



10641 Highway 36
Covington, GA
30014

www.sunbeltbuilders.com

t 770.786.3031
f 770.786.3046

Senior Services Enrichment Center

Occupied Renovations
6730 Jones Mill Court
Norcross, GA 30092
ph: 770-326-9212
Lauro Corradi

lcorradi@occupiedrenovations.com

09-9100 Painting O&M



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS®

Paint Maintenance Guide

Lauro Corradi

Presented To:
Lauro Corradi

Presented By:
Santos Santiago
SALES- Sales Representative PC Residential
Repaint

+1 (404) 354-4339
santos.e.santiago@sherwin.com

Products are available at:
NORCROSS
3925 HOLCOMB BRIDGE RD
NORCROSS, GA 30092 2207
(770) 449-7993

August 18, 2025



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS®

OCCUPIED RENOVATIONS
August 18, 2025

Description:
ProMar® 200
Interior Latex Eg-
Shel Extra White
BB

Product:
B20WJ2251

Area:
Walls

Color:
-

Due to screen and print limitations, colors seen here may not accurately reflect painted colors. To confirm your color choices, visit your neighborhood Sherwin-Williams store



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS®

Reference Pages



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS.

Care and Cleaning of Interior and Exterior Coatings

Background:

Establish procedures to maintain and clean interior and exterior painted substrates. To assure maximum washability and durability, wait at least two weeks before washing the dry paint film. Exterior coatings typically are very soft and flexible to allow for expansion and contraction of the coating during changes of temperature. Any hard scrubbing of standard exterior coatings is likely to damage the film. To clean and maintain the interior and exterior surfaces, we recommend these procedures.

Concentrated Cleaners, Liquid or Dry:

- Read all the package directions before using. It is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use.
- Mix or dilute the cleaner per package instructions. Solution strength may be adjusted depending on amount and type of soil.
- Remove any heavy debris and contaminants.
- Using a sponge or cloth, wash surface dirt and marks.
- Do not allow the cleaner to dry on the surface.
- Always clean from the bottom of a wall to the top.
- Rinse the surface thoroughly.
- Repeat if necessary.

Premixed Spray Cleaners:

- Read all the package directions before using. It is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use.
- Turn spray nozzle to desired spray pattern. (Open with nozzle facing away from you.)
- Remove any heavy debris and contaminants.
- Apply the cleaner to the dirt and marks; apply just enough to wet the area.
- Using a damp sponge or cloth, wipe to remove the surface dirt and marks and any excess cleaner. For difficult stains, some scrubbing may be necessary.
- Do not allow the cleaner to dry on the surface.
- If recommended on the cleaner package, rinse the surface thoroughly.
- Repeat if necessary.
- Return spray nozzle to the closed position.

Cautions:

- Thoroughly read and understand all the label cautions prior to using any cleaner.
- Be sure that the cleaner is appropriate for the dirt/contamination.
- Do not mix together any cleaning compounds containing bleach and ammonia.
- Abrasive cleansers may damage a paint film, use very carefully.
- Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions would be advised.

WARNING!

- Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (in US) or contact your local health authority.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Care and Cleaning of Interior and Exterior Coatings

The Sherwin-Williams Company Cleaning Products

SuperDeck® Deck Wash is designed to bring back the fresh, natural look of your deck. Enjoy the self-working, no scrub formulation. This product is an excellent choice to restore your surface or to use as a pretreatment for staining, preserving, or sealing. Use on decks and outdoor furniture made of pressure treated wood, cedar, pine, and most other woods. This product is intended for exterior use only.

SuperDeck® Stain & Sealer Remover is specifically designed to remove most semi-transparent and weathered solid latex and oil-based stains from decks and other exterior wood. SuperDeck Stain & Sealer Remover allows you to change the color of your deck or siding by restoring the natural beauty of the wood. SuperDeck Stain & Sealer Remover can be used on most exterior wood surfaces such as decks, siding and fences and will remove the following stains and finishes:

- Polyurethane and some weathered latex paint.
- Oil-based toners, semi-transparent, and weathered solid stains.
- Water-based toners, semi-transparent, and weathered stain.
- Water-reducible toners, semi-transparent and weathered solid stains.
- Old, weathered, clear protective finishes.

SuperDeck Stain & Sealer Remover will restore color to severely weathered and discolored wood.

SuperDeck® Revive® Deck & Siding Brightener is a fast-acting, ready-to-use cleaner specially formulated for cedar, redwood and other highly resinous exterior woods as well as dense woods such as mahogany. Due to the chemical characteristics of these types of woods, traditional cleaners can leave the surface with an unnatural, darkened appearance. SuperDeck Revive Deck & Siding Brightener will help remove dirt and unsightly stains caused by mildew and algae, gray and weathered wood, tannin bleed and nail bleed as well as stubborn mill glaze (a surface barrier to wood coatings found on most newly installed cedar and redwood) and restore the surface to its bright, clean natural look. SuperDeck Revive Deck & Siding Brightener can be used on any new or existing exterior structure including wood decks, fences, siding, shakes, shingles, boat docks, boardwalks, outdoor furniture, picnic tables, hot tubs, planters, benches, trellises and gazebos.

H&C Concrete Etching Solution is a phosphoric acid-based etcher that has been developed to acid etch concrete surfaces before applying H&C Silicone Acrylic Concrete Sealer, H&C Shield Plus Concrete Stain, and other coatings. Uses: • Basement floors and walls • Garage floors, carports and driveways • Porches, patios, walkways, steps • Swimming pool aprons • Recreation areas • Parking structures and parking lots • Retaining walls • Containment areas • Tilt-up construction • Removes efflorescence (alkali salts) • Reduces the pH of new concrete and new mortar joints.

H&C Degreaser is a concentrated heavy-duty cleaner that will remove most automotive fluids (oil, grease, brake fluid, transmission fluid, gear fluid and antifreeze) from concrete and masonry surfaces. Its primary use is to degrease and prepare concrete, block, brick, and masonry. Features: • Removes grease and oil stains • Prepares surfaces for paints, stains, and sealers • Increases any coating's ability to bond with the surface by providing a clean substrate Recommended Uses: • Stadium Supports • Bridges and Bridge Structures • Parking Garages • Patios and Walkways • Pool Decks • Concrete Driveways • Garage Floors • Block & Stucco Walls • Athletic/Tennis/Shuffleboard Courts • Other Concrete Surfaces • Use prior to etching



BASICS OF TOUCH-UP

Often a painted area needs repair. Usually the damaged area is small and is repaired using a brush and roller. The art of repair is called "touching up" and there are many problems in making the repair as invisible as possible. Prerequisites for achieving good "touch-up" are that the paint be of the same color as the original, from the same manufacturer, from the same batch of paint and, ideally, from the same can, and that the area to be repaired has the same texture and appearance of the surrounding area.

If the "touch-up" patch is visible under all illumination conditions then it is poorly done; if one must search for it, then the "touch-up" is good.

COMPONENTS OF "TOUCH-UP"

Touch-up complaints are often not specific about what aspect makes the repair visible. In fact, there are three separate and identifiable components that can be included in a "touch-up" problem. All three components contribute to the visibility of the repair and stem from the use of different application techniques for the original paint and the repair. Usually a brush repair over an airless sprayed original will be very visible. Most of the following comments concern that situation, but they can also be applied to other combinations. On some jobs one problem may be visible, on others they may occur in combinations. It is much easier to understand the cause of the poor "touch-up" if the problem components are identified.

1. "HALO"

Halo's are created at the edge of the repair by tendrils of paint left by the brush as it enters and exits the area around the patch. Human eyes are very good at determining texture changes and are thus very sensitive to touch-up and "halo" in particular. The texture is more raised in these areas than the main part of the repair, so they produce shadows when illuminated from the far side and reflect light back to the observer when illuminated from the same side.

A painter can make the situation worse by attempting to feather the repair excessively. This creates more edge texture. Halo is diminished if the paint spreads smoothly and continuously over the original layer. If the repair paint thickens in viscosity rapidly as it is spread then it will not level well and the texture at the edge will be especially bad. Thus patching over porous paint, e.g. a flat paint, is more likely to cause a "halo" problem. In the field the "halo" problem may be alleviated by stippling with a brush or otherwise trying to duplicate the texture of the original. Diluting the repair paint by 10-15% may help by accommodating the wicking problem.

2. DIFFERENT SHEEN

This part of the "touch up" problem is noticed as a difference over the whole repair patch particularly at oblique angles. The patch appears either shiny or dull compared to the background. The effect may be accompanied by a "halo".

Features larger than three mil, e.g. brush marks, roller stipple etc., produce shadowing or reflections like the "halo", but not a change in sheen. Sheen differences are due to changes in the way the light is scattered from smaller features, i.e., roughness, in the paint surface. The shape and the arrangement of the paint ingredients are what determine this. Changes in surface roughness are most visible at grazing angles of observation and illumination. This is often the way that poor touch-ups are first noticed. Drying conditions and application technique are important factors in determining surface roughness. Although paint can be formulated to minimize their importance, sheen differences may be seen when the original paint and the repair paint are applied differently or under widely different temperature and/or humidity conditions.

3. COLOR DEVELOPMENT

This problem is much less likely to occur than the other two types of touch-up problem. It most often appears as a difference in the depth of the color rather than a color shift, and can be seen at almost any angle of observation, but particularly near the perpendicular (90° angle) in contrast to the "halo" and "sheen" components above.

Changes in the way light is scattered from within the body of the paint film are most visible straight on for both observation and illumination. Poor color touch-up results from differences in pigment particle separation caused by the differences in application techniques, e.g. brush vs. airless spray. Airless spraying inputs a very great deal of energy into paint and disperses pigment very well. Brushing or rolling shear-rates are two to three orders of magnitude less severe and may not disperse paint components in the same way.

Reprinted from The Sherwin-Williams Materials Science R&D 1991, edited August 2008

Environmental Data Sheets

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHEET

(Certified Product Data Sheet)

Date of Preparation
Jul 20, 2025

41 00 [2015]

PRODUCT NUMBER

B20WJ2251

PRODUCT NAME

PROMAR® 200 Interior Latex Eg-Shel Enamel, Extra White

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
101 W. Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115

This document includes all data required by 40 CFR 63.801(a) for a Certified Product Data Sheet under criteria specified in 40 CFR 63.805(a). All data given below are MAXIMUM THEORETICAL VALUES based on the product AS CURRENTLY FORMULATED and rely on information provided to us by our raw material suppliers. Our suppliers often provide an estimated value or range less than a certain upper limit. We calculate MAXIMUM THEORETICAL VALUES using defined values, if provided, or the upper limit reported by our supplier. Additionally, the suppliers' information may include amounts present in the product as unintentional byproducts or impurities. Variations may occur in individual batches due to adjustments made during production.

Hazard Category (for SARA 311.312)

B20WJ2251 = | Acute | Chronic |

Product Weight

10.76 lb/gal

Specific Gravity

1.30

FLASH POINT

N.A.

Volatile Ingredients

Chemical / Compound	SARA 302 EHS	CERCLA	HAPS 112	% by Weight	% by Volume
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1	N	Y	Y	2	2
Water 7732-18-5	N	N	N	43	56

Volatile Organic Compounds - U.S. EPA / Canada

	B20WJ2251	
	LB/Gal	g/L
Coating Density	10.76	1289
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	46.0%	59.7%
Federally exempt solvents		
Water	42.7%	54.8%
2-Amino-2-Methyl-1-Propanol	0.1%	0.2%
Organic Volatiles	3.2%	3.9%
Percent Non-Volatile	54.0%	40.3%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.33	40
Less exempt solvents	0.76	92
Of solids	0.84	101
Of solids	0.05 lb/lb	0.05 kg/kg
	By wt	
By wt LVP-VOC	0.0%	

Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) (per US EPA Aerosol Ctg Rule, MIR Values 2009) **0.10**

Volatile Organic Compounds - California

	B20WJ2251	
	LB/Gal	g/L
Coating Density	10.76	1289
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	46.0%	59.7%
Exempt solvents		
Water	42.7%	54.8%
Organic Volatiles	3.3%	4.1%
Percent Non-Volatile	54.0%	40.3%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.35	42
Less exempt solvents	0.79	95
Of solids	0.87	105
Of solids	0.06 lb/lb	0.06 kg/kg
	By wt	
By wt LVP-VOC	0.1%	

Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) (per California Air Resources Board Aerosol Products Regulation, MIR Values 2010) 0.07

Volatile Organic Compounds - South Coast Air Quality Management District, California, US

	B20WJ2251	
	LB/Gal	g/L
Coating Density	10.76	1289
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	46.0%	59.7%
Exempt solvents		
Water	42.7%	54.8%
Organic Volatiles	3.3%	4.1%
Percent Non-Volatile	54.0%	40.3%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.35	42
Less exempt solvents	0.79	95
Of solids	0.87	105
Of solids	0.06 lb/lb	0.06 kg/kg

Volatile Organic Compounds - EU Directive 2004/42/EC

	B20WJ2251	
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	45.0%	58.4%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.24	29

Volatile Organic Compounds - EU Directive 2010/75/EU

	B20WJ2251	
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	44.8%	58.0%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.21	26

Volatile Organic Compounds - Mexico

	B20WJ2251	
	LB/Gal	g/L
Coating Density	10.76	1289
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	46.0%	59.7%
Exempt solvents		
Water	42.7%	54.8%
Organic Volatiles	3.3%	4.1%
Percent Non-Volatile	54.0%	40.3%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.35	42
Less exempt solvents	0.79	95
Of solids	0.87	105
Of solids	0.06 lb/lb	0.06 kg/kg

Hazardous Air Pollutants (Clean Air Act, Section 112(b))

	B20WJ2251	
	LB/Gal	kg/L
Volatile HAPS	0.20	0.024
Of solids	0.50	0.060
Of solids	0.03 lb/lb	0.03 kg/kg

Air Quality Data

Density of Organic Solvent Blend

8.59 lb/gal

Photochemically Reactive

No

Waste Disposal

Waste from this product is not hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261.

The addition of any material to this product can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product and may substantially alter the above data. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.

Safety Data Sheets

SAFETY DATA SHEET

B20WJ2251

Section 1. Identification

Product name : PROMAR® 200 Interior Latex Eg-Shel Enamel
Extra White

Product code : B20WJ2251

Other means of identification : Not available.

Product type : Liquid.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Paint or paint related material.

Manufacturer : THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
101 W. Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115

Emergency telephone number of the company : US / Canada: (800) 424-9300
Mexico: SETIQ 800-00-214-00 / 55-5559-1588 Available 24 hours and 365 days a year

Product Information Telephone Number : US / Canada: 1-800-474-3794
Mexico: Not Available

Transportation Emergency Telephone Number : US / Canada: (800) 424-9300
Mexico: SETIQ 800-00-214-00 / 55-5559-1588 Available 24 hours and 365 days a year

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity:
1.9%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause cancer.
Causes damage to organs. (heart, kidneys, nervous system, respiratory system)

Precautionary statements

General : Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Adequate ventilation required when sanding or abrading the dried film. If Adequate ventilation cannot be provided wear an approved particulate respirator (NIOSH approved). Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Abrading or sanding of the dry film may release Crystalline Silica which has been shown to cause lung damage and cancer under long term exposure. Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	% by weight	Identifiers
Calcium Carbonate	≥10 - <20	1317-65-3
Titanium Dioxide	≥10 - ≤25	13463-67-7
Ethylene Glycol	≤3	107-21-1
Heavy Paraffinic Oil	≤1	64742-65-0
Crystalline Silica, respirable powder	≤0.3	14808-60-7
Cristobalite, respirable powder	≤0.3	14464-46-1

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- 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. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	<p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020) [calcium carbonate] TWA 10 hours: 10 mg/m³. Form: Total. TWA 10 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) TWA 8 hours: 15 mg/m³. Form: Total dust. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.</p>
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) A3. TWA 8 hours: 2.5 mg/m³. Form: respirable fraction, finescale particles.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020) NIA. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) TWA 8 hours: 15 mg/m³. Form: Total dust.</p>
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) A4. STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction. Aerosol only.. STEL 15 minutes: 50 ppm. Form: Vapor fraction. TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm. Form: Vapor fraction.</p>
Heavy Paraffinic Oil	64742-65-0	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] A4. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction.</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Crystalline Silica, respirable powder	14808-60-7	<p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020) [OIL MIST MINERAL] TWA 10 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Mist. STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m³. Form: Mist.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) [Oil mist, mineral] TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Silica, crystalline] A2. TWA 8 hours: 0.025 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020) [SILICA, CRYSTALLINE] NIA. TWA 10 hours: 0.05 mg/m³. Form: respirable dust.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) [Silica, crystalline] TWA 8 hours: 50 µg/m³. Form: Respirable dust.</p> <p>OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 6/2016) TWA 8 hours: 250 / (%SiO₂+5) mppcf. Form: Respirable.</p> <p>TWA 8 hours: 10 / (%SiO₂+2) mg/m³. Form: Respirable.</p>
Cristobalite, respirable powder	14464-46-1	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Silica, crystalline] A2. TWA 8 hours: 0.025 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020) [SILICA, CRYSTALLINE] NIA. TWA 10 hours: 0.05 mg/m³. Form: respirable dust.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) [Silica, crystalline] TWA 8 hours: 50 µg/m³. Form: Respirable dust.</p> <p>OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 6/2016) TWA 8 hours: 250 / 2 x (%SiO₂+5) mppcf. Form: Respirable.</p> <p>TWA 8 hours: 10 / 2 x (%SiO₂+2) mg/m³. Form: Respirable.</p> <p>TWA 8 hours: 30 / 2 x (%SiO₂+2) mg/m³. Form: Total dust.</p>

Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	<p>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) CEIL: 100 mg/m³. Form: aerosol.</p> <p>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024) Notes: No British Columbia exposure limit at this time for inhalable aerosol TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. Form: Total, Aerosol. STEL 15 minutes: 20 mg/m³. Form: Total,</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Quartz	14808-60-7	<p>Aerosol. C: 100 mg/m³. Form: Total, Aerosol. C: 50 ppm. Form: Vapour. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) Ceiling Limit: 10 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only. STEL 15 minutes: 50 ppm. Form: Vapour fraction.. TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm. Form: Vapour fraction.. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) C: 50 ppm. Form: vapour and mist. C: 127 mg/m³. Form: vapour and mist. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) C: 100 mg/m³.</p> <p>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) TWA 8 hours: 0.05 mg/m³. Form: respirable fraction. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024) [silica, crystalline - alpha quartz and cristobalite] Carc 2A, Carc 1. TWA 8 hours: 0.025 mg/m³. Form: Respirable. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [Silica, Crystalline (Quartz/Tripoli)] TWA 8 hours: 0.1 mg/m³. Form: Respirable particulate matter.. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) [Silica Crystalline -Quartz] C2. TWAEV 8 hours: 0.1 mg/m³. Form: respirable aerosol fraction. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) A2. OEL 8 hours: 0.025 mg/m³. Form: Respirable particulate.</p>
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	<p>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) TWA 8 hours: 0.05 mg/m³. Form: respirable fraction. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024) [silica, crystalline - alpha quartz and cristobalite] Carc 2A, Carc 1. TWA 8 hours: 0.025 mg/m³. Form: Respirable. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) TWA 8 hours: 0.05 mg/m³. Form: Respirable particulate matter.. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) TWAEV 8 hours: 0.05 mg/m³. Form: respirable aerosol fraction. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) A2. OEL 8 hours: 0.025 mg/m³. Form: Respirable particulate.</p>

[Occupational exposure limits \(Mexico\)](#)

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016) A4. CEIL: 100 mg/m ³ . Form: Only AEROSOL.

Biological exposure indices (United States)

No exposure indices known.

Biological exposure indices (Canada)

No exposure indices known.

Biological exposure indices (Mexico)

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: White.
Odor	: Not available.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: 9.2
Melting point/freezing point	: Not available.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	: 100°C (212°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	: 0.09 (butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Lower: 3.2% Upper: 15.3%
Vapor pressure	: 2.3 kPa (17.5 mm Hg)
Relative vapor density	: 1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 1.29
Density	: 1.28 g/cm ³
Solubility(ies)	:

Media	Result
cold water	Partially soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >20.5 mm ² /s (>20.5 cSt)
Molecular weight	: Not applicable.
Particle characteristics	
Median particle size	: Not applicable.
Heat of combustion	: 1.566 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials : No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name

Result

Ethylene Glycol

Rat - Oral - LD50

4700 mg/kg

Heavy Paraffinic Oil

Rabbit - Dermal - LD50

>5000 mg/kg

Rat - Oral - LD50

>5000 mg/kg

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name

Result

Titanium Dioxide

Human - Skin - Mild irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 72 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 300 ug l

Ethylene Glycol

Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant

Amount/concentration applied: 555 mg

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name

Result

Ethylene Glycol

Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 1 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 6 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 1440 mg

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

Skin

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Titanium Dioxide	-	2B	-
Crystalline Silica, respirable powder	+	1	Known to be a human carcinogen.
Cristobalite, respirable powder	+	1	Known to be a human carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name

Calcium Carbonate

Ethylene Glycol

Result

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)
(Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)
(heart, kidneys, nervous system, respiratory system) (oral) -
Category 1

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)
(Narcotic effects) - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name

Crystalline Silica, respirable powder

Cristobalite, respirable powder

Result

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED
EXPOSURE) (inhalation) - Category 1

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED
EXPOSURE) (respiratory tract) (inhalation) - Category 1

Aspiration hazard

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name

Heavy Paraffinic Oil

Result

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation

: Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.

Skin contact

: Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion

: Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation

: No specific data.

Skin contact

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Ingestion

: No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects

: Not available.

Potential delayed effects

: Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects

: Not available.

Potential delayed effects

: Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product]

: Not available.

General

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity

: May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
PROMAR® 200 Interior Latex Eg-Shel Enamel	26417.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethylene Glycol	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name

Result

Titanium Dioxide

Acute - LC50 - Marine water

Fish - Mummichog - *Fundulus heteroclitus*

>1000 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Ethylene Glycol

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas*

Age: ≤7 days

8050 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Crustaceans - Water flea - *Ceriodaphnia dubia* - Neonate

6900 mg/l [48 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Ethylene Glycol	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IATA	IMDG
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	-	-	-	-

Special precautions for user : Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Proper shipping name : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations :

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

International lists

- : **Australia inventory (AIIIC):** Not determined.
- China inventory (IECSC):** Not determined.
- Japan inventory (CSCL):** Not determined.
- Japan inventory (ISHL):** Not determined.
- Korea inventory (KECI):** Not determined.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** Not determined.
- Philippines inventory (PICCS):** Not determined.
- Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI):** Not determined.
- Thailand inventory:** Not determined.
- Turkey inventory:** Not determined.
- Vietnam inventory:** Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	4
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1	Calculation method

History

- Date of printing** : 7/30/2025
- Date of issue/Date of revision** : 7/30/2025
- Date of previous issue** : 3/22/2025
- Version** : 29

Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations

: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.

SURFACE PREPARATION SUMMARY GUIDE

PROTECTION OF SURFACES NOT SCHEDULED TO BE COATED

- A. Protect surrounding areas and surfaces not scheduled to be coated from damage during surface preparation and application of coatings.
- B. Immediately remove coatings that fall on surrounding areas and surfaces not scheduled to be coated.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF STEEL

- A. Prepare steel surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Fabrication Defects:
 - 1. Correct steel and fabrication defects revealed by surface preparation.
 - 2. Remove weld spatter and slag.
 - 3. Round sharp edges and corners of welds to a smooth contour.
 - 4. Smooth weld undercuts and recesses.
 - 5. Grind down porous welds to pinhole-free metal.
 - 6. Remove weld flux from surface.
- C. Ensure surfaces are dry.
- D. Immersion or Below Grade Surfaces: Remove visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxides, corrosion products, and other foreign matter in accordance with SSPCSP 10/NACE 2. Create a surface profile as specified in Part 2 or as required by the coating manufacturer.
- E. Exterior Exposed or Interior Exposed Surfaces: Remove visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxides, corrosion products, and other foreign matter in accordance with SSPC-SP 6/NACE 3. Create a surface profile as specified in Part 2 or as required by the coating manufacturer.
- F. Abrasive Blast-Cleaned Surfaces: Coat abrasive blast-cleaned surfaces with primer before visible rust forms on surface. Do not leave blast-cleaned surfaces uncoated for more than 8 hours.
- G. Shop Primer: Shop primed steel shall receive a field sweep blast prior to the application of subsequent coats. Prepare shop primer to receive field coat in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Removal all unknown shop primers and re-prime in accordance with this specification.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF GALVANIZED STEEL AND NONFERROUS METAL

SURFACE PREPARATION SUMMARY GUIDE

- A. Prepare galvanized steel and nonferrous metal surfaces in accordance with SSPC-SP16 and the coating manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Test galvanized surfaces for chromate treatments and remove as required by SSPC-SP 16, or other Engineer approved method.
- C. Ensure surfaces are dry.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF DUCTILE OR CAST IRON

- A. Prepare ductile or cast iron surfaces in accordance with NAPF 500-03-04 Abrasive Blast Cleaning with the exception that ALL rust and mold coating be removed. Only tightly adherent annealing oxide may remain. Bituminous coated pipe shall NOT be allowed if field painting is required.
- B. Bituminous coated pipe shall NOT be allowed if field painting is required.
- C. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, and other contaminants.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF PVC

- A. Prepare PVC surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, and other contaminants.
- C. Scarify PVC surfaces.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF INSULATED PIPE

- A. Prepare insulated pipe surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, and other contaminants.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF CONCRETE

- A. Interior, Wet Substrate:
 - 1. Prepare concrete surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, SSPCSP 13/NACE 6, and ICRI 310.2.
 - 2. Allow concrete to cure for a minimum of 28 days.
 - 3. Test concrete for moisture in accordance with ASTM D 4263 and, if necessary, F 1869.

SURFACE PREPARATION SUMMARY GUIDE

4. Abrasive blast surface to remove laitance and solid contaminants and to provide clean, sound substrate with uniform anchor profile.
 5. Verify that the pH of the cleaned concrete surfaces to be coated is within the range of 8 to 11. Application of coating materials outside this range will not be permitted without written approval from the Engineer.
 6. Fill holes, pits, voids, and cracks with manufacturer approved surfacer.
 7. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, chalk, form release agents, and other contaminants.
- B. Exterior and Interior Dry:
1. Prepare concrete surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, SSPCSP 13/NACE 6, and ICRI 310.2.
 2. Allow concrete to cure for a minimum of 28 days.
 3. Test concrete for moisture in accordance with ASTM D 4263 and, if necessary, F 1869.
 4. Level concrete protrusions and mortar spatter.
 5. Verify that the pH of the cleaned concrete surfaces to be coated is within the range of 8 to 11. Application of coating materials outside this range will not be permitted without written approval from the Engineer.
 6. Fill hairline cracks less than 1/64 inch (0.4 mm) in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
 7. Prepare cracks wider than 1/64 inch (0.4 mm), moving cracks, gaps, and expansion joints in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
 8. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, chalk, form release agents, and other contaminants.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF CONCRETE FLOORS

- A. Prepare concrete surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, SSPC-SP 13/NACE 6, and ICRI 310.2.
- B. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, and other contaminants.
- C. Allow concrete to cure for a minimum of 28 days before coating.
- D. Test concrete for moisture in accordance with ASTM D 4263 and, if necessary, F 1869.
- E. Verify that the pH of the cleaned concrete surfaces to be coated is within the range of 8 to 11. Application of coating materials outside this range will not be permitted without written approval from the Engineer.

SURFACE PREPARATION SUMMARY GUIDE

SURFACE PREPARATION OF SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

- A. Prepare secondary containment surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Prepare concrete surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, SSPC-SP 13/NACE 6, and ICRI 310.2.
- C. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, and other contaminants.
- D. Allow concrete to cure for a minimum of 28 days before coating.
- F. Test concrete for moisture in accordance with ASTM D 4263 and, if necessary, F 1869.
- G. Verify that the pH of the cleaned concrete surfaces to be coated is within the range of 8 to 11. Application of coating materials outside this range will not be permitted without written approval from the Engineer.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF POROUS CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

- A. Prepare porous concrete masonry unit surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and SSPC-SP 13/NACE 6.
- B. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, and other contaminants.
- C. Allow mortar to cure for a minimum of 28 days before coating.
- D. Level protrusions and mortar spatter.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF PLASTER

- A. Prepare plaster surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, and other contaminants.
- C. Allow plaster to cure and dry out for a minimum of 28 days before coating.
- D. Do not coat over plaster containing free water, lime, or other soluble alkaline salts.
- E. Remove plaster nibs and other protrusions.
- F. Patch voids and cracks with approved materials and after dry, sand flush with surface.

SURFACE PREPARATION SUMMARY GUIDE

SURFACE PREPARATION OF GYPSUM BOARD

- A. Prepare gypsum board surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, and other contaminants.
- C. Sand joint compound smooth and feather edge.
- D. Avoid heavy sanding of adjacent gypsum board surfaces, which will raise nap of paper covering.
- E. Do not apply putty, patching pencils, caulking, or masking tape to drywall surfaces to be painted.
- F. Lightly scuff-sand tape joints after priming to remove raised paper nap. Do not sand through primer.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF WOOD

- A. Prepare wood surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Ensure surfaces are clean, dry, and free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, surface deposits of sap or pitch, and other contaminants.
- C. Seal knots and pitch pockets.
- D. Sand rough spots with the grain.
- E. Fill cracks and holes with approved materials after primer is dry. Sand flush with surface when filler is hard.
- F. Lightly sand between coats.



Protective & Marine Coatings

CARE & MAINTENANCE HIGH-PERFORMANCE COATING SYSTEMS

Consideration:

It is important to establish proper procedures to clean and maintain all coatings. Efforts should be made to limit exposure of contaminants and environmental conditions that will damage the film. If contaminants remain on the surface, damage will progress at a greater rate than if the surface is regularly cleaned. Likewise, prolonged exposure to adverse conditions (excessive heat, immersion, heavy abrasion, tensile stress and compression, etc.) will also reduce the service life of the coating.

Curing Requirements:

Cleaning procedures shall not be performed for at least 14 days following full cure of coating film. If applied at temperatures under 50°F, cleaning shall not be performed for at least 28 days following full cure of coating film. Application methods shall include efforts to provide a suitable environment during curing stages.

Recommendations for maintaining high-performance coatings:

Note: The frequency of maintenance is dependent on the amount of contamination that accumulates on the coating film. Dirt, dust and other contaminants left on the film will dull the finish. Liquids and biological matter may stain, discolor and damage the finish. Exterior applications may increase the potential for exposure to environmental chemicals such as chlorides, acids, hydrocarbon gas, biologicals, etc., which will damage the coating film over time.

1. The coating film must be wiped regularly with soft cloths to pick up fine abrasives and resist staining from dirt and dust. Stiff brushes, harsh cloth materials and abrasives may scratch and reduce the sheen of the coating.
2. As the film becomes soiled, it should be wiped and/or scrubbed with an appropriate cleaning solvent and properly rinsed. Each cleaning procedure should begin with clean, potable water and progress to other solvents as required per the contaminating material. Avoid cleaners containing alcohol, chlorine or hydrogen peroxide when cleaning water-based paints. Always test cleaning procedures and solvents on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. If the results of the test are undesirable, consider alternate methods or cleaners.
3. Remove spilled materials immediately before they have a chance to soften or damage the finish. Spills of caustics, acids, solvents or other harsh liquids that are allowed to remain on the film may soften, discolor or completely remove the coatings. Biological materials (mold, excrement, insect nests, etc.) may contain acids and could have a similar effect.
4. If stains do occur, begin removal with a mild solution. Progress to stronger cleaners or removers if necessary. Stronger solutions may dull the film. Inks, dyes and stains-which are result of a chemical attack or reaction, including tire stains, may never be completely removed without removing a portion of the film.
5. If caustic cleaning solutions or solvents are required to remove the stain, the finish may become dull. For this reason, aggressive cleaners should be removed promptly and rinsed to avoid prolonged exposure.
6. Exposure to excessive or prolonged heat will discolor or damage the coating film and should be avoided. Do not expose the film to open flame or temperatures in excess of 200°F.
7. For coatings that are not intended for immersion conditions, standing water must be removed to prevent softening of the coating film. Long-term or repeated exposure to high moisture or immersion conditions will reduce the service life of the coating film. Do not place materials that hold or trap water on the coating film, as this will reflect immersion conditions and create the potential for failure.
8. Excessive abrasion of the surface will result in damage to the coating film. Do not affix hangers or hard surfaces to the coating film as movement could potentially damage the film over time.

continued on back



Protective & Marine Coatings

CARE & MAINTENANCE HIGH-PERFORMANCE COATING SYSTEMS

9. Rusted metals may stain the coating film and should not be placed in contact with the coating. Rust-bleed should be removed immediately to reduce the potential for staining.
10. Repair gouges and scratches as soon as possible. If primer or intermediate coatings become exposed, repair the finish coating as soon as possible as per the manufacturer's recommendations to prevent chalking of the underlying film which could cause the top coat to delaminate. If the substrate becomes exposed, repair using all layers of the coatings system whenever possible as per the manufacturer's recommendation to protect the substrate and prevent corrosion of the substrate. If repair of the full system is not possible, consult a Sherwin-Williams Protective & Marine Coatings representative for a recommendation.
11. Over time, over-coating or removal and recoating will be required to protect the substrate. If excessive wear of the coating film is noted, consult a Sherwin-Williams Protective & Marine Coatings representative to assist in determining the best options.

Cautions:

1. Thoroughly read and understand all the label cautions prior to using any cleaner.
2. Be sure that the cleaner is appropriate for the dirt/contamination.
3. Do not mix together any cleaning compounds containing bleach and ammonia.
4. Abrasive cleansers may damage a paint film, use very carefully.

WARNING:

Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at: 1-800-424-LEAD (in US) or contact your local health authority.

Disclaimer:

The information and recommendations set forth in this Care & Maintenance Guide are based upon industry recognized principles and procedures. Such information and recommendations set forth herein are subject to change and pertain to information offered at the time of publication. Consult your Sherwin-Williams Protective & Marine Coatings representative for further recommendations and consultation.