

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Imperial Sugar Company P.O. Box 9 Sugar Land, TX 77487-0009 www.imperialsugar.com (Brands: Imperial Sugar, Dixie Crystals, Holly Sugar, Colonial and Evercane)	Emergency: (281) 491-9181 (8am to 5pm Central, M-F) Company: (800) 727-8427
Product Name: Cane Juice Molasses Trade Names/Synonyms: Cane Juice Molasses	Issue Date: 10/1/2009 Supersedes Date: January 2008

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - WARNING

Explosion: N/A

Fire: Negligible when exposed to heat or flame.

This product is relatively non-toxic. Carbon Dioxide can be produced if product ferments. In storage tanks, oxygen level can be too low for humans. Always ventilate storage tanks before entry.

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>% by Wt.</u>
Cane Syrup and Cane Molasses (as mixture of sucrose, invert sugar and water)		

Cane Syrup and Cane Molasses

Chemical Family: Carbohydrate

Description: A dark colored full-bodied syrup produced from the juice of sugar cane.

Melting Point: N/A

Bulk Density: 11.7 lbs/gallon

Solubility in Water: ~ 100% soluble @ 68°F

Percent Moisture by Weight: 22.0

Molecular Weight: Sucrose, 342

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Ingestion: If swallowed in large amounts and the person is conscious, immediately give large amounts water. Get medical attention.

Inhalation: N/A

Eye Contact: Wash affected area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes and obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash affected area with water. If irritation is noted, continue washing for 15 minutes.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Remove container(s) from area if possible. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire and materials.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods for Clean-Up: No special precautions indicated. Dispose of spilled material using "Current Good Manufacturing Practices" as permitted by federal, state, and local regulations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: It is advisable to keep the product at 80°F to 100°F to improve flowability. Excessive heating can result in charring and/or caramelization. Tanks should be vented to the atmosphere. Positive displacement pumps are recommended for product handling.

Other Precautions: Tanks and enclosed areas that have contained the product should be tested for oxygen and thoroughly ventilated before entering.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If product becomes a solid through drying or crystallization or is produced as a mist or other aerosol, the following exposure levels apply.

Exposure Limits: OSHA PEL = 15 mg/m³ (Total Dust), 5 mg/m³ (Respirable Dust);
ACGIH TLV = As Sucrose, 10 mg/m³, 3 mg/m³ (Respirable); A4 Not classified as
a human carcinogen;
NIOSH REL = TWA 10 mg/m³ (Total Dust), TWA 5 mg/m³ (Respirable Dust)

Respiratory Protection: Local ventilation is desirable. If dusty conditions exist, wear appropriate respiratory protection based on industrial hygiene exposure monitoring assessment until engineering controls reduce dust concentrations to an acceptable level. If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half face elastomeric respirator (with NIOSH type N95 filters or better) or NIOSH approved disposable particulate respirator (filtering facepiece or dust mask) may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit. A full-face elastomeric respirator (with NIOSH type N100 filters) may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit. If oil particles are present or suspected to be present, use a NIOSH type R100 or P100 filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If employees are required to wear respirators, they should be included in a written respirator program, trained in the use of respirators, medically qualified to wear respirators, and fit-tested to ensure proper fit of the respirator worn.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Protective clothing, gloves and eye protection are not required for ordinary operations but may be desirable from a sanitation aspect.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

No applicable information available.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Incompatible Materials (Materials to Avoid): Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition, or heated with strong, concentrated alkalis, acids, or oxidizing agents. This reaction is exothermic.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition, at temperatures in excess of 367°F, may release acrid fumes and smoke.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

No applicable information available.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No applicable information available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of spilled material using "Current Good Manufacturing Practices" as permitted by federal, state and local regulations or return to manufacturer for total reprocessing.

Section 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Transport in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

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