

TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information on hazardous substances or mixtures.

1.1 COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company's name:	Trulux Pty Ltd
Email address:	info@trulux.com.au
Website:	www.trulux.com.au
Contact number:	+61 2 5566 0566

1.2 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade name:	Soybean Oil Refined
SKU:	RMTR-0500A
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 name:	Trulux Pty Ltd
Website:	www.trulux.com.au
Address:	C3/ 1-3 Rodborough Road, Frenchs Forest NSW 2086 Australia

Trade Name: Soybean Oil Refined
Trulux SKU RMTR-0500A
Doc: RMSDS - Soybean Oil Refined

Issue date: 24/02/2022
Review date: 24/02/2022
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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.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

Flammability 1

Toxicity 0

Body Contact 1

Reactivity 1

Chronic 0

0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme

3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration (%)
Soybean oil	8001-22-7	Not Spec

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4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

Skin Contact

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Wash skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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 mask device, or pocket mask as trained. 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine
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).

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May emit acid 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

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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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.
- ❖ 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.

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- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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

- ❖ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- ❖ DO NOT use aluminum or galvanized containers.
- ❖ Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

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- ❖ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

HAZARD

- ❖ Although anti-oxidants 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.

Food grade materials must be protected from all possible contaminants.

- ❖ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- ❖ · Materials soaked with plant/ vegetable derived (and rarely, animal) oils may undergo spontaneous combustion
- ❖ · The more unsaturated is the fatty acid component, the more susceptible is the oil to oxidation and 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.
- ❖ · Vegetable oils and some animal fats undergo undesirable deterioration reactions in the presence of oxygen from the air becoming rancid accompanying off-flavours and smells.

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The mechanism of autoxidation of vegetable oils is classically regarded as following a number of stages being:

- ❖ · a usually slow initiation phase
- ❖ · a usually rapid propagation
- ❖ · and a termination phase

The initiation phase involves the formation of a free radical from a triglyceride molecule in the fat: this may be promoted by the presence of heavy metals in the oil, or by heat or light. The next stage is the reaction of the triglyceride free radical with oxygen to produce a peroxide free radical, which can react with another triglyceride to produce a hydroperoxide and another triglyceride free radical. Steps 2 and 3 can repeat in a chain reaction until two peroxy free radicals collide and neutralise each other.

Some drying oils produce cyclic peroxides instead of hydroperoxides.

Autooxidation may also occur in saturated fatty acids and their esters. Monohydroperoxides are formed. Although all carbon atoms are subject to oxidation, preferential oxidation appears to occur towards the centre of the molecule.

Autoxidation is assisted by higher ambient temperatures (the rate doubling for every ten degrees Centigrade rise) and by the presence of heavy metal ions, especially copper. The degree of unsaturation of the oil is also relevant to shelf-life; oils with a high linolenic fatty acid content (3 double bonds) being more prone than those with a higher saturated fatty acid content. Autoxidation can be minimized by the presence of anti-oxidants, which can act as free-radical inhibitors. Vegetable oils should therefore be stored in a cool place away from heat and light, and should only come into contact with inert (glass or stainless steel) containers which will not leach heavy metals. Blanketing under nitrogen should be considered in bulk storages.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
Soybean oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

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Notes:	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.
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Appropriate engineering controls

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 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.

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.)

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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 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

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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

- ❖ 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 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).

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- ❖ · 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 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.

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- ❖ 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.

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

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).

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- ❖ 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

Appearance:	Clear light yellow liquid with a neutral odour; insoluble in water. Soluble in oil and ethanol.
Physical State:	Liquid
Initial Boiling Point / Range:	> 350 °C
Flash Point:	> 300 °C
Water solubility:	Immiscible
Relative density (Water = 1):	0.918 - 0.922 @ 20 °C

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

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

Overexposure is unlikely in this form.

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. Use in food, and as food additive indicates high degree of tolerance.

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.

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.

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Eye

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, 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).

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.

Alpha-linolenic acid (ALA) is metabolised to precursors of substances that have an effect of countering inflammation and formation of plaques in arteries. Interactions may occur between ALA and aspirin, other non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs, and some herbs including garlic and ginkgo. Such interactions might include nosebleeds and easy bruising. If these occur, consider lowering or stopping intake.

Repeated swallowing of linoleic acid may alter platelet function. Animal testing showed weight loss, anaemia, loss of white cells and damage to the membrane of red and white cells.

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

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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:

Product / Packaging disposal

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- ❖ Reduction
- ❖ Reuse
- ❖ Recycling
- ❖ Disposal (if all else fails)

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. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- ❖ 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 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.

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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.

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

Product name	Group
Soybean oil	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
Soybean oil	Not Available

15 REGULATORY AND OTHER INFORMATION

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

Soybean oil is found on the following regulatory lists

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Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	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 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

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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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