MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

INSTA Mold-

SECTION III – Introduction

Health risks caused by the naturally occurring mineral gypsum are minimal when it is properly used. Since the purer forms of this mineral are used in foods and other products that are ingested by humans, the chance for negative chemical or allergic reactions with the user of the products is extremely low.

Finely ground forms of this mineral have an affinity for water so prolonged handling of the powder without gloves will cause dry skin. The powder will also dry out your nasal passages and throat from prolonged exposure.

When using the bare hands in frequent contact, precautions should be taken to prevent drying of the skin or rubber gloves worn during bandage and/or splint preparation.

Under no circumstances should an excessive bulk of the rehydrated material outside of the instructions for use be

allowed to set up on the skin or the resulting heat may cause severe burns. If proper instructions are followed, mineral
gypsum products are easy and safe to use.

SECTION IV – Material Safety Data

A) Food and Drug Administration [CFR Title 21, v.3, sec 184.1230] – Calcium Sulfate is Generally Recognized as Safe
(GRAS).

B) All ingredients of this product are included in the U.S. Environmental Protections Agency’s Toxic Substances
Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory.

C) All components of this product are included in the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

SECTION V – Potential Health Effects

(a) ACUTE:

1. Eyes: Direct contact can cause mechanical irritation of eyes. If burning, redness, itching, pain or
other symptoms persist or develop, consult a physician.

2. Skin: Direct, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may cause irritation. Rinse with water
until skin is free of material to avoid irritation, then was skin thoroughly with mild soap and
water. Repeated exposure may dry skin.

3. Inhalation: Dust exposures generated during the handling of the product may irritate eyes, skin,
nose, throat and upper respiratory tract. If respiratory symptoms persist, consult a physician.

4. Ingestion: Unlikely, but gastric disturbances may result if swallowed. Plaster of Paris is non-
toxic, however, ingestions of a sufficient quantity could lead to mechanical obstruction of thegut, especially the pyloric region.

(b) CHRONIC:

1. Inhalation: Testing of dust from Plaster of Paris has not detected respirable crystalline silica.
Exposures to respirable crystalline silica are not expected during the normal use of this product;

however, actual levels must be determined by workplace hygiene testing. The weight percent of
respirable crystalline silica has not been measured in this product.
2. Skin: Repeated contact may dry the skin, causing cracking or dermatitis.
(c) MEDICAL CONDITIONS THAT MAY BE AGGRAVATED:
1. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases such as, but not limited to, bronchitis,
emphysema, and asthma.
2. Pre-existing skin diseases such as, but not limited to, rashes and dermatitis.
SECTION VI – Toxicological Information
(a) ACUTE:
1. The sulfate ion has caused gastro-intestinal disturbance in humans following large oral doses.
2. Limited studies involving the repeated inhalation of an (unspecified) amount of calcium sulfate failed to identify any
particular target organs in monkeys, rats, and hamsters.
(b) TOXICITY: (Plaster of Paris)
1. Oral LD50 rat > 5000 mg/kg
2. Dermal LD50 – None determined
3. Skin Irritation LD50 – None determined
4. Eye Irritation LD50 – None Determined
SECTION I – Identity Information
Hazardous Components
Hydroxyethylated Dent Corn Starch,
Soluble, A.C.S. Reagent and Pregelatinized
Modified Waxy Maize Instant Starch
CAS Number
N/A
SECTION II – Introduction
These constituents impart viscosity to the slurry mix on preparation in cold water. They are direct food product starches
characterized by a stable viscosity in acid and neutral food systems possessing the properties of stability and texture
typical of modified waxy maize starches, best utilized in high shear systems.
SECTION III – Potential Health Effects
(a) ACUTE

1. May cause eye irritation.
2. May cause skin irritation.
3. Material may be irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.
SECTION IV – Toxicological Information
(a) IRRITATION:
1. Skn-hmn 300 ug/3d-I mld
(b) TOXICITY:
1. lpr-mus ld 50:6600 mg/kg
85dka8 -, 127, 1977
pcjoau 15, 139, 1981

SECTION I – Identity Information
Hazardous Components
Polyether Poylcarboxylate, Sodium Salt
CAS Number
SECTION II – Introduction
This constituent is used as a surfactant to control slurry surface tension.
SECTION III – Material Safety Data
This material is not hazardous by OSHA Hazard Communication definition.
SECTION IV – Toxicological Information
(a) ACUTE:
1. Eyes: Slight irritant
STATE REPORTING
California:
These materials are not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins under
California Proposition 65 at levels, which would be subject to the proposition.
Massachusetts:
a)
Massachusetts Substance List (MSL) – Extraordinarily hazardous substances must be identified when present in materials at levels greater than state specified criterion.
The criterion is >= 0.0001%
b) Hazardous Substances (MSL-HS) on the MSL must be identified when present in materials
at greater than the state specified criterion. The criterion is >=1%.
Pennsylvania:

(a) Special Hazardous Substances (PA-SHS) must be identified when present in materials at
levels greater than the state specified criterion. The criterion is >=0.01%
(b) Hazardous Substances (PA-HS) must be identified when present in materials at levels greater than the state specified criterion. The criterion is >=1%
(c) Environmental Hazards (PA-EH) must be identified when present in materials at levels
greater than the state specified criterion. The criterion is >=0.01%
Components present in this material are at levels less than specified and do not require reporting under the statue.