ALWAYS

. . . guard, barricade, and post or flag holes waiting to be fired against unauthorized entry.

. . . protect the explosives from unintended energy. Explosives have to be sensitive to purposefully supplied energy when you want to initiate them. This sensitivity means they can be initiated when energy is accidentally supplied. Some examples of sources of unintended initiating energy that users must guard against are: the impact of a falling rock on a cap; abrasion or impact by drilling into a misfired cap that has not been recovered and disposed of in accordance with sound practice; the impact of a tracked vehicle or other equipment on an exposed cap; flame or fire, lightning or other electric discharge such as contact by electric wires.

. . . select and use the NONEL length, delay series and system that is appropriate for your conditions and intended use.

. . . read and follow the warnings and instructions of the explosives manufacturer and suppliers.

. . . retire to a safe place and WARN OTHERS before initiation of explosives. Be sure the blasting location is clear of others, including fellow workers or the general public (where applicable). In underground workings be sure that all entrances to the blast site are guarded against unauthorized entry.

. . . rotate stocks. Use the oldest units in your inventory first. Age affects the integrity of caps and other explosive devices.

. . . transport, store and use explosive products in accordance with all Federal, State and Local laws.

. . . dispose of or destroy NONEL products and all other explosives in accordance with approved methods. Consult the manufacturer or follow the IME statement of policy publication.

. . . remember that all safe practices required for and applicable to explosives generally apply to NONEL and detonating cord products. Proper storage requires not only security from theft or loss, but it requires that such products be kept from flame, heat and open lights such as smoking and matches, and heat such as stoves and radiators. It is especially important to keep detonating cord, primers and detonators from unintended initiating energy such as open flame. Remember that the shock tube can burn or that heat may seal it and cause misfires. If fire occurs, retreat to a safe distance and do not attempt to extinguish.

. . . evacuate personnel to a safe location away from possible detonation or explosion in the event of a lightning storm during surface use of these products.

. . . avoid situations where shock tube, detonating cord, or other initiation system components can be come entangled in machines, equipment, vehicles or moving parts thereof and prematurely initiate.

. . . keep explosive materials away from children, unauthorized persons and livestock.

. . . look for misfires and handle suspected misfires as you are directed by applicable Local, State and Federal laws and under the standards promulgated by the IME.

. . . wait at least 60 minutes with fuse detonator misfires, at least 30 minutes with electronic detonator misfires, and at least 15 minutes with electric and other nonelectric detonator misfires before returning to the blast area. Misfires shall be handled under the direction of the blaster.

. . . unhook surface delay connectors and connections prior to handling a misfire.

The warnings listed are those that apply to nonelectric detonators and detonating cord. For a complete list of explosives warnings, please reference the Case Insert, found in each box of product, or the Institute of Makers of Explosives (IME) Safety Library Publication (SLP) #4.