

Trade Name: M112 Demolition Block (Composition C-4)

1. Product identification

- 1.1. **Product name**
Identification of the substance M112 Demolition Block (Composition C-4)
Registration number (REACH) Not applicable
CAS number **Composition C-4:** 9003-28-5 (for polyisobutylene binder),
RDx (main explosive ingredient): 121-82-4
Alternative name(s) Plastic Explosive, RDx Composition, C4, C-4.
EC-No. **RDx:** 204-500-1
Polyisobutylene: Polymer, not assigned an EC number
- 1.2. Recommended uses of the product: Military explosive, demolition charge, blasting applications, shaped charges, training munitions.
- 1.3. Safety sheet supplier's Data
SWORD Energetics,
Address: 231 Beverly Road, Greenville SC 29609
Website: www.swordenergetics.com
- 1.4. Emergency phone numbers +1 (833) 445-BOOM (2666)
This number is only available during the following office hours: Mon- Thu 08:00 AM - 05:00 PM, Fri 08:00 AM - 12:00 PM

2. Hazards identification

- 2.1. **Classification of the substance**
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Class and Category	Hazard statement
Explosives	Division 1.1	Expl. 1.1	H201: Explosive; mass explosion hazard
Acute Toxicity (Oral)	Category 3	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	H301: Toxic if swallowed
Acute Toxicity (Dermal)	Category 3	Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	H311: Toxic in contact with skin
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure	Category 2	STOT RE 2	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Hazardous to Aquatic Environment – Chronic	Category 2	Aquatic Chronic 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

- 2.2. **Label elements:**
Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard pictograms:


Single Word: Danger

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2. Hazards identification Continued:

2.2

Hazard statements

H201: Explosive; mass explosion hazard
H301: Toxic if swallowed
H311: Toxic in contact with skin
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P370 + P380: In case of fire: Evacuate area
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

Response:

P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P370 + P380: In case of fire: Evacuate area.
P372: Explosion risk in case of fire.
P361 + P364: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

P401: Store in accordance with national regulations on explosives.
P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405: Store locked up.
P420: Store away from other materials and incompatible substances (e.g., oxidizers, strong acids).
P411: Store at temperatures not exceeding recommended safety limits (typically cool, dry, controlled areas).

2.3.

Additional Labelling

EUH044: Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
EUH029: Contact with water liberates toxic gas (*if applicable — for some formulations containing reactive binders or additives*).
EUH401: To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use (*if used in training or controlled demolition exercises*).

2.4

Other hazards

May be subject to UN transport regulations as a Class 1 explosive (UN 0048).
Not readily biodegradable – poses a long-term environmental risk, particularly to aquatic life.
Dust or vapors generated during cutting or handling may cause irritation or toxicity.
May accumulate static charge – risk of ignition from sparks or electrostatic discharge in certain handling environments.
RDX (Cyclonite) is listed as toxic to blood, liver, and central nervous system with repeated exposure.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1.

The product is a formulated explosive composition consisting primarily of RDX (cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine), blended with plasticizers, polymer binders, and processing oils. It is manufactured to yield a malleable, stable material used in military demolition applications.

Substances

Substance name: RDX (Cyclonite, Hexogen)
EC-No.: 204-500-1

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3. Composition/information on ingredients *Continued*:
3.1 Cont. Components

Substance	CAS No.	EC No.	% w/w	Classification (CLP)
RDX (Cyclonite)	121-82-4	204-500-1	~91%	Expl. 1.1 (H201), Acute Tox. 3 (H301, H311), STOT RE 2 (H373)
Polyisobutylene	9003-27-4	Not assigned	~2.1%	Not classified under CLP
Plasticizer (e.g. dioctyl sebacate or similar)	122-62-3 or similar	Varies	~5.3%	Not classified or Skin Irrit. 2 (H315), Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)*
Motor oil (as a processing aid)	Mixture	Mixture	~1.6%	Not Classified or Aquatic Chronic 4 (H413)*

* Classification depends on specific formulation and additives used by manufacturer. Values shown here are representative of U.S. military specification C-4 formulations

4. First aid measures
4.1. Description of first aid measures

General advice	Seek immediate medical attention if symptoms persist or in the event of exposure to explosive material. Remove victim from exposure and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Provide the SDS to medical personnel.
If inhaled	Move the person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.
In case of skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation or symptoms persist, seek medical advice. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
In case of eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
If swallowed	Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention or contact a poison control center.

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4. First aid measures <i>Continued:</i>	
4.2	Symptoms : Shortness of breath Unconsciousness Dizziness Skin or eye irritation (upon direct contact with decomposition products) Nausea or headache (due to inhalation of dust or fumes during detonation or combustion) Risks : Frostbite (only if exposed to cryogenic handling environments — <i>not typical for C-4</i>) May cause effects on the central nervous system, resulting in lowered consciousness or seizures (primarily due to RDX exposure). Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to blood, liver, or kidneys. May cause genetic defects (based on animal data involving RDX). May cause cancer (limited evidence in long-term exposure studies). Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
4.3.	Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed Immediate medical attention is required in cases of ingestion, inhalation of combustion products, or symptoms of central nervous system depression (e.g., confusion, unconsciousness, seizures). There is no specific antidote for RDX poisoning. Treatment should be symptomatic and supportive, with particular attention to respiratory and neurological functions. In case of seizures, administer standard anticonvulsant therapy as per medical protocols. For dermal contact, decontaminate skin thoroughly and monitor for signs of systemic toxicity. Monitor renal and hepatic function in cases of significant exposure.
5. Firefighting measures	
5.1.	Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media: Dry sand Earth Water spray (only to cool surrounding areas and prevent spread) Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jets or foam directly on burning C-4 Do not use carbon dioxide (CO₂) — ineffective for mass detonation risk
5.2.	Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture C-4 is a powerful explosive and presents a mass explosion hazard under fire conditions (Expl. 1.1). Heating may cause violent detonation, even in the absence of flame. Combustion may produce toxic gases including nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and potentially hydrogen cyanide (HCN). Blast wave and fragmentation hazard present in the event of explosion. Fire may lead to secondary explosions or sympathetic detonation of nearby explosive materials.
5.3.	Advice for firefighters Evacuate the area immediately; do not fight fire involving explosives unless absolutely necessary. Firefighting personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear. If safe to do so, isolate fire and allow explosive material to burn under controlled conditions. Prevent extinguishing water from entering sewers or watercourses—environmental hazard.

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6. Accidental release measures	
6.1.	Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the area immediately. Do not touch or disturb spilled material. Eliminate all ignition sources — no smoking, open flames, or sparks. Avoid contact with skin and eyes; do not inhale dust or vapors. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including gloves, goggles, and protective clothing. Only trained personnel should respond to explosive spills.
6.2.	Environmental Precautions Prevent material from entering drains, surface water, or soil. In case of large spillage, notify authorities in accordance with local regulations. Avoid contamination of water sources — toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
6.3.	Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up Do not use mechanical devices that may cause friction, impact, or sparks. Gently collect spilled material using non-sparking tools and place it in approved, labeled, explosion-safe containers. Avoid dust generation. Do not re-use spilled material; treat as hazardous waste.
6.4.	Reference to Other Sections For personal protective equipment: see Section 8 . For disposal considerations: see Section 13 .
7. Handling and storage	
7.1.	Precautions for safe handling Handle in accordance with explosives safety regulations and only by trained personnel. Avoid impact, friction, heat, sparks, or electrostatic discharge. Keep away from sources of ignition — no smoking . Do not eat, drink, or smoke when handling explosive material. Avoid inhalation of dust or fumes and prevent contact with skin and eyes. Use only non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment in handling areas. Ground all equipment to prevent static discharge. Observe good industrial hygiene practices — wash hands and exposed areas thoroughly after handling .
7.2.	Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, and secure location approved for explosives. Keep away from heat, flame, and incompatible materials (e.g., strong acids, oxidizers). Protect containers from physical damage and sunlight. Store in original packaging or approved explosive storage containers. Maintain appropriate separation from other explosive materials (as per applicable national regulations). Keep out of reach of unauthorized personnel.
7.3.	Specific End Use(s) This material is intended for use by military, defense, and authorized demolition personnel only. Not intended for civilian use, consumer applications, or uncontrolled environments.

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8. Exposure controls/personal protection *Continued:*
8.1. Control parameters
Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs)

Substance	CAS-No.	Limit Value	Type	Reference
RDY (Cyclonite)	121-82-4	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable)	TWI (8h)	ACGIH (non-binding, advisory)
Polyisobutylene	9003-27-4	Not established	-	
Dioctyl Sebacate (plasticizer, if present)	122-62-3	5 mg/m ³	TWA	Internal limit (manufacturer data)

Note: National or regional exposure limits may vary. Users should consult local occupational safety regulations.

8.2. Exposure controls
Handle material in **well-ventilated areas**.
Use **explosion-proof** exhaust ventilation and grounded equipment where applicable.
Avoid generation of dust; if mechanical handling is necessary, use dust collection systems.

8.2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Eye/Face Protection
Wear **safety goggles or face shield** conforming to EN 166 or equivalent.
Skin Protection
Use **chemical-resistant gloves** (e.g., nitrile or neoprene).
Wear long-sleeved clothing and **explosion-resistant workwear** when appropriate.
Respiratory Protection
Under normal handling with no dust or vapors, no respiratory protection is required.
If exposure to decomposition fumes or dust is possible, use a **NIOSH/EN 14387-approved respirator** with appropriate filter.
Thermal Hazards
Not applicable under standard storage and handling conditions.

8.2.3 Environmental Exposure Controls
Prevent release into soil, waterways, or sewer systems.
Use secondary containment and comply with environmental protection regulations.

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9. Physical and chemical properties:

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Appearance	White to off-white solid, putty like block
Odor	Mild, characteristic (from plasticizers/oils)C
Odor threshold	Not determined
pH	Not applicable (solid, non-aqueous)
Melting point / freezing point	RDX: 204-206°C
Boiling point	Decomposes before boiling
Flash point	Not applicable (Explosive)
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Explosive – mass detonation risk
Upper/lower flammability limits	Not applicable
Vapor pressure	Very low (negligible at ambient temperature)
Vapor density	Not applicable
Relative density (bulk)	~1.58–1.60 g/cm ³
Solubility in water	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Log Kow (RDX): 0.87
Auto-ignition temperature	~260 °C (RDX)
Decomposition temperature	Begins to decompose at ~170 °C
Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Yes – Classified as Expl. 1.1
Oxidizing properties	Not classified as oxidizing, but contains oxidizing functional groups

9.2. Other Information

Explosive mass per unit: ~1.25 lbs. (M112 standard block)

Detonation velocity: ~8,040 m/s (RDX-based C-4)

Sensitivity to impact: Moderate (requires detonator to initiate)

Sensitivity to friction: Low, but should be handled with care

Electrostatic sensitivity: May accumulate charge — requires grounding in certain environments

Volatility: Very low

Shelf life: Typically 10+ years under proper storage conditions

Decomposition products (on burning): Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen cyanide (HCN)

Self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT): Not determined – explosive, not thermally unstable under normal conditions

Oxidizing properties: Not classified as oxidizing, but contains oxidizing functional groups (RDX)

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10. Stability and reactivity

- 10.1. Reactivity**
The product is explosive and can detonate under certain conditions (heat, shock, friction, electrostatic discharge).
No dangerous reactions occur under normal storage and handling conditions.
- 10.2. Chemical stability**
Stable under recommended storage conditions.
May decompose at elevated temperatures (**above ~170 °C**) or in the presence of flame or high-energy impact.
- 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**
Risk of detonation if exposed to fire, high heat, impact, or incompatible substances.
Not reactive under standard operating conditions if handled properly.
- 10.4. Conditions to avoid**
Heat, open flames, sparks, electrostatic discharge
Mechanical shock, friction
Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight or temperatures above storage specifications
- 10.5. Incompatible materials**
Strong oxidizers (may increase sensitivity)
Acids or strong bases (can degrade binders or generate heat)
Organic peroxides, nitrates, and metal powders (may contribute to uncontrolled reactions)
- 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**
In the event of combustion or detonation:
- **Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)**
 - **Carbon monoxide (CO)**
 - **Carbon dioxide (CO₂)**
 - **Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)**
 - **Ammonia (NH₃)** (minor traces possible)

11. Toxicological information
11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity

Component	Route	Toxicity
RDX	Oral (rat)	LD ₅₀ ≈ 100 mg/kg
	Dermal (rabbit)	LD ₅₀ ≈ 150 mg/kg
	Inhalation	Not well defined; low volatility
M112 as a whole is toxic by ingestion and skin contact due to its high RDX content.		

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11.	Toxicological information <i>Continued:</i>
11.1.	Skin Corrosion / Irritation May cause skin irritation on prolonged or repeated contact. Serious Eye Damage / Irritation May cause mechanical irritation or eye damage from dust or explosive residues. Respiratory or Skin Sensitization Not classified as a sensitizer, though dust or fumes may cause irritation. Germ Cell Mutagenicity RDX has shown mutagenic effects in some in vitro studies. Classified as suspected of causing genetic defects (H340). Carcinogenicity Limited evidence suggests RDX may be carcinogenic with prolonged exposure. Not classified by IARC, but precautionary classification applies under CLP. Reproductive Toxicity RDX has shown some developmental toxicity in animal studies at high doses. No conclusive evidence in humans. STOT – Single Exposure May affect the central nervous system, causing symptoms such as nausea, dizziness, seizures. STOT – Repeated Exposure Prolonged exposure may lead to organ damage (liver, kidneys, CNS). Aspiration Hazard Not applicable (solid, not a liquid hydrocarbon).
11.2.	Additional Information Exposure may cause shortness of breath, convulsions, or loss of consciousness in severe cases. Explosive fumes from detonation may contain toxic gases including CO, NO_x, and HCN. Information on Other Hazards Endocrine-disrupting properties: RDX has not been identified as an endocrine disruptor under current EU criteria. No component of Composition C-4 is listed in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2021/849 for endocrine-disrupting potential. Other hazards not resulting in classification: Electrostatic accumulation: Solid composition may accumulate static electricity during handling, posing ignition risk in rare circumstances. Environmental persistence: RDX is not readily biodegradable and may persist in soil and groundwater. Bioaccumulation: Low potential based on physicochemical properties (RDX log Kow ~0.87). Chronic exposure to low levels of RDX (e.g., from contaminated air or surfaces) may cause subclinical neurological effects. Physical injury risk: As a high explosive, physical hazards include shockwave trauma, thermal burns, and fragmentation injury in the event of accidental detonation.

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12.	Ecological information												
12.1.	Toxicity RDX (main component of C-4) is toxic to aquatic organisms. Acute toxicity to aquatic species (e.g., fish and invertebrates) observed at low mg/L levels <table><tr><th>Species</th><th>Test</th><th>Result</th></tr><tr><td>Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)</td><td>LC₅₀ (96 h)</td><td>~5.9 mg/L</td></tr><tr><td>Water flea (Daphnia magna)</td><td>EC₅₀ (48 h)</td><td>~7.5 mg/L</td></tr><tr><td>Toxicity to algae</td><td>EC₅₀ (72 h)</td><td>~17.8 mg/L</td></tr></table>	Species	Test	Result	Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	LC ₅₀ (96 h)	~5.9 mg/L	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	EC ₅₀ (48 h)	~7.5 mg/L	Toxicity to algae	EC ₅₀ (72 h)	~17.8 mg/L
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Toxicity to algae	EC ₅₀ (72 h)	~17.8 mg/L											
12.2.	Persistence and degradability RDX is not readily biodegradable. Degradation in the environment may occur slowly via photolysis, hydrolysis, or microbial activity, especially in anaerobic conditions.												
12.3.	Bioaccumulative potential Low potential for bioaccumulation. RDX has a log Kow of ~0.87, suggesting minimal accumulation in aquatic organisms.												
12.4.	Mobility in soil RDX is mobile in soil and may leach into groundwater, particularly in sandy or porous soils. Poses a risk of groundwater contamination near storage or disposal sites.												
12.5.	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB (Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic / very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) under REACH Annex XIII.												
12.6.	Endocrine disrupting properties No components of this product are currently classified as having endocrine-disrupting properties for environmental organisms under EU criteria.												
12.7.	Other adverse effects Explosive residues can contribute to long-term contamination of military training ranges or blast sites. Toxic combustion products (e.g., NO_x, HCN, CO) may cause localized environmental harm.												

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13. Disposal considerations
13.1. Waste treatment methods
Product Disposal:

This material is a high explosive and must be disposed of in accordance with **applicable national and international regulations** governing explosive substances.

Do not dispose of in general waste, sewers, or the environment.

Disposal must be carried out by **licensed explosive waste handlers** or authorized government/military personnel.

Recommended method: **Controlled detonation or incineration** in licensed facilities under strict supervision.

Contaminated Packaging:

Treat all packaging as **potentially explosive**.

Do not reuse containers.

Dispose of packaging through an approved hazardous/explosives waste disposal contractor.

Waste Code (EU):

16 04 03 – Waste ammunition (excluding those collected separately for reuse)

15 01 10* – Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances

Additional Notes:

Handle residues with the same precautions as unused product.

Ensure full traceability of disposal in line with explosives regulations.

14. Transport information

14.1.	UN number	UN 0048
14.2.	UN proper shipping name	Explosive, solid, n.o.s. (RDX Composition C-4)
14.3.	Transport hazard class(es)	1.1D – Explosives with a mass explosion hazard
14.4.	Packing group	Not applicable (Class 1 explosives are not assigned packing groups)
14.5.	Environmental hazards	Yes – Dangerous to the environment (Marine Pollutant: Yes under IMDG)
14.6.	Special precautions for user	Handle only by trained and authorized personnel. Transport in approved, secure, and clearly marked containers.
14.7.	Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code	Not applicable – Product is not transported in bulk by sea under MARPOL regulations.

Additional Transport Details by Mode
ADR/RID (Road/Rail – EU):

Classification Code: 1.1D

Label: Explosives 1

Tunnel Restriction Code: (B1000C)

IMDG (Sea):

Class: 1.1D

Marine Pollutant: Yes

EmS Code: F-B, S-X

IATA (Air):

Forbidden on passenger aircraft

Transport by cargo aircraft only, subject to strict conditions

ICAO-TI (Technical Instructions):

Same classification as IATA; not permitted on passenger flights

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15	Regulatory information																						
15.1.	Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture EU Regulations: REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 – Not registered due to military exemption (Article 2.3). CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 – Classified as Expl. 1.1D, Acute Tox. 3, STOT RE 2, Aquatic Chronic 2. Seveso Directive (Directive 2012/18/EU) – Subject to strict control under Annex I, Part 1 – Explosives, including explosive articles. Explosives Directive (2014/28/EU) – Covered under rules for manufacture, storage, and use of explosives for civil uses. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) – Not listed. SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern) – Not currently listed. National Regulations (Example: Germany, France, UK): Subject to national explosives laws and licensing for storage, transport, and handling. Subject to military or governmental control under national defense and security regulations. US Regulations (if exported/imported): OSHA: Hazardous chemical under HCS. TSCA: Not listed for commercial use. ITAR/Export Control (22 CFR): Controlled under US Munitions List (Category V). ATF: Regulated as a High Explosive under 27 CFR Part 555.																						
15.2.	Chemical Safety Assessment A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out for this product, as it is exempt under REACH Article 2(3) for defense applications.																						
16	Other Information																						
16.1.	This SDS was compiled based on known properties of Composition C-4 as defined in military and commercial specifications. No previous version — this is an initial release for regulatory reference.																						
16.2.	Abbreviations and Acronyms <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Abbreviation</th><th>Meaning</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>REACH</td><td>Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals</td></tr> <tr> <td>CLP</td><td>Classification, Labelling and Packaging (EC) No 1272/2008</td></tr> <tr> <td>CAS</td><td>Chemical Abstracts Service</td></tr> <tr> <td>EC Number</td><td>European Community Number</td></tr> <tr> <td>PBT</td><td>Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic</td></tr> <tr> <td>vPvB</td><td>Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDS</td><td>Safety Data Sheet</td></tr> <tr> <td>STOT</td><td>Specific Target Organ Toxicity</td></tr> <tr> <td>TWA</td><td>Time-Weighted Average</td></tr> <tr> <td>LD₅₀ / LC₅₀</td><td>Median Lethal Dose / Concentration</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Abbreviation	Meaning	REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals	CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging (EC) No 1272/2008	CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	EC Number	European Community Number	PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic	vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative	SDS	Safety Data Sheet	STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity	TWA	Time-Weighted Average	LD ₅₀ / LC ₅₀	Median Lethal Dose / Concentration
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16	Other Information <i>Continued</i>
16.3.	Key Literature and Sources of Data U.S. Department of Defense MIL-DTL-46676 specifications European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) substance database GESTIS substance database OECD SIDS for RDX PubChem and ChemIDplus data
16.4.	Full Text of Hazard Statements (CLP) H201: Explosive; mass explosion hazard H301: Toxic if swallowed H311: Toxic in contact with skin H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects EUH044: Risk of explosion if heated under confinement EUH401: To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use
16.5	Training Advice This product must be handled only by qualified personnel trained in explosive safety and chemical hazard management . Ensure full compliance with site-specific explosive safety protocols and national security regulations .