

Safety Data Sheet to Safe Work Australia Code of Practice (July 2020).



NOT classified as dangerous goods under the ADG (Australian Dangerous Goods) code.

Not hazardous under the Global Harmonised System (GHS - classification and labelling of chemicals).

Assess your individual Risk. Many factors determine whether any Hazards pose a Risk. Risk may be determined in reference to individual Exposure, Scale, Frequency of use and Circumstance.

Section 1 Identification

Product Identifier	Ecrylimer - Liquid.
Other means to identify	Acrylic Polymer
Recommended Uses	Solely for use with Ecrylimer composite gypsum triturate. This liquid is the setting agent for the manufacture of mouldings, castings and homewares. No building/structural uses approved.
Manufacturer	Bramblier 7/190 Invermay Road, Mowbray, Tasmania, Australia 7248 https://www.bramblier.co/ecrylimer hello@bramblier.co
Emergency Phone number	Bramblier (03) 6715 7330

Section 2 Hazard identification

Poisons Schedule	Not applicable
Classification + GHS Hazard Category	Not classified hazardous under GHS

Hazard Pictograms	None
Signal Word	None. Not classified hazardous under GHS

Hazard Statement

Under NO circumstances mix this product with Ecrylimer powder and place on, or around a limb. Severe burns may result.

Precautionary statements - Prevention

Use in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves / eye protection.

Precautionary statements - Response

If exposed or concerned: seek medical advice / attention.
Take off contaminated CLOTHING and wash before reuse.
If on SKIN: Wash with soap and water.
If in EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

Precautionary statements - Storage

Store locked up.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Section 3 Composition and information on ingredients*Ecrylimer - Acrylic Polymer*

- Below GHS7 % proportion of >15ppm to be classed as hazardous. *

CAS Registry Number	% by proportion	Ingredient
None.	>99%	Propriety acrylic polymer, consisting of ingredients, including water, deemed not hazardous.
96118-96-6*	<.0004% <4ppm	Isothiazolinones
55965-84-9*	<.0004% <4ppm	reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one (3:1)

Section 4 First aid measures

Indication of immediate medical attention: Treat symptomatically.

This product is water based - do NOT use solvents or thinners to rinse off.

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wash out immediately with fresh running water for at least 10 minutes. ➤ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye. ➤ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ➤ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ➤ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ➤ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Remove person to fresh air. ➤ Keep rested until recovered
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Seek immediate medical advice. ➤ Place person in a comfortable position and keep warm. ➤ Wash mouth thoroughly out with water, thence immediately give a glass of water. ➤ Do NOT induce vomiting.

Section 5 Firefighting measures

- Does not support combustion
- Any type of extinguishing agent may be used
- Not Dangerous Goods - as such No Hazchem Code

Hazards in Fire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Containers may burn. ➤ Will decompose only after heating to dryness, thence followed by further strong heating. ➤ Products of thermal decomposition are likely to be toxic / irritating if inhaled. ➤ Products of thermal decomposition may include carbon dioxide; carbon monoxide; and trace quantities of vinyl acetate monomers; oxides of nitrogen; oxides of sulphur. ➤ No explosion risk.
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Section 6 Accidental release measures

Minor spills do not normally need any special cleanup measures.

- Increase ventilation
- Will initially make surfaces slippery then gradually less so as the aqueous components evaporate.
- Absorb the spill with inert material - do not dilute.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothes, gloves, and safety glasses / goggles.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Section 7 Handling and storage

Handling And Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wash hands before touching any body part ➤ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ➤ Do not eat or drink when or where liquid is being handled. ➤ Wear PPE when risk of exposure occurs. ➤ Use in a well-ventilated area. ➤ Store in a cool, dry area, out of direct sunlight. ➤ Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and foodstuffs / containers. ➤ Keep sealed and stored in original container when not in use.
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Section 8 Exposure controls and personal protection

- No ingredient has an exposure limit.

Engineering controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use in a well-ventilated area ➤ If mists or vapours are produced, provide additional exhaust ventilation. Consider using a respirator. ➤ No special equipment is required when handling occasional small quantities
Eyes	➤ Safety glasses with side shields or Goggles
Respiratory	➤ When used in a well-ventilated area, under controlled circumstances and in small quantities, no respirator is required.
Skin	➤ Nitrile disposable gloves. Avoid Latex gloves.

Section 9 Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	White aqueous liquid		Relative Density (Water = 1)	Approx. 1.03
Odour	None to little. Pleasant.		Solubility	Miscible with water
pH	9 (Pure water = 7)		Conductive	Yes. Conducts electricity
Flammability	Non-combustible			

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Reactivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Becomes exothermic when mixed with Ecrylimer Composite Gypsum Triturate. Sets very hard in 15-40 minutes at 2.5 to 1 (liquid) mix ratio. ➤ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Keep product dry. Prevent from freezing.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing materials. Strong Acids. Strong Bases.

Section 11—Toxicological information

Inhaled	Vapours may cause irritation of the respiratory system.
Ingested	May irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Skin Contact	May cause irritation including redness, itching and swelling.
Eyes	May cause irritation including redness, itching and swelling.
Chronic	Skin irritation may lead to dermatitis.

Section 12 Ecological information

- Do not discharge into sewers or waterways.
- No other data available

Section 13 Disposal considerations

- Dispose of in authorised landfill
- Do NOT allow wash water to enter drains or sewer
- Some containers are bio-degradable and marked accordingly

Section 14 Transport information

- NOT classified as dangerous goods under the ADG (Australian Dangerous Goods) code.
- May be transported without regulation by Air, Land and Sea.

Section 15 Regulatory information

- Not subject to any international conventions or protocol listed by Safe Work Australia
- NOT a hazardous substance under the GHS.

Section 16 Any other relevant information

Term	Description
ADG Code	The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, as in force or remade from time to time, approved by the Transport and Infrastructure Council. The ADG Code is accessible at the National Transport Commission website www.ntc.gov.au
Flammable liquid	A flammable liquid within the meaning of the GHS that has a flash point of less than 93°C.
Generic name	A name applied to a group of chemicals having a similar structure and properties.
GHS	The <i>Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</i> , 7th revised edition, published by the United Nations as modified by Schedule 6 to the WHS Regulations.
Hazard	A situation or thing that has the potential to harm a person.
Hazard category	A division of criteria within a hazard class in the GHS.
Hazard class	The nature of a physical, health or environmental hazard under the GHS.
Hazard statement	A statement assigned to a hazard class or hazard category describing the nature of the hazards of a hazardous chemical including, if appropriate, the degree of hazard.
Inert	Chemically inactive.
Label	Written, printed or graphical information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on or attached to the container of a hazardous chemical.
Manufacture	The activities of packing, repacking, formulating, blending, mixing, making, remaking and synthesising of the chemical.
Manufacturer (of a hazardous chemical)	A person who conducts a business or undertaking that manufactures a substance that is a hazardous chemical that is to be used, or could reasonably be expected to be used, at a workplace.
May	'May' indicates an optional course of action.
Mixture	Means a combination of or a solution composed of two or more substances that do not react with each other.
Must	'Must' indicates a legal requirement exists that must be complied with.
Polymerisation	The explosive evolution of a gas during the formation of a polymer.
Precautionary statement	A phrase prescribed by the GHS that describes recommended measures to be taken to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of exposure to a hazardous chemical or the improper handling of a hazardous chemical.
Product identifier	The name or number used to identify a product on a label or in an SDS. ¹
Risk	The possibility harm (death, injury or illness) might occur when exposed to a hazard.
Should	'Should' indicates a recommended course of action.
Substance	A chemical element or compound in its natural state or obtained or generated by a process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the element or compound and any impurities deriving from the process, but – excluding any solvent that may be separated without affecting the stability of the element or compound or changing its composition.
Workplace	Any place where work is carried out for a business or undertaking and includes any place where a worker goes, or is likely to be, while at work. This may include offices, factories, shops, construction sites, vehicles, ships, aircraft or other mobile structures on land or water.

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NOT classified hazardous under the Global Harmonised System (GHS - classification and labelling of chemicals).

NOT classified hazardous according to Safe Work Australia.

Assess your individual Risk. Many factors determine whether any Hazards pose a Risk. Risk may be determined in reference to individual Exposure, Scale, Frequency of use and Circumstance.

Section 1 Identification

Product Identifier	Ecrylimer - Sealer.
Other means to identify	Polymeric Siliconate
Recommended Uses	Penetrating water repellent and oil resister. Solely for use with Ecrylimer Triturate once mixed with Ecrylimer Liquid. Can assist with crack prevention.
Manufacturer	Bramblier 7/190 Invermay Road, Mowbray, Tasmania, Australia 7248 https://www.bramblier.co/ecrylimer hello@bramblier.co
Emergency Phone number	Bramblier (03) 6715 7330

Section 2 Hazard identification

Poisons Schedule	Not applicable
Classification + GHS Hazard Category	Not classified hazardous under GHS

Hazard Pictograms	None
Signal Word	None. Not classified hazardous under GHS

Section 3 Composition and information on ingredients

CAS Registry Number	% by proportion	Ingredient
None.	>60%	Propriety Polymeric Siliconate

Section 4 First aid measures

Seek medical attention if any symptoms persist.

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wash out immediately with fresh running water for at least 15 minutes. ➤ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ➤ Flush skin and hair with running water.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Remove person to fresh air.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do NOT induce vomiting, rinse mouth out with water and give plenty of water to drink. ➤ Seek immediate medical advice. ➤ Contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26.

Section 5 Firefighting measures

- Non-flammable.
- Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Containers may burn.
- May evolve toxic gases is heated strongly.
- Remain upwind and notify those downwind of the hazard.
- Prevent product entering drains and waterways.
- No Hazchem code allocated.

Section 6 Accidental release measures

Minor spills do not normally need any special cleanup measures.

- Increase ventilation
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Section 7 Handling and storage

Handling And Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. ➤ Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas. ➤ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances (see section 10), heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. ➤ Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. ➤ Keep sealed and stored in original container when not in use.
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Section 8 Exposure controls and personal protection

- No ingredient has an exposure limit.

Eyes	➤ Splash proof Goggles
Respiratory	➤ When used in a well-ventilated area, under controlled circumstances and in small quantities, no respirator is required.
Skin	➤ Nitrile disposable gloves.

Section 9 Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	White, water like liquid.		Relative Density (Water = 1)	Approx. 1.1
Odour	None.		Solubility	Miscible with water
pH	12 (Pure water = 7)		Conductive	Yes. Conducts electricity
Flammability	Non-combustible		Boiling point	127.7 C

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Reactivity	Hazardous polymerisation is not expected to occur. May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposure to moisture.
Incompatible materials	Oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites). Acids (e.g. nitric acid). Alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide).

Section 11—Toxicological information

Acute toxicity	Low toxicity.
Skin Contact	Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation, rash and dermatitis
Eyes	Direct contact may result in mild irritation, lacrimation and conjunctivitis.
High level exposure	May result in dizziness, nausea and headache.

Section 12 Ecological information

- Do not discharge into sewers or waterways.
- No other data available

Section 13 Disposal considerations

- Dispose of in authorised landfill, absorbed in sand, vermiculite or similar.
- Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.

Section 14 Transport information

- NOT classified as dangerous goods under the ADG (Australian Dangerous Goods) code.
- May be transported without regulation by Air, Land and Sea.

Section 15 Regulatory information

- Not subject to any international conventions or protocol listed by Safe Work Australia
- NOT a hazardous substance under the GHS.

Section 16 Any other relevant information

Term	Description
ADG Code	The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, as in force or remade from time to time, approved by the Transport and Infrastructure Council. The ADG Code is accessible at the National Transport Commission website www.ntc.gov.au
Flammable liquid	A flammable liquid within the meaning of the GHS that has a flash point of less than 93°C.
Generic name	A name applied to a group of chemicals having a similar structure and properties.
GHS	The <i>Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</i> , 7th revised edition, published by the United Nations as modified by Schedule 6 to the WHS Regulations.
Hazard	A situation or thing that has the potential to harm a person.
Hazard category	A division of criteria within a hazard class in the GHS.
Hazard class	The nature of a physical, health or environmental hazard under the GHS.
Hazard statement	A statement assigned to a hazard class or hazard category describing the nature of the hazards of a hazardous chemical including, if appropriate, the degree of hazard.
Inert	Chemically inactive.
Label	Written, printed or graphical information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on or attached to the container of a hazardous chemical.
Manufacture	The activities of packing, repacking, formulating, blending, mixing, making, remaking and synthesising of the chemical.
Manufacturer (of a hazardous chemical)	A person who conducts a business or undertaking that manufactures a substance that is a hazardous chemical that is to be used, or could reasonably be expected to be used, at a workplace.
May	'May' indicates an optional course of action.
Mixture	Means a combination of or a solution composed of two or more substances that do not react with each other.
Must	'Must' indicates a legal requirement exists that must be complied with.
Polymerisation	The explosive evolution of a gas during the formation of a polymer.
Precautionary statement	A phrase prescribed by the GHS that describes recommended measures to be taken to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of exposure to a hazardous chemical or the improper handling of a hazardous chemical.

Term	Description
Product identifier	The name or number used to identify a product on a label or in an SDS. ¹
Risk	The possibility harm (death, injury or illness) might occur when exposed to a hazard.
Should	'Should' indicates a recommended course of action.
Substance	A chemical element or compound in its natural state or obtained or generated by a process: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the element or compound and any impurities deriving from the process, but– excluding any solvent that may be separated without affecting the stability of the element or compound or changing its composition.
Workplace	Any place where work is carried out for a business or undertaking and includes any place where a worker goes, or is likely to be, while at work. This may include offices, factories, shops, construction sites, vehicles, ships, aircraft or other mobile structures on land or water.

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Assess your individual Risk. Many factors determine whether these Hazards pose a Risk.

Risk may be determined in reference to individual Exposure, Scale, Frequency of use and Circumstance. As with handling any type of cement or plaster powder, the recommended PPE is a respirator, eye protection and nitrile gloves.

Section 1 Identification

Product Identifier	Ecrylimer - Composite Gypsum Triturate.
Other means to identify	Ecrylimer powder. Plaster of Paris.
Recommended Uses	Moulding. Casting. Homewares. No building/structural uses approved.
Manufacturer	Brambler 7/190 Invermay Road, Mowbray, Tasmania, Australia, 7248 https://www.brambler.co/ecrylimer hello@bramblier.co
Emergency Phone number	Brambler (03) 6715 7330

Section 2 Hazard identification

Poisons Schedule	Not applicable
Classification + GHS Hazard Category	Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Cat 2); Skin Sensitisation (Cat 1); Eye Irritation (Cat 2A); Respiratory Tract Irritation (Cat 3);

Hazard Pictograms	
Signal Word	Warning

Hazard Statements

H315	- Causes skin irritation
H317	- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Under NO circumstances mould this wetted or mixed product on, or around a limb. Severe burns may result.	

Precautionary statements - Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statements - Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated CLOTHING and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	If on SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+P351+P338	If in EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

Precautionary statements - Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement - Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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Section 3 Composition and information on ingredients*Composite Gypsum Triturate*

CAS Registry Number	% by weight	Ingredient
10034-76-1	>95%	Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate
	<5%	Commercial secret

Section 4 First aid measures

Indication of immediate medical attention: Treat symptomatically.

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ➤ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ➤ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ➤ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
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Ecrylimer - Composite Gypsum Triturate

Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.➤ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).➤ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.➤ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.➤ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.➤ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.➤ Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Immediately give a glass of water.➤ First aid not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or doctor.

Section 5 Firefighting measures

- Non-combustible
- Any type of extinguishing agent may be used
- Not Dangerous Goods - as such No Hazchem Code

Hazards in Fire. Decomposition temperature 1450°C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Containers may burn.➤ May emit corrosive fumes➤ May decompose to produce toxic fumes of Sulfur Oxides (SO_x).➤ May decompose to produce toxic fumes of Aluminium Oxides.
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Section 6 Accidental release measures

- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. If a full-face dust respirator is available use it for maximum eye / dust protection.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Section 7 Handling and storage

Safe Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.➤ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.➤ Use in a well-ventilated area.➤ Keep sealed and stored in original container when not in use.➤ Store in a cool, dry area.➤ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
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Section 8 Exposure controls and personal protection

Exposure limit

Source	Ingredient	TWA	STEL
Safe Work Australia	Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate	10mg/m3	Does not reference
	Commercial secret	10mg/m3	Does not reference

Personal protection equipment

Engineering controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use in a well-ventilated area ➤ Mechanical ventilation (extraction fan/s)
Eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Safety glasses with side shields ➤ Chemical goggles ➤ A full-face respirator provides maximum holistic protection
Respiratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ½ face respirator with P2 cartridge/s suitable for cement dust ➤ A full-face P2 respirator provides maximum holistic protection
Skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nitrile disposable gloves ➤ Chemical gloves
Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coveralls ➤ Impervious Apron
Footware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enclosed / Impervious

Section 9 Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	White Powder		Relative Density (Water = 1)	2.96
Odour	Little or none		Solubility	Miscible with water
pH	Alkaline. 6-12.		Volatile Organic Compounds	Zero
Flammability	Non-Combustible		Decomposition temperature	1450°C
Particle Size	15-45 microns - average			

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Reactivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Becomes exothermic when mixed with Ecrylimer liquid, (Acrylic Polymer). ➤ Sets very hard in 15-40 minutes at 2.5 to 1 (liquid) mix ratio. ➤ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Keep product dry

Section 11—Toxicological information

Inhaled	May cause respiratory irritation and such irritation can cause further lung damage. Levels above 10 micrograms per cubic metre of air suspended inorganic sulfates may cause excess risk of asthmatic attack in susceptible people. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling / use of this material may result in excessive exposures.
Ingested	Sulfates are not well absorbed orally but can cause diarrhoea. Due to a lack of corroborating animal or human evidence, Ecrylimer Triturate has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion".
Skin Contact	May cause inflammation of the skin on contact and may accentuate pre-existing dermatitis conditions. May cause itching and inflammation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed. Moisture on the skin, may increase irritant effects. Entry into the blood-stream via cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. May cause a sensitisation reaction.
Eyes	May cause moderate eye irritation and inflammation.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure may produce conjunctivitis. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may generally result in airways disease, difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Strong evidence exists this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm. Red blood cells and rabbit alveolar macrophages exposed to calcium silicate insulation materials in vitro showed haemolysis in one study but not in another. Both studies showed the substance to be more cytotoxic than titanium dioxide but less toxic than asbestos. In a small cohort mortality study of workers in a wollastonite quarry, the observed number of deaths from all cancers combined and lung cancer were lower than expected. Wollastonite is a calcium inosilicate mineral (CaSiO ₃). Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements and cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Levels above 10 micrograms per cubic metre of suspended inorganic sulfates in the air may cause an excess risk of asthmatic attacks in susceptible people
Chronic	

Section 12 Ecological information

- Harmful to aquatic species and organisms.
- Do not discharge into sewers or waterways.
- High persistence in water and soil.
- Low bio accumulative potential.

Section 13 Disposal considerations

- Dispose of in authorised landfill
- Do NOT allow wash water to enter drains or sewer
- Some containers are bio-degradable and marked accordingly

Section 14 Transport information

- NOT classified as dangerous goods under the ADG (Australian Dangerous Goods) code.
- May be transported without regulation by Air, Land and Sea.

Section 15 Regulatory information

- Not subject to any international conventions or protocol listed by Safe Work Australia
- Calcium Sulphate Hemihydrate is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) and Safe Work Australia Exposure Standards (SWAES)

Section 16 Any other relevant information

Term	Description
ADG Code	The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, as in force or remade from time to time, approved by the Transport and Infrastructure Council. The ADG Code is accessible at the National Transport Commission website www.ntc.gov.au
Bioaccumulative potential	The potential for a chemical to accumulate in biota and possibly pass through the food chain.
Exposure standard	An exposure standard published by Safe Work Australia in the <i>Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants</i> .
Flammable liquid	A flammable liquid within the meaning of the GHS that has a flash point of less than 93°C.
Flash point	The lowest temperature (corrected to a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa) at which the application of an ignition source causes the vapours of a liquid to ignite under specified test conditions.
Generic name	A name applied to a group of chemicals having a similar structure and properties.
Genuine research	Systematic investigative or experimental activities that are carried out for either acquiring new knowledge (whether or not the knowledge will have a specific practical application) or creating new or improved materials, products, devices, processes or services.
GHS	The <i>Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</i> , 7th revised edition, published by the United Nations as modified by Schedule 6 to the WHS Regulations.
Hazard	A situation or thing that has the potential to harm a person.
Hazard category	A division of criteria within a hazard class in the GHS.
Hazard class	The nature of a physical, health or environmental hazard under the GHS.
Hazard statement	A statement assigned to a hazard class or hazard category describing the nature of the hazards of a hazardous chemical including, if appropriate, the degree of hazard.
Label	Written, printed or graphical information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on or attached to the container of a hazardous chemical.
Manufacture	The activities of packing, repacking, formulating, blending, mixing, making, remaking and synthesising of the chemical.

SDS

Ecrylimer - Composite Gypsum Triturate

Term	Description
Manufacturer (of a hazardous chemical)	A person who conducts a business or undertaking that manufactures a substance that is a hazardous chemical that is to be used, or could reasonably be expected to be used, at a workplace.
May	'May' indicates an optional course of action.
Mixture	Means a combination of or a solution composed of two or more substances that do not react with each other.
Must	'Must' indicates a legal requirement exists that must be complied with.
Precautionary statement	A phrase prescribed by the GHS that describes recommended measures to be taken to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of exposure to a hazardous chemical or the improper handling of a hazardous chemical.
Product identifier	The name or number used to identify a product on a label or in an SDS. ¹
Proper shipping name	A proper shipping name under the ADG Code.
Research chemical	A substance or mixture that is manufactured in a laboratory for genuine research and is not for use or supply for a purpose other than analysis or genuine research.
Risk	The possibility harm (death, injury or illness) might occur when exposed to a hazard.
Should	'Should' indicates a recommended course of action.
Substance	A chemical element or compound in its natural state or obtained or generated by a process: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the element or compound and any impurities deriving from the process, but– excluding any solvent that may be separated without affecting the stability of the element or compound or changing its composition.
Supply	Selling or transferring ownership or responsibility for a chemical.
Worker	Any person who carries out work for a person conducting a business or undertaking, including work as an employee, contractor or subcontractor (or their employee), self-employed person, outworker, apprentice or trainee, work experience student, employee of a labour hire company placed with a 'host employer' or a volunteer.
Workplace	Any place where work is carried out for a business or undertaking and includes any place where a worker goes, or is likely to be, while at work. This may include offices, factories, shops, construction sites, vehicles, ships, aircraft or other mobile structures on land or water.

Safety Data Sheet to Safe Work Australia Code of Practice (July 2020).



NOT classified as dangerous goods under the ADG (Australian Dangerous Goods) code.

NOT classified as a hazardous substance by Worksafe Australia.

Not classified as hazardous under the GHS.

Assess your individual Risk. Many factors determine whether these Hazards pose a Risk. Risk may be determined in reference to individual Exposure, Scale, Frequency of use and Circumstance. As with handling any type of cement or plaster powder, the recommended PPE is a respirator, eye protection and nitrile gloves.

Section 1 Identification

Product Identifier	Ecrylimer White - Composite Gypsum Triturate.
Other means to identify	Ecrylimer white base. Plaster of Paris.
Recommended Uses	Moulding. Casting. Homewares. No building/structural uses approved.
Manufacturer	Bramblier 7/190 Invermay Road, Mowbray, Tasmania, Australia, 7248 https://www.bramblier.co/ecrylimer hello@bramblier.co
Emergency Phone number	Bramblier (03) 6715 7330

Section 2 Hazard identification

Poisons Schedule	Not applicable
Classification + GHS Hazard Category	Non-hazardous product. No classification under the GHS regime.

Hazard Pictograms	N/A
Signal Word	None

No GHS Hazard Statements

**Under NO circumstances mould this wetted or mixed product on, or around a limb.
Severe burns may result.**

Section 3 Composition and information on ingredients

Composite Gypsum Triturate

CAS Registry Number	% by weight	Ingredient
10034-76-1	>97%	Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate
	<3%	Commercial secret

Section 4 First aid measures

Indication of immediate medical attention: Treat symptomatically.

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ➤ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ➤ If irritation persists or recurs seek medical attention. ➤ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flush with running water ➤ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Move into fresh air ➤ If irritation persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rinse mouth with fresh water. ➤ Drink large quantities of fresh water. ➤ If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Section 5 Firefighting measures

- Non-combustible
- Any type of extinguishing agent may be used
- Not Dangerous Goods - as such No Hazchem Code

<p>Hazards in Fire.</p> <p>Decomposition temperature 1450°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Containers may burn. ➤ May decompose to produce toxic fumes of Sulphur Oxides (SOx). ➤ May decompose to produce toxic fumes of Calcium Oxides.
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Section 6 Accidental release measures

- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Ensure adequate ventilation
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. If a full-face dust respirator is available use it for maximum eye / dust protection.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Prevent from entering drains and water courses.

Section 7 Handling and storage

Safe Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avoid inhalation. ➤ Avoid prolonged contact with skin and eyes. ➤ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ➤ Use in a well-ventilated area. ➤ Keep sealed and stored in original container when not in use. ➤ Store in a cool, dry area. ➤ Store away from strong oxidizing agents and foodstuff containers. ➤ No decomposition if stored as directed. ➤ Keep product dry.
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Section 8 Exposure controls and personal protection

Exposure limit

- Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required.
- Choose protection according to the amount in use.

Source	Ingredient	TWA	STEL
Safe Work Australia	Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate	10mg/m ³	Does not reference
	Commercial secret	10mg/m ³	Does not reference

Personal protection equipment

Engineering controls	➤ Use in a well-ventilated area
Eyes	➤ Safety glasses with side shields or goggles
Respiratory	➤ N95 Surgical type mask or similar - if required.
Skin	➤ Nitrile disposable gloves
Clothing	➤ Choose protection according to the amount in use. May require an apron.

Section 9 Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	White Powder	Density	2.320 g/cm ³
Odour	None	Solubility	Miscible with water. 2.5 g/l @ 20 °C
pH	Neutral (7).	Volatile Organic Compounds	Zero
Flammability	Non-Combustible	Decomposition temperature	128 °C (Pure Powder) 1450 °C (As a solid Post mix with Ecrylimer Liquid).
Particle Size	15-45 microns - average	Molecular weight	145.15 g/mol

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Reactivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Becomes exothermic when mixed with Ecrylimer liquid, (Acrylic Polymer). ➤ Sets hard in 10-30 minutes at 2 (powder) to 1 (liquid) mix ratio. ➤ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11—Toxicological information

- Not classified as toxic.
- Product dust may be irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system.
- Unlikely to cause eye injury.

Section 12 Ecological information

- This product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills could have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Section 13 Disposal considerations

- Product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
- Some containers are bio-degradable and marked accordingly

Section 14 Transport information

- NOT classified as dangerous goods under the ADG (Australian Dangerous Goods) code.
- May be transported without regulation by Air, Land and Sea.

Section 15 Regulatory information

- Not subject to any international conventions or protocol listed by Safe Work Australia
- Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) and Safe Work Australia Exposure Standards (SWAES)

Section 16 Any other relevant information

Term	Description
ADG Code	The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, as in force or remade from time to time, approved by the Transport and Infrastructure Council. The ADG Code is accessible at the National Transport Commission website www.ntc.gov.au
Exposure standard	An exposure standard published by Safe Work Australia in the <i>Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants</i> .
Generic name	A name applied to a group of chemicals having a similar structure and properties.
GHS	The <i>Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</i> , 7th revised edition, published by the United Nations as modified by Schedule 6 to the WHS Regulations.
Hazard	A situation or thing that has the potential to harm a person.
Hazard category	A division of criteria within a hazard class in the GHS.
Hazard class	The nature of a physical, health or environmental hazard under the GHS.
Hazard statement	A statement assigned to a hazard class or hazard category describing the nature of the hazards of a hazardous chemical including, if appropriate, the degree of hazard.
Label	Written, printed or graphical information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on or attached to the container of a hazardous chemical.
Manufacture	The activities of packing, repacking, formulating, blending, mixing, making, remaking and synthesising of the chemical.
May	'May' indicates an optional course of action.

SDS

Ecrylimer White - Gypsum Triturate

Term	Description
Mixture	Means a combination of or a solution composed of two or more substances that do not react with each other.
Must	'Must' indicates a legal requirement exists that must be complied with.
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Supply	Selling or transferring ownership or responsibility for a chemical.
TWA	A Time Weighted Average has been established for Calcium sulfate anhydrous (Worksafe Aust) of 10 mg/m ³ . This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% crystalline silica, (SiO ₂). Ecrylimer white contains no asbestos and .18% SiO ₂ .