



Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Product and Company Information

Product Name: Tru-Gel

Emergency Telephone Number:
InfoTrac: 800-535-5053

Manufacturer: Architectural Enhancements
475 Annandale Blvd
PO Box 1124
Annandale, MN 55302

Telephone Number for Information:
320-274-6909

Date Prepared: 12/24/08

Signature of Preparer: Will Christenson

The Information below is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes.

Section 2 – Hazardous Ingredients

Compound	CAS #	OSHA PEL Total	Respirable	ACGIH TLV TWA
Hydroxypropyl Methyl Cellulose	Trade Secret			10 mg/m ³

Section 3 – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: >212 F

Specific Gravity: Not Available

Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable

Melting Point: Not Applicable

Vapor Density: Not Applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

Solubility in Water: Slightly soluble <1%.

Appearance and odor: Translucent, slightly yellow liquid with a slight ammonia odor

Section 4 – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point: None

Flammable Limits: LEL, None

UEL, None

Extinguishing Media: Water. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away and isolate fire zone. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Use fine water spray or foam. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Dust explosion hazard may result from forceful application of fire extinguishing agents.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Do not permit dust to accumulate. When suspended in air dust can pose an explosion hazard. Minimize ignition sources. If dust layers are exposed to elevated temperatures, spontaneous combustion may occur. Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the potential for dust explosions, electrically bond and ground equipment and do not permit dust to accumulate. Dust can be ignited by static discharge. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Section 5 – Reactivity Data

Stability/Instability: Stable.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid temperatures above 266 F. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Strong acids.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen oxides.

Section 6 – Health Hazard Data

Eye contact: Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Skin Contact: Essentially nonirritating to skin.

Skin absorption: No adverse effects anticipated by skin absorption.

Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust.

Ingestion: Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

First Aid Measures: Eye contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water; remove contact lenses after the first 1-2 minutes then continue flushing for several minutes. Only mechanical effects expected. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Note to Physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Section 7 – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be taken if material is released or spilled: Use care to minimize generation of airborne dust. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers.

Personal precautions: Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Use appropriate safety equipment.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

Section 8 – Control Measures

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Skin Protection: No precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed.

Hand protection: Chemical protective gloves should not be needed when handling this material. Consistent with general hygienic practice for any material, skin contact should be minimized.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Particulate filter.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Ventilation: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.