

Paslode - FRAME, TRIM, COIL/PPN,Fuel Cells

Paslode - STOCKade (a part of ITW)

Chemwatch: 4919-90

Version No: 20.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 17/05/2026

Print Date: 19/05/2026

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Paslode - Stockade Fuel Cells
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	FRAME Cells R99002, B20543F; TRIM Cells - 902941, B20544S; COIL/PPN Cells R40060, B40060 ,Nail Fuel packs B20544V, B20547V, B20548, B20548V, B20550, B20550V, B20551, B20552, B20555, B20557, B20558, B20561V, B20562V, B20565V, B20569V, B20570V, B20571, B20571V, B20623, B20625, B20627, B20629, B20630, B20632, B20638, B20641, B20642, B20643, B20645, B20650, B20654, B20657, B20660, B20665, B20732, B20738, B20745, B20750, B20780, B20785, B21645, B40020, B40021, B40022, B40024, B40025, B40027, B40060, B60035, B60040, B60135, Stockade 315i Staple packs SS3i33b, SS3i40B
Proper shipping name	EQUIPMENTcontaining liquefied flammable gas FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES PACKED WITH

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Fuel supply for Paslode tools.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW Australia Pty Ltd
Address	47-55 Williamson Road Ingleburn NSW 2565 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9829 4000
Fax	+61 2 9829 7788
Website	www.paslode.com.au
Email	cust.sales.au@paslodeanz.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre (AU)
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Gases Category 1A, Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P377	Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
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P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>60	fuel nonhazardous proprietary
Not Available		propellant, as
115-07-1	1-10	<u>propylene</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	▶ Not considered a normal route of entry. ▶ 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 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. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.

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	- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. - If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. - Will form explosive mixtures with air - Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief valves thereby increasing fire intensity and/ or vapour concentration. - Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. - Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket - Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. - Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. - May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. - High concentration of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning. - Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite. Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	2Y

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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. - Wipe up. - If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. - Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
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. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Increase ventilation. - Stop leak if safe to do so. - Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. - Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. - If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. - Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. - Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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. - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. - Avoid physical damage to containers. - Use good occupational work practice. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Fuel cell cartridge.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propylene	1,500 ppm	2800* ppm	17000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: - Safety glasses with side shields. - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. - OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: - Overalls. - Barrier cream. - Eyewash unit.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Compressed highly flammable liquified gas.		
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Physical state	Liquified Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.7
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-108	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	700

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
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Chemical stability	▸ Elevated temperatures. ▸ Presence of open flame. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation may cause cardiac sensitisation. 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 to cause discomfort through normal use.
Ingestion	Not normally a risk due to extreme volatility of liquid. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Paslude - STOCKade Fuel Cells	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
propylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 382321.768 ppm4h ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

PROPYLENE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
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Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Paslude - STOCKade Fuel Cells	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	51.7mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.1mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.1mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.57 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene	LOW (BCF = 31)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3478	
UN proper shipping name	FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT, containing liquefied flammable gas	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	328 338
	Limited quantity	120 ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3478	
UN proper shipping name	Fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment containing liquefied flammable gas; Fuel cell cartridges packed with equipment containing liquefied flammable gas; Fuel cell cartridges containing liquefied flammable gas	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A146 A161; A146 A161 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	216; 215; 217
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	216; 215; 217
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden; Y215
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden; 0.5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3478		
UN proper shipping name	FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT containing liquefied flammable gas		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	Not Applicable		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D , S-U	
	Special provisions	328 338	
	Limited Quantities	120 mL	

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
propylene	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
propylene	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

propylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (propylene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	20/08/2021
Initial Date	13/09/2002

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
20.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
20.2	02/11/2021	Classification, Supplier Information, Synonyms

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

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committee using available literature references.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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