

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

1.1 COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company's Name: Trulux Pty Ltd
Email address: info@trulux.com.au
Website: www.trulux.com.au
Contact number: +61 (02) 9975 2655
Address: C3/ 1-3 Rodborough Rd, Frenchs Forest NSW 2086 Australia

1.2 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade name: Coconut Oil
Reference number: RMTR-0179A
Classification: Refer to clause 2

1.3 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Identified uses: Raw Material
Uses advised against: No further information available.

1.4 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SUBSTANCE INFORMATION SHEET

Supplier's Company: Trulux Pty Ltd
Website: www.trulux.com.au
Address: C3/ 1-3 Rodborough Rd, Frenchs Forest NSW 2086 Australia

Trade Name: Coconut Oil
TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil
Rev.: 02
Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

1.5 EMERGENCY CONTACTS – INSTITUTIONAL CENTRES

Australia Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture: NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH Hazard Ratings: Flammability 1
Toxicity 1
Body Contact 1
Reactivity 1
* 1 = Low

3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration (%)
coconut oil	8001-31-8	NotSpec

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve

Trade Name: Coconut Oil
TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil
Rev.: 02
Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay

Ingestion: 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.

Skin contact: 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.

Eye contact: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Trade Name: Coconut Oil
TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil
Rev.: 02
Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Fire incompatibility

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

- Fire fighting:

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 courses. 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:

Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include:, carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), acrolein , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. **CARE:** Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

- Minor Spills

Slippery when spilt. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

- up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water.
- Major Spills
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. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Slippery when spilt.
-

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction.

Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.

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.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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

Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.

Metal can or drum.

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

- Storage incompatibility

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

Materials soaked with plant/ vegetable derived (and rarely, animal) oils may undergo spontaneous combustion.

Many vegetable and animal oils absorb oxygen from the air to form oxidation products. This oxidation process produces heat and the resultant increase in temperature accelerates the oxidation process.

Drying oils such as linseed, tung, poppy and sunflower oils and semi-drying oils such as soya bean, tall oil, corn, cotton and castor oils all absorb oxygen readily and thus experience the self-heating process.

Cotton fibres are readily ignited and if contaminated with an oxidisable oil, may ignite unless heat can be dissipated.

· Avoid strong acids, bases.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls:

→ Appropriate engineering 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.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

→ General Eye/Face Protection

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].

→ Other Protection

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)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Half-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A P1 Air-line*	- -	A PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	A P2	A PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	A P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	A PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

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 °C)

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.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	White solid with a characteristic odour; insoluble in water. Soluble in oil and ethanol.
Physical State:	Solid
Relative Density (Water = 1):	0.95 @ 20 °C
Initial Boiling Point/Range:	> 350 °C
Flash Point:	> 300 °C

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
---------------------	---

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

→ Inhaled

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs. Fine mists generated from plant/ vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous. Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances.

→ Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.

→ Skin Contact

The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

→ Eye

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn). 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.

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

→ Chronic

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Glyceryl triesters (triglycerides) undergo metabolism to become free fatty acids and glycerol. Animal studies show that there is no toxicity when given by mouth unless the material takes up a large proportion of energy intake. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following. Common side effects of treatment with HIV-1 protease inhibitors (PI) include diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal discomfort, headache, weakness, fatigue and taste disturbances. Renal stones are seen occasionally.

COCONUT OIL

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Group E aliphatic esters (polyol esters) are stable against oxidation and elimination, and may be used as synthetic lubricants for motor oil, jet engines, refrigeration lubricants, hydraulic fluids, industrial oven chain oils, high temperature greases, fire resistant transformer coolants and turbine engines. They may cause increase in kidney weight in the male rat but exhibits low acute/chronic effect with respect to reproduction and gene damage. 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

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water.

Oils of any kind can cause:

- * drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- * lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- * asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- * adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation. DO NOT discharge into sewers or waterways.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods: 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 or consult

Trade Name: Coconut Oil
TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil
Rev.: 02
Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not dangerous goods according to transport legislation. Transport according to local legislation.

15 REGULATORY AND OTHER INFORMATION

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

COCONUT OIL(8001-31-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory

Australia - AICS: Y

Canada - DSL: Y

Canada - NDSL: N (coconut oil)

China - IECSC: Y

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP: Y

Japan - ENCS: N (coconut oil)

Korea - KECI: Y

New Zealand - NZIoC: Y

Philippines - PICCS: Y

USA - TSCA: Y

Legend

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

When handled properly by qualified personnel, the product described herein does not present a significant health or safety hazard. Alteration of its characteristics by concentration, evaporation, addition or other substances, or other means may present hazards not specifically addressed herein and which must be evaluated by the user.

This sheet completes the technical sheets but it does not replace them. The information furnished herein is believed to be accurate and represents the best data currently available to us. No warranty, expressed or implied is made and Trulux Pty Ltd assumes no legal responsibility or liability whatsoever resulting from its use. This does not in any way excuse the user from knowing and applying all the regulations governing his activity. It is the sole responsibility of the user to take all precautions required in handling the product.

This listing must not be considered exhaustive. It does exonerate the user from ensuring that other legal obligations than those mentioned do not exist, relating to the use and storage of the product for which he solely is responsible.

The information and recommendations contained herein are to the best of the manufacturer's knowledge and belief accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. No representation warranty or guarantee, however, is made with regard to accuracy, reliability or completeness. Conditions of use of the material are under the control of the user; therefore, it is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for its own particular use.

Trade Name: Coconut Oil

Doc: RMSDS - Coconut Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0179A

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021