



اجراء مراقبة الجودة

QC:15

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
White pepper Powder Extract  
DX-046.001

شركة أبوتيك باي  
لخلاصات النباتات

## SECTION 1: Identification of the Product and the Company

**Product Name/ Commercial Name:** White pepper Powder Extract

**Product Use:** In cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

**Product Form:** Powder

### **Details on Manufacturer:**

Name: APOTEC BAY  
Address: E2, Block G14, Industrial Zone, North Extension, Giza  
Governorate  
Telephone: +201007054000  
E-mail: contactus@apotecbay.com

### **Details on Supplier:**

Name: APOTEC BAY  
Address: E2, Block G14, Industrial Zone, North Extension, Giza  
Governorate  
Telephone: +201007054000  
Contact Person:  
E-mail: contactus@apotecbay.com

### **Emergency Phone Number**

## SECTION 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

<b><u>Component</u></b>	<b><u>CAS No.</u></b>	<b><u>Weight %</u></b>	<b><u>Molecular Weight</u></b>
White pepper Powder Extract	977051-63-0	100 %	N/A

## SECTION 3: Hazardous Identification

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



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**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW  
RISK**

Harmful if swallowed.

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

- Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Related to safrole which is mutagenic and carcinogenic in rodents. white pepper extracts, which contain small amounts of safrole and larger amounts of piperine, produce tumors in various sites in mice.

## SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

### Swallowed

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If conscious, give water to drink.
- INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

### Eye

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.



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### Skin

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### Inhaled

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

Notes to physician

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent)

### Basic treatment

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary edema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

### Advanced treatment

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.

- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary edema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5: Fire Fighting Measures

- Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Negligible.



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- Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not available.
- Specific Gravity (water=1) Not available
- Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not available

**Extinguishing media**

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

**Fire fighting**

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

**General fire hazards/hazardous combustible products**

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

**Fire incompatibility**

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may Result.

**Personal protection**

- Glasses:
- Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator:
- Particulate

**SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures**



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### Minor spills

Remove all ignition sources.  
Clean up all spills immediately.  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.  
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.  
Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.  
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.  
Moderate hazard.  
CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.  
Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.  
Recover product wherever possible.  
IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.  
ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### Footnotes

1-PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2-PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3-INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4-SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5-Guide 171 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6-IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

**Acute exposure  
guideline levels  
(AEGL) (in PPM)**

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure. AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape. AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

## SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

**Precautions for  
Handling:**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

**Recommended  
Storage methods**

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**Storage  
requirements**

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.



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## SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

### Exposure Controls

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	pipерine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		10						*
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	pipерine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	pipерine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	pipерine (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)		10						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	pipерine (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	pipерine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						*
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	pipерine (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	pipерine (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for	pipерine (Particulates not		5						





Air Contaminants	otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)								
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**Material data**

**PIPERINE:**

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace. At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**Eye**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

**Hands/Feet**

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Polyethylene gloves

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



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- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

#### Other

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory

These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

#### Respirator

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	P1	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
50 x PEL	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x PEL	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x PEL	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.



Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives.

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

#### Engineering Controls

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
  - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
  - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
  - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant	Air Speed
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	



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Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 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.

## SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance, Physical Powder

State:

Odor: Characteristic.

Taste: N/A

Color: Pale yellow - White

pH<sub>5.0-7.0</sub>: N/A

Boiling Point N/A

Flash point N/A

Melting Point N/A

Vapor Pressure N/A

Vapor Density N/A

Evaporation Rate N/A

Flammability Limits N/A

(% LFL)

Upper/lower N/A

Explosive Limit

Solubility N/A

Specific Gravity N/A

Density N/A

Freezing Point N/A

Ignition Temperature N/A

Spontaneous N/A

Temperature

## SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

### Conditions contributing to instability

Presence of incompatible materials.  
Product is considered stable.  
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### Storage incompatibly

Protect from light.  
Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.  
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

<b>Piperine Toxicity and irritation</b>	
Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 514 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 34 mg/kg	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 430 mg/kg	
Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg	
Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 15.1 mg/kg	
Intramuscular (mouse) LD50: 0.4 mg/kg	
Intraperitoneal (hamster) LD50: 105 mg/kg	
Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. 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 sensitization potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitizing substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitizing 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	



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1% of the persons tested. Excitement, abortion, fetotoxicity recorded.

## SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

PIPERINE:

- Toxic to aquatic organisms.
  - Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
  - May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
  - DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
  - The material is classified as an ecotoxin\* because it is NOT readily biodegradable, the log octanol/water partition coefficient (log Kow) is greater than or equal to 3.5 and for which the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 10 mg/l.
- Substances are considered to be readily biodegradable if the following levels of degradation are achieved in 28 days:
- In tests based on dissolved organic carbon: 70%
- In tests based on oxygen depletion or carbon dioxide generation: 60% of the theoretical maxima
- These levels of biodegradation must be achieved within 10 days of the start of biodegradation, which point is taken as the time when 10% of the substance has been degraded.
- \* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment) Appendix 8, Table 1 Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993 Commission of the European Communities.
- NOTE: Estimated values have been used in the determination.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Piperine	HIGH		LOW	MED

## SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws

operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

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

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

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change

in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible

material)

- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## SECTION 14: Transport Information



DOT:

Symbols:	G	Hazard class or Division:	9
Identification Numbers:	UN3077	PG:	III
Label Codes:	9	Special provisions:	8, 146, 335, B54, IB8, IP3, N20, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	155	Packaging: Non-bulk:	213
Packaging: Exceptions:	155	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	No limit
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	No limit	Vessel stowage: Location:	A
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s			
Air Transport IATA:			
ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	麹



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UN/ID Number:	3077	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS PIPERINE)			
Maritime Transport IMDG:			
IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Number:	3077	UN Number:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-F	Special provisions:	274 909 944
Limited Quantities:	5 kg		
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains piperine)			

## SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

**Black pepper Powder Extract (84929-41-9) is found on the following regulatory lists; "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"**

## SECTION 16: Additional Information

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ The (M)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.