), and hence it decomposes before boiling, the vapor pressure at room temperature is negligible. The vapor pressure calculations are usually based on the boiling point of the product, which this material can not be determined because it is inorganic. In accordance with REACH Annex XI, testing may be omitted if testing does not appear scientifically necessary.
- p) Density and / or relative density:** bulk density (900 – 1100) kg/m³.
- q) Relative vapor density:** is not applicable to solids.
- r) Fraction properties:** Product granulomere:
- at least 95 % granules of 2 – 5 mm size;
- at least 95.0 % of the product can be sifted through a sieve with a mesh size of 5.0 mm.

9.2 Other information

None.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**10.1. Reactivity**

Stable under recommended storage, transportation and handling conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage, transportation and handling conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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Non self-ignitable, but may support combustion, as well as in the absence of air. When heated to melting or higher temperatures product may decompose and emit toxic nitrogen oxides and ammonia fumes. The product is detonation resistant. When heated above the fixed limits (over 170°C) may cause an explosion.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Smoking is not allowed in the storage area. The product must be stored away from heat sources or flames. Avoid storage in hot places or in direct sunlight. The product cannot be stored at higher than 30 °C.

Do not carry out welding work near calcium ammonium nitrate fertilizer.

Adverse atmospheric effects (humidity). Avoid damaging the product packaging, moisture entering the package.

The product must be protected from flammable substances, reducing agents, acids, alkalis, sulfur, chlorates, chlorides, chromates, nitrites, permanganates, metal powders (especially zinc), substances containing copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc or their alloys, fertilizers containing elemental sulfur, urea, NPK and NP and NK based on urea.

On farms using these fertilizers, it must be ensured that they are not stored together with hay, straw, cereals, diesel fuel, oils.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Combustible substances, agents, acids, alkali, sulphur, chlorates, chlorides, chromates, nitrites, permanganates, metal powders and substances containing such materials as copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc and alloys, fertilizers containing elemental sulfur, urea, NPK and NP and NK based on urea. On farms using these fertilizers, it must be ensured that they are not stored together with hay, straw, cereals, diesel fuel, oils.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In contact with alkaline metals, gaseous ammonia may be emitted; intensive heating in closed premises may cause active reactions or explosion, especially when fertilizers are contaminated with impurities or any of the aforementioned materials.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity: According to the available data, the product does not meet the criteria for classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Details of the ingredient of the product - ammonium nitrate:

Based on the available data, ammonium nitrate does not meet this hazard criteria in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. The effects of ammonium nitrate on animals are presented in the table.

| | Exposure dose / concentration | Routes | Method | Symptoms / delayed effects | Notes |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|--|--|
| Acute oral toxicity | LD50: 2950 mg/kg bw | Female/Male rats | OECD 401 | Negative effects have not been established | Direct ATE Validation for Trusted Data |
| Acute dermal toxicity | LD50: > 5000 mg/kg bw | Female/Male rats | OECD 402 | Negative effects have not been established | Direct ATE Validation for Trusted Data |
| Acute inhalation toxicity (vapour) | LC50: > 88,8 mg/kg bw | Rats | | Negative effects have not been established | Direct ATE Validation for Trusted Data |

Skin irritation or/and sensitization: Not irritating (OECD 404). Not sensitizing (OECD 429, with magnesium nitrate, nitric acid ammonium calcium salt, sodium nitrate). According to the available data, the

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product does not meet the criteria for classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Details of the ingredient of the product - ammonium nitrate:

Based on the available data, ammonium nitrate does not meet this classification criteria in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Studies on rabbits (OECD 404 analytical method) showed no evidence of skin irritation after 72 h (source: ammonium nitrate registration dossier under REACH).

Serious eye damage/irritation: the product according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 is classified as eye irritating Cat.2.

Details of the ingredient of the product - ammonium nitrate:

Based on the available data, ammonium nitrate in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 is classified as eye irritation Cat.2. Studies on rabbits (OECD 405 analytical method) have shown that ammonium nitrate is an eye irritant (source: REACH registration dossier for ammonium nitrate).

Sensitizing of the airways or skin: According to the available data, the product does not meet the criteria for classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Details of the ingredient of the product - ammonium nitrate:

Ammonium nitrate does not have a sensitizing effect. Does not meet this classification criteria according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. Justification. Studies with ammonium nitrate are not available. Studies with a similarly structured substance, the ammonium calcium salt of nitric acid (double salt of calcium nitrate) (OECD 429 method of analysis), have shown that this substance does not have a sensitizing effect. Based on this result, the dossier for the registration of ammonium nitrate under REACH concluded that ammonium nitrate also did not have a sensitizing effect.

Mutagenicity: The product does not meet the criteria for classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (OECD 471, 473, experiments performed on structure-like compounds with nitric acid ammonium calcium salt; OECD 476, tests performed on a structurally similar compound - potassium nitrate).

Details of the ingredient of the product - ammonium nitrate:

Ammonium nitrate is not mutagenic, does not meet the criteria for classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (based on OECD 471, 473 studies with ammonium nitrate and structurally similar ammonium calcium salt and OECD 476 study with potassium nitrate) (source: REACH registration dossier for ammonium nitrate).

Carcinogenicity: According to the available data, the product does not meet the criteria for classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Not carcinogenic (OECD 453, experiments performed on structure-like compound with ammonium sulfate).

Details of the ingredient of the product - ammonium nitrate:

Ammonium nitrate. Non-carcinogenic, does not meet this classification criteria according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (studies performed according to OECD 453 method with nitrates) (source: dossier for registration of ammonium nitrate under REACH).

Reproductive toxicity: According to the available data, the product does not meet the criteria for classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Oral 28-day NOAEL \geq 1500 mg/kg bw/day (OECD 422, experiments performed on structure-like compound with potassium nitrate).

Details of the ingredient of the product - ammonium nitrate:

Reproductive toxicity is not appropriate; ammonium nitrate does not meet this classification criteria according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (studies performed according to OECD Method 422 with a structurally similar substance - potassium nitrate). The result is a NOAEL \geq 1500 mg / kg / day after ingestion over 28 days (source: ammonium nitrate registration dossier under REACH).

Specific toxicity for particular organ (STOT) (one time effect): According to the available data, the product does not meet the criteria for classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Oral 28-day NOAEL \geq 1500 mg/kg bw/day (OECD 422, experiments performed on structure-like compound with potassium nitrate). Oral 52-week NOAEL = 256 mg/kg bw/day (OECD 453, experiments performed on structure-like compound with ammonium sulfate). Inhalation 2-weeks NOAEL \geq 185 mg/m³ (OECD 412).

Details of the ingredient of the product - ammonium nitrate:

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Ammonium nitrate does not meet this classification criteria according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (source: dossier for registration of ammonium nitrate under REACH).

Specific toxicity for particular organ (STOT) (repeated effect): According to the available data, the product does not meet the criteria for classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Details of the ingredient of the product - ammonium nitrate:

Ammonium nitrate does not meet this classification criteria according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (source: dossier for registration of ammonium nitrate under REACH).

Aspiration hazard: none.

11.2. Information on the other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Missing data.

11.2.2. Other information

None.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

According to the available data, the product does not meet the criteria for the classification as hazardous to the environment in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Fish (short-term): 48-h LC₅₀: 447 mg/l (no guideline followed).

Fish (long-term): No data available.

Daphnia magna (short-term): 48-h EC₅₀: 490 mg/l (no guideline followed, with potassium nitrate).

Daphnia magna (long-term): No data.

Algae: 10-d EC₅₀: > 1700 mg/l (seawater, no guideline followed, performed with potassium nitrate).

Inhibition of microbial activity: 3-h EC₅₀: >1000 mg/l, NOEC: 180 mg/l (OECD 209, with sodium nitrate).

Based on available data, the product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous to the aquatic environment in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Degradability: Standard test is not applicable as the substance is inorganic. In addition, in the anaerobic transformation of ammonium, one group of bacteria oxidizes ammonium to nitrite while another group oxidizes nitrite into nitrate. The average biodegradation rate in wastewater plant at 20 °C is 52 g N/kg dissolved solid/day. Nitrate degradation is fastest in anaerobic conditions. In the anaerobic transformation of nitrate into N₂, N₂O and NH₃, the biodegradation rate in wastewater plant at 20 °C is 70 g N/kg dissolved solid/day.

Hydrolysis: No hydrolysable group is present, will completely dissociate into ions.

12.3. Bio accumulative potential

Octanol-water partition coefficient (K_{ow}): Not relevant as the substance is inorganic, but considered to be low (based on high water solubility)

Bio concentration factor (BCF): Low potential for bioaccumulation (based on substance properties).

12.4. Mobility in soil

Well soluble in water. Nitrate (NO₃⁻) ion is extremely flexible. Ammonium (NH₄⁺) cation adsorption to soil. Limestone and dolomite, low water solubility, they are found naturally.

Adsorption coefficient: Low potential for adsorption (based on substance properties).

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, no PBT and vPvB assessment has been

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conducted since nitrogen fertilizers with sulphur are inorganic.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties:

No data available.

12.7 Other side effects:

Undetermined.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues:

Product waste according to Regulation (EU) No. 1357/2014 are classified as hazardous waste under the code **HP 4** “Irritant - irritating to skin and injuries to eyes”. Product waste must be transferred to waste handling companies. Nitrogen fertilizer with sulphur wastes in Lithuania must be handled in accordance with Law on Waste Disposal of the Republic of Lithuania, in other countries – in accordance with national legislation. Prevent waste from accessing effluent. The final product waste code is assigned by the waste manager / holder. Do not dispose of product with waste water.

Waste from packages:

After spreading fertilizer from bags, bags must be completely empty.

External packaging waste that is not contaminated with the product or other substances in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 1357/2014 are classified as non-hazardous waste. Waste packaging within the product containing 20% or more by weight of the product according to Regulation (EU) No. 1357/2014 are classified as hazardous waste under the code **HP 4** “Irritant - irritating to skin and injuries to eye”. Waste from packages must be transferred to waste handling companies. Nitrogen fertilizer with sulphur packages wastes in Lithuania must be handled in accordance with Law on Package and Package Waste Handling of the Republic of Lithuania, in other countries – in accordance with national legislation.

As long as the package is not fully emptied, as long as they are not allowed to be cleaned from nitrogen fertilizer with sulphur labeling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number or ID number

Not available because the product is not subject to ADR requirements.

14.2. UN Proper shipping name

Not available because the product is not subject to ADR requirements.

14.3 Transport hazard classes

Not available because the product is not subject to ADR requirements.

14.4 Packaging group

Not available because the product is not subject to ADR requirements.

14.5 Hazard to environment

The product is not classified as hazardous substance according to the Orange Book and International Transport Codes RID (Railway), ADR (Road) and IMDG (sea transport).

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14.6 Special precautions for users

When transporting the product pre-packaged in big bags of 500 kg during the cold season (from 16 September to 15 April), they may be stacked on top of each other in 6 rows for a short period (up to 8 days). During such transportation the fertilizer may stick to easily crumbling pieces.

When transporting the product pre-packaged in big bags of 600 kg during the cold season (from 16 September to 15 April), they may be stacked on top of each other in 5 rows for a short period (up to 8 days). During such transportation the fertilizer may stick to easily crumbling pieces.

When transporting the product pre-packaged in big bags of 500 kg by ships during the warm season (16 April to 15 September), they may be stacked on top of each other in 6 rows for a short period (up to 8 days). This way of transportation allows the fertilizer to stick to easily crumbling pieces.

When transporting the product pre-packaged in big bags of 600 kg by ships during the warm season (16 April to 15 September), they may be stacked on top of each other in 5 rows for a short period (up to 8 days). This way of transportation allows the fertilizer to stick to easily crumbling pieces.

During the warm season (from June to August), when the ambient air temperature exceeds 25 °C, the product pre-packaged in big bags of 500 kg and of 600 kg, are allowed to be transported only by trucks. At that time, it is not allowed to load these fertilizers into semi-trailers and transport them. At that time, the bulk product may be transported by hoppers.

If rain starts at the time of loading or unloading of product on a ship, the hold of the vessel must be closed and the loading works must be stopped.

When transporting the product, packed in big bags, in sea containers, bags can be stacked one on top of the other in no more than 2 rows.

Do not transport together with incompatible materials.

14.7 Carriage of bulk cargoes by sea in accordance with IMO measures

Product Hazard Class according to the International Code for the Carriage of Solid Bulk Cargoes by Sea (IMSBC Code) is ammonium nitrate based fertilizer (non-hazardous).

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EU legislation:

- Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization 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;

- Commission Regulation No. (EU) 2020/878 amending Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council Annex II to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (published in Official Journal of the European Union L 203 of 26 June 2020);

- 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 (published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 353 of 31 December 2008), including all subsequent amendments and supplements;

- Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 replacing Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives, Annex III. (published in the Official Journal of the European Union No L365 of 19 December 2014);

- Commission Regulation No. (EU) 2017/542 of 22nd of March 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures by adding an Annex on harmonized information on emergency health emergencies with subsequent amendments and supplements;

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- Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council 20th of June 2019 on trade in and use of explosives precursors and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No. 98/2013 (published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 186/1, 2019) as subsequently amended and supplemented;

- Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2019 June 5 laying down rules for the supply of EU fertilizing products to the market and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 and (EC) no. 1107/2009 and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 2003/2003 (published in the Official Journal of the European Union No. L 170, 25 June 2019) with all subsequent amendments and supplements;

- The International Rule for Transport of Dangerous Substances by Railway (RID);

- The International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG);

- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78);

- The International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (International Bulk Chemical Code) (the IBC Code).

National legislation (Lithuania):

- Applicable Law on Waste Disposal of the Republic of Lithuania;

- Applicable Law on Package and Package Waste Handling of the Republic of Lithuania;

- HN23 Maximum Allowable Concentrations of Hazardous Chemical Substances and Preparations in Working Environment. General Requirements;

- HN36 Banned and Restricted Substances;

- Applicable Regulations for Workers "Protection against the Impact of Chemical Factors" and Regulations for Workers "Protection against Carcinogenous and Mutagenous Impacts";

- Applicable Procedure of Safety Data Sheet Requirements and Supply thereof to Professional Users;

- Applicable Rules on Labeling of Items (Products) to be Sold in Lithuania and Referring Price thereof;

- Applicable Rules on Waste Disposal;

- 17 of August 2004 Governments of the LR resolution No. 966 „On Prevention, Response and Investigation of dangerous objects and substances, mixtures or preparations classified as hazardous materials, and a list of criteria for designation of the Approval, as subsequently amended and supplemented. (Official Gazette, 2004, No. 130-4649; 2005 No. 131-4731, 2008, No. 109-4159; 2009 No. 90-3855; 2010, No. 59-2894; 2012 No. 61-3078), as amended and supplemented.

- Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania 2013 December 9th order No. 3D-825 “On Approval of Rules for Technological Design of Warehouses for Mineral Fertilizers and Plant Protection Products in the UAA TPT 10: 2013” (Official Gazette, 2013, No. 128-6540, TAR identification code 1132330ISAK003D-825), including all subsequent amendments and supplements.

- Minister of Social Security and Labor of the Republic of Lithuania and Minister of Health of 2001 July 24 order No. 97/406 “On Approval of Provisions for the Protection of Workers from Chemical Agents at Work and the Protection of Workers from the Effects of Carcinogens and Mutagens at Work” (Official Gazette, 2001, No. 65-2396, TAR identification code 1012230ISAK0097 / 406), including all subsequent amendments and supplements.

- Chief State Labor Inspector of the Republic of Lithuania in 2006 August 1 Order no. 1-178 “On the Approval of the List-Classification of Potentially Dangerous Equipment to be Registered in the State Register, Indicating Their Parameters”;

- LST EN 149 “Respiratory protective devices. Filtering half masks for protection against particles. Requirements, testing, marking”;

- LST EN 388 “Protective gloves against mechanical hazards”;

- LST EN 397 “Industrial protective helmets”;

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- LST EN 405 “Respiratory Protection. Filtering half masks with valves for protection against gases or gases and particles. Requirements, test, marking”;
- LST EN 420 “Protective gloves. General requirements and testing methods”;
- LST EN 469 “Protective clothing for firefighters. Performance requirements for firefighting protective clothing”;
- LST EN ISO 13688 “Protective clothing. General requirements (ISO 13688: 2013)”;
- LST EN 14387 “Respiratory protective devices. Gas filters and composite filters. Requirements, testing, marking”;
- LST EN ISO 16321-1 „Eye and face protection equipment for work”. Part 1. General requirements (ISO 16321-1:2021)“;
- LST EN ISO 16321-3 „Eye and face protection equipment for work”. Part 3. Additional requirements for mesh guards (ISO 16321-3:2021)“;
- LST EN ISO 20345 „Personal protective equipment. Safe footwear (ISO 20345: 2011)”;
- LST EN ISO 21420 „Protective gloves. General requirements and test methods“.

Additional information about the relevant Community provisions on safety, health and the environment for the product:

The product is subject to requirements according to the Government Resolution No. 966 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 2004.08.07 „On Approval of the Description of the List and Attribution Criteria for List of Materials, Mixtures or Preparations of Hazardous Substances in the Hazardous Objects“ (Official Gazette, 2004, No. 130-4649) with all subsequent amendments and supplements).

Restrictions on the product according to Regulation (EU) No. 2019/1148: The acquisition, importation, holding or use of this product by the general public is restricted by Regulation (EU) 2019/1148. All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts should be reported to the relevant national contact point in the Member State. See: https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/internal-security/counter-terrorism-and-radicalisation/protection/legislation-chemicals-used-home-made-explosives_en

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1907/2006 (REACH) Article 14, a Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance. See Annex.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision date: 2026.02.28

Version: 15.0

Revision No. 0

Issuing date: 2026.02.28

(i) A clear evidence of added, deleted or modified information:

The following changes were made to the safety data sheet as compared to the previous version:

- Headline of SDS: revision date, version number and issuing date of this safety data sheet has been changed;
- sub-section 1.3: The Company’s address has been changed;
- sub-section 1.4: A cell phone number that is no longer in use has been removed, and the listed website has been updated;
- section 16: revision date, version number and issuing date of this safety data sheet has been changed.

(ii) List of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout the Safety Data Sheet:

ATE – acute toxicity estimate;

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ADR – European Agreement on Dangerous Goods by Road;
 CLP – Classification, Labeling and Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;
 DNEL – Derived No-Effect value;
 EC No. – EINECS ir ELINCS numbers;
 EU – European Union;
 EINECS – European List of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances;
 ELINCS – European Register of Substances;
 Eye Irrit. 2 – eye irritating 2 category;
 UN – United Nations;
 Cow – octanol-water partition coefficient;
 LD50 – Lethal dose for 50% of tested population;
 LC50 – Lethal concentration of 50% of tested population;
 HS – Hygiene Standard;
 IMSBC – International Code for the Carriage of Solid Bulk Cargoes by Sea;
 Oxid. Solid 3 – oxidizing solids, 3 category;
 PBT – Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic;
 PNEC(s) – Forecast(-s) no effect(-s) concentration(-s);
 Explanation of product categories (PC):
 PC12 – Fertilizers.
 RID – Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail;
 SDS – Safety Data Sheet;
 Explanation of use sectors (SU):
 SU21 – Private households (= general public = consumers).
 SU22 – Public sector (administration, education, entertainment, services, crafts).
 vPvB – very Persistent, very Bioaccumulativ.

(iii) Bibliography:

- 1) European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association (Fertilizers Europe) released Guidance for the storage, handling and transportation of solid mineral fertilizers);
- 2) European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association (Fertilizers Europe) released Guidance for safe and secure storage of fertilizers on farms“ (2012);
- 3) European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association (Fertilizers Europe) released Guidance for UN transport classification of ammonium nitrate based substances (2011);
- 4) ECHA Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment. Part B: Hazard Assessment (2011) (Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment);
- 5) ECHA Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.10);
- 6) Registration of Ammonium Nitrate under the REACH dossier, published on the website of the European Chemicals Agency (data taken 2021-02-28);
- 7) <http://gestis-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=gestiseng:sdbeng> (data taken 2021-02-28).

(iv) Applicable classification and procedures used to determine the classification of mixtures in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP Regulation]:

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 | Classification procedure |
|---|--------------------------|

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| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Eye irritating Cat.2, H319</p> | <p>The product has been classified by the manufacturer after evaluation in the context of Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 for the classification of the hazard class or differentiation referred to in paragraphs 2 to 5 of Annex I in order to determine the hazards associated with the mixture. The product is classified as eye irritation Cat.2 as it contains more ammonium nitrate than the general concentration limit for classification in Category 2 laid down in table 3.3.3 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and equal to $\geq 10\%$.</p> |
| <p>The product is not classified as oxidizing solid Cat.3, H272</p> | <p>The product is not classified as oxidizing according to the Guidelines for the Classification of Substances of Ammonium Nitrate under UN Fertilizers Europe (2011), which states that mixtures containing ammonium nitrate with ammonium nitrate content not exceeding 80% are not classified as oxidizing.</p> |

(v) Relevant precautionary phrases:

- H272 – May intensify fire; oxidizer;
- H319 – Causes serious eye irritation;
- H360 – May damage fertility or the unborn child;
- H361 – Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child;
- H362 – May cause harm to breast-fed children;
- H372 – Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure cause the hazard;
- H373 – May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure cause the hazard;
- P210 – Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking;
- P220 – Keep/Store away from clothing/reducing agents/acids/alkali/sulphur/chlorates/chlorides/nitrates/permananates/powder of metals and materials containing metals as follows: copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc and their alloys/combustible materials;
- P370+P378 – In case of fire: Use water for extinction;
- P264 – Wash hands thoroughly after handling;
- P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection;
- P305+P351+P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Additional information for product labeling:

- Visual sign No.11 „Keep away from sunlight“ according to LST EN ISO 780;
- Visual sign No.10 „Keep away from rain“ according to LST EN ISO 780;
- Visual sign No.14 „Temperature limits (30 °C max)“ according to LST EN ISO 780,

(vi) Training Advice:

To ensure the protection of people and the environment, people who manufacture, handle and use this product must be trained to work with hazardous substances, hazardous materials, nitrogen fertilizers with sulphur properties, have adequate hygiene skills, first aid principles and information on emergency procedures. Personnel involved in the sale of a product shall be made aware that the product is a precursor to a restricted use in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 and shall have received instructions regarding the obligations imposed in accordance with Articles 5 to 9 of this Regulation. This safety data sheet must be made available to those working with the product. Persons must be instructed before working with the product.

NOTE. 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 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



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not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any proceed, unless specified in the text.

Release info: This version replaces all previous documents.

ANNEX

Exposure scenarios of nitrogen fertilizers with sulphur:

1 Exposure scenario (1): Professional use in formulation of preparations and end-use;

| 1. Exposure scenario (1) Professional use in formulation of preparations and end-use | |
|--|---|
| Use descriptors related to the life cycle stage | SU22 PC12 PROC1/2/8a/8b/9/11/15/19 ERC8b/8e |
| Name of contributing environmental scenario and corresponding ERC | 1. Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems (ERC8b) 2. Wide dispersive outdoor use of reactive substances in open systems (ERC8e) |
| List of names of contributing worker scenarios and corresponding PROC | 1. Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure (PROC1) 2. Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure (PROC2) 3. Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities (PROC8a) 4. Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities (PROC8b) 5. Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing) (PROC9) 6. Non industrial spraying (PROC11) 7. Use as laboratory reagent (PROC15) 8. Hand-mixing with intimate contact and only PPE available (PROC19) |
| 2.1 Contributing scenario (1) controlling environmental exposure | |
| Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems (ERC8b) and wide dispersive outdoor use of reactive substances in open systems (ERC8e). An environmental assessment has not been performed as the substance does not meet the criteria for being classified as dangerous for the environment. | |
| 2.2 Contributing scenario (2) controlling worker exposure for professional use in formulation of preparations and end-use | |
| All Process Categories are covered by this contributing scenario as all Operational Conditions (OCs) and Risk Management Measures (RMMs) are identical. PROC1/2/8a/8b/9/11/15/19 | |
| Product characteristic | |

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| Product related conditions, e.g. the concentration of the substance in a mixture, the physical state of that mixture (solid, liquid; if solid: level of dustiness), package design affecting exposure | Solid, low dustiness Liquid, >25% substance in the product |
| Amounts used | |
| Amounts used at a workplace (per task or per shift); note: sometimes this information is not needed for assessment of worker's exposure | Not applicable |
| Frequency and duration of use/exposure | |
| Duration per task/activity (e.g. hours per shift) and frequency (e.g. single events or repeated) of exposure | More than 4 hours per day |
| Human factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Particular conditions of use, e.g. body parts potentially exposed as a result of the nature of the activity | Not applicable |
| Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure | |
| Other given operational conditions: e.g. technology or process techniques determining the initial release of substance from process into workers' environment; room volume, whether the work is carried out outdoors/indoors, process conditions related to temperature and pressure. | Indoors or outdoors |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Process design aiming to prevent releases and hence exposure of workers; this in particular includes conditions ensuring rigorous containment; performance of containment to be specified (e.g. by quantification of residual losses or exposure) | Not applicable |
| Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker | |
| Engineering controls, e.g. exhaust ventilation, general ventilation; specify effectiveness of measure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Containment as appropriate 2. Good standard of general ventilation 3. Avoid splashing. Use specific dispensers and pumps specifically designed to prevent splashes/spills/exposure to occur |
| Organizational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure | |
| Specific organizational measures or measures needed to support the functioning of particular technical measures (e.g. training and supervision). Those measures | Not applicable. |

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| need to be reported in particular for demonstrating strictly controlled conditions (to justify exposure based waiving). | |
| Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation | |
| Personal protection, e.g. wearing of gloves, face protection, full body dermal protection, goggles, respirator; specify effectiveness of measure; specify the suitable material for the PPE (where relevant) and advise how long the protective equipment can be used before replacement (if relevant) | 1. Protecting goggles |
| 3. Exposure information and reference to its source | |
| Information for contributing scenario (1) | |
| An environmental assessment has not been performed as the substance does not meet the criteria for being classified as dangerous for the environment. | |
| Information for contributing scenario (2) | |
| A qualitative approach was used to conclude safe use for workers. The leading toxicological effect is eye irritation (local endpoint), for which no DNEL can be derived as no dose-response information is available. As minimal systemic effects were only noted at such high levels of substance that humans are normally not exposed to (see DNELs), a quantitative assessment is not considered necessary. | |
| 4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES | |
| No additional risk management measures, besides those that are mentioned above, are needed to guarantee safe use for workers. | |
| 5. Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA | |
| Additional good practices (Operational Conditions and Risk Management Measures) beyond the REACH Chemical Safety Assessment established within Chemical Industry are also advised and communicated through Safety Data Sheets. Such as: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Containment as appropriate; - Minimize number of staff exposed; - Segregation of the emitting process; - Effective contaminant extraction; - Good standard of general ventilation; - Minimization of manual phases; - Avoidance of contact with contaminated tools and objects; - Regular cleaning of equipment and work area; - Management/supervision in place to check that RMMs in place are being used correctly and OCs followed; - Training staff on good practice; - Good standard of personal hygiene. | |