

Jasco Pty Limited

Chemwatch: **5650-44**

Version No: 2.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Issue Date: **07/03/2024**Print Date: **08/03/2024**L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| Product name | STIFFY FABRIC STIFFENER |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | 1550 STIFFY; 1551 STIFFY; MS1550 STIFFY; MS1551 STIFFY |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|
| | |

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| Registered company name | Jasco Pty Limited |
|-------------------------|---|
| Address | 1-5 Commercial Road Kingsgrove NSW 2208 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 2 9807 1555 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.jasco.com.au |
| Email | quickinfo@jasco.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Australian Poisons Centre | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers | 13 11 26 (24/7) | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | +61 3 9573 3188 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Classification [1] | Not Applicable |

Label elements

| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
|---------------------|----------------|
| | |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

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Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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 | NotSpec | ingredients proprietary |
| 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 eyes: • Wash out immediately with water. • If irritation continues, 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| None known. |
|-------------|
| 1 |

Advice for firefighters

| Fire Fighting | 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 | Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

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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. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
|--------------|--|
| Major Spills | Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. Put residues in labelled containers for disposal. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| Safe handling | Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
|-------------------|---|
| Other information | Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| Suitable container | Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
|-------------------------|---|
| Storage incompatibility | Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient TEEL- | | TEEL-3 | |
|------------------|--|--------|--|
|------------------|--|--------|--|

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| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| STIFFY FABRIC STIFFENER | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| STIFFY FABRIC STIFFENER | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Appropriate engineering controls

| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|---|---------------------------------|
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min) |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood - local control only |

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment







- ▶ "Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- 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]"

Eye and face protection

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| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
|-----------------------|---|
| Hands/feet protection | ► Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. |
| 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 | Liquid. | | |
|--|----------------|---|----------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Not Available | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| Reactivity | See section 7 |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and 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 | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
|-----------|---|
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant |

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| | quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. | | |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. | | |
| Еуе | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified b transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redr | | |
| 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. | | |
| STIFFY FABRIC | TOXICITY IRRITATION | | |
| STIFFENER | Not Available Not Available | | |
| Legend: | 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 | | |

| 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

| STIFFY FABRIC STIFFENER | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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 | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients | |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws

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operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- ► Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

disposal

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----------------|
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

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

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------|-----------|

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---------------|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Not Available |
| Canada - DSL | Not Available |
| Canada - NDSL | Not Available |
| China - IECSC | Not Available |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Not Available |
| Japan - ENCS | Not Available |
| Korea - KECI | Not Available |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Not Available |
| Philippines - PICCS | Not Available |
| USA - TSCA | Not Available |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Not Available |

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| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|--|
| Mexico - INSQ | Not Available |
| Vietnam - NCI | Not Available |
| Russia - FBEPH | Not Available |
| | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory |
| Legend: | 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 | 07/03/2024 |
|---------------|------------|
| Initial Date | 07/03/2024 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 2.1 | 07/03/2024 | Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet) |

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.

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
- ► DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- 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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