

POWERS TRAK-IT FUEL CELL (NAILER GAS-80ML, 700-GAS-40ML)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 30-Jul-2004

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POWERS TRAK-IT FUEL CELL (NAILER GAS-80ML, 700-GAS-40ML)

SYNONYMS

Trade Name: Nailer Gas - 80ml fuel cell, 700-GAS - 40ml fuel cell
Manufacturer's Code: 55010

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED

PRODUCT USE

Fuel cell.

SUPPLIER

Company: Powers Fasteners Australasia Pty Ltd
Address:
Factory 3, 205 Abbots Road
Dandenong South
VIC 3175
AUSTRALIA
Telephone: +61 3 8787 5888
Telephone: 1800 677 872 (freecall)
Fax: +61 3 8787 5899

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Extremely flammable.
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Use only in well ventilated areas.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Keep container tightly closed.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
iso-butane	75-28-5.	76
propane	74-98-6	24

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

- If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.
- Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.
- Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.
- Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.
- The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage.
- Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s)
- Transport to hospital or doctor.
- Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur.
- If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage.
- Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient.
DO NOT allow the patient to rub the eyes

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

DO NOT allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes
DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice
DO NOT use hot or tepid water.

SKIN

In case of cold burns (frost-bite):

- Bathe the affected area immediately in cold water for 10 to 15 minutes, immersing if possible and without rubbing.
- DO NOT apply hot water or radiant heat.
- Apply a clean, dry dressing.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For frost-bite caused by liquefied petroleum gas:

- If part has not thawed, place in warm water bath (41-46 C) for 15-20 minutes, until the skin turns pink or red.
- Analgesia may be necessary while thawing.
- If there has been a massive exposure, the general body temperature must be depressed, and the patient must be immediately rewarmed by whole-body immersion, in a bath at the above temperature.
- Shock may occur during rewarming.
- Administer tetanus toxoid booster after hospitalization.
- Prophylactic antibiotics may be useful.
- The patient may require anticoagulants and oxygen.

[Shell Australia 22/12/87]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Dry chemical powder.
Carbon dioxide.
Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
 - Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.
If safe to do so, stop flow of gas.
If flow of gas cannot be stopped, leave gas to burn.
DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1500 metres in all directions.

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.
- Emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO) on combustion.
Severe vapour explosion hazard, when exposed to flame or spark.
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
Explosive air-vapour mixture may form.

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Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set - 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

continued...

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

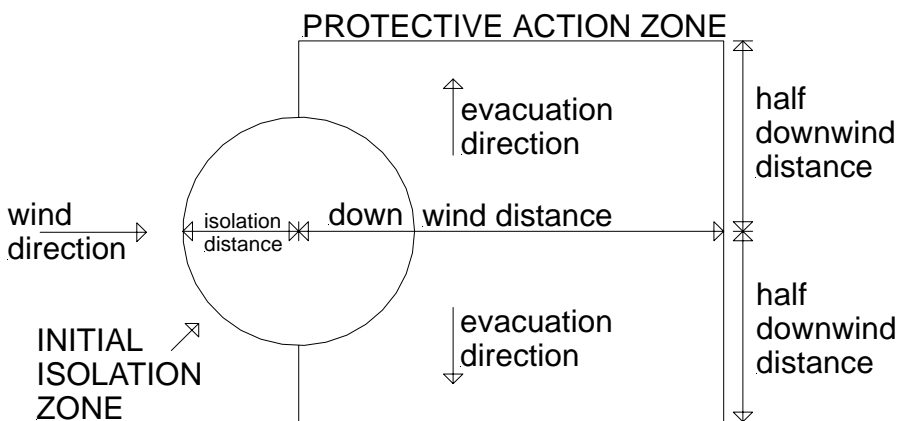
MINOR SPILLS

- Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.
 - Shut off all sources of possible ignition and increase ventilation.
 - Clear area of personnel.
 - Stop leak only if safe to so do.
 - Remove leaking cylinders to safe place. release pressure under safe controlled conditions by opening valve.
 - Keep area clear of personnel until gas has dispersed.
- Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.
- Consider evacuation.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- No smoking or naked lights within area.
- Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction.
- Stop leak only if safe to so do.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.
- DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected.
- Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	100 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	800 metres
IERG Number	4

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

- predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
 - 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
 - 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
 - 5 Guide 115 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
 - 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal.
 - Check regularly for spills or leaks. Keep valves tightly closed but do not apply extra leverage to hand wheels or cylinder keys.
 - Test for leakage with brush and detergent - NEVER use a naked flame.
 - Leaking gland nuts may be tightened if necessary.
 - If a cylinder valve will not close completely, remove the cylinder to a well ventilated location (e.g. outside) and, when empty, tag as FAULTY and return to supplier.
 - Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs. DO NOT attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
 - Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- Use in closed pressurised systems fitted with temperature and pressure safety relief valves which are vented to allow safe dispersal.
If possible, use outdoors.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Cylinder:
 - Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure.
 - Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction.
 - Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected.
 - Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage.
 - Cylinder valve must be closed when not in use or when empty.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

- Segregate full from empty cylinders.

WARNING: Suckback into cylinder may result in rupture. Use back-flow preventive device in piping.

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 40 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

No data available for iso-butane as (CAS: 75-28-5)

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.16 (PROPANE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

E	<0.18	Exposure Standard is being reached As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested
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EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 2206.343 mg/m³

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
iso-butane	706.03	1676.8207	76.0
propane	293.66	529.5223	24.0

INGREDIENT DATA

ISO-BUTANE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

Data for n-butane only.

TLV TWA: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m³

ES TWA: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m³

MAK value: 1000 ppm, 2400 mg/m³

MAK Category IV Peak Limitation: For substances with very weak effects (ie.) those with MAK value >500 ml/m³ (ppm): Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 60 minutes at a time, 3 times per shift.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Isobutane Odour Threshold Value: 1.2 ppm

PROPANE:

TLV TWA: 2500 ppm [ACGIH]

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 2500 ppm, 4508 mg/m³

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE

TLV TWA 1000 ppm

ES TWA: simple asphyxiant

IDLH Level: 2100 ppm (lower explosive limit)

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.
When handling sealed cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.

OTHER

- Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist.
- Eye-wash unit.

IN CONFINED SPACES:

- Non-sparking protective boots
- Static-free clothing.
- Ensure availability of lifeline.

Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work.

Protective overalls with a close fit at neck and wrist.

Eyewash Unit. In confined spaces the following protective equipment should be worn. Non-sparking protective boots. Static free clothes. Lifeline.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2
	-	AX-PAPR-2
10 x ES	-	AX-3
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - Full-face

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Air supplied breathing apparatus.

In confined spaces, the following protective equipment should be worn:.

Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.

or.

Use in a well-ventilated area

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless liquified highly flammable gas; essentially odourless; very slightly soluble in water.

Packed as liquid under pressure and remains liquid only under pressure. Sudden release of pressure or leakage may result in rapid vapourisation with generation of large volumes of gas.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): -102.8 freezing
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1.5
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.8
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquified Gas

Boiling Range (°C): -6.5
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.5501
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C): -68
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 9.5
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Stable under normal storage conditions.
Presence of incompatible materials.
Presence of oxygen.
Presence of an ignition source.
Presence of heat source

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not normally a risk due to extreme volatility of liquid.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

EYE

The gas is non-irritating to the eyes.
The liquid is extremely discomforting to the eyes and may cause severe cold burns and is capable of causing severe damage with loss of sight.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

SKIN

Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite.

INHALED

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.

Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death. Significant concentrations of the non-toxic gas reduce the oxygen level in the air. As the amount of oxygen is reduced from 21 to 14 volume %, the pulse rate accelerates and the rate and volume of breathing increase. The ability to maintain attention and think clearly is diminished and muscular coordination is somewhat disturbed. As oxygen decreases from 14-10% judgement becomes faulty; severe injuries may cause no pain. Muscular exertion leads to rapid fatigue. Further reduction to 6% may produce nausea and vomiting and the ability to move may be lost. Permanent brain damage may result even after resuscitation at exposures to this lower oxygen level. Below 6% breathing is in gasps and convulsions may occur. Inhalation of a mixture containing no oxygen may result in unconsciousness from the first breath and death will follow in a few minutes. Other symptoms of overexposure include anaesthetic effects.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of the gas and skin contact with liquid. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

Powers Trak-It Fuel Cell (Nailer Gas-80ml, 700-GAS-40ml)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects
of Chemical Substances

ISO-BUTANE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

PROPANE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Standards:
hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Evaporate or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Return empty containers to supplier.
- Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Shipping Name:
PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1
UN/NA Number: 1075
ADR Number: 23
Packing Group: None
Labels Required: flammable gas
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: 1075

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION ...

REGULATIONS

iso-butane (CAS: 75-28-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

propane (CAS: 74-98-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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