

QUIKDRAW[®] PLAIN NO. 8 DETONATORS
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1.1B UN0029
REVISION DATE: 09-03-15

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Plain No. 8 Detonators (Herica)
Supplier: RockTek trading for BD Explosives Pty Ltd
ACN: 73 130 182 008
Street Address: Lot 1334 Stakehill
Road Baldivis WA
6171
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 08 9427 0499 (24 hours)

2. COMPOSITION

Recommended use: Initiators for explosive charges. Normally used with safety fuse.
Appearance: Metal tubes (approximately 36.5mm in length, 7.0mm in diameter), closed at one end, containing explosive charge. Odourless.

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)	78-11-5	High
Lead azide	13424-46-9	Med
Lead styphnate	15245-44-0	Med
Aluminium powder	7429-90-5	<u>VLow</u> 100%

PROPORTION (%weight per weight): VHIGH>60, HIGH 30-60, MED 10-29, LOW 1-9, V-LOW<1

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia.

Hazard Category

Xn Harmful

R-phrases(s)

R-3 Extreme risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition
R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed
R33 Danger of cumulative effects

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by road or rail.

Class: 1.1B Explosive

Poisons Schedule (Aust)/Toxic Substance (NZ): Not Applicable

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

The packaging of this material normally prevents any significant exposure. However, if contact is suspected:

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Give plenty of water to drink. If more than 15 minutes from a hospital, induce vomiting, preferably using Ipecac Syrup APF. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Eye Contact: Irrigate with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Notes to Physician: Treat systematically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards: Explosive materials. Avoid all ignition sources.

Fire fighting further advice: Explosive solid. Severe detonation hazard when exposed to heat. In case of small fire where the actual detonators are not involved, carefully remove the detonators to a safe distance; otherwise, evacuate area immediately and allow to burn.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Collect and seal in properly labeled drums for disposal. In the case of a transport accident, notify the State Police, State Explosives Inspector.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage: Store in clean, dry magazine suitably licensed for Class 1.1B explosives. Handle with care. Do not subject material to impact, sparks, friction or any form of heating. Protect exposed ends from contact with moisture or oil.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Worksafe Australia).

However, Exposure Standard for lead fumes (possibility of exposure when test firing in a poorly ventilated area):

	TWA		STEL	
	Ppm	mg/m ³	Ppm	mg/m ³
Lead fumes, as Pb	-	0.15	-	-

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Worksafe Australia).

TWA - the Time-Weighted Average airborne concentrations over an eight hour working day, for a five day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should