



# Corabase

Safety Data Sheet 4033

Revision Date: 07/27/2016

Date of issue: 03/16/2016

Supersedes Date: 01/01/2005

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** Corabase

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

**Use of the substance/mixture:** Base Coat and Ceramic Tile Adhesive; General Purpose Repair Mortar

### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

#### Company

GAF  
1 Campus Drive  
Parsippany, NJ 07054 USA  
1-800-766-3411

**Emergency Number :** CHEMTREC [DAY OR NIGHT] 1-800-424-9300  
Outside USA and Canada: 1 703-741-5970

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### GHS-US classification

Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Dam. 1	H318
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Carc. 1A	H350
STOT SE 3	H335
STOT RE 1	H372

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

### 2.2. Label Elements

#### GHS-US Labeling

#### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



#### Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

#### Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.  
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P260 - Do not breathe dust.  
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.  
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.  
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P310 - Immediately call a poison center or doctor.  
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

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P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

### 2.3. Other Hazards

Wet cement on unprotected skin, whether direct or through saturated clothing, can cause severe, third degree, caustic burns. Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	50 - 65	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS No) 65997-15-1	20 - 35	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Limestone	(CAS No) 1317-65-3	1 - 3	Not classified
Gypsum (Ca(SO <sub>4</sub> ).2H <sub>2</sub> O)	(CAS No) 13397-24-5	1 - 3	Not classified
Calcium oxide	(CAS No) 1305-78-8	0.5 - 1	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335
Magnesium oxide (MgO)	(CAS No) 1309-48-4	0.5 - 1	Not classified
Aluminum oxide	(CAS No) 1344-28-1	0.25 - 0.75	Not classified
Titanium dioxide	(CAS No) 13463-67-7	0.01 - 0.09	Carc. 2, H351
Iron oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	(CAS No) 1309-37-1	0.01 - 0.09	Comb. Dust
Cellulose	(CAS No) 9004-34-6	< 0.002	Comb. Dust

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret within the meaning of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard [29 CFR 1910.1200]. In the event of an emergency, chemical identities and exact percentages of the proprietary ingredients may need to be disclosed to emergency personnel upon request.

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

**First-aid Measures General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

**First-aid Measures After Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for at least 60 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

**First-aid Measures After Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

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## 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Symptoms/Injuries:** Causes skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes serious eye damage. Skin sensitization. May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction. When this product is wet it is corrosive.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer by inhalation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

## 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Not flammable.

**Explosion Hazard:** Product is not explosive.

**Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete. May react vigorously with strong acids.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

**Other Information:** Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Ventilate area. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

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## 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

## 6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use PPE described in Section 8. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

## 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe dust.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations.

**Storage Conditions:** Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Protect from moisture.

**Incompatible Products:** Mineral acids. Strong oxidizers. Reducing agents. Wet cement is alkaline and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas.

Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Base Coat and Ceramic Tile Adhesive; General Purpose Repair Mortar

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Limestone (1317-65-3)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Gypsum (Ca(SO <sub>4</sub> ).2H <sub>2</sub> O) (13397-24-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)

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<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	750 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, total particulate)
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	250 mppcf/%SiO <sub>2</sub> +5, 10mg/m <sup>3</sup> /%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2
<b>Cellulose (9004-34-6)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
<b>Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC) (RR-00072-6)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total Dust
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total Dust

## 8.2. Exposure Controls

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

- : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

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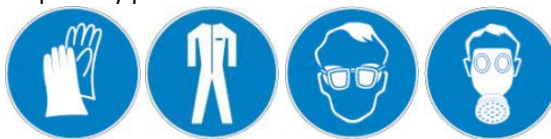
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**Personal Protective Equipment** : Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



**Materials for Protective Clothing** : Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

**Hand Protection** : Wear protective gloves.

**Eye Protection** : Chemical safety goggles.

**Skin and Body Protection** : Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory Protection** : If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

**Environmental Exposure Controls** : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Gray Powder
Odor	: Mild
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: No data available
Flash Point	: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 1.26
Specific gravity / density	: 10.5 lb/gal
Solubility	: Dispersible.
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

**9.2. Other Information** No additional information available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete. May react vigorously with strong acids.

**10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

**10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

**10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Generation of airborne dust.

**10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Wet cement and cement clinker is alkaline and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

**10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition generates: Metal oxides. Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Silicon oxides. Calcium hydroxide. Silicon Tetrafluoride.

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## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

**Acute Toxicity:** Not classified

<b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2500 mg/kg
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>Cellulose (9004-34-6)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 4 h)
<b>Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 15900 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 2.3 mg/l/4h
<b>Iron oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (1309-37-1)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg
<b>Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes serious eye damage.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer.

<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
<b>Iron oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (1309-37-1)</b>	
IARC group	3
<b>Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)</b>	
IARC group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** May cause respiratory irritation.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction. When this product is wet it is corrosive.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer by inhalation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

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## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General

: Not classified.

Ecology - Water

: Corabase reacts with water, cures within hours, and may clog sewers and waterways.

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	50.6 mg/l
Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)	
LC50 Fish 1	> 100 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l
ErC50 (algae)	> 100 mg/l
NOEC (acute)	> 50 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability No additional information available

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information

: Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Sewage Disposal Recommendations:** Do not flush into surface water or sewer system.

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

**Additional Information:** Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

**Ecology – Waste Materials:** Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 US Federal Regulations

Corabase	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Limestone (1317-65-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Cellulose (9004-34-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 % (fibrous forms)
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	



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## Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

### 15.2 US State Regulations

#### Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

#### Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

#### Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

#### Limestone (1317-65-3)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

#### Gypsum (Ca(SO<sub>4</sub>),2H<sub>2</sub>O) (13397-24-5)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

#### Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

#### Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

#### Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

#### Cellulose (9004-34-6)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

#### Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

#### Iron oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (1309-37-1)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

#### Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date

: 07/27/2016

Other Information

: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

# Corabase

## Safety Data Sheet 4033

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Supersedes Date: 01/01/2005

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
Comb. Dust	May form combustible dust concentrations in air
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

### Disclaimer

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### Revision Information

Conversion to GAF SDS.