

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: VivGlow Iris
Reference number: RMTR-0843A
Classification: NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
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

Trade Name: VivGlow Iris
TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0843A

Doc: RMSDS - VivGlow Iris
Rev.: 02
Rev. Date: 03/12/2021

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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 0

Reactivity 1

Chronic 0

Note:

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	Concentration (%)
cholesteryl isostearate	83615-24-1	Not Spec
cholesteryl chloride	910-31-6	
cholesteryl pelargonate	1182-66-7	
silica amorphous	7631-86-9	

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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 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:

Treat symptomatically.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:	Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.
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: When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and

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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 areas.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ` When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.
- ` When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.
- ` Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- ` Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- ` Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.

Combustion products include:

- ` carbon monoxide (CO)
- ` carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ` silicon dioxide (SiO₂)
- ` other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Minor Spills Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

 - Major Spills Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
-

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Safe handling

Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

Other information

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Suitable container

Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

The substance may be or contains a "metalloid"

The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium.

The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine.

Unlike most metals, most metalloids are amphoteric- that is they can act as both an acid and a base.

Silicas:

- ` react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
- ` react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
- ` reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
- ` may react with fluorine, chlorates
- ` are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate
- ` may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.
- ` Avoid strong acids, bases.
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8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust)	2 mg/m ³	(e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
		Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m ³	Not Available
		Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m ³	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
		Silica, fused	0.05 mg/m ³	Not Available
		Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m ³	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
		Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m ³	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	18 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³	1,200 mg/m ³
	Silica, amorphous fumed	18 mg/m ³	100 mg/m ³	630 mg/m ³
	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	120 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
	Silica, amorphous fume	45 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³	3,000 mg/m ³
	Silica amorphous hydrated	18 mg/m ³	740 mg/m ³	4,500 mg/m ³

silica amorphous

Original IDLH: 3,000 mg/m³

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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.

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.

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.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- ` polychloroprene.
- ` nitrile rubber.
- ` butyl rubber.

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Other protection

- ` Overalls.
- ` Barrier cream.
- ` Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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)

` Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

` The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

` Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

` Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

` Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

` Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

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9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Fatty crystalline substance with a faint holographic, characteristic odour; does not mix with water. Viscosity 30? degC S63 30rpm cps 2200 - 3200.
Physical State:	Divided Solid
Water solubility:	Immiscible

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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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. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

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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.

Eye

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

Chronic

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop. Soluble silicates do not exhibit sensitizing potential. Testing in bacterial and animal experiments have not shown any evidence of them causing mutations or birth defects. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

silica amorphous

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.55 mg/l4hrs ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Oral(Rat) LD50; >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

CHOLESTERYL ISOSTEARATE

Human, undiluted, 24h closed patch test : Final mean score = 0 (Evaluation criteria of skin reaction : no reaction=0, slight erythema=0.5, apparent erythema=1, erythema with edema=2, erythema, edema with blister or papula =3) Rabbit, undiluted, 4h semi-occluded application (OECD 404) : Not irritant Rabbit, undiluted, Draize test, Intact and abraded skin : P.I.I. = 0.3, Mild irritant Rabbit, undiluted, 14 times repeated application test : Final mean score = 0-1.0 (Draize score) Guinea pig maximisation Test: negative Ames test (TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537), WP2uvrA): negative Oral (rat) 6-9 days: gestation test: no teratogenicity (OECD 414) Oral (rat) 90 days NOAEL: 300 mg/kg/day (male); 1000 mg/kg/day (female) * Kao SDS (for similar product)

Cholesterol will oxidize slowly in tissues or foods to form a range of different products with additional hydroperoxy, epoxy, hydroxy or keto groups, and these can enter tissues via the diet. There is increasing interest in these from the standpoint of human health and nutrition, since accumulation of oxo-sterols in plasma is associated with inhibition of the biosynthesis of cholesterol and bile acids and with other abnormalities in plasma lipid metabolism. These and similar cholesterol oxides or oxysterols produced in tissues by specific microsomal or mitochondrial oxidation.

Cholesterol esters, i.e. with long-chain fatty acids linked to the hydroxyl group, are much less polar than free cholesterol and appear to be the preferred form for transport in plasma and as a biologically inert storage or de-toxification form to buffer an excess. They do not contribute to membrane structures but are packed into intracellular lipid droplets.

Group A aliphatic monoesters (fatty acid esters) cause very little or no injury and are considered safe for use in cosmetics.

For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts)

Acute oral (gavage) toxicity:

The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy.

Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic

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acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating.

Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute, 1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility.

Animal eye irritation studies indicate that among the aliphatic acids, the C8-12 aliphatic acids are irritating to the eye while the C14-22 aliphatic acids are not irritating.

Eye irritation potential of the ammonium salts does not follow chain length dependence; the C18 ammonium salts are corrosive to the eyes. Dermal absorption:

The in vitro penetration of C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18 fatty acids (as sodium salt solutions) through rat skin decreases with increasing chain length. At 86.73 ug C16/cm² and 91.84 ug C18/cm², about 0.23% and less than 0.1% of the C16 and C18 soap solutions is absorbed after 24 h exposure, respectively.

Sensitisation:

No sensitisation data were located.

Repeat dose toxicity:

Repeated dose oral (gavage or diet) exposure to aliphatic acids did not result in systemic toxicity with NOAELs greater than the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg bw.

SILICA AMORPHOUS

Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]

For silica amorphous:

Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d.

In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye and drying/cracking of the skin.

When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

CHOLESTERYL CHLORIDE & CHOLESTERYL PELARGONATE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

silica amorphous

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	1033.016mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.7600mg/L	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14.1mg/L	2
NOEL	600	Not Available	0.0000000000000997494-mg/L	4

Legend:

1. IUCLID Toxicity Data
2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity
3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated)
4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data
5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data
6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data
7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data
8. Vendor Data

Microbial methylation plays important roles in the biogeochemical cycling of the metalloids and possibly in their detoxification. Many microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, and yeasts) and animals are now known to biomethylate arsenic, forming both volatile (e.g., methylarsines) and nonvolatile (e.g., methylarsonic acid and dimethylarsinic acid) compounds. Antimony and bismuth, also undergo biomethylation to some extent. Trimethylstibine formation by microorganisms is now well established, but this process apparently does not occur in animals.

For Amorphous Silica: Amorphous silica is chemically and biologically inert. It is not biodegradable.

Aquatic Fate: Due to its insolubility in water there is a separation at every filtration and sedimentation process. On a global scale, the level of man-made synthetic amorphous silicas (SAS) represents up to 2.4% of the dissolved silica naturally present in the aquatic environment and untreated SAS have a relatively low water solubility and an extremely low vapour pressure.

For Silica:

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Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).

Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates. Once released into the environment, no distinction can be made between the initial forms of silica.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient Persistence:	Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
cholesteryl chloride	HIGH	HIGH
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cholesteryl chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 10.4574)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cholesteryl chloride	LOW (KOC = 46840000)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

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

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` 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.

` 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.

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

Product name	Group
cholesteryl isostearate	Not Available
cholesteryl chloride	Not Available

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cholesteryl pelargonate	Not Available
silica amorphous	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Group
cholesteryl isostearate	Not Available
cholesteryl chloride	Not Available
cholesteryl pelargonate	Not Available
silica amorphous	Not Available

15 REGULATORY AND OTHER INFORMATION

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

cholesteryl chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

cholesteryl pelargonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

silica amorphous is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

Australia - AIIC / Australia No (cholesteryl isostearate)

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Canada - DSL: No (cholesteryl isostearate)

Canada - NDSL: No (cholesteryl isostearate; cholesteryl chloride; cholesteryl pelargonate)

China - IECSC: Yes Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP No (cholesteryl isostearate)

Japan - ENCS: No (cholesteryl isostearate)

Korea - KECI: No (cholesteryl isostearate; cholesteryl chloride)

New Zealand - NZIoC: No (cholesteryl chloride)

Philippines - PICCS: No (cholesteryl isostearate; cholesteryl chloride; cholesteryl pelargonate)

USA - TSCA: No (cholesteryl isostearate)

Taiwan - TCSI: Yes Mexico - INSQ No (cholesteryl isostearate; cholesteryl chloride; cholesteryl pelargonate)

Vietnam - NCI: No (cholesteryl isostearate)

Russia - ARIPS: No (cholesteryl isostearate; cholesteryl chloride; cholesteryl pelargonate)

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 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.

Trade Name: VivGlow Iris

TR Ref. Number: RMTR-0843A

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TRULUX SAFETY DATA SHEET

Provides critical information about hazardous chemicals.

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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