

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: Baobab Tein NPNF
Reference number: RMTR-0138A
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: Baobab Tein NPNF
TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF
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TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

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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.

3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration (%)
baobab seed extrac	91745-12-9	10 - 15
Water	7732-18-5	> 84

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion:	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Skin contact:	Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Eye contact:	Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

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medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed (if relevant):

Treat symptomatically.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. 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.

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.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Minor Spills:	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:	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. 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

Safe handling

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. 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

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Other information

Optimum storage temperature - 24C or lower 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.

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

Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
baobab seed extract	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Note:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

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

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

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independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

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

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

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

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Personal protection



Eye and 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].

Hands/feet protection

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

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser 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.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

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

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

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.

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

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)

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

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

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. 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

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Amber liquid with characteristic odour, mixes with water.
Physical State:	Liquid
Initial Boiling point:	101.6 °C
Flash Point:	> 121 °C
Relative Density (water = 1):	1.07 @ ~25 °C
pH:	4.0 - 5.0

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

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

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic

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

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal:

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 the manufacturer for recycling options. Consult the 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.

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

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.

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

Not Applicable.

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

baobab seed extract: Not Available

water: Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

baobab seed extract: Not Available

water: Not Available

15 REGULATORY AND OTHER INFORMATION

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

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

National Inventory Status

Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use: No (baobab seed extract)

Canada - DSL: No (baobab seed extract)

Canada - NDSL: No (baobab seed extract; water)

China - IECSC: Yes

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP: Yes

Japan - ENCS: No (baobab seed extract)

Korea - KECI: No (baobab seed extract)

New Zealand - NZIoC: Yes

Philippines - PICCS: No (baobab seed extract)

USA - TSCA: No (baobab seed extract)

Taiwan - TCSI: Yes

Mexico - INSQ: No (baobab seed extract)

Vietnam - NCI: Yes

Russia - FBEPH: No (baobab seed extract)

Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed 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

Trade Name: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

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 regards 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: Baobab Tein NPNF

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0138A

Doc: RMSDS - Baobab Tein NPNF

Rev.: 05

Rev. Date: 01/12/2021