EPOTEC HYDRO EPOXY

TDS75-1301

DESCRIPTION	EPOXY WATER VAPOUR BARRIER. HYDRO EPOXY is two-part epoxy for priming under flooring adhesives, waterproofing membranes, and Epoxy coatings. HYDRO EPOXY is suitable for interior and exterior concrete or masonry surfaces. The solvent free composition is compatible with a wide range of coverings including EPOTEC NT, TUFFLOOR WB 51, 41 SL, WB 2KPU topcoats. - Water based - Easy clean - Can be applied to damp surfaces - Non-toxic, non-flammable - Low odour - Resist moss and mould growth HYDRO EPOXY can also be applied as a protective laminate system applied in-situ to provide a smooth, jointless system, which follows the substrate contours, profiles etc. is impact resistant waterproof surface. It forms a continuous membrane which is fully bonded to the substrate.
TYPICAL USES	Excellent adhesion to most substrates including bricks, masonry, concrete, compressed fibreboard, stone and timber • For sealing concrete and masonry surfaces from water ingress or rising damp • Can be used for waterproofing basements, lift wells, tunnels and subways • As a vapour barrier and primer prior to the application of cementitious floor screeds or self-levelling compounds • As a vapour barrier on concrete or masonry prior to the application of timber flooring or panels • Barrier coating over freshly laid (green), hardened concrete
ENVIRONMENT	Interior Immersion
PERFORMANCE	- Hydrostatic pressure tested to ASTM C1306-05A (Certificate number TR180517-1) exceeds 45 psi or 310 KPa* - Negative hydrostatic pressure tested to ASTM D7088-17 passes. - Water vapour transmission rate tested to ASTM E96 (Certificate number TR180516-1) at <0.28 g/h/m²
LIMITATIONS	• Care should be taken to ensure the freshly cured surface is not damaged in any way during subsequent treatments. • Do not heat areas using petrol- or gas-powered driers as carbon dioxide has a negative effect on cured strength. • Enclosed areas: ventilation should be provided during curing cycle to enable adequate evaporation of water • A water vapour membrane must be free from any misses or pinholes in the coating. • HYDRO EPOXY is NOT a trafficable surface and must be covered with conventional floor or wall coverings prior to traffic. • Do not apply to steel or metal surfaces as corrosion can occur. • HYDRO EPOXY will tend to yellow over time when exposed to sunlight or UV light. • Dilute first coat sparingly with clean water if required. Do not dilute second coat at all. • Do not apply over any curing substrates that have been previously treated or coated with curing compounds, PVA, Bondcrete or acrylics. • Not suitable for direct contact with drinking water • HYDRO EPOXY can be installed on green concrete. Normally the age of the concrete should be 28 or more days, however, may be applied at around 7 days. It is expected that when installing in this situation, the concrete will have been protected from rain since placement. Green / saturated concrete is not a suitable base. In all instance's normal preparation (shot-blasting or grinding) is still required prior to the installation. can be installed on substrates with a high moisture content. The substrate needs to be visibly dry and have a nominal pull-off strength of a min 1.5 N/mm2, with No ponding water.

epotec

TECHNICAL DATA

Resin: Epoxy
Solvent: Water
Colour: White
Primer: Not applicable
Thining and Clean Up: Water
Potlife: 2 Hours @20°C
Pack Size: 4, 20Kg
Mixing Ratio: 1:1
VOC: <20 VOC FREE
Vol Solids: 43 percent
Hydrostatic Pressure Resistants (psi): 45
Touch Dry: 4 hours @20
Recoat Time: 8 Hours @20°C
Max Recoat Time: 48 Hours @20°C
Number of Coats: Varies with specification.
Theoretical Coverage: 6 m²/litre/coat
Wet Film Thickness: 500 microns
Dry Film Thickness: 215 microns

SPREAD RATE

Standard Application: 6 - m²/litre/coat
Standard Application: 6 - m²/litre/coat
Primer Coat Single Fibreglass Layer System: 5 - m²/litre/coat
Body Coat Single Fibreglass Layer System: 2 - m²/litre/coat
Practical spreading rates will vary depending on such factors as application method, ambient conditions and surface porosity and roughness.

PRODUCT CODES

75-130.04, .20

SURFACE PREPARATION

Glazed Pool Tiles-Previously Painted Poor
THIS SPEICICATION IS NOT WARRANTED.

WATERLINE TILES:
Water line tiles may need to be upgraded as part of the pool renovation process as some tiles are missing and cannot be replaced, or the old tiles will not match up with the new EPOTEC NT coating. Generally, it is not desirable to apply EPOTEC to tiles, however if there is no alternative it may be done.

The reason for NOT favouring this approach and NO WARRANTY is offered, is due to getting good adhesion of EPOXY to the tiles and grout.
Refer to Application Guide PS-E021 PAINTING POOL TILES.

It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer to PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEANER following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material, without damaging the tile or grout. Refer PS-C006 Making Concrete Clean and Dry. Ideally existing tiles if generally in sound condition, are best cleaned and re grouted as necessary. Seek professional advice for suitable grout cleaners.

All surfaces need to be inspected once degreased and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing substrate (and remaining coating) prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. Any recommendations made prior to this are guides only. Existing coatings and glaze will require total removal, prior to application.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.

Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (Sanding, grinding, media/soda blast or other) must be discussed and documented separately. Any tiles to be coated need to be in sound condition and well adhered. Remove the glazed tile surface using diamond grinding or sandblasting. All grout needs to be flush, repair if needed with tiles as much as possible.

All surfaces with algae and mould should be treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL.

Other repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer to PS-C005

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Glazed Pool Tiles-Aged Unpainted Good
THIS SPEICICATION IS NOT WARRANTED.

WATERLINE TILES:
Water line tiles may need to be upgraded as part of the pool renovation process as some tiles are missing and cannot be replaced, or the old tiles will not match up with the new EPOTEC NT coating. Generally, it is not desirable to apply EPOTEC to tiles, however if there is no alternative it may be done.

The reason for NOT favouring this approach and NO WARRANTY is offered, is due to getting good adhesion of EPOXY to the tiles and grout.
Refer to Application Guide PS-E021 PAINTING POOL TILES.

It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer to PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEANER following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material, without damaging the tile or grout. Refer PS-C006 Making Concrete Clean and Dry. Ideally existing tiles if generally in sound condition, are best cleaned and re grouted as necessary. Seek professional advice for suitable grout cleaners.

All surfaces need to be inspected once degreased and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing substrate prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. Any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.

Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (Sanding, grinding, media/soda blast or other) must be discussed and documented separately. Any tiles to be coated need to be in sound condition and well adhered. Remove the glazed tile surface using diamond grinding or sandblasting. All grout needs to be flush, repair if needed with tiles as much as possible.

All surfaces with algae and mould should be treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL.

Other repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer to PS-C005

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Glazed Pool Tiles-Previously Painted Good
THIS SPEICICATION IS NOT WARRANTED.

WATERLINE TILES:
Water line tiles may need to be upgraded as part of the pool renovation process as some tiles are missing and cannot be replaced, or the old tiles will not match up with the new EPOTEC NT coating. Generally, it is not desirable to apply EPOTEC to tiles, however if there is no alternative it may be done.

The reason for NOT favouring this approach and NO WARRANTY is offered, is due to getting good adhesion of EPOXY to the tiles and grout.
Refer to Application Guide PS-E021 PAINTING POOL TILES.

It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer to PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEANER following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material, without damaging the tile or grout. Refer PS-C006 Making Concrete Clean and Dry. Ideally existing tiles if generally in sound condition, are best cleaned and re grouted as necessary. Seek professional advice for suitable grout cleaners.

All surfaces need to be inspected once degreased and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing substrate (and remaining EPOXY coating) prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. Any recommendations made prior to this are guides only. If the coating is not Epoxy it will require total removal, prior to application.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.

Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (Sanding, grinding, media/soda blast or other) must be discussed and documented separately. Any tiles to be coated need to be in sound condition and well adhered. Remove the glazed tile surface using diamond grinding or sandblasting. All grout needs to be flush, repair if needed with tiles as much as possible.

All surfaces with algae and mould should be treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL.

Other repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer to PS-C005

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Glazed Pool Tiles-Previously Tiled Poor Leaking
It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer to PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEANER following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material. Refer PS-C006 Making Concrete Clean and Dry.

All surfaces need to be inspected once degreased and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing substrate (and remaining coating) prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. Any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.

Remove all tiles, grout and adhesive.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.

Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (Sanding, grinding, media/soda blast, or UHP blasting or other) must be discussed and documented separately. Generally, a full grind to remove existing grout and adhesive and profile the surface as above is recommended.

Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer to PS-C005

Repair of Concrete Defects.
All falls and levels to be accurately laid into the concrete.
The surface to be free of cement laitance or other contaminants and any roughly screeded or floated areas. No traces of cure membranes.
Ensure existing concrete is sound and stable with a minimum compressive strength of 25 MPA
Cracks in the concrete are to be chased and filled with EPOTEC TROWELABLE MORTAR.
Deep depressions, impact damage, are filled using EPOTEC MORTAR.
Repair of any unsatisfactory falls, levels with GEMREZ LV filled with appropriate filler or aggregates.
Small holes / defects may be filled with EPOTEC EPOXY BOG.

Glazed Pool Tiles-Previously Tiled Poor Cracked Leaking
It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer to PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEANER following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material. Refer PS-C006 Making Concrete Clean and Dry.

All surfaces need to be inspected once degreased and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing substrate (and remaining coating) prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. Any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.

Remove all tiles, grout and adhesive.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.

Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (Sanding, grinding, media/soda blast, or UHP blasting or other) must be discussed and documented separately. Generally, a full grind to remove existing grout and adhesive and profile the surface as above is recommended.

Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer to PS-C005

Repair of Concrete Defects.
All falls and levels to be accurately laid into the concrete.
The surface to be free of cement laitance or other contaminants and any roughly screeded or floated areas. No traces of cure membranes.
Ensure existing concrete is sound and stable with a minimum compressive strength of 25 MPA
Cracks in the concrete are to be chased and filled with EPOTEC TROWELABLE MORTAR.
Deep depressions, impact damage, are filled using EPOTEC MORTAR.
Repair of any unsatisfactory falls, levels with GEMREZ LV filled with appropriate filler or aggregates.
Small holes / defects may be filled with EPOTEC EPOXY BOG.

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Cementitious-Previously Painted Poor Leaking
It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer to PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEANER following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material. Refer PS-C006 Making Concrete Clean and Dry.

All surfaces need to be inspected once degreased and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing substrate (and remaining coating) prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. Any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.

Aged and worn Epoxy coatings showing areas of exposed substrate, wear or paint failure must be checked for substrate adhesion and generally will need to be removed. If in any doubt remove.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.

Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (Sanding, grinding, media/soda blast, or UHP blasting, acid etching or other) must be discussed and documented separately. Generally, a full grind to remove existing coatings and profile the surface as above is recommended.

Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer to PS-C005

Repair of Concrete Defects.
All falls and levels to be accurately laid into the concrete.
The surface to be free of cement laitance or other contaminants and any roughly screeded or floated areas. No traces of cure membranes.
Ensure existing concrete is sound and stable with a minimum compressive strength of 25 MPA
Cracks in the concrete are to be chased and filled with EPOTEC TROWELABLE MORTAR .
Deep depressions, impact damage, are filled using EPOTEC MORTAR.
Repair of any unsatisfactory falls, levels with GEMREZ LV filled with appropriate filler or aggregates.
Small holes / defects may be filled with EPOTEC EPOXY BOG.

Cementitious-Aged Unpainted Good
All surfaces need to be inspected once cleaned and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing surface prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. It is not possible to do this while the pool is full, and any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.
It is strongly recommended that plaster and concrete repair work is left to age for at least 28 days before coating to allow the concrete to fully cure before application.
It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer INFORMATION SHEET: PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete MAR 20
Moss and Algae: Any algae growth on surfaces must be killed off. The pool will need to be emptied and then treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL following the manufacturer's instructions. This could take multiple applications. Failure to do this and completely kill the roots of the algae that will have grown into the substrate could lead to paint failure and re growth in those areas.
All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEAN following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material.
The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.
Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (Diamond Grinding, media/soda blast (sweep blasted with fine grit), UHP blasting, or other) must be discussed and documented separately, to ensure the correct surface profile is achieved before painting.
Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer INFORMATION SHEET: PS-C005 Repair of Concrete Defects Mar 20

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Cementitious-Aged Unpainted Poor
Moss and Algae: Any algae growth on surfaces must be killed off. The pool will need to be emptied and then treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL following the manufacturer's instructions. This could take multiple applications. Failure to do this and completely kill the roots of the algae that will have grown into the substrate could lead to paint failure and re growth in those areas.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEANER following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material. Refer PS-C006 Making Concrete Clean and Dry.

It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting to confirm the moisture content of the surface is dry enough to proceed. Refer to PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete.

All surfaces need to be inspected once degreased and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing substrate prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. Any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.
Any adhesive or glue residues must be completely removed.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity. The method of preparation work (Grinding, media/soda blast, or UHP blasting, acid etching, sanding or other) must be discussed and documented separately. Generally, a full grind to remove existing contamination and profile the surface as above is recommended.

Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, holes, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer to PS-C005 Repair of Concrete Defects.

Cementitious-Previously Painted Poor
All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEANER following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material.

Moss and Algae: Any algae growth on surfaces must be killed off. The surface must be treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL following the manufacturer's instructions. This could take multiple applications. Failure to do this and completely kill the roots of the algae that will have grown into the substrate could lead to paint failure and re growth in those areas.

All surfaces need to be inspected once degreased and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing substrate (and remaining coating) prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. Any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.

It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer to PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete.

Aged and worn Alkyd, Epoxy or Polyurethane coatings showing areas of exposed substrate, wear or paint failure must be checked for substrate adhesion and generally will need to be removed. If in any doubt remove.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.

The method of preparation work (Sanding, grinding, media/soda blast, or UHP blasting, acid etching or other) must be discussed and documented separately. Generally, a full diamond grind to remove existing coatings and profile the surface as above is recommended.

Refer PS-C006 Making Concrete Clean and Dry to ensure the surface is ready to commence work.

Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer to PS-C005 Repair of Concrete Defects.

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MIXING INSTRUCTIONS	• Each component should be individually mixed for a few minutes to ensure a homogeneous consistency • If the product has been in long term low temperature storage, some crystallisation may develop. If the mix is grainy or lumpy do not use • Using a mechanical stirrer with mixing paddle mix the two components for 2 minutes. Use low speed of 200 - 300 rpm • Avoid air entrapment while mixing • Scrape the sides of the bucket and mix for a further 2 minutes • Only mix as much material as may be used within 2 hours at 20°C. Discard any material which has exceeded the pot life. Higher temperatures will shorten the pot life.
APPLICATION	• Work into minor voids or defects but do not overwork as this can induce pin-hole Check the wet film build regularly using a wet film thickness gauge to ensure a minimum of 125 microns wet film thickness is achieved • Allow to cure for a minimum of 8 hours and apply a second coat at right angles to the first coat to help eliminate pin holes and voids • To ensure the correct vapour flow rate and permeance is obtained, a minimum of two coat with a final dry film thickness of 105 m is required • Very porous concrete may require 3 coats. The first coat will act as a primer and penetrate into the pores of the concrete • Allow to cure for a minimum of 24 hrs at 25°C/ 50% RH. before applying adhesives, mortars, decorative coatings, or other surface treatments • Self-levelling application: A minimum of two coats must be applied. The second coat may act as the primer coat for the self-levelling AIM TO COMPLETE APPLICATION OF THE MIXED CONTAINER PRIOR TO END OF POT LIFE. NOTES: If rooms where the product is being applied need to be warmed up, do not use heaters that burn hydrocarbons, otherwise the carbon dioxide and water vapour given off into the air will affect the sheen of the finish and may ruin its appearance. Use electric heaters only. · Protect the product from water for at least 24 hours after application. Vehicle, folk hoists, and other heavy equipment should not be used on the finished system's surface for 7 days or until the coating has fully cured. If rapid return to service is required refer to Cotec Specification tool- Performance: Industrial Rapid Service Return. Applied as a protective laminate system :Walls and Floors: use HYDRO-EPOXY & Fibreglass cloth to form a laminate. Primer-Basecoat/Fibreglass/Topcoat. See Specification for details. **BRUSH/ROLLER** Apply using a brush or Wooster Pro-Dooz 10mm Nap paint roller
THINNING	Water
ENVIRONMENTAL	This formulation uses the latest technology with low toxicity, ensuring environmental issues are not compromised. DO NOT POUR paint or wash down storm water or water courses. ALWAYS dispose of in accordance with local Government regulations. Soak up spills with absorbent material and dispose of properly. If spraying use suitable respiratory protection. Refer to the MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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