



sulfur

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2020/878
Issue date: 6/7/2001 Revision date: 7/3/2024 Version: 12.0

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Chemical type	: Substance
Trade name	: sulfur
Trade name	: sulfur
EC Index-No.	: 016-094-00-1
EC-No.	: 231-722-6
CAS-No.	: 7704-34-9
REACH registration No	: 01-2119487295-27-0014
Product code	: 19010002
IUPAC name	: sulfur
Synonyms	: sulfur liquid, sulfur molten

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

1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Main use category	: Industrial use, Professional use, Consumer use
Industrial/Professional use spec	: Use as a fuel Rubber production and processing Manufacture of substance Explosives manufacture & use Distribution of substance Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures Use as binders and release agents Use in Agrochemicals Use in Matches Use in Fireworks Road and construction applications Use as an intermediate
Function or use category	: Construction materials additives, Poison centres for this organisation, Adhesives, binding agents, Intermediates, Pesticides, Fuels

1.2.2. Uses advised against

No additional information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

SLOVNAFT, a.s. a.s.
Vičie hrdlo 1
SK- 824 12 Bratislava
Slovakia
T +421-(0)2/4055-1111 - F +421-(0)2/5859-9759
info@slovnaft.sk - www.slovnaft.sk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Podnikový dispečing 1: ++0421(0)2/4055 3344

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Country	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
Ireland	National Poisons Information Centre Beaumont Hospital	PO Box 1297 Beaumont Road 9 Dublin	+353 1 809 2566 (Healthcare professionals- 24/7) +353 1 809 2166 (public, 8am - 10pm, 7/7)	
Israel	Israel Poison Information Center Rambam Health Care Campus	6 Ha'Aliya Street 31096 Haifa	+972 4 854 1900	
Malta	Medicines & Poisons Info Office	Mater Dei Hospital MSD 2090 Msida	+356 2545 6508	
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Belfast Centre) Royal Victoria Hospital	Grosvenor Road BT12 6BA Belfast	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Birmingham Centre) City Hospital	Dudley Road B18 7QH Birmingham	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Cardiff Centre) University Hospital Llandough	Penlan Road CF64 2XX Cardiff	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Edinburgh Centre) Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh	Little France Crescent EH16 4SA Edinburgh	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	Guy's & St Thomas' Poisons Unit Medical Toxicology Unit, Guy's & St Thomas' Hospital Trust	Avonley Road SE14 5ER London	+44 20 7188 7188	
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Newcastle Centre) Regional Drugs and Therapeutics Centre	16/17 Framlington Place Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE2 4AB Newcastle	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2 H315

Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard, Category 1 H400

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

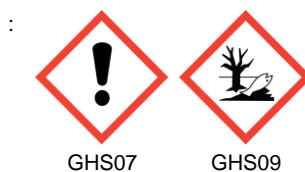
Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

No additional information available

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP)



Signal word (CLP)

: Warning

Hazard statements (CLP)

: H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements (CLP)

: P264 - Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing

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protection.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

Contains no PBT/vPvB substances $\geq 0.1\%$ assessed in accordance with REACH Annex XIII
Endocrine disruptors: not yet evaluated

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Substance type : Mono-constituent
Name : SN / 231-722-6 / sulfur
CAS-No. : 7704-34-9
EC-No. : 231-722-6
EC Index-No. : 016-094-00-1

Name	Product identifier	%
Sulfur (Constituent)	CAS-No.: 7704-34-9 EC-No.: 231-722-6 EC Index-No.: 016-094-00-1	98.75 – 99.99

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Solid sulfur is flammable. Burning sulfur emits toxic and suffocating sulfur dioxide (SO₂). Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air. Liquid sulphur may evolve sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and toxic and flammable hydrogen sulphide (H₂S). Liquid sulfur can cause thermal burns.

First-aid measures after inhalation : In case of symptoms arising from inhalation of dust. Remove casualty to a quiet and well ventilated place if safe to do so. If casualty is unconscious and: Not breathing. Ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical advice. Breathing. Place in the recovery position. Administer oxygen if necessary. Obtain medical assistance if breathing remains difficult. If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H₂S (hydrogen sulphide). Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures. Remove casualty to fresh air as quickly as possible. Immediately begin artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. Provision of oxygen may help. Obtain medical advice for further treatment.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing, contaminated footwear and dispose of safely. Wash affected area with soap and water. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists. For minor thermal burns, cool the burn. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes, or until the pain subsides. Body hypothermia must be avoided. Do not put ice on the burn. Remove non-sticking garments carefully. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to burnt skin but cut round them. Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns.

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- First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. If dust particles remain in the eye, do not rub the eye as mechanical abrasion due to the dust may damage the cornea. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist. If hot product is splashed into the eye, it should be cooled down immediately to dissipate heat, under cold running water. Immediately obtain specialist medical assessment and treatment for the casualty.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Do not induce vomiting. Ask for medical advice.

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

- Symptoms/effects after inhalation : irritation of the upper respiratory tract.
- Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Symptoms: reddening, irritation. May cause burn in case of contact with product at high temperature.
- Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Slight eye irritation. May cause burn in case of contact with product at high temperature.
- Symptoms/effects after ingestion : light laxative effect.

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

Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam (trained personnel only). Water fog (trained personnel only). Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Other inert gases (subject to regulations). Sand or earth.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product. . Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : The flames generated by the burning product are short, dark blue colored at night and invisible in the daylight, with the exception of the fume and the heat. The burning material acquires a dark red-black colour.
- Explosion hazard : Dust clouds may present an explosion hazard. They may be ignited by heat, sparks, static electricity or flames.
- Reactivity in case of fire : (strong) oxidizers. And (some) bases.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Protection during firefighting : In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Other information : Combustion products include sulphur oxides (SO₂ and SO₃) and Hydrogen sulphide H₂S.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and antistatic material. Work gloves (preferably gauntlets) providing adequate chemical resistance. gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use. Work helmet. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Closed goggles. Face shield, if contact of hot product or vapours with eyes is possible or anticipated. If contact with molten product is possible or anticipated, all PPE items should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated. Respiratory protection: a half mask with dust filter, a full face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours/ SO₂/H₂S. a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.

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Emergency procedures

: Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with released material. Stay upwind. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas. Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages. The feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares). If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations. In case of solid product (e.g. flakes), avoid the generation and spreading of dust. Let molten material cool naturally. If necessary, cautiously use water fog to help the cooling. Do not play direct jets of foam or water on the spilled molten product, as this may cause splattering. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken. In those cases when the presence of dangerous amounts of H₂S in the leaked/spilled product is suspected or proved, additional or special actions may be warranted, including access restrictions, use of special protection equipment, procedures and personnel training. When the presence of dangerous amounts of H₂S around the spilled product is suspected or proved, additional or special actions may be warranted, including access restrictions, use of special protection equipment, procedures and personnel training.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Spillages of product in dust form may create a fire hazard and an explosive atmosphere. Collect free product with suitable mechanical means. Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal. Leaks and spillages will consist of molten hot material with risk of severe burns. prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water. solidified product may clog drains and sewers. If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. Collect recovered product and other materials in suitable tanks or containers for recovery or safe disposal.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment

: Do not use solvents or dispersants, unless specifically advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which will presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations. As H₂S has a density greater than ambient air, a possible exception may regard the build-up of dangerous concentrations in specific spots, like trenches, depressions or confined spaces. In all these circumstances, however, the correct actions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Methods for cleaning up

: In case of spillage in the water. the product will cool down rapidly and become solid. The product in solid form is heavier than water, and normally no intervention will be possible. Fine dust may momentarily float. If possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the solid product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means.

6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Risk of explosive mixtures of dusts and air. Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding explosive atmospheres, and handling and storage facilities of flammable products, are followed. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of H₂S in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases must be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances. Avoid contact with the product, namely when in the molten form. Avoid release to the environment. Take precautionary measures against static electricity. Ground/bond containers, tanks and transfer/receiving equipment. Avoid splash filling of bulk volumes when handling hot liquid product. Transfer equipment must be designed in a manner that minimizes the airborne dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe fumes from hot product. Use adequate personal protective equipment as required. For more information regarding protective equipment and operational conditions see Exposure scenarios. Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Keep away from food and beverages. Wash the hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, check the atmosphere for oxygen content, hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) and flammability. Empty containers may contain flammable product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.

Storage conditions : Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.

Storage area : Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Concentrations of SO₂ and/or H₂S in silos, pits or tanks can reach hazardous values in case of prolonged storage, particularly where the sulphur is molten or recently solidified from the molten state. Store separately from oxidising agents. Harmful concentrations of SO₂ and/or H₂S may also arise especially in case of prolonged storage of heated product.

Special rules on packaging : If the product is supplied in containers: Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled.

Packaging materials : Recommended materials: Liquid sulphur: carbon steel and concrete. Solid sulphur: carbon steel. Acid-resistant internal coating is recommended for containments and storage spaces. Hulls of sea carriers for the transport of solid sulphur should be either coated or lime washed. some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Site documentation to support safe handling arrangements including the selection of engineering, administrative and personal protective equipment controls in accordance with risk-based management systems is available at each manufacturing site.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

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EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
IOEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ other fast aerosol

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Slovakia - Occupational Exposure Limits

NPHV (OEL TWA) [1]	10 other fast aerosol
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8.1.2. Recommended monitoring procedures

No additional information available

8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

PNEC : < 5 fresh water, marine water

8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Where hot product is handled in confined spaces, effective local ventilation must be provided. Minimise exposure to fumes. Hydrogen sulphide may accumulate in the head space of storage tanks containing bitumen and can reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Dust formation: dust mask. Face shield. Full protective flameproof clothing. Gloves.

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

Eye protection:

Face shield. Hot/molten product. Safety glasses. Safety glasses

8.2.2.2. Skin protection

Skin and body protection:

Hot/molten product. a half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours/H₂S, or a Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used

Hand protection:

Work gloves (advised). Hot/molten product

Other skin protection

Materials for protective clothing:

Nitrile rubber

8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection:

Hydrogen sulphide. Approved respiratory protection equipment shall be used when handling product in confined spaces: full-face mask with particulate filter(s) giving a sufficient protection factor for the dust level present

8.2.2.4. Thermal hazards

Thermal hazard protection:

Material handled at elevated temperature may cause thermal burns by contact with molten product.

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8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Environmental exposure controls:

Use vapour recovery units when necessary.

Consumer exposure controls:

Site documentation to support safe handling arrangements including the selection of engineering, administrative and personal protective equipment controls in accordance with risk-based management systems is available at each manufacturing site.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Solid
Colour	: Yellow.
Odour	: No data available
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: 113 – 120 °C at 101,3kPa
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 444.6 °C
Flash point	: 168 – 188 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: 248 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: 0.00014 Pa at 20°C
Relative vapour density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 1803.9 kg/m ³ at 120°C
Solubility	: Water: < 0.005 mg/l at 20°C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 479.517 mm ² /s
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0.865 Pa·s at 135°C
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: ≥ 2.3 vol %

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

(strong) oxidizers. And (some) bases.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions. It does not need the addition of specific stabilizers.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with strong oxidizers (peroxides, chromates, etc.) may cause a fire hazard.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

They may be ignited by heat, sparks, static electricity or flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidisers (e.g. chlorates, perchlorates, liquid oxygen) may create an explosive mass. Contact with strong oxidizers (peroxides, chromates, etc.) may cause a fire hazard.

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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion (incomplete) will likely generate oxides of carbon, sulphur and nitrogen, as well as additional undetermined organic compounds of the same elements. Excessive heating above the maximum recommended handling and storage temperature may cause degradation of the substance and evolution of irritant vapours and fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

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LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	5430 mg/m ³

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified
Carcinogenicity : Not classified
Reproductive toxicity : Not classified
STOT-single exposure : Not classified
STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified
Aspiration hazard : Not classified

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Viscosity, kinematic	479.517 mm ² /s
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11.2 Information about other hazards

Other information : The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) : Very toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) : Not classified

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LC50 - Fish [1]	< 5 µg/l
LC50 - Other aquatic organisms [2]	< 5 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	< 5 µg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [2]	< 100 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available

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12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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Results of PBT assessment	PBT and vPvB assessment is not required for inorganic substances
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12.6. Endocrine disturbing properties

It does not contain any substance with properties disrupting the endocrine system, and a concentration of 0.1 % or more.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No additional information available



SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Regional legislation (waste)	: DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.
Waste treatment methods	: Contain and dispose of waste according to local regulations. External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended.
Sewage disposal recommendations	: Not applicable as there is no release to wastewater. Soil emission controls are not applicable as there is no direct release to soil. Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.
Waste disposal recommendations	: Dispose of waste or used sacks/containers according to local regulations. Wastewater emission controls are not applicable as there is no direct release to wastewater.
Additional information	: (*) Hazardous waste according to Directive 91/689/EEC. European Waste Catalogue code(s) (Decision 2001/118/CE): The final user has the responsibility for the attribution of the most suitable code, according to the actual use(s) of the material, contaminations or alterations.
Ecology - waste materials	: wastes containing dangerous sulphides.
EWC (EURAL) code	: 16 06 04 - alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / ADN / RID

ADR	RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1. UN number				
2448	2448		2448	2448
14.2. UN proper shipping name				
SULPHUR, MOLTEN			Not applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)				
4.1 	4.1 		4.1	4.1 Not applicable
14.4. Packing group				
III			III	

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ADR	RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.5. Environmental hazards				
Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes Marine pollutant : No	Dangerous for the environment : Yes
14.6. Special precautions for user				
No supplementary information available				

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

15.1.1. EU-Regulations

Not listed on REACH Annex XVII

Not listed on the REACH Candidate List

Not listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

Not listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012)

Not listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021)

Not listed on the Ozone Depletion list (Regulation EU 1005/2009)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Explosives Precursors list (Regulation EU 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Drug Precursors list (Regulation EC 273/2004 on the manufacture and the placing on market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

15.1.2. National regulations

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 (CLP)

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)

Germany

Water hazard class (WGK) : WGK 1, Slightly hazardous to water (Classification according to AwSV; ID No. 753)

Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV) : Is not subject of the Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)

Netherlands

SZW-lijst van kankerverwekkende stoffen : The substance is not listed

SZW-lijst van mutagene stoffen : The substance is not listed

SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Borstvoeding : The substance is not listed

SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen –

Vruchtbaarheid

SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Ontwikkeling : The substance is not listed

Switzerland

Storage class (LK) : LK 4.1 - Flammable solids

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No additional information available

SECTION 16: Other information

Data sources : CONCAWE registration dossier.

Training advice : Before handling, storing or using the present substance for the first time, employees must be informed.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements:

Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard, Category 1
H315	Causes skin irritation.

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Full text of H- and EUH-statements:

H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2

SDS EU (REACH Annex II) MOL

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.