Safety Data Sheet SUCROSE

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SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name	SUCROSE

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Sweetener in foods and soft drinks, manufacture of syrups, source of invert sugar, confectionery, jams, preserves, demulcent, pharmaceutical products, caramel, chemical intermediate for detergents, emulsifying agents and laboratory agent.

Supplier's details

Name	ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd
Address	38-50 Bedford Street 5013 Gillman South Australia Australia
Telephone	08 8440 2000
email	www.chemsupply.com.au

Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Molecular weight: 342.3

Information on Composition: Derived by crushing an extraction of sugar cane with water or extraction of sugar beet with water, evaporating, and purifying with lime, carbon and various liquids. Also obtainable from sorghum by conventional methods. Occurs in low percentages in honey and maple sap.

Components

Component	CAS no.	Concentration
Sucrose (EC no.: 200-334-9)	**57-50-1**	**100 - 100 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.		

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain in work area.
If inhaled	Inhalation of any vapours from this product is not likely to present an acute hazard.
In case of skin contact	Wash with plenty of soap and water.
In case of eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open.
If swallowed	No specific measures

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media
Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.
Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Hazards from Combustion Products: May librate toxic fumes in fire (oxides of carbon).

May burn but do not ignite readily. Runoff may pollute waterways. Fire or heat may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Minimum explosible concentration in air: 0.045 g/L.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Wear SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. For personal protection see section 8.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Sweep up and remove to a suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling
The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilaation at places where dust is formed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store away from oxidizing agents. Store in a cool,dry place. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls
In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Skin protection
Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.
Recommendation: Rubber or plastic gloves.

Body protection
Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Respiratory protection
Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Colourless or white granules, crystals, lumps or powder.
Color	No data available.
Odor	Odourless at room temperature. Characteristic odour of caramel when heated.
Odor threshold	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	169-186 °C (decomposes)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available.

Flammability	No data available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	No data available.
Flash point	No data available.
Explosive properties	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
pH	~7 (100 g/l, H2O, 20 °C)
Kinematic viscosity	No data available.
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Freely soluble (20 °C) Solubility in Organic Solvents: Moderately soluble in glycerol and pyridine. Slightly soluble in alcohol and methanol.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available.
Vapor pressure	No data available.
Evaporation rate	No data available.
Density and/or relative density	Specific Gravity: 1.5877
Relative vapor density	No data available.
Particle characteristics	No data available.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes
No data available.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
Taste: Sweet.
Sucrose does not reduce Fehling's solution, form an osazone or show mutarotation. It is hydrolysed to glucose and fructose by dilute acids and by invertase, a yeast enzyme. Upon hydrolysis the optical rotation falls and is negative when the hydrolysis is complete. The mixture of glucose and fructose is known as 'invert sugar'. Sucrose is fermentable, but resists bacterial decomposition when in high concentrations.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Chemical stability
Stable in air. Finely divided sugar is hygroscopic and absorbs up to 1% moisture which is given up on heating to 90 °C. Sensitive to strong heating.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Incompatible materials
Strong oxidisers, nitric acid and sulfuric acid.

Hazardous decomposition products
Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Acute Toxicity - Oral: LD50 (rat): 29700 mg/kg

Ingestion: Ingestion of sucrose at low concentrations is not expected to be a health hazard. Large doses may cause gastrointestinal irritation.

Inhalation: At low concentrations, dust is not expected to be a health hazard. High concentrations of dust may cause coughing and upper respiratory tract irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation
No adverse effects expected.

Serious eye damage/irritation
No adverse effects expected but dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure
No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
No data available.

Aspiration hazard
No data available.

Additional information
No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

Other disposal recommendations
Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)
Not dangerous goods

IMDG
Not dangerous goods

IATA
Not dangerous goods

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP
Poison Schedule: NS

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer
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Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Commonwealth of Australia
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airbourne Contaminants, December 2019
Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au
IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)
IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)