

Risk Factors Comparison 2025-02-21 to 2024-02-16 Form: 10-K

Legend: **New Text** ~~Removed Text~~ Unchanged Text **Moved Text Section**

You should carefully consider all information in this Form 10-K and each of the risks described below, which we believe are the principal risks we face. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and the actual outcome of matters as to which forward-looking statements are made in this Form 10-K.

Risks Relating to Our Business The industries in which we operate experience cyclicality which can cause significant fluctuations in our cash flows and may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our historical operating results reflect the cyclical nature of the industries in which we operate including with respect to our Nylon 6 resin, caprolactam, ammonium sulfate fertilizer, phenol and acetone products. We experience cycles of fluctuating supply and demand for each of our products resulting in changes in selling prices and margins. Periods of high demand, tight supply and increasing operating margins tend to result in increases in capacity and production until supply exceeds demand, generally followed by periods of oversupply and declining prices. While we strive to maintain or increase our profitability by reducing costs through improving production efficiency, by emphasizing higher margin products and by seeking to control transportation, selling and administration expense, we cannot assure you that these efforts will be sufficient to offset, in whole or in part, the effect of possible decreases in pricing on our operating results. As a result of potential cyclicality, we cannot assure you that pricing or profitability in the future will be comparable to any historical period, including the most recent period shown in our operating results.

~~Structural changes~~ **Changes** in industry and customer trends for our products could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Difficult and volatile conditions in the overall economy, particularly in the United States but also globally, and in the capital, credit and commodities markets could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected by ~~difficult~~ **domestic and** global economic conditions and significant volatility in the capital, credit and commodities markets and in the overall economy. Adverse ~~economic~~ **economic** events ~~affecting the health of the economy~~, including inflation and potential recessionary pressures, ~~rising interest rates~~ **rate volatility**, supply chain issues, labor market shortages, trade conflicts including export and import restrictions, tariffs and other trade barriers, ~~any economic volatility or uncertainty resulting from new or proposed regulatory, trade or the other COVID-19 policies of the new U. S. presidential administration~~, ~~pandemic pandemics~~ and any resurgences ~~thereof or other pandemics~~, the threat of war and geopolitical concerns, including as a result of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the conflict in Israel and Gaza, ~~the surrounding region~~ and the possible expansion of such conflicts, sovereign debt and economic crises, ~~domestic or international~~ terrorism, and protectionism could have a negative impact on the health of the global economy. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions or on the stability of global financial markets which may affect us and our customers. For example:

- Weak economic conditions, especially in our key value chains and end markets, could reduce demand for our products, impacting our sales and margins;
- As a result of volatility in commodity prices ~~and increased~~ inflation, we may encounter difficulty in achieving sustained market acceptance of past or future price increases;
- In addition, in the event of continued high inflationary pressure, we may not be able to adjust our pricing or increase our productivity and reduce our costs ~~to a level~~ sufficient to offset increased costs, which could reduce our margins and profitability;
- Market conditions, ~~including those arising from any new or proposed regulatory, trade or other policy changes of the new U. S. presidential administration~~ could result in our key customers experiencing financial difficulties and / or electing to limit spending, which in turn could cause decreases in demand for our products, decreased product prices and lower volumes and margins, potentially resulting in decreased sales and earnings;
- Under difficult market conditions, there can be no assurance that access to credit or the capital markets would be available to us or sufficient, and as such, we may not be able to successfully obtain additional financing on reasonable terms, or at all; and
- Market conditions and credit availability could adversely affect the financial situation of raw material suppliers and their ability to deliver key materials, thus impacting our ability to run our production facilities at the intended rates. We are unable to predict the duration of economic conditions, whether current economic conditions may erode further over time, or the effects of such conditions on financial markets or our business and results of operations. Volatility and uncertainty surrounding future economic conditions such as inflation, potential recessionary pressures or rising interest rates may at times make it challenging to identify risks that may affect our business, sources and uses of cash, financial condition and results of operations. If economic conditions deteriorate, our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected. Any significant unplanned downtime or material disruption impacting any of our production facilities, logistics operations or information technology infrastructure, or any third party on which we rely, may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We seek to run our complex production facilities on a nearly continuous basis for maximum efficiency and we rely on the integrity of our logistics operations for the uninterrupted operations of our business. While we have made significant annual capital improvements at our manufacturing plants and utilize maintenance excellence and mechanical integrity programs, operational issues have occurred for us in the past and may occur in the future, which could cause damage to our manufacturing and production equipment and ancillary facilities. Unplanned interruptions in our production capabilities may adversely affect our production costs, product lead times, our ability to supply our customers on a timely basis, potential loss of customers, and our earnings during the affected period. As a result of the scale and quantity and range of our product offerings, as well as the significant level of integration across our manufacturing facilities, we are ~~also~~ exposed to increased risk associated with unplanned downtime or material disruptions at any one of our production facilities, which have occurred in the past and which may occur in the future,

and which could adversely impact our supply chain and our manufacturing process. Unplanned interruptions at our production facilities have occurred in the past and may occur in the future, and we may not have enough intermediate chemical inventory at any given time to offset production losses. Our business interruption insurance coverage may not cover all costs or losses associated with unplanned downtime, or such insurance may not continue to be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Moreover, taking our production facilities offline for regularly scheduled repairs can be an expensive and time-consuming operation with and carry the risk that discoverable items and delays during the repair process may cause additional unplanned downtime. Any such unplanned downtime at any of our production facilities may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our production facilities and logistics operations, as well as those of our suppliers or other third parties on which we rely, are also subject to the risk of catastrophic loss and material disruptions due to unanticipated events, such as unexpected repairs or other operational and logistical problems, severe weather conditions, personal injury or major accidents, prolonged power failures, chemical spills, fires, explosions, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, pandemics or other natural disasters, that we or such third party may experience. While we seek to mitigate our risk of unplanned interruptions, we have experienced such unplanned interruptions in the past with respect to both our operations and the operations of third parties as described in our reports filed or furnished with the SEC, and there is no assurance that we or other third parties on which we rely will not experience unplanned interruptions in the future. In addition, disruptions to our information technology infrastructure from system failures, shutdowns, power outages, telecommunication or utility failures, cybersecurity incidents, and other events, including disruptions at our cloud computing, server, systems and other third party IT service providers, or as a result of system upgrades or digital transformation, could interfere with our operations, interrupt production and shipments, damage customer and business partner relationships, and negatively impact our reputation. Depending on the nature, extent and length of any interruption from any such event, the results could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Raw material price fluctuations and the ability of key suppliers to meet delivery requirements can increase the cost of our products and services, impact our ability to meet commitments to customers and cause us to incur significant liabilities. The cost of raw materials, including cumene, natural gas and sulfur, is a key element in the cost of our products. Our inability to offset material price inflation through increased prices to customers, formula-based or long-term fixed price contracts with suppliers, productivity actions or commodity hedges could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although we believe that our sources of supply for raw materials are generally appropriate for our expected needs, it is difficult to predict the impact that shortages of raw materials or price increases may have in the future. Our ability to manage inventory and meet delivery requirements may be constrained by our suppliers' inability to scale production and adjust delivery of long lead-time products during periods of fluctuating demand. Our inability to satisfy our supply needs would jeopardize our ability to fulfill obligations under contracts, which could, in turn, result in reduced sales and profits, contract penalties or terminations and damage to customer relationships. When possible, we have purchased, and we plan to continue to purchase, raw materials, including cumene, natural gas and sulfur, through negotiated medium- or long-term contracts. To the extent we have been able to achieve favorable terms in our existing negotiated contracts, we may not be able to renew such contracts at the current terms or at all, and this may adversely impact our results of operations. Further, if the markets for our raw materials significantly change, we may be bound by the terms of our existing supplier contracts and obligated to purchase raw materials at disadvantaged terms as compared to other market participants. Disruptions in transportation or significant changes in transportation costs could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. We rely heavily on third party transportation to deliver raw materials to our facilities and ship products to our customers. Transport and pipeline operators are exposed to various risks, such as extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, work stoppages, personnel shortages, and operating hazards, as well as interstate and international transportation requirements. If we experience transportation problems, or if there are other significant changes in the cost of these services, we may not be able to arrange efficient alternatives and timely means to obtain raw materials or ship products to our customers. We seek to maintain appropriate buffer inventory of intermediate chemicals necessary for our manufacturing process, which are intended to mitigate the extent of any delays or disruptions in supply chain logistics. However, our failure to obtain raw materials, ship products or maintain sufficient buffer inventory could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. The loss of one or more of our significant customers could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our business depends on significant customers, many of whom have been doing business with us for decades. The loss of one or several significant customers may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In 2023-2024, our 10 largest customers accounted for approximately 39-38% of our total sales across all product lines. Our largest customer is Shaw, one of the world's largest consumers of Nylon 6 resin and caprolactam. We sell caprolactam and Nylon 6 resin to Shaw under a long-term agreement. We typically sell to other customers under master services agreements, with primarily one-year terms, or by purchase orders. If our sales to any of our significant customers were to decline, we may not be able to find other customers to purchase the excess supply of our products. The loss of one or several of our significant customers, or a significant reduction in purchase volume by any of them, or significant unfavorable changes to pricing or other terms in contracts with any of them, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We are also subject to credit risk associated with customer concentration. If one or more of our largest customers were to become bankrupt or insolvent, or otherwise were unable to pay for our products, we may incur significant write-offs of accounts that may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our operations and growth projects require substantial capital, and we may not be able to obtain additional capital that we need in the future on favorable terms or at all. Our industry is capital intensive, and we may require additional capital in the future to finance our growth and development, upgrade and improve our manufacturing capabilities, satisfy regulatory and environmental compliance obligations, achieve sustainability priorities or goals adopted by the Company, implement further marketing and sales activities, fund ongoing R & D activities, and meet general working capital needs. Our

capital requirements will likely depend on many factors, including acceptance of and demand for our products, the extent to which we invest in new technology, new products and R & D projects and the status and timing of these developments. Our capital projects and other growth investments may have lengthy deadlines during which market conditions may deteriorate between the capital expenditure's approval date and the conclusion of the project, negatively impacting projected returns on our investments. Delays or cost increases related to capital and other spending programs, including those relating to plant improvements and development of new technologies, could materially adversely affect our ability to achieve forecasted operating results. In addition, we may need to seek additional capital in the future, and debt or equity financing may not be available to us on terms we find acceptable, if at all. **Circumstances** ~~Certain U. S. and non-U. S. financial institutions experienced crisis in 2023, resulting in disruption in the financial markets. Such events~~ involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions, transactional counterparties or the financial services industry generally, or concerns about any events of these kinds or other similar risks, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, which could significantly impair our access to funding sources or other credit arrangements in amounts adequate to finance our current and future business operations or could result in less favorable commercial financing terms, including higher interest rates or costs and tighter financial and operating covenants, or limitations on access to credit and liquidity sources, thereby making it more difficult for us to acquire financing on acceptable terms or at all. If we incur additional debt or raise equity through the issuance of our preferred stock, the terms of the debt or our preferred stock may give the holders rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock, particularly in the event of liquidation. If we raise funds through the issuance of additional common equity, ownership in AdvanSix would be diluted. We believe that we currently have adequate capital resources to meet our projected operating needs, capital expenditures and other expected cash requirements. However, we may need additional capital resources in the future, and if we are unable to obtain sufficient resources for our operating needs, capital expenditures and other cash requirements for any reason, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Our competitive position, as well as our failure to develop and commercialize new products or technologies to address our customers' needs and to effectively compete, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Competition in the industries we serve is based on factors such as price, product quality and service. Additionally, the markets for our products are characterized by significant competition, both regionally and internationally, new industry standards, evolving distribution models, customer price sensitivity, and disruptive product and manufacturing process innovations. In addition to changes in regulations, the impact of health, sustainability, and safety concerns could increase the costs incurred by our customers to use our products and otherwise limit the use of these products, which could lead to decreased demand for these products. Any of these factors could create pressure on pricing and gross margins and could adversely impact our business. As a result, our competitors may be able to deliver greater innovation, respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in market demand, allocate more resources to the development, marketing and sale of their products, successfully expand into emerging markets, improve their cost structures, or price their products more aggressively than us. Our continued ability to enhance our existing product offerings, as well as the successful development and commercialization of new products and technologies, are drivers to our future strategy. The development and commercialization of new products and technologies requires significant investment in R & D, capital expenditures, production and marketing. The sales and development cycle for our products is subject to customary budgetary constraints, internal acceptance procedures, competitive product assessments, scientific and development resource allocations and regulatory limitations, many of which may be beyond our control. If we are not able to successfully accommodate these factors to enable customer development success, we could be unable to achieve sufficient sales to reach the level of profitability we may expect or compete effectively. There is no assurance that we will be able to continue to identify, develop, market or, in certain cases, secure regulatory approval for, new products in a timely manner or at all, as may be required to replace or enhance existing products. We cannot be certain that costs incurred by investing in new products and technologies will result in an increase in our revenues or profits. Our ability to keep pace with our competitors and the success of any new products and technologies is uncertain and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Hazards and compliance costs associated with chemical manufacturing, storage and transportation could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. There are hazards associated with chemical manufacturing and the related storage and transportation of raw materials, products and wastes. These hazards could lead to an interruption or suspension of operations and could have an adverse effect on the productivity and profitability of a particular manufacturing facility, or on us as a whole. While we endeavor to provide adequate protection for the safe handling of these materials, issues could be created by various events, including natural disasters, severe weather events, acts of sabotage, human error, and performance by third parties, and as a result, we could face potential hazards such as piping and storage tank leaks and ruptures, mechanical failure, employee exposure to hazardous substances and chemical spills and other discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous substances or gases. These hazards may cause personal injury and loss of life, damage to property and contamination of the environment, which could lead to government fines, work stoppage injunctions, lawsuits by injured persons, damage to our ~~public~~ reputation and brand and diminished product acceptance. If such actions are determined to be adverse to us or there is an associated economic impact to our business, we may have inadequate insurance or cash flow to offset any associated costs. Such outcomes could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected by litigation and other commitments and contingencies. We face risks arising from various unasserted and asserted litigation matters, including, but not limited to, product liability and claims for third-party property damage or personal injury stemming from alleged environmental or other torts or otherwise. We have noted a nationwide trend in purported class actions against chemical manufacturers generally seeking relief such as medical monitoring, property damages, off-site remediation and punitive damages arising from alleged environmental or other torts without claiming present personal injuries. We also have noted a trend in public and private nuisance suits being filed on behalf

of states, counties, cities and utilities alleging harm to the general public. Various factors or developments can lead to changes in current estimates of liabilities such as a final adverse judgment, significant settlements or changes in applicable law. An adverse outcome or unfavorable development in any one or more of these matters could be material to our financial results and could adversely impact the value of any of our brands associated with any such matters. In the ordinary course of business, we may make certain commitments, including representations, warranties and indemnities relating to current and past operations, including those related to divested businesses, and issue guarantees of third- party obligations. Additionally, we may be required to indemnify Honeywell for amounts related to liabilities allocated to, or assumed by, us in connection with our spin- off. If we are required to make any such payments, the payments could be significant and could exceed the amounts we have accrued with respect thereto, adversely affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any acquisition, strategic relationship, joint venture or investment could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition. Our inability to successfully acquire and integrate other businesses, assets, products or technologies or realize the financial and strategic goals that were contemplated at the time of any transaction could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We actively evaluate acquisitions, strategic relationships, joint ventures, collaborations, and strategic investments in businesses, products or technologies that we believe could complement or expand our business, broaden our technology and intellectual property or otherwise offer growth or cost- saving opportunities. Any of these transactions may be complex, time consuming and expensive, and may present numerous challenges and risks. ~~In 2021, we completed the acquisition of certain assets of Commonwealth Industrial Services, Inc., and in February 2022, we completed the acquisition of U. S. Amines, Ltd.~~ Lack of control over the actions of our business partners in any strategic relationship, joint venture or collaboration could significantly delay the introduction of planned products or otherwise make it difficult or impossible to realize the expected benefits of such relationship. An investment in, or acquisition of, complementary businesses, products or technologies ~~in the future~~ could materially decrease the amount of our available cash or require us to seek additional equity or debt financing. We may not be successful in negotiating the terms of any potential acquisition, conducting thorough due diligence, financing the acquisition or effectively integrating the acquired business, product or technology into our existing business and operations. Our due diligence may fail to identify all of the problems, liabilities or other shortcomings or challenges of an acquired business, product or technology, including issues related to intellectual property, product quality or product architecture, regulatory compliance practices, revenue recognition or other accounting practices or employee or customer issues. Additionally, in connection with any acquisitions we complete, we may not achieve the synergies or other benefits we expected to achieve, and we may incur unanticipated expenses, write- downs, impairment charges or unforeseen liabilities that could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, have difficulty incorporating the acquired businesses, disrupt relationships with current and new employees, customers and vendors, incur significant debt or have to delay or not proceed with announced transactions. Further, contemplating or completing an acquisition and integrating an acquired business, product or technology could divert management and employee time and resources from other matters. The occurrence or threat of extraordinary events, including terrorist attacks, may disrupt our operations and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Due to concerns related to terrorism, we are subject to various security laws including Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (“ MTSA ”) regulations. Our Frankford and Hopewell facilities are regulated facilities under MTSA **regulations** due to the nature of our operations and the proximity of the facilities to adjacent waterways. Federal, state, local and foreign governments could implement new **,** or impose more stringent regulations affecting the security of our plants, terminals and warehouses or the transportation and use of fertilizers or other chemicals. These regulations could result in higher operating costs or limitations on the sale of our products and could result in significant unanticipated costs, lower sales and reduced profit margins. It is possible that federal, state, local and foreign governments could impose additional limitations on the use, sale or distribution of chemicals we produce and sell, thereby limiting our ability to manufacture or sell those products, or that illicit use of our products could result in potential exposure for us. The occurrence of extraordinary events, including future terrorist attacks and the outbreak or escalation of hostilities, cannot be predicted, and their occurrence can be expected to continue to negatively affect the economy in general, and the markets for our products in particular. The resulting damage from an attack on our assets could include loss of life and **significant** property damage. In addition, available insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all of the damage incurred or, if available, may be prohibitively expensive. Failure to protect our intellectual property could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Intellectual property rights, including patents, trade secrets, confidential information, trademarks, trade names and trade dress, are important to our business. We will endeavor to protect our intellectual property rights in key jurisdictions in which our products are produced or used. However, we may be unable to obtain protection for our intellectual property in such key jurisdictions. Although we own and have applied for numerous patents and trademarks, we may have to rely on judicial enforcement of our patents and other proprietary rights. Our patents and other intellectual property rights may be challenged, invalidated, circumvented, and rendered unenforceable or otherwise compromised. If we must take legal action to protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property rights, any suits or proceedings could result in significant costs and diversion of our resources and our management’ s attention, and we may not prevail in any such suits or proceedings. A failure to protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, third parties may assert claims against us and our customers and distributors alleging our products infringe upon third- party intellectual property rights. Such claims could result in significant costs and diversion of our resources and our management’ s attention and we may not prevail in any resulting suits or proceedings. We also rely materially upon unpatented proprietary technology, know- how and other trade secrets to maintain our competitive position. While we institute and maintain policies, internal security measures, and agreements to protect our trade secrets and other intellectual property, any failure to protect this intellectual property could negatively affect our future performance and growth. Some of our workforce is represented by labor unions and our business could be harmed in the event of a prolonged work stoppage. Approximately 750

760 of our employees are covered under collective bargaining agreements that expire between 2024-2025 and 2028-2029, which represents approximately 52 % of our employee base as of December 31, 2023-2024. From time to time, we engage in negotiations to renew collective bargaining agreements as those contracts are scheduled to expire. ~~We~~ In April 2023, a labor strike was initiated by the Hopewell South bargaining unit, affecting approximately 340 workers at the Company's manufacturing facility in Hopewell, Virginia, which was later resolved in May 2023 when the bargaining unit voted to ratify a new five-year collective bargaining agreement. Ultimately, we cannot predict how stable our union relationships will be or whether we will be able to successfully negotiate successor agreements without impacting our financial condition. In addition, the presence of unions may limit our flexibility in dealing with our workforce. We may experience work stoppages, which could negatively impact our ability to manufacture our products on a timely basis and, ultimately, our business, financial condition and results of operations. We depend on the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel, and our failure to attract and retain such personnel could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Due to the complex nature of our manufacturing business, our future performance is highly dependent upon the continued services of our key engineering personnel, scientists and our senior management team, the development of additional management personnel and the hiring of new qualified engineering, manufacturing, marketing, sales and management personnel for our operations. Competition for qualified personnel in our industry is intense, and we may not be successful in attracting or retaining qualified personnel. The loss of key employees, our inability to attract new, qualified employees or adequately train employees, or any delay in hiring key personnel, could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Cybersecurity threats and incidents continue to increase in frequency and sophistication. A successful cybersecurity attack could disrupt our business operations, result in the loss of critical and confidential information belonging to us, our customers and other business partners, and adversely impact our reputation, financial condition and results of operations. Global cybersecurity threats and incidents can range from uncoordinated individual attempts to gain unauthorized access to information technology ("IT") systems to sophisticated and targeted measures known as advanced persistent threats, directed at AdvanSix, its plants and operations, its products, its customers and / or its third-party service providers including cloud providers. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to networks, or to sabotage IT systems, change frequently and **may become more advanced including through the use of artificial intelligence ("AI"), and are increasingly difficult to detect and prevent, as these attacks are** generally ~~are~~ not recognized until launched against a target. We may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. While we have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, these types of threats, our information technology infrastructure, including cybersecurity controls, is designed to deploy comprehensive measures to deter, prevent, detect, respond to and mitigate these threats including access controls, data encryption, vulnerability assessments, continuous monitoring of our IT networks and systems and maintenance of backup and protective systems. We track cyber performance metrics and conduct training of our employees on protective measures regarding information security, data privacy, cyber-attacks and recognizing phishing attempts. Despite these efforts, cybersecurity incidents, depending on their nature and scope, could potentially result in the misappropriation, destruction, corruption or unavailability of critical data and confidential or proprietary information (our own or that of third parties) and the disruption of our plant operations and business generally or the disruption of the operations and businesses of our vendors or customers. Additionally, we use third-party vendors that may store sensitive data, including confidential information about our employees, and these third parties are subject to their own cybersecurity threats. While our standard vendor terms and conditions include certain safeguards, including requiring the use of appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorized use or disclosure of our data, a breach at these third-party vendors may occur regardless of our efforts to mitigate the possibility of any such breach. The potential consequences of a material cybersecurity incident on our own systems or the systems of those with whom we do business include reputational consequences, safety risk, operational disruptions, physical damage to our assets, claims from and litigation with third parties, fines levied by governmental authorities, diminution in the value of our investment in research, development and engineering, and increased cybersecurity protection and remediation costs, which in turn could, individually or in the aggregate, adversely affect our competitiveness, plant operations, business, financial condition and results of operations. We maintain cyber liability insurance, but this insurance may not be sufficient to cover the losses that may result from a cybersecurity incident. Data privacy, information security and protection of confidential information may require significant resources and present certain risks. We maintain, have access to and process certain confidential or sensitive data, including proprietary business information, personal data and other information that may be subject to privacy and security laws, regulations and / or customer-imposed controls. Despite our efforts to protect such information and data, we may be vulnerable to material security breaches, theft, misplaced or lost data, or errors by employees or third-party providers that could potentially cause such information and data to be compromised, or lead to improper use of our systems or networks, unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification or destruction of information, and operational disruptions. In addition, there are different and potentially conflicting data privacy laws in effect in the domestic and foreign jurisdictions in which we operate, including the General and Data Protection Regulations implemented in the European Union, and we must comply with all applicable laws and standards. Noncompliance with these laws can result in reputational damage, fines and penalties, and enforcement proceedings and litigation, any of which may adversely affect our business, reputation, financial condition and results of operations. **Recent technological advances in AI come with significant risks related to its use across many industries and end markets, as well as an evolving regulatory landscape. We may be exposed to such risks in cases where we utilize AI in connection with certain business activities now or in the future, in cases where, whether or not known to us, Company personnel use AI for our business or at Company locations, or in cases where our third-party partners, whether or not known to us, use AI in their business activities, which we may not be in a position to control. The use of AI by us, our employees or any of our third-party partners may result in unauthorized disclosure of personal data, proprietary information and trade secrets, commercially sensitive or confidential information of the Company, our employees or our partners. Such unauthorized**

disclosures or uses of information can result, among other things, in reputational harm, loss of confidence by our customers or employees, penalties, litigation costs, or legal liability. If we are unable to successfully manage these risks, it may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We may be required to

make significant cash contributions to our defined benefit pension plan. We sponsor a defined benefit pension plan under which certain eligible AdvanSix employees who were employed by Honeywell prior to the spin-off earn pension benefits as if they remained employed by Honeywell. Significant changes in actual investment return on pension assets, discount rates, retirement rates and other factors could require unplanned cash pension contributions in future periods. Changes in discount rates and actual asset returns different from our anticipated asset returns can result in significant non-cash actuarial gains or losses. With regard to cash pension contributions, funding requirements for our pension plans are largely dependent upon interest rates, actual investment returns on pension assets and the impact of legislative or regulatory changes related to pension funding obligations. Our pension contributions may be material and could adversely impact our financial condition, cash flow and results of operations. We made no pension contributions during 2023-2024, but may make pension contributions in future periods to satisfy funding requirements. We may be required to record significant charges from impairment to goodwill, intangibles, and other long-lived assets. We are required under U. S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) to test our goodwill for impairment annually or more frequently if indicators for potential impairment exist. Indicators that are considered include significant changes in performance relative to expected operating results, significant changes in the use of the assets, significant negative industry or economic trends, or a significant decline in the Company’s stock price and / or market capitalization for a sustained period of time. In addition, we periodically review our intangible and other long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors that may be considered a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of our intangible and other long-lived assets may not be recoverable include slower growth rates, the loss of a significant customer, burdensome new laws, or divestiture of a business or asset for less than its carrying value. There are inherent uncertainties in management’s estimates, judgments, and assumptions used in assessing recoverability of goodwill, intangibles, and other long-lived assets. Any material changes in key assumptions, including failure to meet business plans, a deterioration in the U. S. and global financial markets, an increase in interest rates, an increase in inflation, or other unanticipated events and circumstances, may decrease the projected cash flows or increase the discount rates and could potentially result in an impairment charge. We may be required to record a significant charge to earnings in our consolidated financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our goodwill or intangible and other long-lived assets is determined, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Exposure to risks and events beyond our control could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. We are exposed to risks from various events that are beyond our control, which may have significant effects on our results of operations. While we attempt to mitigate these risks through appropriate loss prevention measures, we may not be able to anticipate all risks, or to mitigate or reasonably and cost-effectively manage those risks that we do anticipate. We maintain property, cyber liability, business interruption and casualty insurance but such insurance may not cover all risks, loss, damages or expenses associated with our business and is subject to limitations, including deductibles and limits on the liabilities covered. Consequently, our operations could be adversely affected by circumstances or events in ways that are significant and / or long lasting. The risks and uncertainties identified herein are not the only risks and uncertainties that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial also may adversely affect us. If any known or unknown risks and uncertainties develop into actual events, these developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Indebtedness We are subject to certain risks associated with our indebtedness. We are a borrower of funds under a credit facility. Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, including the debt incurred, as well as any future debt that we may incur, will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future from operations or financings. Our ability to generate cash is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. In addition, the terms of our indebtedness include a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and limit our ability to engage in actions that may be in our long-term best interests. These restrictive covenants may restrict our ability to take some or all of the following actions:

- Incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or sell disqualified or preferred stock;
- Pay dividends on, make distributions in respect of, repurchase or redeem capital stock;
- Make investments or acquisitions;
- Sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of certain assets;
- Create liens;
- Enter into sale / leaseback transactions;
- Enter into agreements restricting the ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany transfers;
- Consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;
- Enter into transactions with affiliates;
- Prepay, repurchase or redeem certain kinds of indebtedness;
- Issue or sell stock of our subsidiaries; and / or
- Significantly change the nature of our business.

These restrictions may impact our current and future operations, how we conduct our business and pursue our strategy, as well as our ability to incur debt that we may need to fund initiatives associated with our strategy, ongoing operations, competitive industry dynamics and new business opportunities. A breach of any of these covenants, if applicable, could result in an event of default under the terms of this indebtedness. If an event of default occurs, the lenders would have the right to accelerate the repayment of such debt and the event of default or acceleration may result in the acceleration of the repayment of any other debt to which a cross-default or cross-acceleration provision applies. Substantially all domestic tangible and intangible assets of the Company are pledged as collateral to secure the obligation under our credit facility and, in the event we were unable to repay any amount of this indebtedness when due and payable, the lenders could proceed against the pledged collateral. In the event our creditors accelerate the repayment of our borrowings, we may not have sufficient assets to repay such indebtedness, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Legal and Regulatory Matters Extensive environmental, health and safety laws and regulations applicable to our operations, including initiatives related to discharges into the air and water, hazardous waste, sustainability, global warming and climate change, may result in

substantial costs and unanticipated loss or liability, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Various federal, state, local and foreign governments regulate the discharge of materials into the environment and can impose substantial fines and criminal sanctions for violations and require installation of costly equipment or operational changes to limit emissions and / or decrease the likelihood of accidental hazardous substance releases. If we are found to be in violation of these laws or regulations, we may incur substantial costs, including fines, damages, criminal or civil sanctions and remediation costs, or experience interruptions in our operations. See “ Item 1. Business- Regulation and Environmental Matters ” for more information on the environmental laws and regulations to which we are subject. Primarily because of past operations at our current manufacturing locations and other locations used in our operations as currently conducted, we may be subject to potentially material liabilities related to the remediation of environmental hazards and to claims of personal injuries or property damages that may have been or may be caused by hazardous substance releases and exposures or other hazardous conditions. Lawsuits, claims and costs involving these matters may arise in the future. In addition, changes in laws, regulations and enforcement of policies, the discovery of previously unknown contamination or other information related to individual sites, the establishment of stricter state or federal toxicity standards with respect to certain contaminants or the imposition of new clean-up requirements or remedial techniques could require us to incur additional costs in the future that would have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, there are substantial uncertainties as to the nature, stringency and timing of any future regulations or changes in regulations, including discharges into the air and water, handling and disposal of hazardous wastes, remediation of soil and groundwater, and greenhouse gas (“ GHG ”) and water nutrient regulations. Due to concerns about risks associated with air, water, global warming and climate change, more stringent regulations may be imposed which could require us to incur additional capital expenditures or make changes to our operating activities that would increase our operating costs, reduce our efficiency, limit our output, increase our costs for or limit the availability of energy, raw materials or transportation or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. If enacted, more stringent GHG limitations are likely to have a significant impact on us because our production facilities emit GHGs such as carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide and because natural gas, a fossil fuel, is a primary raw material used in our production process. To the extent that GHG or other restrictions are not imposed in countries where our competitors operate or are less stringent than regulations that may be imposed in the United States, our competitors may have cost or other competitive advantages over us. In addition, increasing regulation of fuel emissions could substantially increase the distribution and supply chain costs associated with our products. Consequently, legislative and regulatory programs to reduce emissions of GHG could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, there has been public discussion that climate change may be associated with more extreme weather conditions, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts, and floods. Extreme weather conditions have interfered, and in the future may interfere, with our operating activities, disrupt our maritime logistics and intra- plant supply chain, increase our costs of operations or reduce the efficiency of our operations, and potentially increase costs for insurance coverage in the aftermath of such conditions. Long-term, higher average global temperatures could result in changes in natural resources, growing seasons, precipitation patterns, weather patterns, species distributions, water availability, sea levels, and biodiversity. These impacts could cause changes in supplies of raw materials used to maintain our production capacity and could lead to possible increased sourcing costs in the future. Climate- related events, such as extreme weather events, impacting areas where we or our suppliers operate manufacturing facilities may cause suspensions of operations, which could be prolonged, while damage is remedied or renovations are completed, and which could materially impact our operations and financial results. We continually assess our manufacturing plants for risks and opportunities to increase our preparedness for climate change. We are continuing to evaluate sea level rise and storm surge at our plants to understand potential impacts and response actions that may need to be taken. Significant physical effects of climate change could also have an indirect effect on our financing and operations by disrupting the supply of raw materials to us and transportation or process- related services provided by companies or suppliers with whom we have a business relationship. There is also a risk that one or more of our key raw materials or one or more of our products may be found to have, or be characterized as having, a toxicological or health- related impact on the environment or on our customers or employees, which could potentially result in our incurring unexpected liability in connection with such characterization and the associated effects of any toxicological or health- related impact. If such a discovery or characterization occurs, we may incur increased costs to comply with new regulatory requirements or to modify the format or use of such substances to reduce or eliminate the impact, or the relevant materials or products, including products of our customers that incorporate our materials or products, may be recalled or banned. Changes in laws and regulations, or their interpretations, and our customers’ perception of such changes or interpretations may also affect the markets or marketability of certain of our products. Additionally, sales of certain of our products such as acetone or amines, may implicate List II or other considerations under the Drug Enforcement Act. Such classifications subject us to compliance audits by the relevant federal and state agencies and place ongoing restrictions on our sales activities. Heightened public focus on climate change, sustainability, and environmental issues has also led to increased government regulation and may cause certain of our key stakeholders to require that we meet certain standards, including customers or suppliers who may impose environmental standards on us as a part of doing business with them, all of which could increase the costs incurred by our customers to use our products and otherwise limit the use of these products, which could lead to decreased demand for these products. We may also incur additional expense as a result of domestic and international regulations requiring disclosures regarding GHG emissions and / or broader ESG matters, related performance indicators and other factors. We are impacted by increasing stakeholder interest in performance relative to sustainability and environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. As a result, we have significantly expanded our reporting and investments associated with ESG matters and have announced goals regarding our sustainability and ESG performance. Our statements and goals for such matters represent our current plans but are not guarantees that we will be able to achieve such goals which may be adversely impacted by available technology, evolving

regulatory requirements, availability of suppliers, and capital requirements. Our operations are dependent on numerous required permits and approvals. We hold numerous environmental and other governmental permits and approvals authorizing operations at each of our facilities. In addition, any expansion or major modification of our operations is dependent upon securing the necessary environmental or other permits or approvals. A decision by a government agency to deny or delay issuing a new or renewed material permit or approval, or to revoke or substantially modify an existing material permit or approval, could have an adverse effect on our ability to continue operations at the affected facility, or facilities, and on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We are subject to risks related to adverse trade policies inherent in international sales and associated regulations in certain important markets for our products. We have exposure to risks inherent in international sales, including difficulties and costs associated with complying with a wide variety of complex laws, treaties and regulations including customs and international trade laws; unexpected changes in political or regulatory environments; earnings and cash flows that may be subject to tax withholding requirements or the imposition of tariffs, exchange controls or other restrictions; political and economic instability; import and export restrictions, tariffs, and other trade barriers or retaliatory actions; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; government takeover or nationalization of business; and government mandated price controls. These considerations limit the countries in which we can do business, the persons or entities with whom we can do business, the products which we can buy or sell, and the terms under which we can do business. As a U. S.- based producer, we are impacted by anti- dumping investigations which have had, and may continue to impose, significant anti- dumping duties on our products. Such duties place us at a significant competitive disadvantage in the applicable markets. In each case, we diligently evaluate our commercial and legal options to defend these investigations and their subsequent sunset reviews and take steps we feel are prudent to protect our interests, including defending our anti- dumping petitions covering imports of acetone and ammonium sulfate with the International Trade Commission (see "Anti- Dumping Duty Petitions- **Acetone Ammonium Sulfate**" under "Recent Developments" in Item 7. "Management' s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations "). Historically, we have sought to **mitigate plan for** these risks through geographical mix management so that the imposition of duties does not materially affect our business results, but such duties could have an adverse effect on the sales of our key product lines and affect our business performance in the future. There can be no assurance that, in the future, any governmental or international trade body will not institute trade policies or remedies that are adverse to exports from the United States, and **given the recent change in U. S. presidential administration,** we may face additional uncertainty with regard to U. S. government trade policy. In recent years, the U. S. imposed tariffs on certain U. S. imports, and China and other countries responded with retaliatory tariffs on certain U. S. exports. Any significant changes in international trade policies, practices or trade remedies, especially those instituted in our target markets or markets where our major customers are located, such as the United States- Mexico- Canada Agreement which became effective in July 2020, could potentially increase the price of our products relative to our competitors or decrease our customers' demand for our products, which in turn may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Failure to maintain effective internal controls could adversely impact our ability to meet our reporting requirements. We are required, under the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. This includes performing system and process evaluations and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management and our independent registered public accounting firm to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by the Sarbanes- Oxley Act, with auditor attestation of the effectiveness of our internal controls. If we are not able to comply with these requirements, or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identify deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our common shares could decline and we could be subject to penalties or investigations by the NYSE, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources. Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial reports and to effectively prevent fraud. Internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Therefore, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. If we fail to maintain the effectiveness of our internal controls, including any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or if we experience difficulties in their implementation, our business and operating results could be harmed, we could fail to meet our reporting obligations, and there could be a material adverse effect on our stock price. The ongoing process of implementing internal controls requires significant attention from management and we cannot be certain that these measures will ensure that we implement and maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future. Difficulties encountered in their implementation could harm our results of operations or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. If we fail to obtain the quality of services necessary to operate effectively or incur greater costs in obtaining these services, our profitability, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Our spin- off could result in significant tax liability. In connection with our spin- off, if the October 1, 2016 distribution by Honeywell of all of the then outstanding shares of AdvanSix common stock were determined not to qualify for non- recognition of gain and loss under Section 355 (e) of the Code, our U. S. stockholders could be subject to tax. In this case, each U. S. stockholder who received our common stock in the distribution would generally be treated as having received a distribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of our common stock received, which would generally result in (1) a taxable dividend to the U. S. stockholder to the extent of that U. S. stockholder' s pro rata share of Honeywell' s current and accumulated earnings and profits; (2) a reduction in the U. S. stockholder' s basis (but not below zero) in its Honeywell common stock to the extent the amount received exceeds the stockholder' s share of Honeywell' s earnings and profits; and (3) a taxable gain from the exchange of Honeywell common stock to the extent the amount received exceeds the sum of the U. S. stockholder' s share of Honeywell' s earnings and profits and the U. S. stockholder' s basis in its Honeywell common stock. A discussion of the material U. S. federal income tax consequences of the spin- off can be found in our Form 10. If, due to any of our

representations being untrue or our covenants being breached, it were determined that the distribution did not qualify for non-recognition of gain and loss under Section 355 of the Code, we could be required to indemnify Honeywell for the resulting taxes and related expenses. Any such indemnification obligation could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock and the Securities Market Our stock price may fluctuate significantly and investments in our stock could lose value. The market price of our common stock may fluctuate widely, depending on many factors, some of which may be beyond our control, including:

- Actual or anticipated fluctuations in our results of operations due to factors related to our business;
- Success or failure of our business strategies;
- Competition and industry capacity;
- Changes in interest rates and other factors that affect earnings and cash flow;
- Our level of indebtedness, our ability to make payments on or service our indebtedness and our ability to obtain financing as needed;
- Our ability to pay dividends or repurchase our common stock;
- Our ability to retain and recruit qualified personnel;
- Our quarterly or annual earnings, or those of other companies in our industry;
- Announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions or dispositions;
- Changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- Changes in earnings estimates by securities analysts or our ability to meet those estimates;
- The operating and stock price performance of other comparable companies;
- Investor perception of our company and our industry;
- Overall market fluctuations and volatility unrelated to our operating performance;
- Results from any material litigation or government investigation;
- Changes in laws and regulations (including tax laws and regulations) affecting our business;
- Changes in capital gains taxes and taxes on dividends affecting stockholders; and
- General economic conditions and other external factors.

General or industry-specific market conditions, stock market performance or macroeconomic and geopolitical factors unrelated to our performance may also affect our stock price. For these reasons, investors should not rely on recent or historical trends to predict future stock prices, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In recent years, stockholder activism, including threatened or actual proxy contests, has been directed against numerous public companies. If a stockholder activist was to take, or threaten to take actions, against the Company, this could cause the Company to incur significant costs as well as the distraction of management, which could have an adverse effect on our business and financial results. In addition, actions of activist stockholders may cause significant fluctuations in our stock price based on temporary or speculative market perceptions or other factors that do not necessarily reflect the underlying fundamentals and prospects of our business.

Volatility in our stock price could expose us to litigation, which could result in substantial costs and the diversion of management time and resources. In addition, repurchases pursuant to our share repurchase program could affect our stock price and increase its volatility. The existence of a share repurchase program could also cause our stock price to be higher than it would be in the absence of such a program and could potentially reduce the market liquidity for our stock. There can be no assurance that any share repurchases will enhance stockholder value because the market price of our common stock may decline below the levels at which we repurchased shares of common stock. Although our share repurchase program is intended to enhance long-term stockholder value, short-term stock price fluctuations could reduce the program's effectiveness. Furthermore, the program does not obligate the Company to repurchase any dollar amount or number of shares of common stock, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time and any suspension or discontinuation could cause the market price of our stock to decline. We cannot guarantee the timing, declaration, amount or payment of any dividends, and the terms of our indebtedness could limit our ability to pay dividends on our common stock. The timing, declaration, amount and payment of dividends to stockholders, if any, will be within the sole discretion of our Board. Among the items considered when establishing a dividend policy will be the capital intensive nature of our business and opportunities to retain future earnings for use in the operation of our business and to fund future growth. Additionally, the terms of our indebtedness limit our ability to pay cash dividends. There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay a dividend in the future. Stockholder percentage ownership in AdvanSix may be diluted in the future. A stockholder's percentage ownership in AdvanSix may be diluted in the future because of common stock-based equity awards that we have granted and expect to grant in the future to our directors, officers and other employees. In addition, we may issue equity to raise capital to finance our ongoing operations or as all or part of the consideration paid for acquisitions and strategic investments that we may make in the future. Certain provisions in our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated By-laws and Delaware law may discourage takeovers. Several provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, Amended and Restated By-laws and Delaware law may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that is opposed by our Board. These include, among others, provisions that do not permit our stockholders to act by written consent, establish advance notice requirements for stockholder nominations and proposals, limit the persons who may call special meetings of stockholders, and limit our ability to enter into business combination transactions with certain stockholders. These and other provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, Amended and Restated By-laws and Delaware law may discourage, delay or prevent certain types of transactions involving an actual or a threatened acquisition or change in control of AdvanSix, including unsolicited takeover attempts, even though the transaction may offer our stockholders the opportunity to sell their shares of our common stock at a price above the prevailing market price.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity AdvanSix is committed to protecting the data and confidential information of its business, employees, customers and suppliers. As an organization, we face the risk of cybersecurity breaches and incidents from both external threat actors and from insiders which could compromise the security of our information and networks. Any cybersecurity breach or incident could harm our business or disrupt our operations. Cybersecurity risk is closely monitored by our executive leadership with governance and oversight by the Audit Committee of the Board, whose oversight is expressly noted in its chartered responsibilities along with broader enterprise risk management. A cybersecurity team, led by the General Counsel, the Chief Information Officer ("CIO") and the Chief Information Security Officer ("CISO"), is responsible for the management, implementation and operation of the cybersecurity program, alongside qualified internal and external security and IT subject matter experts. Our CIO leads the Company's information technology organization and brings over 25 years of experience to the role. She joined AdvanSix as Senior Director, Information Technology in September 2016, and prior to that time, spent 17

years with Honeywell, where she held IT positions of increasing responsibility in the Transportation Systems business and Corporate functions. Before joining Honeywell, our CIO held several roles at Electronic Data Systems (EDS), including system design and development, configuration management and database administration. She earned a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology and an MBA, in Supply Chain and Business Information Systems, from Michigan State University. Our CISO leads the Company's cybersecurity and IT infrastructure organization and brings over 19 years of experience in the areas of technology governance, risk and compliance management, information security and cybersecurity, risk assessments, secure-Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC), security architecting, cloud security design and operations, threat and vulnerability management, Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) / Security Operation Center (SOC), and incident response management. He joined AdvanSix in December 2018 as our Cybersecurity Leader, and prior to that time, he worked as VP and Information Security Officer at MUFG, managing the overall risk management program, design and implementation. Prior to that role, our CISO served as a cybersecurity and privacy manager with PricewaterhouseCoopers, as a technology manager – IT security and infrastructure with Suez Environment North America, and as an IT auditor for Pentair. Our CISO has a Master's Degree in Computer Science from New Jersey Institute of Technology and a Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering from University of Madras. In order to stay current with best practices, our CISO regularly completes cybersecurity certification courses and attends industry conferences. We track the effectiveness of our cybersecurity program using key performance and risk metrics through daily surveillance with dashboard updates provided by the CISO to the General Counsel and the CIO supplemented by regular updates to the senior leadership team, which includes the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. In addition, the CISO provides cybersecurity updates to the Audit Committee and the full Board. Informational report- outs, with risk metrics and dashboard updates, are provided to the Audit Committee on at least a quarterly basis. At least annually, the full Board is provided an update which includes a review of governance oversight, cybersecurity controls, implemented improvements and mitigations, vulnerability risks, third- party vendors utilized, and status of key initiatives. AdvanSix's cybersecurity program is based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework and consists of technical, administrative and operational controls working together as an integrated solution. AdvanSix engaged the services of a best- in- class third party cybersecurity firm to conduct an independent comprehensive maturity assessment of our cyber security program across critical areas which align with the NIST Cybersecurity Framework. As a result of the assessment, best practice recommendations were incorporated into the cybersecurity program to improve our cybersecurity posture and program maturity. We regularly monitor the qualitative and quantitative performance of the program and other risk metrics. Key risks are identified, and appropriate mitigations are implemented through a combination of people, process, and technology solutions that are continuously evolving to address a dynamic and increasingly sophisticated threat environment. Based on this framework, we have developed and implemented a comprehensive set of cybersecurity policies and procedures to address the key cybersecurity risks faced by AdvanSix. We continue to assess evolving threats and update our policies and procedures appropriately. Our cybersecurity program is designed to protect information technology networks and assets using the latest technologies that leverage artificial intelligence, machine learning and automation. Our security architecture uses a “defense- in- depth approach,” with controls implemented at user, email, endpoint, cloud, access, and network levels. In addition, training our employees is a critical element of our cybersecurity program. Our comprehensive security awareness and training program covers 100 % of our employees on protective measures regarding information security, data privacy, cyber- attacks and recognizing phishing attempts. This program includes regular communication, interactive trainings, and simulated phishing assessments and is designed to reinforce risk awareness and address the latest and most relevant risks. We have implemented robust controls and procedures to ensure trainings are completed in a timely manner and to track our cybersecurity performance metrics. Our environment is monitored continuously for security events by our security operations center, which detects, alerts, and responds to any potential security incidents on 24 / 7 basis. Escalations of potential incidents or notable risks are escalated by the cybersecurity team and the CISO to the General Counsel and the CIO. If appropriate, the status of such potential incidents or notable risks will be further escalated to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. As of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10- K, we are not aware of any cybersecurity incidents that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company. AdvanSix has developed cybersecurity incident response plans and procedures, including the formation of a designated cybersecurity incident response team with representatives from across the organization. In the event of an actual cybersecurity incident, the cybersecurity incident response plan serves as the guiding framework for the Company including with respect to incident assessment, mitigations and controls, as well as response, recovery, reporting and resolution. We conduct periodic scenario planning sessions and tabletop exercises with the cybersecurity incident response team and other key functional roles in the enterprise to improve our response preparedness in the event of a security incident. AdvanSix has implemented various measures to protect its sites from both physical and cyber- attacks, which take into account applicable data security and other data privacy laws and regulations. Emerging threats and opportunities to further mitigate cybersecurity risk are continuously explored and evaluated. A vulnerability management program continually assesses our environment to identify and remediate system and software vulnerabilities. A data governance policy and data loss prevention program have been implemented to protect our intellectual property and other sensitive data. We also engage independent third parties to perform security assessments on at least an annual basis, which include penetration testing of our external and internal environment. In summary, the Company's approach to cybersecurity is intended to assess, identify, and manage risks from cybersecurity threats, implement mitigations and controls consistent with the NIST Cybersecurity Framework and support safe, stable and sustainable operations, while protecting our intellectual property, confidential information, privacy data, operations, and infrastructure. Item 2. Properties Our principal executive offices are located in leased space at 300 Kimball Drive, Suite 101, Parsippany, NJ 07054. We also own five manufacturing sites located in Frankford, Pennsylvania, Chesterfield, Virginia, Hopewell, Virginia, Portsmouth, Virginia and Bucks, Alabama. We consider the manufacturing facilities and technology centers and the other properties that we own, or

entitled to receive dividends when, and if, declared by our Board at its discretion out of funds legally available for that purpose, subject to the terms of our indebtedness, the preferential rights of any preferred stock that may be outstanding, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, industry practice and other factors that our Board deems relevant. The Company paid dividends of approximately \$ 17.1 million, \$ 16.7 million, and \$ 15.1 million and \$ 3.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021, respectively. Performance Graph The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's common stock to the total returns on the Standard & Poor's ("S & P") Small Cap 600 Stock Index and the S & P Small Cap 600 Materials Index. The changes for the periods shown in the graph assume that \$ 100 had been invested in AdvanSix stock and each index on December 31, 2018-2019, and that all dividends, if any, were reinvested. The share price performance in the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

COMPARISON OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN December 31, 2018-December 31, 2019-December 31, 2020-December 31, 2021-December 31, 2022-December 31, 2023-December 31, 2024-AdvanSix-2024-AdvanSix Inc. 1008282195159127S 100100237193155151S & P Small Cap 600100123137173145169S 600100111141118137149S & P Small Cap 600 Materials100121148175164197-Materials100123145136164165

Item 6. [Reserved] Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Dollars in thousands, except per share data or unless otherwise noted) The following section, referred to as the "MD & A" presents management's discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto contained in this Form 10-K. This section of this Form 10-K generally discusses our financial condition and results of operations as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and year-to-year comparisons between 2024 and 2023. Discussions of our financial condition and results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and year-to-year comparisons between 2023 and 2022. Discussions of our financial condition and results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 and year-to-year comparisons between 2022 and 2021 that are not included in this Form 10-K can be found under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II, Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022-2023, filed with the SEC on February 18-16, 2022-2024.

Business Overview AdvanSix Inc. is a diversified chemistry company playing a critical role in global supply chains, innovating and delivering essential products for our customers in a wide variety of end markets and applications that touch people's lives, such as building and construction, fertilizers, agrochemicals, plastics, solvents, packaging, paints, coatings, adhesives and electronics. Our reliable and sustainable supply of quality products emerges from the integrated value chain of our five U. S.- based manufacturing facilities. AdvanSix strives to deliver best-in-class customer experiences and differentiated products in the industries of nylon solutions, plant nutrients and chemical intermediates, guided by our core values of Safety, Integrity, Accountability and Respect. Our four key product lines are Nylon, Caprolactam, Ammonium Sulfate and Chemical Intermediates. Global demand for Nylon 6 resin spans a variety of end- uses such as textiles, engineered plastics, industrial filament, food and industrial films, and carpet. The market growth typically tracks global GDP growth over the long- term but varies by end- use. We produce and sell caprolactam as a commodity product and produce and sell our Nylon 6 resin as both a commoditized and differentiated resin product. Our results of operations are primarily driven by production volume and the spread between the sales prices of our products and the costs of the underlying raw materials built into market- based and value- based pricing models. The global prices for nylon resin typically track a spread over the price of caprolactam, which in turn tracks as a spread over benzene because the key feedstock materials for caprolactam, phenol or cyclohexane, are derived from benzene. This price spread has historically experienced cyclicalities as a result of global changes in supply and demand. Generally, Nylon 6 resin prices track the cyclicalities of caprolactam prices, although prices set above the spread are achievable when nylon resin manufacturers, like AdvanSix, formulate and produce differentiated nylon resin products for current and new customer applications, such as our wire and cable and co- polymer offerings. Global prices for ammonium sulfate fertilizer are influenced by several factors including the price of urea, which is the most widely used source of nitrogen- based fertilizer in the world. Other global factors driving ammonium sulfate fertilizer demand are general agriculture trends, including planted acres and the price of crops. Our ammonium sulfate product is positioned with the added value proposition of sulfur nutrition to increase yields of key crops. In addition, due to its nutrient density, the typical ammonium sulfate product delivers pound for pound the most readily available sulfur and nitrogen to crops as compared to other fertilizers. We also directly supply packaged ammonium sulfate to customers, primarily in North and South America, and have diversified and optimized our offerings to include spray- grade adjuvants to support crop protection, as well as other specialty fertilizers and products for industrial use. We produce ammonium sulfate fertilizer continuously throughout the year as part of our manufacturing process, but quarterly sales fluctuate reflecting both geographical and product sales mix considerations based on the timing and length of the growing seasons in North and South America. North American ammonium sulfate demand and pricing, particularly for our higher- value granular product, are typically strongest during second quarter fertilizer application and then typically decline seasonally with new season fill in the third quarter. Ammonium sulfate industry prices in the corn belt have declined approximately 10 % from the second quarter to the third quarter, on average, since 2016. Due to the ammonium sulfate fertilizer sales cycle, we occasionally build up higher inventory balances because our production is continuous and not tied to seasonal demand for fertilizers. Sales of most of our other products have generally been subject to minimal, or no, seasonality. We also manufacture, market and sell a number of chemical intermediate products that are derived from the manufacturing processes within our integrated supply chain. Most significant is acetone, the price of which is influenced by its own supply and demand dynamics but can also be influenced by the underlying move in propylene input costs. Our differentiated product offerings include high- purity applications and high- value intermediates including our U. S. Amines portfolio as well as our oximes- based EZ- Blox™ anti- skinning agent used in paints and Nadone® cyclohexanone, which is a solvent used in various high- value applications. We seek to run our production facilities on a nearly continuous basis for maximum efficiency as several of our intermediate products are key feedstock materials for other products in our integrated

manufacturing chain. While our integration, scale and range of product offerings make us one of the most efficient manufacturers in our industry, these attributes also expose us to increased risk associated with material disruptions at any one of our production facilities or logistics operations which could impact the overall manufacturing supply chain. Further, although we believe that our sources of supply for our raw materials, including cumene, natural gas and sulfur, are generally robust, it is difficult to predict the impact that shortages, increased costs and related supply chain logistics considerations may have in the future. In order to mitigate the risk of unplanned interruptions, we schedule several planned plant turnarounds each year to conduct routine and major maintenance across our facilities. We also utilize maintenance excellence and mechanical integrity programs, targeted buffer inventory of intermediate chemicals necessary for our manufacturing process, and co-producer swap arrangements, which are intended to mitigate the extent of any production losses as a result of planned and unplanned downtime; however, the mitigation of all or part of any such production impact cannot be assured. For a description of our principal risks, see "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. Business Operations In **October 2024** the second quarter of 2019, **additional required maintenance at our Hopewell** the Company entered into an alliance with Oben Holding Group S. A. ("Oben"), **Virginia manufacturing site resulted in a delayed ramp** third-party producer of films for the flexible packaging industry. On September 8, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement to exit its alliance with Oben. The exit of the alliance provides a termination fee payable by Oben to AdvanSix in exchange for full transition of AdvanSix's share of the alliance **operating rates following our multi-site planned plant turnaround**. The Company **recognized** recorded a gain of \$ 11.4 million in the third quarter of 2023. The gain represents management's estimate of the value of the termination fee, which is calculated based upon a formula that takes into account a combination of historical and future performance, and is included as a component of Other non-operating (income) expense, net. Approximately 60% of the termination fee is subject to change as it is based on an **incremental** estimate of future performance. This fee is payable in 3 installments, with the first installment of \$ 4.4 million received in the fourth quarter of 2023. Subsequent installments are expected to be paid in the third quarters of 2024 and 2025. On September 21, 2023, the Company was notified by a licensee of certain legacy ammonium sulfate fertilizer technology assets operated at the licensee's fertilizer manufacturing facility that it intends to close its facility no later than August 2024. As a result, the Company recognized a non-cash, pre-tax charge related to the assets located at the licensee's facility of approximately \$ **17** 4.5 million in the third quarter of 2023. The charge is included as a component of Other non-operating (income) expense, net. The remaining asset balance of \$ 2.6 million, an amount equal to the cash-flows expected to be received through the end of the contract, will be depreciated through August 2024. During the third quarter of 2023, the Company made a strategic decision to cease production of certain low-margin oximes products. The Company incurred an approximately \$ 2.4 million unfavorable impact to pre-tax income **during in the third fourth** quarter of 2023 **2024, inclusive** primarily as a result of **fixed cost absorption and higher maintenance expense, and lost sales** a non-cash write-down of the assets associated with these products. In January 2024, as previously announced, the Company experienced a process-based operational disruption at its Frankford, Pennsylvania manufacturing site temporarily reducing phenol and acetone production at the facility, as well as production at its Hopewell and Chesterfield, Virginia facilities. As a result of a delayed ramp to **planned targeted** utilization rates, the Company **recognized an** is now anticipating a total unfavorable impact to pre-tax income in the first quarter 2024 of **approximately \$ 23 to \$ 27** million, comprised of the impact of lost sales and other additional costs including purchases of replacement product and incremental plant spend. The **unplanned interruption did not have a material impact on fourth** **Company returned to targeted utilization rates at its Frankford, Pennsylvania manufacturing site, as well as across its value chain, prior to the end of the first** quarter of 2023 **2024** results. **Chesterfield** Share Repurchase Authorization Hopewell, VA Collective Bargaining Agreements- **Agreement** On April 7 **May 9**, 2023 **2024**, the Company's **Chesterfield** issued a press release announcing that a labor strike had been initiated by the Hopewell South bargaining unit, consisting of **represented by the Teamsters** International Chemical Workers Union Council / the United Food and Commercial Workers, Local **592** 591-C, the International Brotherhood **ratified a new five-year labor agreement in advance of** Electrical Workers, Local 666, the International Association **prior agreement's expiration date of** **May 14** Machinists and Aerospace Workers, **2024** Local No. **The ratified labor agreement affected** 10, and the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, Local 851, affecting approximately 340 **160** workers at the Company's manufacturing facility in Hopewell **Chesterfield**, Virginia. **The Succession of Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Michael Preston retired as the** Company's **Senior Vice President** had robust contingency measures in place and **Chief Financial Officer, effective** was **as of October 1** well prepared to support safe, stable and sustainable operations during this period. On May 8, 2023 **2024**, **and remained at** the Company **through** announced that the Hopewell South bargaining unit voted to ratify a new five-year **- end** collective bargaining agreement and that Hopewell South employees would return to work on May 10, 2023 **2024** to help facilitate. The strike did not have a material impact on the **transition** Company's results of operations **his responsibilities to his successor**. **Effective as** On September 29, 2023, the Company's Hopewell North bargaining unit, represented by the United Steelworkers, ratified a new five-year labor agreement in advance of the prior agreement's anticipated expiration date of October 4 **1**, 2023 **2024**. The ratified labor agreement affects approximately 130 workers at the Company's manufacturing facility in Hopewell, Virginia **the Board appointed Siddharth Manjeshwar as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer to succeed Mr. Preston**. Anti-Dumping Duty Petition-Ammonium Sulfate In January 2017 **Acetone** On November 4, 2024, the U. S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") published its final affirmative determinations in **initiated the first five-year review of** the anti-dumping **orders on** and countervailing duty investigations of imports of **acetone** ammonium sulfate from **Belgium** the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), **Singapore** and in March 2017, **South Africa, South Korea, and Spain. On November 1, 2024, the U. S.** International Trade Commission ("ITC") issued **initiated its notice** final determinations of **initiation** material injury by reason of dumped and subsidized imports from **its five-year review of** the PRC **orders**. **The** Effective March 9, 2017, Commerce imposed anti-dumping and countervailing duty orders and applicable duties **will continue** on imports of ammonium sulfate

from the PRC for a five-year period. The anti-dumping and countervailing duty orders are subject to annual administrative reviews, if requested, which may change the level of duties applicable to imports in future periods. In February 2022, Commerce and the ITC initiated five-year reviews of the anti-dumping and countervailing duty orders to determine whether to extend the orders for another five-year period. In June 2022, Commerce **finds** issued its final determination that revocation of the orders **would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and if subsidies. In January 2023, the ITC finds made affirmative determinations that revocation is of the orders would likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to the U. S. domestic industry. On December 26, 2024, Commerce notified the ITC that it would conduct an expedited review and issue its results no later than March 4, 2025. On February 4, 2025, the ITC voted to conduct a full review and is expected to issue its result results in** of Commerce's and ITC's determinations, the orders **fourth quarter of 2025. The anti-dumping duties will be extended for another five years continue to apply during the pending review.**

Philadelphia Energy Solutions' Shut Down The Company has assessed the **previously reported a business impact of associated with** the June 2019 fire that shut down Philadelphia Energy Solutions' ("PES") refinery in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. PES was one of multiple suppliers to the Company of cumene, a feedstock material used to produce phenol, acetone and other chemical intermediates. **The As of December 31, 2023, the Company has incurred been actively pursuing the claim over several years, with \$ 5.3 million in insurance settlement proceeds during the fourth quarter of 2024 and a final omnibus settlement in January 2025 which will result in insurance settlement proceeds of approximately \$ 66.26 million unfavorable impact to pre-tax income in the first quarter of 2025. Inclusive of the proceeds received in the first quarter of 2025, total aggregate insurance proceeds since the original refinery shut down in 2019 and submitted a business interruption insurance claim submission are approximately \$ 39 million.** During 2023, the Company entered into a settlement with one of its insurers and continues to pursue the claim with the other insurers, which is ongoing.

Consolidated Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021 (Dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Sales	\$ 1,517,557	\$ 1,533,599	\$ 1,945,640	\$ 1,684,625
% change compared with prior period	(1.0) %	(21.2) %	15.5 %	45.5 %
The change in sales is attributable to the following:				
2023 versus 2022	2024 versus 2023	2023 versus 2022	2022 versus 2021	
Volume	(1.9) %	0.2 %	Price	0.9 %
Acquisition	— %	0.6 %	(10.2) %	— %
Price	(21.2) %	2.2 %	Volume	(22.0) %
2024 compared with 2023	Sales decreased in 2024 compared to 2023 by \$ 16.0 million (approximately 1.0 %)	22.0 %	2023 compared with 2022	Sales decreased in 2023 compared to 2022 by \$ 412.0 million (approximately 21.0 %)
due to (i) decreased volume (approximately 2.0 %)	Acquisition 0.6 %	3.5 %	2022 compared with 2021	Sales increased in 2022 compared to 2021 by \$ 261.0 million (approximately 15.6 %)
primarily driven by (i) net unfavorable market-based pricing (approximately 17.0 %) primarily reflecting reduced ammonium sulfate pricing amid lower raw material input costs and a more stable global nitrogen fertilizer supply environment, as well as lower nylon pricing due to unfavorable supply and demand conditions and (ii) unfavorable raw material pass-through pricing (approximately 5.0 %) as a result resulting of a net cost decrease in benzene from the operational disruptions at the Frankford and Hopewell manufacturing sites propylene (inputs to cumene which is a key feedstock to our products). This was partially offset by net pricing the acquisition of U. S. Amines (approximately 1.0 %).	Cost of goods sold	2023	2022	2021
	\$ 1,364,621	\$ 1,368,511	\$ 1,631,161	\$ 1,410,503
% change compared with prior period	(0.3) %	(16.1) %	15.6 %	37.7 %
Gross margin	10.1 %	10.8 %	16.2 %	16.3 %
Costs of goods sold decreased remained flat in 2024 compared to 2023 compared to 2022 by \$ 262.6 million (approximately 16.0 %) due primarily to (i) decreased-increased prices of raw materials including natural gas, sulfur, benzene and propylene (inputs to cumene which is a key feedstock to our products) (approximately 17.2 %) and (ii) increased plant costs partially offset by the impact of the U. S. Amines acquisition (approximately 1.0 %) primarily driven by the operational disruptions at the Frankford, Pennsylvania and Hopewell, Virginia manufacturing sites, mitigated by decreased sales volume (approximately 2.0 %).	Cost of goods sold	2023	2022	2021
	\$ 1,364,621	\$ 1,368,511	\$ 1,631,161	\$ 1,410,503
% change compared with prior period	(0.3) %	(16.1) %	15.6 %	37.7 %
Gross margin	10.1 %	10.8 %	16.2 %	16.3 %
Costs of goods sold decreased remained flat in 2024 compared to 2023 compared to 2022 by \$ 262.6 million (approximately 16.0 %) due primarily to (i) decreased-increased prices of raw materials including natural gas, sulfur, benzene and propylene (inputs to cumene which is a key feedstock to our products) (approximately 17.2 %) and (ii) increased plant costs partially offset by the impact of the U. S. Amines acquisition (approximately 1.0 %) primarily driven by the operational disruptions at the Frankford, Pennsylvania and Hopewell, Virginia manufacturing sites, mitigated by decreased sales volume (approximately 2.0 %).	Gross margin percentage	2023	2022	2021
	10.1 %	10.8 %	16.2 %	16.3 %
decreased by approximately 5.1 % in 2024 compared to 2023 compared to 2022 due primarily to the impact of market-based pricing, net impact of lower market pricing and formula-based raw material pass-through pricing (approximately 5.0 %) costs and increased plant costs, primarily driven by the operational disruptions at the Frankford, Pennsylvania and Hopewell, Virginia manufacturing sites.	Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	2023	2022	2021
	\$ 94,023	\$ 95,538	\$ 87,748	\$ 82,985
% of sales	6.2 %	6.2 %	4.5 %	4.9 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses increased-decreased in 2024 compared to 2023 compared to 2022 by \$ 7.1.8.5 million, or approximately 9.2 %, due primarily to increased-moderated functional support costs including upgrades to our and legal spend, partially offset by increased enterprise resource planning system expense, costs associated with pursuing the business interruption insurance claim in connection with the June 2019 shutdown of cumene supplier, Philadelphia Energy Solutions, and a cash recovery in 2022 of a previously written-off receivable. These increases were partially offset by lower incentive-based compensation costs.	Interest Expense, Net	2023	2022	2021
	\$ 5,023	\$ 5,023	\$ 7,485	\$ 7,485
% of sales	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Interest expense, net, increased in 2024 compared to 2023 compared to 2022 by \$ 4.3.7.8 million, or approximately 169.51 %, due primarily to higher interest rates debt balances.	Other Non-operating (Income) Expense, Net	2023	2022	2021
	\$ 2,027	\$ (7,158)	\$ (1,841)	\$ (998)
% of sales	0.1 %	(0.5) %	(0.1) %	(0.1) %
Other non-operating (income) expense, net, increased-decreased in 2024 compared to 2023 compared to 2022 by \$ 5.9.3.2 million, or approximately 289.128 %, due primarily to (i) the absence of prior year events, such as the exit from its the Oben Holding Group S. A. alliance, with Oben (approximately \$ 11.4 million) offset by (i) the exit from a licensee licensing agreement of certain legacy ammonium sulfate fertilizer technology assets closing its operated at the licensee's fertilizer manufacturing facility, that it intends to close its facilities no later than August 2024 (approximately \$ 4.5 million) and (ii) the exit of production from certain low-margin oximes products (approximately \$ 4.5 million) and (ii) the reduction of the Company's anticipated receivable related to the gain on the termination fee recorded upon the exit from the Oben Holding Group S. A. alliance (approximately \$ 1.2 million).	Income Tax Expense	2023	2022	2021
	\$ 1,426	\$ 14,600	\$ 53,905	\$ 45,325
Effective income tax rate	21.1 %	21.1 %	23.9 %	24.0 %
Generally, the				

Company's effective income tax rate is increased relative to the U. S. statutory rate of 21 % due to state taxes and executive compensation limitations, which are generally offset by research tax credits, excess tax benefits of equity compensation and the foreign derived intangible income deduction. The Company's effective income tax rate for 2024 was significantly less than the U. S. Federal statutory rate of 21 % due to approximately \$ 9. 7 million in income tax benefits associated with prior year refund claims, specifically related to Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 45Q tax credits generated in the 2018 and 2019 tax periods. IRC Section 45Q allows taxpayers to receive a tax credit for carbon capture and utilization at its facilities. For certain utilization projects, the 45Q tax credit requires approval by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) of a life- cycle assessment (" LCA") prior to claiming the tax credits. The Company received approval for its 2018 LCA in November 2024 which enables the Company to claim credits for the 2018 and 2019 years. The Company continues to pursue credits for the periods subsequent to 2019. The 45Q tax credits for 2018 and 2019 have been recorded as a reduction in the Company's Income taxes payable account. Additionally, in 2024 the Company recorded 2023 return to provision adjustments which resulted in a 2. 1 % increase in its current year effective income tax rate. These adjustments primarily relate to a reduction in the income tax benefits associated with the research tax credit and the foreign derived intangible income deduction as reported on the Company's 2023 income tax return as compared to amounts recorded in its 2023 Income tax expense.

The Company's effective income tax rate for 2023 approximated the U. S. Federal statutory rate of 21 %. Increases to the effective income tax rate, due primarily to state taxes and executive compensation limitations, were materially offset by research tax credits, excess tax benefits of equity compensation and the foreign- derived intangible income deduction. The Company's effective income tax rate for 2022 and 2021 was higher compared to the U. S. Federal statutory rate of 21 % due primarily to state taxes and executive compensation deduction limitations partially offset by research tax credits and the foreign- derived intangible income deduction. On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the " IRA") was signed into law. This legislation includes significant changes relating to tax, climate change, energy and health care. Among other provisions, the IRA introduces a corporate alternative minimum tax (" CAMT ") on adjusted financial statement income of certain large corporations and a 1 % excise tax on share repurchases. The Company is not currently subject to the CAMT which became effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022. The 1 % excise tax is generally applicable to publicly traded corporations for the net value of certain stock that the corporation repurchases during the year and is also effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022. The impact of any excise tax imposed on the Company for share repurchases is generally accounted for as an equity transaction with no consequences to the Company's results of operations, and this provision of the law has an does not currently have a material immaterial impact on the Company's financial condition. The IRA also includes significant extensions, expansions and enhancements related to climate and energy tax credits designed to encourage investment in the adoption and expansion of renewable and alternative energy sources. The Company continues to evaluate these energy credit provisions of the law in relation to our sustainability and environmental, social and governance initiatives. The Company also continues to monitor any new tax legislation that would result in a material impact on its financial statements, in particular as a result of the new U. S. presidential administration and U. S. Congress.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, there were no unrecognized tax benefits recorded by the Company. Although there are no unrecognized income tax benefits, when applicable, the Company's policy is to report interest expense and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits in the income tax provision. For additional discussion of income taxes and the effective income tax rate, see " Note 4. Income Taxes " in the Notes accompanying the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10- K. Net Income 202320222021Net 202420232022Net income \$ 44, 149 \$ 54, 623 \$ 171, 886 \$ 139, 791 As a result of the factors described above, net income was \$ 44. 1 million in 2024 as compared to \$ 54. 6 million in 2023 as compared to \$ 171. 9 million in 2022. Non- GAAP Measures The following tables set forth the non- GAAP financial measures of Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Earnings Per Share. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as Net income before Interest, Income taxes, Depreciation and amortization, Non- cash stock- based compensation, Non- recurring, unusual or extraordinary expenses, Non- cash amortization from acquisitions and one- time merger and acquisition costs that are not reflective of ongoing operations . Adjusted EBITDA Margin is equal to Adjusted EBITDA divided by Sales. The following tables may also present each of these measures as further adjusted. The Company believes these non- GAAP financial measures provide meaningful supplemental information as they are used by the Company's management to evaluate the Company's operating performance, enhance a reader's understanding of the financial performance of the Company, and facilitate a better comparison among fiscal periods and performance relative to the Company's competitors, as the non- GAAP measures exclude items that management believes do not reflect the Company's ongoing operations. These non- GAAP results are presented for supplemental informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for the financial information presented in accordance with U. S. GAAP. Non- GAAP financial measures should be read only in conjunction with the comparable U. S. GAAP financial measures. The Company's non- GAAP measures may not be comparable to other companies' non- GAAP measures. The following is a reconciliation between the non- GAAP financial measures of Adjusted Net Income, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin to their most directly comparable U. S. GAAP financial measure: Twelve Months Ended December 31, 202320222021Net 202420232022Net income income \$ 44, 149 \$ 54, 623 \$ 171, 886 \$ 139, 791 Non- cash stock- based compensation8 compensation7, 854 8, 313 10, 279 11, 299 Non- recurring, unusual or extraordinary (income) expense * 1, 200 (4, 472) — Non- cash amortization from acquisitions2, 126 2, 126 1, 815 239 Non- recurring M & A costs — 277 172 Income tax Benefit benefit from income taxes relating to reconciling items (2, 011) (661) (1, 996) (1, 798) Adjusted Net income income (loss) (non- GAAP) 53, 318 59, 929 182, 261 149, 703 Interest expense, net7 net11, 311 7, 485 2, 781 5, 023 Income tax expense- Adjusted15 Adjusted3, 437 15, 261 55, 901 47, 123 Depreciation and amortization- Adjusted70 Adjusted74, 050 70, 884 67, 538 65, 101 Adjusted EBITDA (non- GAAP) \$ 142, 116 \$ 153, 559 \$ 308, 481 \$ 266, 950 Sales \$ 1, 517, 557 \$ 1, 533, 599 \$ 1, 945, 640 \$ 1, 684, 625 Adjusted EBITDA Margin * * (non- GAAP) 9. 4 % 10. 0 % 15. 9 % 15. 9 %

8%* **2024** includes includes a pre-tax gain-loss of approximately \$ ~~11.4~~ **1.42** million from the reduction of the Company's anticipated receivable related to the gain on the termination fee recorded upon the exit from the Oben Holding Group S. A. alliance during the third quarter of 2023. During 2023, there were several transactions including the Company's exit from the Oben Holding Group S. A. alliance, the unfavorable impact to pre-tax income of approximately \$ 4.5 million associated with a licensee exit of certain legacy ammonium sulfate fertilizer technology assets closing its facility, and the Company's unfavorable impact to pre-tax income of approximately \$ 2.4 million from the exit of certain low-margin oximes products that resulted in a \$ 4.5 million net pre-tax loss. ** Adjusted EBITDA Margin is defined as Adjusted EBITDA divided by Sales The following is a reconciliation between the non-GAAP financial measures of Adjusted Earnings Per Share to its most directly comparable U. S. GAAP financial measure: Twelve Months Ended December 31,

2023	2022	2021	Numerator	Net	2024	2023	2022	Numerator	Net	Income	Income
					\$ 44,149	\$ 54,623	\$ 171,886	\$ 139,791			
Adjusted Net	Income	Income	(non-GAAP)	53,318	59,929	182,261	149,703	Denominator	Weighted-	average number of	common shares outstanding-
	basic	27,828	338,27	302,254	27,969	436,28	152,876	Dilutive effect of equity awards	and other stock-	based holdings	705,426,875
	28	27,255	213,28	007,630	29,031	107,29,045	186	EPS-	Basic	\$ 1.65	\$ 2.00
	4.97	EPS- Diluted	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.95	\$ 5.92	\$ 4.81	Adjusted EPS-	Basic (non-GAAP)	\$ 1.99	\$ 2.20	\$ 6.52
	EPS- Diluted (non-GAAP)	\$ 1.96	\$ 2.14	\$ 6.28	\$ 5.15	Liquidity and Capital Resources	We believe that cash balances and operating cash flows, together with available capacity under our credit agreement, as utilized during 2024, will provide adequate funds to support our current short-term operating objectives as well as our longer-term strategic plans, subject to the risks and uncertainties outlined below and in the risk factors previously disclosed in in Item 1A, Risk Factors. Our principal source of liquidity is our cash flow generated from operating activities, which is expected to provide us with the ability to meet the majority of our short-term funding requirements for the next twelve months and beyond. Our cash flows are affected by capital requirements and production volume, which may be materially impacted by unanticipated events such as unplanned downtime, material disruptions at our production facilities, the prices of our raw materials, general economic and industry trends and customer demand. The Company applies a proactive and disciplined approach to working capital management to optimize cash flow and to enable capital allocation options in support of the Company's strategy. We utilize supply chain financing and trade receivables discount arrangements with third-party financial institutions which optimize terms and conditions related to accounts receivable and accounts payable in order to enhance liquidity and enable us to efficiently manage our working capital needs. Although we continue to optimize supply chain financing and trade receivable programs in the ordinary course, our utilization of these arrangements has not had a material impact on our liquidity. In addition, we monitor the third-party depository institutions that hold our cash and cash equivalents. Our emphasis is primarily on the safety of principal and secondarily on maximizing yield on those funds. We diversify our cash and cash equivalents among counterparties to minimize exposure to any one of these entities. On a recurring basis, our primary future cash needs will be centered on operating activities, working capital, capital expenditures, dividends and liquidity reflecting disciplined capital deployment. Capital expenditures are deployed for various ongoing investments and initiatives to improve reliability, yield and quality, expand production capacity and, as well as comply with health, safety and environmental ("HSE") regulations. We While various macroeconomic conditions have created and could continue to create volatility in funding markets, we believe that our future cash from operations, together with cash on hand and available capacity under our credit agreement, as well as our access to credit and capital markets, will provide adequate resources to fund our expected operating and financing needs and obligations. Our ability to fund our capital needs, however, will depend on our ongoing ability to generate cash from operations and access to credit and capital markets, both of which are subject to the risk factors previously disclosed in Item 1A, Risk Factors, as well as general economic, financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. At December 31, 2023-2024, the Company had approximately \$ 30-20 million of cash on hand with approximately \$ 329-304 million of additional capacity available under the revolving credit facility. The Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio financial covenant of its credit facility allows it to net up to \$ 75 million of cash with debt. Capital expenditures were approximately \$ 134 million in 2024 compared to \$ 107 million in 2023 compared to \$ 89 million in 2022, reflecting planned increased spend on due to replacement maintenance, growth and cost savings projects and enterprise programs. We assumed from Honeywell International Inc. ("Honeywell") all HSE liabilities and compliance obligations related to the past and future operations of our current business as of the spin-off, as well as all HSE liabilities associated with our three current manufacturing locations assumed from Honeywell that are used in our current operations, including any cleanup or other liabilities related to any contamination that may have occurred at such locations in the past. Honeywell retained all HSE liabilities related to former business locations or the operation of our former businesses. Although we have ongoing environmental remedial obligations at certain of our facilities, in the past three years, the associated remediation costs have not been material, and we do not expect our known remediation costs to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations. We expect that our primary cash requirements for 2024-2025 will be to fund costs associated with ongoing operations, capital expenditures and amounts related to other contractual obligations. See below under "Capital Expenditures" for more information regarding our capital expenditures in 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021 and anticipated capital expenditures for 2024-2025. Amounts related to contractual obligations are related to principal repayments and interest payments on leases, long-term debt, purchase obligations, estimated environmental compliance costs, and postretirement benefit obligations. We anticipate that our estimated environmental compliance costs will be approximately \$ 1.7 million in aggregate for 2024-2025 through 2028-2029. This amount is related to what has been accrued as probable and reasonably estimable as of December 31, 2023-2024. For information regarding material cash requirements from known contractual obligations with respect to lease obligations, long-term debt principal repayments and purchase obligations please refer to "Note 8. Leases," "Note 9. Long-term Debt and Credit Agreement" and "Note 13-11. Commitments and Contingencies", respectively, to the Consolidated Financial				

. 00 to 1.00 or less for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2021, through and including the fiscal quarter ending September 30, 2023 and (ii) 3.75 to 1.00 or less for each fiscal quarter thereafter (subject to the Company's option to elect a consolidated leverage ratio increase in connection with certain acquisitions). If the Company does not comply with the covenants in the Credit Agreement, the lenders may, subject to customary cure rights, require the immediate payment of all amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility. We were in compliance with all of our covenants at December 31, 2023-2024 and through the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We had a borrowed balance of \$ 115-170 million under the Revolving Credit Facility at December 31, 2022-2023. We borrowed an incremental net amount of \$ 55-25 million during 2023-2024 bringing the balance under the Revolving Credit Facility to \$ 170-195 million, and available credit for use of \$ 329-304 million as of December 31, 2023-2024. We expect that Cash provided by operating activities will fund future interest payments on the Company's outstanding indebtedness. The Company had approximately \$ 1 million of letter of credit agreements outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility at December 31, 2023-2024. There was no amount associated with bilateral letters of credit outside the Revolving Credit Facility. Cash Flow Summary for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021. Our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021, as reflected in the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Form 10-K, are summarized as follows:

Years Ended December 31, 2023-2022-2021-2024-2023-2022 (Dollars in thousands) Cash provided by (used for): Operating activities \$ 135, 413 \$ 117, 550 \$ 273, 601 \$ 218, 849 Investing activities (142, 902) (110, 897) (189, 273) (67, 562) Financing activities (2, 715) (7, 870) (68, 443) (146, 793) Net change in cash and cash equivalents \$ (10, 204) \$ (1, 217) \$ 15, 885 \$ 4, 494-2023-2024 compared with 2022-2023 Net cash provided by operating activities decreased-increased by \$ 156 17. 1-9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 versus the prior year due primarily to (i) a \$ 117-23. 3-8 million decrease in net income and (ii) a \$ 63. 1 million unfavorable-- favorable impact from working capital (comprised of Accounts and other receivables, Inventories, Accounts payable and Deferred income and customer advances) year-over-year, with a \$ 9. 1 million favorable cash impact for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to a \$ 14. 7 million unfavorable cash impact for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to a \$ 48. 3 million favorable cash impact in the prior year period due primarily to the timing of payments, and the unfavorable-- favorable impact of customer advances and favorable inventory fluctuation, and (iii- ii) a \$ 25-10. 7 6 million unfavorable impact from Deferred income taxes. These net unfavorable impacts were partially offset by (i) a \$ 20. 5 million favorable cash impact from Other assets and liabilities driven primarily by a reduction in the change from net a pension liability to a net pension asset and an increase liability due to contributions to the defined benefit pension plan in prepaid expenses versus the prior year, and (ii-iii) the an \$ 8. 0 million favorable cash impact from Accrued liabilities due to timing of payments. These net favorable impacts were partially offset by (i) the unfavorable cash impact of \$ 17-15. 0 million and \$ 7 million and \$ 17. 2-4 million from Taxes payable and Taxes receivable, respectively, driven by the timing of income tax payments and (ii) a \$ 10. 5 million decrease in net income. Cash used for investing activities decreased-increased by \$ 78-32. 4-0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 versus the prior year period due primarily to higher cash payments paid for the acquisition of U. S. Amines for approximately \$ 97. 5 million during the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to no acquisitions made during the year ended December 31, 2023 partially offset by an increase in cash paid for capital expenditures of approximately \$ 17-26. 9-3 million driven by an during the current year period primarily reflecting planned increase-increased in spend on replacement maintenance, growth and cost savings projects, and enterprise programs. Cash used for financing activities decreased by \$ 60-5. 6-2 million for the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 versus the prior year due to net borrowings on the credit facility of \$ 55-25. 0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 compared to net payments of \$ 20-55. 0 million during the prior year. These net borrowings were partially offset by payments for share repurchases of \$ 46-10. 2-4 million and cash paid for dividends of approximately \$ 16-17. 7-1 million during the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 compared to \$ 33-46. 2 million and \$ 16. 7 million and \$ 15. 1 million during the prior year period-periods, respectively. Our operations are capital intensive, requiring ongoing investments that have consisted, and are expected to continue to consist, primarily of capital expenditures required to maintain and improve equipment reliability, expand production capacity, further improve mix, yield and cost position and comply with environmental and safety regulations and support sustainability initiatives. The following table summarizes ongoing and expansion capital expenditures for the periods indicated. Years Ended December 31, 2023-2022-2021-2024-2023-2022 (Dollars in thousands) Purchases of property, plant and equipment \$ 133, 722 \$ 107, 377 \$ 89, 449 \$ 56, 811 Capital expenditures increased \$ 17-26. 9-3 million from 2022 to 2023 to 2024 reflecting planned increased spend on due to replacement maintenance, growth and cost savings projects, and enterprise programs. Capital expenditures are deployed for various ongoing investments and initiatives to improve reliability, yield and quality, expand production capacity and comply with HSE regulations. For 2024-2025, we expect our total capital expenditures to be approximately \$ 140 million to \$ 150-160 million reflecting the planned progression of growth projects including our SUSTAIN (Sustainable U. S. Sulfate To Accelerate Increased Nutrition) program, and refined execution timing to address critical enterprise risk mitigation and growth projects including our SUSTAIN (Sustainable U. S. Sulfate To Accelerate Increased Nutrition) program.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates (Dollars in thousands, unless otherwise noted) The Company's significant accounting policies are more fully described in "Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. Management believes that the application of these policies on a consistent basis enables the Company to provide the users of the financial statements with useful and reliable information about the Company's operating results and financial condition. The preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP is based on the selection and application of accounting policies that require management to make significant estimates and assumptions about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain and that affect the reported amounts, including, but not limited to, inventory valuations, impairment of goodwill, stock-based compensation, long-term employee benefit obligations, income taxes and environmental matters. Management's estimates are based on historical

experience, facts and circumstances available at the time and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable. The Company reviews these matters and reflects changes in estimates as appropriate. Management believes that the following represent some of the more critical judgment areas in the applications of the Company's accounting policies which could have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Inventories – Substantially all of the Company's inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market using the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method. The Company includes spare and other parts in inventory which are used in support of production or production facilities operations and are valued based on weighted average cost. Inventories valued at LIFO amounted to \$ **196.5 million and \$ 195.6 million and \$ 202.9 million** at December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, respectively. Had such LIFO inventories been valued at current costs, their carrying values would have been approximately \$ **64.1 million and \$ 95.2 million and \$ 64.8 million** higher at December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**. Inventories valued at FIFO amounted to \$ **15.9 million and \$ 16.2 million and \$ 12.6 million** at December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, respectively.

Goodwill – The Company had goodwill of \$ 56.2 million at December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**. Goodwill is subject to impairment testing annually **on the last day and has historically been tested as of March 31 our October close**, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. Management first assesses qualitative factors as described in ASC 350 to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. Potential impairment is identified by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to the carrying value, including goodwill. The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment test as of **March 31 October 26, 2023-2024** and, based on the results of the Company's assessment of qualitative factors, it was determined that it was not necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. ~~Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2023, and for subsequent annual periods thereafter, the Company voluntarily changed the annual impairment assessment date to the last day of our October close, and thus performed an additional impairment test during 2023 as of October 28, 2023. We believe this measurement date, which represents a change in the method of applying an accounting principle, better aligns with the timing of our strategic business planning process and financial forecasts, which are key components of the annual impairment tests and are typically completed in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year. Based on share price and current market trend, the Company determined it would not qualify for a qualitative analysis and thus performed a quantitative analysis. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment loss is recorded based on the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount, not to exceed the associated carrying value of goodwill. Fair value for the reporting unit was determined based on a combination of the discounted future cash flow model (income approach) and the application of current market multiples for comparable publicly-traded companies (market approach). Under the income approach, the fair value of the reporting unit is estimated based on the discounted present value of the projected future cash flows. Management's cash flow projections for the reporting unit included significant judgements and assumptions, including revenue growth rate, EBITDA margin and weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") rate. Under the market approach, management uses selected financial information of publicly-traded companies that compare to the reporting unit to derive a market-based multiple. The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment test as of October 28, 2023 and, based on the results of the Company's assessment, it concluded that the estimated fair value of the reporting unit was in excess of its carrying value resulting in no impairment. Although management believes its estimate of fair value is reasonable, it is dependent on numerous economic and business assumptions and reflects management's best estimates at a particular point in time. Changes in the factors and assumptions used in assessing potential impairments can have a significant impact on the existence and magnitude of impairments, as well as the time in which such impairments are recognized. If future financial performance falls below the Company's expectations including prolonged unfavorable economic conditions, or there are negative revisions to significant assumptions, or if the Company's market capitalization declines, and if such a decline becomes indicative that the fair value of our reporting unit has declined below its carrying value, the Company may need to record a material, non-cash goodwill impairment charge in a future period. We performed a sensitivity analysis around these assumptions in order to assess the reasonableness of the assumptions and the resulting estimated fair value. Based on the sensitivity analysis performed for the reporting unit, a 50-basis point increase in the WACC or a 50-basis point decrease in the long-term growth rate, without any other changes to the valuation, would not result in the carrying value of the reporting unit being greater than the fair value.~~

Finite-Lived Intangible Assets – Other intangible assets with determinable lives consist of customer relationships, trademarks, patents and other intangibles and are amortized over their estimated useful lives, ranging from 5 to 20 years. ~~As described in~~ "Note 18. Acquisitions" to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, in February 2022, the Company acquired U. S. Amines Limited ("U. S. Amines") for a purchase price of approximately \$ 97 million, net of cash acquired. The acquisition included intangible assets of \$ 34 million consisting primarily of customer relationships, which reflects the value of the benefit derived from incremental revenue and related cash flows that are a direct result of the customer relationships in the amount of approximately \$ 33 million. The fair value for the customer relationships intangible asset was determined by management using the multi-period excess earnings method. Management applied significant judgments and assumptions in determining the fair value of the customer relationships including gross margin rates, the discount rate, and customer attrition rate.

Revenue Recognition – The Company recognizes revenue upon the transfer of control of goods or services to customers at amounts that reflect the consideration expected to be received. AdvanSix primarily recognizes revenues when title and control of the product transfers from the Company to the customer. Outbound shipping costs incurred by the Company are not included in revenues but are reflected as freight expense in Costs of goods sold in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Sales of our products to customers are made under a purchase order, and in certain cases in accordance with the terms of a master services agreement. These agreements typically contain formula-based pass-through pricing tied to key feedstock materials and volume ranges, but often do not specify the goods, including the quantities thereof, to be transferred. Certain master services agreements (including with respect to our largest customer) may contain minimum purchase volumes which can be satisfied by the customer on a periodic basis by choosing from various products offered by the Company. In these

cases, a performance obligation is created when a customer submits a purchase order for a specific product at a specified price, typically providing for delivery within the next 60 days. Management considers the performance obligation with respect to such purchase order satisfied at the point in time when control of the product is transferred to the customer, which is indicated by shipment of the product and transfer of title and risk of loss to the customer. Transfer of control to the customer occurs through various modes of shipment, including trucks, railcars, and vessels, and follows a variety of commercially acceptable shipping or destination point terms pursuant to the arrangement with the customer. Variable consideration is estimated for future volume rebates and early pay discounts on certain products and product returns. The Company records variable consideration as an adjustment to the sale transaction price. Since variable consideration is generally settled within one year, the time value of money is not significant. The Company applies the practical expedient in Topic 606 and does not include disclosures regarding remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less, or amounts for variable consideration allocated to wholly-unsatisfied performance obligations or wholly-unsatisfied distinct goods that form part of a single performance obligation, if any. The Company also utilizes the practical expedient in Topic 606 and does not include an adjustment for the effects of a significant financing component given the expected period duration of one year or less.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans – The principal awards issued under our stock-based compensation plans, which are described in "Note ~~16-14~~ 14. Stock-Based Compensation Plans" to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, are non-qualified stock options, performance stock units and restricted stock units. The cost for such awards is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest, including the impact of the Company's anticipated performance against certain metrics for performance stock units, is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods (generally the vesting period of the equity award) and is included in selling, general and administrative expenses. Estimates of future performance are utilized to determine the underlying expense for shares expected to vest. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant to recognize expense for those awards that are expected to vest and are based on our historical forfeiture rates.

Pension Benefits – We have a defined benefit plan covering certain employees primarily in the U. S. The benefits are accrued over the employees' service periods. We use actuarial methods and assumptions in the valuation of defined benefit obligations and the determination of net periodic pension income or expense. Differences between actual and expected results or changes in the value of defined benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets, if any, are not recognized in earnings as they occur but rather systematically over subsequent periods when net actuarial gains or losses are in excess of 10 % of the greater of the fair value of plan assets or the plan's projected benefit obligation. A 25 basis point increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease of approximately \$ 0. ~~1-4~~ 4 million to the net periodic benefit cost for ~~2024-2025~~ 2025, while a 25 basis point decrease in the discount rate would result in an increase of approximately \$ 0. ~~1-5~~ 5 million to the net periodic benefit cost for ~~2024-2025~~ 2025. The resulting impact on the pension benefit obligation would be a decrease of \$ 2. ~~9-5~~ 5 million and an increase of \$ ~~3-2~~ 2. ~~1-6~~ 6 million, respectively.

Income Taxes – We account for income taxes pursuant to the asset and liability method which requires us to recognize current tax liabilities or receivables for the amount of taxes we estimate are payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and their respective tax bases of assets and liabilities and the expected benefits of net operating loss and credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in operations in the period enacted. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that a portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income and the reversal of deferred tax liabilities during the period in which related temporary differences become deductible. We adopted the provisions of ASC 740 related to the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's consolidated financial statements. ASC 740 prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. The benefit of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in our income tax returns are recognized in the financial statements if such positions are more likely than not of being sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Differences between tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return and the benefit recognized and measured pursuant to the interpretation are referred to as "unrecognized benefits." A liability is recognized (or amount of net operating loss carryover or amount of tax refundable is reduced) for an unrecognized tax benefit because it represents an enterprise's potential future obligation to the taxing authority for a tax position that was not recognized as a result of applying the provisions of ASC 740. Interest costs and related penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are required to be calculated, if applicable. Our policy is to classify tax related interest and penalties, if any, as a component of income tax expense. No interest or penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits were recorded during the years ended December 31, ~~2024, 2023, and 2021~~ 2024 and 2023, ~~and 2022~~. As of December 31, ~~2024 and 2023 and 2022~~ 2024 and 2023, no liability for unrecognized tax benefits was required to be reported. We do not expect any significant changes in our unrecognized tax benefits in the next year.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures in the accompanying Notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are periodically reviewed and the effects of changes are reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements in the period they are determined to be necessary. Recent Accounting Pronouncements See "Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. **Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk** **Interest Rate Risk** Our exposure to risk based on changes in interest rates relates primarily to our Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility bears interest at floating rates. For variable rate debt, interest rate changes generally do not affect the fair market value of such debt assuming all other factors remain constant, but do impact future earnings and cash flows. Accordingly, we may be

exposed to interest rate risk on borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. Based on current borrowing levels at December 31, ~~2023-2024~~, a 25- basis point fluctuation in interest rates for the year ended December 31, ~~2023-2024~~ would have resulted in an increase or decrease to our interest expense of approximately \$ 0. ~~4-5~~ million. See “ Note ~~12-2~~. ~~Derivative and Hedging Instruments~~ **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**” to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10- K for a discussion relating to credit and market, commodity price and interest rate risk management. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (~~PCAOB ID-238~~) To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of AdvanSix Inc. Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of AdvanSix Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “ Company ”) as of December 31, ~~2024 and 2023 and 2022~~, and the related consolidated statements of operations, of comprehensive income, of stockholders’ equity and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, ~~2023-2024~~, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “ consolidated financial statements ”). We also have audited the Company’ s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2023-2024~~, based on criteria established in Internal Control- Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, ~~2024 and 2023 and 2022~~, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, ~~2023-2024~~ in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2023-2024~~, based on criteria established in Internal Control- Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the COSO. Basis for Opinions The Company’ s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management’ s Report on Internal Control ~~Over~~ **over** Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company’ s consolidated financial statements and on the Company’ s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions. Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting A company’ s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’ s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’ s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Critical Audit Matters The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates. **Quantitative Goodwill Impairment Assessment Revenue Recognition – Transfer of Control** As described in ~~Note Notes 2 and 3~~ to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded \$ 1, 518 million in sales for the year ended December 31, 2024 of which a significant portion has transfer of control to the customer through commercially acceptable shipping or destination point terms. Sales of the Company’ s products to customers are made under a purchase order goodwill balance was \$ 56 million as of December 31, ~~2023- and in~~ certain cases in accordance with the terms of a master services agreement. Goodwill Management considers the performance obligation satisfied at the point in time when control of the product is subject transferred to impairment testing annually and has historically been tested as of March 31, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that

the **customer, which** carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. Management first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is **indicated by shipment** necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. As of March 31, 2023, based on the **product** results of management's assessment of qualitative factors, it was determined that it was not necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2023, management changed the annual impairment assessment date to the last day of October close and performed an **and transfer** additional impairment assessment as of **title** October 28, 2023. Due to the share price and current market trend **risk of loss to the customer. Transfer of control to the customer occurs through various modes of shipment**, management performed **including trucks, railcars, and vessels, and follows** a **variety** quantitative impairment assessment as of **commercially acceptable shipping** October 28, 2023. Potential impairment is identified by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. Fair value for **or destination point terms pursuant to** the reporting unit is estimated by management **arrangement with** based on a combination of the **customer** discounted future cash flow model (income approach) and the application of current market multiples for comparable publicly traded companies (market approach). Under the income approach, the fair value of the reporting unit is estimated based on the discounted present value of the projected future cash flows. Management's cash flow projections for the reporting unit included significant judgments and assumptions, including revenue growth rate, EBITDA margin, and weighted average cost of capital rate. Under the market approach, management uses selected financial information of publicly traded companies that compare to the reporting unit to derive a market-based multiple. The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the quantitative goodwill impairment assessment **revenue recognition – transfer of control** is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when developing the fair value estimate of the reporting unit; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures and evaluating **audit evidence relating** management's significant assumptions related to the **determination of the point in time when control of the product was transferred to the customer and thus** revenue was **recognized** growth rate, EBITDA margin, and weighted average cost of capital rate used in the income approach; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge. Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to **the revenue recognition process** management's goodwill impairment assessment, including controls over the **valuation point in time when control** of the reporting unit **product was transferred to the customer**. These procedures also included, among others (i) testing management's process **sales transactions based on comparing data points such as invoice amount, invoice date, shipment date, price, and quantity;** (ii) for a sample developing the fair value estimate of **data points**, the reporting unit; (ii) evaluating the appropriateness of the income approach; (iii) testing the completeness and accuracy of **underlying the data points** used in the income approach; and (iv) evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used by management related to the revenue growth rate, EBITDA margin, and weighted average cost of capital rate. Evaluating management's assumptions related to the revenue growth rate and EBITDA margin involved evaluating whether the assumptions used by **obtaining** management were reasonable considering (i) the current and past performance **inspecting source documents, such as master sales agreements, purchase orders, invoices, proof** of the reporting unit **shipment and subsequent cash receipts**; (ii) the consistency with external market and industry data; and (iii) whether the assumptions were consistent with evidence obtained in **for a sample of sales transactions before and subsequent to December 31, 2024, testing when control of other-- the product was transferred** areas of the audit. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in the **customer by obtaining** evaluating (i) the appropriateness of the income approach and (ii) the reasonableness **inspecting source documents, such as purchase orders and proof** of **shipment** the weighted average cost of capital rate assumption. / s / PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Florham Park, NJ New Jersey February 16-21, 2024-2025 We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015. ADVANSIX INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts) Years Ended December 31, 202320222021Sales---- 202420232022Sales \$ 1, 517, 557 \$ 1, 533, 599 \$ 1, 945, 640 \$ 1, 684, 625 Costs, expenses and other: Costs of goods sold1, 364, 621 1, 368, 511 1, 631, 161 1, 410, 503 Selling, general and administrative expenses95-expenses94, 023 95, 538 87, 748 82, 985 Interest expense, net7-net11, 311 7, 485 2, 781 5, 023 Other non- operating (income) expense, net-net2, 027 (7, 158) (1, 841) 998 Total costs, expenses and other1, 471, 982 1, 464, 376 1, 719, 849 1, 499, 509 Income before taxes69-taxes45, 575 69, 223 225, 791 185, 116 Income tax expense14-- expense1, 426 14, 600 53, 905 45, 325 Net income \$ 44, 149 \$ 54, 623 \$ 171, 886 \$ 139, 791 Earnings per common share Basic \$ 1. 65 \$ 2. 00 \$ 6. 15 \$ 4. 97 Diluted \$ 1. 62 \$ 1. 95 \$ 5. 92 \$ 4. 81 Weighted average common shares outstanding Basic27-Basic26, 828, 338 27, 302, 254 27, 969, 436 Diluted27, 255, 213 28, 152, 876 Diluted28, 007, 630 29, 031, 107 29, 045, 186 The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Years Ended December 31, 202320222021Net 202420232022Net income \$ 44, 149 \$ 54, 623 \$ 171, 886 \$ 139, 791 Foreign exchange translation adjustment63-- adjustment (109) 63 14 (43) Cash- flow hedges --- (150) 688 1, 789 Pension obligation adjustments140-- adjustments10, 223 140 1, 640 7, 847 Other comprehensive income, net of tax53-tax10, 114 53 2, 342 9, 593 Comprehensive income \$ 54, 263 \$ 54, 676 \$ 174, 228 \$ 149, 384 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS December 31, 20232022ASSETS 20242023ASSETS Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents \$ 19, 564 \$ 29, 768 \$ 30, 985 Accounts and other receivables – net165-net145, 673 165, 393 175, 429 Inventories – net211-net212, 386 211, 831 215, 502 Taxes receivable1-receivable503 1, 434 9, 771 Other current assets11-assets8, 990 11, 378 9, 241 Total current assets419-assets387, 116 419, 804 440, 928 Property, plant and equipment – net852-net917, 858 852, 642 811, 065 Operating lease right- of- use assets95-assets153, 438 95, 805 114, 688 Goodwill56, 192 56, 192 Intangible assets46-assets43, 144 46, 193 49, 242 Other assets25-assets37, 172 25, 384 23, 216 Total assets \$ 1, 496 594, 020 920 \$ 1, 495 496, 331 020 LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Accounts payable \$ 228, 761 \$ 259, 068 \$ 272, 740 Accrued liabilities44-liabilities47, 264 44, 086 48, 820 Operating lease liabilities – short- term32-term42, 493 32, 053 37, 472 Income

taxes payable 8,047,803 30-Deferred income and customer advances 15,538,157 34,430-Total current liabilities 358,103,358,918 393,492-Deferred income taxes 151,145,299,151,059 160,409 Operating lease liabilities – long-term 63,111,400,63,961 77,571-Line of credit – long-term 170,195,000 115,170,000 Postretirement benefit obligations 3,000 — Other liabilities 9,468,9,185 10,679-Total liabilities 756,820,270,756,783 757,151-COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 13-11) STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Common stock, par value \$ 0.01; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 32,989,165 shares issued and 26,737,036 outstanding at December 31, 2024; 32,598,946 shares issued and 26,750,471 outstanding at December 31, 2023 330,326 2023; 31,977,593 shares issued and 27,446,520 outstanding at December 31, 2022 326,320-Preferred stock, par value \$ 0.01; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 0 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022 — Treasury stock at par (6,252,129 shares at December 31, 2024; 5,848,475 shares at December 31, 2023) (63,4,531,073 shares at December 31, 2022) (58,)(45) Additional paid-in capital 138,872,138,046 174,585-Retained earnings 605,631,541,605,067 567,517-Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) 5,970 (4,144) (4,197) Total stockholders' equity 739,774,650,739,237 738,180-Total liabilities and stockholders' equity \$ 1,496,594,020 920 \$ 1,495,496,331-020 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Years Ended December 31, 2023 2022 2021 Cash 2024 2023 2022 Cash flows from operating activities: Net income \$ 44,149 \$ 54,623 \$ 171,886 \$ 139,791 Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization 76,176 73,010 69,353 65,340 Loss on disposal of assets 773 1,281 1,521 1,711 Deferred income taxes (8,991) (9,347) 16,228 4,702 Stock-based compensation 7,854 8,313 10,279 11,299 Amortization of deferred financing fees 618 618 677 618 Operational asset adjustments 1,200 (4,472) — Changes in assets and liabilities, net of business acquisitions: Accounts and other receivables 18,411 21,489 17,842 (53,772) Inventories (555) 3,286 (57,043) 31,227 Taxes receivable 8,931 8,337 (8,824) 11,342 Accounts payable (30,610) (20,756) 55,863 15,676 Income taxes payable 8,986 8,003 (9,693) 9,717 Accrued Accrued liabilities 2,426 (5,569) (3,122) 14,654 Deferred income and customer advances 21,860 (18,752) 31,681 (23,630) Other assets and liabilities 8,157 (2,514) (22,988) (9,885) Net cash provided by operating activities 135,413 117,550 273,601 218,849 Cash flows from investing activities: Expenditures for property, plant and equipment (133,722) (107,377) (89,449) (56,811) Acquisition of businesses — (97,456) (9,523) Other investing activities (9,180) (3,520) (2,368) (1,228) Net cash used for investing activities (142,902) (110,897) (189,273) (67,562) Cash flows from financing activities: Borrowings from line of credit 437,406,000 437,000 434,500 176 Payments of line of credit (381,000) (382,000) (454,500) (316,000) Payment of line of credit facility fees (2,442) Principal payments of finance leases (1,011) (938) (926) (735) Dividend payments (17,135) (16,657) (15,073) (3,518) Purchase of treasury stock (10,428) (46,151) (33,748) (652) Issuance of common stock 876,859,876 1,304 554 Net cash used for financing activities (2,715) (7,870) (68,443) (146,793) Net change in cash and cash equivalents (10,204) (1,217) 15,885 4,494 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 30,985 29,768 30,985 15,100 Supplemental non-cash investing activities: Capital expenditures included in accounts payable \$ 23,645 \$ 22,660 \$ 14,879 \$ 11,720 Supplemental cash activities: Cash paid for interest \$ 10,828 \$ 7,086 \$ 2,239 \$ 4,459 Cash paid for income taxes \$ 18,953 \$ 7,790 \$ 56,170 \$ 31,000 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Common Stock Additional Paid-In Capital Retained Earnings Treasury Earnings (Accumulated Deficit) Treasury Stock Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Total Equity Shares Amount Balance at December 31, 2020 31,977,593 320,174,585 67,517 (45) (4,197) 738,180 Net Income — — — 54,623 — — 54,623 Comprehensive income Foreign exchange translation adjustments — — — 63 63 Cash-flow hedges — — — (150) (150) Pension obligation adjustments — — — 140 140 Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax — — — 53 53 Issuance of common stock 621,353 6,870 — — — 876 Acquisition of treasury shares (1,317,402 shares) — (46,138) — (13) — (46,151) Stock-based compensation — — 8,313 — — 8,313 Dividends — — 416 (17,073) — (16,657) Balance at December 31, 2023 32,598,946 326,138,046 605,067 (16,58) (4,132) 144 444 739,123 237 Net Income — — — 139,44 791 149 — 139,44 791 149 Comprehensive income Foreign exchange translation adjustments — — — (43,109) (43,109) Cash-flow hedges — — — 1,789 1,789 Pension obligation adjustments — — — 7,10 847 7 223 10,847 223 Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax — — — 9,10 593 9 114 10,593 114 Issuance of common stock 128,390,291 2,552 219 4,855 — — 554 859 Acquisition of treasury shares (21,403,564 654 shares) — (652,10,423) — (5) — (652,10,428) Stock-based compensation — — 11,7 299 854 — — 11,7 299 854 Dividends — — 540 (3,17,518 675) — (3,17,518 135) Balance at December 31, 2021 31,977,593 320,174,585 67,517 (45) (4,197) 738,180 Net Income — — — 54,623 — — 54,623 Comprehensive income Foreign exchange translation adjustments — — — 63 63 Cash-flow hedges — — — (150) (150) Pension obligation adjustments — — — 140 140 Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax — — — 53 53 Issuance of common stock 621,353 6,870 — — — 876 Acquisition of treasury shares (1,317,402 shares) — (46,138) — (13) — (46,151) Stock-based compensation — — 8,313 — — 8,313 Dividends — — 416 (17,073) — (16,657) Balance at December 31, 2023 32,598,946 326,138,046 605,067 (16,58) (4,132) 144 444 739,123 237 Net Income — — — 139,44 791 149 — 139,44 791 149 Comprehensive income Foreign exchange translation adjustments — — — (43,109) (43,109) Cash-flow hedges — — — 1,789 1,789 Pension obligation adjustments — — — 7,10 847 7 223 10,847 223 Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax — — — 9,10 593 9 114 10,593 114 Issuance of common stock 128,390,291 2,552 219 4,855 — — 554 859 Acquisition of treasury shares (21,403,564 654 shares) — (652,10,423) — (5) — (652,10,428) Stock-based compensation — — 11,7 299 854 — — 11,7 299 854 Dividends — — 540 (3,17,518 675) — (3,17,518 135) Balance at December 31, 2021 31,977,593 320,174,585 67,517 (45) (4,197) 738,180 Net Income — — — 54,623 — — 54,623 Comprehensive income Foreign exchange translation adjustments — — — 63 63 Cash-flow hedges — — — (150) (150) Pension obligation adjustments — — — 140 140 Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax — — — 53 53 Issuance of common stock 621,353 6,870 — — — 876 Acquisition of treasury shares (1,317,402 shares) — (46,138) — (13) — (46,151) Stock-based compensation — — 8,313 — — 8,313 Dividends — — 416 (17,073) — (16,657) Balance at December 31, 2023 32,598,946 326,138,046 605,067 (16,58) (4,132) 144 444 739,123 237 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts or unless otherwise noted) Note 1. Organization, Operations and Basis of Presentation Description of Business AdvanSix Inc. ("AdvanSix," the "Company," "we," "us" or "our") is a diversified chemistry company playing a critical role in global supply chains, innovating and delivering essential products for our customers in a wide variety of end markets and applications that touch people's lives, such as building and construction, fertilizers, agrochemicals, plastics, solvents, packaging, paints, coatings, adhesives and electronics. Our reliable and sustainable supply of quality products emerges from the integrated value chain of our five U. S.- based manufacturing facilities. AdvanSix strives to deliver best-in-

class customer experiences and differentiated products in the industries of nylon solutions, plant nutrients and chemical intermediates, guided by our core values of Safety, Integrity, Accountability and Respect. We evaluated segment reporting in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic (“ASC”) 280. We concluded that AdvanSix is a single operating segment and a single reportable segment based on the operating results available which are evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment on a consolidated basis. Our larger manufacturing sites are vertically integrated and leverage cross-plant resources, including centralized supply chain and procurement functions. This production process uses one key raw material, cumene, as the input to products produced for sale through the sales channels and end markets the Company serves. Production rates and output volumes are managed across locations to align with the overall Company operating plan. AdvanSix operates through five U.S.-based manufacturing sites located in Frankford, Pennsylvania, Chesterfield, Virginia, Hopewell, Virginia, Portsmouth, Virginia and Bucks, Alabama. The Company's headquarters is located in Parsippany, New Jersey. Corporate History On October 1, 2016, Honeywell International Inc. (“Honeywell”) completed the separation of AdvanSix. The separation was completed by Honeywell distributing (the “Distribution”) all of the then outstanding shares of common stock of AdvanSix on October 1, 2016 (the “Distribution Date”) through a dividend in kind of AdvanSix common stock, par value \$ 0.01 per share, to holders of Honeywell common stock as of the close of business on the record date of September 16, 2016 who held their shares through the Distribution Date. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in these Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements to “we,” “us,” “our,” “AdvanSix” and the “Company” refer to AdvanSix Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries after giving effect to the Spin-Off. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated. Accounting Principles – The financial statements and accompanying Notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The following is a description of AdvanSix’s significant accounting policies. Principles of Consolidation – The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of AdvanSix and all of its subsidiaries in which a controlling financial interest is maintained. Our consolidation policy requires equity investments that we exercise significant influence over but do not control the investee and are not the primary beneficiary of the investee’s activities to be accounted for using the equity method. Investments through which we are not able to exercise significant influence over the investee and which we do not have readily determinable fair values are accounted for under the cost method. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation. Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and on deposit and highly liquid, temporary cash investments with an original maturity to the Company of three months or less. We reduce cash and extinguish liabilities when the creditor receives our payment and we are relieved of our obligation for the liability when checks clear the Company’s bank account. Liabilities to creditors to whom we have issued checks that remain outstanding aggregated \$ 27.93 million at December 31, 2023-2024 and are included in Cash and cash equivalents and Accounts payable in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Fair Value Measurement – ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). The Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) guidance classifies the inputs used to measure fair value into the following hierarchy: Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, or Unadjusted quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Value Measurements – Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The pension plan assets are invested in collective investment trust funds. These investments are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Investments valued using the net asset value method (NAV) (or its equivalent) practical expedient are excluded from the fair value hierarchy disclosure. The Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets include Cash and cash equivalents, Accounts receivable and Accounts payable all of which are recorded at amounts which approximate fair value. The Company also has assets that are required to be recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets are evaluated when certain triggering events occur (including a decrease in estimated future cash flows) that indicate the asset should be evaluated for impairment. Goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets must be evaluated at least annually. Derivative Financial Instruments – We minimize our risks from interest and foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations through our normal operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments are used to manage risk and are not used for trading or other speculative purposes. Derivative financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting must be designated and effective as a hedge of the identified risk exposure at the inception of the contract. Accordingly, changes in fair value of the derivative contract must be highly correlated with changes in fair value of the underlying hedged item at inception of the hedge and over the life of the hedge contract. All derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet as assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. For derivatives designated as hedges of the fair value of assets or liabilities, the changes in fair values of both the derivatives and the hedged items are recorded in current earnings. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the changes in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and subsequently recognized in earnings when the hedged items impact earnings. Cash flows of such derivative financial instruments are classified consistent with the underlying hedged item. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a net investment hedge, the derivative’s gain or loss is reported as a component of Other comprehensive income (loss) and recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The gain or loss will be subsequently reclassified into net earnings when the hedged net investment is either sold or substantially liquidated. Commodity Price Risk Management – The Company’s exposure to market risk for commodity prices can result in changes in our cost of production. We primarily mitigate our exposure to commodity price risk by using long-term, formula-based price contracts with our suppliers and formula-based price agreements with customers. Our customer agreements provide for price adjustments based on relevant market indices and raw material prices, and generally they do not

include take- or- pay terms. Instead, each customer agreement, the majority of which have a term of at least one year, is typically determined by monthly or quarterly volume estimates. We may also enter into forward commodity contracts with third parties designated as hedges of anticipated purchases of several commodities. Forward commodity contracts are marked- to- market, with the resulting gains and losses recognized in earnings, in the same category as the items being hedged, when the hedged transaction is recognized. At December 31, ~~2024 and 2023 and 2022~~, we had no contracts with notional amounts related to forward commodity agreements. ~~instruments considering reasonably possible changes in commodity prices~~ **Credit and Market Risk Management – The Company manages its exposure to counterparty credit risk through specific minimum credit standards, interest rates diversification of counterparties, and procedures to monitor concentrations** ~~foreign currency exchange rates and restricts the use of credit risk derivative financial instruments to hedging activities~~. The Company continually monitors the creditworthiness of its customers to which it grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The terms and conditions of credit sales are designed to mitigate or eliminate concentrations of credit risk with any single customer. The Company did not have any customers with significant concentrations of trade accounts receivable – net at December 31, ~~2024 and 2023 and December 31, 2022~~, respectively. Allowance for doubtful accounts is calculated based upon the Company's estimate of expected credit losses over the life of exposure based upon both historical information as well as future expected losses. ~~Commodity~~ Inventories valued at LIFO amounted to \$ ~~196.5 million and \$ 195.6 million and \$ 202.9 million~~ at December 31, ~~2024 and 2023 and 2022~~, respectively. Had such LIFO inventories been valued at current costs, their carrying values would have been approximately \$ ~~64.1 million and \$ 95.2 million and \$ 64.8 million~~ higher at December 31, ~~2024 and 2023 and 2022~~. Inventories valued at FIFO amounted to \$ ~~15.9 million and \$ 16.2 million and \$ 12.6 million~~ at December 31, ~~2024 and 2023 and 2022~~, respectively. Property, Plant, Equipment – Property, plant, equipment asset values are recorded at cost, including any asset retirement obligations, less accumulated depreciation. For financial reporting, the straight- line method of depreciation is used over the estimated useful lives of 10 to 40 years for buildings and improvements and 3 to 35 years for machinery and equipment. Our machinery and equipment includes (1) assets used in short production cycles or subject to high corrosion, such as instrumentation, controls and insulation systems with useful lives of 3 to 30 years, (2) standard plant assets, such as boilers and railcars, with useful lives ranging from 3 to 30 years and (3) major process equipment that can be used for long durations with effective preventative maintenance and repair, such as cooling towers, compressors, tanks and turbines with useful lives ranging from 3 to 35 years. Recognition of the fair value of obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long- lived assets is required when there is a legal obligation to incur such costs. Upon initial recognition of a liability, the cost is capitalized as part of the related long- lived asset and depreciated over the corresponding asset's useful life. Repairs and maintenance, including planned major maintenance, are expensed as incurred. Costs which materially add to the value of the asset or prolong its useful life are capitalized and the replaced assets are retired. Long- Lived Assets – The Company evaluates the recoverability of the carrying amount of long- lived assets (including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with determinable lives) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. The Company evaluates events or changes in circumstances based on several factors including operating results, business plans and forecasts, general and industry trends, and economic projections and anticipated cash flows. An impairment is assessed when the undiscounted expected future cash flows derived from an asset are less than its carrying amount. Impairment losses are measured as the amount by which the carrying value of an asset exceeds its fair value and are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company also evaluates the estimated useful lives of long- lived assets if circumstances warrant and revises such estimates based on current events. **Goodwill**—The Company had goodwill of \$ 56.2 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Goodwill is subject to impairment testing annually and has historically been tested as of March 31, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. Management first assesses qualitative factors as described in ASC 350 to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. Potential impairment is identified by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to the carrying value, including goodwill. The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment test as of March 31, 2023 and, based on the results of the Company's assessment of qualitative factors, it was determined that it was not necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2023, and for subsequent annual periods thereafter, the Company voluntarily changed the annual impairment assessment date to the last day of our October close, and thus performed an additional impairment test during 2023 as of October 28, 2023. We believe this measurement date, which represents a change in the method of applying an accounting principle, better aligns with the timing of our strategic business planning process and financial forecasts, which are key components of the annual impairment tests and are typically completed in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year. Based on share price and current market trend, the Company determined it would not qualify for a qualitative analysis and thus performed a quantitative analysis. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment loss is recorded based on the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount, not to exceed the associated carrying value of goodwill. Fair value for the reporting unit was determined based on a combination of the discounted future cash flow model (income approach) and the application of current market multiples for comparable publicly- traded companies (market approach). Under the income approach, the fair value of the reporting unit is estimated based on the discounted present value of the projected future cash flows. Management's cash flow projections for the reporting unit included significant judgements and assumptions, including revenue growth rate, EBITDA margin and weighted average cost of capital rate. Under the market approach, management uses selected financial information of publicly- traded companies that compare to the reporting unit to derive a market- based multiple. The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment test as of October 28, 2023 and, based on the results of the Company's assessment, it concluded that the estimated fair value of the reporting unit was in excess of its carrying value resulting in no impairment. Although management believes its estimate of fair value is reasonable, it is dependent on numerous economic and business assumptions and reflects management's best estimates at a particular point in time. Changes in the factors and assumptions used in assessing

potential impairments can have a significant impact on the existence and magnitude of impairments, as well as the time in which such impairments are recognized. If future financial performance falls below the Company's expectations including prolonged unfavorable economic conditions, or there are negative revisions to significant assumptions, or if the Company's market capitalization declines, and if such a decline becomes indicative that the fair value of our reporting unit has declined below its carrying value, the Company may need to record a material, non-cash goodwill impairment charge in a future period.

Finite-Lived Intangible Assets—Other intangible assets with determinable lives consist of customer relationships, trademarks, patents and other intangibles and are amortized over their estimated useful lives, ranging from 5 to 20 years. As described in "Note 18. Acquisitions" to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, in February 2022, the Company acquired U. S. Amines Limited ("U. S. Amines") for a purchase price of approximately \$ 97 million, net of cash acquired. The acquisition included intangible assets of \$ 34 million consisting primarily of customer relationships, which reflects the value of the benefit derived from incremental revenue and related cash flows that are a direct result of the customer relationships in the amount of approximately \$ 33 million. The fair value for the customer relationships intangible asset was determined by management using the multi-period excess earnings method. Management applied significant judgments and assumptions in determining the fair value of the customer relationships including gross margin rates, the discount rate, and customer attrition rate.

Environmental—The Company accrues costs related to environmental matters when it is probable that we have incurred a liability related to a contaminated site and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Deferred Income and Customer Advances—AdvanSix typically has an annual pre-buy program for ammonium sulfate that is classified as deferred income and customer advances in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Customers pay cash in advance to reserve capacity for ammonium sulfate to guarantee product availability during peak planting season. The Company recognizes a customer advance when cash is received for the advanced buy. Revenue is then recognized and the customer advance is relieved upon title transfer of ammonium sulfate.

Trade Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts—Trade accounts receivables are recorded at the invoiced amount as a result of transactions with customers. AdvanSix maintains allowances for doubtful accounts credit losses for estimated losses based on a customer's inability to make required payments. AdvanSix estimates anticipated losses from doubtful accounts based on days past due, as measured from the contractual due date and historical collection history and incorporates changes in economic conditions that may not be reflected in historical trends such as customers in bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization. Receivables are written-off against the allowance for doubtful accounts credit losses when they are determined uncollectible. Such determination includes analysis and consideration of the particular conditions of the account, including time intervals since last collection, customer performance against agreed upon payment plans, success of outside collection agencies activity, solvency of customer and any bankruptcy proceedings. **The Company adopted ASU 2016-13 effective January 1, 2020, using a modified retrospective approach, which did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations upon adoption.**

Research and Development—AdvanSix conducts research and development ("R & D") activities, which consist primarily of the development of new products and product applications consisting primarily of labor costs and depreciation and maintenance costs. R & D costs are charged to expense as incurred. Such costs are included in costs of goods sold and were \$ 9.8 million, \$ 9.8 million, and \$ 12.5 million, and \$ 14.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Debt Issuance Costs—Debt issuance costs are capitalized as a component of Other assets and are amortized through interest expense over the related term.

Dividend Equivalents—If a dividend is authorized by the Board for stockholders of common stock, holders of unvested RSUs and unvested PSUs will have their accounts credited with dividend equivalents in the form and in an amount equal to the dividend that the holder would have received had the shares underlying the RSUs and PSUs been distributed at the time that such dividend was paid. Dividend equivalents are subject to the same vesting, forfeiture, performance and payment restrictions as the respective equity award for which it is attributable. Since the dividend equivalents are forfeitable, there is no impact on the basic earnings per share calculation.

Pension Benefits—We have a defined benefit plan covering certain employees primarily in the U. S. The benefits are accrued over the employees' service periods. We use actuarial methods and assumptions in the valuation of defined benefit obligations and the determination of net periodic pension income or expense. Differences between actual and expected results or changes in the value of defined benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets, if any, are not recognized in earnings as they occur but rather systematically over subsequent periods when net actuarial gains or losses are in excess of 10 % of the greater of the fair value of plan assets or the plan's projected benefit obligation.

Foreign Currency Translation—Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries operating outside the United States with a functional currency other than U. S. dollars are translated into U. S. dollars using year-end exchange rates. Sales, costs and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates in effect during the year. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are included as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Income Taxes—We account for income taxes pursuant to the asset and liability method which requires us to recognize current tax liabilities or receivables for the amount of taxes we estimate are payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and their respective tax bases of assets and liabilities and the expected benefits of net operating loss and credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in operations in the period enacted. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that a portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income and the reversal of deferred tax liabilities during the period in which related temporary differences become deductible.

Leases—The Company enters into agreements to lease transportation equipment, storage facilities, office space, dock access and other equipment. Operating leases have initial terms of up to 20 years with some containing renewal options subject to customary conditions. An arrangement is considered to be a

lease if the agreement conveys the right to control the use of the identified asset in exchange for consideration. Operating leases, which are reported as Operating lease right- of- use assets, and Operating lease liabilities – short- term and Operating lease liabilities – long- term are included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Finance leases are included as a component of Property, plant and equipment – net, Accounts payable and Other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. ~~The Company adopted~~ **Upon adoption of ASU 2016- 02, Leases (Topic 842) effective January 1, the Company 2019 and has** elected the following practical expedients available in Topic 842: • the package of three expedients which allows the Company to not re- assess (i) whether any expired or existing contracts are, or contain, leases, (ii) lease classification for any expired or existing leases, and (iii) initial direct costs for any expired or existing leases; • the short- term lease practical expedient, which allows the Company to exclude leases with an initial term of 12 months or less (" short- term leases") from recognition in the ~~unaudited~~ Consolidated Balance Sheets; • the bifurcation of lease and non- lease components practical expedients, which did not require the Company to bifurcate lease and non- lease components for real estate leases; and • the land easements practical expedient, which allows the Company to carry forward the accounting treatment for land easements on existing agreements. Earnings Per Share – Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and all dilutive potential common shares outstanding. Treasury Stock – The Company has elected to account for treasury stock purchased under the constructive retirement method. For shares repurchased in excess of par, the Company will allocate the excess value to additional paid- in capital. Reclassifications – Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current period presentation. ~~All reclassified amounts have been immaterial.~~ Recent Accounting Pronouncements – The Company considers the applicability and impact of all Accounting Standards Updates (" ASUs ") issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (" FASB "). ASUs not discussed below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable or are expected to have minimal impact on our **consolidated financial position or results of operations. In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024- 03, Income Statement- Reporting Comprehensive Income- Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220- 40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. The amendments in this ASU require disclosure, in the notes to the financial statements, of specified information about certain costs and expenses. The amendments require that at each interim and annual reporting period and entity will: (1) disclose the amounts of (a) purchases of inventory, (b) employee compensation, (c) depreciation, (d) intangible asset amortization and depreciation, depletion, and amortization recognized as part of oil- and gas- producing activities (or other amounts of depletion expense) included in each relevant expense caption. A relevant expense caption is an expense caption presented on the face of the income statement within continuing operations that contains any of the expense categories listed in (a)- (e), (2) include certain amounts that are already required to be disclosed under current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the same disclosure as other disaggregation requirements (3) disclose a qualitative description of the amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively and (4) disclose the total amount of selling expense and, in annual reporting periods, an entity' s definition of selling expense. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in this ASU should be applied either (1) prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of this ASU or (2) retrospectively to any or all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Company is evaluating the pronouncement and does not expect adoption to have a material impact on the Company' s** consolidated financial position or results of operations. On December 13, 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023- 09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The amendments in this ASU require that public business entities, on an annual basis, disclose specific categories in the rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that are equal to or greater than 5 percent of the amount computed by multiplying pretax income (or loss) by the applicable statutory income tax rate. The amendments also require that the Company disclose the following (net of refunds received): (1) the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by federal (national), state, and foreign taxes and (2) the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by individual jurisdictions in which income taxes paid is equal to or greater than 5 percent of total income taxes paid. Additionally, the amendments in this update eliminate the requirement for all entities to disclose the nature and estimate of the range of the reasonably possible change in the unrecognized tax benefits balance in the next 12 months or to make a statement that an estimate of the range cannot be made, and remove the requirement to disclose the cumulative amount of each type of temporary difference when a deferred tax liability is not recognized because of the exceptions to comprehensive recognition of deferred taxes related to subsidiaries and corporate joint ventures. The guidance is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption of the amendments in this update ~~are is~~ permitted for annual financial statements that have not yet been issued. The Company is evaluating the pronouncement and does not expect adoption to have a material impact on the Company' s consolidated financial position or results of operations. In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023- 07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280). The amendments in this ASU require incremental disclosures about the Company' s reportable segments, but do not change the definition of a segment or the guidance for determining reportable segments. The incremental disclosures should include (1) significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the CODM and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss, (2) an amount for other segment items by reportable segment and a description of its composition, (3) profit or loss and assets currently required by Topic 280 in interim periods, (4) clarification if the CODM uses more than one measure of a segment' s profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources and (5) the title and position of the CODM and an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measure (s) of segment profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources. The guidance is effective for public entities with fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. Additionally, public entities should apply the amendments retrospectively to all prior periods presented in

Total deferred provision (benefit) (**8,987**) (9,313) 16,229 ~~4,707~~ Total income tax expense (benefit) \$ **1,426** \$ 14,600 \$ 53,905 ~~\$ 45,325~~ The U. S. federal statutory income tax rate is reconciled to the effective income tax rate as follows: Years Ended December 31, ~~2023~~ ~~2022~~ ~~2021~~ U. ~~2024~~ ~~2023~~ ~~2022~~ U. S. federal statutory income tax rate 21.0 % 21.0 % 21.0 % U. S. state income taxes ~~2.9 %~~ ~~3.4 %~~ ~~2.9 %~~ ~~3.1 %~~ ~~3.0 %~~ U. S. state income tax rate change 0.2 % **0.2 %** ~~— %~~ ~~0.8 %~~ Excess tax benefits of equity compensation ~~— %~~ (1.5) % ~~— %~~ ~~— %~~ Executive compensation limitations **1.8 %** **1.0 %** ~~0.7 %~~ ~~1.0 %~~ Research and other tax credits (**2.7**) % (1.3) % (0.3) % **Energy credits (21.4) %** ~~— %~~ ~~— %~~ **Prior year return to provision adjustments 2.1 %** (0.3-4) % ~~— %~~ Foreign derived intangible income deduction (**1.3**) % (0.9) % (0.7) % (0.9) % Other, net ~~— (0.3) %~~ 0.1 % (0.1) % **Effective income tax rate 3.1 %** 21.1 % 23.9 % **24** **Generally, the Company's effective income tax rate is increased relative to the U. S. statutory rate of 21 % due to state taxes and executive compensation limitations, which are generally offset by research tax credits, excess tax benefits of equity compensation and the foreign derived intangible income deduction.** The Company's effective income tax rate for 2023 approximated the U. S. Federal statutory rate of 21 %. Increases to the effective income tax rate due primarily to state taxes and executive compensation limitations, were materially offset by research tax credits, excess tax benefits of equity compensation and the foreign- derived intangible income deduction. ~~On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA") was signed into law. This legislation includes significant changes relating to tax, climate change, energy and health care. Among other provisions, the IRA introduces a corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT") on adjusted financial statement income of certain large corporations and a 1 % excise tax on share repurchases. The Company is not currently subject to the CAMT which became effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022. The 1 % excise tax is generally applicable to publicly traded corporations for the net value of certain stock that the corporation repurchases during the year and is also effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022. The impact of any excise tax imposed on the Company for share repurchases is generally accounted for as an equity transaction with no consequences to the Company's results in operations, and this provision of the law does not currently have a material impact on the Company's financial condition. The IRA also includes significant extensions, expansions and enhancements related to climate and energy tax credits designed to encourage investment in the adoption and expansion of renewable and alternative energy sources. The Company continues to evaluate these energy credit provisions of the law in relation to our sustainability and environmental, social and governance initiatives. The Pillar Two Global Anti- Base Erosion rules issued by the Organization for Economic Co- operation and Development (" OECD"), a global policy forum, introduced a global minimum tax of 15 % which would apply to multinational groups with consolidated financial statement revenue in excess of EUR 750 million. Nearly all OECD member jurisdictions have agreed in principle to adopt these provisions and numerous jurisdictions, including jurisdictions where the Company operates, have enacted these rules effective January 1, 2024. The Company has evaluated the impact of these rules and currently believes they will not have any material impact on financial results through 2026 due to certain transitional safe harbors. We will continue to monitor and refine our assessment as further guidance is made available. The Company is subject to taxation in the United States and various states and foreign jurisdictions. The company **Company closed its has been notified that a federal tax examination for periods 2017-2018 and 2019 will commence, and tax periods 2021 through 2019 in January 2023-2024 remain open under the statute of limitations and are subject to examination by the tax authorities**. There are no current ~~material state or foreign~~ tax examinations ~~by state or foreign tax authorities~~; however, tax years ~~2019-2020~~ through ~~2023-2024~~ generally remain open under the statute of limitations and are subject to examination by the tax authorities. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) The tax effects of temporary differences which give rise to future income tax benefits and expenses are as follows: December 31, ~~2023~~ ~~2022~~ ~~Deferred~~ ~~tax assets: Net operating loss \$ 92~~ \$ 36 ~~\$ 44~~ ~~Accruals and reserves~~ ~~2~~ ~~reserves~~ ~~4~~ ~~, 317~~ ~~2~~ ~~, 943~~ ~~4, 197~~ ~~Capitalization of research expenses~~ ~~7, 787~~ ~~6, 624~~ ~~4, 234~~ ~~Inventory~~ ~~9~~ ~~Inventory~~ ~~17~~ ~~, 346~~ ~~9~~ ~~, 394~~ ~~Pension obligation~~ ~~—~~ ~~1, 094~~ ~~Pension obligation~~ ~~1, 726~~ ~~—~~ ~~Operating lease liability~~ ~~23~~ ~~—~~ ~~liability~~ ~~36~~ ~~, 931~~ ~~23~~ ~~, 031~~ ~~27~~ ~~, 551~~ ~~Equity compensation~~ ~~3~~ ~~—~~ ~~compensation~~ ~~2~~ ~~, 899~~ ~~3~~ ~~, 025~~ ~~2, 800~~ ~~Total gross deferred tax assets~~ ~~46~~ ~~—~~ ~~assets~~ ~~69~~ ~~, 372~~ ~~46~~ ~~, 779~~ ~~39, 920~~ ~~Less: Valuation Allowance~~ ~~—~~ ~~—~~ ~~Total deferred tax assets~~ ~~\$ 69, 372~~ \$ 46, 779 ~~\$ 39, 920~~ ~~Deferred tax liabilities: Property, plant & equipment \$ (163, 991)~~ \$ (160, 071) \$ (160, 019) ~~Intangibles (10, 857)~~ (11, 156) (11, 164) ~~Operating lease asset (36, 822)~~ (22, 981) ~~Pension obligation (421~~ 27, 466) ~~—~~ ~~Other (2, 580)~~ (3, 630) (1, 680) ~~Total deferred tax liabilities (214, 671)~~ (197, 838) (200, 329) ~~Net deferred taxes \$ (145, 299)~~ \$ (151, 059) \$ (160, 409) The net deferred taxes are primarily related to U. S. operations. The Company has no material state net operating losses (NOL) carryforwards and no federal or state tax credit carryforwards remaining as of December 31, ~~2023~~ ~~2024~~. We believe that the state NOL carryforward and other deferred tax assets are more likely than not to be realized and we have not recorded a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets. ~~In February 2022, the Company acquired the stock of U. S. Amines. Under purchase accounting rules, a net deferred tax liability of approximately \$ 10. 1 million was recorded in the period related to the adjustment of the acquired assets and liabilities to fair value. See " Note 18. Acquisitions" for further details. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was a \$ 6. 6 million and \$ 4. 2 million Deferred tax asset, respectively noted in the table above as Capitalization of research expenses. This relates to a provision within the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which requires, for tax purposes, the capitalization and amortization of research and development expenses effective for years beginning after December 31, 2021. There continues to be potential legislation surrounding this provision in the law that we monitor. On January 31, 2024, the U. S. House of Representatives approved a tax bill, which among other provisions, aims to reinstate 100 % bonus depreciation for property placed in service in 2023 and through 2025 and to allow taxpayers to expense domestic research costs retroactively back to 2022 and prospectively through tax years beginning before 2026. Enactment remains uncertain and the Company continues to monitor the ongoing developments in the proposed legislation. The Company's accounting policy is to record the tax impacts of Global intangible low- taxed income as a period cost. As of December 31, ~~2024 and~~ ~~2023 and~~ ~~2022~~, there were no material undistributed earnings of the Company's non- U. S. subsidiaries and, as such, we have not provided a deferred tax liability for undistributed earnings. Note 5. Accounts and Other Receivables – Net December 31, ~~2023~~ ~~2022~~ ~~Accounts~~ ~~receivables~~ ~~2024~~ ~~2023~~ ~~Accounts~~ ~~receivables~~~~~~

\$ 141, 273 \$ 155, 267 \$ 171, 923 Other 10 Other 4, 982 10, 959 4, 100 Total accounts and other receivables 166--
receivables 146, 255 166, 226 176, 023 Less – allowance for doubtful accounts **credit losses (582)** (833) (594) Total accounts
 and other receivables – net \$ **145, 673 \$** 165, 393 \$ 175, 429 The roll- forward of allowance for doubtful accounts **credit losses**
 are summarized in the table below: Balance at Beginning of Year Charged / (Credited) to Costs Charged to Other Accounts (1) Bad
 Debt Write- Offs (1) Balance at End of Year Year ended December 31, 2023-2024 \$ 594 833 \$ (893) \$ 228 \$ 414 \$ 582 Year
ended December 31, 2023 594 458 \$ 47 \$(266) \$ 833 Year ended December 31, 2022, 495 (1, 122) — 221 594 Year ended
December 31, 2021, 471 — 24 1, 495 (1) No Impact to Statement of Operations Note 6. Inventories December 31,
 2023 2022 Raw **2024 2023 Raw** materials \$ **99, 320 \$** 159, 240 \$ 126, 060 Work in progress **54 progress 71, 175 54**, 936 64, 669
 Finished **goods 61 goods 73, 994 61**, 891 60, 711 Spares and other **30 other 31, 948 30**, 931 28 276, 892 437 306, 998 280, 332
 Reduction to LIFO cost basis (**64, 051**) (95, 167) (**64, 830**) Total inventories \$ **212, 386 \$** 211, 831 \$ 215, 502 Substantially
 all of the Company's inventory at December 31, **2023-2024** and December 31, **2022-2023** are valued at the lower of cost or
 market using the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method. However, approximately 8-7% was valued at average cost using the first-
 in, first-out ("FIFO") method at December 31, **2023-2024**. The excess of replacement cost over the carrying value of total
 inventories subject to LIFO was \$ **57. 5 million and \$** 65. 3 million and \$ 58. 2 million at December 31, **2023-2024** and
 December 31, **2022-2023**, respectively. Note 7. Property, Plant, Equipment – Net December 31, 2023 2022 Land **and 2024 2023 Land**
and improvements \$ 11, 761 \$ 11, 761 Machinery and equipment 1, 698, 835 1, 621, 636 Buildings and improvements 244, 761
228, 379 Construction in progress 95, 053 66, 875 2, 050, 410 1, 561, 714 Buildings and improvements 228, 379 219, 417
Construction in progress 66, 875 34, 761 1, 928, 651 1, 827, 653 Less – accumulated depreciation (1, **132, 552**) (1, 076, 009) (1,
 016, 588) Total property, plant, equipment – net \$ **917, 858 \$** 852, 642 \$ 811, 065 Capitalized interest was \$ **5, 666, \$** 3, 375 ;
and \$ 2, 589 and \$ 2, 565 for the years ended December 31, **2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021**, respectively. Depreciation
 expense was \$ **70, 750, \$** 67, 528, **and \$ 64, 087 and \$ 61, 405** for the years ended December 31, **2024, 2023, and 2022 and**
2021, respectively. We determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases, which are reported as Operating
 lease right- of- use assets (" ROU"), Operating lease liabilities – short- term, and Operating lease liabilities – long- term are
 included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Finance leases are included in Property, plant and equipment – net, Accounts
 payable, and Other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. ROU assets represent our right to use an underlying asset for
 the lease term and lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU
 assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. As
 most of our leases do not provide an implicit rate, we use our incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at
 commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. We use the implicit rate when readily determinable.
 The operating lease ROU asset also includes any lease pre- payments made and excludes lease incentives. Our lease terms may
 include options to extend or terminate the lease and, when it is reasonably certain that such an option will be exercised, it is
 included in the determination of the corresponding assets and liabilities. Short- term leases are not recognized on our
 Consolidated Balance Sheets. Lease expense for all operating lease payments is recognized on a straight- line basis over the
 lease term. We have lease agreements with lease and non- lease components, which are generally accounted for separately.
 Additionally, for certain equipment leases, we apply a portfolio approach to effectively account for the operating lease ROU
 assets and liabilities. The Company has entered into agreements to lease transportation equipment, storage facilities, office
 space, dock access and other equipment. The operating leases have initial terms of up to 20 years with some containing renewal
 options subject to customary conditions. The term and length of the various agreements, as well as the timing of any renewals,
 will impact the ROU asset calculation and related liability. The components of lease expense were as follows: Years Ended
 December 31, 2023 2022 Finance **2024 2023 2022 Finance** lease cost: Amortization of right- of- use asset \$ **1, 036 \$** 932 \$ 917
 Interest on lease **liabilities 106 liabilities 163 106** 53 Total finance lease cost 1, **199 1, 038 970** Operating lease cost **47 cost 43**,
517 47, 148 43, 668 Short- term lease **cost 5 cost 6, 647 5**, 415 5, 338 Total lease cost \$ **51, 363 \$** 53, 601 \$ 49, 976
 Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows: Years Ended December 31, 2023 2022 Cash **2024 2023 Cash**
 paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities: Operating cash flows from operating leases \$ **43, 188 \$** 47,
 196 \$ 42, 715 Operating cash flows from finance **leases 106 leases 124 49 106** Financing cash flows from finance **leases 938**
leases 1 926, 011 938 Non- cash information: Right- of- use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations: Operating
leases 14 leases 72, 361 14, 818 14, 124 Finance leases 1, **218 1, 325 1, 223** Supplemental balance sheet information related to
 leases was as follows: Years Ended December 31, 2023 2022 Operating **2024 2023 Operating** Leases Operating lease right- of-
 use assets \$ **153, 438 \$** 95, 805 \$ 114, 688 Operating lease liabilities – short **term 32 term 42, 493 32**, 053 37, 472 Operating
 lease liabilities – long **term 63 term 111, 400 63**, 961 77, 571 Total operating lease liabilities \$ **153, 893 \$** 96, 014 \$ 115, 043
 Finance Leases Property, plant and equipment – gross \$ **4, 131 \$** 3, 528 \$ 2, 338 Accumulated depreciation (1, **771**) (1, 369)
 (\$ 72) Property, plant and equipment – net \$ **2, 360 \$** 2, 159 \$ 1, 766 Accounts payable \$ **897 \$** 797 \$ 770 Other liabilities 1, **549**
1, 400 988 Total finance lease liabilities \$ **2, 446 \$** 2, 197 \$ 1, 758 Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term Operating **leases 9**
leases 7. 2 years 9. 1 years 8. 5 years Finance leases 3. **1 years 3**. 3 years 2. 9 years Weighted Average Discount Rate Operating
 leases 6. **16 % 6. 40 % 5. 61 %** Finance leases 6. **92 % 6. 71 % 4. 04 %** Maturities of lease liabilities are as follows: Year Ending
 December 31, Operating Leases Finance **Leases 2024 Leases 2025 \$ 37, 517– 51, 252 \$ 1 928 2025 25– 047 2026 40 730 673**
2026 15– 021 429 2027 8 462 806 2027 30, 211 309 2028 5– **566 521 2028 24**, 714 143 **359 301 2029, 972 50** Thereafter 41, 413
 — **880 14** Total lease payments **133 payments 198**, 606 491 2, 482 739 Less imputed interest (37 44, **592 598**) (285 293)
 Total \$ **96 153**, 014 **893 \$** 2, 197 **446** As of December 31, 2023-2024, we have **no** additional operating **or finance** leases that
 have not yet commenced for approximately \$ 114. 2 million. These leases will commence during 2023 with lease terms of up to
 7 years. The Company's debt at December 31, 2023-2024 consisted of the following: Total term loan outstanding \$ —
 Amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit **Facility 170 Facility 195**, 000 Total outstanding **indebtedness 170**
indebtedness 195, 000 Less: amounts expected to be repaid within one year — Total long- term debt due after one year \$ 170

195,000 At December 31, 2023-2024, the Company assessed the Revolving Credit Facility (defined below) and determined that such amounts approximated fair value. The fair values of the debt are based on quoted inactive market prices and are therefore classified as Level 2 within the valuation hierarchy. On September 30, 2016, the Company as the borrower, entered into a Credit Agreement with Bank of America, as administrative agent (the "Original Credit Agreement"), which was amended on February 21, 2018 pursuant to Amendment No. 1 to the Original Credit Agreement (the "First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement"), and further amended on February 19, 2020 pursuant to Amendment No. 2 to the First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (after giving effect to the Second Amendment, the "Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement").

The Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement had a five-year term with a scheduled maturity date of February 21, 2023.

With the cessation of LIBOR on June 30, 2023 and subject to the First Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of June 27, 2023, the Eurodollar Rate was replaced with the Adjusted Term SOFR as an alternative benchmark rate for purposes of the Credit Agreement. The transition was effective July 1, 2023. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at a rate equal to either the sum of a base rate plus a margin ranging from 0.25% to 1.25% or the sum of an Adjusted Term SOFR rate plus a margin ranging from 1.25% to 2.25%, with either such margin varying according to the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement). The Company is also required to pay a commitment fee in respect of unused commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility, if any, at a rate ranging from 0.15% to 0.35% per annum depending on the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio. The Credit Agreement contains customary covenants limiting the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to, among other things, pay cash dividends, incur debt or liens, redeem or repurchase stock of the Company, enter into transactions with affiliates, make investments, make capital expenditures, merge or consolidate with others or dispose of assets. The Credit Agreement also contains financial covenants that require the Company to maintain a Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) of not less than 3.00 to 1.00 and to maintain a Consolidated Leverage Ratio of 3.75 to 1.00 or less (subject to the Company's option to elect a consolidated leverage ratio increase in connection with certain acquisitions). If the Company does not comply with the covenants in the Credit Agreement, the lenders may, subject to customary cure rights, require the immediate payment of all amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility. We were in compliance with all of our covenants at December 31, 2024.

Note 10. Postretirement Benefit Obligations Defined Contribution Benefit Plan On January 1, 2017, the Company established a defined contribution plan which covers all eligible U. S. employees. Our plan allows eligible employees to contribute a portion of their cash compensation to the plan on a tax-deferred basis to save for their future retirement needs. The Company matches 50% or 75% of the first 8% of contributions for employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, dependent upon the terms of the respective collective bargaining agreement and matches 75% of the first 8% of the employee's contribution election for all other employees. The plan's matching contributions vest after three years of service with the Company. The Company may also provide an additional discretionary retirement savings contribution which is at the sole discretion of the Company. The Company made contributions to the defined contribution plan of \$6.8 million, 2023, \$6.0 million and \$5.9 million, 2022 and \$5,874 for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021, respectively. Defined Benefit Pension Plan Prior to the Spin-Off certain of our employees participated in a defined benefit pension plan (the "Shared Plan") sponsored by Honeywell which includes participants of other Honeywell subsidiaries and operations. We accounted for our participation in the Shared Plan as a multi-employer benefit plan. Accordingly, we did not record an asset or liability to recognize the funded status of the Shared Plan. The related pension expense was allocated based on annual service cost of active participants and reported within Costs of goods sold and Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Statements of Operations. As of the date of separation from Honeywell, these employees' entitlement to benefits in Honeywell's plans was frozen and they will accrue no further benefits in Honeywell's plans. Honeywell retained the liability for benefits payable to eligible employees, which are based on age, years of service and average pay upon retirement. Upon consummation of the Spin-Off, AdvanSix employees who were participants in a Honeywell defined benefit pension plan became participants in the AdvanSix defined benefit pension plan ("AdvanSix Retirement Earnings Plan"). The AdvanSix Retirement Earnings Plan has the same benefit formula as the Honeywell defined benefit pension plan. Moreover, vesting service, benefit accrual service and compensation credited under the Honeywell defined benefit pension plan apply to the determination of pension benefits under the AdvanSix Retirement Earnings Plan. Benefits earned under the AdvanSix Retirement Earnings Plan shall be reduced by the value of benefits accrued under the Honeywell plans. The following tables summarize the balance sheet impact, including the benefit obligations, assets and funded status associated with the AdvanSix Retirement Earnings Plan. Change in benefit obligation: 2023 2022 2021 Benefit

	2023	2022	2021
Benefit obligation at January 1,	\$ 93,270	\$ 80,174	\$ 91,389
Service Cost	877	4,906	6,860
Interest Cost	524	4,048	2,436
Actuarial losses (gains)	(12,285)	6,636	(18,665)
Benefits Paid	(3,098)	(2,494)	(1,846)
Benefit obligation at December 31,	\$ 87,288	\$ 93,270	\$ 80,174
Change in plan assets: Fair value of plan assets at January 1,	\$ 86,084	\$ 77,362	\$ 71,252
Actual return on plan assets	6,053	11,216	(12,044)
Benefits paid	(3,098)	(2,494)	(1,846)
Company Contributions	—	20,000	17,530
Fair value of plan assets at December 31,	\$ 89,039	\$ 86,084	\$ 77,362
Under (Over) - Funded status of plan	\$ (1,751)	\$ 7,186	\$ 2,812
Amounts recognized in Balance Sheet consists of: Accrued pension liabilities- current (1)	\$ —	\$ 3,526	\$ 2,812
Accrued pension liabilities- noncurrent (2)	\$ 3,660	\$ —	\$ —
Pension asset- noncurrent (3)	\$ (1,243)	\$ (751)	\$ —
Total pension liabilities (assets) recognized	\$ (1,751)	\$ 7,186	\$ 2,812
Included in accrued liabilities on Balance Sheet (2)			
Included in postretirement benefit obligations on Balance Sheet (3)			
Included in other assets on Balance Sheet			

Transition obligation \$ — \$ — \$ — Prior service cost — — — Net actuarial (gain) loss (14,725) (1,271) (1,087) Pension amounts recognized in other comprehensive loss (income) \$ (14,725) \$ (1,271) \$ (1,087) The components of net periodic benefit cost and other amounts recognized

in other comprehensive income for our pension plan include the following components: Years Ended December 31, 2023 2022 2021 Net 2024 2023 2022 Net

periodic pension cost (benefit) Service cost \$ 4, 877 \$ 4, 906 \$ 6, 860 \$ 7, 817 Interest cost 4, 524 4, 048 2, 436 2, 071 Expected return on plan assets (4, 884) (4, 396) (4, 463) (2, 924) Recognition of actuarial losses — — 345 — Net periodic Pension Cost 4, 517 4, 558 4, 833 7, 309 Other changes in benefits obligations recognized in other comprehensive loss (income) Actuarial losses (gains) (13, 455) (184) (2, 157) (10, 335) Total recognized in other comprehensive income (13, 455) (184) (2, 157) (10, 335) Total net periodic pension cost (benefit) recognized in Other comprehensive income \$ (8, 938) \$ 4, 374 \$ 2, 676 \$ (3, 026) The estimated actuarial loss (gain) that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into net periodic benefit cost in 2024 and 2023 and 2022 was nil. Significant actuarial assumptions used in determining the benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost for our pension plan were as follows: Key actuarial assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31, 2023 2022 2021 Effective 2024 2023 2022 Effective discount rate for benefit obligation 5. 8 % 5. 1 % 5. 3 % 3. 1 % Expected annual rate of compensation increase 2. 9 % 2. 9 % 2. 4 % 9 % Key actuarial assumptions used to determine the net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31, 2023 2022 2021 Effective 2024 2023 2022 Effective discount rate for service cost 5. 1 % 5. 3 % 3. 1 % 2. 9 % Effective discount rate for interest cost 5. 1 % 5. 1 % 2. 7 % 2. 3 % Expected long- term rate of return 6. 5 % 6. 5 % 6. 8 % 5 % Expected annual rate of compensation increase 2. 9 % 2. 4 % 9 % 2. 4 % The discount rate for our pension plan reflects the current rate at which the associated liabilities could be settled at the measurement date of December 31 of a given year. To determine discount rates for our pension plan, we use a modeling process that involves matching the expected cash outflows of our benefit plan to a yield curve constructed from a portfolio of high quality, fixed- income debt instruments. We use the single weighted- average yield of this hypothetical portfolio as a discount rate benchmark. The long- term expected rate of return on funded assets is developed by using forward- looking long- term return assumptions for each asset class. Management incorporates the expected future investment returns on current and planned asset allocations using information from external investment consultants as well as management judgment. A single rate is then calculated as the weighted average of the target asset allocation percentages and the long- term return assumption for each asset class. The accumulated benefit obligation for our pension plan was \$ 79. 7 million, \$ 81. 3 million, and \$ 69. 3 million and \$ 79. 6 million as of December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021, respectively. Benefit payments, including amounts to be paid from Company assets, and reflecting expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid during the following years: 2024 2025 \$ 3, 942 526 2025 4, 079 2026 4, 657 485 2027 5, 202 74 2027 4, 174 985 2028 5, 618 427 2029 6, 072 2029 6, 010 584 Thereafter 35, 010 584 Our general funding policy for our pension plan is to contribute amounts at least sufficient to satisfy regulatory funding standards. The Company made pension plan contributions sufficient to satisfy pension funding requirements under the AdvanSix Retirement Earnings Plan as follows: Years Ended December 31, 2023 2022 2021 1st 2024 2023 2022 1st Quarter \$ — \$ — \$ — 1, 200 2nd Quarter — — 10, 000 3, 620 3rd Quarter — — 5, 000 12, 710 4th Quarter — — 5, 000 — Total \$ — \$ — \$ 20, 000 \$ 17, 530 The Company expects to make pension plan contributions during 2024 2025 sufficient to satisfy pension funding requirements of nil up to \$ 5. 0 million, if any, as well as evaluate contributions in future years sufficient to satisfy pension funding requirements in those periods. The pension plan assets are invested through a master trust fund. The strategic asset allocation for the trust fund is selected by the Company's Investment Committee reflecting the results of comprehensive asset and liability modeling. The Investment Committee establishes strategic asset allocation percentage targets and appropriate benchmarks for significant asset classes with the aim of achieving a prudent balance between return and risk. The target asset allocation percent for the Company's pension plan assets is summarized as follows: Years Ended December 31, 2023 2022 Cash 2024 2023 Cash and cash equivalents 3 % 2. 3 % US and non- US equity securities 64 % securities 44 % 65 64 % Fixed income / real estate / other securities 33 % 33 % Alternative Equity 20 % — % Total Pension Assets 100 % 100 % Fixed income and other securities include investment grade securities covering the Treasury, agency, asset- backed, mortgage- backed and credit sectors of the U. S. Bond Market, as well as listed real estate companies and real estate investment trusts located in both developed and emerging markets. Fair Value at December 31, Fair Value Measurements 2023 2022 2021 Investments 2024 2023 2022 Investments valued using NAV per share Emerging Markets Region Equities \$ 5, 184 \$ 4, 839 \$ 4, 427 \$ 4, 249 International Region Equities 16 Equities 17, 618 16, 975 14, 370 13, 303 United States Equities 38 Equities 41, 235 38, 324 31, 235 34, 273 United States Bonds 22, 987 034 22, 988 20, 115 17, 357 Real Estate 1, 360 1, 391 1, 563 599 Cash Fund 1, 608 1, 567 5, 652 1, 471 Total Pension Plan Assets at Fair Value \$ 89, 039 \$ 86, 083 084 \$ 77, 362 \$ 71, 252 The pension plan assets are invested in collective investment trust funds as shown above. These investments are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient and have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. Note 11. Fair Value Measurements..... (" AOCI") to earnings. Litigation The Company is subject to a number of lawsuits, investigations and disputes, some of which involve substantial amounts claimed, arising out of the conduct of the Company or other third- parties in the normal and ordinary course of business. A liability is recognized for any contingency that is probable of occurrence and reasonably estimable. The Company continually assesses the likelihood of adverse judgments or outcomes in these matters, as well as potential ranges of possible losses (taking into consideration any insurance recoveries), based on an analysis of each matter with the assistance of legal counsel and, if applicable, other experts. Given the uncertainty inherent in such lawsuits, investigations and disputes, the Company does not believe it is possible to develop estimates of reasonably possible loss in excess of current accruals for these matters. Considering the Company's past experience and existing accruals, the Company does not expect the outcome of these matters, either individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets, results of operations or cash flows. Potential liabilities are subject to change due to new developments, changes in settlement strategy or the impact of evidentiary requirements, which could cause the Company to pay damage awards or settlements (or become subject to equitable remedies) that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations, balance sheet and / or operating cash flows in the periods recognized or paid. We assumed from Honeywell all health, safety and environmental (" HSE ") liabilities and compliance

obligations related to the past and future operations of our current business, as well as all HSE liabilities associated with our three current manufacturing locations and the other locations used in our current operations, including any cleanup or other liabilities related to any contamination that may have occurred at such locations in the past. Honeywell retained all HSE liabilities related to former business locations or the operation of our former businesses. Although we have ongoing environmental remedial obligations at certain of our facilities, in the past three years, the associated remediation costs have not been material, and we do not expect our known remediation costs to be material for 2024-2025. Unconditional Purchase Obligations In the normal course of business, the Company makes commitments to purchase goods with various vendors in the normal course of business which are consistent with our expected requirements and primarily relate to cumene, sulfur and natural gas as well as a long-term agreement for loading, unloading and the handling of a portion of our ammonium sulfate export volumes. Future minimum payments for these unconditional purchase obligations as of December 31, 2023-2024 are as follows (dollars in thousands): YearAmount2024 YearAmount2025 \$ 432-310, 233-703 2026152, 400 202514 2027142, 884 20267-561 2028140, 695-20276-760 2029140, 760 787-20285, 940 Thereafter71- Thereafter99, 280-000 \$ 538-986, 819-184 Note 14-12. Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Currency Translation Adjustment					
Postretirement Benefit Obligations Adjustment					
Changes in Fair Value of Effective Cash Flow Hedges					
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss) Balance at December 31,	(5,069)	(882)	(8,729)	(545)	(2,334)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(43)	10,334	519	10,810	Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) — 1,836
Income tax expense (benefit)	(2,487)	(566)	(3,053)	Current period change (43)	7,847
Balance at December 31, 2021	(5,112)	(882)	(545)	(6,539)	Other comprehensive income (loss) 14
Other comprehensive income (loss)					2,158
Income tax expense (benefit)					1,576
Current period change					3,748
Balance at December 31, 2022					(5,098)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					143
Income tax expense (benefit)					(4,197)
Current period change					63
Balance at December 31, 2023					(5,035)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					898
Income tax expense (benefit)					(7)
Current period change					(4,144)
Balance at December 31, 2024					(5,035)

Earnings Per Share The details of the earnings per share calculations for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021 are as follows: Years Ended December 31, 2023-2022-2021 Basic Net Income \$ 44,149 \$ 54,623 \$ 171,886 \$ 139,791 Weighted average common shares outstanding 27,302,254 27,969,436 28,152,876 EPS - Basic \$ 1.65 \$ 2.00 \$ 6.15 \$ 4.97 Years Ended December 31, 2023-2022-2021 Diluted Net Income \$ 44,149 \$ 54,623 \$ 171,886 \$ 139,791 Weighted average common shares outstanding - Basic 27,302,254 27,969,436 28,152,876 Dilutive effect of unvested equity awards 705 awards 426,875 705,376 1,061,671 892,310 Weighted average common shares outstanding - Diluted 28,007,630 29,031,107 29,045,186 EPS - Diluted \$ 1.62 \$ 1.95 \$ 5.92 \$ 4.81 Diluted EPS is computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year plus the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents using the treasury stock method and the average market price of our common stock for the year. The diluted EPS calculations exclude the effect of stock options when the options' assumed proceeds exceed the average market price of the common shares during the period. For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021, stock options of 834,288, 475,359, and 172,808 and 400,205, respectively, were anti-dilutive and excluded from the computations of dilutive EPS. In September 2017, the Board of Directors (the "Board") adopted the AdvanSix Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (the "DCP"), effective January 1, 2018. Pursuant to the DCP, our directors may elect to defer their cash retainer fees and allocate their deferrals to the AdvanSix stock unit fund. Each unit allocated under the stock unit fund represents the economic equivalent of one share of common stock. Units are paid out in shares of AdvanSix common stock upon distribution. As of December 31, 2023-2024, a total of 75-71,669-726 units were allocated to the AdvanSix stock unit fund under the DCP. On May 4, 2018, the Company announced that the Board authorized a share repurchase program of up to \$ 75 million of the Company's common stock. On February 22, 2019, the Company announced that the Board authorized a share repurchase program of up to an additional \$ 75 million of the Company's common stock, which was in addition to the remaining capacity available under the May 2018 share repurchase program. Repurchases may be made, from time to time, on the open market, including through the use of trading plans intended to qualify under Rule 10b5-1 of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The size and timing of these repurchases will depend on pricing, market and economic conditions, legal and contractual requirements and other factors. The share repurchase program has no expiration date and may be modified, suspended or discontinued at any time. The par value of the shares repurchased is applied to Treasury stock and the excess of the purchase price over par value is applied to Additional paid in capital. During 2023-2024, the Company had repurchased 1-403,654-317,402 shares of common stock, including 261-152,364-333 shares withheld to cover the tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting awards, for an aggregate of \$ 45-10.9-4 million at a weighted average market price of \$ 34-25.86-80 per share. The purchase of shares reduces the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations. On September 8, 2016, prior to the Spin-Off, our Board adopted, and Honeywell, as our sole stockholder, approved, the 2016 Stock Incentive Plan of AdvanSix Inc. and its Affiliates, and the material terms of performance-based compensation were approved by the Company's stockholders for tax purposes at our 2017 annual meeting of stockholders (the "Original Plan"). The Original Plan was amended and restated as the 2016 Stock Incentive Plan of AdvanSix Inc. and its Affiliates, as Amended and Restated, which was approved by stockholders of the Company at the Annual Meetings of Stockholders held on June 23, 2020 and subsequently on June 15, 2022 (the "Equity Plan"). As a result, no further grants will be made under the Original Plan. The Equity Plan provides for the grant of stock options, stock

appreciation rights, performance awards, restricted stock units, restricted stock, other stock-based awards and non-share-based awards. The maximum aggregate number of shares of our common stock that may be issued under all stock-based awards granted under the Equity Plan is 2,615,100, subject to adjustment in accordance with the terms of the Equity Plan. Under the Equity Plan, the shares underlying all full-value awards, including those granted to non-employee directors, will be counted against the share reserve on a 1.55-for-one basis. Shares underlying stock option awards and SARs will be counted against the share reserve on a one-for-one basis. Under the terms of the Equity Plan, there were approximately 2.1, 200,700, 000 shares of AdvanSix common stock available for future grants of full-value awards at December 31, 2023-2024. Restricted Stock Units – The Company may grant RSUs to key management employees and directors that generally vest over periods ranging from 1 to 3 years. In the event cash dividends are paid to shareholders of common stock, dividend equivalents accrue on all unvested RSUs. Dividend equivalents are subject to the same termination and vesting terms as the underlying RSU. Upon vesting, the RSUs and related dividend equivalents entitle the holder to receive one share of AdvanSix common stock for each RSU and dividend equivalent at time of vesting and are payable in AdvanSix common stock upon vesting. The fair value of all stock-settled RSUs is based upon the market price of the underlying common stock as of the grant date. The following table summarizes information about RSU activity related to the Equity Plan: Number of Restricted Stock Units (In Thousands) Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (Per Share) Non-vested at December 31, 2020-2024 \$ 18.22, 94.11, 153.15, 129.29, 39.64, 44. Vested (115.110), 23.30, 51.00 Forfeited (28.65), 11.22, 07.25 Non-vested at December 31, 2021-2024 \$ 22.22, 2022 \$ 39.64, 25.92, 11.53, 129.29, 178.39, 34.44, 75. Vested (110.218), 30.15, 00.83 Forfeited (65.19), 22.38, 25.92 Non-vested at December 31, 2022-2024 \$ 35.31, 97.53, 178.34, 75. Vested (218), \$ 15.83 Forfeited (19), \$ 38.92 Non-vested at December 31, 2023-2024 \$ 35.31, 97.53 As of December 31, 2023-2024, there was approximately \$ 5.6, 8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested RSUs granted under the Equity Plan which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.2-3 years. The following table summarizes information about the income statement impact from RSUs for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021: Years Ended December 31, 2023-2022-2021 Compensation expense \$ 5,670 \$ 4,049 \$ 3,471 \$ 3,544 Future income tax benefit recognized \$ 1,186 \$ 1,107 \$ 927 \$ 887 Stock Options – The exercise price, term and other conditions applicable to each option granted under the Equity Plan are generally determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board. The exercise price of stock options is set on the grant date and may not be less than the fair market value per share of our stock on that date. The fair value is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the award). Options generally vest over periods ranging from 1 to 3 years. The following table summarizes information about the income statement impact from stock options for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021: Years Ended December 31, 2023-2022-2021 Compensation expense \$ 822 \$ 1,651 \$ 1,467 \$ 1,410 Future income tax benefit recognized \$ 1,498 \$ 1,215 \$ 1,033 \$ 1,030 The fair value related to stock options granted was determined using Black-Scholes option pricing model and the weighted average assumptions are shown in the table below: Years Ended December 31, Key Black-Scholes Assumptions 2023-2022-2021 Risk-free interest rate 4.1% 1.8% 8% Expected term (years) 6.6 6.6 Volatility 46.5% 40.2% 35.6% Dividend yield 1.4% 1.3% Fair value per stock option \$ 18.04 \$ 14.01 \$ 10.34 The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Volatility is determined based on the average volatility of peer companies with similar option terms. The expected term is determined using a simplified approach, calculated as the mid-point between the vesting period and the contractual term of the award. The risk-free interest rate is determined based upon the yield of an outstanding U. S. Treasury note with a term equal to the expected term of the option granted. No stock options were awarded during 2024. The following table summarizes information about stock option activity related to the Equity Plan: Number of Shares (In Thousands) Weighted Average Exercise Price (Per Share) Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years) Aggregate Intrinsic Value Outstanding at December 31, 2020 \$ 25.44 7.97 \$ — Exercisable at December 31, 2020 \$ 32.16 6.84 \$ — Granted 160.29.21 Exercised 20.27.55 Forfeited (33) 21.29 Expired — Outstanding at December 31, 2021 \$ 19.06 26.13 7.42 \$ 19,123 Exercisable at December 31, 2021 \$ 29.42 6.54 \$ 7,895 Granted 123.39.13 Exercised (69) 24.23 Forfeited (21) 27.81 Expired (56) 30.94 Outstanding at December 31, 2022 \$ 27.97 6.81 \$ 8,870 Exercisable at December 31, 2022 \$ 27.49 6.06 \$ 6,082 Granted 86.41.15 Exercised (9) 28.14 Forfeited — Expired (3) 33.27 Outstanding at December 31, 2023 \$ 26.47 5.46 \$ 4,412 Granted — Exercised (24) 17.96 Forfeited (8) 40.43 Expired (8) 36.12 Outstanding at December 31, 2024 \$ 28.20 4.87 \$ 3,536 The aggregate intrinsic values in the table above represent the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between the Company's closing stock price on the last trading day of the year and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received had all option holders exercised their in-the-money options at year-end. The amount changes based on the fair market value of the Company's stock. As of December 31, 2023-2024, there was \$ 1.0, 2.3 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to stock options that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 0.8-5 years. Performance Stock Units – The Company may issue PSUs to key senior management employees which, upon vesting, convert one-for-one to AdvanSix common stock. In the event cash dividends are paid to shareholders of common stock, dividend equivalents will accrue on all unvested PSUs. Dividend equivalents are subject to the same termination, vesting and performance terms as the underlying PSU award. The actual number of shares an employee receives for each PSU and related dividend equivalent depends on the Company's performance against certain metrics, including cumulative Earnings Per Share and average annual Return on Investment goals over three-year performance and vesting periods. Commencing with the 2021 awards, a market-based factor has the potential to increase or decrease the performance award by 10%. This metric is calculated based upon how the Company's Total Shareholder Return compared to that of its peer group

over the vesting period. Each grantee is granted a target level of PSUs and may earn between 0 % and 200 % of the target level depending on the Company's performance against the financial goals. The following table summarizes information about PSU activity related to the Equity Plan: Number of Performance Stock Units (In Thousands) Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (Per Share) Non-vested at December 31, 2023 2024 2023 2024 \$ 20.77 04 Granted 128 101 29 41 21 63 Vested (6 78) 9 30 47 69 Forfeited (65 32) 22 25 30 Non-vested at December 31, 2021 1404 20 2022 395 23 04 Granted 101 41 41 93 42 63 Vested (78 193) 30 14 69 29 Forfeited (32 1) 22 38 30 84 Non-vested at December 31, 2022 395 23 2023 294 37 04 Granted 93 42 77 144 28 63 00 Vested (193 108) 14 30 29 37 Forfeited (1 33) 38 35 84 86 Non-vested at December 31, 2023 294 37 2024 297 37 35 77 95 The fair value of the PSUs is principally based on the fair market value of the Company's stock at the grant date. The number of underlying shares to be issued will be based on actual performance achievement over the performance period. The accrual of compensation costs is based on our estimate of the probable expected value of the award. The fair value of each PSU grant is amortized monthly into compensation expense on a straight-line basis over a vesting period of 36 months. Changes in expected probable value are recorded as compensation expense on a catch-up basis in the month in which the change is identified. Any remaining balance is amortized monthly into compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining vesting period. The Company assumes that forfeitures will be minimal, and estimates forfeitures at time of issuance, which results in a reduction in compensation expense. As the payout of PSUs includes dividend equivalents, no separate dividend yield assumption is required in calculating the fair value of the PSUs. The Company initiated a dividend during the fourth quarter of 2021. As of December 31, 2023 2024, there was approximately \$ 3.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested PSUs granted under the Equity Plan which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.13 years. The following table summarizes information about the income statement impact from PSUs for the year ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021. Years Ended December 31, 2023 2022 2021 Compensation expense \$ 1,411 \$ 2,612 \$ 5,343 \$ 6,345 Future income tax benefit recognized \$ 216 \$ 703 \$ 840 \$ 667 Note 17 15. Goodwill and Intangible Assets Intangible assets with finite lives acquired through a business combination are recorded at fair value, less accumulated amortization. Customer relationships and trade-names are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives of 15 to 20 years and 5 years, respectively. There was no change in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2023 2024. Intangible assets subject to amortization were as follows: December 31, 2023 December 2024 December 31, 2022 Gross Carrying Amount Accumulated Amortization Net Book Value Gross Carrying Amount Accumulated Amortization Net Book Value Customer relationships \$ 36,820 \$ (5,666) \$ 31,154 \$ 36,820 \$ (3,760) \$ 33,060 \$ 36,820 \$ (1,854) \$ 34,966 Licenses 18,451 (6,919) 11,532 18,451 (5,996) 12,455 18,451 (5,074) 13,377 Trade names 1,100 (642) 458 1,100 (422) 678 1,100 (201) 899 Total \$ 56,371 \$ (13,227) \$ 43,144 \$ 56,371 \$ (10,178) \$ 46,193 \$ 56,371 \$ (7,129) \$ 49,242 For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded amortization expense on intangible assets of \$ 3.0 million and \$ 2.3, 7.0 million, respectively. The estimated aggregate amortization expense for each of the next five years is as follows: Year Amount 2024 Year Amount 2025 \$ 3,049 2025, 049 2026, 049 2027, 866 2028, 829 2029, 829 Note 16. Acquisitions In February 2022, the Company acquired the stock of U. S. Amines, a leading North American producer of alkyl and specialty amines serving high-value end markets such as agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals for a purchase price of approximately \$ 97.5 million, net of cash acquired. U. S. Amines employs approximately 50 people in the United States at manufacturing facilities in Bucks, AL and Portsmouth, VA. In accordance with ASC 805, this transaction was has been accounted for as a business combination. The Company used its best estimates and assumptions for items including, but not limited to, corporate name recognition, strong, long-lasting customer relationships and potential revenue growth from existing customers to assign fair value to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date based on the information that was available as of the acquisition date. The transaction resulted in the Company acquiring tangible assets and finite-lived intangible assets, comprised of customer relationships (approximately \$ 33 million) and trademarks (approximately \$ 1 million) which reflect the value of the benefit derived from incremental revenue and related cash flows as a direct result of the customer relationships and name brand. These intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 20 years and 5 years, respectively. The residual amount of the purchase price in excess of the value of the tangible and definite-lived intangible assets was allocated to goodwill. Factors considered when identifying goodwill included, but are not limited to, a complementary business model and formula pricing mechanisms with a business that is adjacent to our ammonium sulfate adjuvant and solvent businesses, the enhancement of the Company's value chain through internal supply of products and raw materials, a new unique platform in the agrochemicals space as well as a number of opportunities to support further penetration into high-value applications. The U. S. Amines acquisition was not significant to our Consolidated Financial Statements, therefore, pro forma and post-acquisition results of operations have not been presented. The following table summarizes the allocation of the purchase price consideration as of the acquisition date for the transaction noted above: Initially Reported as of March 31, 2022 (Preliminary) Measurement Period Adjustment December 31, 2022 Cash \$ 22,887 \$ — \$ 22,887 Accounts receivable 15,117 — 15,117 Inventories 11,937 (3,048) 8,889 Other current assets 1,876 (167) 1,709 Property, plant and equipment 13,600 (8) 13,592 Intangible assets 31,400 2,600 34,000 Accounts payable (1,487) (88) (1,575) Accrued liabilities (2,760) — (2,760) Deferred income taxes (12,243) 2,127 (10,116) Net tangible and intangible assets 80,327 1,416 81,743 Goodwill 40,271 (1,671) 38,600 Total purchase price \$ 120,598 \$ (255) \$ 120,343 Total purchase price \$ 120,598 \$ (255) \$ 120,343 Less: Cash acquired (22,887) — (22,887) Total purchase price, net of cash received 97,711 (255) 97,456 Estimated working capital adjustment due from seller 878 (878) — Net cash paid \$ 98,589 \$ (1,133) \$ 97,456 Goodwill deductible for tax purposes \$ — \$ — \$ — The preliminary amounts presented in the table above pertained to the preliminary purchase price allocation reported in the Company's Form 10-Q for the first quarter ended March 31, 2022. The measurement period adjustment was primarily associated with the inventory valuation and a change to the deferred income tax liability. The Company does not believe that the measurement period adjustment had a material impact on

its consolidated statements of operations, balance sheets or cash flows in the prior period previously reported. In January 2021, the Company acquired certain assets associated with ammonium sulfate packaging, warehousing and logistics services in Virginia from Commonwealth Industrial Services, Inc. ("CIS") for approximately \$ 9. 5 million. Note 19-17. Supplier Finance Programs The Company has entered into a supply chain finance program with a financial intermediary providing participating suppliers the option to be paid by the intermediary earlier than the original invoice due date. AdvanSix's responsibility is limited to making payments to the intermediary based upon payment terms negotiated with the suppliers, regardless of whether the intermediary pays the supplier in advance of the original due date. The Company's payment terms with suppliers are consistent, regardless of whether a vendor participates in the supply chain finance program or not. All related agreements are terminable by either party upon at least 30 days' notice. The total amount due to the financial intermediaries to settle supplier invoices under all of its supplier finance programs was approximately \$ 17 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022. are as follows (in thousands): December 31, 2024 2023 Confirmed obligations outstanding at the beginning of the year \$ 17, 076 \$ 17, 434 Invoices confirmed during the year 62, 933 63, 136 Confirmed invoices paid during the year (60, 854) (63, 494) Confirmed obligations outstanding at the end of the year \$ 19, 155 \$ 17, 076 These amounts outstanding are included in Accounts payable. Note 20-18. Segment Related Information The Company has concluded that it is a single operating segment and a single reportable segment: chemical manufacturing. Its larger manufacturing sites are vertically integrated and leverage cross-plant resources, including centralized supply chain and procurement functions. This production process uses one key raw material, cumene, as the input to products produced for sale through the sales channels and end markets the Company serves. Production rates and output volumes are managed across locations to align with the Company's overall operating plan. Additionally, the Company's operating results, which are evaluated regularly to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment by the CODM, our CEO and President, are on a consolidated basis. The chemical manufacturing segment derives its revenues by innovating and delivering essential products in the industries of nylon solutions, plant nutrients, and chemical intermediates to its customers in a wide variety of end markets and applications, such as building and construction, fertilizers, agrochemicals, plastics, solvents, packaging, paints, coatings, adhesives and electronics. The CODM's performance assessment and resource allocation for the chemical manufacturing segment is based on net income which is also reported on the income statement as net income, the measure of segment assets which is also reported on the balance sheet as total assets, and capital expenditures which is also reported in management's discussion and analysis. The CODM uses net income generated from segment assets in deciding whether to reinvest profits into the segment or into other parts of the entity, such as for acquisitions or to pay dividends. The CODM also uses net income to monitor budget versus actual results. Monitoring budgeted versus actual results is used in assessing performance of the segment and in establishing management's compensation. Lastly, the CODM uses capital expenditures estimate the cash-generating potential and cash requirements of the segment. Significant expense information reviewed by the CODM was as follows (in thousands): Years Ended December 31, 2024 2023 2022 Revenue \$ 1, 517, 557 \$ 1, 533, 599 \$ 1, 945, 640 Less: Variable cost of goods sold * 691, 300 711, 169 973, 605 Plant costs 487, 671 470, 457 470, 696 Freight and distribution costs 176, 849 177, 095 174, 407 Selling, general, and administrative expense 94, 023 95, 538 87, 748 Other segment items * * 23, 565 24, 717 67, 298 Segment net income \$ 44, 149 \$ 54, 623 \$ 171, 886 * Variable costs of goods sold includes raw materials and various utility expenses * * Other segment items include research and development expense, interest income and expense, capitalized interest, other non-operating expense, and income tax expense. Note 19. Other Non-operating (Income) Expense, Net For the year ended December 31, 2023-2024, Other non-operating (income) expense, net primarily includes a pre-tax gain/loss of approximately \$ 11-1. 42 million related to a reduction of the Company's anticipated receivable related to the gain on the termination fee recorded upon the Company's exit from the Oben Holding Group S. A. alliance, in the prior year unfavorable impact to pre-tax income of approximately \$ 4. 5 million associated with a license fee of certain legacy ammonium sulfate fertilizer technology assets closing its facility and the unfavorable impact to pre-tax income of approximately \$ 2. 4 million from the exit of certain low-margin oximes products. Note 21-20. Subsequent Events As announced on February 16-21, 2024-2025, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$ 0. 160- 16 per share on the Company's common stock, payable on March 18-24, 2024-2025 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 4-10, 2024-2025. Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure Not Applicable. Item 9A. Controls and Procedures Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Management recognizes that any disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. Because there are inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud have been, or will be, detected. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with the assistance of other members of our management, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a- 15 (e) and 15d- 15 (e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at a reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2023-2024, the end of the period covered by this report. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a- 15 (f) and 15d- 15 (f) under the Exchange Act, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The Company's

internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2023-2024~~. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control- Integrated Framework (2013). Based on this assessment, management determined that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2023-2024~~. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2023-2024~~, as stated in their report, which is included in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10- K. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting Management has not identified any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, ~~2023-2024~~ that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Item 9B. Other Information Insider Trading Arrangements On November ~~9-13~~, ~~2023-2024~~, Achilles B. Kintiroglou, the Company's Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, entered into a trading plan intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5- 1 (c) under the Exchange Act. The plan provides for the sale of ~~17,518- 18,783~~ shares and 8, 130 stock options. Mr. Kintiroglou's plan will expire on February ~~28-27~~, ~~2025-2026~~. On December ~~8-9~~, ~~2023-2024~~, Erin N. Kane, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, entered into a trading plan intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5- 1 (c) under the Exchange Act. The plan provides for the sale of ~~60-30~~, 000 shares **and 51, 480 stock options**. Ms. Kane's plan will expire on ~~March 7~~ **February 27**, ~~2025-2026~~. Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections PART III. Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance Information relating to the directors and executive officers of the Company, as well as information relating to compliance with Section 16 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as required by this Item 10, will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC in connection with our ~~2024-2025~~ annual meeting of stockholders pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after December 31, ~~2023-2024~~ (the "~~2024-2025~~ Proxy Statement"), and such information is incorporated herein by reference. Certain other information relating to the Executive Officers of AdvanSix appears in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10- K under the heading "Information about our Executive Officers". The members of the Audit Committee of ~~our the~~ Board of Directors (the "~~Board~~") are: Daniel F. Sansone (Chair), Farha Aslam, **Donald P. Newman** and Sharon S. Spurlin. The Board has determined that each of Mr. Sansone, Ms. Aslam, **Mr. Newman** and Ms. Spurlin has been designated as an audit committee financial expert as defined by applicable SEC rules and that each of Mr. Sansone, Ms. Aslam, **Mr. Newman** and Ms. Spurlin satisfies the accounting or related financial management expertise criteria established by the NYSE. All members of the Audit Committee are independent as that term is defined in applicable SEC rules and NYSE listing standards. AdvanSix's corporate governance policies and procedures, including the Code of Business Conduct, Corporate Governance Guidelines and Charters of the Committees of the Board are available, free of charge, on our website under the heading Investor Relations (see Corporate Governance) at <https://investors.advansix.com/corporate-governance/> documents, or by writing to AdvanSix Inc., 300 Kimball Drive, Suite 101, Parsippany, New Jersey 07054, c / o Corporate Secretary. AdvanSix's Code of Business Conduct applies to all AdvanSix directors, officers (including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Controller) and employees. Amendments to or waivers of the Code of Business Conduct granted to any of AdvanSix's directors or executive officers will be published on our website within four business days of such amendment or waiver. Item 11. Executive Compensation Information relating to executive compensation and the Compensation Committee, as required by this Item 11, will be contained in the ~~2024-2025~~ Proxy Statement, and such information is incorporated herein by reference. Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters Information relating to certain beneficial ownership of certain stockholders and management, as well as certain other information required by this Item 12, will be contained in the ~~2024-2025~~ Proxy Statement, and such information is incorporated herein by reference. Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence Information relating to certain relationships and related transactions, as required by this Item 13, will be contained in the ~~2024-2025~~ Proxy Statement, and such information is incorporated herein by reference. Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services Information relating to fees paid to and services performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and our Audit Committee's pre- approval policies and procedures with respect to non- audit services, as required by this Item 14, will be contained in the ~~2024-2025~~ Proxy Statement, and such information is incorporated herein by reference. PART IV. Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules (a) (1) Consolidated Financial StatementsPage NumberReport of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID No. 238) Firm~~42Consolidated~~---- **41Consolidated** Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, ~~2024~~, ~~2023~~, ~~2022~~ and ~~2021~~~~44Consolidated~~ **202243Consolidated** Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, ~~2024~~, ~~2023~~, ~~2022~~ and ~~2021~~~~45Consolidated~~ **202244Consolidated** Balance Sheets at December 31, ~~2023-2024~~ and ~~2022~~~~46Consolidated~~ **202345Consolidated** Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, ~~2024~~, ~~2023~~, ~~2022~~ and ~~2021~~~~47Consolidated~~ **202246Consolidated** Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, ~~2024~~, ~~2023~~, ~~2022~~ and ~~2021~~~~48Notes~~ **202247Notes** to Consolidated Financial Statements~~49~~ **Statements48** (a) (2) Financial Statement Schedules None (a) (3) Exhibits See the Exhibit Index of this Annual

Report on Form 10- K Item 16. Form 10- K Summary The Company has elected not to include a Form 10- K summary under this Item 16. EXHIBIT INDEX Exhibit No. Description 2. 1 Separation and Distribution Agreement, dated as of September 22, 2016, between Honeywell International Inc. and AdvanSix Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2. 1 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on September 28, 2016). 3. 1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of AdvanSix Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 1 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed on August 1, 2019). 3. 2 Amended and Restated By- laws of AdvanSix Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 1 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on June 20, 2023) 4. 1 Description of Securities of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 to the Company' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed on February 21, 2020). 10. 1 Transition Services Agreement, dated as of September 28, 2016, between Honeywell International Inc. and AdvanSix Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on September 28, 2016). 10. 2 Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of September 22, 2016, between Honeywell International Inc. and AdvanSix Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on September 28, 2016). 10. 3 Offer of Employment Letter between Honeywell International Inc. and Erin N. Kane, dated April 19, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 9 to the Company' s Amendment No. 1 to Form 10 filed on July 25, 2016). † 10. 4 Offer of Employment Letter between **AdvanSix Honeywell International Inc. and Michael Preston Siddharth Manjeshwar**, dated **May 13 September 12, 2016 2024** (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 11 to the Company' s Amendment No. 1 to Form 10 filed on July 25, 2016). † 10. 5 Offer of Employment Letter between AdvanSix Inc. and Achilles B. Kintiroglou, dated February 24, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the SEC on **November 1, 2024**) † 10. 5 Offer of Employment Letter between Honeywell International Inc. and Michael Preston, dated **May 13, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 11 to the Company' s Amendment No. 1 to Form 10 filed on July 25, 2020 2016)**. † 10. 6 Offer of Employment Letter between AdvanSix Inc. and Kelly Slieter Achilles B. Kintiroglou, dated **May 25 February 24, 2020** (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the SEC on **May 1, 2020**) † 10. 7 Offer of Employment Letter between AdvanSix Inc. and Kelly Slieter, dated **May 25, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the SEC on July 31, 2020)** † 10. 7 Offer of Employment Letter between AdvanSix Inc. and Christopher Gramm, dated as of August 19, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 5 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on October 3, 2016). † 10. 8 2016 92016 Stock Incentive Plan of AdvanSix Inc. and its Affiliates (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 6 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on October 3, 2016). † 10. 9 2016 102016 Stock Incentive Plan of AdvanSix Inc. and its Affiliates, as Amended and Restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on June 23, 2020). 10. 10 2016 112016 Stock Incentive Plan of AdvanSix Inc. and its Affiliates, as Amended and Restated (effective June 15, 2022) (incorporated by reference to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on June 16, 2022) † **Exhibit No. Description** 10. 11 Form 12 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Non- Employee Directors under the AdvanSix Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 8 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on October 3, 2016). † **Exhibit No. Description** 10. 12 Form 13 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Executive Officers under the AdvanSix Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed on May 11, 2017). † 10. 13 Form 14 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Executive Officers under the AdvanSix Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan, as Amended and Restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed on May 5, 2023). † 10. 14 Form 15 Form of Performance Stock Unit Agreement under the AdvanSix Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 4 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed on May 11, 2017). † 10. 15 Form 16 Form of Performance Stock Unit Agreement for Executive Officers under the AdvanSix Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan, as Amended and Restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed on May 5, 2023). † 10. 16 Form 17 Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under the AdvanSix Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 5 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed on May 11, 2017). † 10. 17 Form 18 Form of Stock Option Award Agreement for Executive Officers under the AdvanSix Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan, as Amended and Restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed on May 5, 2023). † 10. 18 AdvanSix 19 AdvanSix Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on September 26, 2017). † 10. 19 Executive 20 Executive Severance Pay Plan of AdvanSix Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on November 15, 2017). † 10. 20 Form 21 Form of Noncompete Agreement for Senior Executives (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 of the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed on August 3, 2018). † 10. 21 Amended 22 Amended and Restated Caprolactam and Polymer Supply Agreement dated as of Jan 1, 2019, by and between AdvanSix Resins Chemicals LLC and Shaw Industries Group, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 31 to the Company' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the SEC on February 22, 2019) * 10. 22 Amendment 23 Amendment No. 1 and Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Caprolactam and Polymer Supply Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2021 and January 1, 2023, respectively, by and between AdvanSix Resins Chemicals LLC and Shaw Industries Group, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 36 to the Company' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023) * * 10. 24 Amendment No. 3 to Amended and Restated Caprolactam and Polymer Supply Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2024, by and between AdvanSix Resins and Chemicals LLC and Shaw Industries Group, Inc. * * (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the SEC on August 2, 2024) * * 10. 23 Credit 25 Credit Agreement, dated as of October 27, 2021, among AdvanSix Inc., the lenders party thereto and Trust Bank, as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed on October 29, 2021). 10. 24 First 26 First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 27, 2023, among AdvanSix Inc., the lenders party thereto

and Truist Bank, as administrative agent (with annexed Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 4, 2023). **19.1 AdvanSix Inc. Policy Regarding Insider Trading and Other Transactions in AdvanSix Securities.** 21. 1List of subsidiaries of AdvanSix Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement of AdvanSix Inc. on Form 10 dated and filed with the SEC on August 31, 2016 and effective as of September 8, 2016). **Exhibit No. Description** 23. 1Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. 24. 1Power of Attorney (included on the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K). 31. 1Rule 13a-14 (a) / 15d-14 (a) Certification of the Company's Principal Executive Officer. 31. 2Rule 13a-14 (a) / 15d-14 (a) Certification of the Company's Principal Financial Officer. ~~Exhibit No. Description~~ 32. 1Section 1350 Certification of the Company's Principal Executive Officer. The information contained in this Exhibit shall not be deemed filed with the SEC nor incorporated by reference in any registration statement filed by the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. 32. 2Section 1350 Certification of the Company's Principal Financial Officer. The information contained in this Exhibit shall not be deemed filed with the SEC nor incorporated by reference in any registration statement filed by the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. 97. 1AdvanSix Inc. Incentive Compensation Recovery Policy, effective as of September 20, 2023 **(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 16, 2024)**. † 99. 1Information Statement of AdvanSix Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Amendment No. 5 to the Registration Statement of AdvanSix Inc. on Form 10 dated and filed with the SEC on September 7, 2016 and effective as of September 8, 2016). 101. INSInline XBRL Instance Document- The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document. 101. SCHInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema101. CALInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase101. DEFInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase101. LABInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase101. PREInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase104Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101) † Indicates management contract or compensatory plan. * Confidential treatment has been granted for certain information contained in Exhibit 10.21 and the omitted portions have been filed separately with the SEC. * * Portions of this exhibit have been redacted in compliance with Item 601 (b) (10) of Regulation S-K. Signatures Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized. ADVANSIX INC. Date: February 16-21, 2024By: 2025By: / s / Michael Preston Michael Preston Siddharth Manjeshwar Siddharth Manjeshwar Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (on behalf of the registrant and as the registrant's Principal Financial Officer) POWER OF ATTORNEY KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Erin N. Kane, Michael Preston Siddharth Manjeshwar, and Achilles Kintiroglou, or any of them, his or her attorneys-in-fact, for such person in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this report and to file the same, with exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that either of said attorneys-in-fact, or substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof. Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this annual report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated: / s / Erin N. KaneErin N. KaneChief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer) / s / Todd D. KarranTodd D. KarranIndependent Chairman of the Board / s / Farha AslamFarha AslamDirector / s / Darrell K. HughesDarrell K. HughesDirector / s / Gena C. LovettGena C. LovettDirector Lovett, Ph. D. Director / s / Donald P. NewmanDonald P. NewmanDirector / s / Daniel F. SansoneDaniel F. SansoneDirector / s / Sharon S. SpurlinSharon S. SpurlinDirector / s / Patrick S. WilliamsPatrick S. WilliamsDirector / s / Michael PrestonMichael PrestonSenior Siddharth ManjeshwarSiddharth ManjeshwarSenior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) / s / Christopher GrammChristopher GrammVice President and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer) February 21, 2025 **Exhibit 19.1 This Policy describes the rules on trading or participating in any transactions involving AdvanSix securities or securities of other publicly traded companies while in possession of material and confidential information. This Policy applies to all directors, officers and employees (referred to in this Policy as "covered persons" or "you"), no matter where located. It also applies to certain family members, other members of a person's household and controlled entities as described below. No Trading or Causing Trading While in Possession of Material Nonpublic Information 1. No director, officer or employee of AdvanSix may participate directly or indirectly in transactions involving the company's securities, while possessing material nonpublic information. 2. No director, officer or employee may "tip" or communicate material nonpublic information about AdvanSix to any other person, including family members and friends, or otherwise disclose such information without the company's express authorization. 3. Directors, officers and employees may not participate directly or indirectly in transactions involving the securities of other entities (including, for example, a current or prospective customer, supplier, joint venture participant, or party to an existing or potential transaction) while possessing material nonpublic information about that entity, and they may not "tip" or otherwise disclose such information. Information that is not material to AdvanSix may nevertheless be material to the other entity. Blackout Periods Trading in AdvanSix securities by designated individuals is prohibited during the company's blackout periods. AdvanSix has established quarterly blackout periods that begin on the fifteenth day of the last month of each quarter and end at the close of the market on the second trading day following the date on which the company's financial results for the quarter just ended are publicly disclosed. Who is subject to these quarterly blackout periods? Anyone who may be in possession of material nonpublic information during such periods including (1) directors, officers and assistant officers of the company; (2) all individuals reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer; (3) employees in the Controller's group who are involved in the preparation of financial statements (to be determined by the Controller); (4) employees with knowledge of financial performance forecasts; (5) investor relations professionals; and (6) family members or others living in the same household of the**

individuals listed above, family members whose transactions in AdvanSix securities are directed by, or are subject to the influence or control of, the individuals listed above, and any entities that the individuals listed above influence or control. Employees not otherwise subject to the quarterly blackout periods are encouraged to refrain from trading AdvanSix securities during the quarterly blackout periods to avoid the appearance of improper trading. The quarterly blackout periods apply, whether or not a reminder notice of the blackout is sent. Clearance of Securities Transactions In addition to complying with the prohibition on trading during blackout periods, the individuals subject to the quarterly blackout periods must obtain clearance from the General Counsel (or other attorneys designated by the General Counsel) before engaging in any transaction involving AdvanSix securities. Transactions requiring clearance include all transactions involving AdvanSix securities, including gifts and any stock option exercise. 114193035. 6 A request for clearance to trade in AdvanSix securities should be submitted to the General Counsel (or other designated attorneys) at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction. When a request for clearance is made, the requestor should confirm in the request that he or she (i) has reviewed this Policy and (ii) is not aware of any material nonpublic information about the company. A proposed transaction must be consummated within five business days of receipt of clearance unless an exception is granted or the person becomes aware of material nonpublic information before the trade is executed, in which case the preclearance is void and the transaction must not be completed. Transactions not effected within the time limit are again subject to clearance. If permission to engage in the transaction is denied, the transaction may not proceed, and the person making the request should not inform any other person of the restriction. Proposed 10b5- 1 Plans must also be pre- cleared with the General Counsel – see below under “ Guidance Regarding Certain Transactions-- 10b5- 1 Plans ” for specific requirements. Violation of this Policy will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination for cause and may result in severe legal penalties under applicable securities laws. Definitions Material. Information is generally regarded as “ material ” if it has market significance, that is, if its public dissemination is likely to affect the market price of securities, or if it otherwise is information that a reasonable investor would want to know before making an investment decision. Material information is not limited to historical facts but may also include outlook, projections and forecasts. When in doubt about whether particular nonpublic information is material, you should presume it is material. If you are unsure whether information is material, you should consult the General Counsel. Nonpublic. The fact that information has been disclosed to a few members of the public does not make it public for insider trading purposes. To be “ public ” the information must have been disseminated in a manner designed to reach investors generally (e. g., a company press release or a Form 8- K), and the investors must be given the opportunity to absorb the information. 10b5- 1 Plans. Rule 10b5- 1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission provides an affirmative defense against insider trading liability when its provisions are followed. To be eligible, a covered person must enter into a “ 10b5- 1 plan ” specifying the circumstances in which transactions in the AdvanSix securities will take place in the future. In general, a 10b5- 1 plan can only be established when the covered person entering into the plan is not aware of material nonpublic information. Once the plan is adopted, the covered person must not exercise any influence over the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are to be traded or the date of the trade. The plan must either specify the amount, pricing and timing of transactions in advance or delegate discretion on these matters to an independent third party. You may enter into a 10b5- 1 plan only if the plan meets the requirements of Rule 10b5- 1, as summarized in Appendix A, and the plan is approved by the General Counsel (or other designated attorneys). Any contemplated 10b5- 1 plan must be submitted for approval at least five business days in advance of the date a covered person intends to enter into such plan. Stock Option Exercises. The exercise of stock options is not subject to the restrictions of this Policy where the covered person satisfies the exercise price and any related tax withholding in cash or by check. This Policy, however, prohibits any broker- assisted cashless exercise (or other market sale of AdvanSix securities in connection with an option exercise) during a blackout period or when a person otherwise possess material nonpublic information. Gifts. This Policy applies to gifts of AdvanSix securities and any other transfers of company securities for no consideration (“ Gifts ”). Accordingly, Gifts of AdvanSix securities should not be made during a blackout period or when the person making the Gift otherwise possesses material nonpublic information regarding the company. Employee Benefit Plans. The trading restrictions set forth in this Policy do not apply to periodic wage withholding contributions by the company or employees under any company defined contribution plan or employee stock purchase plan. The trading restrictions set forth in this Policy do, however, apply to elections or instructions regarding contribution levels, investment directions, fund transfers and plan loans under any such plan to the extent they relate to company securities. Covered persons may not make or change such elections or instructions during a blackout period or while in possession of material nonpublic information. Post- Termination of Service Transactions. This Policy continues to apply to transactions in AdvanSix securities following a covered person’s termination of employment or service as follows: if a covered person is aware of material nonpublic information when such person’s employment or service terminates, then the person may not trade in AdvanSix securities until that information has become public or is no longer material. The clearance procedures described above will cease to apply to transactions in AdvanSix securities upon the expiration of any blackout period applicable at the time of the termination of employment or service. Hedging and Pledging The following transactions involving AdvanSix securities are prohibited under this Policy: (1) short sales and derivatives; (2) trading options or futures; (3) financial instruments (including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, and exchange funds) that are designed to hedge; (4) holding securities in a margin account or pledged as collateral for a loan; and (5) standing and limit orders. The Nominating and Governance Committee will review this Policy periodically and will recommend any amendments to the Board of Directors for its approval. Assistance Compliance with this Policy is of the utmost importance both for you and AdvanSix. This Policy is not intended to address all conceivable questions about compliance with the securities laws. You

should not try to resolve uncertainties on your own as the rules relating to insider trading are often complex, not always intuitive and carry severe consequences. Questions concerning compliance with the securities laws and this Policy should be addressed to the General Counsel. Rule 10b5-1 Plans 1. Compliance with the limitations on purchases and sales of AdvanSix securities may be satisfied by entering into a 10b5-1 plan which satisfies all of the conditions and the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 (as amended) and this Appendix A. 2. Any covered person who wishes to enter into a 10b5-1 plan must adhere to the following, except as otherwise specifically noted: a. The 10b5-1 plan and any modifications of such plan must be in writing and filed with the General Counsel prior to adoption of the new or modified trading plan. b. All those subject to quarterly blackout periods may enter into or modify a 10b5-1 plan only during an open window period and at a time when such individual is not aware of any material nonpublic information. c. The 10b5-1 plan must either expressly specify the amount, price and date of the transactions to be undertaken or provide a written formula or algorithm for determining such amounts, prices and dates of sale. d. For all directors and Section 16 officers (“Section 16 Insiders”), no 10b5-1 plan may become effective until the end of a “cooling-off” period that extends until the later of: (1) 90 calendar days following adoption of the 10b5-1 plan; or (2) 2 business days following the disclosure of the Company’s financial results in a Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the completed fiscal quarter in which the 10b5-1 plan was adopted (subject to a maximum of 120 days following adoption of such 10b5-1 plan). For all covered persons other than Section 16 Insiders, no 10b5-1 plan may become effective until 30 calendar days after the adoption of such plan. Under Rule 10b5-1, a modification of a 10b5-1 plan which changes the amount, price, or timing of the purchase or sale of securities under an existing 10b5-1 plan (or to any formula for determining any of those parameters) constitutes both the termination of that existing 10b5-1 plan and the adoption of a new 10b5-1 plan, requiring a new “cooling-off” period. e. A 10b5-1 plan must be entered into in good faith and operated in good faith throughout the duration of the trading plan. f. For Section 16 Insiders, the 10b5-1 plan must include the “good faith” certification required by Rule 10b5-1. g. A covered person who has a 10b5-1 plan in effect is not permitted to enter into a new 10b5-1 plan while the original 10b5-1 plan is in effect (i.e., a covered person cannot have “overlapping” 10b5-1 plans), excluding only the very limited exceptions permitted under Rule 10b5-1 (e.g., a separate “sell-to-cover” plan to cover required taxes upon vesting of RSUs or restricted stock (but not to satisfy the exercise price or related tax withholding obligation in connection with the exercise of stock options or SARs)). h. No covered person may have more than one “single-trade” 10b5-1 Plan (i.e., a 10b5-1 plan designed to effect an open market purchase or sale of the total amount of securities subject to such plan as a single transaction) in any 12-month period, excluding only the very limited exceptions permitted under Rule 10b5-1 (e.g., a separate “sell-to-cover” plan to cover required taxes on vesting of RSUs or restricted stock (but not to satisfy the exercise price or related tax withholding obligation in connection with the exercise of stock options or SARs)). i. A covered person entering into a 10b5-1 plan may not have or exercise any influence over the purchases or sales of company securities under the 10b5-1 plan. 3. The Company must be expressly authorized in each 10b5-1 plan to require the Section 16 Insider to instruct the broker to cease all sales under the 10b5-1 plan if the Company’s General Counsel determines that sales under such trading plan should be suspended. 4. While a 10b5-1 plan is in effect, a covered person may not enter into any transaction in company securities outside of such plan unless specifically permitted by the General Counsel. 5. In addition to the requirement to pre-clear a proposed 10b5-1 plan, each Section 16 Insider is required promptly to notify the General Counsel, in writing, of: • the adoption, modification or termination of any 10b5-1 plan by the Section 16 Insider (or by his or her family member or controlled entity), and • the adoption, modification or termination of any Non-Current Rule 10b5-1 Plan (as defined below) by the Section 16 Insider (or by his or her family member or controlled entity). As part of this notice, each Section 16 Insider must provide the General Counsel with the following information: • date of adoption, modification or termination of any such plan; • stated duration of such newly adopted or modified plan; • aggregate amount of securities to be sold or purchased under such newly adopted or modified plan; and • whether the plan is a 10b5-1 plan or a Non-Current Rule 10b5-1 Plan. A “Non-Current Rule 10b5-1 Plan” is a written arrangement that, in effect, complies with Rule 10b5-1 as in effect prior to February 27, 2024 (including that the person is not aware of material nonpublic information at the time such trading arrangement is adopted or modified and which does not permit the person to exercise any subsequent influence over purchases or sales of company securities under that written arrangement), but which arrangement does not satisfy all of the conditions set forth in Rule 10b5-1 as amended effective February 27, 2023 (e.g., the arrangement does not satisfy the “cooling-off” period requirement). The purpose of the above notification requirements for Section 16 Insiders is to facilitate the Company’s compliance with its quarterly disclosure requirements in Forms 10-Q and 10-K. These notification requirements are part of the company’s disclosure controls.

Exhibit 23. 1 CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333- 213914, 333- 220643, 333- 239394, and 333- 265659) of AdvanSix Inc. of our report dated February 16-21, 2024-2025, relating to the financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K. Florham Park, New Jersey Exhibit 31. 1 CERTIFICATIONS I, Erin N. Kane, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of AdvanSix Inc.; 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; 4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15 (e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 (f) and 15d-15 (f)) for

the registrant and have: a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. / s / Erin N. KaneErin N. KanePresident and Chief Executive Officer Exhibit 31. 2 I, Michael Preston Siddharth Manjeshwar, certify that: 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; / s / Michael PrestonMichael PrestonChief Siddharth ManjeshwarSiddharth ManjeshwarChief Financial Officer Exhibit 32. 1 CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U. S. C. SECTION 1350 AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES- OXLEY ACT OF 2002 In connection with the Annual Report of AdvanSix Inc. (the " Company ") on Form 10- K for the period ended December 31, 2023-2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the " Report "), the undersigned hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of her knowledge: 1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and 2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. Date: February 16-21, 2024-2025 / s / Erin N. KaneErin N. KanePresident and Chief Executive Officer Exhibit 32. 2 In connection with the Annual Report of AdvanSix Inc. (the " Company ") on Form 10- K for the period ended December 31, 2023-2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the " Report "), the undersigned hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of his knowledge: Date: February 16-21, 2024-2025 Exhibit 97. 1 I. Purpose The purpose of this Incentive Compensation Recovery Policy, as may be amended from time to time (" Policy "), is to describe the circumstances under which the Covered Executives (as defined below) will be required to repay or return Incentive Compensation (as defined below) to AdvanSix Inc., (the " Company "). Each Covered Executive is required to sign and return to the Company the acknowledgement form attached to this Policy pursuant to which such Covered Executive will agree to be bound by, and to abide by, the terms of this Policy (" Acknowledgement Form "). This Policy is effective as of September 20, 2023 (the " Effective Date "). II. Administration This Policy shall be administered by the Compensation & Leadership Development Committee (the " Committee ") of the Company's Board of Directors (the " Board "). The Committee is authorized to interpret and construe this Policy and to make all determinations necessary, appropriate, or advisable for the administration of this Policy. Any determinations made by the Committee shall be final and binding on all affected individuals. III. Definitions For purposes of this Policy, the following capitalized terms have the meanings set forth below. Other defined terms not defined in this section are defined elsewhere in this Policy. A. " Accounting Restatement " means an accounting restatement due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement (a) to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements (a " Big R " restatement), or (b) that corrects an error that is not material to previously issued financial statements, but would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (a " little r " restatement). The following types of changes to financial statements do not represent error corrections, and therefore would not trigger application of this Policy: (a) retrospective application of a change in accounting principle; (b) retrospective revision to reportable segment information due to a change in the structure of the Company's internal organization; (c) retrospective reclassification due to a discontinued operation; (d) retrospective application of a change in reporting entity, such as from a reorganization of entities under common control; (e) retrospective revision for stock splits, reverse stock splits, stock dividends or other changes in capital structure. The foregoing list is not intended to be exhaustive and is subject to any changes in applicable accounting standards. B. " Covered Executive " has the meaning set forth in Section IV below. C. " Eligible Incentive Compensation " means all Incentive Compensation (as defined below) that is Received (as defined below) by a Covered Executive (a) on or after the Effective Date, (b) who served as a Covered Executive at any time during the performance period for that Incentive Compensation, (c) while the Company has a class of securities listed on the NYSE or other national securities exchange or national securities association, and (d) during the applicable Recovery Period (as defined below). For purposes of clarity, in order for Incentive Compensation to qualify as Eligible Incentive Compensation, all four of the conditions listed in this Section III. C must be satisfied. D. " Excess Compensation " means, with respect to each Covered Executive in connection with an Accounting Restatement, the amount of Eligible Incentive Compensation that exceeds the amount of Incentive Compensation that otherwise would have been Received had it been determined based on the restated amounts, computed without regard to any taxes paid, as determined by

the Committee. E. "Financial Reporting Measures" are measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company's financial statements, and all other measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures. Stock price and total shareholder return (and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from stock price or total shareholder return) are considered Financial Reporting Measures for purposes of this Policy. For the avoidance of doubt, a Financial Reporting Measure need not be presented in the Company's financial statements or included in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). F. "Incentive Compensation" means any compensation that is granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure. G. Incentive Compensation shall be deemed "Received" by a Covered Executive in the Company's fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure applicable to such Incentive Compensation is attained, even if payment or grant of the Incentive Compensation occurs after the end of that period. H. "Recovery Period" means, with respect to any Accounting Restatement, the Company's three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the Restatement Date (as defined below) and any transition period (that results from a change in the Company's fiscal year) of less than nine months within or immediately following those three completed fiscal years. I. "Restatement Date" means the earlier to occur of (a) the date the Board, a committee of the Board or the officers of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, or (b) the date a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the issuer to prepare an Accounting Restatement. IV. Covered Executives This Policy applies to each individual who is or was designated as an "officer" of the Company under Rule 16a-1 (f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (each a "Covered Executive"), whether or not such Covered Executive is serving at the time the Excess Compensation is required to be repaid to the Company. This Policy will apply without regard to whether any misconduct occurred or whether the Covered Executive had any individual knowledge or responsibility related to the erroneous financial statements necessitating the relevant Accounting Restatement. V. Recoupment of Excess Compensation; Accounting Restatement A. In the event of an Accounting Restatement, the Company will recover promptly any Excess Compensation in accordance with this Policy. Accordingly, the Committee will promptly determine the amount of any Excess Compensation for each Covered Executive in connection with such Accounting Restatement and will promptly thereafter provide each Covered Executive with a written notice regarding the required repayment or return, as applicable, and setting forth the amount of Excess Compensation due. For Eligible Incentive Compensation based on (or derived from) stock price or total shareholder return where the amount of Excess Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in the applicable Accounting Restatement, the amount will be determined by the Committee based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Accounting Restatement on the stock price or total shareholder return upon which the Eligible Incentive Compensation was Received (in which case, the Company will maintain documentation of the determination of such reasonable estimate and provide such documentation to the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE")). B. The Committee has broad discretion, based on all applicable facts and circumstances, including consideration of pursuing an appropriate balance of cost and speed of recovery, to determine the appropriate means of recovery of Excess Compensation, subject to it occurring reasonably promptly. To the extent that the Committee determines that a method of recovery other than repayment by the Covered Executive in a lump sum in cash or property is appropriate, the Company will, subject to Section V. D, determine alternative means of recovery, which may include an offer to enter into a repayment agreement (in a form reasonably acceptable to the Committee) with the Covered Executive. For the avoidance of doubt, except as set forth in Section V. D below, in no event may the Company accept an amount that is less than the amount of Excess Compensation in satisfaction of a Covered Executive's obligations under this Policy. C. To the extent that a Covered Executive fails to repay all Excess Compensation to the Company when due (as determined in accordance with Section V. B above), the Company will take all actions reasonable and appropriate to recover such Excess Compensation from the applicable Covered Executive. The applicable Covered Executive may, in the discretion of the Committee, be required to reimburse the Company for any and all expenses reasonably incurred (including legal fees) by the Company in recovering such Excess Compensation in accordance with the immediately preceding sentence. D. Notwithstanding anything in this Policy to the contrary, the Company will not be required to take the actions contemplated by this Section V if the following conditions are met and the Committee determines that recovery would be impracticable: 1. The direct expenses paid to a third party to assist in enforcing the Policy against a Covered Executive would exceed the amount to be recovered, after the Company has made a reasonable attempt to recover the applicable Excess Compensation, documented such attempts and provided such documentation to NYSE; 2. Recovery would violate home country law where that law was adopted prior to November 28, 2022, provided that, before determining that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of Excess Compensation based on violation of home country law, the Company has obtained an opinion of home country counsel, acceptable to the NYSE, that recovery would result in such a violation and a copy of the opinion is provided to NYSE; or 3. Recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of Sections 401 (a) (13) or 411 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and regulations thereunder. VI. Indemnification Prohibition The Company is prohibited from indemnifying any Covered Executive against the loss of any Excess Compensation that is repaid, returned or recovered in accordance with the terms of this Policy or any claims relating to the Company's enforcement of its rights under this Policy. This prohibition also applies to payment to, or reimbursement of, a Covered Executive for premiums for any insurance policy covering any potential losses under this Policy. Further, the Company may not enter into any agreement that exempts any Incentive Compensation from the application of this Policy or that waives the Company's right to recovery of any Excess Compensation, and this Policy will supersede any such agreement (whether entered into before, on or after the Effective Date). VII. Amendment; Termination The Committee may amend or terminate this Policy from time to time in its discretion. Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, no amendment or termination of this Policy will be effective if such amendment or termination would (after taking into account any actions taken by the Company contemporaneously with such

amendment or termination) cause the Company to violate any federal securities laws, SEC rule or the rules of the NYSE or any national securities exchange or national securities association on which the Company's securities are then listed. VIII. Other Recoupment Rights; No Additional Payments The Committee intends that this Policy will be applied to the fullest extent of the law. The Committee may require, through execution of the Acknowledgment Form or otherwise, that any employment agreement, equity award agreement, or any other agreement, plan or arrangement entered into or adopted on or after the Effective Date will, as a condition to the grant of any benefit thereunder, require a Covered Executive to agree to abide by the terms of this Policy. Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recoupment that may be available to the Company under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 or other applicable law, regulation, rule, or Company policy, or pursuant to the terms of any employment agreement, equity award agreement, or similar agreement, plan or arrangement and any other legal remedies available to the Company. IX. Successors This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Covered Executives and their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives. Appendix By signing below, the undersigned acknowledges and confirms that the undersigned has received and reviewed a copy of the Company's Incentive Compensation Recovery Policy, as may be amended from time to time (the "Policy"). Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined in this Acknowledgment Form have the meaning set forth in the Policy. By signing this Acknowledgment Form, the undersigned acknowledges and agrees that the undersigned is and will continue to be subject to the Policy both during and after the undersigned's employment with the Company and that the terms of the Policy are hereby incorporated by reference in any agreement, plan or arrangement providing for payment of Incentive Compensation to any Covered Executive. Further, by signing below, the undersigned agrees to abide by the terms of the Policy, including, without limitation, by returning or repaying any Excess Compensation (as defined in the Policy) to the Company to the extent required by, and in a manner permitted by, the Policy. Printed Name __, 20__ Dated