# OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE (O&M) MANUAL

## STRONGCOAT DISSIPATIVE

### GENERAL INFORMATION

January 2026

**Product Type**

Strongcoat Dissipative is a flow-applied, epoxy flooring system with static-dissipative properties.

**Typical Uses**

- Electronics manufacturing and assembly lines.
- Hospital operating theatres and critical medical areas.
- Hazardous dust and chemical handling zones.

### SAFETY INFORMATION (FOR OPERATION & MAINTENANCE)

Once fully cured and in normal use, Strongcoat Dissipative  presents minimal risk when used as intended. However, cleaning and maintenance operations still require basic safety measures.

**General Safety for Users & Cleaners**

- Follow site safety rules at all times.
- Wear suitable PPE when cleaning (safety footwear, gloves, eye protection when using chemicals).
- Ensure good ventilation when using cleaning agents or solvents near the floor.
- Avoid activities that may mechanically damage the surface (heavy impact, aggressive scraping, uncontrolled grinding).

**Safety for Future Repairs**

If repairs or extensions are carried out using fresh Strongcoat Dissipative  and associated components:

- Follow the current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all components.
- Use appropriate PPE (gloves, goggles, suitable clothing, and respiratory protection if specified).
- Observe all warnings regarding skin and eye contact, ventilation, and flammability of any associated components.

### POST-INSTALLATION & HANDOVER

**Curing & Traffic**

- The floor must not be opened to pedestrian, vehicle, or chemical traffic until the coating has cured in accordance with the latest Strongcoat Dissipative data sheet.
- Environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, ventilation) can significantly affect curing.

**Pre-Handover Inspection (By Contractor)**

Before handover, the contractor should check:

- Floor is continuous, with uniform appearance suitable for the specified finish.
- No uncured or obviously tacky areas.
- No visible blistering, delamination, or large pinholes.
- Joints are treated and sealed as specified.
- The floor is clean and free from construction debris, loose particles, masking tape, etc.

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**ESD System Verification Before Handover** January 2026

In addition to visual inspection, the Strongcoat Dissipative system must be electrically verified on site to confirm that it meets the required ESD performance for the intended use.

- For general ESD service (excluding explosives/flammables/ordnance), testing should follow ANSI/ESD S20.20 and ESD TR53 procedures for flooring systems.
- For areas where explosives, flammables or ordnance are handled, testing should follow ASTM F150.
- Test results must fall within the acceptance ranges in the current Strongcoat Dissipative TDS and the referenced standards.

## NORMAL OPERATION

### Intended Usage

- Environments where a static-dissipative floor is specified to protect sensitive equipment or reduce risks in hazardous environments, while also providing a durable, easy-to-clean surface.

### Good Practice in Use

To maximise service life:

- Avoid dragging sharp or unprotected metal objects directly over the floor.
- Use suitable wheels and castors (rubber / polyurethane tyres preferred).
- Protect localised high-impact areas (e.g. drop zones) with mats or plates if required.
- Avoid sustained exposure to extreme temperatures beyond those recommended in the current technical literature.
- Prevent standing pools of aggressive chemicals or hot liquids wherever possible.
- Avoid applying any surface finishes, coatings, waxes or polishes that may insulate the floor and alter its ESD properties.

## CLEANING & ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

A consistent cleaning regime is essential to maintain appearance and performance.

### Daily / Routine Cleaning

*Dry cleaning:*
- Sweep, dust-mop, or vacuum to remove loose dust and debris.

*Damp cleaning:*
- Mop or scrub using a neutral pH detergent compatible with epoxy floors.
- Rinse with clean water if required and remove excess water.

Spillages (especially oils, fuels, chemicals, food and sugary liquids) should be cleaned as soon as possible to reduce staining and slip risk.

### Periodic / Weekly or Monthly Cleaning

Depending on traffic and contamination:

- Use a scrubber-dryer or rotary machine with soft or medium pads/brushes.
- Apply a suitable detergent, scrub, then vacuum off or mop up the dirty solution.
- Rinse with clean water if recommended by the detergent manufacturer.

### Heavy Soiling & Localised Cleaning

- Pre-treat heavily soiled areas with a compatible degreaser or detergent, following the chemical supplier's instructions.
- Lightly agitate, allow dwell time if required, then mechanically scrub and rinse.
- If contamination is likely to affect conductivity (e.g. waxes, oils, paints), additional ESD verification tests should be carried out after cleaning.

**Cleaners & Methods to Avoid** January 2026

- Avoid highly abrasive powders or very aggressive pads except where localised surface roughening is acceptable.
- Avoid unapproved strong solvents or very high-alkali cleaners that may soften or dull epoxy.
- Avoid prolonged exposure to steam cleaning directly on the floor unless confirmed acceptable by the manufacturer.

For any new or strong cleaning agent, test on a small inconspicuous area first or seek confirmation from the product manufacturer.

## MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS

### Routine Inspection

Suggested inspection intervals (to be adapted to site conditions):

- Light- to medium-duty ESD areas: inspect at least every 6 - 12 months.
- Heavy-duty or high-risk areas (explosives/flammables, critical electronics): inspect every 3 - 6 months.

Check for:
- Noticeable wear or dulling in heavily trafficked zones.
- Scratches, gouges, or impact damage.
- Signs of chemical attack, softening or staining.
- Condition of joints and any sealants.

### Minor Surface Damage (Scratches, Local Wear)

For small, localised areas:

- Clean the area thoroughly and allow it to dry.
- Lightly abrade the damaged coating and feather the edges.
- Remove dust by vacuuming.
- Re-coat with the appropriate product in line with the current method statement.
- Respect the curing period before returning to traffic.
- Carry out local ESD verification tests (surface-to-surface and surface-to-ground) on the repaired area to confirm that performance remains within the required range.

### Larger Repairs / Exposed Substrate

Where the coating is damaged back to the substrate:

- Remove loose or debonded coating and any unsound substrate.
- Repair substrate defects (holes, cracks, spalls) with suitable repair products recommended for use with Strongcoat Dissipative.
- Prepare the surface by mechanical means and clean thoroughly.
- Prime and reapply Strongcoat Dissipative following the current method statement.
- After curing, perform full ESD verification tests in accordance with the relevant standards (ANSI/ESD S20.20 or ASTM F150, as applicable) over the repaired area and any adjacent zones.

Major repairs, re-surfacing or substantial alterations should be carried out by an experienced flooring contractor familiar with the Strongcoat Dissipative system.

## ELECTROSTATIC PERFORMANCE & PERIODIC VERIFICATION

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### Importance of Periodic Testing

Strongcoat Dissipative must be regarded as part of a complete ESD control system. Over time, contamination, wear or unauthorised surface treatments can change the electrical behaviour of the floor. Periodic verification is therefore essential.

### Recommended Verification Regime

- Establish a site-specific verification schedule in line with ANSI/ESD S20.20 and local ESD procedures.
- As a guideline, carry out ESD performance checks at least annually in non-critical areas and more frequently in high-risk or high-reliability environments.
- The frequency and acceptance criteria should be documented in the site's ESD control plan.

### Test Methods

- Use resistance measurement equipment and electrodes conforming to the standards referenced in the Method Statement
- Perform both surface-to-surface and surface-to-ground resistance tests at representative locations across the floor, following the step-by-step procedures and layouts illustrated in the Method Statement.
- Compare results with the acceptance limits defined in the current Strongcoat Dissipative data sheet and the applicable standards.

If any results fall outside the specified limits, the affected area should be taken out of ESD service and DCP Technical Department consulted for advice before the area is returned to use.

## CHEMICAL RESISTANCE & SPILL MANAGEMENT

### General Guidance

Strongcoat Dissipative is formulated to resist a range of common chemicals and contaminants when correctly specified and fully cured. The exact resistance and any limitations are given in the latest chemical resistance data for the product.

### Spill Response

- Contain the spill quickly, using absorbent materials if suitable.
- Remove the spilled liquid and dispose of waste in accordance with local regulations.
- Wash the affected area with water and a mild detergent compatible with epoxy floors.
- Rinse thoroughly and remove residual water.
- Inspect the surface:
    - » If the coating appears softened, discoloured, blistered or otherwise affected, record the incident and arrange further inspection or repair if needed.

For any new or unusual chemical, check compatibility with Strongcoat Dissipative before routine exposure.

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### JOINTS & MOVEMENT CRACKS

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- Movement, construction and other joints in the substrate are normally carried through the floor system and sealed with appropriate joint sealants and copper tape arrangements.
- These joints allow the substrate to move; they should not be bridged rigidly by repairs or overcoating.
- Inspect joints regularly for:
  - Sealant cracking or loss of adhesion
  - Dirt or debris preventing proper movement
- Renew or repair joint sealants using compatible products as required.

### STORAGE OF MATERIALS FOR FUTURE REPAIRS

If Strongcoat Dissipative materials are stored on site for future maintenance:

- Keep in original, unopened containers where possible.
- Store in a dry, shaded, well-ventilated area, protected from frost and excessive heat.
- Follow the storage conditions and shelf life indicated on the current product packaging and data sheet.
- Always check batch numbers and expiry dates before use.