

Product Technical Dossier

Product	Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)
CCL Product Code	P11597

Specification Details

	Specification	Method
Means of Identification	Positive	HPTLC
Appearance	Fine Powder	Organoleptic
Colour	Purple Red	Organoleptic
Aroma	Characteristic	Organoleptic
Flavour	Characteristic	Organoleptic
Sieve Analysis % passed	100% through 60 mesh	USP
Loss on Drying	≤10.0%	EP
Ash	≤10.0%	EP

Microbiological Limits

Total Viable Count	Max 10,000cfu/g	USP
Yeasts & Moulds	Max 1,000cfu/g	USP
E. Coli	Negative/10g	USP
Salmonella	Negative/25g	USP

Heavy Metal Limits

Lead (Pb)	Max 3.0 mg/kg	EP
Cadmium (Cd)	Max 1.0 mg/kg	EP
Mercury (Hg)	Max 0.1 mg/kg	EP
Arsenic (As)	Max 1.0 mg/kg	EP

Product Code: P11597















Version: 1













Additional Technical Information

Raw Material Full Botanical / Chemical Name	Euterpe oleracea
Part Used	Fruit
The material is Food Grade	Yes
Cultivated / Wild	Cultivated
Harvest Method	Manual
Harvest Period	July to December
Country of Origin	China
Country of Manufacture	China
Solubility in Alcohol	Insoluble in ethanol
Solubility in Water	Partly soluble in water
Tariff Code	1302199099
Shelf Life from Date of Manufacture	36 Months
Suitable for Vegetarians?	Yes
Suitable for Vegans?	Yes
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.

Composition Origin, Function and Percentages

Ingredients	Function	% composition	Source
Acai Powder	Dietary Supplement	70~80%	Euterpe oleracea
Maltodextrin	Carrier	20~30%	Zea mays L.

Nutritional Data

Test	Value per 100g
Energy kJ / Kcal	1611kJ/383Kcal
Fat (g)	0.8
-Of which Saturates (g)	-
Carbohydrate (g)	91.8
-Of which Sugars (g)	-
Fibre (g)	-
Protein (g)	1.2
Salt (g)	-

Please note that surveillance testing may mean that not all the parameters stated on this specification are tested for every batch.

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: P11597















Version: 1













Allergens	Product Contains YES/NO	Listed Item on Site at Manufacturer YES/NO	Where applicable, is there risk of cross- contamination? YES/NO or N/A
Peanuts and Peanut Derivatives (including possible cross contamination)	No	No	No
Nut and Nut Derivatives Almond (Amygdalus communis L.), Hazelnut (Corylus avellana), Walnut (Juglans regia), Cashew (Anacardium occidentale), Pecan nut (Carya illinolesis (Wangenh.) K. Koch), Brazil nut (Bertholletia excelsa), Pistachio nut (Pistacia vera), Macadamia nut and Queensland nut (Macadamia ternifolia)	No	No	No
Sesame Seeds and Sesame Seed Derivatives	No	No	No
Milk and Milk Derivatives (including lactose)	No	No	No
Egg and Egg Derivatives	No	No	No
Cereals and Derivatives containing OR POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED WITHGluten (wheat, wheatgrass, faro, freekeh, spelt, kamut, rye, oats, barley, barleygrass)	No	No	No
Soya and Soya Derivatives	No	No	No
Lupin and Lupin Derivatives	No	No	No
Mustard and Mustard Derivatives	No	No	No
Celery or Celery Derivatives (including Celeriac)	No	No	No
Fish and Fish Derivatives	No	No	No
Molluscs and their Derivatives	No	No	No
Crustaceans and their Derivatives	No	No	No
Sulphur Dioxide and Sulphites (E220, E228) at levels > 10mg/kg or 10mg/litre	No	No	No

Additives / Contaminants / Dietary Requirements / Intolerances	Product Contains YES/NO	Listed Item on Site at Manufacturer YES/NO	Where applicable, is there risk of cross- contamination? YES/NO or N/A
Additives / E Numbers	No	No	No
Antioxidants	No	No	No
Ethylene Oxide	No	No	No
Gelatine	No	No	No
Flavourings (Artificial / Nature Identical / Natural / Smoked)	No	No	No
Maize / Corn and any Derivatives	Yes	Yes	Used as a carrier
Legumes / Pulses	No	No	No
Rice and Rice Derivatives	No	No	No
Added Salt	No	No	No
Added Sugar / artificial or natural sweeteners	No	No	No
Aspartame	No	No	No
BHA / BHT (E320 / E321)	No	No	No
Caffeine	No	No	No
Colours (Artificial / Nature Identical / Natural / Smoked)	No	No	No
Dextrose	No	No	No
other Seeds and Seed Derivatives (Poppy Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Sunflower Seeds)	No	No	No
Kiwi fruit	No	No	No
Polyols (sugar alcohols)	No	No	No
grape fruit	No	No	No
Sorbic Acid (E200, E203)	No	No	No
Any other Preservatives	No	No	No
Ethanol	No	No	No
Honey	No	No	No
Lactose	No	No	No
Yeast and Yeast Derivatives	No	No	No
All Animal Products (Beef, Pork, Poultry or other) and Derivatives (whichmay include growth/yield hormones, antibiotics etc.)	No	No	No
Bovine Products or Derivatives (which may include growth/yield hormones, antibiotics etc.)	No	No	No

Product Code: P11597















Version: 1















Statements

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.	Yes
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.	Yes
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 current regulations.	Yes
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.	Yes
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.	Yes
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.	Yes
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 current regulations.	Yes
Confirmation of Pesticides Status This is to certify that the above-mentioned product complies with the EU max residue limits (MRLs) on pesticides.	Yes
Confirmation of Nanoparticles Status This is to certify that unless otherwise stated, the above-mentioned product is free of nanoparticles. Commission Recommendation, 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".	Yes
Packaging Status We hereby certify that the packaging used in the above mentioned material conforms to EU regulations and subsequent amendments on food grade packaging	Yes
Confirmation of PAH status This is to certify that the above-mentioned product complies with the max PAH limits set by the EU regulations	Yes

Product Code: P11597















Version: 1





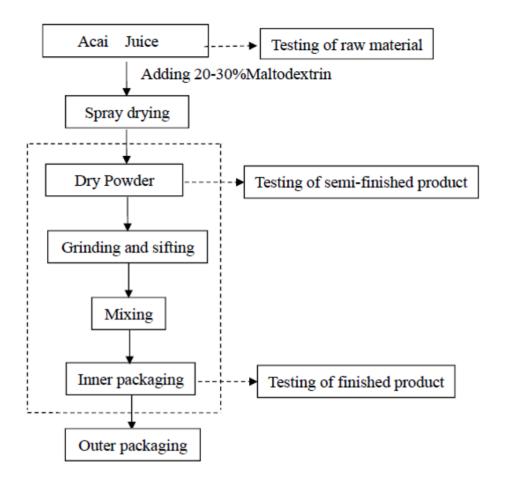


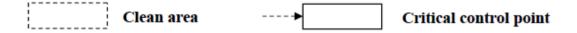






Product Flow Chart





Product Code: P11597















Version: 1













Lancaster Way Business Park Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB6 3NX, UK +44 (0) 1353 667258 mail@c-c-l.com www.c-c-l.com

P11597 Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)

Cambridge Commodities

Version No: 1.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: **18/05/2018**Print Date: **18/05/2018**S.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	P11597 Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	P11597
CAS number	Not Available

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 Cambridgeshire CB6 3NX United Kingdom
Telephone	+44 1353 667258
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Msds@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]	Not Applicable
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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

Issue Date: 18/05/2018 Print Date: 18/05/2018

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

REACh - 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.Not Available 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	70-80	Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)	Not Applicable
1.9050-36-6 2.232-940-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	20-30	maltodextrin	Not Applicable

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.
Skin Contact	► Generally not applicable.
Inhalation	► Generally not applicable.
Ingestion	► Generally not applicable.

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.

Fire Fighting

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- ▶ 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.
- $\,\blacktriangleright\,$ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Issue Date: 18/05/2018 Print Date: 18/05/2018

• Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers. For starch/ air mixtures Starch is a class St1 dust at normal moisture level: Minimum Ignition Temperature (MIE): >30 mJ at normal moisture level Pmax 9.5 Bar Kst 170 bar.m/s Layer Ignition Temperature: >450 deg C Autoignition Temperature: 170 deg C (above this temperature starch will self-heat) **Dust Explosion Hazard Class 1** Dusts fall into one of three Kst* classes. Class 1 dusts; Kst 1-200 m3/sec; Class 2 dusts; 201-299 m3/sec. Class 3 dusts; Kst 300 or more. Most agricultural dusts (grains, flour etc.) are Class 1; pharmaceuticals and other speciality chemicals are typically Class 1 or 2; most unoxidised metallic dusts are Class 3. The higher the Kst, the more energetically the dust will burn and the greater is the explosion risk and the greater is the speed of the explosion. Standard test conditions, used to derive the Kst, are representative of industrial conditions, but do not represent and absolute worst case. Increased levels of turbulence increase the speed of the explosion dramatically. * Kst - a normalised expression of the burning dust pressure rise rate over time. Fire/Explosion Hazard Dusts with Minimum Ignition Energies (MIEs) ranging between 20 and 100 mJ may be sensitive to ignition. They require that: plant is grounded personnel might also need to be grounded the use of high resistivity materials (such as plastics) should be restricted or avoided during handling or in packaging The majority of ignition accidents occur within or below this range. The MIE of a dust/air mix depends on the particle size the water content and the temperature of the dust. The finer and the dryer the dust the lower the MIE. Higher temperatures cause lower MIE and an increased risk of dust explosion. Quoted values for MIE generally are only representative. Characteristics may change depending upon the process and conditions of use or any changes made to the dust during use, including further grinding or mixing with other products. In order to obtain more specific data for dust, as used, it is recommended that further characterisation testing is performed. Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. 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

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

hazard.

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Clean up all spills immediately. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	 Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather. Contain spill/secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product and label for recycling. Collect remaining product and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Clean up/sweep up area. Water may be required.

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

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. 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.
	 Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice.
	► Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5

Issue Date: 18/05/2018 Print Date: 18/05/2018

Other information

Store away from incompatible materials

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Storage incompatibility

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.

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed

Reducing sugar-based material.

Autooxidation of reducing sugars may produce up to 3000 ppm carbon monoxide under moderately alkaline conditions. High pH aqueous solutions of saccharides (aldoses, ketoses) or polysaccharides based on these sugars may generate hazardous atmospheres in confined spaces. Reducing sugars contain an aldehyde or free hemiacetal in the open-chain form. Sugars with ketone groups in their open chain form are capable of isomerising via a series of tautomeric shifts to produce an aldehyde group in solution. Therefore, ketone-bearing sugars like fructose are considered reducing sugars but it is the isomer containing an aldehyde group which is reducing since ketones cannot be oxidized without decomposition of the sugar. Many disaccharides, like lactose and maltose, also have a reducing form, as one of the two units may have an open-chain form with an aldehyde group. However, sucrose and trehalose, in which the anomeric carbons of the two units are linked together, are non-reducing disaccharides since neither of the rings is capable of opening.

In glucose polymers such as starch and starch-derivatives like glucose syrup, maltodextrin and dextrin the macromolecule begins with a reducing sugar, a free aldehyde. More hydrolysed starch contains more reducing sugars. The percentage of reducing sugars present in these starch derivatives is called dextrose equivalent (DE).

Dilute solutions of all sugars are subject to fermentation, either by yeast or by other microorganisms or enzymes derived from these, producing gases which can pressurise and burst sealed containers.

Some microorganisms will produce hydrogen or methane, adding a fire and explosion hazard.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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						

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
P11597 Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)	Not Available		Not Available	
maltodextrin	Not Available		Not Available	

8.2. Exposure controls

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.

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Assess operations based upon available dust explosion information to determine the suitability of preventative or protective systems as precautionary measures against possible dust explosions. If prevention is not possible, consider protection by use of containment, venting or suppression of dust handling equipment. Where explosion venting is considered to be the most appropriate method of protection, vent areas should preferably be calculated based on Kst rather than an St value. If nitrogen purging is considered as the protective system, it must operate with an oxygen level below the limiting oxygen concentration. The system should include an oxygen monitoring and shut-down facility in the event of excessive oxygen being detected.

The maximum surface temperature of enclosures potentially exposed to this material should be based on values obtained by taking 2/3 of the minimum ignition temperature (MIE) of the dust cloud. The effect of dust layers should be reviewed.

An isolated (insulated) human body can readily produce electrostatic discharges in excess of 50 mJ, but have been recorded up to 100 mJ.

8.2.2. Personal protection







Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses.
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment

Issue Date: 18/05/2018 Print Date: 18/05/2018

F 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] No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields. ► 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] Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles ► Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] Skin protection See Hand protection below Hands/feet protection Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. **Body protection** See Other protection below No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Other protection Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

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

▶ Eyewash unit.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2

Issue Date: 18/05/2018 Print Date: 18/05/2018

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled Inhaled The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or infration 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. Starch is generally of low toxicity. An abnormal craving for starch (arrhyophagia) during pregnancy has been recognized in certain areas. 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 Skin Contact Preside in ort thought to produce adverse health effects or skin infration 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 gives be used in an occupational setting. Although the material is not thought to be an infant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival rectiness (as with windburn). 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 an anter of course. Some evokers may develop chronic occupational dermatitis (generally mild) through the handling of starch products. When starch is used as a lubricant in surgical gives, small amounts, released into the patient during the course of surgery, have resulted in granulomas and perionitis. P11597 Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Olerace) TOXICITY Not Available TOXICITY Not Available 1-Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified date extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances MALTODEXTRIN No significant acut						
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Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Although the material is not thought to be an intrinal (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival rechess (as with windown). 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 minimized as a matter of course. Some workers may develop chronic occupational dermattis (generally mid) through the handling of starch products. When starch is used as a lubricant in surgical gloves, small amounts, released into the patient during the course of surgery, have resulted in granulomas and pertonicis. P11597 Acal Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea) Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea) TOXICITY Not Available TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available TOXICITY IRRITATION 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 MALTODEXTRIN No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Acute Toxicity Skih Irritation/Corrosion Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	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				
characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). 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 rotucts should be minimised as a matter of course. Some workers may develop chronic occupational dermatitis (generally mild) through the handling of starch products. When starch is used as a lubricant in surgical gloves, small amounts, released into the patient during the course of surgery, have resulted in granulomas and peritonitis. P11597 Acai Julice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea) Acai Julice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea) TOXICITY Not Available Not Available TOXICITY Not Available Not Available TOXICITY Not Available 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 MALTODEXTRIN No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Carcinogenicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion Serious Eye Damage/firitation Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Skin Contact					
nevertheless exposure by all notites should be minimised as a matter of course. Some workers may develop chronic occupational dermatitis (generally mild) through the handling of starch products. When starch is used as a lubricant in surgical gloves, small amounts, released into the patient during the course of surgery, have resulted in granulomas and peritonitis. P11597 Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)	Eye		•	t with the eye may produce transient discomfort		
Not Available Not Available Not Available	Chronic	nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised. Some workers may develop chronic occupational dermat When starch is used as a lubricant in surgical gloves, sm	nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Some workers may develop chronic occupational dermatitis (generally mild) through the handling of starch products. When starch is used as a lubricant in surgical gloves, small amounts, released into the patient during the course of surgery, have resulted in granulomas			
Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available	P11597 Acai Juice Powder	TOXICITY	IRRITATION			
Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available		Not Available	Not Available			
Not Available TOXICITY 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 MALTODEXTRIN No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin sensitisation STOT - Repeated Exposure	Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe	TOXICITY	IRRITATION			
Not Available Not Available Not Available	` .	Not Available	Not Available			
Not Available Not Available Not Available		TOXICITY	IRRITATION			
MALTODEXTRIN No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Acute Toxicity Carcinogenicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity Serious Eye Damage/Irritation STOT - Single Exposure STOT - Repeated Exposure STOT - Repeated Exposure	maltodextrin	Not Available	Not Available			
Acute Toxicity Carcinogenicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity Serious Eye Damage/Irritation STOT - Single Exposure STOT - Repeated Expos	Legend:			from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified		
Skin Irritation/Corrosion Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin sensitisation STOT - Repeated Exposure STOT - Repeated Exposure	MALTODEXTRIN	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literate	ure search.			
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation STOT - Single Exposure STOT - Repeated Exposure STOT - Repeated Exposure STOT - Repeated Exposure	Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0		
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation STOT - Repeated Exposure	Skin Irritation/Corrosion	○ Reproductivity ○		0		
sensitisation S101 - Repeated Exposure	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0		
Mutagenicity Aspiration Hazard		0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0		
	Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0		

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

P11597 Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
A	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
maltodextrin	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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

Issue Date: 18/05/2018 Print Date: 18/05/2018

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	В	Т
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

Product / Packaging disposal	 Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. 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. 	
Waste treatment options	Not Available	
Sewage disposal options	Not Available	

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable	

Land transport (DOT)

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Not Applicable Subrisk Not Applicable			
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for	Classification code	Not Applicable		
user	Hazard Label	Not Applicable		
	Special provisions	Not Applicable		
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable		
		•		

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	lot Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		

Issue Date: 18/05/2018 Print Date: 18/05/2018

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)

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)

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

ACAI JUICE POWDER (EUTERPE OLERACEA)(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

MALTODEXTRIN(9050-36-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex IV - Exemptions from the Obligation to Register in Accordance with Article 2(7)(a) (English)

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 -: Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
maltodextrin	9050-36-6	Not Available	Not Available

Version No: 1.1

P11597 Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea)

Issue Date: 18/05/2018 Print Date: 18/05/2018

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

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 (maltodextrin)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan - ENCS	N (maltodextrin)
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	Υ
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	18/05/2018
Initial Date	18/05/2018

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

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

 ${\sf PC-TWA: Permissible \ Concentration-Time \ Weighted \ Average}$

PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

 $\label{eq:ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists} ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists$

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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

end of SDS



Change History

Version	Chango	Customer Notification
	Change	required Yes / No
1	First Issue	N/A

Document Approval

Originator Job Title	QC Technician	Approver Job Title	Quality Specialist
M. Sosnin Malgorzata Sosnin (May 18, 2018)		Casey White Casey White (May 18, 2018)	

Product Code: P11597

























FDA number: 16806073982



Version: 1



P11597 - Acai Juice Powder (Euterpe Oleracea) - Technical Dossier

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