SAFETY DATA SHEET

May be used to comply with Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830. Standards must be consulted for specific requirements.

Revision Date: 2019-04-29

SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifiers

Product Name: Statguard® Static Dissipative Floor Finish

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified use: Dissipative Floor Finish

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier: DESCO EUROPE

2A Dunhams Lane
Letchworth Garden City
Hertfordshire, SG6 1BE
UNITED KINGDOM
+44 (0) 1462 672005

Email Address: Service@DescoEurope.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

United Kingdom: +44 (0) 1462 672005

Office hours: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

SECTION 2 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Eye irritation	Category 2
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	Category 2

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Hazard pictograms/Symbols:

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements:
H317 May cause allergic skin reaction.
H319 Cause serious eye irritation.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

2.3 Other hazards

None known

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

Components	CAS No.	Concentration	Classification
Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol	9002-92-0	1 - 5%	Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Zinc ammonia carbonate	38714-47-5	1 - 5%	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410
Trix(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate	78-51-3	1 - 5%	Not classified
Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether	111-90-0	5 - 25%	Not classified

SECTION 4 — FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of 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.
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	Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.
Ingestion	No emergency medical treatment necessary.
Inhalation	Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5 — FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media	To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Methods	None known

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Hazardous compounds.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Contain fire water run-off if possible.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Material can create slippery conditions.

6.2 Environmental precautions

CAUTION: Keep spills and cleaning runoff out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spills immediately with inert materials (e.g., sand, earth). Transfer liquids and solid diking material to separate suitable containers for recovery or disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See SECTION 13, Disposal Considerations, for information regarding the disposal of contained spills.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Do not breathe vapors, mist or gas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep from freezing - product stability may be affected. STIR WELL BEFORE USE.
Storage temperature: 1°C - 49°C (34°F - 120°F)
Other data: Monomer vapors can be evolved when material is heated during processing operations.
See SECTION 8, for types of ventilation required.

7.3 Specific end uses	Floor Finish

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

8.2 Exposure controls

Technical Control: Use local exhaust, or other technology solutions to keep air levels below given or recommended limit values. If limit values are not present, good general ventilation should be sufficient. Local exhaustion mat be required in some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/Face Protection	Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.
Skin Protection	No precautions other than clean body covering clothing should be needed.
Hand Protection	Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Neoprene. Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

	Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. **Other protection:** 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.
Respiratory Protection	Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2 (meeting standard EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental eposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Liquid.
Color:	Opaque, tan liquid.
Odor:	Wax or ammonia odor.
Odor Threshold:	No data available
pH:	8.0 - 9.0
Melting Point:	No data available.
Boiling Point:	>200°F (93.3°C)
Flash Point:	No data available
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability:	Not Applicable
Upper flammability or explosive limits:	Not Applicable
Lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	No data available
Vapor Density (air=1):	No data available
Relative Density:	8.6 lbs./gal at 20°C
Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1) :	> 1.0
Water Solubility:	Dilutable
Partition coefficient:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not Applicable
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity:	3.3 cps
Explosive properties:	No data available
Oxidizing properties:	No data available

9.2 Other information

VOC	0%

SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable product at normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Temperatures above 100°F (38°C) and below 34°F (1°C)

10.5 Incompatible materials
There are no known materials which are incompatible with this product.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity

Acute oral toxicity	Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. Based on information for component(s): LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.
Acute dermal toxicity	Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Based on information for component(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.
Acute inhalation toxicity	With good ventilation, single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. In poorly ventilated areas, vapors or mists may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Headache. Nausea and/or vomiting. The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight eye irritation.

Sensitization
Based on information for component(s):
Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity
No relevant data found..

Aspiration Hazard
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol
Acute inhalation toxicity
Mist may cause severe irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

The LC50 has not been determined.

Zinc ammonia carbonate complex
Acute inhalation toxicity
The LC 50 has not been determined.

Trix(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate
Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Rat, > 2000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, > 5000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, > 6.4 mg/L

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Mouse, 6,031 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, 9,143 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity
LC0, Rat, 8 hours, vapor, 0.025 mg/L

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 6.5 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Zinc ammonia carbonate complex
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
Based on data from similar materials
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 48 Hour, 1.2 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.403 mg/l
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.056 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Jordanella floridae (flagfish), 21 d, > 0.01 - 0.1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.243 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol
Biodegradability: Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 74 %
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Zinc ammonia carbonate complex
Biodegradability: No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

Trix(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable.

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (CAS No.: 111-90-0)
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 90 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: > 90 %
Exposure time: 5.5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol
Bioaccumulation: No relevant information found.

Zinc ammonia carbonate complex
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.46 at 25°C

Trix(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate
Bioaccumulation: Not expected

Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.54 Measured

12.4 Mobility in soil

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol
No relevant information found.

Zinc ammonia carbonate complex
No relevant information found.

Trix(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate
Partition coefficient(Koc): 4.78

Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether (CAS No.: 111-90-0)

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 20 Estimated.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No relevant data found.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No relevant data found.

12.7 Additional Information

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	Coagulate the emulsion by the stepwise of Ferric Chloride and Lime. Remove the clear supernatant liquid and flush to a chemical sewer. Incinerate the solids and the contaminated material according to local and federal regulations.
13.2 Additional information	None

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD AND RAILWAY TRANSPORT (ADR / RID)

14.1 UN Number	Not applicable
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not regulated
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not considered to be environmentally hazardous, based on available data.
14.6 Special precautions for user	No data available

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG)

14.1 UN Number	Not applicable
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not considered to be marine pollutant, based on available data.
14.6 Special precautions for user	No data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk.

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO)

14.1 UN Number	Not applicable
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	No data available

None

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals. As of 2012-09-27 Desco Industries Inc. has completed an assessment of all of our products and is not under any obligation to register.

Seveso II - Directive 96/82/EC and its amendments:
Listed in Regulation: Not applicable.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment N/A

SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

Full H- (Hazard-) statements mentioned in sections 2 and 3

H302 - Harmful if swallow
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive classification from mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Calculation method
Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411 - Calculation method

SDS Updated **2019-04-29**

Legend

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation

Full text of other abbreviations
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; EC-Number - European Community number; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; NOAEL - No Observed Adverse Effect Level; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Disclaimer

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