

# Bundaberg Syrups

(Chemwatch name: BUNDABERG SYRUPS)

**Hazard Alert Code:**  
**MODERATE**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Version No: 2.0

Chemwatch 4802-16

Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010

CD 2011/1

NC317TCP

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Bundaberg Syrups

### SYNONYMS

"liquid sugar", food-stuff

### PRODUCT USE

Ingredient in food and food preparations.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Bundaberg Sugar Ltd

Address:

Level 1, 155 Wharf Street

Spring Hill

QLD, 4000

Australia

Telephone: +61 7 3835 8400

Fax: +61 7 3835 8411

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0	
Toxicity:	0	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	0	
Chronic:	0	

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

• Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
reducing sugars		45-50
sucrose	57-50-1	25-30
water	7732-18-5	16-20

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

■ Not applicable.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

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- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
  - Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
  - Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
  - Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
  - DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
  - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
  - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
  - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
  - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
  - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - May emit acrid smoke.

Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

None

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Gloves:

Not normally required.

1.BUTYL 2.NEOPRENE 3.VITON

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Slippery when spilt.
- Wipe up.
- Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Minor hazard.
  - Clear area of personnel.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Control personal contact 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.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Plastic container.
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 
- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together  
 O: May be stored together with specific preventions  
 +: May be stored together

## 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
Australia Exposure Standards	sucrose (Sucrose (a))		10						(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

### MATERIAL DATA

BUNDABERG SYRUPS:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

SUCROSE:

■ 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.

Sucrose has little adverse effect on the lung and does not produce significant organic disease. Massive doses are necessary to produce systemic toxicity. A Finnish study concluded that exposures below 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> should protect dental health, provided worker

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ingestion of the product was controlled. This finding was prompted by concerns within the bakery and confectionery industry of a connection between sucrose exposure and dental caries.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- 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 lens 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]

### HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

- Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: water

- Protective Material CPI \*

BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
PVA	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

- \* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- None under normal operating conditions.
- Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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## APPEARANCE

Viscous golden and dark brown coloured liquids; mixes with water.

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Boiling Range (°C)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
pH (1% solution)	Not available	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	6.5	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available		

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Use in food, and as food additive indicates high degree of tolerance. The material may be discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract if swallowed in large quantity.

##### EYE

- The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.

##### SKIN

- The material may be mildly discomforting to the skin.

##### INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Mist may produce discomfort to the upper respiratory tract.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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**BUNDABERG SYRUPS:**

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**SUCROSE:**

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 29700 mg/kg Nil Reported

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 14000 mg/kg

Oral (Human) TDLo: 9.6E-5 mg/kg

**WATER:**

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**SUCROSE:****log Pow (Verschuereen 1983):** -3.67**ThOD:** 1.12

ThOD: 1.12

WATER:

**Ecotoxicity**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
sucrose	LOW		LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**HAZCHEM:**

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

**REGULATIONS****Regulations for ingredients****sucrose (CAS: 57-50-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "China (Hong Kong) Occupational Exposure Limits", "China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances", "Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Korea (South) Existing Chemicals List (KECL)", "Korea (South) Occupational Exposure Standards (Korean)", "Korea (South) Occupational Exposure Standards (Respirable microdust / Total dust) (Korean)", "Korea GHS", "Malaysia Permissible Exposure Limits", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)", "Singapore Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances"

**water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Korea (South) Existing Chemicals List (KECL)", "Korea GHS", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)"

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**No data for Bundaberg Syrups (CW: 4802-16)**

## Section 16 - 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. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: [www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ 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.

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