Product Submittal

SERAFINA @ Tiburon

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May 21, 2021

Exterior

Precast Stone

Topcoat: A10T00007 - Loxon® Vertical Water Repellants 7% Siloxane 7% Siloxane
Notes: This is for just sealing the stone if you dont want to paint to prevent mold and mildew growth

Primer: LX02W0050 - LXN C&M PRIMER WH
Notes: Primer if you want to paint precast stone

Topcoat: A89W02151 - SPR EXT SA EXTRA
Notes: Topcoat if Stone is going to be painted

Precast Stone

Precast Stone

Finish: With Products Above
Notes: I recommend painting the precast stone instead of staining. When staining stone on the next paint cycle if you want to change the color then you may have to strip the precast stone before painting.

Basic Surface Preparation

Coating performance is directly affected by surface preparation. Coating integrity and service life will be reduced because of improperly prepared surfaces. As high as 80% of all coating failures can be directly attributed to inadequate surface preparation that affects coating adhesion. Proper product selection, surface preparation, and application affect coating performance. Coating integrity and service life will be reduced because of improperly prepared surfaces. Selection and implementation of proper surface preparation ensures coating adhesion to the substrate and prolongs the service life of the coating system.

The majority of paintable surfaces are concrete, ferrous metal, galvanizing, wood and aluminum. They all require protection to keep them from deteriorating in aggressive environments. Selection of the proper method for surface preparation depends on the substrate, the environment, the coating selected, and the expected service life of the coating system. Economics, surface contamination, and the effect on the substrate will also influence the selection of surface preparation methods. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

Verify the existence of lead based paints on the project. Buildings constructed after 1978 are less likely to contain lead based paints. If lead based paints are suspected on the project, all removal must be done in accordance with the EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting and all applicable state and local regulations. State and local regulations may be more strict than those set under the federal regulations. Verify that Owner has completed a Hazardous Material Assessment Report for the project prior to issuing of Drawings. Concluding that no lead based paints were found on project site, delete paragraph regarding lead based paints.

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. Removal must be done in accordance with EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule and all related state and local regulations. Care should be taken to follow all state and local regulations which may be more strict than those set under the federal RRP Rule.

No exterior painting should be done immediately after a rain, during foggy weather, when rain is predicted, or when the temperature is below 50°F, unless the products to be used are designed to be used in those environments.

Aluminum – S-W 1: Remove all oil, grease, dirt, oxide and other foreign material by cleaning per SSPC-SP1, Solvent Cleaning.

Block (Cinder and Concrete) – S-W 3: Remove all loose mortar and foreign material. Surface must be free of laitance, concrete dust, dirt, form release agents, moisture curing membranes, loose cement, and hardeners. Concrete and mortar must be cured at least 28 days at 75°F. The pH of the surface should be between 6 and 9. On tilt-up and poured-in-place concrete, commercial detergents and abrasive blasting may be necessary to prepare the surface. Fill bug holes, air pockets, and other voids with a cement patching compound (per ASTMD4261).

Brick – S-W 4: Must be free of dirt, loose and excess mortar, and foreign material. All brick should be allowed to weather for at least one year followed by wire brushing to remove efflorescence. Treat the bare brick with one coat of Loxon Conditioner.

Concrete and Masonry – Concrete, Poured – Exterior or Interior– S-W 5: The preparation of new concrete surfaces is as important as the surface preparation of steel. The following precautions will help assure maximum performance of the coating system and satisfactory coating adhesion:

1. Cure – Concrete must be cured prior to coating. Cured is generally defined as concrete poured and aged at a material temperature of at least 75°F for at least 28 days unless specified products are designed for earlier application.

2. Moisture – Reference ASTM F1869-98 Moisture Test by use of Calcium Chloride or ASTM D4263 Plastic Sheet Method Concrete must be free from moisture as much as possible (it seldom falls below 15%). Vapor pressures, temperature, humidity, differentials, and hydrostatic pressures can cause coatings to prematurely fail. The source of moisture, if present, must be located, and the cause corrected prior to coating.

3. Temperature – Air, surface and material temperatures must be in keeping with requirements for the selected product during and after coating application, until coating is cured.

4. Contamination – Remove all grease, dirt, paint, oil, laitance, efflorescence, loose mortar, and cement by the recommendations listed in the surface preparation section.

5. Surface Condition – Hollow areas, bug holes, voids, honeycombs, fin form marks, and all protrusions or rough edges are to be ground or stoned to provide a continuous surface of suitable texture for proper adhesion of the coating. Imperfections may require filling, as specified, with a recommended Sherwin-Williams product.

6. Concrete Treatment – Hardeners, sealers, form release agents, curing compounds, and other concrete treatments should be removed to ensure adequate coating adhesion and performance.

Methods of Surface Preparation on Concrete per SSPC-SP13/NACE 6 or ICRI 03732 Surface Cleaning Methods:
Vacuum cleaning, air blast cleaning, and water cleaning per ASTM D4258.
Used to remove dirt, loose material, and/or dust from concrete.
Detergent water cleaning and steam cleaning per ASTM D4258.
Used to remove oils and grease from concrete. Prior to abrasive cleaning, and after abrasive cleaning, surfaces should be cleaned by one of the methods described above.

Mechanical Surface Preparation Methods:
Dry abrasive blasting, wet abrasive blasting, vacuum assisted abrasive blasting, and centrifugal shot abrasive blasting per ASTM D4259. Used to remove contaminants, laitance, and weak concrete, to expose subsurface voids, and to produce a sound concrete surface with adequate profile and surface porosity.
High-pressure water cleaning or water jetting per SSPC-SP12-NACE5.
Used to remove contaminants, laitance, and weak concrete, to expose subsurface voids, and to produce a sound concrete surface with adequate profile and surface porosity.
Impact tool methods per ASTM D4259.
Used to remove existing coatings, laitance, and weak concrete. Methods include scarifying, planing, scabbling, and rotary peening. Impact tools may fracture concrete surfaces or cause microcracking requiring surface repair.
Power tool methods per ASTM D4259.
Used to remove existing coatings, laitance, weak concrete, and protrusions in concrete. Methods include circular grinding, sanding, and wire brushing. These methods may not produce the required surface profile to ensure adequate adhesion of subsequent coatings.

Chemical Surface Preparation Methods:
Acid etching per ASTM D4260. Use to remove some surface contaminants, laitance, and weak concrete, and to provide a surface profile on horizontal concrete surfaces. This method requires complete removal of all reaction products and pH testing to ensure neutralization of the acid. Not recommended for vertical surfaces. Etching with hydrochloric acid shall not be used where corrosion of metal in the concrete is likely to occur. Adequate ventilation and safety equipment required.
1. Clean surface per ASTM D4268
2. Wet surface with clean water
3. Etch with 10-15% muriatic acid solution at the rate of 1 gallon per 75 square feet
4. Scrub with stiff brush
5. Allow sufficient time for scrubbing and until bubbling stops
6. If no bubbling occurs, surface is contaminated. Refer to ASTM D4258 or ASTM D4259
7. Rinse surface two or three times. Remove acid/water each time.
8. Surface should a texture similar to medium grit sandpaper.
9. Neutralize surface with a 3% solution of tri-sodium phosphate and flush with clean water.
10. Allow to dry and check for excess moisture.

Cement Composition Siding/Panels – S-W 6: Remove all surface contamination by washing with an appropriate cleaner, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. Existing peeled or checked paint should be scraped and sanded to a sound surface. Glossy surfaces should be sanded dull. Pressure clean, if needed, with a minimum of 2100 psi pressure to remove all dirt, dust, grease, oil, loose particles, laitance, foreign material, and peeling or defective coatings. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly. If the surface is new, test it for pH, many times the pH may be 10 or higher.

Composition Board (Hardboard) – S-W 9: Some composition boards may exude a waxy material that must be removed with a solvent prior to coating. Whether factory primed or unprimed, exterior composition board siding (hardboard) must be cleaned thoroughly and primed with an alkyd primer.

Copper – **S-W 7:** Remove all oil, grease, dirt, oxide and other foreign material by cleaning per SSPC-SP2, Hand Tool Cleaning.

Drywall—Interior and Exterior – **S-W 8:** Must be clean and dry. All nail heads must be set and spackled. Joints must be taped and covered with a joint compound. Spackled nail heads and tape joints must be sanded smooth and all dust removed prior to painting. Exterior surfaces must be spackled with exterior grade compounds.

Galvanized Metal – **S-W 10:** Allow to weather a minimum of 6 months prior to coating. Clean per SSPC-SP1 using detergent and water or a degreasing cleaner, then prime as required. When weathering is not possible or the surface has been treated with chromates or silicates, first Solvent Clean per SSPC-SP1 and apply a test area, priming as required. Allow the coating to dry at least one week before testing. If adhesion is poor, Brush Blast per SSPC-SP16 is necessary to remove these treatments.

Plaster – **S-W 11:** Must be allowed to dry thoroughly for at least 30 days before painting. Room must be ventilated while drying; in cold, damp weather, rooms must be heated. Damaged areas must be repaired with an appropriate patching material. Bare plaster must be cured and hard. Textured, soft, porous, or powdery plaster should be treated with a solution of 1 pint household vinegar to 1 gallon of water. Repeat until the surface is hard, rinse with clear water and allow to dry.

Steel/Ferrous Metal Substrates

SSPC-SP1- Solvent Cleaning: Solvent cleaning is a method for removing all visible oil, grease, soil, drawing and cutting compounds, and other soluble contaminants. Solvent cleaning does not remove rust or mill scale. Change rags and cleaning solution frequently so that deposits of oil and grease are not spread over additional areas in the cleaning process. Be sure to allow adequate ventilation. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations when using solvents. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No.1. (Refer to each products cleaning instructions. Many acrylic coatings will state; When cleaning the surface per SSPC-SP1, use only an emulsifying industrial detergent, followed by a water rinse. **Do not use hydrocarbon solvents for cleaning.)**

SSPC-SP2 - Hand Tool Cleaning: Hand Tool Cleaning removes all loose mill scale, loose rust, and other detrimental foreign matter. It is not intended that adherent mill scale, rust, and paint be removed by this process. Mil scale, rust, and paint are considered adherent if they cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife. Before hand tool cleaning, remove visible oil, grease, soluble welding residues, and salts by the methods outlined in SSPC-SP1. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No.2.

SSPC-SP3 - Power Tool Cleaning: Power Tool Cleaning removes all loose mill scale, loose rust, and other detrimental foreign matter. It is not intended that adherent mill scale, rust, and paint be removed by this process. Mil scale, rust, and paint are considered adherent if they cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife. Before power tool cleaning, remove visible oil, grease, soluble welding residues, and salts by the methods outlined in SSPC-SP1. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No.3.

SSPC-SP5 / NACE 1 - White Metal Blast Cleaning: A White Metal Blast Cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxides, corrosion products, and other foreign matter. Before blast cleaning, visible deposits of oil or grease shall be removed by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP 1 or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP5/ NACE No.1.

SSPC-SP6 / NACE 3 - Commercial Blast Cleaning: A Commercial Blast Cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxides, corrosion products, and other foreign matter, except for staining. Staining shall be limited to no more than 33 percent of each square inch of surface area and may consist of light shadows, slight streaks, or minor discoloration caused by stains of rust, stains of mill scale, or stains of previously applied paint. Before blast cleaning, visible deposits of oil or grease shall be removed by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP 1 or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP6/NACE No.3.

SSPC-SP7 / NACE 4 - Brush-Off Blast Cleaning: A Brush-Off Blast Cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, loose mill scale, loose rust, and loose paint. Tightly adherent mill scale, rust, and paint may remain on the surface. Mil scale, rust, and coating are considered adherent if they cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife. Before blast cleaning, visible deposits of oil or grease shall be removed by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP 1 or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP7/NACE No.4.

SSPC-SP10 / NACE 2 - Near-White Blast Cleaning: A Near White Blast Cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxides, corrosion products, and other foreign matter, except for staining. Staining shall be limited to no more than 5 percent of each square inch of surface area and may consist of light shadows, slight streaks, or minor discoloration caused by stains of rust, stains of mill scale, or stains of previously applied paint. Before blast cleaning, visible deposits of oil or grease shall be removed by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP 1 or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPCSP10/ NACE No.2.

SSPC-SP11 - Power Tool Cleaning to Bare Metal: Metallic surfaces that are prepared according to this specification, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxide corrosion products, and other foreign matter. Slight residues of rust and paint may be left in the lower portions of pits if the original surface is pitted. Prior to power tool surface preparation, remove visible deposits of oil or grease by any of the methods specified in SSPC -SP 1, Solvent Cleaning, or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No.11.

SSPC-SP12 / NACE 5 - Surface Preparation and Cleaning of Metals by Waterjetting Prior to Recoating: High- and Ultra -High Pressure Water Jetting for Steel and Other Hard Materials This standard provides requirements for the use of high- and ultra-high pressure water jetting to achieve various degrees of surface cleanliness. This standard is limited in scope to the use of water only, without the addition of solid particles in the stream. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP12/NACE No.5.

SSPC-SP13 / NACE 6 or ICRI 03732 - Surface Preparation of Concrete: This standard gives requirements for surface preparation of concrete by mechanical, chemical, or thermal methods prior to the application of bonded protective coating or lining systems. The requirements of this standard are applicable to all types of cementitious surfaces including cast-in-place concrete floors and walls, precast slabs, masonry walls and shotcrete surfaces. An acceptable prepared concrete surface should be free of contaminants, laitance, loosely adhering concrete, and dust, and should provide a dry, sound, uniform substrate suitable for the application of protective coating or lining systems. Depending upon the desired finish and system, a block filler may be required. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP13/NACE No.6 or ICRI 03732

SSPC-SP14 / NACE 8 – Industrial Blast Cleaning: This standard gives requirements for industrial blast cleaning of unpainted or painted steel surfaces by the use of abrasives. This joint standard allows defined quantities of mill scale and/or old coating to remain on the surface. An industrial blast cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dust, and dirt. Traces of tightly adherent mill scale, rust, and coating residue are permitted to remain on 10% of each unit area of the surface. The traces of mill scale, rust, and coating shall be considered tightly adherent if they cannot be lifted with a dull putty knife. Shadows, streaks, and discolorations caused by stains of rust, stains of mill scale, and stains of previously applied coating may be present on the remainder of the surface.

SSPC-SP16 Brush-Off Blast Cleaning of Coated and Uncoated Galvanized Steel, Stainless Steels, and Non-Ferrous Metals: This standard covers the requirements for brush-off blast cleaning of uncoated or coated metal surfaces other than carbon steel by the use of abrasives. These requirements include visual verification of the end condition of the surface and materials and procedures necessary to achieve and verify the end condition. A brush-off blast cleaned non-ferrous metal surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, metal oxides (corrosion products), and other foreign matter. Intact, tightly adherent coating is permitted to remain. A coating is considered tightly adherent if it cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife.

High- and Ultra-High Pressure Water Jetting for Steel and Other Hard Materials:
SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1: Clean to Bare Substrate (WJ-1) is intended to be similar to the degree of surface cleanliness of SSPC-SP 5/NACE 1, except that stains are permitted to remain on the surface. This standard is used when the objec-tive is to remove every trace of rust and other corrosion products, coating and mill scale.
SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2: Very Thorough Cleaning (WJ-2) is intended to be similar to the degree of surface cleanliness of SSPC-SP 10/NACE 2, except that tightly adherent material, rather than only stains, is permitted to remain on the surface. This standard is used when the objec-tive is to remove almost all rust and other corrosion products, coating, and mill scale.
SSPC-SP WJ-3/NACE WJ-3: Thorough Cleaning (WJ-3) is intended to be similar to the degree of surface cleanliness of SSPC-SP 10/NACE 2, except that tightly adherent material, rather than only stains, is permitted to remain on the surface. This standard is used when the objective is to remove much of the rust and other corrosion products, coating, and mil scale, leaving tightly adherent thin films.
SSPC-SP WJ-4/NACE WJ-4: Light Cleaning (WJ-4) is intended to be similar to the degree of surface cleanli-ness of SSPC-SP 10/NACE 2, except that tightly adherent material, rather than only stains, is permitted to remain on the surface. This standard is used when the objective is to allow as much of the tightly adherent rust and other corro-sion products, coating, and mill scale to remain as possible, Discoloration of the surface may be present.

Water Blasting NACE Standard RP-01-72: Removal of oil grease dirt, loose rust, loose mill scale, and loose paint by water at pressures of 2,000 to 2,500 psi at a flow of 4 to 14 gallons per minute.

Stucco S-W 22 : Must be clean and free of any loose stucco. If recommended procedures for applying stucco are followed, and normal drying conditions prevail, the surface may be painted in 30 days. The pH of the surface should be between 6 and 9.

Wood—Exterior – S-W 23: Must be clean and dry. Prime and paint as soon as possible. Knots and pitch streaks must be scraped, sanded, and spot primed before a full priming coat is applied. Patch all nail holes and imperfections with a wood filler or putty and sand smooth. Caulk should be applied after priming.

Wood—Interior – S-W 24: All finishing lumber and flooring must be stored in dry, warm rooms to prevent absorption of moisture, shrinkage, and roughening of the wood. All surfaces must be sanded smooth, with the grain, never across it. Surface blemishes must be corrected and the area cleaned of dust before coating.

Vinyl Siding, Architectural Plastics, PVC & Fiberglass: – S-W 24: Clean the surface thoroughly by scrubbing with warm, soapy water. Rinse thoroughly, prime with appropriate white primer. Do not paint vinyl with any color darker than the original color. Do not paint vinyl with a color having a Light Reflective Value (LRV) of less than 56 unless VinylSafe® Colors are used. If VinylSafe® Colors are not used and darker colors lower than an LRV of 56 are, the vinyl may warp. Follow all painting guidelines of the vinyl manufacturer when painting. Only paint properly installed vinyl siding. Deviating from the manufacturer's painting guidelines may cause the warranty to be voided.

Previously Coated Surfaces – S-W 12: Maintenance painting will frequently not permit or require complete removal of all old coatings prior to repainting. However, all surface contamination such as oil, grease, loose paint, mill scale dirt, foreign matter, rust, mold, mildew, mortar, efflorescence, and sealers must be removed to assure sound bonding to the tightly adhering old paint. Glossy surfaces of old paint films must be clean and dull before repainting. Thorough washing with an abrasive cleanser will clean and dull in one operation, or, wash thoroughly and dull by sanding. Spot prime any bare areas with an appropriate primer. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system. Check for compatibility by applying a test patch of the recommended coating system, covering at least 2 to 3 square feet. Allow to dry one week before testing adhesion per ASTM D3359. If the coating system is incompatible, complete removal is required per ASTM D4259.

Touch-Up, Maintenance and Repair

For a protective coating system to provide maximum long-term protection, regularly scheduled maintenance is required. Maintenance includes inspection of painted areas, cleaning of surfaces to remove oils, chemicals, and other contaminants, and touch-up of areas where the coatings have been damaged. Highly corrosive areas, such as those subjected to frequent chemical spillage, corrosive fumes, and/or high abrasion or temperature areas should be inspected frequently – every six months, for example. Areas exposed to less severe conditions, such as interiors and exteriors of potable water tanks, may be inspected annually to assess the condition of the coating system.

The SSPC-VIS 2, Standard Method for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces, can be used as a guide to determine appropriate touch-up and repairs maintenance schedules. Touch-up would be suggested when the surface resembles Rust Grade 5-S (Spot Rusting), 6-G (General Rusting), or 6-P (Pinpoint Rusting). Surface preparation would generally consist of SSPC-SP2, SP3, SP11, or SP12. Overcoating a well protected, but aged steel surface showing no evidence of rusting, may be achieved by Low Pressure Water Cleaning per SSPC-SP12/WJ4, and applying an appropriate coating system.

Full removal of the existing coating system by abrasive blasting would be recommended when the surface resembles Rust Grade 3-S (Spot Rusting), 4-G (General Rusting), or 4-P (Pinpoint Rusting). When the coating system has deteriorated to encompass approximately 33% of the surface area, it is always more economical to consider full removal and reapplication of the appropriate protective coating system.

Mildew –Prior to attempting to remove mildew, it is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions may be advised.

Mildew may be removed before painting by washing with a solution of 1 part liquid bleach and 3 parts water. Apply the solution and scrub the mildewed area. Allow the solution to remain on the surface for 10 minutes. Rinse thoroughly with water and allow the surface to dry before painting. Wear protective eyewear, waterproof gloves, and protective clothing. Quickly wash off any of the mixture that comes in contact with your skin. Do not add detergents or ammonia to the bleach/water solution.

Site Audit

The opinions and recommendations set forth herein are based on observations made by your Sherwin-Williams Representative and are limited to the conditions and circumstances at the time of the site visit. Such observations are subject to change based upon factors beyond the control of Sherwin-Williams and pertain to the product or products offered at the time of the report. Further testing and evaluation of the property may be necessary.

Exterior Stone

Substrate:

Comments: Stone is porous

Reference Pages

Data Pages

107.34

LOXON®

7% Siloxane Water Repellant

A10T00007

SHERWIN WILLIAMS.

As of 04/19/2017, Complies with:			
OTC	Yes	LEED® 09 NC, CI	N/A
OTC Phase II	Yes	LEED® 09 CS	N/A
SCAQMD	Yes	LEED® v4 Emissions	N/A
CARB	Yes	LEED v4 VOC	Yes
CARB SCM2007	Yes		
Canada	Yes	MPI	Yes

DESCRIPTION

Loxon 7% Siloxane Water Repellant is a clear siloxane water repellent designed to weatherproof old and new concrete and masonry against nature's destructive forces, providing a long lasting, breathable barrier which exhibits excellent resistance to water, airborne dust and dirt, salt, acid rain, efflorescence, alkali, freeze/thaw damage and spalling.

Loxon 7% Siloxane Water Repellant protects against damage resulting from moisture intrusion and chloride ion penetration.

Loxon 7% Siloxane Water Repellant does not mar glass or metal flashing.

Recommended Uses:

Most concrete and masonry surfaces including:

- Stadium Supports
- Bridges and Bridge Structures
- Parking Garages
- Traffic Sound Barriers
- Driveways
- Sidewalks
- Concrete & brick patios

- Tilt-up and poured-in-place walls
- Concrete block
- Split faced block
- Fluted block
- Brick (clay or cement)
- Roof tile
- Stucco
- Mortar

Do not use on asphalt surfaces.
Not for immersion service.

CHARACTERISTICS

Color:	Clear
Coverage	**sq ft/gal**
Smooth precast concrete	125-175
Porous concrete	100-150
Split face block	50-75
Fluted Block	25-50
Concrete Block	75-125
Brick (Clay)	100-150
Bridge decks	100-150
Steel troweled concrete	150-200

Coverage will vary depending on the porosity and texture of the substrate.

Drying Time, @ 77°F, 50% RH:
Temperature and humidity dependent

Touch:	3 hours

If a second coat is required to uniform the application, this product MUST be applied wet-on-wet.

Vehicle Type:	Siloxane
Flash Point, PMCC:	N/A

A10T00007

VOC (less exempt solvents):
<50 g/L; <0.42 lb/gal
As per 40 CFR 59.406 and SOR/2009-264, s.12

Active Content:	7 ± 2%
Weight per Gallon:	8.26 lb
Shelf Life:	12 months

Sherwin-Williams Technical Data for the Siloxane Water Repellent reports Active Content which is based off ASTM D5095 - Standard Test Method for Determination of the Nonvolatile Content in Silanes, Siloxanes, and Silane-Siloxane Blends Used in Masonry Water Repellents Treatments. A catalyst is used to react the treatment and some active content is consumed as the treatment polymerizes yielding a lower solids value. The total solids for this product by ASTM D5095 is 5% ± 2%.

PERFORMANCE TESTS

ASTM E 514, Water Permeance of Masonry.

Reduction in Leakage Rate	
Loxon Siloxane (avg)	62%
Water Repellency	
Rilem Tube (72 hrs)	76%
Immersion (3 day)	81%

Alkali Resistance Tests:
Each was allowed to react for 24 hours under a watch glass, washed with water, allowed to recover for 30 minutes then observed.

Alkali:	5% NaOH	Pass
	10% NaOH	Pass

SURFACE PREPARATION

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.

Testing: Due to the wide variety of substrates, preparation methods, application methods and environments, the customer should test the product in an inconspicuous spot for adhesion and compatibility prior to full scale application. To determine if the surface is sealed with another coating or a curing compound, sprinkle water onto the surface. If the water is absorbed and the surface becomes darker, the surface is not sealed. If the water beads up, there is a coating or curing compound that must be removed to allow the water prepellant to penetrate. It is crucial to ensure proper penetration of the coating.

continued on back

107.34

LOXON®
7% Siloxane Water Repellant
A10T00007

SURFACE PREPARATION

Remove all surface contamination by washing with an appropriate cleaner, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. Remove all existing paint.

Concrete, Stucco
If needed, pressure clean with a minimum of 2100 psi to remove all dirt, dust, grease, oil, loose particles, laitance, foreign material, coatings, chalk, form release agents, moisture curing membranes, mildew, etc. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly. Concrete and mortar must be cured at least 7 days at 75°F. On tilt-up and poured-in-place concrete, commercial detergents and sandblasting may be necessary to remove sealers, release compounds, and to provide an anchor pattern.

For very smooth surfaces (troweled surfaces with no porosity) use Concrete Etching Solution at full strength to open up the surface to allow this to penetrate into the surface. For smooth-troweled concrete with some porosity, 1 part Concrete Etching Solution to two parts water should be used.
Only etch horizontal concrete, follow label directions carefully, including neutralization.
Prepared concrete should have a pH between 7 and 10.
Because water will collect in low spots and may deposit etching and cleaning residue, it is recommended that, if needed, the surface be vacuumed to remove any remaining water.
Repair any loose or disintegrated mortar and allow it to cure before application. Repaired areas may be noticeable through this clear coating.

- Use caution when preparing the substrate to create a uniform surface.
- Cracks, crevices, and through-wall openings must be patched using an elastomeric sealant or patch.
- Fill voids and openings around window and doors using an elastomeric sealant or patch.
- Stripe coat all inside and outside corners and edges with Loxon Siloxane Water Repellant

APPLICATION

- A single flood coat is recommended, if a second coat is needed, it MUST be applied as a wet-on-wet application or there may be intercoat adhesion problems.
- Surface texture determines actual coverage.
- Stir thoroughly before and during application.
- Air and surface temperature should be between 50°F and 90°F.
- Do not reduce.
- Protect against rain for 4 to 5 hours to allow the water repellent to become effective.
- Allow 7 days for the product to fully react before evaluating performance.

If surface is damp or wet from weather or cleaning, allow the surface to dry thoroughly before applying any coating.

Apply by low pressure airless sprayer or pump-up sprayer. The best results are achieved when working with low spraying pressures so the impregnating solution is applied in the form of droplets rather than a mist. Use the flood method.

Vertical surfaces - saturate or "flood", allowing the material to run down 8 to 10 inches. Work from the bottom up and in sections small enough to allow the run down to remain "wet" as application continues.

Horizontal surfaces - coat with enough material to allow it to stand for a few seconds before penetrating.

Interruption of Work: Upon drying, treated surfaces appear identical to untreated surfaces. It is possible areas could remain untreated if work is interrupted. It is advisable to stop application on a corner joint or any other obvious marker so the applicator can begin where application had previously ceased.

CLEANUP INFORMATION

Clean spills and spatters, hands and tools immediately with soap and warm water. After cleaning, flush spray equipment with compliant cleanup solvents to prevent rusting of the equipment. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations when using solvents.

CAUTIONS

Loxon 7% Siloxane Water Repellant is not recommended for top-coating over film forming paints, stains, or sealers.
Loxon 7% Siloxane Water Repellant will not prevent water penetration through unsound or cracked surfaces or structures with defective structural waterproofing, caulking or flashing.
Not for use on marble, limestone, or other forms of calcium carbonate. These surfaces can be very smooth, this product may not penetrate into these surfaces and provide the water repellency needed.
Loxon 7% Siloxane Water Repellant can be slippery for several hours after application. When applied to traffic bearing areas, do not open the treated areas until the product has fully dried.

Do not use below grade.
For atmospheric use only.
Do not use on asphalt surfaces.
Not for immersion service.

Before using, carefully read **CAUTIONS** on label.

HOTW 04/01/2013 A10T00007 08 00 FRC

Loxon®

Concrete and Masonry Primer-Sealer

U.S. LX02W0050 White, Canada LX02WQ050 White

CHARACTERISTICS

Loxon Concrete & Masonry Primer-Sealer is an acrylic coating specifically engineered for interior and exterior, above-grade, masonry surfaces requiring a high performance primer. It is highly alkali and efflorescence resistant and can be applied to surfaces with a pH of 6 to 13.

Loxon Concrete & Masonry Primer-Sealer:

Seals and adheres to concrete, brick, stucco and plaster

Conditions porous masonry surfaces

Use on above grade masonry surfaces for a long-lasting finish

Apply to masonry and concrete surfaces that are at least 7 days old.

Prevents harm to subsequent coatings by alkalies in the substrate

For use on these surfaces:

Concrete, Concrete Block, Brick, Stucco, EIFS Fiber Cement Siding, Plaster, Mortar, Exterior Wall Cladding

Color: White

Coverage:

Wet mils:	5.3-8.0
Dry mils:	2.1-3.2
Coverage sq.ft. per gallon	200-300

Coverage on porous & rough stucco 80 square feet per gallon

Drying Schedule 77° F @ 50% RH:

	@ 77°F
Touch:	4 hours
Recoat:	24 hours

Air and surface temperatures must not drop below 40°F for 48 hours after application.

Drying and recoat times are temperature, humidity and film thickness dependent.

Finish: 0-10 units @85°

Tinting with CCE only:

For best topcoat color development, use the recommended "P"-shade primer. If desired, up to 4 oz. per gallon of ColorCast Ecotoners can be used to approximate the topcoat color. Check color before use.

White LX02W0050

V.O.C. (less exempt solvents):

less than 50 grams per litre; 0.42 lbs.per gallon

As per 40 CFR 59.406

Volume Solids:	40 ± 2%
Weight Solids:	55 ± 2%
Weight per Gallon:	10.92 lb
Flash Point:	NA
Vehicle Type:	Acrylic
Shelf Life:	36 months,unopened

COMPLIANCE

As of 04/07/2021, Complies with:

OTC	Yes
OTC Phase II	Yes
S.C.A.Q.M.D.	Yes
CARB	Yes
CARB SCM 2007	Yes
CARB SCM 2020	Yes
Canada	Yes
LEED® v4 & v4.1 Emissions	Yes
LEED® v4 & v4.1 V.O.C.	Yes
EPD-NSF® Certified	Yes
MIR-Product Lens Certified	Yes
MPI®	Yes

APPLICATION

Temperature:

minimum	40°F

The following is a guide. Changes in pressures and tip sizes may be needed for proper spray characteristics. Always purge spray equipment before use with listed reducer. Any reduction must be compatible with the existing environmental and application conditions.

Reducer:	No reduction necessary
Airless Spray:	
Pressure	2000-2700 p.s.i.
Tip	.019 inch
Brush	Use a nylon-polyester brush.
Roller Cover	Use a 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch nap synthetic cover.

Spray and backroll on porous & rough stucco to achieve required film build and a pin-hole free surface.

For porous block a coat of Loxon Acrylic Block Surfacer is required to achieve a pinhole free surface.

Apply at temperatures above 40°F. When the air temperature is at 40°F, substrates may be colder; prior to painting, check to be sure the air, surface, and material temperature are above 40°F and at least 5°F above the dew point. Avoid using if rain or snow is expected within 4-6 hours.

Do not apply at air or surface temperatures below 40°F or when air or surface temperatures may drop below 40°F within 48 hours.

For best performance results, avoid painting in direct sun or painting substrates with elevated surface temperatures.

Do not reduce.

May be applied to damp but not to wet surfaces.

APPLICATION TIPS

Apply paint at the recommended film thickness and spreading rate as indicated on the page. Application of coating below minimum recommended spreading rate may adversely affect the coating systems performance.

When spot priming on some surfaces, a non-uniform appearance of the final coat may result, due to differences in holdout between primed and unprimed areas. To avoid this, prime the entire surface rather than spot priming.

For optimal performance, this primer-sealer must be topcoated with a latex, alkyd-oil, water based epoxy, or solvent based epoxy coating on architectural applications.

For exterior use, this primer-sealer must be topcoated within 14 days to prevent degradation due to weathering.

RECOMMENDED SYSTEMS

Concrete, Masonry, Cement

1 coat Loxon Concrete and Masonry Primer
2 coats Appropriate topcoat

Stucco, Fiber Cement Siding, EIFS:

1 coat Loxon Concrete and Masonry Primer
2 coats Appropriate topcoat

Recommended Architectural Topcoats:

A-100 Exterior Latex
Duration Exterior & Duration Home Interior
Emerald Exterior & Interior
Loxon Masonry Coatings
SuperPaint Exterior & Interior
ProClassic Interior
ProMar Interior

Recommended Industrial Topcoats:

Industrial Enamels
Pro Industrial Series
Steel Master 9500 Silicone Alkyd
Water Based Catalyzed Epoxy

Industrial finishes have been tested for architectural applications only. Loxon Concrete and Masonry Primer has not been tested in environments subject to chemical attack. Any recommendations for use in such areas must follow a thorough evaluation of the effects of the environment on the Loxon Concrete and Masonry Primer and topcoat system.

continued on back

Loxon®

Concrete and Masonry Primer-Sealer

SURFACE PREPARATION

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.

Remove all surface contamination by washing with an appropriate cleaner, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. Scrape and sand peeled or checked paint to a sound surface. Sand glossy surfaces dull. Seal stains from water, smoke, ink, pencil, grease, etc. with the appropriate primer-sealer. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

Masonry, Concrete, Stucco:

All new surfaces must cure for at least 7 days. Remove all form release and curing agents. Pressure clean to remove all dirt, dust, grease, oil, loose particles, laitance, foreign material, peeling and defective coatings, chalks, etc. Allow the surface to dry before proceeding. Repair cracks, voids, and other holes with an appropriate patching compound or sealant.

Concrete and mortar must be cured at least 7 days at 75°F. Moisture content must be 15% or lower. On tilt-up and poured-in-place concrete, commercial detergents and sandblasting may be necessary to remove sealers, release compounds, and to provide an anchor pattern. Fill bugholes, air pockets and other voids with an elastomeric patch or sealant.

Caulking

Fill gaps between walls, ceilings, crown moldings, and other trim with the appropriate caulk after priming the surface.

SURFACE PREPARATION

Mildew:

Prior to attempting to remove mildew, it is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions may be advised.

Mildew may be removed before painting by washing with a solution of 1 part liquid bleach and 3 parts water. Apply the solution and scrub the mildewed area. Allow the solution to remain on the surface for 10 minutes. Rinse thoroughly with water and allow the surface to dry before painting. Wear protective eyewear, waterproof gloves, and protective clothing. Quickly wash off any of the mixture that comes in contact with your skin. Do not add detergents or ammonia to the bleach-water solution.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Do not paint on wet surfaces.

LX02W0050

Water Vapor Permeance (US) : 25.79 perms

Method: ASTM D1653 grains/(hr ft2 in Hg)

Flexibility:

Method: ASTM D522, method B, 180° bend, 1/8 inch mandrel

Result: Pass

Alkali Resistance:

Method: ASTM D1308

Result: Pass

Mildew Resistance:

Method: ASTM D3273/D3274

Result: Pass

Efflorescence:

Method: ASTM D7072-04

Result: None

Wind Driven Rain Test:

Method: ASTM D6904-03

Result: Pass

CAUTIONS

For interior or exterior use.

Protect from freezing.

Do not apply at temperatures below 40°F. Air and surface temperatures must not drop below 40°F for 48 hours after application.

Before using, carefully read **CAUTIONS** on label.

CRYSTALLINE SILICA, ZINC. Use only with adequate ventilation. To avoid overexposure, open windows and doors or use other means to ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye watering, headaches, or dizziness, increase fresh air, or wear respiratory protection (**NIOSH** approved) or leave the area. 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. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after using. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage. **FIRST AID:** In case of eye contact, flush thoroughly with large amounts of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. If swallowed, call Poison Control Center, hospital emergency room, or physician immediately. **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. **WARNING:** This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. **DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**

HOTW 04/07/2021 LX02W0050 42 46 FRC, SP

CLEANUP INFORMATION

Clean spills, spatters, hands and tools immediately after use with soap and warm water. After cleaning, flush spray equipment with a compliant cleanup solvent to prevent rusting of the equipment. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations when using solvents.

102.10A

SuperPaint®
Exterior Latex Satin

A89-Series

CHARACTERISTICS

SuperPaint Exterior Latex, with resistance to early dirt pick up, provides outstanding performance on properly prepared aluminum and vinyl siding, wood, hardboard, masonry, cement, brick, block, stucco, and metal down to a surface and air temperature of 35°F.

VinylSafe™ paint colors allow you the freedom to choose from 100 color options, including a limited selection of darker colors formulated to resist warping or buckling when applied to a sound, stable vinyl substrate.

Color: Most Colors

Coverage: 350-400 sq. ft. per gallon @ 4 mils wet;1.5 mils dry

Drying Time, @ 50% RH:

	@ 35-45°F	@ 45°F +
Touch:	2 hours	2 hours
Recoat:	24-48 hours	4 hours

Drying and recoat times are temperature, humidity, and film thickness dependent

Finish: 10-20 units @ 60°

Tinting with CCE only:

Base:	oz per gallon	Strength:
Extra White	0-6	SherColor
Deep Base	4-12	SherColor
Ultradeep Base	10-12	SherColor
Light Yellow	2-12	SherColor

Extra White A89W02151
(may vary by color)

VOC (less exempt solvents):
less than 50 grams per litre; 0.42 lbs. per gallon
As per 40 CFR 59.406

Volume Solids: 37 ± 2%
Weight Solids: 48 ± 2%
Weight per Gallon: 10.06 lbs
Flash Point: N/A
Vehicle Type: 100% Acrylic
Shelf Life: 36 months unopened
WVP Perms (US) 19.76 grains/(hr ft² in Hg)

Mildew Resistant
This coating contains agents which inhibit the growth of mildew on the surface of this coating film.

COMPLIANCE

As of 08/31/2020, Complies with:

OTC	Yes
OTC Phase II	Yes
SCAQMD	Yes
CARB	Yes
CARB SCM 2007	Yes
Canada	Yes
LEED® v4 & v4.1 Emissions	N.A.
LEED® v4 & v4.1 VOC	Yes
EPD-NSF® Certified	N.A.
MIR-Manufacturer Inventory	N.A.
MPI®	Yes

APPLICATION

When the air temperature is at 35°F, substrates may be colder; prior to painting, check to be sure the air, surface, and material temperature are above 35°F and at least 5°F above the dew point. Avoid using if rain or snow is expected within 2-3 hours.

Do not apply at air or surface temperatures below 35°F or when air or surface temperatures may drop below 35°F within 48 hours.

No reduction necessary.

Brush:
Use a nylon-polyester brush.

Roller:

Use a high quality 3/8-3/4 inch nap synthetic roller cover.

For specific brushes and rollers, please refer to our Brush and Roller Guide on sherwin-williams.com

Spray—Airless

Pressure	2000 p.s.i.
Tip	.015-.019 inch

APPLICATION TIPS

Make sure product is completely agitated (mechanically or manually) before use.

Thoroughly follow the recommended surface preparations. Most coating failures are due to inadequate surface preparation or application. Thorough surface preparation will help provide long term protection.

SPECIFICATIONS

SuperPaint Exterior Latex can be self-priming when used directly over existing coatings, or bare drywall, plaster and masonry (with a cured pH of less than 9). The first coat acts like a coat of primer and the second coat provides the final appearance and performance. Please note that some specific surfaces require specialized treatment.

Use on these properly prepared surfaces:

Aluminum & Aluminum Siding[1],
Galvanized Steel[1]
2 coats SuperPaint Exterior Latex

Concrete Block, CMU, Split face Block
1 coat Loxon Acrylic Block Surfacer
2 coats SuperPaint Exterior Latex

Brick, Stucco, Cement, Concrete
1 coat Loxon Concrete and Masonry Primer[3]
or
Loxon Conditioner[2]
2 coats SuperPaint Exterior Latex

Cement Composition Siding/Panels
1 coat Loxon Concrete and Masonry Primer[3]
or
Loxon Conditioner[2]
2 coats SuperPaint Exterior Latex

Plywood
1 coat Exterior Latex Primer
2 coats SuperPaint Exterior Latex

***Vinyl Siding**
2 coats SuperPaint Exterior Latex

Wood (Cedar, Redwood)[4]
1 coat Exterior Oil-Based Wood Primer[2]
2 coats SuperPaint Exterior Latex

[1] On large expanses of metal siding, the air, surface, and material temperatures must be 50°F or higher.

[2] Not for use at temperatures under 50°F. See specific primer label for that product's application conditions.

[3] Not for use at temperatures under 40°F. See specific primer label for that product's application conditions.

[4] Knots and some woods, such as redwood and cedar, contain a high amount of tannin, a colored wood extract. For best results on these woods, use a coat of Exterior Oil-Based Wood Primer.

Other primers may be appropriate. Standard latex primers cannot be used below 50°F. See specific primer label for that product's application conditions.

When repainting involves a drastic color change, a coat of primer will improve the hiding performance of the topcoat color.

continued on back

SuperPaint®
Exterior Latex Satin

SURFACE PREPARATION

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.

Remove all surface contamination by washing with an appropriate cleaner, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. Existing peeled or checked paint should be scraped and sanded to a sound surface. Glossy surfaces should be sanded dull. Stains from water, smoke, ink, pencil, grease, etc. should be sealed with the appropriate primer-sealer. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

Aluminum and Galvanized Steel:

Wash to remove any oil, grease, or other surface contamination. All corrosion must be removed with sandpaper, wire brush, or other abrading method.

Cement Composition Siding-Panels:

Remove all dirt, dust, grease, oil, loose particles, laitance, foreign material, and peeling or defective coatings. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly. If the surface is new, test it for pH, if the pH is higher than 9, prime with Loxon Concrete & Masonry Primer.

Caulking:

Gaps between windows, doors, trim, and other through-wall openings can be filled with the appropriate caulk after priming the surface.

Masonry, Concrete, Cement, Block:

All new surfaces must be cured according to the supplier's recommendations—usually about 30 days. Remove all form release and curing agents. Rough surfaces should be filled to provide a smooth surface. If painting cannot wait 30 days, allow the surface to cure 7 days and prime the surface with Loxon Concrete & Masonry Primer/Sealer. Cracks, voids, and other holes should be repaired with an elastomeric patch or sealant. Concrete masonry units (CMU) - Surface should be thoroughly clean and dry. Air, material and surface temperatures must be at least 50°F (10°C) before filling. Use Loxon Acrylic Block Surfacer. The filler must be thoroughly dry before topcoating.

Previously Painted Surfaces:

If in sound condition, clean the surface of all foreign material. Smooth, hard or glossy coatings and surfaces should be dulled by abrading the surface. Apply a test area, allowing paint to dry one week before testing adhesion. If adhesion is poor, additional abrasion of the surface and/or removal of the previous coating may be necessary. Retest surface for adhesion. If paint is peeling or badly weathered, clean surface to sound substrate and treat as a new surface as above. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

SURFACE PREPARATION

Mildew:

Prior to attempting to remove mildew, it is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions may be advised.

Mildew may be removed before painting by washing with a solution of 1 part liquid bleach and 3 parts water. Apply the solution and scrub the mildewed area. Allow the solution to remain on the surface for 10 minutes. Rinse thoroughly with water and allow the surface to dry before painting. Wear protective eyewear, waterproof gloves, and protective clothing. Quickly wash off any of the mixture that comes in contact with your skin. Do not add detergents or ammonia to the bleach-water solution.

Wood, Plywood, Composition Board:

Clean the surface thoroughly then sand any exposed wood to a fresh surface. Patch all holes and imperfections with a wood filler or putty and sand smooth. All new and patched areas must be primed. Knots and some woods, such as redwood and cedar, contain a high amount of tannin, a colored wood extract. If applied to these bare woods, it may show some staining. If staining persists, spot prime severe areas with 1 coat of Exterior Oil-Based Wood Primer prior to using.

Steel:

Rust and mill scale must be removed using sandpaper, wire brush, or other abrading method. Bare steel must be primed the same day as cleaned.

Stucco:

Remove any loose stucco, efflorescence, or laitance. Allow new stucco to cure at least 30 days before painting. If painting cannot wait 30 days, allow the surface to dry 7 days and prime with Loxon Concrete & Masonry Primer. Repair cracks, voids, and other holes with an elastomeric patch or sealant.

***Vinyl or other PVC Building Products:**

Clean the surface thoroughly by scrubbing with warm, soapy water. Rinse thoroughly, if needed prime with appropriate white primer. Do not paint vinyl with any color darker than the original color or having a Light Reflective Value (LRV) of less than 56 unless VinylSafe® Colors are used. If VinylSafe colors are not used the vinyl may warp. Follow all painting guidelines of the vinyl manufacturer when painting. Only paint properly installed vinyl siding. Deviating from the manufacturer's painting guidelines may cause the warranty to be voided.

CAUTIONS

For Exterior use only
Protect from freezing.
Non-photochemically reactive.

Not for use on floors.

Before using, carefully read **CAUTIONS on label**

ZINC: Use only with adequate ventilation. To avoid overexposure, open windows and doors or use other means to ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye watering, headaches, or dizziness, increase fresh air, or wear respiratory protection (**NIOSH** approved) or leave the area. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after using. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage. **FIRST AID:** In case of eye contact, flush thoroughly with large amounts of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. If swallowed, call Poison Control Center, hospital emergency room, or physician immediately. **WARNING:** This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. **DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**

HOTW 08/31/2020 A89W02151 02 39 FRC,SP

CLEANUP INFORMATION

Clean spills, spatters, hands and tools immediately after use with soap and warm water. After cleaning, flush spray equipment with compliant cleanup solvent to prevent rusting of the equipment. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations when using solvents.