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PROFESSIONAL SUMMIT

Safety Data Sheet
Durashine 1500

1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms **none**
CAS# ***see Part 3, below***
Material Use **water-based floor finish**

IN AN EMERGENCY CALL: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class (Category) ***NOT HAZARDOUS***
Signal Words ***NONE***

Hazard Statements ***NONE***

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labeling **NONE**

3. COMPOSITION

	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV ppm / mg/m^3	LD_{50} (*mg/kg*) ORAL	LD_{50} (mg/kg) SKIN	LC_{50} ppm INHALATION
Acrylic Co-polymer	not known	15-20%	not listed	not toxic	not toxic	not toxic
Tributoxyethyl Phosphate	78-51-3	1-5%	not listed	3000	16,000	not known
Glycol Ether DE	111-90-0	1-5%	not listed	1920	4160	960
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	<1%	2mg/m^3	>5000	not known	2500
Ammonium Hydroxide	1336-21-6	<1%	25 / 17	350	not known	2000
Water	7732-18-5	balance	not toxic	90,000	not toxic	not toxic

NOTE: *Other low hazard substances may be present, but at concentrations well below 1%.*

4. FIRST AID

SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered. Seek medical help promptly if there is persistent itching or redness in the affected area.

EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance if there is persistent irritation.

INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. **CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself!** If victim's breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

INGESTION: Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

NOTE: Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity product. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

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5. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

Flash Point	cannot burn
Autoignition Temperature	cannot burn
Flammable Limits	cannot burn
Combustion Products	oxides of carbon, nitrogen, phosphorous & part oxidized hydrocarbon fragments
Firefighting Precautions	as for materials sustaining fire; compatible with water; firefighters must wear SCBA
Static Discharge	cannot accumulate a static charge

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak Precaution	dike to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination
Handling Spill	recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store and use away from oxidizing agents. Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, whether empty or full. Always replace drum, pail or IBC cap prior to moving the container!

Avoid generating or breathing product mist. If mist forms in use, install adequate ventilation to clear workplace AIR Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath should be available near the workplace.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Zinc Oxide:

ACGIH TLV	2mg/m^3 (*fume or respirable fraction*)	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	5mg/m^3 (*fume or respirable fraction*)	OSHA STEL	not listed

Ammonium Hydroxide:

ACGIH TLV	25ppm / 17mg/m^3	ACGIH STEL	35ppm / 24mg/m^3
OSHA PEL	50ppm / 35mg/m^3	OSHA STEL	not listed

Ventilation	no special mechanical ventilation required
Hands	no special protective gloves required; nitrile gloves are resistant – *always confirm suitability with supplier*
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields – *always protect eyes!*
Clothing	no special protective clothing required

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

NOTE: *for Flash Point, Autoignition Temperature & Flammable Limits see Part 5.*

Odor & Appearance	milky white, liquid with a slight ammonia odor
Odor Threshold	17ppm – *ammonia*
Vapor Pressure	as for water
Evaporation Rate (*Butyl Acetate = 1*)	as for water
Vapor Density (air = 1)	0.6 (*water*), 1.2 (*ammonia*), 4.6 (*glycol ether DE*)
Boiling Point	approximately 100^{o}C / 212^{o}F
Freezing Point	approximately 0^{o}C / 32^{o}F
Decomposition Temperature	not known
Specific Gravity	1.2 (20/20^{o}C)
Water Solubility	dispersible in water
Viscosity	not measured; *slightly viscous liquid*
pH	7-9.5 – *slightly alkaline*

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10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With	strong oxidizing agents
Also Reactive With	none known
Chemical Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	no decomposition triggers known
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Mechanical Impact	not sensitive

11. TOXICITY INFORMATION

i. *ACUTE EXPOSURE*

Skin Contact	little or no effect
Skin Absorption	yes, slowly; toxic effects unlikely by this route
Eye Contact	may be severely irritating, may damage eyes
Inhalation	headache, dizziness, drowsiness, intoxication
Ingestion	headache, dizziness, drowsiness, intoxication & vomiting
Calculated LD_{50} (oral)	mg/kg (rat)
Calculated LD_{50} (skin)	mg/kg (rabbit)
LC_{50} (inhalation)	*insufficient information to calculate*

ii. *CHRONIC EXPOSURE*

General	no known effect
Sensitizing	not a sensitizer
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not known to be a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals
Reproductive Effect	no known effect on humans or animals
Mutagen	not known to be a mutagen or teratogen in humans or animals
Synergistic With	not known

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acrylic Co-Polymer:

Bioaccumulation	not absorbed; cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	not known; probably cannot biodegrade – *as for many polymers*
Abiotic Degradation	not known; *ultraviolet light probably damages the polymer linkages*
Mobility in soil, water	water insoluble; immobile in soil & the water column
Aquatic Toxicity	***no toxicity data available; most polymers are chemically inert & non-toxic***

Tributoxyethyl Phosphate:

Bioaccumulation	not absorbed; cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	not known; probably cannot biodegrade – *as for many polymers*
Abiotic Degradation	not known; *ultraviolet light probably damages the polymer linkages*
Mobility in soil, water	water insoluble; immobile in soil & the water column
Aquatic Toxicity	***no toxicity data available; most polymers are chemically inert & non-toxic***
LC_{50} (Fish 96 hr)	11.2 & 10.7mg/liter (Pimephelas promelas), 24mg/liter (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
LC_{50} (Crustacea, 48hr)	53mg/liter (Daphnia magna)
EC_{50} (Algae, 96hr)	61mg/liter (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)
LC_{50} (Microorganisms)	>1000mg/liter (*domestic sewage sludge*)

Glycol Ether DE:

Bioaccumulation	high water solubility – Glycol Ether DE is not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily & rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 11% & 34% in 5 days; 90% in 28 days
Abiotic Degradation	reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air is 7 hours
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily & rapidly in soil and water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 96hr)	13,400mg/liter (Salmo gairdneri), 2140mg/liter (Lepomis macrochirus), 20,800mg/liter (Carassius auratus), 12,900-15,200mg/liter (Gambusia affinis), 6010mg/liter (Ictalurus punctatus)
EC_{50} (Crustacea, 48hr)	3940-4620mg/liter (Daphnia magna), 18,800mg/liter (Tanytarsus dissimilis)
EC_{50} (Algæ)	no data
EC_{10} (Bacteria, 16hr)	4000mg/liter (Pseudomonas putida) – *note this is an EC_{10}, not an EC_{50} – very slight toxic effect*

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd

Zinc Oxide:

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator due to poor absorption by living tissue
Biodegradation	inorganic substance – not expected to biodegrade
Abiotic Degradation	not known – probably does not degrade abiotically
Mobility in soil, water	water insoluble; moves slowly in soil and water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 96hr)	>320mg/liter (Lepomis macrochirus), 1.1mg/liter (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 1.8mg/liter (Danio rerio)
EC_{50} (Crustacea, 24hr)	1.7 – 16.0mg/liter (Daphnia magna – *several results*)
EC_{50} (Algae, 72hr)	0.14, 0.05 & 0.07mg/liter (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)
EC_{50} (Bacteria)	0.35, 0.72 & 1.0mg/liter (*domestic sewage sludge*)

Ammonium Hydroxide:

Bioaccumulation	cannot a bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	taken up by plant life; decomposed by soil bacteria – rate not known
Abiotic Degradation	reacts with atmospheric carbon dioxide, neutralizing to ammonium carbonate
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 96hr)	0.45mg/liter (Oncorhynchus kisutch), 3.4mg/liter (Lepomis macrochirus), 1-2mg/liter (Ictalurus punctatus, 168hr)
EC_{50} (Crustacea, 48hr)	0.66mg/liter (Daphnia magna)
EC_{50} (Algae)	no data – *at modest concentration, ammonia is a fertilizer – promotes plant growth at low concentrations*
EC_{50} (Bacteria)	not known

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal **do not flush to sewer**; incinerated in approved facility with flue gas monitoring & scrubbing, mix with a suitable flammable waste before incineration

Containers **Drums** should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.
Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.
IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5 years). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.
Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

USA 49 CFR & Canada/International TDG

Product Identification Number	**UN – not regulated for transport**
Shipping Name	**not regulated for transport**
Classification	**not regulated for transport**
Marine Pollution	***not a marine pollutant***
ERAP Required	***No***
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	***none***

15. REGULATIONS

Canada DSL	**on inventory**
U.S.A. TSCA	**on inventory**
Europe EINECS	**on inventory**

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation **May 2015**
Date of Revision **-**
Prepared for Tomco-Harwel, by **Peter Bursztyn**
With data from the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), Hazardous Substance Data Base (HSDB), Cheminfo (CCOHS), OSHA, IUCLID Datasheets (European Chemical Substance Information System - ESIS), & others sources (below if used), as required/available

last page of SDS

PLEASE ENSURE THAT THIS SDS IS GIVEN TO, AND EXPLAINED TO PEOPLE USING THIS PRODUCT.

ISSA MEMBER

EMERGENCY INFORMATION: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053