

POLAR BLAST

GNG Sales

Chemwatch: 91-7514

Version No: 5.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	POLAR BLAST
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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	Detergent for use on motor vehicles.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	GNG Sales
Address	3 Foundry Road, Seven Hills NSW Australia
Telephone	(02) 9680 4464
Fax	02 9680 4474
Website	www.gngsales.com.au
Email	reception@gngsales.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	GnG Sales	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	13 1126 (from anywhere in Australia)	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture


HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	3		0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	0		

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
5131-66-8	10-30	<u>propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer</u>
68891-38-3	5-10	<u>sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate</u>
68439-45-2	1-5	<u>alcohols C6-C12 ethoxylated</u>
112-53-8	1-5	<u>lauryl alcohol</u>
112-72-1	<1	<u>1-tetradecanol</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	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	Bottle.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)


INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C6-C12 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
lauryl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
1-tetradecanol	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
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	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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	-0.99
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.35	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	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

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Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ 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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.
Chronic	There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.

POLAR BLAST	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	dermal (rat) LD50: >540 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >540 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 5%/9H (intermittent)
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 25mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Severe
alcohols C6-C12 ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5100 mg/kg ^[2]	
lauryl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1660 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.237 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 75mg/3D (intermittent) - Severe
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 1170 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL/4H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
1-tetradecanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1660 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Moderate
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.237 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 75mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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 GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	<p>For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids. Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (which is thermodynamically favoured during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid. In contrast, beta-isomers are able to form the alkoxypropionic acids and these are linked to birth defects (and possibly, haemolytic effects).</p>
SODIUM LINEAR-(C12-14)ALKYL ETHER SULFATE	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation. Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes.</p>
ALCOHOLS C6-C12 ETHOXYLATED	<p>All rats survived a 4 hour exposure at up to 8.02 mg/l * * Van Waters and Rogers (1) for males and females combined (2) for similar product, 72 hours after exposure Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact. Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal. However, repeated exposure may cause dose dependent damage to the kidneys as well as reproductive and developmental defects.</p>
LAURYL ALCOHOL	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.</p>
1-TETRADECANOL	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. No risk to human health is expected from the use of leptidophter pheromones. During the many years of its use as pesticides, no adverse effects have been reported. As such the U.S. EPA concludes that consumption of food containing residues of the pheromones presents no risk and allowed their use experimentally without a permit on up to 250 acres, versus the 10-acre limit imposed on other pesticides.</p>
ALCOHOLS C6-C12 ETHOXYLATED & LAURYL ALCOHOL	<p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>
LAURYL ALCOHOL & 1-TETRADECANOL	<p>Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗

POLAR BLAST

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

POLAR BLAST	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	525mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	519mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>560<1000mg/l	2	
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	27.7mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1<10mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	7.4mg/l	2	
alcohols C6-C12 ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lauryl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.97mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.3mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	320mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	1.01mg/l	Not Available	
1-tetradecanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.047mg/L	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=0.001mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.01mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.01mg/l	2	

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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW	LOW
lauryl alcohol	LOW	LOW
1-tetradecanol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.9842)
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.62)
alcohols C6-C12 ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = 1.43)
lauryl alcohol	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.13)
1-tetradecanol	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.03)

Mobility in soil

Continued...

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.289)
lauryl alcohol	LOW (Log KOC = 327.1)
1-tetradecanol	LOW (Log KOC = 1113)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Product name	Group
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	Not Available
alcohols C6-C12 ethoxylated	Not Available
lauryl alcohol	Not Available
1-tetradecanol	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	Not Available
alcohols C6-C12 ethoxylated	Not Available
lauryl alcohol	Not Available
1-tetradecanol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

alcohols C6-C12 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

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

lauryl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

1-tetradecanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer; sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate; alcohols C6-C12 ethoxylated; lauryl alcohol; 1-tetradecanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate)
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	11/02/2025
Initial Date	12/02/2018

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
5.1	11/02/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

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

POLAR BLAST

- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- ▶ AIIIC: 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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