

POWERS POWERLOADS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Jul-2012
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4585-57
Version No:5.1.1.1
CD 2012/2 Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POWERS POWERLOADS

SYNONYMS

"Industrial Loads", "Stud Drivers", "Industrial Cartridges", "Cash Knockers", "Cow Punchers", "Noise Blanks", "propellant containers", "Blount Incorporated", "CCI-Speer", "371 Green Weak Load", "250 Green Weak Load", "372 Yellow Medium Load", "251 Yellow Medium Load", "373 Red Strong Load", "252 Red Strong Load", "T19 Brown Minimum Load", "253 Purple Very Strong Load", "T20 Green Weak Load", "254 White Especially Strong Load", "T21 Yellow Medium Load", "D619 Brown Minimum Load", "T22 Red Strong Load", "D620 Green Weak Load", "T23 Purple Very Strong Load", "D621 Yellow Medium Load", "T24 White Especially Strong Load", "D922 Red Strong Load"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CARTRIDGES, POWER DEVICE†

PRODUCT USE

22, 25, 27 calibre construction tool propellant containers for explosive actuated tools (bolt guns).

These charges should be used only by registered qualified operators for use in approved tools and as otherwise provided for in relevant State Regulations; for example Victorian Occupational Health & Safety (Explosive-Powered Tools) Regulations 1985 and subsequent amendments.

The Risk phrases are for the propellant powder content of the cartridges. The intact, sealed cartridges are Non-hazardous according to NOHSC criteria.

SUPPLIER

Company: Powers Fasteners Australasia Pty Ltd

Address:

Factory 3, 205 Abbotts Road

Dandenong South

VIC, 3175

Australia

Telephone: +61 3 8795 4600

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 8795 4600**

Fax: +61 3 8787 5899

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes

R02

Risk Phrases

- Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.

R26/27/28

- Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R33

- Danger of cumulative effects.

R61(1)

- May cause harm to the unborn child.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S34

Safety Phrases

- Avoid shock and friction.

S01

- Keep locked up.

S24

- Avoid contact with skin.

S36

- Wear suitable protective clothing.

S38

- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

S37

- Wear suitable gloves.

S39

- Wear eye/face protection.

S51

- Use only in well ventilated areas.

S09

- Keep container in a well ventilated place.

S53

- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

S29

- Do not empty into drains.

continued...

POWERS POWERLOADS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-Jul-2012

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4585-57

Version No:5.1.1.1

CD 2012/2 Page 2 of 9

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S35	• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S27	• Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S45	• In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S57	• Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	• Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S63	• In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
shell as		
copper	7440-50-8	45-60^
zinc	7440-66-6	21-26^
propellant as		
nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	7-17
nitroglycerin	55-63-0	5-11
priming mix/primer as		
lead styphnate	63918-97-8	<1
guanyl nitrosaminoguanyltetrazene	109-27-3	<1
barium nitrate	10022-31-8	<1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- 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.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

continued...

POWERS POWERLOADS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Jul-2012
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4585-57
Version No:5.1.1.1
CD 2012/2 Page 3 of 9

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Flooding quantities of water only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - May be violently or explosively reactive.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
 - Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Explosive.
- Dangerous hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, bases.

HAZCHEM

1YE (AE CODE)

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
Remove all ignition sources.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
 - Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Spills of contents should be wetted.
Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

continued...

POWERS POWERLOADS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-Jul-2012

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4585-57

Version No:5.1.1.1

CD 2012/2 Page 4 of 9

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Must not be struck by metal implements.

Avoid shock and friction.

Use spark-free tools when handling.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packaging shall be in accordance to Packaging Instruction 134 of the Australian Explosives Code (AEC).

Locked metal containers.

Charges shall be clearly colour marked to indicate their relative strength.

Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, bases.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Powers Powerloads (Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu))		1	
Australia Exposure Standards	Powers Powerloads (Copper (fume))		0.2	
Australia Exposure Standards	Powers Powerloads (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))		10	
Australia Exposure Standards	Powers Powerloads (Nitroglycerin (NG))	0.05	0.46	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	Powers Powerloads (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- lead styphnate: CAS:63918- 97- 8 CAS:15245- 44- 0 CAS:6594- 85- 0

MATERIAL DATA

POWERS POWERLOADS:

None assigned.

NITROCELLULOSE:

as dust not otherwise classified

NITROGLYCERIN:

- Workplace exposure to nitroglycerin should be controlled to concentrations that will not cause vasodilation (as indicated by throbbing headache and/or decrease in blood pressure). The TLV-TWA recognises the development of tolerance to the action of organic nitrates, the fact that wide variations in individual susceptibility occur and takes into account industrial experience with propylene glycol dinitrate including the development of tolerance to headache resulting from repeated 8-hour exposures at 0.2 ppm.

LEAD STYPHNATE:

- The lead concentration in air is to be maintained so that the lead concentration in workers' blood remains below 0.060 mg/100 g of whole blood. The recommended TLV-TWA has been derived following a review of reports of adverse effects on reproduction, blood-pressure and other end-points of toxicity.

GUANYL NITROSAMINO GUANYL TETRAZENE:

- It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal

continued...

POWERS POWERLOADS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-Jul-2012

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4585-57

Version No:5.1.1.1

CD 2012/2 Page 5 of 9

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

for nitrogen dioxide

Odour Threshold Value: 0.11-0.14 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for nitrogen dioxide, measuring in excess of 0.5 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is considered to be sufficiently low to reduce the potential for immediate injury or adverse physiological effects from prolonged daily exposures.

Short exposures of workmen to nitrogen dioxide concentrations averaging 25 to 38 ppm resulted in observable physiological response, but exposures of 3 to 5 minutes at 80 ppm produced tightness of the chest.

BARIUM NITRATE:

■ for barium compounds:

The recommended TLV-TWA is based on satisfactory results achieved while employing an internal limit for barium nitrate at a national laboratory. It is not known what degree of added safety this limit incorporates.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear physical protective gloves, eg. leather.
- Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Hard hat.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Metal small arms type cartridges for explosive powering of construction tools. Colour coded to indicate strength of charge.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	Manufactured	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

continued...

POWERS POWERLOADS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Jul-2012
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4585-57
Version No:5.1.1.1
CD 2012/2 Page 6 of 9

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of shock and friction.
- Presence of open flame.

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Severely toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Inhaling 0.04-0.5 parts per million nitroglycerin may result in headache, with overexposure causing temporary loss of vision in some people. It causes dilation of the blood vessels and low blood pressure. Exposure to small amounts can result in headache, dizziness, weakness and nausea. Large exposures can result in vomiting, bluing of the extremities, convulsions, coma and possible circulatory collapse and paralysis of breathing. Prior ingestion of alcohol can worsen these effects. Repeated exposure can cause temporary tolerance to headache, which disappears rapidly; a short absence from exposure may lead to severe poisoning from amounts that were previously safe. Operators are required to obtain Occupational Health Centre "classification" prior to working in areas with nitroglycerin. Animal testing shows it can cause methaemoglobin in the blood.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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

[OHS 24320].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

Lead compounds, organic (NB: Organic lead compounds are metabolized at least in part, to ionic lead both in humans and animals. To the extent that ionic lead, generated from organic lead, is present in the body, it will be expected to exert the toxicities associated with inorganic lead.)

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

Group

3

continued...

POWERS POWERLOADS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Jul-2012
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4585-57

Version No:5.1.1.1

CD 2012/2 Page 7 of 9

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

nitroglycerin

Australia Exposure
Standards - Skin

Notes

Sk

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:
Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

nitrocellulose

No Data

No Data

Available

Available

nitroglycerin

LOW

LOW

LOW

lead styphnate

No Data

No Data

Available

Available

guanyl

No Data

No Data

nitrosaminoguanilyltetrazene

Available

Available

barium nitrate

No Data

No Data

Available

Available

LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: EXPLOSIVE

HAZCHEM:

•1YE(AE Code)

ADG7:

Class or Division:

1.4S

UN No.:

0323

Special Provision:

None

Portable Tanks & Bulk
Containers -

None

Instruction:

Packagings & IBCs -

None

Packing Instruction:

Subsidiary Risk:

None

Packing Group:

None

Limited Quantity:

0

Portable Tanks & Bulk
Containers - Special

None

Provision:

Packagings & IBCs -

P134 LP102

Special Packing

Provision:

Name and Description: CARTRIDGES, POWER DEVICE†

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:

1.4S

UN No.:

0323

Shipping Name: CARTRIDGES, POWER DEVICE†

Subsidiary risk:

None

UN packing group:

None

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:

1.4S

UN/ID Number:

0323

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:

None

Packing Group:

-

continued...

POWERS POWERLOADS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-Jul-2012

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4585-57

Version No:5.1.1.1

CD 2012/2 Page 8 of 9

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Special provisions:	A165		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	134	Maximum Qty/Pack:	100 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	134	Maximum Qty/Pack:	25 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Limited Quantity		Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden

Shipping name:CARTRIDGES, POWER DEVICE†

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	1.4S	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	0323	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- B, S- X	Special provisions:	347
Limited Quantities:	0	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping name:CARTRIDGES, POWER DEVICE†			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

nitrocellulose (CAS: 9004-70-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

nitroglycerin (CAS: 55-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix G", "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", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

lead styphnate (CAS: 63918-97-8,15245-44-0,6594-85-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "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) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!")", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

continued...

POWERS POWERLOADS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-Jul-2012

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4585-57

Version No:5.1.1.1

CD 2012/2 Page 9 of 9

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

guanyl nitrosaminoguanyltetrazene (CAS: 109-27-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List"

barium nitrate (CAS: 10022-31-8, 34053-87-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Powers Powerloads (CW: 4585-57)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
lead styphnate	63918- 97- 8, 15245- 44- 0, 6594- 85- 0
barium nitrate	10022- 31- 8, 34053- 87- 7

■ 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.