



## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

### TSA OUTDOORS

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5534-30

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 14/03/2022

Print Date: 16/06/2022

L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PRIMERS, CAP TYPE
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Primers for centerfire ammunitions.
--------------------------	-------------------------------------

##### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	TSA OUTDOORS
Address	Unit 6/ 9 - 13 Winbourne Road Brookvale NSW 2100 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9938 3244
Fax	+61 2 9939 2972
Website	<a href="http://Tsaoutdoors.com.au">Tsaoutdoors.com.au</a>
Email	sales@tasco.com.au

##### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Aaron Millard
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 450 086 593 (Mon-Fri, 9 am-6pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

#### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Explosives Division 1.4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

##### Hazard statement(s)

H204	Fire or projection hazard.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

<b>H360Df</b>	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
<b>H402</b>	Harmful to aquatic life.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P234</b>	Keep only in original packaging.
<b>P250</b>	Do not subject to grinding/shock/sources of friction.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and hearing protection.
<b>P240</b>	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
<b>P272</b>	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P370+P372+P380+P373</b>	In case of fire: Explosion risk. Evacuate area. DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.
<b>P370+P380+P375</b>	In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
<b>P333+P313</b>	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage.
<b>P301+P312</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
<b>P330</b>	Rinse mouth.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P401</b>	Store in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
<b>P503</b>	Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on disposal/recovery/recycling.

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7440-50-8	60-80	<u>copper</u>
7440-66-6	20-30	<u>zinc</u>
63918-97-8	0-5	<u>lead styphnate</u>
109-27-3	0-5	<u>tetrazene</u>
78-11-5	0-5	<u>pentaerythritol tetranitrate</u>
9004-70-0	0-5	<u>nitrocellulose</u>
10022-31-8	0-5	<u>barium nitrate</u>
1345-04-6	0-5	<u>antimony trisulfide</u>
7429-90-5	0-5	<u>aluminium</u>

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

Continued...

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

<p><b>Eye Contact</b></p>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye .</b></li> <li>▶ Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad <b>BOTH</b> eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.</li> <li>▶ Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Skin Contact</b></p>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> <p>In case of burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.</b></li> <li>▶ Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.</li> <li>▶ For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.</b></li> <li>▶ Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.</li> <li>▶ Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.</li> <li>▶ Reassure.</li> <li>▶ Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.</li> </ul> <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Decontaminate area around burn.</li> <li>▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.</li> </ul> <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.</li> <li>▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.</li> <li>▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.</li> <li>▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.</li> </ul> <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.</li> <li>▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.</li> </ul> <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lay the person flat.</li> <li>▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches.</li> <li>▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.</li> <li>▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical assistance.</li> </ul> <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.</li> <li>▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.</li> <li>▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.</li> <li>▶ To prevent shock see above.</li> <li>▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.</li> <li>▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up.</li> <li>▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Inhalation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ingestion</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. <b>NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK.</b></li> <li>▶ At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given.</li> <li>▶ Although induction of vomiting may be recommended (<b>IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS ONLY</b>), such a first aid measure is dissuaded due to the risk of aspiration of stomach contents. (i) It is better to take the patient to a doctor who can decide on the necessity and method of emptying the stomach. (ii) Special circumstances may however exist; these include non-availability of charcoal and the ready availability of the doctor.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If vomiting is induced, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Wear protective gloves when inducing vomiting.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.</li> <li>▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.</li> <li>▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. (ICSC20305/20307)</li> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for copper intoxication:

Continued...

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

- ▶ Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
- ▶ Administer egg white and other demulcents.
- ▶ Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
- ▶ Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.
- ▶ If symptoms persist or intensify (especially circulatory collapse or cerebral disturbances, try BAL intramuscularly or penicillamine in accordance with the supplier's recommendations.
- ▶ Treat shock vigorously with blood transfusions and perhaps vasopressor amines.
- ▶ If intravascular haemolysis becomes evident protect the kidneys by maintaining a diuresis with mannitol and perhaps by alkalising the urine with sodium bicarbonate.
- ▶ It is unlikely that methylene blue would be effective against the occasional methaemoglobinemia and it might exacerbate the subsequent haemolytic episode.
- ▶ Institute measures for impending renal and hepatic failure.

[GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Commercial Toxicology of Commercial Products]

- ▶ A role for activated charcoals for emesis is, as yet, unproven.
- ▶ In severe poisoning CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA has been proposed.

[ELLENHORN & BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology]

for dinitrophenols:

Marked fatigue, tremendous thirst, profuse sweating, flushing of the face are all characteristics of intoxication by dinitrophenol derivatives. These may be followed by restlessness, anxiety, excitement which may occasionally lead to convulsions. Rises in body temperature (proportional to dose) may result in severe hyperpyrexia. tachycardia, hyperpnoea, dyspnoea, cyanosis and muscle cramps characterise later symptomatology. Late complications include decreased urine output with albuminuria, casts, pigment, and sometimes blood cells due to toxic nephritis. Jaundice and liver tenderness also develop as a result of toxic hepatitis.

**TREATMENT** for dinitrophenol intoxications:

- ▶ Gastric lavage with large quantities of 5% sodium bicarbonate solution leaving 1-2 pints in the stomach.
- ▶ Saline cathartics e.g. 15-30 gm sodium or magnesium sulfate in water.
- ▶ Cold packs and alcohol sponges to reduce body temperature. Antipyretic drugs are ineffective here. Cold water enemas have been used. Intensive efforts to correct a dinitrophenol fever are justified. If it can be accomplished, mild hypothermia (rectal temperature between 33.5 and 36 deg. C) is desirable because dinitrophenol appears to lose its metabolic activity at reduced temperature. **[DO NOT give atropine, aspirin, and other salicylates to control hyperthermia, as these agents appear likely to enhance the toxicity of phenolic substances. Aspirin also enhances the uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation.]**
- ▶ Fluids, orally or intravenously (e.g. glucose in saline, 1000 ml) to correct dehydration and acidosis.
- ▶ Because dinitrophenol is actively transported by the renal organic acid transport processes in some species, a trial of forced diuresis with alkalisation of the urine is warranted.
- ▶ Oxygen therapy. Artificial ventilation is needed. [Administer oxygen by mask to minimise anoxia].
- ▶ Prophylactic measures in anticipation of kidney and liver insufficiency.

GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE; Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products 5th Ed.

Diazepam may be used, if necessary, for the treatment of convulsions, to reduce body heat and control agitation. Be prepared to counter respirator depression and hypotension which may occur following administration of anticonvulsants.

- ▶ Chelation with British Anti-Lewisite (BAL) for serious antimony exposures should be employed.
- ▶ Dialyse as needed. The role of exchange diffusion is not clear.
- ▶ Be sure to monitor for dysrhythmias.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

- ▶ Absorption of zinc compounds occurs in the small intestine.
- ▶ The metal is heavily protein bound.
- ▶ Elimination results primarily from faecal excretion.
- ▶ The usual measures for decontamination (Ipecac Syrup, lavage, charcoal or cathartics) may be administered, although patients usually have sufficient vomiting not to require them.
- ▶ CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA has been used successfully to normalise zinc levels and is the agent of choice.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

For exposures involving sulfides and hydrogen sulfide (including gastric acid decomposition products of alkaline sulfides):

- ▶ Hydrogen sulfide anion produces its major toxic effect through inhibition of cytochrome oxidases.
- ▶ Symptoms include profuse salivation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Central nervous effects may include giddiness, headache, vertigo, amnesia, confusion and unconsciousness. Tachypnoea, palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmia, sweating, weakness and muscle cramps may also indicate overexposure.

Treatment involves:

- ▶ If respirations are depressed, application of artificial respiration, administration of oxygen (continue after spontaneous breathing is established).
- ▶ For severe poisonings administer amyl nitrite and sodium nitrite (as for cyanide poisoning) but omit sodium thiosulfate injection.
- ▶ Atropine sulfate (0.6 mg intramuscularly) may contribute symptomatic relief.
- ▶ Conjunctivitis may be relieved by installation of 1 drop of olive-oil in each eye and sometimes by 3 drops of epinephrine solution (1:1000) at frequent intervals. Occasionally local anesthetics and hot and cold compresses are necessary to control pain.
- ▶ Antibiotics at first hint of pulmonary infection.

[Gosselin et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products]

Hydrogen sulfide is metabolised by oxidation to sulfate, methylation and reaction with metallic ion- or disulfide containing proteins (principally cytochrome c oxidase). This latter reaction is associated with aerobic, cellular respiration and is largely responsible for the toxic effects

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- ▶ Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- ▶ Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
- ▶ Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- ▶ The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- ▶ Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

- ▶ Gastric acids solubilise lead and its salts and lead absorption occurs in the small bowel.
- ▶ Particles of less than 1 µm diameter are substantially absorbed by the alveoli following inhalation.
- ▶ Lead is distributed to the red blood cells and has a half-life of 35 days. It is subsequently redistributed to soft tissue & bone-stores or eliminated. The kidney accounts for 75% of daily lead loss; integumentary and alimentary losses account for the remainder.
- ▶ Neurasthenic symptoms are the most common symptoms of intoxication. Lead toxicity produces a classic motor neuropathy. Acute encephalopathy appears infrequently in adults. Diazepam is the best drug for seizures.
- ▶ Whole-blood lead is the best measure of recent exposure; free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) provides the best screening for chronic exposure. Obvious clinical symptoms occur in adults when whole-blood lead exceeds 80 µg/dL.
- ▶ British Anti-Lewisite is an effective antidote and enhances faecal and urinary excretion of lead. The onset of action of BAL is about 30 minutes and most of the chelated metal complex is excreted in 4-6 hours, primarily in the bile. Adverse reaction appears in up to 50% of patients given BAL in doses exceeding 5 mg/kg. CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA has also been used alone or in concert with BAL as an antidote. D-penicillamine is the usual oral agent for mobilisation of bone lead; its use in the treatment of lead poisoning remains investigational. 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid (DMPS) and dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) are water soluble analogues of BAL and their effectiveness is undergoing review. As a rule,

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

stop BAL if lead decreases below 50 ug/dL; stop CaNa2EDTA if blood lead decreases below 40 ug/dL or urinary lead drops below 2 mg/24hrs.

[Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Lead in blood	30 ug/100 ml	Not Critical	
2. Lead in urine	150 ug/gm creatinine	Not Critical	B
3. Zinc protoporphyrin in blood	250 ug/100 ml erythrocytes OR 100 ug/100 ml blood	After 1 month exposure	B

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

- ▶ After ingestion of barium acid salts, severe gastro-intestinal irritation followed by muscle twitching, progressive flaccid paralysis and severe hypokalaemia and hypertension, occurs.
- ▶ Respiratory failure, renal failure and occasional cardiac dysrhythmias may result from an acute ingestion.
- ▶ Use sodium sulfate as a cathartic. Add 5-10 gm of sodium sulfate to lavage solution or as fluid supplement to Ipecac syrup (the sulfate salt is not absorbed)
- ▶ Monitor cardiac rhythm and serum potassium closely to establish the trend over the first 24 hours. Large doses of potassium may be needed to correct the hypokalaemia.
- ▶ Administer generous amounts of fluid replacement but monitor the urine and serum for evidence of renal failure. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Symptoms of vasodilation and reflex tachycardia may present following organic nitrate overdose; most organic nitrates are extensively metabolised by hydrolysis to inorganic nitrites. Organic nitrates and nitrites are readily absorbed through the skin, lungs, mucosa and gastro-intestinal tract.

The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methaemoglobin.

- ▶ Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
- ▶ Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methaemoglobin.
- ▶ Initial attention should be directed towards improving oxygen delivery, with assisted ventilation, if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated conclusive benefits.
- ▶ Institute cardiac monitoring, especially in patients with coronary artery or pulmonary disease.
- ▶ Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- ▶ Naloxone, glucose and thiamine should be given if a multiple ingestion is suspected.
- ▶ Decontaminate using Ipecac Syrup for alert patients or lavage for obtunded patients who present within 2-4 hours of ingestion.
- ▶ Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 5 minutes; repeat, using the same dose if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B,NS,SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ **Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.**
- ▶ **DO NOT** use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.

**DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.**

- ▶ Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire.
- ▶ Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
- ▶ Chemical reaction with CO2 may produce flammable and explosive methane.
- ▶ If impossible to extinguish, withdraw, protect surroundings and allow fire to burn itself out.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H2) gas</li> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	---

### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<p><b>WARNING: EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS / ARTICLES PRESENT!</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Evacuate all personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Prevent re-entry.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May detonate and burning material may be propelled from fire.</li> <li>▶ Wear full-body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage and fire effluent from entering drains and water courses.</li> <li>▶ Fight fire from safe distances and from protected locations.</li> <li>▶ Use flooding quantities of water.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers or packages suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool any exposed containers not involved in fire from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Division 1.4 Substances, mixtures and articles which present no significant hazard: substances, mixtures and articles which present only a small hazard in the event of ignition or initiation. The effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire shall not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package.</p> <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2)</p>

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

	<p>nitrogen oxides (NOx) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>Explosions can occur with coils of foil that have been submerged or partially submerged in water for an extended period of time. Water can penetrate between the layers of foil, react with the aluminum surface and generate heat and hydrogen gas. When the coils are removed from the cooling effects of the water, rapid temperature increases can occur causing steam explosions which result in the rupture of the coils and discharge of debris.</p> <p>Coils of foil may be a potential hazard under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coil has been annealed (annealing removes residual oil that could prevent penetration of water)</li> <li>- Foil is very thin gauge (5-9 µm thickness which increases surface area)</li> <li>- Coil has been immersed for an extended period of time (several hours or more)</li> <li>- Wetted coil has recently been removed from the cooling effects of the water</li> </ul> <p>In such situations, the coils should be isolated (30 meters from any personnel) for at least 72 hours as soon as possible after removal from the water. Coils making crackling sounds or emitting steam should not be approached or transported in commerce. Wetted coils should not be charged into a furnace for remelting until completely dry.</p> <p><b>CARE:</b> Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	1YE

### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p><b>WARNING!: EXPLOSIVE.</b> BLAST and/or PROJECTION and/or FIRE HAZARD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid inhalation of the material and avoid contact with eyes and skin.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.</li> <li>▶ Sweep into non-sparking containers or barrels and moisten with water.</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, sealable, labelled container for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Flush area with large amounts of water.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do not use compressed air to remove metal dusts from floors, beams or equipment</li> <li>- Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation.</li> <li>- Use non-sparking handling equipment, tools and natural bristle brushes.</li> <li>- Provide grounding and bonding where necessary to prevent accumulation of static charges during metal dust handling and transfer operations</li> <li>- Cover and reseal partially empty containers.</li> <li>- Do not allow chips, fines or dusts to contact water, particularly in enclosed areas.</li> </ul> <p>If molten:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam.</li> <li>▶ All tooling (e.g., shovels or hand tools) and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use.</li> <li>▶ Allow the spill to cool before remelting scrap.</li> </ul> <p><b>WARNING!: EXPLOSIVE.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>▶ In case of transport accident notify Police, Emergency Authority, Competent Explosives Authority or Manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Use extreme caution to prevent physical shock.</li> <li>▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion-proof equipment.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable material and segregate from spilled material.</li> <li>▶ Wash spill area with large quantities of water.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>For molten metals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Molten metal and water can be an explosive combination. The risk is greatest when there is sufficient molten metal to entrap or seal off water. Water and other forms of contamination on or contained in scrap or remelt ingot are known to have caused explosions in melting operations. While the products may have minimal surface roughness and internal voids, there remains the possibility of moisture contamination or entrapment. If confined, even a few drops can lead to violent explosions.</li> <li>- All tooling, containers, molds and ladles, which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use.</li> <li>- Any surfaces that may contact molten metal (e.g. concrete) should be specially coated</li> <li>- Drops of molten metal in water (e.g. from plasma arc cutting), while not normally an explosion hazard, can generate enough flammable hydrogen gas to present an explosion hazard. Vigorous circulation of the water and removal of the particles minimise the hazard.</li> </ul> <p>During melting operations, the following minimum guidelines should be observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inspect all materials prior to furnace charging and completely remove surface contamination such as water, ice, snow, deposits of grease and oil or other surface contamination resulting from weather exposure, shipment, or storage.</li> <li>- Store materials in dry, heated areas with any cracks or cavities pointed downwards.</li> <li>- Preheat and dry large objects adequately before charging in to a furnace containing molten metal. This is typically done by the use of a drying</li> </ul>
----------------------	---

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

	<p>oven or homogenising furnace. The dry cycle should bring the metal temperature of the coldest item of the batch to 200 degree C (400 deg F) and then hold at that temperature for 6 hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.)</li> <li>▶ It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns.</li> <li>▶ Fumes or vapours emitted from hot melted materials, during converting operations, may condense on overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate may contain substances which are irritating or toxic. Avoid contact of that material with the skin. Wear rubber or other impermeable gloves when cleaning contaminated areas.</li> <li>▶ Avoid process temperatures above decomposition temperatures. Overheating may occur at excessively high cylinder heats, overworking of the melt by wrong screw configuration, or by long dwell time in the machine. Under such conditions, thermal emissions and heat-degradation products might, without proper ventilation, reach hazardous concentrations in the converting area. Hot purgings should be collected only as thin flat strands to allow for rapid cooling. Hot purgings should be cooled by quenching in water in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Handle gently. Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Explosives must not be struck with metal implements.</li> <li>▶ Avoid mechanical and thermal shock and friction.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)</li> <li>▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.</li> <li>▶ Establish good housekeeping practices.</li> <li>▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.</li> <li>▶ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.</li> <li>▶ Do not use air hoses for cleaning.</li> <li>▶ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.</li> <li>▶ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance.</li> <li>▶ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.</li> <li>▶ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.</li> </ul> <p>Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.</b></li> <li>▶ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store cases in a well ventilated magazine licensed for the appropriate Class, Division and Compatibility Group.</li> <li>▶ Rotate stock to prevent ageing. Use on FIFO (first in-first out) basis.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool place in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in an isolated area away from other materials.</li> <li>▶ Keep storage area free of debris, waste and combustibles.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage.</li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If explosives need to be destroyed contact the Competent Authority.</p>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Bulk bags: Reinforced bags required for dense materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>CARE:</b> Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release</li> <li>▶ All packaging for Class 1 Goods shall be in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Code for the transport of Dangerous Goods.</li> <li>▶ Class 1 is unique in that the type of packaging used frequently has a very decisive effect on the hazard and therefore on the assignment to a particular division</li> <li>▶ Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Inorganic derivative of Group 11 metal. For aluminas (aluminium oxide): Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber. In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite. -May initiate explosive polymerisation of olefin oxides including ethylene oxide. -Produces exothermic reaction above 200°C with halocarbons and an exothermic reaction at ambient temperatures with halocarbons in the presence of other metals. -Produces exothermic reaction with oxygen difluoride. -May form explosive mixture with oxygen difluoride. -Forms explosive mixtures with sodium nitrate. -Reacts vigorously with vinyl acetate.</p> <p>Aluminium oxide is an amphoteric substance, meaning it can react with both acids and bases, such as hydrofluoric acid and sodium hydroxide, acting as an acid with a base and a base with an acid, neutralising the other and producing a salt. The substance may be or contains a "metalloid"</p> <p>The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine. Unlike most metals, most metalloids are amphoteric- that is they can act as both an acid and a base. For instance, arsenic forms not only salts such as arsenic halides, by the reaction with certain strong acid, but it also forms arsenites by reactions with strong bases. Most metalloids have a multiplicity of oxidation states or valences. For instance, tellurium has the oxidation states +2, -2, +4, and +6. Metalloids</p>

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

react like non-metals when they react with metals and act like metals when they react with non-metals.

- ▶ Nitroaromatic and in particular polynitroaromatic compounds may present a severe explosion risk if subjected to shock or heated rapidly and uncontrollably as in fire situations.
- ▶ In addition, when such compounds are heated more moderately with caustic alkalis, even when water or organic solvents are present, there is also a risk of violent decomposition or explosion - several industrial accidents, which probably were due to such interactions, have occurred; this potential hazard often remains unacknowledged.
- ▶ Aromatic nitro compounds range from slight to strong oxidizing agents. If mixed with reducing agents, including hydrides, sulfides and nitrides, they may begin a vigorous reaction that culminates in a detonation. The explosive tendencies of aromatic nitro compounds are increased by the presence of multiple nitro groups.
- ▶ A range of exothermic decomposition energies for nitro compounds is given as 220-410 kJ/mol. The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment. For example, in "open vessel processes" (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in "closed vessel processes" (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g.

BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition

Chips, fines and dust are considerably more reactive in the presence of:

- ▶ Water - slowly generates flammable/explosive hydrogen gas and heat (generation rate is greatly increased with smaller particles (e.g., fines and dusts)).
- ▶ Heat - oxidise at a rate dependent upon temperature and particle size.
- ▶ Strong oxidisers - violent reaction with considerable heat generation; an react explosively with nitrates (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fertilizers containing nitrate) when heated or molten.
- ▶ Acids and alkalis - reacts to generate flammable/explosive hydrogen gas; generation rate is greatly increased with smaller particles (e.g., fines and dusts).
- ▶ Halogenated compounds including halogenated fire extinguishing agents, which may react violently with finely divided or molten metals
- ▶ Iron oxide (rust) and other metal oxides (e.g., copper and lead oxides) which may produce a violent thermit reaction, initiated by a weak ignition source, generating considerable heat.
- ▶ Iron powder and water which may react explosively forming hydrogen gas when heated above 800 degrees C ( 1470 deg F).

Finely divided metals (e.g., powders or wire) may have enough surface oxide to produce thermit reactions/explosions

The material is described as an electropositive metal.

The activity or electromotive series of metals is a listing of the metals in decreasing order of their reactivity with hydrogen-ion sources such as water and acids. In the reaction with a hydrogen-ion source, the metal is oxidised to a metal ion, and the hydrogen ion is reduced to H<sub>2</sub>. The ordering of the activity series can be related to the standard reduction potential of a metal cation. The more positive the standard reduction potential of the cation, the more difficult it is to oxidise the metal to a hydrated metal cation and the later that metal falls in the series

Three notable groups comprise the series

- ▶ very electropositive metals
- ▶ electropositive metals
- ▶ electronegative metals

Electropositive metals have electronegativities that fall between 1.4 and 1.9 Cations of these metals generally have standard reduction potentials between 0.0 and -1.6 V

They:

- ▶ do not react very readily with water to release hydrogen
- ▶ react with H<sup>+</sup> (acids)

Electropositive metals do not burn in air as readily as do very electropositive metals. The surfaces of these metals will tarnish in the presence of oxygen forming a protective oxide coating. This coating protects the bulk of the metal against further oxidation (the metal is passivated).

Reaction is reduced in the massive form (sheet, rod, or drop), compared with finely divided forms. The less active metals will not burn in air but:

- ▶ can react exothermically with oxidising acids to form noxious gases.
- ▶ catalyse polymerisation and other reactions, particularly when finely divided
- ▶ react with halogenated hydrocarbons (for example, copper dissolves when heated in carbon tetrachloride), sometimes forming explosive compounds.
- ▶ Elemental metals may react with azo/diazo compounds to form explosive products

- ▶ Finely divided metal powders develop pyrophoricity when a critical specific surface area is exceeded; this is ascribed to high heat of oxide formation on exposure to air.
- ▶ Safe handling is possible in relatively low concentrations of oxygen in an inert gas
- ▶ Several pyrophoric metals, stored in glass bottles have ignited when the container is broken on impact. Storage of these materials moist and in metal containers is recommended.
- ▶ The reaction residues from various metal syntheses (involving vacuum evaporation and co-deposition with a ligand) are often pyrophoric

If the surface of the metal is in contact with both oxygen and water, corrosion can occur. In corrosion, the metal acts as an anode and is oxidised.

Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid.

Some electropositive metals do not react with nitric acid because they are passivated.

<http://www.wou.edu/las/physci/ch412/activity.htm>

- ▶ Polynitro derivatives of mono- and poly- cyclic systems are often explosives liable to detonate on grinding or impact.
- ▶ The presence of two or more nitro groups (each with 2 oxygen atoms) on an aromatic nucleus often increase the reactivity of other substituents and the tendency towards explosive instability as oxygen balance is approached.
- ▶ Aromatic nitro compounds range from slight to strong oxidizing agents. If mixed with reducing agents, including hydrides, sulfides and nitrides, they may begin a vigorous reaction that culminates in a detonation. The explosive tendencies of aromatic nitro compounds are increased by the presence of multiple nitro groups.
- ▶ In view of the reports of previous violent or explosive reactions, heating of polynitroaryl (particularly di- and tri-nitroaryl) compounds with alkalis, ammonia, or O-ethylsulfuric acid salts, in autoclaves should be avoided.
- ▶ Nitroaromatic and in particular polynitroaromatic compounds may present a severe explosion risk if subjected to shock or heated rapidly and uncontrollably as in fire situations. In addition, when such compounds are heated more moderately with caustic alkalis, even when water or organic solvents are present, there is also a risk of violent decomposition or explosion. Several industrial accidents, which probably were due to such interactions, have occurred; this potential hazard often remains unacknowledged.
- ▶ A range of exothermic decomposition energies for nitro compounds is given as 220-410 kJ/mol. The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment. For example, in "open vessel processes" (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in "closed vessel processes" (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g.

BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition

- ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All *transition metal* peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.
- ▶ The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or



## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.

- ▶ Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides

Nitrophenols are:

- ▶ combustible solids which may form explosive mixtures with air when finely divided
- ▶ strong oxidisers which react violently with reducing agents
- ▶ reactive with combustible, organic and other easily oxidisable materials
- ▶ thermally unstable burning in the absence of air causing fast pressure rises; closed containers may explode
- ▶ able to form shock-sensitive explosive mixtures with chlorine trifluoride
- ▶ incompatible with strong acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, amides, diethylamine, potassium hydride, potassium hydroxide

- ▶ Reacts violently with caustic soda, other alkalis - generating heat, highly flammable hydrogen gas.
- ▶ If alkali is dry, heat generated may ignite hydrogen - if alkali is in solution may cause violent foaming
- ▶ Sulfides are incompatible with acids, diazo and azo compounds, halocarbons, isocyanates, aldehydes, alkali metals, nitrides, hydrides, and other strong reducing agents.
- ▶ Many reactions of sulfides with these materials generate heat and in many cases hydrogen gas.
- ▶ Many sulfide compounds may liberate hydrogen sulfide upon reaction with an acid.
- ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water.
- ▶ Explosion hazard may follow contact with incompatible materials
- ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.
- ▶ Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid.
- ▶ Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides.
- ▶ Avoid use of aluminium, copper and brass alloys in storage and process equipment.
- ▶ Heat is generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases.
- ▶ Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature), these reactions generate heat.
- ▶ Phenols are nitrated very rapidly, even by dilute nitric acid.
- ▶ Nitrated phenols often explode when heated. Many of them form metal salts that tend toward detonation by rather mild shock.

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	barium nitrate	Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	antimony trisulfide	Antimony & compounds (as Sb)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (metal dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
zinc	6 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	120 mg/m3
pentaerythritol tetranitrate	5 mg/m3	55 mg/m3	330 mg/m3
barium nitrate	2.9 mg/m3	350 mg/m3	2,100 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
copper	100 mg/m3	Not Available
zinc	Not Available	Not Available
lead styphnate	100 mg/m3	Not Available
tetrazene	Not Available	Not Available
pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Not Available	Not Available
nitrocellulose	Not Available	Not Available
barium nitrate	50 mg/m3	Not Available
antimony trisulfide	50 mg/m3	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
lead styphnate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
tetrazene	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
pentaerythritol tetranitrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## MATERIAL DATA

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

### Exposure controls

<p><b>Appropriate engineering controls</b></p>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.</li> <li>▶ Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.</li> <li>▶ Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.</li> <li>▶ Open-vessel systems are prohibited.</li> <li>▶ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.</li> <li>▶ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.</li> <li>▶ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>▶ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).</li> <li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.</li> <li>▶ Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.</li> </ul> <p>For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!! Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment.</p>
<p><b>Personal protection</b></p>	
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.</li> <li>▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.</li> <li>▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
<p><b>Skin protection</b></p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>
<p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elbow length PVC gloves</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p>

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- ▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing
- ▶ When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves.
- ▶ Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials
  - Non-sparking or conductive footwear essential. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

**Body protection** See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]
  - ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]
  - ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
  - ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
  - ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
  - ▶ When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
  - ▶ Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure.
  - ▶ **CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating.**
- For handling explosives or explosive compositions:
- ▶ Wear close-fitting flame-protection treated clothing closed at the neck and sleeves.
  - ▶ Cotton underwear, socks and conductive shoes are recommended to avoid human static discharge.
- During repair or maintenance activities the potential exists for exposures to toxic metal particulate in excess of the occupational standards. Under these circumstances, protecting workers can require the use of specific work practices or procedures involving the combined use of ventilation, wet and vacuum cleaning methods, respiratory protection, decontamination, special protective clothing, and when necessary, restricted work zones.
- Protective over-garments or work clothing must be worn by persons who may become contaminated with particulate during activities such as machining, furnace rebuilding, air cleaning equipment filter changes, maintenance, furnace tending, etc. Contaminated work clothing and over-garments must be managed in a controlled manner to prevent secondary exposure to workers of third parties, to prevent the spread of particulate to other areas, and to prevent particulate from being taken home by workers.
  - Personnel who handle and work with molten metal should utilise primary protective clothing like polycarbonate face shields, fire resistant tapper's jackets, neck shades (snoods), leggings, spats and similar equipment to prevent burn injuries. In addition to primary protection, secondary or day-to-day work clothing that is fire resistant and sheds metal splash is recommended for use with molten metal. Synthetic materials should never be worn even as secondary clothing (undergarments).
- Manufacture may require:
- ▶ Non-static flame retardant treated clothing
  - ▶ Access to deluge Safety shower
  - ▶ Barrier cream.

### Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Where significant concentrations of the material are likely to enter the breathing zone, a Class P3 respirator may be required.

Continued...

Class P3 particulate filters are used for protection against highly toxic or highly irritant particulates.

Filtration rate: Filters at least 99.95% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS
- Highly toxic particles e.g. Organophosphate Insecticides, Radionuclides, Asbestos

Note: P3 Rating can only be achieved when used with a Full Face Respirator or Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR). If used with any other respirator, it will only provide filtration protection up to a P2 rating.

For molten materials:

76a-p()

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Brass cup with characteristic odour; insoluble in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Manufactured	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Presence of shock and friction</li> <li>▸ Presence of heat source and ignition source</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.</li> <li>▸ Stable under normal storage conditions.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerization will not occur.</li> </ul> Avoid contact with other chemicals.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severe damage to the health of the individual. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal.</p> <p>Metals which form part of massive metals and their alloys, are "locked" into a metal lattice; as a result they are not readily bioavailable following inhalation.</p> <p>Mechanical processing of massive metals (e.g. cutting, grinding) may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Additional health effects from elevated temperature processing (e.g., welding) can cause metal fume fever (nausea, fever, chills, shortness of breath and malaise), reduced ability of the blood to carry oxygen (methaemoglobin) and the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary oedema). Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever". Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalised feeling of malaise. Mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, fever or chills, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. Tolerance to the fumes develops rapidly, but is quickly lost. All symptoms usually subside within 24-36 hours following removal from exposure.</p> <p>Inhalation of fume may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema</p> <p>Copper poisoning following exposure to copper dusts and fume may result in headache, cold sweat and weak pulse. Capillary, kidney, liver and brain damage are the longer term manifestations of such poisoning. Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns</p>
----------------	---

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

	<p>and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever". Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalised feeling of malaise. Mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, fever or chills, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. Tolerance to the fumes develops rapidly, but is quickly lost. All symptoms usually subside within 24-36 hours following removal from exposure.</p> <p>Inhalation of antimony and its compounds may produce respiratory and gastrointestinal tract discomfort with sore throat, shallow respiration, coughing, headaches, breathing difficulties, dizziness, weight loss, gingivitis, anaemia, eosinophilia and enzyme inhibition. Inflammation of the upper and lower respiratory tract may occur. Pulmonary congestion and oedema may also occur. Other symptoms include rhinitis, eye irritation, vomiting and diarrhoea, weight loss, dysomnia, hair loss and haematological disorders. Death due to circulatory failure has been described, with pathology showing acute congestion of the heart (myocardial failure), liver and kidneys.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with antimony compounds may result in redness and severe irritation with the formation of itchy papules, pustules, skin lesions/ small septic blisters (antimony spots) within a few hours.</p> <p>Rhinitis may also result from dermal contact.</p> <p>Particles and foreign bodies produced by high speed processes may penetrate the skin. Even after the wound heals persons with retained foreign bodies may be experiencing sharp pain with movement or pressure over the site. Discolouration or a visible mass under the epidermis may be obvious.</p> <p>Numbness or tingling ("pins and needles"), with decreased sensation, may be the result of a foreign body pressing against nerves.</p> <p>Persons with diabetes or a history of vascular problems have a higher potential for acquiring an infection</p> <p>Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Exposure to copper, by skin, has come from its use in pigments, ointments, ornaments, jewellery, dental amalgams and IUDs and as an antifungal agent and an algicide. Although copper algicides are used in the treatment of water in swimming pools and reservoirs, there are no reports of toxicity from these applications. Reports of allergic contact dermatitis following contact with copper and its salts have appeared in the literature, however the exposure concentrations leading to any effect have been poorly characterised. In one study, patch testing of 1190 eczema patients found that only 13 (1.1%) cross-reacted with 2% copper sulfate in petrolatum. The investigators warned, however, that the possibility of contamination with nickel (an established contact allergen) might have been the cause of the reaction. Copper salts often produce an itching eczema in contact with skin. This is, likely, of a non-allergic nature.</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Contact with the eye, by metal dusts, may produce mechanical abrasion or scratches on the cornea - these injuries usually are minor. However foreign body penetration of the eyeball may produce infection or result in permanent visual damage.</p> <p>High-speed machines (such as drills and saws) can produce white-hot particles of metal that resemble sparks. Any of these white-hot particles can enter the unprotected eye and become embedded deep within it. Foreign bodies that penetrate the inside of the eye can cause infection (endophthalmitis).</p> <p>During the first hours after injury, symptoms of intraocular foreign bodies may be similar to those of corneal abrasions and foreign bodies. However, people with intraocular foreign bodies may also have a noticeable loss of vision. Fluid may leak from the eye, but if the foreign body is small, the leak may be so small that the person is not aware of it. Also, pain may increase after the first several hours</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers</p> <p>Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the off-spring.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.</li> </ul> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to aluminas (aluminium oxides) of particle size 1.2 microns did not produce significant systemic or respiratory system effects in workers. Epidemiologic surveys have indicated an excess of nonmalignant respiratory disease in workers exposed to aluminum oxide during abrasives production.</p> <p>Very fine Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> powder was not fibrogenic in rats, guinea pigs, or hamsters when inhaled for 6 to 12 months and sacrificed at periods up to 12 months following the last exposure.</p> <p>When hydrated aluminas were injected intratracheally, they produced dense and numerous nodules of advanced fibrosis in rats, a reticulin network with occasional collagen fibres in mice and guinea pigs, and only a slight reticulin network in rabbits. Shaver's disease, a rapidly progressive and often fatal interstitial fibrosis of the lungs, is associated with a process involving the fusion of bauxite (aluminium oxide) with iron, coke and silica at 2000 deg. C.</p> <p>The weight of evidence suggests that catalytically active alumina and the large surface area aluminas can induce lung fibrosis(aluminosis) in experimental animals, but only when given by the intra-tracheal route. The pertinence of such experiments in relation to workplace exposure is doubtful especially since it has been demonstrated that the most reactive of the aluminas (i.e. the chi and gamma forms), when given by inhalation, are non-fibrogenic in experimental animals. However rats exposed by inhalation to refractory aluminium fibre showed mild fibrosis and possibly carcinogenic effects indicating that fibrous aluminas might exhibit different toxicology to non-fibrous forms. Aluminium oxide fibres</p>

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

administered by the intrapleural route produce clear evidence of carcinogenicity.

Saffil fibre an artificially produced form alumina fibre used as refractories, consists of over 95% alumina, 3-4 % silica. Animal tests for fibrogenic, carcinogenic potential and oral toxicity have included in-vitro, intraperitoneal injection, intrapleural injection, inhalation, and feeding. The fibre has generally been inactive in animal studies. Also studies of Saffil dust clouds show very low respirable fraction.

There is general agreement that particle size determines that the degree of pathogenicity (the ability of a micro-organism to produce infectious disease) of elementary aluminium, or its oxides or hydroxides when they occur as dusts, fumes or vapours. Only those particles small enough to enter the alveoli (sub 5 µm) are able to produce pathogenic effects in the lungs.

Chronic exposure to nitro compounds of aromatic hydrocarbons have been known to cause liver and kidney damage with production of acute yellow atrophy, toxic hepatitis and fatty degeneration of the kidneys.

[OHS 24320]

Excessive exposure to lead can affect the blood, the nervous system, heart, endocrine organs and the immune system and the digestive system. The synthesis of haemoglobin is inhibited and can result in anaemia. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis and encephalopathy (brain tissue damage) may result. Other symptoms of overexposure include joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles (frequently the hand and wrist), headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on the gums, insomnia and metallic taste. High body levels produce cerebrospinal pressure, brain damage with stupor leading to coma and, in some cases, death. Early symptoms of lead poisoning ("plumbism") include anorexia and loss of weight, constipation, apathy or irritability, occasional vomiting, fatigue, headache, weakness, and a metallic taste in the mouth. Advanced poisonings are characterised by intermittent vomiting, irritability, nervousness, myalgia of the arms and legs (often with wrist and foot drop). Severe poisonings may produce persistent vomiting, ataxia, stupor or lethargy, visual disturbances progressing to optic neuritis and atrophy, hyper-tension, papilloedema, cranial nerve paralysis, delirium, convulsions and coma. Neurological effects include mental retardation, seizures, cerebral palsy and marked muscular contractions that distort the spine, limbs, hips and sometimes the cranial innervated muscles (dystonia musculorum deformans). Industrial exposure has been associated with irreversible kidney damage.

Lead is a cumulative poison with adverse effects in pregnancy [NIOSH/TIC]

Lead salts have been reported to cross the placenta and induce embryo- and foeto-mortality. They also may have a teratogenic effect (causing birth deformities) in certain animal species. Organometallic lead may not produce these effects. Adverse effects of lead on human reproduction, embryonic and foetal development and postnatal mental development have also been recorded. Foetal exposure to lead may result in birth defects, mental retardation, behavioural disorders and death during the first year of childhood. Paternal effects may include reduced sex drive, impotence, sterility and adverse effects on the sperm which in turn may increase the potential for increased birth defects. Maternal effects may include miscarriage and stillbirth in exposed women, or women whose husbands might be exposed, sterility or decreased fertility, and abnormal menses. Exposure by both parents to lead may exacerbate the reproductive effects.

For copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):

Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. Animal testing shows that skin in exposure to copper may lead to hardness of the skin, scar formation, exudation and reddish changes. Inflammation, irritation and injury of the skin were noted.

Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows that very high levels of copper monochloride may cause anaemia.

Genetic toxicity: Copper monochloride does not appear to cause mutations in vivo, although chromosomal aberrations were seen at very high concentrations in vitro.

Cancer-causing potential: There was insufficient information to evaluate the cancer-causing activity of copper monochloride.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to antimony and its compounds may produce stomatitis, dry throat, metallic taste, gingivitis, septal and laryngeal perforation, laryngitis, headache, dyspnea, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, anorexia, anaemia, weight loss, pain and chest tightness, sleeplessness, muscular pain and weakness, dizziness, pharyngitis, tracheitis, bronchitis, pneumonitis, benign pneumoconiosis (with obstructive lung disease and emphysema) and haematological disorders. Degenerative changes of the liver and kidney may occur. Symptoms can be variable, and may include fatigue, myopathy (muscle aches and inflammation), hypotension, angina and immune dysregulation and hypertrophy of splenic follicles.

Antimony's deposition in body tissues and its detrimental effects depend upon the oxidation state of the element. The trivalent antimony compounds are cardiotoxic. Trivalent antimony affects liver functions, impairs enzymes, and may interfere with sulfur chemistry. If antimony impairs phosphofructokinase (PFK), then purine metabolism may be disrupted, resulting in elevated blood and/or urine levels of hypoxanthine, uric acid and possibly ammonia. Pentavalent antimony deposits in bone, kidney, and in organs of the endocrine system.

Chronic exposure to antimony compounds may result in itchiness, papules and pustules around sweat and sebaceous glands ("antimony spots"), but rarely around the face, and dermatitis.

Collapse and sudden death due to anaphylactic-type reactions have occurred. Therapeutic doses given intravenously cause nausea, vomiting, cough and abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Other side-effects include anorexia, chest, muscle and joint pains, pruritus, skin rashes, dizziness and oedema. Renal and hepatic damage occur rarely and haemolytic anaemia has been reported. Continuous treatment with small doses of antimony may give rise to subacute poisoning similar to chronic arsenic poisoning.

Smelter workers often show skin rashes on the forearms and thighs resembling chicken pox pustules.

Workers exposed to inorganic antimony compounds show a benign pneumoconiosis and obstructive lung disease - these are probably non-specific. Women appear to be more susceptible to systemic effects following exposure. Antimony crosses the placenta, is present in amniotic fluids, and is excreted in breast milk. There are suggestions that exposure may produce an increased incidence of spontaneous late abortions, premature births, and gynecological problems among female antimony smelter workers. An excess of deaths from lung cancer has been reported in smelter workers with more than 7 years exposure to relatively high levels of dust and fume. Animal studies demonstrate that the dust may produce pathological changes in cardiac muscle and may produce an interstitial pneumonitis and endogenous pneumonia. One animal study has also suggested that inhalation of the dust by rats induced a significantly increased incidence of carcinogenic tumours of the lungs and thorax.

Increased chromosome defects occur when human lymphocytes are incubated with a soluble antimony salt.

The inhalation data suggests that the myocardium is a target of antimony toxicity. It is possible that antimony affects circulating glucose by interfering with enzymes of the glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis pathways. The mechanism of action of antimony remains unclear. However, some studies suggest that antimony combines with sulfhydryl groups including those in several enzymes important for tissue respiration. Following an oral intake of extremely high doses of zinc (where 300 mg Zn/d – 20 times the US Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) – is a "low intake" overdose), nausea, vomiting, pain, cramps and diarrhea may occur. There is evidence of induced copper deficiency, alterations of blood lipoprotein levels, increased levels of LDL, and decreased levels of HDL at long-term intakes of 100 mg Zn/d. The USDA RDA is 15 mg Zn/d.

There is also a condition called the "zinc shakes" or "zinc chills" or metal fume fever that can be induced by the inhalation of freshly formed zinc oxide formed during the welding of galvanized materials.

Supplemental zinc can prevent iron absorption, leading to iron deficiency and possible peripheral neuropathy, with loss of sensation in extremities.

Zinc is necessary for normal fetal growth and development. Fetal damage may result from zinc deficiency. Only one report in the literature suggested adverse developmental effects in humans due to exposure to excessive levels of zinc. Four women were given zinc supplements of 0.6 mg zinc/kg/day as zinc sulfate during the third trimester of pregnancy. Three of the women had premature deliveries, and one delivered a stillborn infant. However, the significance of these results cannot be determined because very few details were given regarding the study protocol, reproductive histories, and the nutritional status of the women. Other human studies have found no developmental effects in the newborns of mothers consuming 0.3 mg zinc/kg/day as zinc sulfate or zinc citrate or 0.06 mg zinc/kg/day as zinc aspartate during the last two trimesters. There has been a suggestion that increased serum zinc levels in pregnant women may be associated with an increase in neural tube defects, but others have failed to confirm this association. The developmental toxicity of zinc in experimental animals has been evaluated in a number of investigations. Exposure to high levels of zinc in the diet prior to and/or during gestation has been associated with increased fetal resorptions, reduced fetal weights, altered tissue concentrations of fetal iron and copper, and reduced growth in the offspring.

Animal studies suggest that exposure to very high levels of dietary zinc is associated with reduced fetal weight, alopecia, decreased hematocrit, and copper deficiency in offspring. For example, second generation mice exposed to zinc carbonate during gestation and lactation (260 mg/kg/day in the maternal diet), and then continued on that diet for 8 weeks, had reduced body weight, alopecia, and signs of copper deficiency (e.g., lowered hematocrit and occasional achromotrichia [loss of hair colour]). Similarly, mink kits from dams that ingested a time-weighted-

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

average dose of 20.8 mg zinc/kg/day as zinc sulfate also had alopecia and achromotrichia. It is likely that the alopecia resulted from zinc-induced copper deficiency, which is known to cause alopecia in monkeys. However, no adverse effects were observed in parental mice or mink. No effects on reproduction were reported in rats exposed to 50 mg zinc/kg/day as zinc carbonate; however, increased stillbirths were observed in rats exposed to 250 mg zinc/kg/day.

Welding or flame cutting of metals with zinc or zinc dust coatings may result in inhalation of zinc oxide fume; high concentrations of zinc oxide fume may result in "metal fume fever"; also known as "brass chills", an industrial disease of short duration. [I.L.O] Symptoms include malaise, fever, weakness, nausea and may appear quickly if operations occur in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas.

Genotoxicity studies conducted in a variety of test systems have failed to provide evidence for mutagenicity of zinc. However, there are indications of weak clastogenic effects following zinc exposure.

Congenere substances such as 2,4-dinitrophenol were previously used to produce weight loss. Adverse effects of the treatment included skin eruption, peripheral neuritis, liver and kidney damage, granulocytopenia and, rarely, cataract formation. Repeated or prolonged contact may produce an allergic or irritant dermatitis. Chronic exposures may produce fatigue and weight loss. A yellow discolouration of the sclerae and urine may indicate adsorption of potentially harmful amounts of the substance.

Workers exposed to barium compounds have been reported to show an increased incidence of hypertension, irritation of the respiratory system, and damage to the spleen, liver and bone marrow. Long term exposure to some barium compounds (especially inorganic species) may produce a condition known as baritosis, a form of benign pneumoconiosis. X-ray may show this when no other abnormal signs are present.

Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses the cough produces a stringy mucous, vital capacity decreases further and shortness of breath becomes more severe. Pneumoconiosis is the accumulation of dusts in the lungs and the tissue reaction in its presence. Barium sulfate produces noncollagenous pneumoconiosis identified by minimal stromal reaction, consisting mainly of reticular fibres, an intact alveolar architecture and is potentially reversible. Miners of ores containing barium sulfate do not show symptoms, abnormal physical signs, an incapacity to work, diminished lung function, an increased likelihood of developing pulmonary or other bronchial infections or other thoracic disease despite the fact that particulate matter may have been retained in the lungs for many years.

No changes in mortality were observed in rats chronically exposed to doses as high as 60 mg barium/kg/day as barium chloride in the drinking water. An increase in mortality, attributable to nephropathy, was observed in mice chronically exposed to 160 mg barium/kg/day as barium chloride in drinking water; the number of deaths was similar to controls in mice exposed to 75 mg barium/kg/day. In male mice exposed to 0.95 mg barium/kg/day as barium acetate in drinking water, a significant decrease in longevity (defined as average lifespan of the last five surviving animals) was observed; however, no significant differences in mean lifespan were observed. Similarly, lifespan was not significantly altered in female mice exposed to 0.95 mg barium/kg/day or male or female rats exposed to 0.7 mg barium/kg/day as barium acetate in drinking water.

The potential for barium to induce reproductive and developmental effects has not been well investigated. Decreases in the number of sperm and sperm quality and a shortened estrous cycle and morphological alterations in the ovaries were observed in rats exposed to 2.2 mg barium/m<sup>3</sup> and higher in air for an intermediate duration. Interpretation of these data is limited by the poor reporting of the study design and results, in particular, whether the incidence was significantly different from controls. In general, oral exposure studies have not found morphological alterations in reproductive tissues of rats or mice exposed to 180 or 450 mg barium/kg/day, respectively, as barium chloride in drinking water for an intermediate duration. Additionally, no significant alterations in reproductive performance was observed in rats or mice exposed to 200 mg barium/kg/day as barium chloride in drinking water. Decreased pup birth weight and a nonsignificant decrease in litter size have been observed in the offspring of rats exposed to 180/200 mg barium/kg/day as barium chloride in drinking water prior to mating.

Several studies have examined the carcinogenic potential of barium following oral exposure and did not find significant increases in the tumour incidence.

Chronic exposure to nitrophenols may produce kidney and liver damage. Studies in mammals show changes in neurohumoral regulation and pathology. Colitis, enteritis, hepatitis, gastritis, hyperplasia of the spleen and neuritis may occur.

Metallic dusts generated by the industrial process give rise to a number of potential health problems. The larger particles, above 5 micron, are nose and throat irritants. Smaller particles however, may cause lung deterioration. Particles of less than 1.5 micron can be trapped in the lungs and, dependent on the nature of the particle, may give rise to further serious health consequences.

Metals are widely distributed in the environment and are not biodegradable. Biologically, many metals are essential to living systems and are involved in a variety of cellular, physiological, and structural functions. They often are cofactors of enzymes, and play a role in transcriptional control, muscle contraction, nerve transmission, blood clotting, and oxygen transport and delivery. Although all metals are potentially toxic at some level, some are highly toxic at relatively low levels. Moreover, in some cases the same metal can be essential at low levels and toxic at higher levels, or it may be toxic via one route of entry but not another. Toxic effects of some metals are associated with disruption of functions of essential metals. Metals may have a range of effects, including cancer, neurotoxicity, immunotoxicity, cardiotoxicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, and genotoxicity. Biological half lives of metals vary greatly, from hours to years. Furthermore, the half life of a given metal varies in different tissues. Lead has a half life of 14 days in soft tissues and 20 years in bone.

In considering how to evaluate the toxicity of metals of potential concern, a number of aspects of metal toxicity should be kept in mind:

Different species vary in their responses to different metals; in some cases, humans are more sensitive than rodents. Thus, there is a need for broad-based testing of metals;

- ▶ The route of exposure may affect the dose and site where the metal concentrates, and thus the observed toxic effects;
- ▶ Metal-metal interactions can reduce or enhance toxicity; biotransformation can reduce or enhance toxicity;
- ▶ It is difficult to predict the toxicity of one metal based on the adverse effects of another; in trying to evaluate the toxicity of one particular metal compound, predictions based on similar compounds of the same metal may be valid.

Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
copper	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.733 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 0.7 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
zinc	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
lead styphnate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.05 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

tetrazene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
pentaerythritol tetranitrate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1660 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
nitrocellulose	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
barium nitrate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >50<300 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
antimony trisulfide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.04 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
aluminium	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.3 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

COPPER	<p>WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever.</p> <p>For copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. Symptom of the hardness of skin, an exudation of hardness site, the formation of scar and reddish changes were observed on application sites in all treated animals. Skin inflammation and injury were also noted. In addition, a reddish or black urine was observed in females at 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 mg/kg bw. Female rats appeared to be more sensitive than male based on mortality and clinical signs.</p> <p>No reliable skin/eye irritation studies were available. The acute dermal study with copper monochloride suggests that it has a potential to cause skin irritation.</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> In repeated dose toxicity study performed according to OECD TG 422, copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39 - 51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL value was 5 and 1.3 mg/kg bw/day for male and female rats, respectively. No deaths were observed in male rats. One treatment-related death was observed in female rats in the high dose group. Erythropoietic toxicity (anaemia) was seen in both sexes at the 80 mg/kg bw/day. The frequency of squamous cell hyperplasia of the forestomach was increased in a dose-dependent manner in male and female rats at all treatment groups, and was statistically significant in males at doses of =20 mg/kg bw/day and in females at doses of =5 mg/kg bw/day doses. The observed effects are considered to be local, non-systemic effect on the forestomach which result from oral (gavage) administration of copper monochloride.</p> <p><b>Genotoxicity:</b> An in vitro genotoxicity study with copper monochloride showed negative results in a bacterial reverse mutation test with Salmonella typhimurium strains (TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, and TA 1537) with and without S9 mix at concentrations of up to 1,000 ug/plate. An in vitro test for chromosome aberration in Chinese hamster lung (CHL) cells showed that copper monochloride induced structural and numerical aberrations at the concentration of 50, 70 and 100 ug/mL without S9 mix. In the presence of the metabolic activation system, significant increases of structural aberrations were observed at 50 and 70 ug/mL and significant increases of numerical aberrations were observed at 70 ug/mL. In an in vivo mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus assay, all animals dosed (15 - 60 mg/kg bw) with copper monochloride exhibited similar PCE/(PCE+NCE) ratios and MNPCE frequencies compared to those of the negative control animals. Therefore copper monochloride is not an in vivo mutagen.</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> there was insufficient information to evaluate the carcinogenic activity of copper monochloride.</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: In the combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test (OECD TG 422), copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39-51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL of copper monochloride for fertility toxicity was 80 mg/kg bw/day for the parental animals. No treatment-related effects were observed on the reproductive organs and the fertility parameters assessed. For developmental toxicity the NOAEL was 20 mg/kg bw/day. Three of 120 pups appeared to have icterus at birth; 4 of 120 pups appeared runted at the highest dose tested (80 mg/kg bw/day).</p>
	LEAD STYPHNATE
TETRAZENE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p>



Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

<b>BARIUM NITRATE</b>	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	
<b>ANTIMONY TRISULFIDE</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. * REACH Dossier	
<b>ZINC &amp; LEAD STYPHNATE &amp; TETRAZENE &amp; NITROCELLULOSE &amp; ALUMINIUM</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	
<b>ZINC &amp; BARIUM NITRATE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.	
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b> ✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b> ✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b> ✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> ✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b> ✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
copper	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011-0.017mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.058mg/l	4
zinc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.4mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.264-0.881mg/l	4
lead styphnate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.5mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7.02mg/l	2
tetrazene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>49mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>49mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	~926mg/l	2	
	nitrocellulose	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	barium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
EC50		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.15mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1.15mg/l	2
EC50		48h	Crustacea	>=16<=18mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>3.5mg/l	2	

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
antimony trisulfide	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>2.4mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	2160h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.032mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	423.45mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.61mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.93mg/l	2
aluminium	LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.5mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.024mg/l	2
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetrazene	HIGH	HIGH

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetrazene	LOW (LogKOW = -2.0204)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetrazene	LOW (KOC = 238.4)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> </ul> <p>Metal scrap recycling operations present a wide variety of hazards, including health hazards associated with chemical exposures and safety hazards associated with material processing operations and the equipment used in these tasks. Many of these metals do not pose any hazard to people who handle objects containing the metal in everyday use. In cases where employees could be exposed to multiple hazardous metals or other hazardous substances at the same time or during the same workday, employers must consider the combined effects of the exposure in determining safe exposure levels.</p> <p>The recycling of scrap metals is associated with illness and injury. The most common causes of illness were poisoning (e.g., lead or cadmium poisoning), disorders associated with repeated trauma, skin diseases or disorders, and respiratory conditions due to inhalation of, or other contact with, toxic agents.</p> <p>The most common events or exposures leading to these cases were contact with an object or piece of equipment; overextension; and exposure to a harmful substance. The most common types of these injuries were sprains and strains; heat burns; and cuts, lacerations, and punctures. Any combustible material can burn rapidly when in a finely divided form. If such a dust is suspended in air in the right concentration, under certain conditions, it can become explosible. Even materials that do not burn in larger pieces (such as aluminum or iron), given the proper conditions, can be explosible in dust form. The force from such an explosion can cause employee deaths, injuries, and destruction of entire buildings.</p> <p>Breaking apart large metal pieces may involve the use of gas cutting torch. Classic cutting torches use gas, while other torches use plasma or powder, or even water. Thermal (gas) torches expose employees to sprays of sparks and metal dust particles, to high temperatures, to bright light that could damage eyes (light both inside and outside of the visible spectrum), and to various gases.</p> <p>Materials that require higher temperatures to cut, such as pig iron and heat-resistant alloyed scrap, or materials that conduct heat too well to be cut with thermal torches, such as copper and bronze, may be cut with non-thermal methods such as plasma torches or powder cutting torches. Plasma torches are often used for superconductors of heat or heat-resistant metals, such as alloy steels containing nickel and/or chromium.</p> <p>Plasma torches generate a large amount of smoke and noise, as well as ultraviolet (UV) and infrared (IR) light. Depending on the metal, this smoke could contain toxic fumes or dusts.</p> <p>Other hazards common to cutting operations (as well as to welding and brazing) include burns, fires, explosions, electric shock, and heat stress. Even chemicals that are generally not flammable may burn readily when vapourised.</p> <p>Larger scrap metal objects are often broken apart using stationary shears, such as alligator shears used to cut apart short steel for foundries or to cut nonferrous metals. These machines can send small pieces of metal flying.</p> <p>Many scrap metal recycling operations heat scrap pieces to high temperatures to separate different metal components, increase the purity of scrap, bake out non-metal substances, burn off contaminants, remove insulation from wire, or otherwise process the metal scrap. This may be done using furnaces or ovens that use fuel or electrical heating sources. Furnaces generate smoke, dust, and metal fumes, depending on temperature and content. Combustion by-products may include sulfur and nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Organic compounds may be emitted as heating vapourises oil and grease on scraps. In addition, heating or burning of certain plastics (such as plastic-coated wiring) may release phosgene or other hazardous substances. Emissions from fluxing typically include chlorides and fluorides. The highest concentrations of fugitive emissions (i.e., gases and vapours that escape from equipment) occur when the lids and doors of a furnace are opened during charging, alloying, and other operations.</p> <p>Chemical processes are also used in a wide range of metal scrap recycling industries as a means to separate scrap into its component metals, to clean scrap metal prior to using physical processes, to remove contaminants (such as paint) from scrap material, or to extract selected metals from a batch of scrap containing many metal types. Chemical processes may include high-temperature chlorination, electrorefining, plating,</p>
-------------------------------------	---

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

leaching, chemical separation, dissolution, reduction, or galvanizing. The most probable emissions from these processes include metal fumes and vapours, organic vapours, and acid gases. Other potential hazards may include high amounts of heat, splashing of caustic or other-wise hazardous chemicals, or combustion hazards.

The recycling of scrap metals or metals found in e-waste (such as printed circuit boards) may present a significant environmental and human health risk. These may contain heavy metals such as cadmium, cobalt, chrome, copper, nickel, lead and zinc. Roads and premises of nearby public facilities such as a school-yard and outdoor food market have been shown to be adversely impacted by the uncontrolled recycling activity. Heavy metal concentrations, especially lead and copper, in workshop and road dusts were found to be severely enriched, posing potential health risks, especially to children.

- Lead is recycled from solder, cable covering, building construction materials, and residues and drosses from smelter-refinery operations. Employees may be exposed to lead during any of these processes
- Recyclers may also encounter lead when working with scraps coated with paints containing lead (especially scraps originating from bridge dismantling and rehabilitation and shipyards). Lead dust can be created by grinding, cutting, drilling, sanding, scraping or blasting surfaces coated with lead paints. Lead fumes can be created by using heat guns or other heating techniques to remove paint from surfaces, or by using heated cutting tools to cut through painted metal.
- Employees that encounter lead at work must take precautions so that they do not accidentally take lead dust into their homes through contaminated workplace shoes or clothes. For example, employees must not be allowed to leave the facility wearing the clothes that they wore during their work shift, which may be contaminated with lead dust

- ▶ Explosives which are surplus, deteriorated or considered unsafe for transport, storage or use shall be destroyed and the statutory authorities shall be notified.
- ▶ Explosives must not be thrown away, buried, discarded or placed with garbage.
- ▶ This material may be disposed of by burning or detonation but the operation must be performed under the control of a person competent in the destruction of explosives.

Disposal by detonation:

- ▶ The explosives to be destroyed must be placed in direct contact with fresh priming charge in a hole which is at least 0.6 metre deep and then adequately stemmed.
- ▶ No detonators shall be inserted into defective explosives.
- ▶ Personnel must be evacuated to a safe distance prior to initiation/firing of the charge.

Disposal by burning:



- ▶ Make a sawdust bed or trail adequate for the quantity of explosives to be burned, approximately 400 mm wide and 40 mm deep, upon which the explosive will be laid.
- ▶ If sawdust is not available, newspaper may be used.
- ▶ Normal precautions shall be taken to avoid the spread of fire.
- ▶ Individual trails should not be closer together than 600 mm and should contain not more than 12 kg of explosive.
- ▶ Trails should be side by side, NOT in-line, and not more than four should be set up at one time.
- ▶ Remove any explosive that is not to be burnt to a distance of at least 300 metre.
- ▶ Sufficient diesel oil (never petrol or other highly flammable liquid) should be used to thoroughly wet the sawdust (or paper) at least 4 litre per trail is recommended.
- ▶ Light the trail from a long, rolled paper wick which should be placed downwind and in contact with the end 1m of trail that is not covered with explosive. The wind should blow so that the flame from the wick (and later from the burning explosive) will blow away from the unburned explosive as detonation is more likely to occur if the explosive is preheated by the flame.
- ▶ If plastic igniter cord (slow) is available, its use for lighting is recommended instead of paper. One end should be coiled into the sawdust or under the paper and the other end lit from a minimum distance of 7m from the trail.
- ▶ Retire at least 300m or to a safe place.
- ▶ **DO NOT return to the site for at least 30 minutes after the burning has apparently finished.**
- ▶ If the fire goes out do not approach for at least 15 minutes after all trace of fire has gone.
- ▶ **DO NOT add more diesel oil unless certain that the flame is completely extinguished.**

[DYN0]

- ▶ **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
- ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	1YE

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	0044	
UN proper shipping name	PRIMERS, CAP TYPE	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	1.4S
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	0

Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	0044	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Primers, cap type	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	1.4S
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	133
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	100 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	133
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	25 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	0044	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PRIMERS, CAP TYPE	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	1.4S
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Marine Pollutant	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-B, S-X
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	0

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
copper	Not Available
zinc	Not Available
lead styphnate	Not Available
tetrazene	Not Available
pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Not Available
nitrocellulose	Not Available
barium nitrate	Not Available
antimony trisulfide	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
copper	Not Available
zinc	Not Available
lead styphnate	Not Available
tetrazene	Not Available
pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Not Available
nitrocellulose	Not Available
barium nitrate	Not Available
antimony trisulfide	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

copper is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

**zinc is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**lead styphnate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

**tetrazene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**pentaerythritol tetranitrate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**nitrocellulose is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**barium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**antimony trisulfide is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**aluminium is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Banned Substances

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (tetrazene)
Canada - NDSL	No (copper; zinc; lead styphnate; pentaerythritol tetranitrate; nitrocellulose; barium nitrate; antimony trisulfide; aluminium)
China - IECSC	No (lead styphnate; tetrazene)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (nitrocellulose)
Japan - ENCS	No (copper; zinc; tetrazene; aluminium)
Korea - KECI	No (tetrazene)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (lead styphnate; tetrazene; pentaerythritol tetranitrate)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	No (tetrazene)
Mexico - INSQ	No (tetrazene)
Vietnam - NCI	No (lead styphnate; tetrazene)
Russia - FBEPH	No (lead styphnate; tetrazene)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

**SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	14/03/2022
---------------	------------

Continued...

## Boxer Primers for Centerfire Ammunitions

<b>Initial Date</b>	14/03/2022
---------------------	------------

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	14/03/2022	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard)

**Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
 AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
 TCST: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.