

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: Jojoba Oil
Reference number: RMTR-0285A
Classification: This chemical is not classified as hazardous according to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

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

Product's Name: Jojoba Oil
TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0285A

Doc: RMSDS - Jojoba Oil
Rev.: 02
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1.5 EMERGENCY CONTACTS – INSTITUTIONAL CENTRES

Australia

Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture:

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

3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	Concentration (%)
jojoba oil (deodorised)	61789-91-1	> 60

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Lay the patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.

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	Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion:	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
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.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:	In case of fire, use: Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:	Fire incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. n oxidising acids, chlorine bleach, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
Advice for firefighters	
• Fire Fighting:	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them the location and nature of hazard.

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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 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

Personal precautions:

For personal protection see section 8.

Methods for cleaning up:

Cleaning/ decontamination

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- **Minor Spills:**

Slippery when spilt.
Remove all ignition sources.
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:**

CARE: Absorbent materials wetted with occluded oil must be moistened with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite. Some oils slowly oxidise when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may autoxidise and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water. Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard.

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.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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.

- ◆ 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. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- ◆ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- ◆ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ◆ 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.

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◆ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Other information

Consider storage under inert gas.

- ◆ Store in original containers.
- ◆ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ◆ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ◆ 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:
 - Metal can or drum
 - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Storage incompatibility:

HAZARD:

- ◆ Although antioxidants may be present, in the original formulation, these may deplete over time as they come into contact with air.
- ◆ 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 reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

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- ◆ 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
-

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls

- **General Engineering Measures**

Care: Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry.

Requirements of State Authorities concerning the conditions for tank entry must be met. Particularly with regard to training of crews for tank entry; work permits; sampling of atmosphere; provision of rescue harness and protective gear as needed.

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.

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Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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.

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

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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.

- **General Skin Protection**

- ◆ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ◆ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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.

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.

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. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- ◆ frequency and duration of contact,
- ◆ chemical resistance of glove material,
- ◆ glove thickness and dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- ◆ When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- ◆ When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- ◆ Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

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- ◆ Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- ◆ Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- ◆ Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- **General Eye/Face Protection Measures**

- ◆ 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

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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.

- **General Respiratory Protection**

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

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

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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:	Appearance Clear, light yellow liquid with a characteristic odour; insoluble in water. Soluble in oil and ethanol.
Relative density (Water = 1):	0.86-0.87 @ 20 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	> 350 °C
Physical State:	Liquid
Flash Point:	> 200 °C

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	See section 7
Chemical Stability:	◆ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ◆ Product is considered stable. ◆ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of Hazardous:	See section 7
Conditions to Avoid:	See section 7
Incompatible Materials:	See section 7

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity:

- Inhaled:
-

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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:**

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.

Fatty acid esters have fairly low toxicity.

- **Skin contact:**

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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**

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

- **Chronic**

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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JOJOBA 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. Polyunsaturated fats (PUFAs) protect against cardiovascular disease by providing more membrane fluidity than monounsaturated fats (MUFAs), but they are more vulnerable to lipid peroxidation (rancidity). On the other hand, some monounsaturated fatty acids (in the same way as saturated fats) may promote insulin resistance, whereas polyunsaturated fatty acids may be protective against insulin resistance. Furthermore, one the large scale study found that increasing monounsaturated fat and decreasing saturated fat intake could improve insulin sensitivity, but only when the overall fat intake of the diet was low. Studies have shown that substituting dietary monounsaturated fat for saturated fat is associated with increased daily physical activity and resting energy expenditure. More physical activity was associated with a higher-oleic acid diet (a MUFA) than one of a palmitic acid diet (saturated fat). From the study, it is shown that more monounsaturated fats lead to less anger and irritability.

Foods containing monounsaturated fats reduce low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, while possibly increasing high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. However, their true ability to raise HDL is still in debate.

Levels of oleic along with other monounsaturated fatty acids in red blood cell membranes were positively associated with breast cancer risk. The saturation index (SI) of the same membranes was inversely associated with breast cancer risk. Monounsaturated fats and low SI in erythrocyte membranes are

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predictors of postmenopausal breast cancer. Both of these variables depend on the activity of the enzyme delta-9 desaturase (delta-9-d).

In children, consumption of monounsaturated oils is associated with healthier serum lipid profiles.

The Mediterranean Diet is one heavily influenced by monounsaturated fats. People in Mediterranean countries consume more total fat than Northern European countries, but most of the fat is in the form of monounsaturated fatty acids from olive oil and omega-3 fatty acids (PUFAs) from fish, vegetables, and certain meats like lamb, while consumption of saturated fat is minimal in comparison. The diet in Crete is fairly high in total fat (40% of total calories, almost exclusively provided by olive oil - oleic acid) yet affords a remarkable protection from coronary heart disease (and probably colon cancer).

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Governments worldwide have been moving away from oils with high levels of erucic acid, and tolerance levels for human exposure to erucic acid have been established based on the animal studies.

Although laboratory animals show that erucic acid appears to have toxic effects on the heart at high enough doses, an association between the consumption of rapeseed oil and increased myocardial lipidosis or heart disease has not been established for humans. While there are reports of toxicity from long-term use of Lorenzo's oil (which contains erucic acid and other ingredients), there are no reports of harm to people from dietary consumption of erucic acid.

Food Standards Australia set a provisional tolerable daily intake (PTDI) of about 500 mg/day of erucic acid, based on "the level that is associated with increased myocardial lipidosis in nursing pigs. There is a 120-fold safety margin between this level and the level that is associated with increased myocardial lipidosis in nursing pigs. The dietary exposure assessment has concluded that the majority of exposure to erucic acid by the general population would come from the consumption of canola oil. The dietary intake of erucic acid by an individual consuming at the average level is well below the PTDI, therefore, there is no cause for concern in terms of public health and safety. However, the individual consuming at a high level has the potential to approach the PTDI. This would be particularly so if the level of erucic acid in canola oil is] to exceed 2% of the total fatty acids.

Food-grade rapeseed oil (also known as canola oil, rapeseed 00 oil, low erucic acid rapeseed oil, LEAR oil, and rapeseed canola-equivalent oil) is regulated to a maximum of 2% erucic acid by weight in the USA and 5% in the EU, with special regulations for infant food.

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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 an increase in kidney weight in the male rat but exhibits low acute/chronic effect with respect to reproduction and gene damage.

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 the 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 sewer or waterways.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this

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product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

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:

- Australia Inventory: JOJOBA OIL(61789-91-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- National Inventory: Australia - AICS: Y
Canada - DSL: Y
Canada - NDSL: N (jojoba oil)
China - IECSC: Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP: Y
Japan - ENCS: N (jojoba oil)
Korea - KECI: N (jojoba oil)
New Zealand - NZIoC: Y
Philippines - PICCS: Y
USA - TSCA: Y

Legend:

Product's Name: Jojoba Oil

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0285A

Doc: RMSDS - Jojoba Oil

Rev.: 02

Rev. Date: 06/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

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.

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