	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>1 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2 1</b>

**Safety data sheet according to the REACH regulations as amended by EC Regulation 2015/0830**

**SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1.1 Product Identifier</b>	EPCBoost A
<b>1.2 Use of the Product:</b>	Boosters for firing explosives These detonator sensitive Boosters are designed to initiate other, generally less sensitive, explosives. Other uses are not recommended unless an evaluation is conducted before starting use,
<b>1.3 Details of the Supplier of the MSDS:</b>	
<b>Name</b>	EPC-UK EXPLOSIVES
<b>Address:</b>	ROUGH CLOSE WORKS CARNFIELD HILL SOUTH NORMANTON ALFRETON, DERBYSHIRE, DE55 2BE
<b>Telephone Number:</b>	01773 832253
<b>Contact e-mail</b>	info@epc-groupe.co.uk
<b>1.4 Emergency Telephone Number:</b>	01773 832253

**SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

**2.1 Classification of Mixture**

Explosive, div. 1.1;                      H201 Explosive, mass explosion hazard

**2.2 Label elements**

**Pictogram**




GHS01  
Danger  
H201: Explosive, mass explosion hazard

- Signal word
- Hazard Statement

- Precautionary Statements                      P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking



For further information contact the Technical Service Dept at  
EPC-UK Explosives Venture Crescent Alferton Derbyshire DE55 7RA  
Tel 01773 832253 Fax 01773 837683

	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>2 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2 1</b>

P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P250: Do not subject to grinding/shock/impact  
P370+P380: In case of fire, evacuate the area. Due to explosion hazard, fight fire from a reasonable distance  
P372: Explosion risk in case of fire  
P373: DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives  
P401: Store in a safe and suitable place in accordance with legal local/regional/national and international requirements.  
P501: Dispose of the product/container in accordance with local regulations.

### 2.3 Other Hazards

vPvB substances: none  
Substances PBT: none  
The health hazards associated with the booster are due to the presence of the explosive RDX, which is sealed inside the booster. Hence the possibility of accidental contact of the explosive and operators is very unlikely and can only be associated with accidents involving significant breakage of the product.

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## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON THE INGREDIENTS

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### 3.1 Substances

N/A

### 3.2 Mixtures

Name	Composition (%)	CAS №	EINECS	Classification
Hexogen ( RDX )	98-99	121-82-4	204-500-1	Expl. 1.1: H201 Acute Tox. 3 H301, STOT SE 1 H370 STOT RE 2 H373

**Additional information:** for the full text of hazard H, see section 16.

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## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 4.1 Description of First Aid Measures


#### General

Untrained and uninstructed persons shall not handle this material nor its packaging

#### First Aid – Inhalation:

Does not occur under normal handling conditions.  
In the event of fire:



	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>3 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2 1</b>

- Remove the victim from the contaminated area and allow him to rest in a ventilated room or in the open air.
- Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.
- Seek medical attention in any case.

**First Aid – Skin:**

Does not occur under normal handling conditions.  
If the container breaks and product comes into contact with the skin:

- Remove contaminated clothing immediately.
- Wash the affected areas thoroughly with water.
- Seek medical advice.

**First Aid – Eyes:**

Does not occur under normal handling conditions.  
If the container breaks and product comes into contact with the eyes:

- Immediately rinse thoroughly with water.
- Consult an ophthalmologist.

**First Aid – Ingestion:**

Does not occur under normal handling conditions.  
If the container breaks and product comes into contact with the eyes:

- Immediately rinse thoroughly with water.
- Rinse the mouth with water, but only if the victim is fully conscious.
- Never induce vomiting.
- Summon a doctor, who will assess the need for a stomach pump.

**4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed**

**General**

Does not occur under normal handling conditions.  
Points below are if the RDX comes into contact with a person:  
Limited information is available on RDX. Convulsion and loss of consciousness may occur following overexposure to RDX in powder form.  
If the components are absorbed by the human body, this may lead to the formation of metahaemoglobin and cause cyanosis.

**Eye contact:**

Irritation of the eye

**Skin contact**

RD is easily absorbed through the skin and it can irritate skin and mucous membranes. Continuous contact with the skin leads to sensitisation

**Inhalation**


RDX is moderately toxic if inhaled. It can irritate mucous membranes.

**ingestion**

RDX is moderately toxic if ingested.

**4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed**

No specific treatment required. Please follow the instructions in section 4.1 above.

	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>4 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2 1</b>

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## SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- 5.1 Extinguishing Media:** Large quantities of water.
- **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH THE BURNING EXPLOSIVES! RISK OF EXPLOSION.**
- Try to remain calm and extinguish the fire before it reaches the product. Burning explosives cannot be extinguished with any fire-fighting equipment. In case of the risk of an explosion, do not attempt to extinguish the fire. Evacuate to a shelter located at least 300 m away. Secure the site against unauthorized access.
- 5.2 Special Hazards Arising from Product:** If one or more products are enveloped in flames, there is an immediate risk of explosion, so evacuate as quickly as possible to at least 300 metres from the flames and, if possible, seek shelter behind a natural or artificial barrier. Product combustion generates toxic fumes and gases, mainly carbon monoxide and nitrous fumes.
- 5.3 Advice for Firefighters:** If the flames do not involve the product directly, extinguish them using the media recommended for the specific type of fire. Move the product away from the fire area if possible. If the fire directly involves the product:
- Do not attempt to put the fire out as an explosion is likely.
  - Evacuate the area immediately, to an upwind position to avoid breathing in the fumes.
  - Only if possible, fight the fire from a protection position using large quantities of water.

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## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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- 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** The following measures should be taken in the unlikely event of the container breaking, and then explosive being dispersed.
- For non-emergency personnel*
- Don suitable clothing, see section 8.2.
  - Eliminate any potential sources of ignition nearby.
- For emergency personnel*
- Don appropriate PPE and gather the dispersed product using anti-sparking tools and equipment (wood, plastic).
  - Remove all potential sources of ignition and avoid any action that could cause any impact, friction, sparking or a sudden raise in temperature.
- 6.2 Environmental Precautions:** Avoid contaminating the soil and water at all costs. Call the fire brigade if soil or water is contaminated. Refer to section 13 for product disposal instructions.

	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>5 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2 1</b>

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Place the product in a suitable container, preferably a cardboard box or canister that can be sealed after removal of the product.  
 Never use tools that generate sparks.  
 Keep anyone not involved in the operation well away from the danger area and inform them of the risk of explosion.  
 Contamination of the spilt RDX with materials such as powder, sand, moisture or metal particles may increase the explosive's sensitivity to impact or friction.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

Also see sections 7, 8 and 13.

**SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling:**

*Precautionary measures:*

- Handle with care, bearing in mind the potential hazards.
- Earth all electrical equipment present and any conductive item.
- Keep the product well away from heat, direct sunlight and other sources of ignition, including combustible materials.

*User information:*

- Risk of explosion due to impact, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.
- Handle with care.
- Do not smoke.

*Occupational health and safety:*

- When handling the product, avoid ingesting or inhaling any solid particles that are formed.
- If the product comes into contact with the skin, due for example to container breakage, wash the area thoroughly with soap and water.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling the product.
- Wash your hands thoroughly after handling the product.
- Remove contaminated clothes and PPE before entering areas where food and drink are consumed.


**7.2 Conditions for safe storage , including any incompatibilities:**

*Precautionary measures:*

- Store only in authorised areas that are suitable for the purpose.
- Take measures to avoid the generation / accumulation of static charges.
- Keep the storage areas closed.
- Do not smoke or do anything else that can lead to impact, friction or a sudden rise in temperature.

*Incompatible materials:*

Store in a warehouse suitable for explosives and only with other explosives of a compatible category.  
 Storage must be licensed as required by the Explosives regulations  
 Storage limits for which COMAH applies for Explosives:  
 10 tonnes Lower Tier;  
 50 tonnes Upper Tier

	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24</b> <b>EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>6 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2</b> <b>1</b>

**7.3 Specific end use(s)** The product is supplied for use, testing and analysis by qualified personnel who have been fully trained to handle explosives.

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## **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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### **8.1 Control Parameter:**

RDX

*Occupational exposure limits:*

Not applicable under normal handling conditions.

*Information about the main substances in the explosive:*

**Hexhydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine: CAS: 121-82-4, EC: 204-500-1 (RDX)**

TLV TWA(8h): 1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> – TLV STEL(15min): 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> - NIOSH (skin).

*Biological limit values:*

Does not contain materials with a known current value for biological limits.

*Limit values for occupational exposure and/or biological limit values for atmospheric contaminants:*

No contaminants are produced under normal handling conditions.

If the product is enveloped by fire and starts to combust, beware of the fumes released,

mainly NO<sub>x</sub> and CO, which can cause hazardous consequences if they are inhaled or come

into contact with the eyes.

*DNEL exposure limit values*

NA

*PNEC exposure limit values*

NA

### **8.2 Exposure controls**

#### **Technical measures:**

The generation and accumulation of electrostatic charge on people and equipment must be

avoided by means of effective earthing.

Provide good ventilation

#### **Occupational health and safety:**

Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling the product.

When handling the product, avoid ingesting or inhaling any solid particles that are formed. Always wash hands before breaks and at end of work.

Hand protection

Not required during normal handling.

It is advisable to use appropriate work gloves anyway, even with sealed products.

Respiratory protection

Not required during normal handling.

Eye protection

Not required during normal handling.

Skin protection

Not required during normal handling.



Work clothes must be antistatic, made of cotton for instance, and flame retardant.

Other

Use appropriate anti-static safety footwear.

#### **Environmental exposure monitoring:**

Not required during normal handling.

 	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>7 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE	<b>2</b>
		Supersedes	<b>1</b>

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## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### 9.1 Basic physical and chemical properties

(a) Appearance/ colour:	External appearance is that of the yellow plastic shell, cylindrical container
(b) Odour:	no characteristic odour
(c) Odour threshold	Not available
(d) pH:	Not applicable
(e) Melting point / Freezing Point	Not available
(f) Initial Boiling point and boiling range	Not available
(g) Flash point:	Not available
(h) Evaporation Rate:	Not available
(i) Flammability:	Not available
(j) Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available
(k) Vapour pressure,:	Not available
(l) Vapour density	Not available
(m) Relative Density	EPCBOOST A booster = 1.7 g/cm <sup>3</sup> EPCBOOST A 250 booster = 1.0 g/cm <sup>3</sup> EPCBOOST A 150 booster = 1.5 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
(n) Solubility(ies)	Not available
(o) Partition coefficient (n-octanol / water):	Not available
(p) Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
(q) Decomposition temperature	Not available
(r) Viscosity:	Not applicable - solid
(s) Explosive properties	Explosive
(t) Oxidising properties	Not available

### 9.2 Other information

#### Information on ingredients

Mixability	Not available
Conductivity	Not available


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## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

- 10.1 Reactivity:** Impact, friction, electrostatic discharge, excessive temperature rise, naked flames and other causes of ignition can cause explosion. Fire can lead to explosion.
- 10.2 Chemical Stability** The product is chemically stable under normal conditions
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous Reactions** When the product is exposed to heat, there is a risk of explosion at temperatures well below the auto-ignition temperature.



	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>8 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2 1</b>

**10.4 Conditions to avoid** Keep away from heat, sparks, naked flames and hot surfaces. Do not smoke.

Avoid scratching, impact, shock and friction.

**10.5 Incompatible materials** All explosives and explosive devices are chemically incompatible with acids, alkalis and highly reactive materials such as reducing agents and highly oxidising agents.

Explosives and explosive devices are physically incompatible with nitrophenols and materials that can sensitize the explosive and lead to an uncontrollable reaction.

Combinations with phosphorous, ammonium, amines, metal powders, chlorates, mercury, and organic compounds or solvents must be avoided.

**10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Nitrous fumes and carbon monoxide during combustion.

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## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- (a) acute toxicity Under normal conditions, the explosive is enclosed in a special container. If the container breaks, the toxicity of the contents is similar to that of the component present in the highest percentage, namely RDX.  
RDX:  
**LD50** (oral, rat): 71 mg/kg  
**LD50** (oral, mouse): 59 mg/kg  
Not classifiable based on the information available.  
RDX is moderately toxic when inhaled or ingested.  
It is easily absorbed through the skin and can irritate the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. The substance is inextricably bonded in the product and does not contribute to create health hazards.
- (b) skin corrosion / irritation Not available
- (c) Serious eye damage / irritation Slight irritation  
Possible loss of consciousness due to excessive exposure to RDX.
- (d) Respiratory or skin sensitisation Data not available
- (e) Germ Cell Mutagenicity Data not available
- (f) carcinogenicity Data not available
- (g) reproduction toxicity Data not available
- (h) STOT – single exposure Not classifiable based on the information available.  
**RDX:**  
The substance is inextricably bonded into the product and does not contribute to create health hazards.



	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>9 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2 1</b>

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (i) STOT –repeated exposure | Not classifiable based on the information available.<br><b>RDX:</b><br>The substance is inextricably bonded into the product and does not contribute to create health hazards. |
| (j) aspiration hazard       | Not available  |

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity:

*Eco-toxicological information relating to the explosive mixture:*

The results of tests on acute toxicity indicate that the LC50 value is generally higher than 3 mg/l for RDX.

Acute static toxicity tests have shown that RDX does not display toxicity for 4 species of algae and 4 species of invertebrates, and the LC50 value calculated for all species of fish is in the range 4.1-6.0 mg/l. A comparison of the toxicity of RDX observed in static and in current tests has shown that RDX essentially displays no difference for fish and invertebrates.

The results of 14C-RDX bioaccumulation studies have revealed an apparent lack of a perceptible accumulation in the tissues and in edible and non-edible organs of all the species tested. Effects on growth and critical life stages of fathead minnows have been observed at 5.8 mg/l, and for survival from 4.9 to 6.3 mg/l during chronic exposure of fathead minnows in several life cycles. Midge exposed chronically to RDX appear to be unaffected even at a concentration of 21 mg/l, whereas in water-fleas chronic exposure increases the number of young produced by parthenogenesis from females to concentrations greater than 4.8 mg/l.

A water quality criterion of 0.35 mg/l of RDX has been proposed for the protection of freshwater life with an adequate safety margin.

*Eco-toxicological information relating to the main substances contained in the explosive mixture:*

**RDX**

**LC50** (*Pimephales promelas*, 96 hours): 11.1-15.0 mg/l

**NOEC** (*Pimephales promelas*, 28g): 1.4 mg/l

**EC50** (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*, 48 hours): >17 mg/l


**NOEC** (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*, 7g): 3.64 mg/l

**NOEC** (*Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata*): 0.5 mg/l

### 12.2 Persistence and Degradability:

BOD7 = 0.02 g/g - COD = 0.35 g/g - BOD7/COD7 = 0.057

Hydrolysis is not expected to significantly influence the environmental fate of RDX. The primary physical mechanism of RDX degradation in aqueous solution is photolysis. RDX is expected to persist at length in clear illuminated surface water. Formaldehyde and nitrosamines have been identified as photoproducts. Nitrosamines could be of primary importance for the environment due to their mutagenic/carcinogenic potential. In these products, however, conversion only occurs in a limited portion if the product itself is photoreactive. Biodegradation of RDX occurs in water and soil, mainly in anaerobic conditions.

	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>10 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2 1</b>

- 12.3 Bioaccumulation potential;** Based on a low LogKow and low BCF values of between 1.2 and 5.9, RDX has a low potential of bioconcentration in aquatic organisms.
- 12.4 Mobility in soil** RDX has a Koc value of 70, which indicates low mobility in the soil.
- 12.5 Result of PBT and vPvB Assessment:** The product does not meet the classification criteria for PBT. The product does not meet the classification criteria for VPvB.
- 12.6 Other Adverse Effects** None known.

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### SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- 13.1 Waste treatment methods:** Considering the potential risk associated with the kind of product, it must only be disposed by personnel specifically trained for the purpose.
- Product and Container disposal
- Contaminated packages:*  
Avoid or reduce the generation of waste to a minimum.  
Collect waste in appropriate containers in accordance with the applicable regulations, ready for disposal using approved methods.  
The buildings where containers of waste are kept must be properly equipped and authorised by the competent authorities.  
Waste must never be discharged into the drains or waterways.
- Packaging:*  
Packaging must be destroyed or recycled at an authorised waste treatment centre, in accordance with the applicable regulations.
- See the HSE/CB-EIG document "Guidance for the Safe management of the Disposal of Explosives"

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### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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- 14.1 UN Number :** UN 0042
- 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name :** BOOSTERS without detonator
- 14.3 Transport Hazard Classes:** 1.1D
- 14.4 Packing Group :** Not assigned
- 14.5 Environmental Hazards** Not classified

	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>		DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>		AUTHORISED	
			PAGE	<b>11 OF 12</b>
			ISSUE	<b>2</b>
		Supersedes	<b>1</b>	

- 14.6 Special Precautions for User** As an explosive, the product is a high consequence dangerous good and adequate transport precaution must be taken for its security. Transportation, including loading and unloading, must be carried out by persons who have received the necessary training required by the modal regulations concerning the transport of dangerous goods  
IMDG Code EmS: F-B, S-X  
Transport by air is prohibited by ICAO/IATA codes
- 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code** Not applicable

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## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- UK Legislation: Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations 2009, as amended – implementing ADR  
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regs 2002, as amended  
Explosives Regulations 2014  
Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015
- EC Regulations Registration Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulations 2006, as amended  
Classification Labelling and Packaging Regulations 2008, as amended

- 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment** Not envisaged for an article,

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## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### MSDS first issued:

#### (a) Changes

Issue	Issue Date	Changes
1	04/2012	New Issue
2	24/02/17	


### Material Safety Data Sheet according to:

- EC Regulation no. 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended
- EC Regulation no. 1272/2008 (CLP) as amended.

#### (b) Abbreviations and acronyms

- ADR** : European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.  
**CAS**: Chemical Abstracts Service (divisione della American Chemical Society).  
**CLP**: Classification, Labelling, Packaging.



	<b>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	DATE	<b>24/02/2017</b>
	<b>EXP 24 EPCBOOST A</b>	AUTHORISED	
		PAGE	<b>12 OF 12</b>
		ISSUE Supersedes	<b>2 1</b>

**DNEL:** Derived No Effect Level.

**GHS:** Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

**IATA:** International Air Transport Association

**IATA-DGR:** Dangerous Goods Regulation by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA).

**ICAO:** International Civil Aviation Organization.

**ICAO T.I. :** International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions.

**IC<sub>50</sub> :** Inhibition Concentration for 50 percent of the test population.

**IMDG:** International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

**LC<sub>50</sub>:** Lethal Concentration for 50 percent of the test population.

**LD<sub>50</sub>:** Lethal Doses for 50 percent of the test population.

**MARPOL 73/78:** International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978.

**NIOSH-REL:** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (USA) – Recommended Exposure Limits.

**NOEC:** No Observed Effect Concentration.

**OSHA-PEL:** Occupational Safety & Health Administration (USA) - Permissible Exposure Limits.

**PNEC:** Predicted No-Effect Concentration.

**RID:** Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.

**STEL:** Short-Term Exposure Level

**STOT:** Specific Target Organ Toxicity.

**TLV:** Threshold Level Value.

**TLV-TWA:** Threshold Level Value for the average time weighted over 8 hours

**VLEP:** Occupational exposure limit values

(c) References

HSE/CB-EIG document "Guidance for the Safe management of the Disposal of Explosives, 2007.

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

- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code).

- International Air Transport Association (IATA).

- ECDIN - Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network - Joint Research Centre, Commission of the European Communities

- SAX's DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS - Eight Edition - Van Nostrand Reinold

National Institute of Health – National Chemicals Inventory

(d) Evaluation method for mixtures

N/A

(e) Relevant hazard Statements and Precautionary statements

**Meanings of Hazard Phrases**

H201: Explosive; danger of mass explosion.

H301: Toxic if swallowed.

H370: Causes damage to organs.

H373: May cause damage to organs in the event of prolonged or repeated exposure

(f) Advice on training

Handling of this product should only be allowed by qualified persons.

**Notice:**

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**

**EPC-UK EXPLOSIVES EXPLOSIVE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**



For further information contact the Technical Service Dept at  
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Tel 01773 832253 Fax 01773 837683