Propellant AS Series

Thales (ADI)

Version No: **9.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **01/11/2019**
Print Date: **10/02/2020**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Propellant AS Series
Synonyms	AS30N, AS30N V02, AS50N, AS85N
Proper shipping name	POWDER, SMOKELESS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Double-base smokeless powders or propellant for shotgun ammunition.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Thales (ADI)**
Address	Yarrawonga Road Benalla VIC 3672 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 5760 3222|+61 3 5760 3222
Fax	+61 3 5760 3233
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

NZ DISTRIBUTOR
Steve's Wholesale Ltd. Units 5 – 7 / 408 The Esplanade
Island Bay Wellington 6023
team@steveswholesale.nz
Emergency Contact: Steve Collings
0800 303 303
0274 905 708
Poison Control 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Not Available**
Emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Explosive Division 1.3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classification by vendor; 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)

H203	Explosive; fire, blast or projection hazard.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P230	Keep wetted with phlegmatizer.
P250	Do not subject to grinding/shock/sources of friction.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P322	Specific measures (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P380	In case of fire: Evacuate area.
P372	Explosion risk in case of fire.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P373	DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P401	Store in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9004-70-0	>60	nitrocellulose
55-63-0	<15	nitroglycerin
84-74-2	<2	dibutyl phthalate
122-39-4	<2	diphenylamine
Not Available	<5	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ 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. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ 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. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

DANGER: Deliver media remotely.
- For minor fires: Flooding quantities only.
- For large fires: **Do not** attempt to extinguish.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contact with other explosives, pyrotechnics, solvents, adhesives, paints, cleaners and unauthorized metals, plastics, packing equipment and materials. ▸ Avoid contamination with acids, alkalis, reducing agents, amines and phosphorus.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	**WARNING: EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS / ARTICLES PRESENT!** ▸ Evacuate all personnel and move upwind. ▸ Prevent re-entry. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be explosively reactive, detonate and release much heat. ▸ Wear full-body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage and fire effluent from entering drains or watercourses. ▸ Fight from safe distances and protected locations. ▸ Use flooding quantities of water. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. For Division 1.3 Explosives Evacuation is required is case of Emergency. For quantities of up to: ▸ 1000 kg, the evacuation distance is 100 metres ▸ 5000 kg, the evacuation distance is 150 metres ▸ 20000 kg, the evacuation distance is 200 metres ▸ 40000 kg, the evacuation distance is 250 meters
Fire/Explosion Hazard	**WARNING**: HIGH EXPLOSION HAZARD! ▸ Combustible. ▸ Will burn with rapidly increasing intensity of fire. ▸ Dry material is extremely sensitive to shock, friction, heat and sparks. ▸ Avoid metal to metal contact. ▸ Heat may cause expansion and decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ Heat affected containers remain hazardous. ▸ May detonate in a mass explosion particularly if confined or mixed with incompatible materials. ▸ Explosives can supply own oxygen for combustion and smothering action of foam or dry chemical may be ineffective. ▸ May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	E

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

Minor Spills	**WARNING!: EXPLOSIVE**. BLAST and/or PROJECTION and/or FIRE HAZARD ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid inhalation of the material and avoid contact with eyes and skin. ▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▸ Sweep into non-sparking containers or barrels and moisten with water. ▸ Place spilled material in clean, sealable, labelled container for disposal. ▸ Flush area with large amounts of water. Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Major Spills	In the case of transport accident notify the State Police, State Explosives Inspector and the Manufacturer, Thales Mulwala Facility. Collect recoverable packages and segregate from loose, spilled material. **WARNING!**: EXPLOSIVE. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ In case of transport accident notify Police, Emergency Authority, Competent Explosives Authority or Manufacturer. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation. Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Handle gently. Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ Explosives must not be struck with metal implements. ▸ Avoid mechanical and thermal shock and friction. ▸ Use in a well ventilated area. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ 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) ▸ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▸ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▸ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. ▸ 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. ▸ Do not use air hoses for cleaning. ▸ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds.
Other information	▸ Store cases in a well ventilated magazine licensed for the appropriate Class, Division and Compatibility Group. ▸ Rotate stock to prevent ageing. Use on FIFO (first in-first out) basis. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Store in a cool place in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ Store in an isolated area away from other materials. ▸ Keep storage area free of debris, waste and combustibles.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Explosives Code Packing Instruction P114(b) or 114(b)

	General packaging provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special provision 4.1.5 are to be met. For UN 0160, 0161 - If outer packaging is drum then inner packaging is not required. For UN 0160, 0161 - If outer packaging is 1A2 or 1B2 metal drums then drum construction shall be such that risk of explosion, by reason of increase by internal pressure from internal or external causes, is prevented. For UN 0077, 0132, 0234, 0235, 0236, packagings are to be lead free, otherwise: Inner Packagings: Bags: Paper Kraft, Plastics, Textiles - sift proof, Woven Plastic - sift proof Receptacles: Fibreboard, Metal, Paper, Plastic, Woven Plastic - sift proof Intermediate Packagings: Not necessary Outer Packagings: Boxes: Natural Wood (4C1), Natural Wood -sift proof (4C2), Plywood (4D), Reconstituted Wood (4F), Fibreboard (4G) Drums: Steel, Removable Head (1A2), Aluminium, removable head (1B2), Plywood (1D), Fibre (1G), Plastic, removable head (1H2) Check containers are clearly labelled. ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid contact with other explosives, pyrotechnics, solvents, adhesives, paints, cleaners and unauthorized metals, plastics, packing equipment and materials. ▸ Avoid contamination with acids, alkalis, reducing agents, amines and phosphorus. ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents. ▸ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▸ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

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	nitroglycerin	Nitroglycerine (NG)	0.05 ppm / 0.46 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dibutyl phthalate	Dibutyl phthalate	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	diphenylamine	Diphenylamine	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

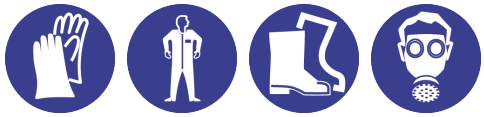
EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
nitroglycerin	Nitroglycerin	0.1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	75 mg/m3
dibutyl phthalate	Dibutyl phthalate	15 mg/m3	84 mg/m3	9300 mg/m3
diphenylamine	Diphenylamine	30 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	220 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
nitrocellulose	Not Available	Not Available
nitroglycerin	75 mg/m3	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	4,000 mg/m3	Not Available
diphenylamine	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Adequate ventilation should be provided to keep dust concentrations below acceptable exposure limits. Discharge from the ventilation system should comply with applicable air pollution control regulations. Use a local mechanical ventilation system if needed, preferably with explosion proof construction, and with a suitable dust filter installed at inlet to suction piping to the system to prevent accumulation of explosive dust in ventilation piping and blower. Engineering controls for explosive substances are designed to reduce or eliminate fragmentation and/or blast effects either by suppression of the source of detonation or by protection at the exposed location, or both. Barricades, shields, contained detonation chambers, and “zero quantity-distance (Q-D)” magazines are examples of engineering controls. Engineering controls are designed and tested in a rigorous fashion. The construction of the engineering control must be carefully duplicated in field applications to assure it will function properly. It is thus imperative that engineering controls be built exactly in accordance with the design package, and that they be used only for the substances for which they are authorised.

Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles. ‣ 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]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Elbow length PVC gloves 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. 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. 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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: ·frequency and duration of contact, ·chemical resistance of glove material, ·glove thickness and ·dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). ·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. **NOTE:** ‣ 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. ‣ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ Eyewash unit. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Skin cleansing cream. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower ‣ Impervious apron

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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), 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.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Small grey, green-grey or orange-grey disc shaped granules; insoluble in water.

Physical state	Divided Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	~0.6
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	170
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Explosive
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	170	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	<2; VOC= <10 g/kg
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	- Presence of shock and friction - Presence of heat source and ignition source - Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions. - Stable under normal storage conditions. - Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Generated dust may be discomforting
Ingestion	The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure. At about 15% concentration of blood methaemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions.

Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may produce severely toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption and these may be fatal. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Chronic exposure to nitro compounds of aromatic hydrocarbons have been known to cause liver and kidney damage. Oral or intraperitoneal administration of dibutyl phthalate, at high doses produced a number of bone resorptions, neural tube defects, skeletal abnormalities and increased foetal deaths. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Animal testing to see whether nitrites caused cancer proved inconclusive. This material contains a substantial amount of polymer considered to be of low concern. These are classified under having MWs of between 1000 to 10000 with less than 25% of molecules with MWs under 1000 and less than 10% under 500; or having a molecular weight average of over 10000.

Propellant AS Series	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
nitrocellulose	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
nitroglycerin	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: =29.2 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 105 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
dibutyl phthalate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 12.5 mg/l/2H[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg[1]	
diphenylamine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1120 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Legend:	*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*	

NITROCELLULOSE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
NITROGLYCERIN	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen and reproductive effector. Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria. Reproductive effector in rats.
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	For dibutyl phthalate (DBP): In studies on rats, DBP is absorbed through the skin, although studies have shown human skin is less permeable. Animal testing shows DBP is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, distributed mainly in the liver and kidneys and excreted in urine as breakdown products if given orally or through a vein. Accumulation has not been observed in any organ. The profile of effects following exposure to DBP is similar to that of other phthalate esters, which, in susceptible species, can cause enlarged liver, toxicity to the foetus, birth defects, and damage to the testicles. Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that acute toxicity of DBP is low. Signs of acute toxicity include depression of activity, labored breathing and lack of co-ordination. DBP appears to have little potential to irritate skin or eyes or to induce sensitization. A few cases of sensitization after exposure to DBP have been reported. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows repeat exposure to DBP caused enlarged liver and peroxisome proliferation, The testicles were also affected. Developmental toxicity: In animal testing, DBP resulted in reduced weight in offspring and malformations of the male genitalia and testicle function that were not seen in parent animals. DBP causes toxicity to the foetus in the absence of maternal toxicity. Available data also indicate that DBP causes birth defects at high doses and susceptibility varies with developmental stage and period of administration.

	The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa. Available data indicate that phthalate esters are minimally toxic by swallowing, inhalation and skin contact. Repeated exposure may result in weight gain, liver enlargement and induction of liver enzymes. They may also cause shrinking of the testicles and other structural malformations. They may reduce male and female fertility and number of live births, according to animal testing.
DIPHENYLAMINE	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. Heating of substituted diphenylamines may generate vapours which can irritate the eyes and airways. Drying of skin and mucous membranes leading to irritation may occur with prolonged or repeated contact. Overexposure may cause skin and airway irritation with dizziness and flu-like symptoms. All show a slight to very low order of toxicity following oral or topical administration. There is very low potential to cause gene mutations. Diphenylamine and all its substituted derivatives show slight to moderate acute toxicity. Overall, it is not considered to cause mutations or genetic toxicity. In animal testing, higher concentrations appear to reduce the number of viable offspring. ADI: 0.02 mg/kg/day NOEL: 1.5 mg/kg/day

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✔
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Propellant AS Series

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

nitrocellulose

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	579mg/L	4

nitroglycerin

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	1.38mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	46mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.4mg/L	4
BCF	192	Fish	0.42mg/L	4
NOEC	1440	Fish	0.03mg/L	2

dibutyl phthalate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.35mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.003mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0034mg/L	4
BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	4
EC10	48	Crustacea	>0.003mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Fish	0.025mg/L	4

diphenylamine

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	3.287mg/L	3

	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.31mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.048mg/L	1
	BCF	768	Fish	0.0437mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.16mg/L	1

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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*

Harmful 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
nitroglycerin	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.73 days)
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (Half-life = 23 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.08 days)
diphenylamine	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (BCF = 176)
diphenylamine	LOW (BCF = 253)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 1460)
diphenylamine	LOW (KOC = 1887)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	E

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	0161

UN proper shipping name	POWDER, SMOKELESS
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 1.3C Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: 0

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	0161
UN proper shipping name	Powder, smokeless
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 1.3C ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 1L
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Forbidden Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	0161
UN proper shipping name	POWDER, SMOKELESS
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 1.3C IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-B , S-Y Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: 0

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSR 100165

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

NITROCELLULOSE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported
Australia Explosives Code (AE Code)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix A
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

NITROGLYCERIN IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported
Australia Explosives Code (AE Code)
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix A
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix G
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix H
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 3
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

DIPHENYLAMINE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (nitrocellulose; nitroglycerin; diphenylamine; dibutyl phthalate)
China - IECSC	No (nitroglycerin)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (nitrocellulose)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

SW Revised 01.12.2020

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	22/04/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
8.1.1.1	24/11/2016	Classification
9.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources 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
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