



Special Effects Equipment & Supplies

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For Chemical Emergency call Infotrac @ 1-800-535-5053

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Product Information

Product Name: Methyl Cellulose
Chemical Name: Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS#	Percentage
Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	9004-65-3	85-99%
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	0.5-5%
Proprietary Polyglycol, Carboxylic Acid, and Aldehyde		<5%

Exposure Limits	Permissible Exposure Limit:	10 mg/m ³
	Ceiling Limits:	N/A
	Short Term Exposure Limit:	N/A
	Can be absorbed through skin?:	No

Section 3 - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	N/A	Solubility in Water	N/A
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	N/A	Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	N/A
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	N/A	Melting Point	N/A
Appearance and Odor / Odor threshold	White to off-white, free-flowing powder. No odor.		
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	N/A	PH	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A		

Section 4 - Fire and Explosion Data

Lower Explosive/Flammability Limit	N/D	Flash Point	N/A
Upper Explosive/Flammability Limit	N/D	Autoignition Temperature	N/A

Extinguishing Media Water, carbon dioxide and dry chemical.

Hazardous Combustion Products During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Hazardous combustion products may include and are not limited to carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide.

Fire Fighting Measures Keep people away. Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers may be used for small fires. Dust explosion hazard may result from forceful application of fire extinguishing agents. Fire fighters should wear positive-pressure S.C.B.A. and protective fire fighting clothing. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Fire or Explosion Hazards Mechanical handling can cause formation of dusts. To reduce the potential for dust explosion, do not permit dust to accumulate. Material can be ignited by static discharge. Electrically ground all equipment. Dust layers can be ignited by spontaneous combustion or other ignition sources. When suspended in air dust can pose an explosion hazard.

Section 5 - Reactivity Data	
Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Product can decompose at elevated temperatures.
Incompatibility	Avoid contact with oxidizing materials, strong acids, strong bases.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	Depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

Section 6 - Health Hazard Data	
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Routes of Entry	Eyes, ingestion, and inhalation.
Health Hazards	<u>Eye</u> : Essentially nonirritating to eyes. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.
	<u>Skin</u> : Essentially nonirritating to skin. A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through skin in harmful amounts.
	<u>Ingestion</u> : Single dose oral toxicity is considered to be extremely low. No hazards anticipated from swallowing small amounts incidental to normal handling operations.
	<u>Inhalation</u> : Single exposure to dust is not likely to be hazardous.
	<u>Systemic (Other target organ) Effects</u> : Repeated ingestion of similar cellulose by humans has not resulted in known significant adverse effects.
Carcinogenicity	Similar cellulose did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure	See Health Hazards
Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure	N/A
Emergency and First Aid Procedures	<u>Eyes</u> : Flush with plenty of water; mechanical effects only.
	<u>Skin</u> : Wash off in flowing water or shower.
	<u>Ingestion</u> : No adverse effects anticipated by this route of exposure incidental to proper industrial handling.
	<u>Inhalation</u> : no adverse effects anticipated by this route of exposure.

Section 7 - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use	
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Spill or Release Data	Material becomes slippery when wet. Contain spilled material to prevent contamination of soil, surface water or ground water. Spills should be cleaned up immediately using care to minimize generation of airborne dust.
	Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. All disposal methods must be in compliance with all Federal, State/provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waster generator. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped in its intended condition as described in section 2.
Waste Disposal Method	For unused and uncontaminated product, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler, Reclaimer, Incinerator, or landfill.
	Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Store in a dry place below 90F.
Other Precautions	N/A

Section 8 - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection	Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. In dusty atmospheres, use an approved dust respirator.
Protective Gloves	N/A
Eye Protection	Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause mechanical injury to the eye, wear chemical goggles.
Other Protective Equip.	Clean body-covering clothing should be used.
Ventilation	Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.
Work/Hygienic Practices	N/A

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained above is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained above.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described above, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Prepared: October 2006