

**PRODUCT TECHNICAL DOSSIER**

**GREEN TEA EXTRACT 10:1  
50% Polyphenols - Methanol Free**

**Product Code:**

P07380

**Raw Material Full Name:**

Green Tea Extract

**Raw Material Full Botanical/Chemical/Latin/Trade Name/Synonyms:**

Camellia Sinensis

**This material is Food Grade:**

Yes

**Vegan / Vegetarian Status:**

Suitable for Both

**Limit/Range/Specification:**

Tea Polyphenols Min 50% (HPLC)

Catechins 30 – 35% (HPLC)

EGCG 10 – 15% (HPLC)

Natural Caffeine 6 – 10 % (HPLC)

**Ratio of Material:**

10:1

**CAS Number:**

84650-60-2

**EC/EINECS Number:**

283-519-7

**Solubility in Water:**

100%

**Solubility in Alcohol:**

100%

**Particle Size:**

80mesh

Product Code: P07380

Version: 2



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**Percentage passed through:**

100%

**Bulk Density:**

0.36-0.55g/ml

**pH:**

4.5-6.5

**Loss on Drying:**

Max 6%

**Residue on Ignition:**

Max 20%

**Country of Origin:**

China

**Country of Origin of the Manufacture:**

China

**Base Source/Start Material:**

Leaf of the *Camellia Sinensis*

**What is the extraction/processing used? What solvents are used and at what ratio's?**

By hot water and Ethyl Acetate through concentration and spray drying.

**Compound Ingredients Origin, Function and Percentages:**

None

**Shelf Life from Date of Manufacture:**

Min 2 Years

**Storage Conditions:**

This material is to be stored in a tightly sealed bag/container and to be kept in a cool place away from moisture and direct sunlight.

**Appearance (Fine/Crystals/Crystalline/Hygroscopic):**

Fine powder

**Colour:**

Yellow Brown to Brown

Product Code: P07380

Version: 2



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**Flavour/Taste:**

Characteristic

**Odour:**

Characteristic

**Do any of the parameters change in different seasons?**

No

**Microbiological Test**

**Total Viable Count:**

Max 10,000cfu/g

**Yeast & Moulds:**

Max 100cfu/g

**E. coli:**

Negative/g

**Salmonella:**

Negative/25g

**Heavy Metals**

**Lead (Pb):**

Max 3ppm

**Cadmium (Cd):**

Max 1ppm

**Mercury (Hg):**

Max 0.1ppm

**Arsenic (As):**

Max 1ppm

**Aluminium (Al):**

information only\*

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Version: 2



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**NUTRITIONAL DATA**

Test	Calculated Value per 100g
Energy KJ / Kcal	1445KJ / 340Kcal
Fat (g)	0.06
- Monounsaturated fat (g)	0.02
- Polyunsaturated fat (g)	0.11
Carbohydrate (g)	63.9
- Of which sugars (g)	8.0
Fibre (g)	N/A
Protein (g)	22.5
Salt	0.05g

\*Currently, there is no EU legislation on Aluminium content for the food products. Scientists at Europe's food safety watchdog (The EFSA Journal (2008) 754,1-34) have assessed the safety of aluminium from all sources in food and established a Tolerable Weekly Intake (TWI) of 1 milligram of aluminium per kilogram of body weight. So, for an adult person which weights 50 kg TWI = 50 mg Al and for person whose weight is 70 kg TWI = 70 mg Al. Therefore, we ask you to assess this product in relation to its intended usage.

The allergen information is supplied by the manufacturer, we have not tested for each individual allergen to ensure they are not present. The information given is based on a documented risk assessment and is accurate to the best of our knowledge. If you intend to make a voluntary "free from" claim on your pack, additional testing may need to be carried out. For technical and labelling guidance you should always speak to the competent authority for the market or member state in which the final products are placed.

Product Code: P07380

Version: 2


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ALLERGENS	Product Contains YES/NO	Listed Item on Site at Manufacturer YES/NO	If YES, Please Comment
Peanuts and Peanut Derivatives (including possible cross contamination)	NO	NO	
Other Nut and Nut Derivatives <i>Almond (Amygdalus communis L.), Hazelnut (Corylus avellana), Walnut (Juglans regia), Cashew (Anacardium occidentale), Pecan nut (Carya illinoensis (Wangenh.) K. Koch), Brazil nut (Bertholletia excelsa), Pistachio nut (Pistacia vera), Macadamia nut and Queensland nut (Macadamia ternifolia)</i>	NO	NO	
Sesame Seeds and Sesame Seed Derivatives	NO	NO	
Other Seeds and Seed Derivatives (Poppy Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Sunflower Seeds)	NO	NO	
Milk and Milk Derivatives (including lactose)	NO	NO	
Egg and Egg Derivatives	NO	NO	
Cereals and Derivatives containing OR POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED WITH Gluten <i>(wheat, wheatgrass, faro, freekeh, spelt, kamut, rye, oats, barley, barley grass)</i>	NO	NO	
Soya and Soya Derivatives	NO	NO	
Lupin and Lupin Derivatives	NO	NO	
Mustard and Mustard Derivatives	NO	NO	
Celery or Celery Derivatives (including Celeriac)	NO	NO	
Fish and Fish Derivatives	NO	NO	
Molluscs and their Derivatives	NO	NO	
Crustaceans and their Derivatives	NO	NO	
Sulphur Dioxide and Sulphites (E220, E228) at levels > 10mg/kg or 10mg/litre	NO	NO	

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Version: 2



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ADDITIVES / CONTAMINANTS / DIETARY REQUIREMENTS	Product Contains YES/NO	Listed Item on Site at Manufacturer YES/NO	If YES, Please Comment
Additives	NO	NO	
Antioxidants	NO	NO	
Ethylene Oxide	NO	NO	
Gelatine	NO	NO	
Flavourings (Artificial / Nature Identical / Natural / Smoked)	NO	NO	
Maize / Corn and any Derivatives	NO	NO	
Legumes / Pulses	NO	NO	
Rice and Rice Derivatives	NO	NO	
Added Salt	NO	NO	
Added Sugar / artificial or natural sweeteners	NO	NO	
Aspartame	NO	NO	
BHA / BHT (E320 / E321)	NO	NO	
Caffeine	YES	YES	Naturally occurring in tea
Colours (Artificial / Nature Identical / Natural / Smoked)	NO	NO	
Dextrose	NO	NO	
Dioxins	NO	NO	
MSG (Added and Naturally Occurring E621) or Glutamates (E620 to E625)	NO	NO	
Nucleotides (E627, E630, E631, E635)	NO	NO	
Polyols (sugar alcohols)	NO	NO	
Benzoates (E210 / E219)	NO	NO	
Sorbic Acid (E200, E203)	NO	NO	
Any other Preservatives	NO	NO	
Ethanol	NO	NO	
Honey	NO	NO	
Lactose	NO	NO	
Yeast and Yeast Derivatives	NO	NO	
All Animal Products (Beef, Pork, Poultry or other) and Derivatives (which may include growth/yield hormones, antibiotics etc.)	NO	NO	
Bovine Products or Derivatives (which may include growth/yield hormones, antibiotics etc.)	NO	NO	

Product Code: P07380

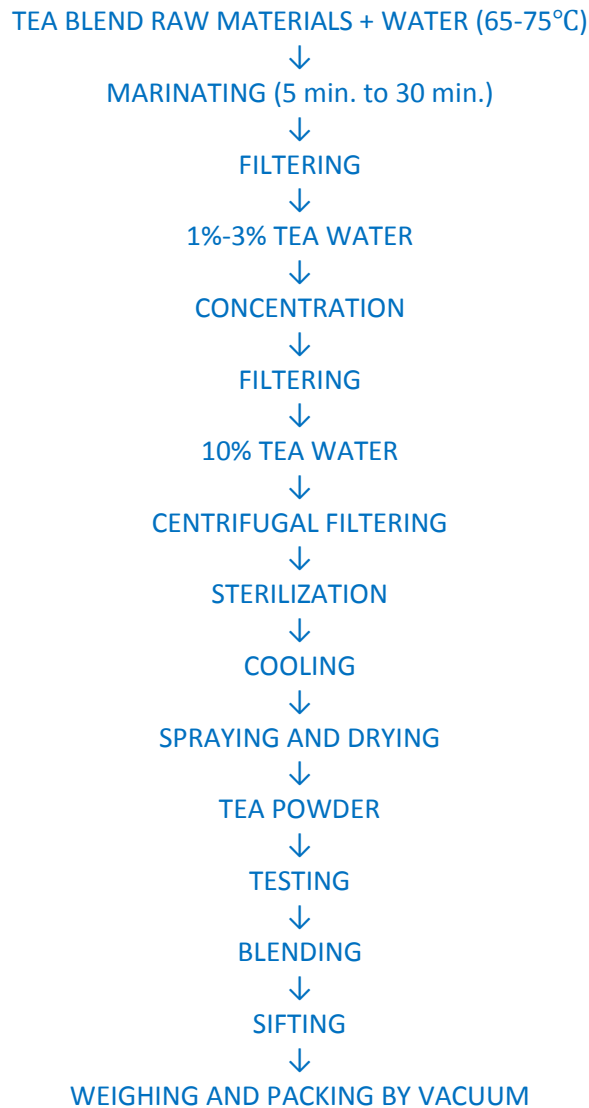
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**PRODUCTION FLOW CHART**



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### **CONFIRMATION OF BSE/TSE STATUS**

This is to certify that this product complies with all relevant current UK and EU Legislative requirements in regard to Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE) and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) for human food, and so is free of TSE/BSE.

This is also to certify that, during the course of their manufacture, the above-mentioned product did not come into contact with any materials, which could be derived from TSE/BSE risk materials.

### **CONFIRMATION OF GM STATUS**

This is to certify that this product is not manufactured from GM raw materials and is therefore not subject to labelling under regulations 1829/2003/EC and 1830/2003/EC.

### **CONFIRMATION OF NON IRRADIATION STATUS**

This is to certify that this product, whole or in part, has not been subjected to Ionising Radiation as per European Directives 1999/3/EC.

### **CONFIRMATION OF NANDROLONE STATUS**

This is to certify that this product, whole or in part, has not come into contact with Nandrolone or any of its precursors in any way.

### **CONFIRMATION OF IOC PRODUCT STATUS**

This is to certify that this product, whole or in part, has not come into contact with any product/s, which is banned by the IOC (International Olympics Committee) and or WADA.

### **CONFIRMATION OF ANIMAL TESTING STATUS**

This is to certify that all the products sold by Cambridge Commodities have not been tested on animals in any part of its manufacture in accordance with regulation 86/609/EEC.

### **CONFIRMATION OF PESTICIDES STATUS**

This is to certify that the above-mentioned product complies with the regulation (EC) No.396/2005 of 23rd February 2005 and commission Regulation (EU) No. 559/2011 of 7th June 2011 amending annexes II and III of the above Regulation.

### **CONFIRMATION OF NANOPARTICLE STATUS**

This is to certify that unless otherwise stated, the above-mentioned product is free of nanoparticles. Commission Recommendation 2011/696/EU, defines as follows: "'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for 50 % or more of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1 nm - 100 nm".

Product Code: P07380

Version: 2



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## P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free

Cambridge Commodities

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: 11/04/2018

Print Date: 11/04/2018

S.REACH.GBR.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free
Chemical Name	tea, extract
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	N/A
Other means of identification	P07380
CAS number	84650-60-2*
EC number	283-519-7

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Cambridge Commodities
Address	Lancaster Way Business Park Ely Cambridgeshire CB6 3NX United Kingdom
Telephone	+44 1353 667258
Fax	+44 1353 667289
Website	https://www.c-c-l.com/
Email	info@c-c-l.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	H317 - Skin Sensitizer Category 1, H335 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### 2.2. Label elements

## P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

## Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

## Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## 2.3. Other hazards

Skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

RECh - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## 3.1. Substances

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.84650-60-2 2.283-519-7 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	100	tea, extract	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation); H317, H335 [1]

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L

## 3.2. Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	▶ Generally not applicable.
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## P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free

<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

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

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited.            Combustion products include:            carbon monoxide (CO)            carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)            other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.            May emit poisonous fumes.            May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> <li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>

**P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free**

- ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.
- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Minor hazard.

- ▶ Clear area of personnel.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.
- ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- ▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- ▶ Water may be used to prevent dusting.
- ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
- ▶ Flush spill area with water.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> </ul>

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

See section 1.2

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**8.1. Control parameters**

**DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)**

Not Available

**PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)**

Not Available

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free**

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
tea, extract	Not Available	Not Available		

**8.2. Exposure controls**

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	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.)	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
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:																			
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3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use																				
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only																				
<b>8.2.2. Personal protection</b>																					
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>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]</li> </ul>																				
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below																				
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p>																				
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below																				
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>																				

	▶ Eye wash unit.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	article	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>10.1. Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Animal testing has shown that tannins, in sufficiently high doses, can cause failure of breathing and death, with inflammation of the stomach and kidneys and severe liver damage. Human deaths have been recorded as well, when tannins were included in barium enemas at levels of 0.2-0.3%. At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver). Xanthine derivatives may produce nausea, vomiting, anorexia, stomach pain, vomiting of blood and diarrhoea. Protein in the urine, increased amounts of urine output, and increased excretion of renal tubular cells and red blood cells may also occur.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Absorption of tannins through scratched or injured skin can be toxic. Tannins have been used in treating burns, but deaths have occurred from their application – due to severe liver damage. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the material 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).

## P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free

<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Tannins, mixtures of polyphenols (specifically polyesters of gallic acid), occur in numerous foods and drinks (red wine, black tea, and other tea preparations). Long-term exposure to tannins may result in liver damage. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
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<b>P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>tea, extract</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

**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

<b>TEA, EXTRACT</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☒	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☒
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☒	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☒
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☒	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✔
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☒
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☒	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☒

**Legend:** ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification  
☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 12.1. Toxicity

<b>P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>tea, extract</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 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

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Tannin (tannic acid) is approved for use as a dispersing agent in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops. Tannins also occur naturally in coffee and tea, and nearly all wood and vegetation contain some form of tannin, including a variety of plants utilised for food and feed. The US EPA has determined that aggregate exposure to tannin when used as a dispersing agent in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops is unlikely to harm humans.

The environmental fate of tannin will limit its likelihood of reaching either surface or ground water or bioaccumulating in the environment. Tannin is expected to rapidly biodegrade in the environment. Tannin is slightly to moderately soluble in water, non-volatile, and adheres tightly to soil. Leaching to groundwater is likely in sandy or porous soils, however this is limited in other soils due to biodegradation and sorption.

Tannin is considered to be moderately toxic to practically nontoxic to aquatic organisms.

Measured effects data for fish indicate 48h to 96h LC50's are on the order of several mg/L to >100 mg/L depending on species and test conditions. Aquatic invertebrate data indicate effects levels for population and behaviour in the low mg/L range (e.g., Daphnia magna effects level for behaviour of <26 mg/L). A single study on the bull frog for 12 hours under static conditions was inconclusive at concentrations up to 1000 mg/L. Plant effects data for both aquatic and terrestrial species reported no adverse responses up to the test dose for terrestrial plants and a decrease in algae population at 100 umoles. Depending on structural class (esters or phenols), predicted acute toxicity values of tannins are approximately: 1400-2100 parts per million (ppm) for fish 96h LC50's, 260-49000 ppm for daphnid 48h LC50's, and 100-27500 ppm for green algae 96h EC50's.

Tannin is not expected to bioaccumulate in the environment.

The primary route of exposure to tannin is expected to be through consumption of food products containing tannin. The exposure of the general population to tannin from its use in pesticides or in chemicals is expected to be small in comparison to exposure from its natural occurrence in feed grains, wine, tea, fruits, and forage, and its use as an FDA-approved direct food additive in

## P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free

numerous food and beverage products. The rapid atmospheric oxidation, ready biodegradation, as well as the low toxicity and rapid metabolism and excretion of tannin further decrease the likelihood of dietary exposures of concern from tannin.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>· Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

### Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	Not Applicable										
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Not Applicable										
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	Not Applicable	Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Class	Not Applicable										
Subrisk	Not Applicable										
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable										
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable										
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable	Classification code	Not Applicable	Hazard Label	Not Applicable	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable										
Classification code	Not Applicable										
Hazard Label	Not Applicable										
Special provisions	Not Applicable										
Limited quantity	Not Applicable										

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	Not Applicable
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## P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free

14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

## Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

## TEA, EXTRACT(84650-60-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)  
(English)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

## ECHA SUMMARY

Continued...

## P07380 Green Tea Extract 10:1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
tea, extract	84650-60-2	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02; Dgr	H225
2	Flam. Liq. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Asp. Tox. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Flam. Liq. 3; Skin Sens. 1; Eye Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1B; Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS02; Dgr; GHS08	H225; H302; H304; H315; H317; H319; H412
1	Flam. Liq. 3	GHS02; Wng	H226
2	Flam. Liq. 3	GHS02; Wng	H226

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (tea, extract)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (tea, extract)
Korea - KECI	N (tea, extract)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (tea, extract)

**Legend:**  
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)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	11/04/2018
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## Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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The Information provided in this document is subject to change and the batch specific certificate of analysis should always be referenced.

To be used as per local legislation.

### Change History

Version	Change	Customer Notification required Yes / No
1	First Issue	N/A
2	Added aluminium result and updated micro results	Yes

### Document Approval

Originator Job Title	QC Technician	Approver Job Title	Assistant Quality manager
<i>Alan Feetham</i>		<i>Richard Cecil</i>	

Product Code: P07380

Version: 2



success starts with the finest ingredients...





# P07380 Green Tea Extract 10-1 50% Polyphenols Methanol Free

Adobe Sign Document History

05/11/2018

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Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAx_bSK9MqCYcvdxx0FM5ENz3kBNYlq7A1

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