

Combined Systems Model 9590 Grenade Sting Ball .314 Pellets

Winchester Australia Ltd

Chemwatch: **5239-40** Version No: **3.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: **05/03/2017** Print Date: **20/06/2019** L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Combined Systems Model 9590 Grenade Sting Ball .314 Pellets	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Proper shipping name	GRENADES, PRACTICE, hand or rifle	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified uses Explosive product.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Winchester Australia Ltd	
Address	65 Hays Road Moolap, Geelong VIC 3224 Australia	
Telephone	+61 3 5245 2400	
Fax	+61 3 5248 2409	
Website	Not Available	
Email	aedmondson@olin.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Winchester Australia Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	0418 158 337 All hours
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.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	0		1 = Low 2 = Moderate
Reactivity	4		3 = High
Chronic	0		4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Explosive Division 1.4, Self Reactive Type A
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	DANGED
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

• •	
H204	Fire or projection hazard.
H240	Heating may cause an explosion.

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.
P234	Keep only in original container.
P250	Do not subject to grinding/shock/sources of friction.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P220	Keep/Store away from clothing/organic material/combustible materials.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P380	In case of fire: Evacuate area.	
P370+P380+P375	In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.	
P372	Explosion risk in case of fire.	
P374	Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance.	
P373	DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.	
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water spray/fog for extinction.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.	
P411	Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C/86°F (see storage requirements on SDS).	
P401	Store according to local regulations for explosives.	
P420	Store away from other materials.	

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7778-74-7	>50	potassium perchlorate
7439-95-4	10-25	magnesium powder, pyrophoric
7429-90-5	10-25	aluminium powder uncoated
10294-40-3	<10	barium chromate
7440-67-7	<10	zirconium
1309-37-1	<10	ferric oxide
7440-32-6	<10	titanium
7440-02-0	<10	<u>nickel</u>
592-87-0	0-0.1	lead thiocyanate
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Description of mist are 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. 	
Ingestion	 Not considered a normal route of entry. 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. 	

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- 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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

• WARNING: Deliver water spray or fog from a safe distance only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Special nazards arising from the substrate or mixture			
Fire Incompatibility	None known.		
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 detonate and burning material may be propelled from fire. Wear full-body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage and fire effluent from entering drains and water courses. Fight fire from safe distances and from protected locations. Use flooding quantities of water. DO NOT approach containers or packages suspected to be hot. Cool any exposed containers not involved in fire from a protected location. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	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. Compatibility Group G explosives are pyrotechnic substances, or article containing a pyrotechnic substances, or article containing both an explosive substance and an illuminating, incendiary, tear- or smoke-producing substance (other than a water-activated article or one containing white phosphorus, phosphides, a pyrophoric substance, a flammable liquid or gel, or hypergolic liquids). Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) metal oxides (NOx) metal oxides [Individual items may explode. Mass explosion of many items at once is unlikely.[In unusual cases, shrapnel may be thrown from exploding devices under containment		

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

HAZCHEM

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

1YE

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods and material for cor	ntainment and cleaning up
Minor Spills	WARNINGI: 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.
Major Spills	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. Use extreme caution to prevent physical shock. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion-proof equipment. Collect recoverable material and segregate from spilled material. Wash spill area with large quantities of water.

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

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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling

Precautions for 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
- ► When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling
- ► Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- ▶ 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.
 - Protect containers against physical damage.
 - ► Check regularly for spills and leaks

NOTE: If explosives need to be destroyed contact the Competent Authority.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Other information

- ▶ All packaging for Class 1 Goods shall be in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Code for the transport of Dangerous Goods.
- 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
- ► Explosion hazard may follow contact with incompatible materials
- Storage incompatibility

 Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
 - Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

strong alkalis



















May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

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	aluminium powder uncoated	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder uncoated	Aluminium (metal dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder uncoated	Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	barium chromate	Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr), certain water insoluble	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ferric oxide	Iron oxide fume (Fe2O3) (as Fe)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, metal	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, powder	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	lead thiocyanate	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium perchlorate	Potassium perchlorate	6.3 mg/m3	69 mg/m3	420 mg/m3
magnesium powder, pyrophoric	Magnesium	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
barium chromate	Barium chromate	0.15 mg/m3	13 mg/m3	77 mg/m3

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zirconium	Zirconium	10 mg/m3	83 mg/m3	500 mg/m3
ferric oxide	Iron oxide; (Ferric oxide)	15 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
titanium	Titanium	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
nickel	Nickel	4.5 mg/m3	50 mg/m3	99 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium perchlorate	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium powder, pyrophoric	500 mg/m3	Not Available
aluminium powder uncoated	Not Available	Not Available
barium chromate	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium	Not Available	Not Available
ferric oxide	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
titanium	Not Available	Not Available
nickel	Not Available	Not Available
lead thiocyanate	100 mg/m3	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls for explosive articles 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 articles (e.g.munitions) for which they are authorised.

Personal protection







- Safety glasses.
- 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

Eye and face protection

See Hand protection below

Wear physical protective gloves, e.g. leather

▶ Heavy weight Rubber gloves Rubber boots

Hands/feet protection

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

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

Respiratory protection

- 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	Dark grey solid metal container with solid contents.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable

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Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Applicable	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

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. Avoid contact with other chemicals.
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	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.			
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.			
Skin Contact	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.			
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.			
Chronic	lay cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Explosive components are completely sealed within the metal container. Under ormal handling of this product, no exposure to harmful materials will occur.			
Combined Systems Model 9590	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
Grenade Sting Ball .314 Pellets	Not Available	Not Available		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
potassium perchlorate	Not Available	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
magnesium powder, pyrophoric	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
aluminium powder uncoated	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
barium chromate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	Oral (rat) LD50: 52 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
zirconium	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]		

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	Oral (rat) LD50: >300-2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effe	ect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
		Skin: no adverse	effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
ferric oxide	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available		
***	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
titanium	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
nickel	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse	effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
		Skin: no adverse	effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
lead thiocyanate	Not Available	Not Available		
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxic data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substance		from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified	
BARIUM CHROMATE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1:	CARCINOGENIC TO	HUMANS.	
FERRIC OXIDE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.			
NICKEL	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002] Oral (rat) TDLo: 500 mg/kg/5D-I Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 0.1 mg/m3/24H/17W-C			
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE & MAGNESIUM POWDER, PYROPHORIC & ALUMINIUM POWDER UNCOATED & ZIRCONIUM & TITANIUM & LEAD THIOCYANATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.			
BARIUM CHROMATE & NICKEL	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.			
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×	
			1	

Legend:

STOT - Single Exposure

Aspiration Hazard X

STOT - Repeated Exposure

X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data available to make classification

X

×

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

sensitisation

Mutagenicity

×

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin

Toxicity

Combined Systems Model 9590 Grenade Sting Ball .314 Pellets	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
potassium perchlorate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
	EC90	12	Algae of other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	

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	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100	Omg/L	2
	NOEC	2016	Fish	11.4	8mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VAL	UE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-59	5mg/L	2
magnesium powder, pyrophoric	EC50	48	Crustacea	344r	ng/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-19	5mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Crustacea	1-mç	g/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE		SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.13	4mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.7364mg/	L	2
aluminium powder uncoated	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-0.79	9mg/L	2
	BCF	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	9mg/L		4
	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.001-mg/l	L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALU	F	SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	>=3.3		2
barium chromate	EC50	I	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.32m		2
		96				1
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1.1	5mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALU	E	SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	>20m	g/L	2
zirconium	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100r	ng/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.04	2mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004	mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	. VA	LUE	SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0	5mg/L	2
ferric oxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	5.1	1mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1	ng/L	2
	NOEC	504	Fish		2mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE		SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L		2
titanium	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L		2
titailiulii	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L		2
	NOEC	0.5	Crustacea	0.0000000	5mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE		SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0000475m	ıa/l	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001-0.576		2
nickel	EC50	72		0.00094mg/l		2
		I	Algae or other aquatic plants			
	BCF NOEC	240	Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea	0.47mg/L >0.001-0.71	5mg/l	2
	NOLO		Orasiacca	20.001-0.71	ong/L	
lead thiocyanate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES		ALUE	SOURC
•	NOEC	2976	Fish	1.	1mg/L	5

(Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	_	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
		No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

(QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

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Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- 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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant NO HAZCHEM

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	0452			
UN proper shipping name	GRENADES, PRACTICE, hand or rifle			
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 1.4G Subrisk Not Applicable			
Packing group	Not Applicable			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not Applicable Limited quantity Not Applicable			

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	0452			
UN proper shipping name	Grenades, practice hand or rifle			
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	1.4G Not Applicable 1L		
Packing group	Not Applicable			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			

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Special provisions Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions 141 75 kg Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions Special precautions for user 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	0452			
UN proper shipping name	GRENADES, PRACTICE hand or rifle			
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 1.4G IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable			
Packing group	Not Applicable			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE(7778-74-7) 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 Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

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

MAGNESIUM POWDER, PYROPHORIC(7439-95-4) 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 Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

ALUMINIUM POWDER UNCOATED(7429-90-5) 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) 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

BARIUM CHROMATE(10294-40-3) 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 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 E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I

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

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

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

ZIRCONIUM(7440-67-7) 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 Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

FERRIC OXIDE(1309-37-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

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

TITANIUM(7440-32-6) 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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

NICKEL(7440-02-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring

LEAD THIOCYANATE(592-87-0) 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 E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

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

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

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

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

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

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

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

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

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	No (lead thiocyanate)		
Canada - NDSL	No (barium chromate; titanium; zirconium; nickel; ferric oxide; potassium perchlorate; magnesium powder, pyrophoric; aluminium powder uncoated)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	No (titanium; zirconium; nickel; magnesium powder, pyrophoric; aluminium powder uncoated)		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (lead thiocyanate)		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	Yes		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - ARIPS	No (lead thiocyanate)		
Thailand - TECI	No (barium chromate; lead thiocyanate; aluminium powder uncoated)		
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)		

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	05/03/2017
Initial Date	Not Available

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	05/03/2017	Acute Health (skin), Appearance, Classification, Ingredients, Physical Properties, Name

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

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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

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