

Service Contracting Solutions
Attn: William Weeks
12140 Metro Parkway, Suite K
Fort Myers, FL 33966

MATERIAL SCHEDULE

New Uncoated Concrete Floors

Prime: Florida Paints 6540 TropiCrete Waterborne 2-Part Epoxy Floor Coating
Interior Gloss

Intermediate: Florida Paints 6540 TropiCrete Waterborne 2-Part Epoxy Floor
Coating Interior Gloss

Finish: Rust-Oleum® Epoxyshield Clear

NOTES: See AG-01 Floor Surface Preparation

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Interior Waterborne 2-Part Epoxy Floor Coating

Gloss Finish • **6540**

Product Description

High performance water-based, two component epoxy coating specially formulated for finishing interior concrete garage floors. It provides excellent coverage, superior chemical and stain resistance, a rich, durable gloss finish that is abrasion resistant, and offers the same performance characteristics as solvent-based two component epoxy floor coatings. **For interior use only.**

Recommended Substrates

- Interior concrete floors
- Interior wood floors

Product Features

- Low odor
- Corrosion, chemical & solvent resistant
- Impact, scrub & abrasion resistant
- Soap and water clean up
- Self-priming on wood & concrete

Product Limitations

This product is for use on properly prepared floors and above grade vertical substrates. May yellow over time and if exposed to prolonged exposure to fossil fuel burning fumes. Not recommended for exterior use; as accelerated chalking and fading will occur. Do not apply if air, product & substrate temperature is <55 or >100° F. Expect longer dry times at lower temperatures & higher relative humidity.

Application: Brush, roller, airless or conventional spray

Flash Point: >200°F Non-Flammable

Clean Up: Soap and water

Available bases | 6540: WB | AB
Also select from TropiCrete floor color chart

Available bases | 6545: Gray

Available bases | 6546: Tan

Compliance

These products are VOC compliant based on limits provided by EPA, MPI GSP-1, LEEDv4, and OTC.

Product Data

Product Type: **Waterborne Polyamide Epoxy**

6540

Gloss @60° :

90

Wt Solids ±2%:

51%

Vol Solids ±2%:

38%

Wet Film Mils:

6.4 - 8.0

Dry Film Mils:

2.4 - 3.0

Coverage / Gal *

200 - 250

* coverage and wet and dry millage will vary by substrate type and porosity.

VOC gms p/L**:

<235

** less exempt solvents and before the addition of colorant

Viscosity KU ±5:

95

Dry time @ 50% RH***:

4-6 HRS to touch

12-16 HRS to recoat

7 Days full cure

*** dry times, pot life & recoat times listed may vary according to the relative humidity, temperature, film build, color and air movement of the application environment

Induction Time 10-15 Min @ 77°F & 50% Relative Humidity

Pot Life 2 - 4 HRS @ 77°F & 50% Relative Humidity

Recoat Window 24-36 HRS****

**** >36 hours, product must be scuff sanded with 220 grit sandpaper before re-coating

Shelf Life One (1) Year unopened

Horizontal Traffic Types:

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|----|
| Light Foot Traffic | Y | Vehicular Traffic | Y |
| Heavy Foot Traffic | Y | Forklift | Y* |
| Steel Wheel Carts | Y | Heavy Vehicle & Equipment | Y* |

* Highly recommend Sundeavor 5140 Urethane Topcoat

Return to Service Time Chart ^

@ 77°F & 50% Relative Humidity

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| Light Foot Traffic | 24 HRS | Vehicular Traffic | 7 Days |
| Heavy Foot Traffic | 3 Days | Forklift | 7 Days |
| Steel Wheel Carts | 3 Days | Heavy Vehicle & Equipment | 7 Days |

* May vary by relative humidity, temperature, film build, color & air movement of the application environment.

Chemical Resistance Chart

Y = Resistant **N = Not Recommended** **S = Splash / Spillage**

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|-------------------|---|------------------------|----|
| Animal Urine | Y | Cooking Oil | Y | Motor Oil | Y |
| Antifreeze | Y | De-Icing Salts | Y | Mustard | S* |
| Bleach | Y | Detergents | Y | Sodium Hydroxide 50% | Y |
| Brake Fluid | S* | Gasoline | Y | TriSodium Phosphate | Y |
| Calcium Chloride | Y | Isopropyl Alcohol | Y | Windshield Wiper Fluid | Y |

* Will stain unless promptly removed

Performance Testing Data

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Abrasion Resistance ASTM D2486 | CS-17, 1000 cycles, 28 mg loss |
| Adhesion ASTM D4541 | 405 psi, 100% concrete failure |
| Flexibility ASTM D522, 180° bend, 1/4" mandrel | Pass |
| Scrub Resistance ASTM D2486 | Pass - Excellent |

PDS 6540 1811



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Surface Preparation:

Sweep the floor to remove all excess dirt and debris. Any grease or oil spots should be cleaned first with a degreaser type cleaner. Clean the floor a section at a time (10' x 10') with a strong detergent using a stiff broom to scrub the surface. Thoroughly rinse with a hose and allow floor to dry completely. If necessary, use a squeegee to remove any standing water.

Bare Concrete: All new concrete and masonry substrates should be at least 30 days old before painting! Test the floor for the presence of a sealer by sprinkling water onto several areas of the floor. If the water beads and does not soak in, a sealer is present and must be removed with a chemical paint stripper, a concrete floor sander, or shot blasting. All bare concrete floors should be etched with a 10% solution of Muriatic Acid. To etch the floor, use a mixture of one (1) part Muriatic Acid mixed with four (4) parts water. Be sure to wear personal protection gear (goggles, gloves, boots, etc.) and follow the manufacturer's instructions and safety precautions when working with Muriatic Acid. Working in sections (10' x 10'), apply a generous amount of the acid solution with a plastic sprinkling can, and allow the solution to effervesce until it stops reacting. Rinse the surface thoroughly with a garden hose, not allowing the acid to dry on the surface. This process should create a surface texture similar to that of 180 grit sandpaper, or the etching process must be repeated. Allow the floor to dry for at least 24 hours. Before painting, test the floor for excessive moisture by applying a 2' x 2' sheet of plastic to the floor with duct tape and allow it to set for 24 hours. If water droplets appear on the underside of the plastic, or the concrete appears wet (darker in color), the moisture content of the floor is too high and should not be painted.

Previously Painted Floors: Remove any loose, cracked or peeling paint by hand scraping, sanding, wire brushing, or by power tool cleaning. Any glossy surface areas should be sanded to dull the finish. Cracks, holes, and damaged concrete must be filled with a suitable concrete based patching material, carefully following the manufacturer's instructions. Test the adhesion of the remaining paint by cutting an X in the paint with a single edge razor blade. Apply a 5" piece of duct tape firmly over the X. Remove the tape with one quick pull. If more than 25% of the paint comes off with the tape, the old coating must be completely removed. Do not acid etch previously painted floors. Test the floor for moisture as previously outlined before painting.

Mildew - Surface areas affected by mildew should be treated with a commercial mildew removal and/or wash product carefully following manufacturer's application and safety directions. Rinse thoroughly with clean water, and allow a minimum of 24 hours to dry thoroughly.

WARNING! If you scrape, sand, or remove old paint, you may release lead dust or fumes. LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST OR FUMES CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS, SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD ALSO AVOID EXPOSURE. Wear a properly fitted NIOSH-approved respirator and prevent skin contact to control lead exposure. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and a wet mop. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the USEPA National Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD or log on to www.epa.gov/lead. Follow these instructions to control exposure to other hazardous substances that may be released during surface preparation.

Directions for Use:

Mixing Instructions: This product is formulated as a 3 - 1 ratio mix, (1 partially filled gallon and a full quart). Thoroughly stir the Part A base and 6539 Activator (Part B) before combining. Pour the total contents of Part B into the Part A container. Be certain to incorporate all of Part B into Part A as this effects the color and hiding. After thorough mixing, allow product to stand for 15 minutes (induction time) before starting to paint. Mixed material has a 2-4 hour pot life after combining, and should be applied during this time.

Neither Component Will Work Unless Mixed With The Other! Do not re-use containers that have been converted or mix with previously catalyzed material.

Application: Apply when surface, product and ambient temperatures are above 55° F and below 100° F; and relative humidity is <85%. Avoid paint application when weather conditions are threatening, and late in the day when there is a threat of moisture condensing on wet paint. To assure color uniformity always intermix multiple containers of custom tinted and stock colors. Apply a small test sample to verify color. Always paint to a natural break in the surface, such as a corner or edge. When applying by brush, apply a smooth and generous coat on smaller surface areas, such as cutting-in larger surfaces and painting edges or corners. When applying by roller cover, apply an even and generous coat in a "W" or crisscross motion, avoiding any excessive re-spreading or reworking. During spray application, use a 50% overlap to avoid pinholes, holidays and voids. If necessary, apply again at a right angle. Maintain a wet edge during application by brushing, rolling or spraying into previously applied coating area. DO NOT THIN: Stir thoroughly and apply as it comes from the container. Thinning is not necessary.

Clean Up: Minor spills, painting tools and spray equipment should be immediately with warm soapy water. More serious spills should be contained and removed with inert absorbent material. Dispose of contaminated absorbent, container and unused contents in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SAFETY:

CAUTION: Avoid prolonged contact with skin, and breathing of dust, vapors and/or spray mists. Causes eye irritation. USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION! Ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye water, headache or dizziness, or if air monitoring demonstrates vapor/mist levels are above applicable limits, wear an appropriately fitted respirator, (NIOSH approved), during and after application. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use chemical safety glasses, goggles or a face shield for proper eye protection. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Close container after each use. DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY!

Caution! There is the potential to release lead dust if you sand scrape or remove old paint. Lead is toxic and exposure to lead dust particles can cause serious illness including brain damage especially in children. Pregnant women should avoid exposure. If adequate ventilation is not possible, wear a NIOSH approved respirator to avoid inhalation of the particles and wear clothing designed to prevent skin contact. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and a wet mop. Before starting your project, you can find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the National Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD or visit their website at www.epa.gov/lead.

DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY! FIRST AID: In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with appropriate cleaning solvent followed by plenty of warm soapy water. For eye contact, flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION! If affected by inhalation, move immediately to fresh air. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION!

Storage and Disposal

Product should be kept from freezing temperatures or temperatures above 95°F. Refer to your local city or county government for instructions on disposal options.

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PDS 6540 1811



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EPOXYSHIELD® WATER-BASED EPOXY GARAGE FLOOR COATING (CAN KITS)

DESCRIPTION AND USES

EpoxyShield® Water-based Epoxy Garage Floor Coating is a two component, water-based epoxy floor coating designed for finishing concrete garage floors that are in good sound condition and are free of curing agents and sealers. It is not intended for use on unsound previous coatings or floors that have a moisture problem.

PRODUCTS

| SKU | Description |
|---------|-----------------|
| 251965C | Gray Gloss |
| 251966C | Tan Gloss |
| 252625 | Tint Base Gloss |

APPEARANCE

Dries to a gloss finish. Solid base color with a color fleck finish. Available in Gray or Tan premix colors and a tint base that can be tinted to 32 colors.

PACKAGING

Garage Floor Coating comes as a kit
 Part B: Base 90 fluid ounces (2.67 liters)
 Part A: Activator 30 fluid ounces (0.89 liters)
 Decorative chips and EpoxyShield® Concrete Etch

PRODUCT APPLICATION

SURFACE PREPARATION

Allow new concrete to cure for a minimum of 28 days. Sweep away all loose dirt and debris. Remove any oil spots, grease or spills and wash the floor with a suitable detergent or degreasing solution and rinse. Then etch the floor using the Concrete Etch.

PREVIOUSLY COATED FLOORS: Make sure the floor is clean and dry. Use a wire brush to remove any loose or peeling paint or stain. If floor is sealed, the sealer will have to be removed by grinding or shot blasting. To ensure proper adhesion, scuff sand the entire surface.

WARNING! If you scrape, sand or remove old paint, you may release lead dust. LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD ALSO AVOID EXPOSURE. Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to control lead exposure. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and a wet mop. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the National Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD or log on to www.epa.gov/lead.

PRODUCT APPLICATION (cont.)

MIXING

Premix both components (Parts A and B) thoroughly to ensure any settled pigment is re-dispersed before adding the activator (Part A) to the base (Part B). It is critical to add all of Part A to B and mix for 3 minutes. Do not mix the color chips in with the coating. Allow the coating to stand before using. See induction period on page 2. Mix again just prior to application. The activated coating must be used within 1-2 hours after the mixing based on temperature.


APPLICATION

Apply only when air, material, and surface temperatures are between 60-85°F (15-29°C) and the surface temperature is at least 5°F (3°C) above the dew point. The relative humidity should not be greater than 85%. After allowing for the induction period, cut in the perimeter of the floor along the wall, or other areas where a roller cannot reach, using a brush or edger before beginning roller application. Use a synthetic ½" nap roller cover on a 9" roller frame to apply an even coat of EpoxyShield onto the surface. Limit the application to 4x4 foot (1.2x1.2m) sections at a time to make it easier to distribute the colored chips onto the freshly coated surface. Scatter the decorative chips up and away from you so they land flat on the wet paint, then continue on to the next section.

Note: Fresh paint can be applied over the loose chips lying outside the previously painted area. Maintain a wet edge to prevent lap marks and gloss differences. Only one coat is necessary under most circumstances. EpoxyShield must be used within 1 to 2 hours of initial mixing.

CLEAN-UP

Wash tools and equipment with warm water and a mild detergent immediately after use. To remove dried product use lacquer thinner. Clean up drips or spatters IMMEDIATELY with water as dried paint is very difficult to remove. Properly dispose of all soiled rags.

| | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| | TECHNICAL DATA | ESH-09 |
|  | EPOXYSHIELD® WATER-BASED EPOXY GARAGE FLOOR COATING (CAN KITS) | |

| If temperature is 60-70°F (16-21°C) | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Allow product to stand after mixing</i> | |
| Start brushing (trimming edges): | 30 minutes after mixing |
| Start rolling: | 45 minutes after mixing |
| Use all mixed product within (pot life): | 2 hours after mixing |
| Best time to paint is mid-afternoon (after 1 PM) to ensure best curing conditions and maximum pot life. | |

| If temperature is 71-80°F (22-27°C) | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Allow product to stand after mixing</i> | |
| Start brushing (trimming edges): | 10 minutes after mixing |
| Start rolling: | 15 minutes after mixing |
| Use all mixed product within (pot life): | 1.5 hours after mixing |
| Best time to paint is early morning (before 9 AM) to ensure best curing conditions and maximum pot life. | |

| If temperature is 81-85°F (27-29°C) | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Start brushing (trimming edges): | Immediately after mixing |
| Start rolling: | 5-15 minutes after mixing |
| Use all mixed product within (pot life): | 1 hour after mixing |
| Best time to paint is early morning (before 9 AM) to ensure best curing conditions and maximum pot life. | |

TECHNICAL DATA

EPOXYSHIELD® WATER-BASED EPOXY GARAGE FLOOR COATING

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

| | | WATER-BASED EPOXY GARAGE FLOOR COATING |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Resin Type | | Amine cured Epoxy |
| Pigment Type | | Varies with color |
| Solvents | | Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether, Water |
| Weight* | Per Gallon | 10.50-10.60 lbs. |
| | Per Liter | 1.25-1.27 kg |
| Solids* | By Weight | 62.6-63.3% |
| | By Volume | 52.6-52.8% |
| Volatile Organic Compounds* | | <100 g/l (0.80 lbs./gal.) |
| Mixing Ratio | | 3:1 Base to Activator by volume |
| Recommended Dry Film Thickness (DFT) per Coat | | 3.0-3.5 mils (75-87.5μ) |
| Wet Film to Achieve DFT (Unthinned material) | | 6.0-7.0 mils (150-175μ) |
| Theoretical Coverage at 1 mil DFT (25μ) | | 844-847 sq.ft./gal. (20.7-20.8 m ² /l) |
| Practical Coverage at Recommended DFT (assume 15% material loss) | | Approximately 250 sq.ft./kit. (6.2 m ² /l) |
| Induction Period | | Varies with temperature – See chart in directions |
| Pot Life @ 70-80°F (21-27°C) and 50% Relative Humidity | | Varies with temperature – See chart in directions |
| Dry Times at 70-80°F (21-27°C) and 50% Relative Humidity | Foot Traffic | 24 hours |
| | Vehicle Traffic | 3 days |
| Shelf Life | | 5 years |
| Flash Point | | >200°F (93°C) activated material |
| Safety Information | | For additional information, see SDS |

Calculated values may vary slightly from the actual manufactured material.

*Activated material.

The technical data and suggestions for use contained herein are correct to the best of our knowledge, and offered in good faith. The statements of this literature do not constitute a warranty, express, or implied, as to the performance of these products. As conditions and use of our materials are beyond our control, we can guarantee these products only to conform to our standards of quality, and our liability, if any, will be limited to replacement of defective materials. All technical information is subject to change without notice.



Concrete Floor Coatings

Application Guide AG-01

Surface Preparation

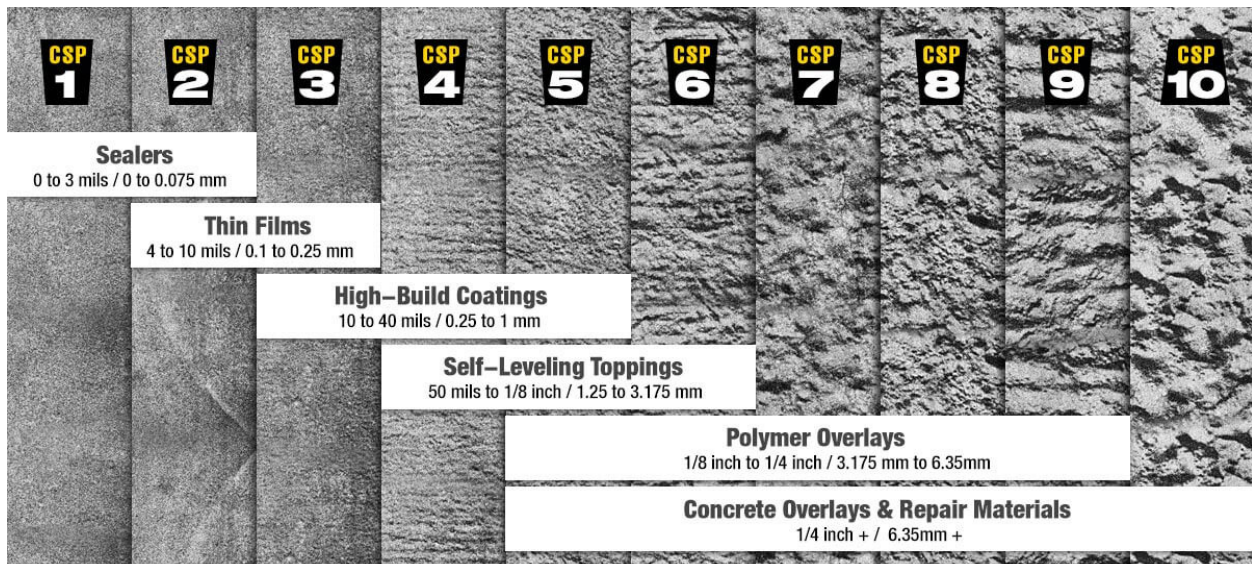
Proper surface preparation is critical for a successful floor coating system. The concrete must be clean, sound and free of any contaminants that may interfere with the adhesion of the coating. The level of surface preparation is dependent upon the substrate condition, service expectations, environmental conditions and coating type.

Clean & Screen Previously Painted Floors

Clean the surface with a degreasing cleaner such as Krud Kutter Heavy Duty Cleaner. Mix according to label directions and allow the cleaner to dwell for 5-10 minutes. Pressure wash the floor with a minimum of 3000 PSI to remove all dirt, grease, grit, grime and any loose or peeling paint. Flood rinse the floor to remove all of the cleaner. Let the floor dry and thoroughly screen the floor with a mechanical floor buffer with a 50-60 grit screen. Sweep or vacuum the dust & debris from the floor. The profile of the floor must be equal to or rougher than 120 grit sandpaper prior to applying any coating.

Concrete Surface Profile

International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI) created the concrete surface profiles (CSP) classifications provide visual standards for the purpose of specification, application and verification of surface preparation. There are ten classifications (CSP 1-10) of surface textures based on the average distance from the peaks of the surface to the valleys. They are accepted industry standards to help guide the installer achieve the proper texture for successful bonding of the overlay or coating. The lower number profiles are smoother (CSP 1 is nearly flat), and the higher numbers have more “tooth” and get progressively rougher. The CSP is determined by the project requirements and type of coating system.





Acid Etching

Eye protection, gloves and a respirator will be required for this procedure. Apply muriatic acid diluted 4-1 with water; ALWAYS ADD ACID TO WATER. Allow the acid to bubble and fizz, occasionally “stirring” with a whisk push broom. Allow to dwell up to 15 minutes while it continues to bubble and fizz. Do not allow the floor to dry, add more acid solution if necessary to keep wet. Neutralize with baking soda mixed 1 cup to 1 Gal of water, sprinkle evenly across floor and allow to dwell for a minimum of 10 minutes. Thoroughly rinse the area with clean water with a garden hose at low pressure. Remove any contaminants from surface to be coated with pressure washing, minimum 2400 PSI. When the preparation is complete, the profile of the floor must be equal to or rougher than 120 grit sandpaper. The pH of the concrete must be in the 6-9 range before any coating is to be applied. Only for uncoated and unsealed concrete. Acid Etching can reach a CSP of 1.

Diamond Grinding

Diamond grinding is a concrete surface preparation technique that corrects irregularities such as minor pits and divots, faulting and roughness on concrete pavements. This is achieved by using diamond bits to grind the surface. This also leaves a very smooth profile-ideal for thin-mil coating or sealer applications. Diamond grinding also profiles the concrete and can remove existing coatings and contaminants from the surface. Grinding can reach a CSP of 1-2 and can leave circular patterns or gouges in the concrete.

Shot Blasting

Shot blasting is a preferred method for preparing concrete for coating. A shot blaster propels steel shot at the ground over and over again at high speed. The impacts of the shot pulverize concrete and previous non-elastomeric coatings and roughen the surface. The recommended blast profile will depend upon the coating system specification, but generally will range from 2.0 - 10 mils in depth (CSP 2-3). After track blasting, sweep / vacuum all dust, dirt and debris from the area to be painted.

Scarifying

A scarifier consists of rows of toothed washers assembled on steel rods that are mounted to a rotating steel drum. As the drum spins, the washers strike the surface, fracturing and pulverizing concrete, and producing a striated pattern. Scarifying only works on horizontal surfaces. Scarifying will create a CSP of 4 to 7 and will require a high build coating system or concrete overlay system.

Moisture Testing

ASTM D4263 - Standard Test Method for Indicating Moisture in Concrete by the Plastic Sheet Method - This qualitative method will indicate the presence of moisture movement, but it will not quantify the amount of moisture movement, and is only useful in determining that additional testing is required.



ASTM F1869 - Standard Test Method for Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Sub-floor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride. To determine the amount of moisture movement, the floor and surrounding environment must be in the anticipated service condition. The test must be conducted over raw exposed concrete, which has been exposed to the environment for at least 24 hours. A quantitative evaluation is conducted wherein the anhydrous calcium chloride container & contents are pre-weighed on a gram scale, allowed to remain in it's container with the lid removed, and the container placed under a sealed dome to prevent loss of moisture for a period of 60 to 72 hours.

Three tests are required for the first 1000 S.F., with one additional test for every 1000 S.F., or fraction thereafter. The container is removed and again weighed on a gram scale to determine the weight gain of the anhydrous calcium chloride. A calculation is performed to determine the amount of moisture absorbed. These results are quantified as the rate of moisture vapor transmission expressed as pounds per 1000 square feet of surface area per 24 hours. General Polymers has adopted a commonly accepted value for application of polymer coatings or toppings to be not more than 3 pounds of moisture per 1,000 square feet per 24 hrs.

Repairs

Upon completion of the surface preparation, any undesirable surface imperfections: cracks, chips, divots, bug-holes, protrusions, ridges, penetrations, mortar splatter or sharp projections must be repaired. Any protrusions shall be ground down or knocked off with a chisel or other tool.

Cracks: All cracks should be v-cut to remove all loose or deteriorated concrete and provide a uniform substrate to caulk or patch.

Divots, bug-holes and non-moving cracks: greater in depth than the coating system and less than 1/4" should be filled with Florida Paints DuraDek FP6060 Concrete Overlay, Florida Paints DuraDek FP6062 Stamp Mix or an epoxy slurry; allowed to dry and cure and sanded/ground to desired smoothness. For depths greater than 1/4" apply multiple applications of the DuraDek products or hydraulic cement in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Control & Expansion Joints: any joint that will experience movement of any kind from heavy equipment must be repaired with an approved flexible joint sealant to prevent damage to the joint and the floor coating.