

CAST PRIMERS

ORANGE CAP BOOSTERS

ORANGE CAP BOOSTERS, or primers, are designed to accommodate a detonator and/or detonating cord for initiation of a column of explosives.

Cast Primers and Boosters have high strength with high density and good water resistance.

DIMENSIONS

Diameter	59mm
Length	114mm
Weight	454g
Detonator well depth	92mm

CHARACTERISTICS

Velocity of Detonation	> 7300 mps
Density	1.6g/cc
Detonation Pressure	214 kilobars
Detonator Sensitivity	No. 6 strength
Minimum detonating cord sensitivity	3.8g/m
UN Classification	1.1D
UN Number	UN0042



See over for safety data ►

The information and recommendations are given without warranty, expressed or implied, statutory or otherwise, and no liability shall be accepted for the consequence of any reliance placed thereon. Recipients should make their own tests to determine the suitability of products for their particular purposes.

NOTE: If in any doubt concerning the correct use of the above products contact Irish Industrial Explosives Ltd.
IMPORTANT: If considering destruction of surplus products in the field please refer to *Recommended methods for the destruction of Explosives and Accessories.*



IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES LTD

87/89
WATERLOO ROAD
DUBLIN 4

TEL: 01 668 5193

FAX: 01 668 5248

FACTORY
CLONAGH
ENFIELD, CO. MEATH

TEL: 0405 41086

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DEPOT
BALLYGIBLIN
MALLOW
CO. CORK

TEL: 022 27817

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www.iie-online.com

Safety data for:

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ORANGE CAP BOOSTERS

For further information on these or other **Irish Industrial Explosives Ltd.** products please contact us at one of the addresses below.



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1. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Cast Primers and Boosters are made from a mixture of Pentaerythryl Tetranitrate (PETN), Trinitrotoluene (TNT) and Cyclonite (RDX).

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Cast Primers and Boosters are classed U.N. Division 1.1., i.e. substances having a mass explosion risk.

Hazards	Risks
1. Explosion	Serious
2. Lifting/handling	Medium

Precautions

1. Personnel handling explosive must be trained in its use.
2. Personnel should be trained in lifting and handling.
3. Gloves should be worn when handling exposed explosives.

3. FIRST AID MEASURES:

Exposure to intact Cast Primers and Boosters poses little risk. Wash hands after handling

4. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

Fires involving explosives must NOT be fought. An area of at least 300 metres around the fire should be evacuated, and the site of the fire must not be approached until it is absolutely certain that the fire is out. Avoid toxic fumes from fire.

5. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Damaged Cast Primers and Boosters should be disposed of by being loaded into a drill hole and detonated with the blast.

6. HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Cast Primers and Boosters must be handled with care and not subjected to naked flame, high temperatures, friction or shock. Smoking is strictly forbidden while handling Cast Primers and Boosters. Storage of explosives is permitted only by the Government Inspector of Explosives who will lay down the conditions of storage.

7. EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

When handled properly Cast Primers and Boosters do not present any serious hazard to personnel.

8. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Cast Primers and Boosters are made from a mixture of PETN, TNT and RDX. All these have elevated melting points such that when the mixture cools to ambient temperatures the result is a brown solid. The Cast Primer and Booster is encased in either plastic or cardboard. (For further details see over).

9. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

The shelf life of these explosives—stored in good conditions—is at least two years.

10. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no known toxic hazard from intact Cast Primers and Boosters. However should the ingredients become exposed there may be a toxic hazard from TNT. A lethal dose of TNT for humans is 1–2 g. Poisoning leads to damage to the liver, kidney and blood cells. There is no evidence that TNT is a human carcinogen, but it has a similar structure to other carcinogenic (nitroaromatic) compounds.

11. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

When burned these explosives will detonate and may give off some nitrous fumes.

12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

See *Accidental release measures* above.

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Explosives may only be transported as laid down in the relevant legislation, viz:

- S.I. No. 38 of 1955
- S.I. No. 151 of 1960
- S.I. No. 309 of 1973
- S.I. No. 317 of 1981
- S.I. No. 275 of 1986 and
- any additional legislation that may be enacted.

14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Customers wishing to purchase explosives must comply with S.I. 115 of 1995, European Community (Placing on the Market and Supervision of Explosives for Civilian Use) Regulation 1995.

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I.S. EN ISO 9002