

PASLODE IMPULSE FUEL CELLS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Dec-2011
9317SP

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Version No:9
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PASLODE IMPULSE FUEL CELLS

SYNONYMS

"nail gun fuel supply"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT

PRODUCT USE

Fuel supply for Paslode nail guns.

SUPPLIER

Company: Paslode Australia
Address:
47- 55 Williamson RD
Ingleburn
NSW, 2565
Australia
Telephone: 2 9829 4000
Emergency Tel: 2 9829 4000
Hours of operation 8:00am to 4:00pm Monday to Friday
Fax: +61 2 9829 7788

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

Risk Codes

R12

R44

Risk Phrases

- Extremely flammable.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S24

S51

S09

S07

S60

Safety Phrases

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
fuel nonhazardous proprietary propellant, as propylene	115-07-1	>60 1-10

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

prevent aspiration.

- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- 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

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

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 course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Fuel cell cartridge.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.
Store away from incompatible materials.
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area in an upright position.
Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 49 deg C.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

MATERIAL DATA

PASLODE IMPULSE FUEL CELLS:

Not available

PROPYLENE:

■ May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Safety glasses with side shields.

HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

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

Compressed highly flammable liquified gas.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 108	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.7
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not available

propylene

log Kow (Prager 1995):

1.77

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

- The gas is non-irritating to the eyes but may cause severe cold burns.

SKIN

- Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow.

INHALED

- The vapour is a simple asphyxiant (precludes access to oxygen).

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Not considered an irritant through normal use.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Primary route of exposure is usually by inhalation of the gas.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

Propylene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
propylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

2Y• (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	3478	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	328, 338	Limited Quantity:	120 ml
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	None	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P004

Name and Description: FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT, containing liquefied flammable gas

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3478	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name: FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT, containing liquefied flammable gas

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3478	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A146		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	216	Maximum Qty/Pack:	15 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	216	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Limited Quantity		Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden

Shipping name: FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT, containing liquefied flammable gas

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3478	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	328 338
Limited Quantities:	120 ml		

Shipping name: FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT, containing liquefied flammable gas

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

propylene (CAS: 115-07-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "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) - Schedule 5", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

No data for Paslode Impulse Fuel Cells (CW: 4919-89)

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ 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.