**Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**PRODUCT NAME**
Bundaberg Liquid Sugar

**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

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**Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min/Nil=0</th>
<th>Low=1</th>
<th>Moderate=2</th>
<th>High=3</th>
<th>Extreme=4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POISONS SCHEDULE**
None

**RISK**
None under normal operating conditions.

**SAFETY**
None under normal operating conditions.

---

**Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sucrose</td>
<td>57-50-1</td>
<td>66-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>32-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

**SWALLOWED**
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**EYE**
- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
If irritation continues, seek medical attention.  
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.  

**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.  

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**Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**  

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**  
- The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider:  
  - foam.  
  - dry chemical powder.  
  - carbon dioxide.  

**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.  

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**  
- None known.  

**HAZCHEM**  
- None  

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**  
- **Glasses:** Chemical goggles.  
- **Gloves:** 1.NEOPRENE 2.VITON 3.BUTYL  
- **Respirator:** Type A Filter of sufficient capacity  

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**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**  

**MINOR SPILLS**  
- Clean up all spills immediately.  
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.  
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.  
- Wipe up.  
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.  

**MAJOR SPILLS**  
- 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 waterways.
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.

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.
  ■ 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 storing and handling recommendations.
  ■ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
  ■ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
  ■ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
  ■ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
  ■ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
  ■ Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
  ■ None known.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure</td>
<td>sucrose</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(see Chapter 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards</td>
<td>(Sucrose (a))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The following materials had no OELs on our records
  • water: CAS:7732-18-5 |

MATERIAL DATA
BUNDABERG LIQUID SUGAR:
■ 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 practicably 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/m3 should protect dental health, provided worker 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
■ 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]

HANDS/FEET
■ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. 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.

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 *:

NEOPRENE A
VITON A
BUTYL A
NATURAL RUBBER C
PVA C
RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

- Continuous Flow
  ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)</th>
<th>Maximum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A-AUS</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-AUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Airline*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Airline**</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Continuous Flow
** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed 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.

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 conveyor 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, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) 1.25 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:

<table>
<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>

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless to pale yellow coloured liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- Liquid.
- Mixes with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Bundaberg Liquid Sugar**

(Chemwatch name: BUNDABERG LIQUID SUGAR)

**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**

- 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g., liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

**EYE**

- Although the liquid 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).

**SKIN**

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

**INHALED**

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

- Melting Range (°C): 170-180
- Viscosity: Not available
- Boiling Range (°C): >105
- Solubility in water: Miscible
- Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
- Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
- Autoignition Temp (°C): 500
- Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
- Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
- Volatile Component (%vol): Not available
- pH (1% solution): Not available
- pH (as supplied): Not available
- Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
- Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.33
- Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available
- Evaporation Rate: Not available

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**Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet**

Issue Date: 29-Apr-2010

NC317TCP

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet Version No: 4

Chemwatch 4802-48

CD 2011/1

Bundaberg Liquid Sugar
(Chemwatch name: BUNDABERG LIQUID SUGAR)

Issue Date: 29-Apr-2010

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence</th>
<th>Persistence</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sucrose</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>AIR</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. 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 or process equipment to enter drains.
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Recycle wherever possible.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fll specifically licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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
Bundaberg Liquid Sugar

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Apr-2010

Version No: 4

Chemwatch 4802-48

NC317TCP

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","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)"

No data for Bundaberg Liquid Sugar (CW: 4802-48)

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.

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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