


SAFETY DATA SHEET		
in accordance with regulation (EU) no. 1907/2006 with later changes		
CANVIL		
created on :	updated on:	Rev.:
2010-12-01	2022-10-18	7.1

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name:	Canvil: Group of fertilizer mixtures included: Canvil Mg Canvil S
UFI code:	QC00-Y0P2-K001-FUWE Canvil Mg W800-F0YP-800J-THAC Canvil S

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against


Uses:	Exposure scenario 1: Professional use in formulation of preparations (mixtures) and end-use as fertilizer, in matches and fireworks
Uses advised against:	Limited access for average users (*) (* REGULATION (EU) 2019/1148 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013


1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer :	ANWIL S.A. ul. Toruńska 222, 87-805 Włocławek – Poland 0048 (24) 202 13 62 Sales Department (7 ⁰⁰ – 15 ⁰⁰) 0048 (24) 202 13 60 Sales Department Manager (7 ⁰⁰ – 15 ⁰⁰) nawozy@anwil.pl (contact data to Sales Department) reach@anwil.pl (contact data person responsible for eSDS)
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1.4 Emergency telephone number

Poland	Enterprise Dispatcher (24/7 available): tel.: 0048 54 414 60 60 or 0048 24 202 17 17 Poland: tel.: 998 or 112 (Mobile)
Belgium	Tel 070 245 245 POSITION CENTER vanuit het buitenland +32 70 245 245
Denmark	Tlf. 82 12 12 12; Giftlinjen, Bispebjerg Hospital
Finland	Tel. (09) 471 977 (direct) or (09) 4711 (exchange) Poison Information Centre Open 24 hours a day
Germany	Tel.: 030/19240 BBGes - Giftnotruf Berlin
Sweden	Dial 08-331231 Giftinformationscentralen (mon-fri 9.00-17.00)
Netherlands	030-2748888 NVIC Only for the purpose of informing medical personnel in cases of accidental intoxications.
Norway	Tel. 22 59 13 00 Giftinformasjonen

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SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	
2.1 Classification of the mixture	
2.1.1 Classification in accordance with Regulation no. (WE) 1272/2008 (CLP)	
Hazard class and category :	Hazard statement(s):
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
2.1.2 Phrases: H explanation – see section: 16.	
2.2 Label elements	
Labelling in accordance with Regulation no. (WE) 1272/2008 (CLP);	
Hazard pictogram(s):	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement(s):	H319
Precautionary statement(s):	Prevention
	P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.
	Response
	P370+P378 In case of fire. Use water for extinguish. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	Storage

	Disposal
	See section 13

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2.3 Other hazards

- The mixture does not meet the PBT and vPvB criteria included in Annex XIII to Regulation 1907/2006 REACH.
- Ammonium nitrate is a strong oxidant. As a source of oxygen supports burning.
- Ammonium nitrate is unstable on heating, it decomposes from 210 ° C with the release of heat and toxic gases: NO_x, NH₃.
- Bismuth, cadmium, copper, molybdenum, lead, nickel, zinc work reducing the molten ammonium nitrate to form nitrite ammonium - an unstable compound that increases the possibility explosion.
- Contaminated ammonium nitrate can go to extremes cause an explosion. Dangerous are small amounts of: mercury, chromates, permanganates, sulfides, chlorides.
- The addition of free ammonia increases the decomposition temperature about 50-60°C.

Other hazards: None know

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

According to the REACH Regulation the product is a mixture and the main constituent is classified as the dangerous substances.

Name of component	Content [% w/w]	CAS/EC number	REACH Registration number	Classification in accordance with Regulation (WE) no. 1272/2008 (CLP)		Characteristic particles defined by nanoform:
				Classification code and hazard class	Hazard statements	
Ammonium nitrate	ca. 74,9-79,5%	6484-52-2/ 229-347-8	01-2119490981-27-0033	Ox. Sol. 3 Eye Irrit. 2	H272 H319	Not applicable


The mixture of ammonium nitrate, as an ingredient, with calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate or calcium sulphate and water in amounts up to 0.8%. Ingredients may be added to improve product properties and its suitability as a fertilizer.

Canvil Mg: contains magnesium carbonate - content of approximately 4% based on MgO and calcium carbonate - about 6.5% based on CaO.

Canvil S: contains calcium sulphate - content about 4.8% sulphur and about 7.5% calcium as CaO.

The pellets surface of every grade is covered with a range of organic substances, in quantities up to 0.2% of the mixture, in order to avoid the product caking during storage.

None of the components constituting the mixture with ammonium nitrate does not pose risks affecting the classification of the mixture.

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures


Eye contact:	Immediately wash eyes with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Seek medical advice.
Skin contact:	Wash affected skin area with plenty of water and soap for at least 15 minutes thoroughly while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical advice.
Ingestion:	Wash out mouth with plenty of water. Give plenty of water to drink to conscious person. Call medical assistance immediately.
Inhalation:	Remove the victim from exposure into fresh air immediately if adverse effects (e.g. dizziness, drowsiness or respiratory irritation) occur. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or if breathing is difficult, give oxygen and seek medical advice. Seek medical advice immediately when vapours are intensively inhaled.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects

Acute effects	Symptoms of acute poisoning occur after 15-30 minutes and is characterized by abdominal pain, dizziness, cyanosis (blue colour of blood), shortness of breath, drop in blood pressure and collapse. The vomit, stool and urine can occur with blood. Characteristic symptom is paralysis of the peripheral blood vessels and the consequent drop in blood pressure, which in the case of people with advanced atherosclerosis, can lead to irreversible collapse. The children are particularly vulnerable to poisoning.
Delayed effects	Unknown

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Data not available

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SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Canvil is a non-flammable mixture but it can cause inflammation of the flammable materials. Inform about the fire, evacuate person not taking part in rescue action in the hazardous area, firefighting, emergency alert service establishments, (phone 112)

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

Water

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Carbon dioxide, foam, powders because of its weak effectiveness

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

May be explosive in contact with flammable or organic substances and at confinement during fire. In case of fire, may produce hazardous decomposition products such as nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.), ammonia (NH₃), amines.

5.3 Advice for fire fighters

No special measures required. In the event of fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and a chemical protective suit. Avoid disposal of contaminated firefighting water to the environment.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. In contact with the product wear safety glasses, gloves resistant to chemicals, protective clothing, and in case of dusting used for respiratory protection.

Following the precautions the leak or spills area should be isolated with a minimum radius of 50m. One should stay with the wind of the point of possible release.

Avoid any direct contact with the product. Keep away from sources of ignition.


6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not allow product to spread into the environment.

Do not discharge into drains and / or rivers.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Vacuum or sweep up and place into suitable labelled containers for recovery or disposal. Clean up affected area with a large amount of water. Do not collect spilled material in sawdust or other combustible material. Prevent formation of dust clouds. Residual trace can be wiped away.

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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

Fire and explosion prevention: Provide effective air exchange (ventilation). Use personal protective equipment. Do not allow contact with flammable substances. Avoid contact with reducing substances.

Packaging materials: Polyethylene bags, stacked on pallets and polypropylene big-bag bags with a polyethylene insert.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage :

<https://www.anwil.pl/EN/OurOffer/Fertilizers/Documents/Storage%20Instruction%20attachm ent.pdf>

Due to the low resistance of nitrogen fertilizers to direct exposure to climatic conditions, in particular sunlight, precipitation and temperature variations, fertilizers should not be stored in sheds, in open storage areas under tarpaulins or other temporary protection.

Special care should be taken when storing nitrogen fertilizers with other materials that are not fertilizers but are flammable and chemically reactive. The substances mentioned above are for example flammable liquids such as gasoline, fuel oil and other oils and fats. Corrosive liquids, acids and other reactive substances, such as chlorides, hypochlorites, chlorinated organic compounds, bleaches, chromates, nitrates, copper and zinc salts, permanganates. Flammable liquids and solids such as sulphur, powdered metals and substances of organic origin such as hay, straw, sawdust, cereals and animal feed.

Nitrogen fertilizers should be stored away from any heat source, eg heating installations, steam or hot water collectors and heat-emitting electrical networks.


The guarantee of maintaining a high quality of fertilizers, with the preservation of their usable values (fluidity) is their storage at a temperature below 30°C and humidity: maximum up to 60%.

Seveso (III) classification: not applicable

Indication of threshold quantities above which the Seveso III Directive apply: not applicable

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Exposurescenario 1: Professional use in formulation of preparations (mixtures) and end-use as

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fertilizer, in matches and fireworks

The Canvil mixture is a precursor to explosives according to the REGULATION (EU) 2019/1148 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 June 2019 on placing on the market and use of explosives precursors, modifying Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013, item 5 Of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - limited access for the average users.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters


Chemical name	CAS/ EC no.	TWA	STEL
Ammonium nitrate	6484-52-2/ 229-347-8	Not specified	Not specified

Human health risk characterization (ammonium nitrate) - DNEL - values.

Exposure route	Workers				General population			
	Acute, local	Acute, systemic	Long-term, local	Long-term, systemic	Acute, local	Acute, systemic	Long-term, local	Long-term, systemic
dermal	---	---	---	5.12 mg/kg b.w.	---	---	---	2,56 mg/kg b.w.
inhalation	---	---	---	36 mg/m ³	---	---	---	8,9 mg/m ³
oral	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,56 mg/kg b.w.

Environment risk characterization (ammonium nitrate)– PNEC values

Environmental protection target	Value	unit
Fresh water	0.45	mg/l
Freshwater sediments	---	---
Marine water	0.045	mg/l
Marine sediments	---	---
Aqua (intermittent releases)	4.5	mg/l
Microorganisms in sewage treatment	18	mg/l
Food chain	---	---
Soil (agricultural)	---	---
Air	---	---

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8.2 Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls:	None required: Use of adequate ventilation is good industrial practice. In addition, an eyewash facility and a safety shower for facilities storing or utilizing this material is good industrial practice.
Environmental exposure controls:	Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Respiratory protection:	Half-mask with appropriate filter (EN 149)
Hand protection:	Protective (heat resistant) glove
Eye protection:	Chemical goggles or face shield (EN 166)
Skin and body protection:	Working clothes
Hygiene measures:	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Solid, granules.
Colour:	White to beige
Odour:	Odourless, however the ammonia odour is possible
Odour threshold:	No data
Melting/Freezing temperature:	169.6 (ammonium nitrate at normal pressure)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
Flammability:	Not flammable (based on molecular structure).
Lower and upper explosive limits:	Not applicable
Flash-point:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	210 °C
pH:	4.5 -5.5 (ammonium nitrogen in aquatic solutions, temp. 20°C)
Kinematic viscosity:	Not applicable
Solubility:	Dissolves very well in water >100 g in 100 ml H ₂ O (ammonium nitrogen)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	Not applicable
Vapor pressure:	Not applicable
Density and/or relative density:	1.72 g/cm ³ (temp. 20°C ammonium nitrogen)
Relative vapor density:	Not applicable
Particle characteristics:	Granules of average size 1- 5 mm


9.2 Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Canvil in contact with moisture in the air may cause accelerated corrosion

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

No additional information available

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

The main ingredient is a strong oxidant and reacts with incendiary and reducing materials. Aqueous solutions are weak acids. Due to the possibility of explosive decomposition ammonium nitrate should not exceed the temperature of 180 °C. When heated over 210°C, the mixture decomposed and toxic nitrogen oxides could be release.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7, handling and storage).

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Due to the possibility of explosive decomposition ammonium nitrate should not exceed the temperature of 180 °C .When heated the main component above 210 ° C it releases decomposition products which could have an explosive properties.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Temperatures above 180 °C, use of open fire, contact with materials organic and exposure to weather conditions (especially sunlight). Decomposes when heated. Avoid tight closure.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Powdered metals, steel, non-metal, alkalis metal, flammable substances, carbides, nitrites, corrosive alkalies, acids, ammonium compounds, oxidizing agents, chlorates, aluminium in powder form, nitro organic compounds, sulfides, acid salts. Some metals such as: Bi, Cd, Cu, Mo, Pb, Ni, Zn have an influence on molten ammonium nitrate and due to the reducing effect, they cause the formation of ammonium nitrite NH_4NO_2 , unstable compound significantly increasing the possibility of an explosion.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products


Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and ammonia (NH_3).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION


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

Toxicokinetics (absorption, metabolism, distribution and elimination)


In aqueous environments, such as the body the ammonium nitrate is completely dissociated into the ammonium(NH_4^+) and the nitrate (NO_3^-) ions. Based on low MW, high water solubility, assumed low log Pow high absorption is expected. However, the ion formation of the substance immediately when in contact with a fluid decreases the absorption. Therefore, 50% absorption is taken for oral, dermal and inhalation exposure.

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11.1.1 Acute oral toxicity:
Method: similar to OECD 401 Species: rats (male/female) Routes of exposure: oral Effective Dose: LD ₅₀ : 2950 mg/kg bw Results: substance does not meet the acute toxicant criteria.
11.1.2 Acute dermal toxicity:
Method: similar to OECD 402 Species: rats (male/female) Routes of exposure: dermal Effective Dose: LD ₅₀ : > 5000 mg/kg bw (OECD 402) Results: substance does not meet the acute toxicant criteria.
11.1.3 Acute inhalation toxicity:
Not relevant
11.1.4 Skin corrosion/irritation effects:
Method: similar to OECD 404 Species: rabbits Observation time: 72h Results: substance does not meet the criteria to being irritating for skin.
11.1.5 Serious damage to eyes/eye irritation:
Method: similar to OECD 405 Species: rabbits Results: After 7-10 days clinical observation, the eye irritation properties of ammonium nitrate were confirmed.
11.1.6 Skin sensitisation:
Not sensitizing. To estimate the skin sensitisation of ammonium nitrate, was used tests of substances with a similar structure: sodium nitrate, nitric acid and calcium nitrate. None of the above substances showed a sensitizing effect the skin.
11.1.7 Respiratory sensitisation:
Not relevant
11.1.8 Germ cell mutagenicity:
Negative (OECD 471, 473, with nitric acid ammonium calcium salt) Negative (OECD 476, with potassium nitrate) Conclusion: based on the above mentioned test results for the substance with similar structure to ammonium nitrate the substance does not meet the criteria for being mutagenic.

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11.1.9 Carcinogenicity:
Not applicable: ammonium nitrate (the main component of the mixture) is classified as a non-functional mutagen which, according to Annex X to the REACH Regulation, gives the possibility of not carrying out tests for the carcinogenicity of substances.
11.1.10 Reproductive toxicity:
Oral 28-day NOAEL \geq 1500 mg/kg bw/day (OECD 422, with potassium nitrate) Conclusion: based on the above mentioned test results for the substance with similar structure to ammonium nitrate the substance does not meet the criteria for being reproductive toxic.
11.1.11 STOT-single exposure
None data
11.1.12 STOT- Repeated exposure
None data
11.1.13 Aspiration hazard
None data
11.2 Information on other hazards
There is no information about endocrine disrupting properties
SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
12.1 Toxicity
12.1.1 Acute Fish Toxicity:
Test substance: ammonium nitrate (main component of the mixture) Species: Cyprinus carpio Exposure time: 48h Based on the observations, the value was estimated: LC 50 = 447 mg / l
12.1.2 Acute toxicity to invertebrates:
Test substance: potassium nitrate (structurally related substance) Species: Daphnia magna Exposure time: 48h Based on the observations, the value was estimated: LC 50 = 490 mg / l
12.1.3 Toxicity to algae:
No data. To estimate algae toxicity (increase in inhibition of the algae population) tests of substances with a structure similar to that of ammonium nitrate were used: nitrate potassium. Test result: the substance has no or very little inhibitory effect on the algae population.

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12.1.4 Chronic toxicity to fish:
Not applicable: ammonium nitrate has a proven very low toxic effect on fish (acute toxicity study). Therefore, there is no need to carry out chronic toxicity studies on fish.
12.1.5 Chronic toxicity to invertebrates:
Not applicable: Potassium nitrate has proven to have a very low toxic effect on aquatic invertebrates (acute toxicity study). Therefore, there is no necessity conducting chronic toxicity studies on aquatic invertebrates
12.1.6 Conclusion:
Based on available studies on ammonium nitrate or structurally related substances i due to chemical properties, no toxic effect on aquatic organisms is found.
12.2 Persistence and degradability
12.2.1 Abiotic degradation:
12.2.1.1 Hydrolysis: not applicable: ammonium nitrate dissociates in water into ions NH_4^+ and NO_3^-
12.2.1.2 Photolysis: data not available
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
12.3.1 Aquatic bioaccumulation: does not meet the criteria
12.3.2 Bioaccumulation in soil: does not meet the criteria
12.4 Mobility in soil
Not applicable
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 conducted since ammonium nitrate is inorganic.
12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties
None data
12.7 Other adverse effects
Local hazard limited to the site of contamination with consequences resulting from getting into groundwater (mainly concerns ammonium nitrate in water solution). Water contaminated with ammonium nitrate is unfit for drinking. Water contaminated with ammonium nitrate is of limited use due to the corrosive effect of the solution for technical purposes. After dilution and a longer period of time, the biological destruction of ammonium nitrate occurs -absorption by plant organisms as fertilizer.

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

In accordance with the international and local waste management regulations.

13.1.1 Product / Packaging disposal

In the event of the mixture spilling, carefully collect the product into the closers packaging / containers. If the product has not lost its technical characteristics, try again use as a product. If the product is contaminated with other substances, collect it into packaging, label it and then store it in a designated place in the installation / facility, neutralize or waste recycling in own facilities on the basis of the permits held or hand over directly eligible recipient of waste for the purpose of its neutralize or waste recycling. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate method and then re-used or disposed by landfill or incineration as appropriate, in accordance with local and national regulations. Do not remove label until container is thoroughly cleaned.

13.1.2 Waste treatment options – relevant information


In accordance with local and national regulations, disposed by landfill or incineration. Controlled biodegradation in waste water treatment is possible.

13.1.3 Sewage disposal – relevant information

Do not emit directly to drains, environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1	UN number or ID number:	Not applicable
14.2	UN proper shipping name:	Not applicable
14.3	Transport hazard class(es):	Not applicable
14.4	Packaging group:	Not applicable
14.5	Environmental hazards:	Not applicable
14.6	Special precautions for user:	Not applicable
14.7	Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments:	Not applicable

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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.
- 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 with later changes.
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).
- DIRECTIVE 2012/18/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC. - Seveso (III) classification: not applicable.
- REGULATION (EU) 2019/1148 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013


15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for the Canvil.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The information provided in this safety data sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge 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 may not be considered as warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any proceed, unless specified in the text.

Aforementioned information are compatible with the Chemical Safety Report performed for mixture main component : ammonium nitrate, which was submitted to ECHA as a part of the registration documentation.

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Changes made to the current safety data sheet in relation to the previous version:

Section 11.2 Information on other threats has been added.

Relevant H- and/or EUH-phrases (number and full text)

H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Abbreviations and acronyms

Ox.Sol. 3: Oxidising solid cat. 3

Ox. Liq. 3: Oxidising liquid cat. 3

Eye Irrit. 2: Eye irritation cat 2

STEL : Short Term Exposure Limit

TWA: Time-weighted Average

vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration

LD50: Median Lethal dose

EC50: Half maximal effective concentration

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level


PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration irritant cat. 3

The mixture contains no substances of very high concern included on the SVHC list(*), in quantity more than 0,1% w/w.


(*)source: <https://echa.europa.eu/pl/candidate-list-table>

This version replaces version no. 7.0 created on 15th of July 2022.


End of the safety data sheet

Exposure Scenario – 1		
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1.0 Title of Exposure Scenario	
Professional use in formulation of preparations (mixtures) and end-use as fertilizer, in matches and fireworks (ES2)	
1.1 List of all use descriptors related to the life cycle stage	
Sector of use (SU)	SU22 Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
Process category (PROC)	PROC1 Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure PROC2 Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure PROC8a Transfer of chemicals from/to vessels/large containers at non dedicated facilities PROC8b Transfer of chemicals from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities PROC9 Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing) PROC13 Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent RROC19 Hand-mixing with intimate contact and only PPE available
Product category (PC)	not applicable
Article category (AC)	not applicable
Environmental release category (ERC)	(ERC8b) Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems (ERC8e) Wide dispersive outdoor use of reactive substances in open systems
2.0 Operational Conditions and Risk Management Measures	
<p>The purpose of this Exposure Scenario (ES) is to provide to the downstream users crucial information on operational conditions and risk management measures for the safe use by downstream users. Both participants in the supply chain are required for information exchange regarding mentioned substance in order to maximize the safeness of use. A set of operational conditions and risk management measures relating to the worker's activities associated with the use of a substance is called Exposure Scenario. The format of this document is consistent with the requirements of ECHA, contained in Part D of the Guidance on CSA / CSR issued in May 2010.</p> <p>For professionals, the exposure estimation the following value were used:</p> <p>DNEL_{inhalation, long-term, systemic effects} 37.6 mg/m³ DNEL_{dermal long-term, systemic effects} 21.3 mg/kg bw/day</p>	
2.1 Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for ERC8b; ERC8e	
<p>Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems (ERC8b) and wide dispersive outdoor use of reactive substances in open systems (ERC8e).</p> <p>An environmental assessment has not been performed as the substance does not meet the criteria for being classified as dangerous for the environment.</p>	
2.2 Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 1, 2, 8a, 8b, 9, 13, 15, 19	
<p>General conditions applicable to all activities: all Process Categories are covered by this contributing scenario as all Operational Conditions (OCs) and Risk Management Measures (RMMs) are identical.</p>	

Exposure Scenario – 1		
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Product characteristic
Solid, low dustiness. The physical and chemical properties are describe in the 9 th section of the safety data sheet
Amounts used
Not applicable
Frequency and duration of use/exposure
> 4 hours/day 220days/year
Other Operational Conditions affecting worker exposure
Indoor/outdoor
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker
→ Containment as appropriate → Good standard of general ventilation → Avoid splashing. Use specific dispensers and pumps specifically designed to prevent splashes/spills/exposure to occur
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
Chemical goggles
3.0 Exposure estimation and reference to its source
3.1 Human health
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.
3.2 Environment
An environmental assessment has not been performed as the substance does not meet the criteria for being classified as dangerous for the environment.
4.0 Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES
4.1. Health
No additional risk management measures, besides those that are mentioned above, are needed to guarantee safe use for workers
4.2 Environmental
Environmental exposure has not been evaluated
5.0 Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH Chemical Safety Assessment
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 RMM's in place are being used correctly and OCs followed;

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training staff on good practice; - Good standard of personal hygiene; |
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