

# ONE HUNDRED MOST COMMONLY FOUND EXPLOSIVE AND SHOCK-SENSITIVE MATERIALS

- |     |  |      |  |
|-----|--|------|--|
| 1.  | Acetylides of heavy metals               | 51.  | Mercury tartrate                                   |
| 2.  | Aluminum ophorite explosive              | 52.  | Mononitrotoluene                                   |
| 3.  | Amatol                                   | 53.  | Nitrated carbohydrate                              |
| 4.  | Ammonal                                  | 54.  | Nitrated glucoside                                 |
| 5.  | Ammonium nitrate                         | 55.  | Nitrated polyhydric alcohol                        |
| 6.  | Ammonium perchlorate                     | 56.  | Nitrogen trichloride                               |
| 7.  | Ammonium picrate                         | 57.  | Nitrogen tri-iodide                                |
| 8.  | Ammonium salt lattice                    | 58.  | Nitroglycerine                                     |
| 9.  | Butyl tetryl                             | 59.  | Nitroglycide                                       |
| 10. | Calcium nitrate                          | 60.  | Nitroglycol  |
| 11. | Copper acetylide                         | 61.  | Nitroguanidine                                     |
| 12. | Cyanuric triazide                        | 62.  | Nitroparaffins                                     |
| 13. | Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine            | 63.  | Nitronium perchlorate                              |
| 14. | Cycloctetramethylenetetranitramine       | 64.  | Nitrourea  |
| 15. | Dinitroethyleneurea                      | 65.  | Organic amine nitrates                             |
| 16. | Dinitroglycerine                         | 66.  | Organic nitramines                                 |
| 17. | Dinitrophenol                            | 67.  | Organic peroxides                                  |
| 18. | Dinitrophenolates                        | 68.  | Picramic acid                                      |
| 19. | Dinitrophenyl hydrazine                  | 69.  | Picramide  |
| 20. | Dinitroresorcinol                        | 70.  | Picratol   |
| 21. | Dinitrotoluene                           | 71.  | Picric acid  |
| 22. | Dipicryl sulfone                         | 72.  | Picryl chloride                                    |
| 23. | Dipicrylamine                            | 73.  | Picryl flouride                                    |
| 24. | Erythritol tetranitrate                  | 74.  | Polynitro aliphatic compounds                      |
| 25. | Fulminate of mercury                     | 75.  | Potassium nitroaminotetrazole                      |
| 26. | Fulminate of silver                      | 76.  | Silver acetylide                                   |
| 27. | Fulminating gold                         | 77.  | Silver azide                                       |
| 28. | Fulminating mercury                      | 78.  | Silver styphnate                                   |
| 29. | Fulminating platinum                     | 79.  | Silver tetrazene                                   |
| 30. | Fulminating silver                       | 80.  | Sodatol  |
| 31. | Gelatinized nitrocellulose               | 81.  | Sodium amatol                                      |
| 32. | Guanyl nitrosamino guanyl tetrazene      | 82.  | Sodium dinitro-ortho=cresolate                     |
| 33. | Guanyl nitrosamino guanylidene hydrazine | 83.  | Sodium nitrate-potassium nitrate explosive mixture |
| 34. | Heavy metal azides                       | 84.  | Sodium picramate                                   |
| 35. | Hexanite                                 | 85.  | Syphnic acid                                       |
| 36. | Hexanitrodiphenylamine                   | 86.  | Tetrazene  |
| 37. | Hexanitrostilbene                        | 87.  | Tetranitrocarbazole                                |
| 38. | Hexogen                                  | 88.  | Tetrytol   |
| 39. | Hydrazinium nitrate                      | 89.  | Trimonite  |
| 40. | Hydrazoic acid                           | 90.  | Trinitroanisole                                    |
| 41. | Lead azide                               | 91.  | Trinitrobenzene                                    |
| 42. | Lead mannite                             | 92.  | Trinitrobenzoic acid                               |
| 43. | Lead mononitroresorcinolate              | 93.  | Trinitrocresol                                     |
| 44. | Lead picrate                             | 94.  | Trinitro-meta-cresol                               |
| 45. | Lead salts                               | 95.  | Trinitroaphthalene                                 |
| 46. | Lead styphnate                           | 96.  | Trinitrophenetol                                   |
| 47. | Trimethylolethane                        | 97.  | Trinitrophenoroglucinol                            |
| 48. | Magnesium ophorite                       | 98.  | Trinitroresorcinol                                 |
| 49. | Mannitol hexanitrate                     | 99.  | Tritonal   |
| 50. | Mercury oxalate                          | 100. | Urea nitrate                                       |

Note: Other materials such as ETHYL ETHER, ISOPROPYL ETHER, DIOXANE, TETRAHYDROFURAN, just to name a few, form dangerous PEROXIDES. In glass bottles, peroxides may be visible as distinct crystals; in metal cans, particularly ones that have started to deteriorate, PEROXIDATION should be presumed. These materials can be more EXPLOSIVE than commercial explosive products. USE EXTREME CAUTION!

# TOP 40 HIT LIST

## CHEMICALS THAT HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE A PROBLEM IN MANY SCHOOLS.

Acetic Acid	flammable liquid; corrosive
Acetyl Chloride	dangerous fire risk; violent with water
Adipoyl Chloride	corrosive
Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous	violent with water
Ammonium Hydroxide	respiratory hazard; severely corrosive
aniline	Severely toxic
Antimony Pentachloride	corrosive; reacts with organics
Antimony Trichloride	corrosive
Arsenic Trioxide	known carcinogen; severely toxic
Benzene	known carcinogen
Benzoyl chloride	heating releases phosgenes; reacts violently with water, alcohol, oxides.
Benzoyl Peroxide	flammable and explosive; reacts violently with bases
Benzyl alcohol	reacts violently with oxidants
Bromine	toxic by inhalation and ingestion; oxidizer; reacts violently with organics
Butyric Acid	stench agent; lachrymator
Cadmium, Cadmium Salts	known carcinogens
Calcium carbide	evolves acetylene with water; fire risk
Carbon Disulfide	severe fire risk
Dioxane	carcinogen
Ether	peroxidizable; flammable
*Formaldehyde	alleged carcinogen
*Hydrochloric Acid	severely corrosive
Hydrogen Peroxide, 30%	readily decomposes with almost anything
Lithium, metal	alkali metal; flammable solid
Magnesium, metal, powder	flammable solid
Magnesium Perchlorate	oxidizer; dangerous in combination with organic material
Mercury	severely and subtly toxic
Nitric Acid	strong oxidizer
Perchloric Acid	contact with organics results in explosion
Phosphorus, yellow/white	flammable solid; self-ignition possible evolving dangerous phosphorous pentoxide when dry, an explosive
Picric Acid	peroxidizable; flammable solid
Potassium	severely toxic
Potassium/Sodium Cyanide	oxidizer; explodes on sudden heat
Potassium Permanganate	corrosive; eye irritant
Sebacoyl Chloride	flammable solid
Sodium	decomposes explosively; toxic
Sodium Azide	explosion/fire risk in combination with powdered metals and organics; oxidizer
Sodium Peroxide	severely corrosive
Sulfuric Acid	

\*fumes of hydrochloric acid and formaldehyde, when mixed, form the known carcinogen chloromethoxychloromethane.