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### Microcrystalline Cellulose TAL

Safety Data Sheet according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulation

Revision Date: 01-Nov-2024 Supersedes: 25-Jul-2023

#### PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Synonyms: INCI Name: CAS Number: Formula: Product Form: Product Use:	Jct Name:Microcrystalline Cellulose TALnyms:No data availableName:Microcrystalline CelluloseNumber:9004-34-6ula:No data availableJct Form:Solid (Powder)Juct Use:Cosmetic use		Distributor: Address: Phone / Fax: Web: Emergency Tele	MakingCosmetics Inc. 10800 231 <sup>st</sup> Way NE Redmond, WA 98053 (USA) 425-292-9502 / 425-292-9601 www.makingcosmetics.com phone Number: 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)
2 HAZARDS IDEN	TIFICATION			
Classification: Labeling: Hazard Pictograms Hazard Statements Precautionary Stat Emergency Overvio Potential Health Ha	Active of December 2010   Sification: Combustible dust according to OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200 Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to REGULATION (EC) No 1   Iing: OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200: WARNING: May form combustible dust concentrat REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008: Not a hazardous substance or mixture.   Ird Pictograms: None.   Ird Statements: None.   autionary Statements: None.   rgency Overview: These products are micronized powders. Static charges on the powders m flammable atmospheres. High levels of product dust in the atmosphere m dust explosion hazard.   ntial Health Hazards: Eyes: May be an irritant.		1.1200 to REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 mbustible dust concentrations in the air. is substance or mixture. charges on the powders may ignite dust in the atmosphere may present a	

NFPA Ratings (704):

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th Hazards:	Eyes: May be an i	rritant.		
	Inhalation: May be an irritant.			
	Skin: May be an irritant.			
	Ingestion: May ca	use naus	ea, vomiting, and diarrhea.	
704):	Health	N/A	N/A	
	Flammability	N/A	N/A	
	Reactivity	N/A	N/A	
	Specific Hazard	N/A		

#### 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS No.	Weight %	Molecular Weight
Microcrystalline Cellulose	9004-34-6	100%	Not Available

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes: Inhalation: Skin: Ingestion:	Immediately flush Treat as a nuisance medical attention Remove contamin Do Not Induce Vor Dilute with 1-2 gla prevent aspiration	with copious amounts of water for at least 20 minutes. The dust. Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Immediate not normally required. No delayed effects expected. The ated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. This as it is an aspiration hazard. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. The asses of water. Get medical aid. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to the of liquid into lungs.
5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES		
Suitable (and unsuitable) May be combustible at high temperatures. Use appropriate media (carbon dioxide, dr		May be combustible at high temperatures. Use appropriate media (carbon dioxide, dry

### Suitable (and unsuitable)May be combustible at high temperatures. Use appropriate media (carbon dioxide, dryextinguishing media:chemical, fine water spray) for surrounding environment and adjacent fire. Avoid water<br/>stream on molten burning material as it may scatter and spread the fire.

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Special protective equipment & precautions for firefighters: Flash Points: Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Vear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing approved by NIOSH, ncluding eye protection and boots. Watch footing on floors and stairs because of possible nelting and spreading of material. Use spray to keep containers cool. $54 - 590^{\circ}F$ (290 - 310°C) Aelts in proximity to fires, causing slippery floors and stairs. When powder is suspended in air, hese products could be flammable and explosive. In these circumstances, keep away from neat, sparks and open flames. Static charges on powders or powders in liquids may ignite lammable atmospheres. See Section 7 for suggestions on how to use these products under uch conditions. Refer to NFPA Bulletin 654, "Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions in the Chemical, Dye, Pharmaceutical, and Plastics Industries", for safe handling procedures. See also stability and reactivity section.		
6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURE	S		
Personal precautions, protective equipment & emergency procedure	These products are micronized powders. Static charges on the powders may ignite flammable atmospheres. High levels of product dust in the atmosphere may present a dust explosion hazard. Remove ignition sources. Do not try to clean up the leak without proper protective equipment. See section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment		
Environmental precautions:	Avoid liquid release into sewers/public water/environment. Notify environmental authorities in case of leak.		
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	Sweep up with a minimum of dusting. Keep away from heat or flame. Collect in containers (e.g. fiberboard drums or cartons). If hot liquid, attempt to confine spill and let the polymer solidify. Once solid, it may be recovered as the powder. Report major leaks and spills to the appropriate local, state and federal government agencies. Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with the regulations.		

#### HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for safe Avoid breathing fumes from heating operations. Avoid spillage which can cause very slippery conditions on handling: floors. Electrostatic charges of non-conductive materials is a natural phenomenon ranging from harmless to a nuisance to a hazard, depending on the degree of charging and the environment where the discharge takes place. In the case of micronized polymers & waxes, very high levels of static electricity develop in their manufacture, transportation and handling. These products, being poor conductors of electricity, can and will hold a static charge for long periods of time. With this in mind, a great deal of care should be exercised when handling this type of product in or around flammable liquids, particularly if the liquid is at or near its flashpoint. The generation of static electricity cannot be prevented because its intrinsic origins are present at every particle interface. Some common-sense approaches to the hazards involved with static electricity are as follows: Use only conductive equipment & keep all components grounded & bonded to the same vessel in order to equalize any potential charge. Avoid projections and probes that could lead to discharge between the charged polymer & probe. Avoid a flammable condition by the use of inert gases in the container or by providing sufficient exhaust so as to prevent a buildup of flammable solvent vapors. Never pour micronized polymers or waxes from a drum or large container directly into hot flammable solvents. Add micronized polymers or waxes slowly and in small quantities to hot flammable solvents. If possible, do not permit the product to free fall directly into the solvent. Ideally, use a pipe or chute that leads down to the level of the solvent. Make sure the pipe or chute is grounded & bonded. If mechanical equipment must be used, a slow-turning screw feeder that's grounded & is preferred. Good housekeeping is of prime importance. The building & equipment should be designed to eliminate shelves & ledges & similar places where materials can accumulate. The above are only suggestions & should not be taken as recommended practices & in no way should be considered as comprehensive engineering controls. A more detailed discussion & recommended practices can be found in NFPA 77 issued by the National Fire Protection Association Inc. in 1988. See section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment. Conditions for safe Store under ambient conditions. Avoid excessive heat. Do not store near strong oxidizing agents and amines. Store away from incompatible materials (see section 10 for incompatibilities).

storage, incl. any incompatibilities:

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION** 



### SDS (Safety Data Sheet)

Component		Exposure Limits	Basis	Entity
Microcrystalline Cellulose		5mg/m3	PEL	OSHA
-		10mg/m3	TLV	ACGIH
TWA: Time Weighted Average over 8 hours of work. TLV: Threshold Limit Value over 8 hours of work. REL: Recommended Exposure Limit PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit		STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit during x minutes. IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels CEIL: Ceiling		
Personal Prote	ction:			
Eyes:	Wear chemical	goggles around molten material an	d in dusty conditions.	
Inhalation:	Use a NIOSH approved dust respirator with powdered wax. During melting or conveying in molten state, use or vapor respirator.			ing in molten state, use organic
Body:	Wear heat resistant, impervious gloves to avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact with molten material & powder. Other protective garments as necessary.			t with molten material &
Ventilation:	Use adequate ventilation during heating processes or if dusty conditions prevail when handling powdered mate For storage and ordinary handling, general ventilation is adequate. Face velocity greater than 60 cfm (adequat capture wax dust or fumes).			en handling powdered materials. eater than 60 cfm (adequate to
Other:	Use good personal hygiene practices. If clothes become contaminated, change to clean clothing. Do not we contaminated clothing until properly laundered. Provide eyewash stations, quick-drench showers and wash facilities accessible to areas of use and handling.		ean clothing. Do not wear ench showers and washing	

#### 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Powder	Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Odor:	Essentially odorless	Vapor Density:	Heavier than air
Odor Threshold:	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
Color:	White	Flammability:	Combustible solid
Molecular Weight:	No data available	Upper/lower Explosive Limit:	450°F (232°C)
pH:	No data available	Flash Point (COC):	554 - 590°F (290 - 310°C)
Boiling Point:	Not applicable	Specific Gravity:	No data available
Melting Point:	>932°F (>500°C)	Water Solubility:	Insoluble
Relative Density:	1.46 g/cc	Auto-Ignition Temperature:	No data available
Partition Coefficient: n- octanol/water:	No data available	Decomposition Temperature:	No data available
Viscosity:	No data available	Explosive Properties:	Not applicable
Oxidizing Properties:	Not applicable	Volatiles (Weight %):	Zero

#### 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Hazardous Polymerization: Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible Materials: Hazardous Decomposition Products: Possible Hazardous Reactions: No data available. Stable at normal conditions. Should not occur. Extreme heat, sparks and open flame. Strong oxidizing agents and amines. These products may emit oxides of carbon. No data available.

#### 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity:	
Eyes:	
Inhalation:	
Ingestion:	
Carcinogenicity:	
Teratogenicity:	
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	
Specific Target Organ Toxicity:	
Reproductive Toxicity:	

No data available. None expected. Treat as nuisance dust. Treat as nuisance dust. No data available. Not listed as NTP or IARC carcinogen. No data available. No data available. Treat as nuisance dust. No.

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Aspiration Hazard:	Aspiration is possible.
Specific Medical Conditions:	May irritate people with skin problems, asthma and lung diseases. Susceptible individuals may
	have an allergic reaction.

#### 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Potential environmental impact in case of spill or release is considered to be minimal. Not considered marine pollutant. Not considered environmentally hazardous.
Aquatic Vertebrate:	No data available.
Aquatic Invertebrate:	No data available.
Terrestrial:	No data available.
Persistence and Degradability:	No data available.
Bioaccumulative Potential:	No data available.
Mobility in Soil:	No data available.
PBT and vPvB Assessment:	No data available.
Other Adverse Effects:	No data available.

#### 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Residues:	Preferred method of disposal is in closed containers of sufficient strength to eliminate leakage at approved incineration or chemical landfill waste disposal site in accordance with local regulations. Sewage disposal is discouraged. Product is not considered RCRA hazardous waste if discarded. The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method. Users should review their operations in terms of the applicable federal/national or local regulations and consult with appropriate regulatory agencies, if necessary, before disposing of waste product.
Product Containers:	Users should review their operations in terms of the applicable federal/national or local regulations and consult with appropriate regulatory agencies, if necessary, before disposing of waste product container.

The information in section 13 is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product may change the characteristics of the material and alter the waste classification and proper disposal methods

#### 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (Dept. of Transportation, USA):	Not classified as hazardous.
TDG (Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Canada):	No data available.
IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods):	No data available.
IATA (International Air Transport Association):	Not classified as hazardous.
ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):	No data available.
Special Precautions for Transportation:	Keep sealed and secure. Do not expose to heat.
INCO Terms:	EXW for Regulatory Purposes and Responsibilities.

#### 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory Status:	This product or its components are listed on the TSCA Inventory. This product and/or its components do not contain any chemicals subject to any rules or orders under TSCA sections 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8(d).
REACH:	All substances registered.
California Prop. 65:	Not regulated.
SARA Section 311/312:	Acute Health Hazard: No; Chronic Health Hazard: No; Fire Hazard: No; Reactivity Hazard: No; Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No.
SARA Section 302:	Does not contain extremely hazardous substances.
SARA Section 313:	This product does not contain any toxic chemical listed under Sec.313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986.
CERCLA:	Not regulated.
NJ Right to Know:	Not regulated.
Clean Water Act: Canada (DSL):	Contains no known priority pollutants at concentrations greater than 0.1%. No data available.



EU (EINECS): China (IECSC): Australia (AICS): Japan (ENCS): Philippines (PICCS) Korea (KECI): New Zealand (NZIC	No data available. No data available. No data available. No data available. No data available. No data available. No data available.	
16 OTHER INFORMATION		
Useful Guides: Revision Date: Compliance:	NFPA 77: Recommended Practice on Static Electricity. NFPA 654: Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids. NFPA 499: Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas. OSHA 3371-08: Hazard Communication Guidance for Combustible Dusts. 01-Nov-2024 This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200	
Disclaimer:	This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any other process. Such information is to be the best of the company's knowledge and believed accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee of any kind, express or implied, is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness and we assume no responsibility for any loss, damage or expense, direct or consequential, arising out of use. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitableness & completeness of such information for his own particular use.	