



MULTIMAX 1

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Date of Issue: 02/27/2025

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: MULTIMAX 1

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Tile adhesive

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

Company

LATICRETE International

1 Laticrete Park, N

Bethany, CT 06524

T (203)-393-0010

www.laticrete.com

Company

LATICRETE Canada ULC

PO Box 129, Emeryville, Ontario, Canada

NOR-1A0

(833)-254-9255

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : For Chemical Emergency call VelocityEHS day or night:

(800)255-3924 (North America)

(800)-099-0731 (Mexico)

+1 (813)248-0585 (International - collect calls accepted)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Skin sensitization, Category 1

H317

Carcinogenicity Category 1A

H350

Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation

H335

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1

H372

Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard Category 2

H401

Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard Category 2

H411

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)

:



GHS07



GHS08



GHS09

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).

H372 - Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: 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 should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

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P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 - Collect spillage.
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, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No additional information available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Quartz	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	60 – 80	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Titanium dioxide	(CAS-No.) 13463-67-7	1 – 5	Not classified.
Zinc oxide (ZnO)	(CAS-No.) 1314-13-2	1 – 5	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Limestone	(CAS-No.) 1317-65-3	0.1 – 1	Not classified.
Kaolin	(CAS-No.) 1332-58-7	0.1 – 1	Not classified.
Perlite, expanded	(CAS-No.) 93763-70-3	0.1 – 1	Not classified.
5-Chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, mixture with 2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	(CAS-No.) 55965-84-9	< 1	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 2 (Dermal), H310 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H330 Skin Corr. 1C, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	(CAS-No.) 2634-33-5	< 0.1	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Comb. Dust

* The actual concentration of ingredient(s) is withheld as a trade secret in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17 and 29 CFR 1910.1200. Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%). Full text of H-statements: see section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

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

Inhalation: Using proper respiratory protection, immediately move the exposed person to fresh air. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Health effects from silica exposures include: silicosis, a disabling, non-reversible and sometimes fatal lung disease; other non-malignant respiratory diseases, such as chronic bronchitis; lung cancer; and kidney disease, including nephritis and end-stage renal disease. Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Skin sensitization. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer by inhalation.

Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye Contact: Eye contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). Repeated and prolonged exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer by 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. Treatment will be based on severity and prognosis of disease.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

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. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

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.

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

Hazardous Combustion Products: Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz). Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Metal oxides.

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

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5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

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

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: 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. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials 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. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Cutting, crushing or grinding crystalline silica-bearing materials may release respirable crystalline silica, a known carcinogen. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression and personal protective equipment. Practice good housekeeping - spillage can be slippery on smooth surface either wet or dry.

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

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 place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Tile adhesive

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), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	50 µg/m ³ (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	(250)/(%SiO ₂ +5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction) (10)/(%SiO ₂ +2) mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction) (For any operations or sectors for which the respirable

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		crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or otherwise not in effect, See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (Trydimite removed-respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (Trydimite removed-respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Ontario	OEL TWA EV	0.1 mg/m ³ (designated substances regulation-respirable fraction (Silica, crystalline))
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA EV)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (Trydimite removed-respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline (Trydimite removed)))
Yukon	OEL TWA	300 particle/mL (Silica - Quartz, crystalline)
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ (nanoscale respirable particulate matter) 2.5 mg/m ³ (finescale respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	15 mg/m ³ (total dust)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	2.4 mg/m ³ (CIB 63-fine) 0.3 mg/m ³ (CIB 63-ultrafine, including engineered nanoscale)
USA IDLH	IDLH	5000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ (nanoscale-nanoscale respirable particulate matter) 2.5 mg/m ³ (finescale-finescale respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ (nanoscale-nanoscale respirable particulate matter) 2.5 mg/m ³ (finescale-finescale respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ (nanoscale-nanoscale respirable particulate matter) 2.5 mg/m ³ (finescale-finescale respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA EV	10 mg/m ³

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Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ (nanoscale-nanoscale respirable particulate matter) 2.5 mg/m ³ (finescale-finescale respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWAEV)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	5 mg/m ³ (fume) 15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL)	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (Ceiling)	15 mg/m ³ (dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	500 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Alberta	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWAEV	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Ontario	OEL TWAEV	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VECD (OEL STEV)	10 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWAEV)	2 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume, respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (dust and fume, respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA	5 mg/m ³ (fume) 30 mppcf (dust) 10 mg/m ³ (dust)
Limestone (1317-65-3)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)

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USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (total)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA EV)	10 mg/m ³ (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Kaolin (1332-58-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	4 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	4 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA EV	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA EV)	2 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	4 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)

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Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Perlite, expanded (93763-70-3)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	15 mg/m ³ (General Industry - total dust)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Maintain sufficient mechanical or natural ventilation to assure silica concentrations remain below PEL/TLV. Use local exhaust if necessary. Power equipment should be equipped with properly designed dust collection devices. If product needs to be altered, use wet processing techniques if possible to minimize generation of dust.

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 and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

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.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid - Paste
Appearance	: White
Odor	: Acrylic
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: 7.5 – 8.5
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
Lower Flammable Limit	: No data available
Upper Flammable Limit	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative Density	: 1.45 – 1.55
Specific Gravity	: No data available
Solubility	: Water: Soluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available

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Viscosity

: No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity:

Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

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. Avoid creating or spreading dust.

10.5. Incompatible Materials:

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition may produce: Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz). Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Metal oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified.

LD50 and LC50 Data:

No additional information available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified.

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified.

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified.

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

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Eye contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). Repeated and prolonged exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer by inhalation.

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11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (2634-33-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	1020 mg/kg (Source: NZ_CCID)
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 mg/kg (Source: ECHA_API)
5-Chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, mixture with 2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone (55965-84-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	457 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	87.12 mg/kg (Source: ECHA_API)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	0.33 mg/l/4h
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg (Source: IUCLID)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	5.09 mg/l/4h
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg (Source: EU_RAR)
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 mg/kg (no deaths)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5700 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h Source: ECHA_API)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	5.7 mg/l/4h
Kaolin (1332-58-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg (Source: NLM_HSDB)
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
Perlite, expanded (93763-70-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	12960 mg/kg (Mouse)
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
IARC Group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (2634-33-5)	
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.99 mg/l
5-Chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, mixture with 2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone (55965-84-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.09 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.007 mg/l
ErC50 algae	0.0107 (0.0107 – 0.0535) mg/l
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.02 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	0.1 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Algae	0.0049 mg/l
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)	
LC50 Fish 1	1.793 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Zebrafish)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.154 mg/l (Desmodesmus subspicatus 48 h)
ErC50 algae	3.35 mg/l (Desmodesmus subspicatus 72 h)
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.026 mg/l (Jordanella floridae)

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NOEC Chronic Crustacea	0.04 mg/l (Daphnia magna 21 d semi-static reproduction)
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12.2. Persistence and Degradability

MULTIMAX 1	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

MULTIMAX 1	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (2634-33-5)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.99 (at 20 °C / 68 °F) (at pH 5)
5-Chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, mixture with 2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone (55965-84-9)	
BCF Fish 1	(54 (whole body w.w.))
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-0.32 – 0.7 (at 20 °C / 68 °F) (at pH >=5-<=9)

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

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

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name	: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS : ZINC OXIDE (ZNO))
Hazard Class	: 9
Identification Number	: UN3077
Label Codes	: 9
Packing Group	: III
Marine Pollutant	: Marine pollutant
ERG Number	: 171



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS : ZINC OXIDE (ZNO))
Hazard Class	: 9
Identification Number	: UN3077
Label Codes	: 9
Packing Group	: III
EmS-No. (Fire)	: F-A
EmS-No. (Spillage)	: S-F
Marine pollutant	: Marine pollutant



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name	: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS : ZINC OXIDE (ZNO))
Hazard Class	: 9
Identification Number	: UN3077
Label Codes	: 9
Packing Group	: III
ERG Code (IATA)	: 9L



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14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Proper Shipping Name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS : ZINC OXIDE (ZNO))
Hazard Class : 9
Identification Number : UN3077
Label Codes : 9
Packing Group : III
Marine Pollutant (TDG) : Marine pollutant



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

MULTIMAX 1	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (2634-33-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
Limestone (1317-65-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
Kaolin (1332-58-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	

15.2. US State Regulations

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to Quartz, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	X			
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	X			

Quartz (14808-60-7)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
Limestone (1317-65-3)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

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U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
Kaolin (1332-58-7)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
Perlite, expanded (93763-70-3)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (2634-33-5)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
5-Chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, mixture with 2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone (55965-84-9)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Limestone (1317-65-3)
Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)
Kaolin (1332-58-7)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Perlite, expanded (93763-70-3)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

Date of Preparation or Latest : 02/27/2025

Revision

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H310	Fatal in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Glossary of Data Source Abbreviations

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

FOOD_JOURN: Food Research Journal (1956)

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer

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AU_WES: Australia WES	IDLH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Value Profiles
CHEMVIEW: ChemView (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)	IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database
EC_RAR: European Commission Renewal Assessment Report	JAPAN_GHS: Japan GHS Basis for Classification Data
EC_SCOEL: European Commission Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits	JP_J-CHECK: Japan J-Check
ECETOC: European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals Reports	KR_NIER: South Korea National Institute of Environmental Research Evaluations
ECHA_API: European Chemicals Agency API	NICNAS: Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
ECHA_RAC: ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment	NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
EFSA: European Food Safety Authority	NLM_CIP: National Library of Medicine ChemID plus database
EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	NLM_HSDB: National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Data Bank
EPA_AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)	NLM_PUBMED: National Library of Medicine PubMed database
EPA_FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Reregistration Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)	NTP: National Toxicology Program
EPA_HPV: High Production Volume Chemicals (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)	NZ_CCID: New Zealand Chemical Classification and Information Database
EPA_TRED: Risk Assessment for Tolerance Reassessment Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)	OECD_EHSP: Environment, Health, and Safety Publication (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
EU_CLH: European Union Harmonised Classification and Labelling Proposal	OECD_SIDS: Screening Information Data Sets (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
EU_RAR: European Union Risk Assessment Report	WHO: World Health Organization

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)