

FABRIC SOFTENER

SAFETY DATA SHEET


1. COMPANY AND PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

1.1	Identification – Product Name:	Fabric Softener
1.2	Other means of identification	None
	Synonym:	FABR05 FABR20
1.3	Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use:	To be used as a fabric softener for clothes
1.4	Name, Address, And Telephone Number of the Manufacturer, Or Other Responsible Party:	Curran Cleaning Supplies 1/1 Churchill Street, Williamstown 3016 Victoria
	Competent Person email address	sales@currancleaningsupplies.com.au
1.5	Poisons Hotline (24 hrs):	13 11 66
1.6	Issued Date	NOVEMBER 2021

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a fabric softener for clothing and towels. This product may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause genetic defects. This product is not flammable.

Physical Hazards Summary		
Potential Health Hazards Summary		Eye irritation, Category 2B
Potential Ecological Effects Summary		Acute aquatic toxicity, Category 2 Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2
2.1	Classification of Product	
	Classification as per GHS (Rev 3)/2009	Eye irritation, Category 2B Acute aquatic toxicity, Category 1 Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 1
2.2	Label Elements GHS	
	Signal Word	WARNING
	Hazard Statements	H320 H400 H402 Causes eye irritation. Very toxic to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life.
	Precautionary Statements: Prevention	P264 P280 P261 P272 P273 P391 P270 Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection. Avoid breathing gas, vapours or spray. Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

	Precautionary Statements: Response	P305+P351+P338+P310 P321 P332+P313 P363 P333+P313 P301+P310	IF IN EYES rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Specific treatment: See first aid section on this SDS. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or a rash occurs, get medical advice/attention. IF SWALLOWED immediately call a POISON CENTER.
	Precautionary statements: Storage	None	None
	Precautionary Statements: Disposal	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all federal, state and local regulation.
	Hazard pictograms		
2.3	Unclassified Hazards	None	
2.4	Ingredients with unknown acute toxicity	None	

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name (CAS #)	% w/w	GHS
AccoSoft Proprietary Fabric Softener (CAS # 107-64-2)	<20%	Skin irritation, Category 2 (H315) Eye irritation, Category 2 (H319) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), respiratory tract, Category 3 (H335)

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1	Description of Necessary Measures	
	Skin exposure:	If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim should seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop or irritation persists.
	Eye exposure:	If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Victim should "roll" eyes while being flushed. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.
	Inhalation:	If this product is inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.
	Ingestion:	If this product is swallowed, CALL POISON CENTER or PHYSICIAN FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Mouth should be rinsed with water if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.
4.2	Most Important Symptoms/Effects:	Immediate: Inhalation exposure may cause coughing or sneezing/respiratory tract irritation or difficulty breathing. Symptoms of skin and eye contact may include redness and irritation. Ingestion may cause stomach pains, cramps, and gastritis. Delayed: Prolonged or repeated skin overexposure to this product may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

4.3	Indication Of Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment Needed, If Necessary:	None known. TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Eyes, Skin, Respiratory Tract
Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or health professional with victim.		

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

	Flammability properties	Flash Point °C: Not applicable Auto-ignition Temperature °C: Not evaluated Flammable Limits (in air by volume, %): Not evaluated. However, this product is expected to involve a combustible liquid and vapours.												
5.1	Suitable and Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	This material should not contribute to the intensity of a fire. Use extinguishing material suitable for ordinary combustibles. <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Water spray</td> <td>NO</td> <td>Carbon dioxide</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foam</td> <td>YES</td> <td>Dry chemical</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Halon</td> <td>NO</td> <td>Other</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Water spray	NO	Carbon dioxide	NO	Foam	YES	Dry chemical	YES	Halon	NO	Other	
Water spray	NO	Carbon dioxide	NO											
Foam	YES	Dry chemical	YES											
Halon	NO	Other												
5.2	Specific Hazards Arising from Chemical:	When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases, especially carbon monoxide and dioxide gas. <u>Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:</u> None. <u>Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge:</u> Vapours may ignite												
5.3	Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters:	Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.												
5.4	HAZCHEM Code	Not applicable												

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1	Personal Precautions	Uncontrolled releases should be responded to only by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people.
	Protective equipment:	For small releases (< 20 litres), clean up spilled liquid wearing gloves, goggles, face shield, and suitable body protection. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for proper disposal.
	Emergency procedures:	Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if you can do so without risk.
6.2	Environmental Precautions	Prevent release into the environment. Do not discharge into sewers or waterways. May produce adverse effects to marine organisms and their environment. If the product enters soil it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
6.3	Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up	Use absorbent material for cleaning up spills. Collect spilled material for proper disposal. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residues in a suitable container. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Australian Federal, State, or local procedures, or appropriate local standards.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

7.1	Precautions for Safe Handling	All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers carefully on a stable surface. Ensure all connections are tight before transfer. Empty containers may contain residual liquid; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Keep away from ignition sources; no smoking.
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		As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Remove contaminated clothing promptly.
7.2	Conditions for Safe Storage	Keep containers tightly closed. Store individual containers out of direct sunlight. Tanks should be stored away from intense heat or direct sunlight. Avoid freezing. Store away from incompatible materials. Storage and use areas should be covered with impervious materials. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labelled and not damaged.
7.3	Incompatibilities	No major incompatibilities are expected.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1	Appropriate Engineering Controls.	Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Avoid generating and inhaling mists. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing organic vapour respirator or particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS1715 and AS1716. Keep containers closed when not in use.
8.2	Individual Personal Protective Equipment	
	Respiratory protection:	If work practices do not maintain airborne level below the exposure standard, use appropriate respiratory protection equipment. When using respirators, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter for organic gases and vapours (boiling point > 65°C). Respirators should comply with AS1716 or an equivalent approved by a state/territory authority.
	Eye protection:	Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. Splash goggles with a face shield may be needed if splash hazards exist.
	Hand protection:	Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Solvex™, Neoprene, Nitrile).
	Body protection:	None normally needed. If needed, use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., Tyvek suit, rubber apron) to protect from splashes and sprays. Nomex coveralls are recommended for handling bulk product.
8.3	Biological monitoring	Biological monitoring is required if ventilation is inadequate to maintain concentration of airborne hazardous chemicals below the following exposure standards. WorkSafe Australia has not set exposure limits for any of this product's component parts.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	This product is an opaque-blue medium thin liquid		
Odour	Pleasant	Odour Threshold	Not applicable
Melting Point °C	Not evaluated	pH	5-6
Initial Boiling Point °C	100	Boiling Point Range °C	Not evaluated
Flammability	Not flammable	Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1)	Not evaluated
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Not evaluated	Vapour Pressure mm Hg @ 20°C:	Not evaluated
Solubility (in water)	Soluble	Relative density (water = 1)	1.0
Viscosity	Medium-viscosity (medium thick)	Oil-Water Partition Coefficient	Not evaluated
How to Detect this Substance (Warning Properties):	This product will have a pleasant odour		

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

10.1	Reactivity	Expected to be stable over a range of operating conditions.
10.2	Chemical Stability	Stable under normal use and storage.
10.3	Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4	Conditions to avoid	Avoid mixing with incompatible substances. Avoid heat, sparks, open flame and other sources of ignition. Avoid strong oxidising agents.
10.5	Incompatible materials	No significant incompatibilities are expected.
10.6	Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are expected.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Toxicology Information

Note: This product has not been evaluated for its toxicity as a whole.

Component	Oral LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	Dermal LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	Inhalation LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³)	Skin Irritation	Serious eye damage
Dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride (CAS # 107-64-2)	>5000 mg/kg (Rat)	>2000 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available	Upon prolonged exposure	NO (Irritation)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

12.1 Ecological Information

Note: This product has not been evaluated for its ecologic impact as a whole.

Component	Toxicity to fish	Toxicity to daphnia	Bioaccumulation	Solubility	Biodegradability
Dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride (CAS # 107-64-2)	0.62 mg/L (LC50, 96 hr, fish)	0.3 mg/L (LC50, 48 hr, daphnia)	Not data available	Soluble	Expected to be biodegradable

12.2	Persistence and Degradability	There is no data available about whether this product is degradable.
12.3	Bio-accumulative Potential	This product is not expected to bio-accumulate
12.4	Mobility in Soil	When spilled onto soil, this product is expected to be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
12.5	Other Adverse Ecological Effects	This product may be harmful to aquatic life if large volumes of it are released into an aquatic environment. High concentrations in receiving waters will injure aquatic life by raising pH and by chlorination effect. The orthophosphate can act as a plant nutrient and precipitate heavy metals. Do not let this product reach waterways, drains or sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Preparing Wastes of this Product for Disposal	Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Australian Federal, State, and local regulations or with local regulations.
Disposal of Contaminated Packaging	Cleaned containers can be recycled or disposed of as non-contaminated waste, if authorized by your local authorities. Dispose of containers as required by local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Australian Domestic

14.1	UN Number	NOT classified as dangerous goods for transport by road or rail
14.2	Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name	
14.3	Transport Hazard Class(es)	
	Transport label(s) required	
14.4	Packing Group	
14.5	HAZCHEM Code	
14.6	Environmental Hazards for Transport Purposes	
14.7	Special Precautions for User	
14.8	Additional information	

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International

Part	Regulatory Programme	Classification
15.1	Montreal Protocol	Not applicable
15.2	The Stockholm Convention	Not applicable
15.3	The Rotterdam Convention	Not applicable
15.4	Basel Convention	Not applicable
15.5	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships	Not applicable

Australian Commonwealth and State Regulations

Part	Regulatory Programme	Classification
15.6	Medicine/Poisons Schedule Number	Not applicable
15.7	Prohibition/ Notification/ Licensing requirements?	Not applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1	Original Preparation	18 November 2019
16.2	Revision History	0.0 November 2021
16.3	Prepared by	Curran Chemicals Pty Ltd 1/1 Churchill Street Williamstown VIC 3016

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

16.5	A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on this SDS. The following constitutes definitions of those commonly used terms.	
	Section 2	GHS: Global Harmonization System Model WHS: Australia's model Workplace Health and Safety Guidelines CLP: Classification and Packaging STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
	Section 3	CAS #: Chemical Abstract Service index number
	Section 5	Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System". Flash Point: Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapours to form an ignitable mixture with air. Auto-ignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL: The lowest percent of vapour in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL: The highest percent of vapour in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.
	Section 8	TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorption effects must also be considered IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. The DFG - MAK is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs) . When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE (Not Established) is made for reference.
	Section 11	LD₅₀ : Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; LC₅₀ : Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm : Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; mg/m³ : Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; mg/kg : Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; NTP - the National Toxicology Program, RTECS - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances,

		<p>TDLo, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCLo the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. BEI - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.</p>
	Section 12	<p>LC₅₀: The lowest concentration in water which kills 50% of the test subjects. EC₅₀: The Effect Concentration in water at which 50% of the test species if affected.</p>

DISCLAIMER

The information in this SDS has been provided in good faith, and is believed to the best of the author’s knowledge to be accurate as of the date of preparation. However, the author does not represent this to be a comprehensive and exhaustive assessment of the product’s risks. There is always a chance that risks were beyond the state of scientific knowledge at the time of writing. It is expected that individuals receiving the information will exercise their independent judgement in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. **Accordingly, we shall not be responsible for damages of any kind resulting from the use of or reliance upon the information in this document.**