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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier:
**GENEZIS CAN (27%N)**

Synonym: Lime ammonium nitrate (MAS) calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN)

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the mixture and uses advised against:
Identified uses: fertilizer for industrial/professional use.
Uses advised against: No uses advised against.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:
**NITROGÉNMŰVEK Zrt.**
Pétfürdő, Hősök tere 14.
8105 Pétfürdő, Pf. 450
Telefon: +36-88-620-100
Fax: +36-88-620-102
E-mail: sds@nitrogen.hu

1.3.1. Responsible person: -
E-mail: sds@nitrogen.hu

1.4. Emergency telephone number:
The UK National Poisons Emergency number +44 870 600 6266

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the mixture:
Classification according to 1272/2008/EC: not classified.
(Note: Justification see in Section 11.1 and 16.)

2.2. Label elements
Not needed.

2.3. Other hazards:
The mixture has no other known specific hazards for human or environment.
The product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substances.

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance
Not applicable.

3.2. Mixture:

| Description | CAS number: | EU number | REACH reg. nr. | Conc. (%) | Classification: 1272/2008/EC (CLP) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Hazard pict. | Hazard cat. | H phrase |
| **Ammonium nitrate*** | 6484-52-2 | 229-347-8 | 01-211949098 1-27-0082 | 75-78 | GHS03 GHS07 Dgr | Ox. Sol. 3 Eye Irrit. 2 | H272 H319 |
| **Dolomite powder (Ca, Mg)CO3*** | 83897-84-1 | 281-192-5 | - | 21-23 | - | - | - |

*: Classification provided by the manufacturer, the substance is not listed at Annex VI of Regulation 1272/2008/EC.

For the full text of H phrases: see Section 16.

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

4.1. Description of first aid measures:

IN CASE OF INGESTION:

Measures:

- Remove the injured person from the exposition.
- Even in case of no symptoms, keep him warm and calm.
- If the breathing stops or in case of breathing difficulties, administer artificial respiration if qualified personnel is available.
- Avoid mouth to mouth resuscitation.
- In case of sickness, obtain medical help.

IN CASE OF INHALATION:

Measures:

- Do not induce vomiting. Flush the mouth of the victim and give him water to drink.
- In case of persistent sickness, obtain medical help.

IN CASE OF SKIN CONTACT:

Measures:

- Wash the affected area with soap and water for at least 15 minutes.
- Remove the contaminated clothes and shoes.
- In case of persistent irritation, obtain medical help.

IN CASE OF EYE CONTACT:

Measures:

- Flush/wash the eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally twinkle.
- If necessary, remove contact lenses, if easy to do so.
- In case of persistent eye irritation, obtain medical help.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Eyes, skin: reddening, pain.

Ingestion: In case of small quantities, the poisoning effect is unlikely. In case of ingestion of larger quantities may cause digestive abnormalities (abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea) and in extreme cases (especially if the affected person is very young) methaemoglobin formation ("blue baby symptom") or cyanosis (which is indicated by the bluish discoloration of area of the mouth) may occur.

Inhalation: The high airborne dust concentration may irritate the nose and the upper respiratory tract, which has symptoms like burning feeling in the throat and coughing.

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

In normal cases immediate medical help is not required, but in case of persistent symptoms, obtain medical help. May cause methaemoglobin formation.

**SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

5.1. Extinguishing media:

5.1.1. Suitable extinguishing media:

If the fertilizer is not directly involved in the fire, any suitable extinguishing media can be used.

If fertilizer is involved in the fire, water spray is the suitable extinguishing medium. For safety reasons other extinguishing media (foam, sand, powder, halon, $CO_2$) can not be used.

5.1.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media:

None known.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

The fertilizer is not combustible in itself, but it may promote the combustion even in the lack of air.

It melts in case of heating and further heating may cause degradation which happens with the liberation of toxic nitrogen oxides and ammonia. It may explode in closed areas and in the presence of strong initiating effects in case of sudden hit, pressure or high temperature. Avoid temperatures above 210°C especially in closed or insufficiently ventilated areas, because explosion or thermal degradation may occur. After the inhalation of degradation gases or degradation products, remove the injured person from the gas exposure. Even in case of no symptoms, keep the victim warm and calm. Give oxygen, especially if bluish discolouration can be observed around the mouth. Administer artificial respiration if the breathing has stopped. After the exposure the victim has to be kept under medical surveillance for at least 48 hours, because delayed pulmonary oedema may occur.

5.3. Advise for fire fighters

Do not inhale the combustion gases (toxic). Approach the fire from down-wind.

Due to the toxic degradation and combustion products, the use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended and full protective suit has to be worn.

**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Keep unprotected people away, allow only well trained experts wearing suitable protective clothing to abide in the field of accident.

6.1.2. For emergency responders:
Avoid contact with eyes, skin and during the cleaning of the spillage use the recommended PPE.

6.2. Environmental precautions:
Avoid the contamination of drains and sewage. In case of large quantities gets into sewage, surface or subsurface water, inform the respective environmental protection authority, because it may cause euthrophication.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:
All spilled fertilizer has to be cleaned up immediately, it has to be collected and has to be placed in clean and properly labelled containers till the safe disposal. Avoid dust formation during sweeping. Do not mix with sawdust or other combustible or organic materials.

6.4. Reference to other sections:
For further and detailed information see section 8 and 13.

**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

7.1. Precautions for safe handling:
Observe conventional hygiene precautions.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
In case of long term handling of the product, use appropriate PPE (e.g.: gloves, protective goggles, see Section 8.) Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash your hands thoroughly after use. Remove the contaminated clothes and PPE before eating.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Avoid excessive dust formation.
The product should be used in well ventilated areas (local exhaust ventilation may be necessary).
Avoid unnecessary contact with air because of the hygroscopicity of the product.
Technical measures:
Precautions against fire and explosion:
Do not mix with combustible materials, reducing agents, strong acids and bases, metallic powders and do not expose to high temperature.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:
Technical measures and storage condition:
Keep order in the vicinity of the storage area.
All storage area has to be cool, dry, safe from humidity and well ventilated.
Keep away from heat sources and fire.
Keep away from combustible material and materials listed in Section 10.3.
Do not use open flame, do not smoke in the vicinity of the storage area.
Keep in such circumstances which inhibit the crystallization of the product due to the product heat cycles (the fluctuation of temperatures within wide ranges).
Recommended storage temperature: between +5 °C and + 30 °C.
The product can not be stored in direct sunshine.
Control the height of the strings of sacked product (observe local regulations) and keep at least 1 m distances amongst the strings.
Incompatible materials: It has to be ensured that in agricultural plants the fertilizer can not be stored together with hay, straw, grain, diesel etc. Do not mix or store together with carbamide. Combustible materials, organic materials, reducing agents, agricultural products, seeds, hay, straw, strong acids and bases, sulphur, chlorates, chlorides, chromates, nitrites, permanganates, phosphor, metallic powders and other substances containing metals as copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc, cadmium, lead, bismuth, chromium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, aluminium and their alloys.
Spontaneous reaction with the mixture of acetic acid anhydride and nitric acid, with the mixture of ammonium sulphate and potassium, with iron(II)-sulphide, with copper, with sawdust, with carbamide and with barium nitrate.
With alkali metals it forms explosive reaction products.
Packaging/storing material: Appropriate for storage: plastic sacks, steel and aluminium containers, barrels. Ammonium nitrate causes corrosion on untreated metal surfaces. Avoid the use of zinc and copper containers.

7.3. Specific end use(s):
**Manufacturing and industrial use**
- manufacturing, packaging, loading and sampling
- preparation of fertilizer mixtures, solutions, suspensions (mixing, solution, dilution)

Frequency and duration of use: > 4 h/day
Risk reducing measures in case of workers:
- Good industrial practice: local exhaust ventilation and/or ventilation.
- The necessary protective equipment are listed in Section 8.2.2. Due to the eye irritating effect of the product the use of eye protection is obligatory, the use of work clothes and gloves is recommended. If necessary - in case of very dusty applications - the use of appropriate dust mask is recommended.
- The workers who is affected by the exposure should be trained to be aware of the method of the safe handling.

**Industrial (professional) use**
- packaging, re-packaging, loading, transportation
- preparation of fertilizer mixtures, solutions, suspensions (mixing, solution, dilution)

Frequency and duration of use: > 4 h/day
- machine dispersion of solid fertilizer
- terrestrial release of fertilizer solution (trickle irrigation)
- outdoor foliar feed
- greenhouse foliar feed

Frequency and duration of use: max. 12 h/day; 7 days/week, 2-3 months/year.
Risk reducing measures in case of professional users:
- Recommended: the use of automated and/or closed systems.
- Avoid the inhalation of dust, avoid the formation and inhalation of respirable drops/spray.
- The necessary protective equipment are listed in Section 8.2.2. If the prepared and used mixture/solution contains ammonium nitrate in > 10% concentration, and the exposure can not be excluded in other way, use protective goggles.

**Consumer use**
- manual dispersion of solid fertilizer
- trickle irrigation with fertilizer solution
- home garden, greenhouse foliar feed (with manual spraying)

Frequency and duration of use: < 4h/day; 1-3 occasion/year.
Risk reducing measures in case of consumers:
- Avoid the inhalation of dust, avoid the formation and inhalation of respirable drops/spray.
- The necessary protective equipment are listed in Section 8.2.2. If the prepared and used mixture/solution contains ammonium nitrate in > 10% concentration, and the exposure can not be excluded in other way, use protective goggles. The use of protective gloves is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and remove the work clothes.

(Plant special dosing information is available on the website: www.nitrogen.hu)

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters:

Exposure limit values:
The components of the mixture are not regulated with exposure limit value.

Maximal total dust concentration recommended by ACGIH: 10 mg/m3

**DNEL and PNEC values:**
DNEL values for ammonium nitrate:

| DNEL (long term) | worker | | general population |
|---|---|---|---|
| dermal | 21.3 mg/kg/day | | 12.8 mg/kg/day |
| inhalation | 37.6 mg/m$^3$ | | 11.1 mg/m$^3$ |
| oral | - | | 12.8 mg/kg/day |

PNEC values for fresh water: 0.45 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls:
25/2000. (IX. 30.) In case of a hazardous material with no controlled concentration limit it is the employer's duty to keep concentration levels down to a minimum achievable by existing scientific and technological means, where the hazardous substance poses no harm to workers.

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls
In pursuance of work is proper foresight needed to avoid spilling onto clothes and floors and to avoid contact with eyes and skin.
The control of workplace dust concertation is recommended in the workplace air with a frequency depending on the technological stability.
In case of intended use of the product air contaminants are not formed.
Avoid high dust concentration and apply ventilation if necessary.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:
1. Eye/face protection: In case of long term handling use appropriate protective glasses (EN 166).
2. Skin protection:
   a. Hand protection: in case of long term handling wear suitable gloves (plastic, rubber or leather) and protective goggles (EN 374) to avoid eye irritation.
   b. Other: In case of long term handling wear appropriate protective clothes.
3. Respiratory protection: in case of high dust concentration, wear respiratory device against dust (EN143, 149, P2, P3 filters)
4. Thermal hazard: None known.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls:
Do not enter the water contaminated with the product into sewers. The spilled product has to be cleaned up.

The requirements detailed in Section 8 assume skilled work under normal conditions and usage of the product for appropriate aims. If conditions differ from normal or work is carried out under extreme conditions an expert's advice should be sought out before deciding upon further protective measures.

**SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

| Parameter | | Test method: | Remarks: |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* **Appearance:** | white or slightly coloured granules or particles | | |
| *2.* **Odour:** | odourless | | |
| *3.* Odour threshold: | no data available | | |
| 4. pH value: | > 4.4 | in 1% aqueous solution | |
| 5. Melting point/ freezing point: | 169.6 °C | 1013 hPa | |
| *6.* Initial boiling point/boiling range: | > 210°C | | decomposes |
| *7.* Flash point: | not applicable | | non-combustible, inorganic |
| *8.* Evaporation rate: | no data available | | |
| *9.* Flammability: | no data available | | |
| *10.* Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: | no data available | | |
| *11.* Vapour pressure: | no data available | | |
| 12 Vapour density: | no data available | | |
| *13.* Relative density: | no data available | | |
| 14. Solubility(ies): | * | | |
| *15.* Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: | -3.1 | (for ammonium nitrate, as substance) | |
| *16.* Self-ignition temperature: | no data available | | |
| *17.* Degradation temperature: | no data available | | |
| *18.* Viscosity: | no data available | | |
| *19.* Explosive properties: | ** | | |
| *20.* Oxidizing properties: | ***: | | |

9.2. Other information:

Flammability: non-combustible (based on the molecule structure)
Thermal decomposition: above 170 °C
*: Water solubility (20 °C) the ammonium nitrate is well soluble in water (1920 g/l), the dolomite powder additive is not: it is hygroscopic, it absorbs quickly the humidity of the air.
**: Non explosive In case of strong closure (e.g.: in pipes or drains) the heating leads to violent reactions or explosion, especially in that case if it is contaminated with the materials listed in Section 10.3.
***: not oxidizing
Density: 1720 kg/m3 20°C (for ammonium nitrate, as substance)
Bulk density: 900 - 1100 kg/m3

**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

10.1. Reactivity:

None known.

10.2. Chemical stability:

The product is stable in normal circumstances of storage, handling and use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions:

None known.

10.4. Conditions to avoid:

Heating to temperature above 170 °C (degradation during gas formation). Vicinity of heat source or fire. Welding or other heat related tasks on such equipment or site which may be contaminated with fertilizer, without washing for the removal of all fertilizer.
Unnecessary contact with air.
Contamination with incompatible materials. (See Section 10.3)

10.5. Incompatible materials:

Combustible materials, organic materials, reducing agents, agricultural products, seeds, hay, straw, strong acids and bases, sulphur, chlorates, chlorides, chromates, nitrites, permanganates, phosphor, metallic powders and other substances

containing metals as copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc, cadmium, lead, bismuth, chromium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, aluminium and their alloys.
Spontaneous reaction with the mixture of acetic acid anhydride and nitric acid, with the mixture of ammonium sulphate and potassium, with iron(II)-sulphide, with copper, with sawdust, with carbamide and with barium nitrate.
With alkali metals it forms explosive reaction products.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:
In case of strong heating it melts and degrades while forming toxic gases (ammonia, nitrogen oxides), the heating of fertilizer in strong closure (e.g.: in pipes or drains) may lead to violent reactions or explosions, especially if it is contaminated with the materials listed in Section 10.3.
Ammonia gas is formed in case of contact with such alkali materials as lime. See also Section 2 and 9.

**SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

11.1. Information on toxicological effects:
Acute toxicity: none known.
Skin corrosion/irritation: none known.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: none known.
Germ cell mutagenicity: none known.
Carcinogenicity: none known.
Reproductive toxicity: none known.
STOT-single exposure: none known.
STOT-repeated exposure: none known.
Aspiration hazard: none known.

11.1.1. For substances subject to registration, brief summaries of the information derived from the test conducted:
No data available.

11.1.2. Relevant toxicological properties of the hazardous substances:
We hereby give information about the results of the conducted toxicological studies about Ammonium calcium nitrate fertilizer, and ammonium nitrate as the main component and about other nitrates and ammonium salts.

**Acute toxicity:**

| Test material | CAS number | Route of exposure | Species | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium nitrate | 6484-52-2 | oral | rat | LD50: 2950mg/kg |
| | | dermal | rat | LD50: > 5000 mg/kg |
| | | inhalation | rat | LC50 : > 88.8 mg/l |

**Skin irritation:**

| Test material | CAS number | Species | Results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium nitrate | 6484-52-2 | rabbit | Not irritating |

**Eye irritation:**

| Test material | CAS number | Species | Results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium nitrate | 6484-52-2 | rabbit | irritating |
| Ammonium calcium nitrate (CAN) with 77,9% ammonium nitrate content | - | rabbit | not irritating* |

*Based on the test made by Harlan Laboratories' (2011) the AN based fertilizers with lower than 80% AN content are not irritating.

**Skin sensitization:**

| Test material | CAS number | Species | Results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium calcium nitrate | 15245-12-2 | mouse | Non sensitizing |

**STOT-repeated exposure**

| Test material | CAS number | Route of exposure | Species | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium sulphate | 7783-20-2 | oral | rat | NOAEL: 256 mg/kg/day (52 weeks long study) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potassium nitrate | 7757-79-1 | oral | rat | NOAEL>=1500 mg/kg/day (28 days long study) |
| Ammonium nitrate | 6484-52-2 | inhalation | rat | NOAEC ≥ 185 mg/m$^3$ |

**Carcinogenicity:**
No data available.

**Mutagenicity:**

| Test material | CAS number: | Type of the test | Type of the cell | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium calcium nitrate | 15245-12-2 | Bacterial reverse mutation assay | S. typhimurium; E. coli | negative |
| | | In vitro chromosomal mutation assay conducted in mammals | Human peripheral lymphocyte | negative |
| Potassium nitrate | 7757-79-1 | Mammal cell gene mutation assay | Mouse lymphoma | negative |

**Reproduction toxicity**

| Test material | CAS number: | Route of exposure | Species | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potassium nitrate | 7757-79-1 | oral | rat | NOAEL:>=1500 mg/kg bw/day |

11.1.3. Information on likely routes of exposure:
The most probable route of exposures are skin and eye exposure, which can be reduced to minimal with the use of PPE. The inhalation exposure is only possible if during the use of the product dust is formed and no sufficient ventilation is available. In case of normal circumstances ingestion is not likely, only accidental ingestion is possible. The possible symptoms are listed in Section 4.2.

11.1.4. Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:
No data available.

11.1.5. Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure:
Causes serious eye irritation.

11.1.6. Interactive effects:
No data available.

11.1.7. Absence of specific data:
No information.

11.1.8. Other information:
No data available.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity:
We hereby give information about the results of the conducted toxicological studies about pure ammonium nitrate and about other nitrates.

| Test material | CAS number | Test | Species/group of animal | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium nitrate | 6484-52-2 | Short term toxicity in fish | carp *(Cyprinus carpio)* | LC50 (48 h): 447 mg/l |
| Potassium nitrate | 7757-79-1 | Toxicity for invertebrates | water flea (*Daphnia magna*) | EC50 (48 h): 490 mg/L |
| Potassium nitrate | 7757-79-1 | Test conducted on algae and aquatic plants | sedimentary diatomaceous algae | EC50 (10 d): > 1700 mg/l |

In large quantities it causes eutrophication in natural waters.

12.2. Persistence and degradability
Non persistent, its components are inorganic materials.
The dolomite is not soluble in clear water, but within acidic circumstances its solubility increasing, while forming calcium, magnesium and hydrogen carbonate ions. The ammonium nitrate dissociates for its ions in water. It degrades in the natural nitrification/denitrification cycle. The ammonium ion transforms to nitrites and then nitrates with the help of bacteria both in natural and controlled circumstances (sewage treatment technologies). The biological degradation time in sewage treatment plants is 52 g N/kg dissolved solid material/day in 20°C. The nitrate both degrades within natural and controlled circumstances (sewage treatment technologies). The decomposition products of the anaerobe degradation: dinitrogen oxide, nitrogen, ammonia. The biological degradation time in sewage treatment plants is 70 g N/kg dissolved solid material/day in 20°C.

12.3. Bioaccumulation potential:
Non bioaccumulative, because its components are inorganic materials, and their partition coefficient are low.

12.4. Mobility in soil
After dissolution the formed ions are mobile, their adsorption potential is low.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Non PBT and vPvB, because its components are inorganic materials.

12.6. Other adverse effects:
No other adverse effects known.

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

13.1. Waste treatment methods:
Disposal according to the local regulations.

13.1.1. Information regarding the disposal of the product:
Depending on the extent and the type of the contamination, it can be used as fertilizer or can be disposed via licensed waste management company. Recommended EWC code:
European Waste Code:
06 03 14 solid salts and solution other than those mentioned in 06 03 11 and 06 03 13
**15 02 03** absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02

13.1.2. Information regarding the disposal of the packaging:
The sacks, containers which are thoroughly cleaned with water - with the permission of the local authorities - can be disposed or recycled as non-hazardous waste. (Do not remove the label from the container before cleaning) European Waste Codes (EWC) for packaging:
**15 01 02** plastic packaging

13.1.3. Physical/chemical properties that may affect waste treatment options shall be specified:
None known.

13.1.4. Sewage disposal:
None known.

13.1.5. Special precautions for any recommended waste treatment:
No data available.

**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

14.1. UN Number: -
14.2. UN proper shipping name: -
14.3. Transport hazard class(es): not classified
14.4. Packaging group: -
14.5. Environmental hazard
Not environmentally hazardous.
14.6. Special precautions for user:
Not necessary.
14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:
Not applicable.

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:
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

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

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

REGULATION (EC) No 2003/2003 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilisers

15.2. Chemical safety assessment: chemical safety assessment is available for ammonium nitrate.

**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

Information regarding the revision of the safety data sheet:
The safety data sheet has been revised according to Regulation 453/2010/EU (Section 1-16).
The classification of the components and the mixture have been amended according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC (CLP) and its amendments.

Full text of the abbreviations in the safety data sheet:
DNEL: Derived no effect level. PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration. CMR effects: carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction. PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative. n.d.: not defined. n.a.: not applicable.

Original safety data sheet issued by the manufacturer: 01. 06. 2015, Version: 3.0/HU

Methods used for the classification:
The product is not classified according to ADR/RID (see special provision 307), so it is not oxidizing.
Based on test report of Harlan laboratories Ltd. (Report no. D36408, 2011.) AN based fertilizers with lower than 80% AN content are not eye irritating.

Relevant H-Phrases (number and full text) of Section 3:
**H272** – May intensify fire; oxidiser.
**H319** – Causes serious eye irritation.

Training instructions: n.d.