

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Code: RX-1001 (All Colours) **Issue Date:** 27-Aug-2024
Product Trade Name: Roxatone Architectural **Revision Date:** 6-Mar-2025
Product Class / Intended End Use: Commercial Finish
Restrictions on Use: For Professional Use Only
Supplier: Sky Coatings Inc., 116C Viceroy Road, Unit 6C, Concord, ON Canada L4K 2M3
 (905) 532-0570 | www.roxatone.com

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1.833.701.3463

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS - Classification:

Acute Toxicity - Oral	4
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)	2
Signal Word:	Warning

GHS - Hazard Pictogram(s):



GHS - Hazard Statement(s):

- Harmful if swallowed.
- May cause damage to organs (kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) – Prevention

- Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) – Response

- **IF SWALLOWED:** Get medical help.
- Rinse mouth.
- Get medical help if you feel unwell.

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) – Storage

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) – Disposal

- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazards not Otherwise Classified

- No additional information available.

Supplemental information

- If product is in liquid or paste form, hazards related to dust are not considered significant. Product may contain substances that could be potential hazards if caused to become airborne due to abrasive processing.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Common Name	Component	CAS	EINECS	Range %
Ethylene Glycol	Ethane-1,2-diol	107.21-1	203-473-3	0 - 5

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General Advice:** First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
- Inhalation** Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.
- Ingestion** Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Rise mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Eye Contact** Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.
- Skin Contact** Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Call a poison centre or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects (both acute and delayed):

- Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure.

Indication of any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

- Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable Extinguishing Media** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** Do not use solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
- Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical** Burning produces obnoxious and toxic fumes. Combustible liquid and vapour. Vapours are heavier than air and will settle and collect in low areas and pits, displacing breathing air.
- Hazardous Combustion Products** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Nitrogen oxides.
- Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.
- Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures**

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental Precautions

Ensure spilled product does not enter drains, sewers, waterways, or confined spaces. If necessary, dike well ahead of the spill to prevent runoff into drains, sewers, or any natural waterway or drinking supply.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up

Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust. Zorb-all®. Hazorb®. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for Safe Handling**

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for Safe Storage Including any Incompatibles

Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Incompatibles/Materials to Avoid

Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Advice on General Occupational Hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component	ACGIH TLV		OSHA PEL	
	TWA	STEL	PEL	STEL
Ethane-1,2-diol	25 ppm	50	NA	NA
<i>NA = Not Available NE = Not Established</i>				

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Ensure eye wash stations are available.

Personal Protective Equipment**Respiratory Protection**

NIOSH-approved respirators are recommended. Seek advice from respiratory protection specialists. Respirators should be selected based on the form and concentration of contaminants in air, and in accordance with OSHA (29 CFR 1910.134) or CSA Z94.4-02.

Eye/Face Protection

Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin/Body Protection

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns as well as from skin absorption.

Hand Protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Advice should be sought from glove suppliers.

General Hygiene Considerations

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing mist or vapours. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not eat, drink, smoke or use cosmetics while working with this product. Upon completion of work, wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or use of toilet facilities. Remove soiled clothing and wash it thoroughly before reuse.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Autoignition Temperature	DNA	Partition Coefficient	DNA
Boiling Point	>100 °C / >212 °F	pH	7 - 8
Colour	Multi	Physical State	Liquid
Decomposition Temperature	DNA	Relative Evaporation Rate (Butylacetate=1)	DNA
Explosion Limit	DNA	Solubility in Water	Miscible
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non Flammable	Specific Gravity	1.12 – 1.17
Flash Point (Cleveland Closed Cup)	NA	Vapour Density	DNA
Freezing Point/Melting Point	< 0 °C / < 32 °F	Vapour Pressure	DNA
Odour Threshold	DNA	Viscosity	Thixotropic
Odour	Slight Ammonia	% Volatiles by Weight	65 - 69

DNA = Data Not Available NA = Not Applicable NE = Not Established

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No data available.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
Incompatible Materials	Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity			
Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Ethane-1,2-diol	7,712 mg/kg	>10,600 mg/kg	>2.5 mg/l (Rat 4h)
<i>NA = Not Available NE = Not Established</i>			

Likely Routes of Exposure:	Ingestion. Skin & Eye.
Symptoms/Injuries after Inhalation	At room temperature, exposure to vapour is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapour/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.
Symptoms/Injuries after Ingestion	May be harmful if ingested. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure.
Symptoms/Injuries after Eye Contact	May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Vapour or mist may cause eye irritation.
Symptoms/Injuries after Skin Contact	Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts.
Sensitization	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Potential Chronic Health Effects	No information available.
Reproductive Effects & Teratogenicity	Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals.
Mutagenicity	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
Specific target organ effects	Repeated Exposure: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). Kidney. Liver.
Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure	No information available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Not expected to be toxic to aquatic life.
VOC (grams/litre)	< 110
Persistence and Degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Bio-accumulative Potential	No information available.
Mobility in Soil	The product itself has not been tested.
Other Adverse Environmental Effects	None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Handling for Disposal	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
Methods of Disposal	Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, provincial and local regulations.
RCRA	If this product, as supplied, becomes a waste in the United States, it may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA, Title 40 CFR 261. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the proper waste identification and disposal method. For disposal of unused or waste material, check with local, state and federal environmental agencies.

DO NOT INCINERATE CLOSED CONTAINERS

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	Not Regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	Not Regulated
Transport Hazard Class	Not Regulated
Packing Group	Not Regulated
Environmental Hazards	None known.
Special Precautions for User	Acute Health Hazard. Chronic Health Hazard.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canada	All components are in compliance with the Canadian environmental protection act and are present on the domestic substances list. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.
USA	SARA TITLE III: Sec. 311 and 312: Acute Health Hazard SDS Requirements, 40 CFR 372 Under SARA Sections 311 and 312, the EPA has established threshold quantities for the reporting of hazardous chemicals. The current thresholds are 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity (TPQ), whichever is lower, for extremely hazardous substances and 10,000 pounds for all other hazardous chemicals.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS:	Health 1	Flammability 0	Reactivity 0
NFPA:	Health 1	Fire 0	Instability 0

Prepared by MNFRS**DISCLAIMER**

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. This Safety Data Sheet may not be changed, or altered in any way without the expressed knowledge and permission of Sky Coatings Inc.

LEGEND TO ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED IN THE SDS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	PPM	Parts Per Million
CPR	Controlled Products Regulation	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
DNA	Data not Available	SARA	Species at Risk Act
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
LC	Lethal Concentration	STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
LD	Lethal Dose	TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Good
N/A	Not Applicable	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
N/D	Not Determined	TWA	Time Weighted Average
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET