

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ MIXTURE & OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Code: 101 – White

Product Name: BioCalce Classico Limewash

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE & USES ADVISED AGAINST

Intended Use: Mineral Paint Based on Mined & Aged Fat of Limewash

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Name: ROMA USA, LLC

Full Address: 3555 Atlanta Industrial Parkway NW

District & Country: Atlanta, GA 30331 | United States of America (USA)

Phone Number: +1 678-905-3700

E-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@romabio.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

FOR URGENT INQUIRIES REFER TO

Call 911 if you have a poison emergency.

Call the CDC if swallowed but person is alert 1-800-222-1222

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 IRRITATION: Category 2

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE: Category 1

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

HAZARD PICTOGRAMS



GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

SIGNAL WORD – Warning

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

PREVENTION

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

RESPONSE

P314: Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

P302 + P352 + P362+P364: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If needed seek medical attention.

STORAGE

P404: Store in a closed container.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

OTHER HAZARDS WHICH DO NOT RESULT IN CLASSIFICATION/ HHNOC/PHNOC

None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCES

Information not relevant.

MIXTURES

IDENTIFICATION	CONC. %	CLASSIFICATION 67/548/EEC	CLASSIFICATION 1272/2008 (CLP)
HYDRATED CALCIUM OXIDE (CAO+H₂O → CA (OH)₂)			
CAS.: 1305-62-0	40 – 42.5	Xi R38, Xi R41	
EC.: –			
INDEX: –			
CALCIUM CARBONATE			
CAS.: 471-34-1	32 – 35	Xi R37/38, Xi R41	Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335
EC.: 207-439-9			
INDEX: –			
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER			
CAS.: 34590-94-8	0.12		Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.
EC.: 252-104-2			
INDEX: –			

T+ = Very Toxic (T+), T = Toxic (T), Xn = Harmful (Xn), C = Corrosive (C), Xi = Irritant (Xi), O = Oxidizing (O), E = Explosive (E), F+ = Extremely Flammable (F+), F = Highly Flammable (F), N = Dangerous for the Environment (N)

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

No harm to the staff authorized to use has been reported. However, in case of contact, inhalation or ingestion, the following general measures provided for a first aid shall be taken.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If respiration is difficult, administer artificial respiration and seek medical advice.

INGESTION: Seek medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

EYES & SKIN: Wash with plenty of water; if the irritation persists, seek medical advice.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

No episodes of damage to health ascribable to the product have been reported.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Follow doctor's orders.



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5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and neutralized water.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

None in particular.

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE: Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc.).

ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

GENERAL INFORMATION: Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and anti-static), a pressurized mask with face-mask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of fume.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

If there are no contraindications, spray powder with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if powders are released into the air.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighboring areas.

METHODS & MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT & CLEANING UP

Use mechanical tools to collect leaked product and eliminate the remainder using jets of water. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Do not smoke while handling and use.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Store in a well-ventilated place; keep far away from sources of heat, bright flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

SPECIFIC END USE(S)

Information not available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS

NAME	TYPE	COUNTRY	TWA/8H		STEL/15MIN	
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
Calcium Carbonate						
	OEL	IRL	4			
	WEL	UK	4			

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Ask your chemical substance suppliers for advice when choosing personal protection equipment. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

HANDLING PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVA, butyl, fluoroelastomer or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear hood visor or protective visor together with airtight goggles (ref. Standard EN 166).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and Standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an A or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. Standard EN 141).

The use of breathing protection equipment, such as masks with organic vapor and dust/mist cartridges, is necessary in the absence of technical measures limiting worker exposure. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. Standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. Standard EN 138).

An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	White Pulp
Colour	White
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	-
pH	11.5 - 11.9
Melting Or Freezing Point	-
Initial Boiling Point	-
Boiling Range	-
Flash Point	> 61°C
Evaporation Rate	-
Flammability Of Solids And Gases	-
Lower Inflammability Limit	-
Upper Inflammability Limit	-
Lower Explosive Limit	-
Upper Explosive Limit	-



Vapor Pressure	-
Vapor Density	-
Specific Gravity	1.600 Kg/lit
Solubility	Water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	-
Ignition Temperature	-
Decomposition Temperature	-
Viscosity	-
Reactive Properties	-

OTHER INFORMATION

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC): 3.9 g/l Ready to Use

Maximum VOC for Tinted Diluted 100% with Water (Ready to Use) : 3.98 g/l

Flat coatings for interior walls and ceilings. EU limit value for this product (cat. A / a): 75 g/lit (2007) / 30g/lit (2010).

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Decomposes at temperatures above 800°C.

CHEMICAL STABILITY

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

None in particular, however the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Information not available.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, vapors potentially dangerous to health may be released.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

This product is corrosive and causes serious burns and vesicles on the skin, which can arise even after exposure. Burns are very stinging and painful. Upon contact with eyes, it may cause serious harm, such as cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration. Possible vapors are caustic for the respiratory system and may cause pulmonary edema, whose symptoms sometimes arise only after some hours. Exposure symptoms may include: sting, cough, asthma, laryngitis, respiratory disorders, headache, nausea and sickness. If swallowed, it may cause mouth, throat and esophagus burns, sickness, diarrhea, edema, larynx swelling and, consequently, asphyxia. Perforation of the gastrointestinal tract is also possible.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (Oral): 6450 mg/kg Rat

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

TOXICITY

Information not available.

PERSISTENCE & DEGRADABILITY

Information not available.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Information not available.

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Information not available.

RESULTS OF PBT & VPVB ASSESSMENT

Information not available.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Information not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorized waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SEVESO CATEGORY: None

RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO THE PRODUCT OR CONTAINED SUBSTANCES PURSUANT TO ANNEX XVII TO EC REGULATION 1907/2006: 3

SUBSTANCES IN CANDIDATE LIST (ART. 59 REACH): None

STATE RIGHT TO KNOW LAWS: California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain chemicals in the California Prop. 65 Components List.

HEALTHCARE CONTROLS: Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

VOC (DIRECTIVE 2004/42/EC): Exterior walls of mineral substrate. VOC given in g/liter of product in a ready-to-use condition.

LIMIT VALUE: 40.00 (2010)

VOC OF PRODUCT: 3.9 Ready to Use

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2 – 3 of the sheet

EYE DAM. 1: Serious eye damage, category 1

SKIN IRRIT. 2: Skin irritation, category 2

STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, category 3

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2 – 3 of the sheet:

R35: Causes Severe Burns.

R37: Irritating to Respiratory System.

R37/38: Irritating to Respiratory System and Skin.



R38: Irritating to Skin.

R41: Risk of Serious Damage to Eyes.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC & Following Amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC & Following Amendments & Adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. – 10th Edition
8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh – Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS – Fiche Toxicologique (Toxicological Sheet)
11. Patty – Industrial Hygiene & Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax – Dangerous Properties Of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition

NOTE FOR USERS

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ MIXTURE & OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Code: 611 White, 612 Transparent
Product Name: BioDomus I

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE & USES ADVISED AGAINST

Intended Use: Silicate Emulsion Paint

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Name: ROMA USA, LLC
Full Address: 3555 Atlanta Industrial Parkway NW
District & Country: Atlanta, GA 30331 | United States of America (USA)
Phone Number: +1 678-905-3700
E-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@romabio.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

For Urgent Inquiries Refer To

Call 911 if you have a poison emergency.
Call the CDC if swallowed but person is alert 1-800-222-1222

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and/or EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

DANGER SYMBOLS: Xi
R PHRASES: 36/38

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard labeling pursuant to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments and supplements.

S2: Keep Out Of The Reach Of Children.
S25: Avoid Contact With Eyes.
S26: In Case Of Contact with Eyes, Rinse Immediately with Plenty of Water and Seek Medical Advice.
S37: Wear Suitable Gloves.
S46: If Swallowed, Seek Medical Advice Immediately and Show this Container or Label.

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS

Information not available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCES

Information not relevant.

3.2 MIXTURES

IDENTIFICATION	CONC. %	CLASSIFICATION 67/548/EEC	CLASSIFICATION 1272/2008 (CLP)
SILICIDE ACID, POTASSIUM SALT			
CAS.: 1312-76-1	3	Xi R36/38	Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC.: 215-199-1			
INDEX: -			

T+ = Very Toxic (T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful (Xn), C = Corrosive (C), Xi = Irritant (Xi), O = Oxidizing (O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment (N)

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

No harm to the staff authorized to use has been reported. However, in case of contact, inhalation or ingestion, the following general measures provided for a first aid shall be taken.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If respiration is difficult, administer artificial respiration and seek medical advice.

INGESTION: Seek medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

EYES & SKIN: Wash with plenty of water; if the irritation persists, seek medical advice.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

No episodes of damage to health ascribable to the product have been reported.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Follow doctor's orders.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulised water.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS
None in particular.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE: Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc.).

5.3 ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

GENERAL INFORMATION: Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and antistatic), a depressurized mask with facemask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of fume.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or the leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, see the other sections of this sheet. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighboring areas.

6.3 METHODS & MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT & CLEANING UP

Use mechanical tools to collect leaked product and eliminate the remainder using jets of water. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Do not smoke while handling and use.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Store in a well-ventilated place; keep far away from sources of heat, bright flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USE(S)

Information not available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

NAME	TYPE	COUNTRY	TWA/8H		STEL/15MIN	
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TALC	TLV-ACGIH		2			
	OEL	IRL	0.8			
	WEL	UK	1			

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

HANDLING PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitrile or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. Standard EN 166).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (if available) for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an B or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

The use of respiratory tract protection equipment, such as masks like that indicated above, is necessary to reduce worker exposure in the absence of technical measures. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Color Palette
Odour	Characteristic
Odour Threshold	–
pH	11.37
Melting Or Freezing Point	–
Initial Boiling Point	–
Boiling Range	–
Flash Point	> 61°C
Evaporation Rate	–
Flammability Of Solids And Gases	–
Lower Inflammability Limit	–
Upper Inflammability Limit	–
Lower Explosive Limit	–
Upper Explosive Limit	–
Vapour Pressure	–
Vapour Density	–
Specific Gravity	1,800 Kg/l
Solubility	Water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	–
Ignition Temperature	–
Decomposition Temperature	–
Viscosity	–
Reactive Properties	–

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC): 0.00 g/l

Maximum VOC for White Base Tinted Undiluted : 0.52 g/l

Maximum VOC for White Base Tinted Diluted 25% with water : 0.39 g/l

Maximum VOC for Transparent Base Tinted Undiluted : 0.95 g/l

Maximum VOC for Transparent Base Tinted Diluted 25% with water : 0.72 g/l

Matt coatings for interior/exterior applied on mineral substrate. EU limit value for this product (cat. A / a): 75 g/l (2007) / 30g/l (2010).



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10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Decomposes at temperatures above 800°C.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID

None in particular, however the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Acids

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, vapors potentially dangerous to health may be released.

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Calcium Oxides, Carbon Oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

According to currently available data, this product has not yet produced health damages. Anyway, it must be handled according to good industrial practices.

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acute Effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapor inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

SILICIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT

LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg Rat

CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (Oral): 6450 mg/kg Rat

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LD50 (Oral): > 10000 mg/kg Rat

12.1 TOXICITY

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.2 PERSISTENCE & DEGRADABILITY

Information not available.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Information not available.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

Information not available.

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT & VPVB ASSESSMENT

Information not available.

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Information not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorized waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SEVESO CATEGORY: None

RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO THE PRODUCT OR CONTAINED SUBSTANCES PURSUANT TO ANNEX XVII TO EC REGULATION 1907/2006: 3

SUBSTANCES IN CANDIDATE LIST (ART. 59 REACH): None

HEALTHCARE CONTROLS: Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.1 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2 – 3 of the sheet

EYE IRRIT. 2: Eye irritation, category 2

SKIN IRRIT. 2: Skin irritation, category 2

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2 – 3 of the sheet:

R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC & Following Amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC & Following Amendments & Adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. – 10th Edition
8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh – Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS – Fiche Toxicologique (Toxicological Sheet)
11. Patty – Industrial Hygiene & Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax – Dangerous Properties Of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
13. ECHA website

NOTE FOR USERS

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.



BIO

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ MIXTURE & OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Code: 613 White, 614 Transparent
 Product Name: BioDomus II

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE & USES ADVISED AGAINST

Intended Use: Silicate Emulsion Paint

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Name: ROMA USA, LLC
 Full Address: 3555 Atlanta Industrial Parkway NW
 District & Country: Atlanta, GA 30331 | United States of America (USA)
 Phone Number: +1 678-905-3700
 E-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@romabio.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

For Urgent Inquiries Refer To

Call 911 if you have a poison emergency.
 Call the CDC if swallowed but person is alert 1-800-222-1222

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and/or EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

DANGER SYMBOLS: Xi
R PHRASES: 36/38



IRRITANT (Xi)

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard labeling pursuant to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments and supplements.

S2: Keep Out Of The Reach Of Children.
 S25: Avoid Contact With Eyes.
 S26: In Case Of Contact with Eyes, Rinse Immediately with Plenty of Water and Seek Medical Advice.
 S37: Wear Suitable Gloves.
 S46: If Swallowed, Seek Medical Advice Immediately and Show this Container or Label.

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS

Information not available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCES

Information not relevant.

3.2 MIXTURES

IDENTIFICATION	CONC. %	CLASSIFICATION 67/548/EEC	CLASSIFICATION 1272/2008 (CLP)
SILICIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT			
CAS.: 1312-76-1	3.5	Xi R36/38	Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC.: 215-199-1			
INDEX: -			
Reg. NO. 01-2119456888-17			

T+ = Very Toxic (T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful (Xn), C = Corrosive (C), Xi = Irritant (Xi), O = Oxidizing (O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment (N)

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

No harm to the staff authorized to use has been reported. However, in case of contact, inhalation or ingestion, the following general measures provided for a first aid shall be taken.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If respiration is difficult, administer artificial respiration and seek medical advice.

INGESTION: Seek medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

EYES & SKIN: Wash with plenty of water; if the irritation persists, seek medical advice.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

No episodes of damage to health ascribable to the product have been reported.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Follow doctor's orders.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulized water.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS
 None in particular.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE: Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc.).

5.3 ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

GENERAL INFORMATION: Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and antistatic), a depressurized mask with facemask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of fume.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or the leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, see the other sections of this sheet. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighboring areas.

6.3 METHODS & MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT & CLEANING UP

Use mechanical tools to collect leaked product and eliminate the remainder using jets of water. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Do not smoke while handling and use.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Store in a well-ventilated place; keep far away from sources of heat, bright flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USE(S)

Information not available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

NAME	TYPE	COUNTRY	TWA/8H		STEL/15MIN	
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TALC	TLV-ACGIH		2			
	OEL	IRL	0.8			
	WEL	UK	1			

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

HANDLING PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitrile or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. Standard EN 166).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref.

Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (if available) for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an B or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

The use of respiratory tract protection equipment, such as masks like that indicated above, is necessary to reduce worker exposure in the absence of technical measures. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Color Palette
Odour	Characteristic
Odour Threshold	-
pH	11.27
Melting Or Freezing Point	-
Initial Boiling Point	-
Boiling Range	-
Flash Point	> 61°C
Evaporation Rate	-
Flammability Of Solids And Gases	-
Lower Inflammability Limit	-
Upper Inflammability Limit	-
Lower Explosive Limit	-
Upper Explosive Limit	-
Vapour Pressure	-
Vapour Density	-
Specific Gravity	1,700 Kg/l
Solubility	Water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	-
Ignition Temperature	-
Decomposition Temperature	-
Viscosity	-
Reactive Properties	-

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC): 0.00 g/l

Maximum VOC for White Base Tinted Undiluted : 0.52 g/l

Maximum VOC for White Base Tinted Diluted 25% with water : 0.39 g/l

Maximum VOC for Transparent Base Tinted Undiluted : 0.95 g/l

Maximum VOC for Transparent Base Tinted Diluted 25% with water : 0.72 g/l

Matt coatings for interior/exterior applied on mineral substrate. EU limit value for this product (cat. A / a): 75 g/l (2007) / 40g/l (2010).



BIO

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Decomposes at temperatures above 800°C.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID

None in particular, however the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Acids

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, vapors potentially dangerous to health may be released.

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Calcium Oxides, Carbon Oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

According to currently available data, this product has not yet produced health damages. Anyway, it must be handled according to good industrial practices.

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acute Effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapor inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

SILICIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT

LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg Rat

CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (Oral): 6450 mg/kg Rat

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LD50 (Oral): > 10000 mg/kg Rat

12.1 TOXICITY

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.2 PERSISTENCE & DEGRADABILITY

Information not available.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Information not available.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

Information not available.

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT & VPOB ASSESSMENT

Information not available.

12.5 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Information not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



BIO

DATE REVISION : 08-18-2017

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorized waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SEVESO CATEGORY: None

RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO THE PRODUCT OR CONTAINED SUBSTANCES PURSUANT TO ANNEX XVII TO EC REGULATION 1907/2006.: 3

SUBSTANCES IN CANDIDATE LIST (ART. 59 REACH): None

HEALTHCARE CONTROLS: Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.1 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2 – 3 of the sheet

EYE IRRIT. 2: Eye irritation, category 2

SKIN IRRIT. 2: Skin irritation, category 2

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2 – 3 of the sheet:

R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC & Following Amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC & Following Amendments & Adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. – 10th Edition
8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh – Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS – Fiche Toxicologique (Toxicological Sheet)
11. Patty – Industrial Hygiene & Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax – Dangerous Properties Of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
13. ECHA website

NOTE FOR USERS

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ MIXTURE & OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Code: 621 White

Product Name: BioGrip Micro

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE & USES ADVISED AGAINST

Intended Use: Silicate Anchoring Base

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Name: ROMA USA, LLC

Full Address: 3555 Atlanta Industrial Parkway NW

District & Country: Atlanta, GA 30331 | United States of America (USA)

Phone Number: +1 678-905-3700

E-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@romabio.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

FOR URGENT INQUIRIES REFER TO LOCAL DOCTOR OR HOSPITAL

Call 911 if you have a poison emergency.

Call the CDC if swallowed but person is alert 1-800-222-1222

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and/or EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

DANGER SYMBOLS: Xi

R PHRASES: 36/38

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section LABEL ELEMENTS of the sheet.



IRRITANT (Xi)

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard labeling pursuant to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments and supplements.

R36/38: Irritating To Eyes And Skin.

S2: Keep Out Of The Reach Of Children.

S25: Avoid Contact With Eyes.

S26: In Case Of Contact with Eyes, Rinse Immediately with Plenty of Water and Seek Medical Advice.

S37: Wear Suitable Gloves.

S46: If Swallowed, Seek Medical Advice Immediately and Show this Container or Label.

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS

Information not available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCES

Information not relevant.

3.2 MIXTURES

IDENTIFICATION	CONC. %	CLASSIFICATION 67/548/EEC	CLASSIFICATION 1272/2008 (CLP)
SILICIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT			
CAS.: 1312-76-1	5 - 5.5	Xi R36/38	Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC.: 215-199-1			
INDEX: -			
Reg. NO. 01-2119456888-17			

T+ = Very Toxic (T+), T = Toxic (T), Xn = Harmful (Xn), C = Corrosive (C), Xi = Irritant (Xi), O = Oxidizing (O), E = Explosive (E), F+ = Extremely Flammable (F+), F = Highly Flammable (F), N = Dangerous for the Environment (N)

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

No harm to the staff authorized to use has been reported. However, in case of contact, inhalation or ingestion, the following general measures provided for a first aid shall be taken.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If respiration is difficult, administer artificial respiration and seek medical advice.

INGESTION: Seek medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

EYES & SKIN: Wash with plenty of water; if the irritation persists, seek medical advice.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

No episodes of damage to health ascribable to the product have been reported.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Follow doctor's orders.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulized water.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS
None in particular.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE: Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc.).

5.3 ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

GENERAL INFORMATION: Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and antistatic), a depressurized mask with facemask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of fume.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or the leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, see the other sections of this sheet. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighboring areas.

6.3 METHODS & MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT & CLEANING UP

Use mechanical tools to collect leaked product and eliminate the remainder using jets of water. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Do not smoke while handling and use.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Store in a well-ventilated place; keep far away from sources of heat, bright flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USE(S)

Information not available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

NAME	TYPE	COUNTRY	TWA/8H		STEL/15MIN	
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TALC	TLV-ACGIH		2			
	OEL	IRL	0.8			
	WEL	UK	1			

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

HANDLING PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitrile or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. Standard EN 166).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (if available) for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an B or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

The use of respiratory tract protection equipment, such as masks like that indicated above, is necessary to reduce worker exposure in the absence of technical measures. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	White
Odour	Characteristic
Odour Threshold	–
pH	11.07
Melting Or Freezing Point	–
Initial Boiling Point	–
Boiling Range	–
Flash Point	> 61°C
Evaporation Rate	–
Flammability Of Solids And Gases	–
Lower Inflammability Limit	–
Upper Inflammability Limit	–
Lower Explosive Limit	–
Upper Explosive Limit	–
Vapour Pressure	–
Vapour Density	–
Specific Gravity	1,700 Kg/l
Solubility	Water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	–
Ignition Temperature	–
Decomposition Temperature	–
Viscosity	–
Reactive Properties	–

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC): 0.00 g/l

Fixative primer for interior/exterior walls of mineral substrate. EU limit value for this product (cat. A / a): 75 g/l (2007) / 40g/l (2010).

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Decomposes at temperatures above 800°C.



BIO

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID

None in particular, however the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Acids

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, vapors potentially dangerous to health may be released.

CALCIUM CARBONATE: Calcium Oxides, Carbon Oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

According to currently available data, this product has not yet produced health damages. Anyway, it must be handled according to good industrial practices.

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acute Effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapor inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1 TOXICITY

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.2 PERSISTENCE & DEGRADABILITY

Information not available.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Information not available.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

Information not available.

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT & VPOB ASSESSMENT

Information not available.

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Information not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorized waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SEVESO CATEGORY: None

RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO THE PRODUCT OR CONTAINED SUBSTANCES PURSUANT TO ANNEX XVII TO EC REGULATION 1907/2006: 3

SUBSTANCES IN CANDIDATE LIST (ART. 59 REACH): None

HEALTHCARE CONTROLS: Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.1 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2 – 3 of the sheet

EYE IRRIT. 2: Eye irritation, category 2

SKIN IRRIT. 2: Skin irritation, category 2

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2 – 3 of the sheet:

R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC & Following Amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC & Following Amendments & Adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. – 10th Edition
8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh – Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS – Fiche Toxicologique (Toxicological Sheet)
11. Patty – Industrial Hygiene & Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax – Dangerous Properties Of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
13. ECHA website

NOTE FOR USERS

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

FIELDS OF APPLICATION

BioDomus I is a non-aggregate type two (2) coat finish paint for interior wall and trim surfaces, exterior masonry wall surfaces and exterior wood trim. BioDomus I is a non-acrylic paint product providing excellent adhesion, with high resistance to mold growth without the need for biocide additives.

BioDomus I, as with all the Domus Mineral Paints, is designed to be diluted with water, providing a paint applicator optimal ranges to adjust the paint's thickness and density as per job site application may require.

BioDomus I mineral paint is a very versatile and dynamic paint that permits hundreds of options for variations, adjusting dilutions and application techniques to create professional and historical artistic finishes.

BioDomus I is a mineral paint containing a high quantity of potassium silicate, ideal for interior-exterior walls and surfaces, and is self-priming for porous stone, brick, NHL 3.5 and NHL 5.0 stucco mortars. BioDomus I is a potassium silicate paint that can assist in the consolidation of cement, stuccos and natural, absorbent, masonry surfaces providing surface integrity to new and old materials.

Dilutions with water are suggested as general guidelines for application, but paint applicator may adjust dilutions as needed to meet best uses for ease of application, job site requirements and finishes.

PRODUCT FEATURES

A 92% natural mineral product, completely permeable, breathable, absorbs CO₂, provides good anchoring power with mineral surfaces by petrification (water glass); substrate anchor on smooth and rough surfaces. Provides protection against the formation of bacteria that forms mold. Product is ideal for use in homes, schools, and hospitals and chemical sensitive areas.

This product is not an oil proof, washable finish, and can be damaged by foods, greases, body oils, color crayons, or washable colored markers. Oils or greases can be removed using a mild detergent, lightly scrubbing with a rag or sponge, and dry with a clean rag or paper towel. Touch-ups are simple when product has been applied in typical dilution as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

Domus Mineral Paints (potassium silicates) require an average 14 days to fully carbonize, and will continue to micro-crystallize for 7 – 8 years. Carbonization is a natural process of potassium silicate to cure, requiring CO₂ absorbed from the atmosphere, making the paint stronger, and at the same time removing undesirable air quality in homes and offices. A completely natural process. Aesthetic features are extreme flatness, high mineral content, creating unique light refraction capabilities and uncommon luminosity.

BioDomus I is specifically designed to be tinted with natural earth oxide tints and 0% VOC colorants to increase aesthetic color values with minimal environmental impact and toxin-free indoor air quality. BioDomus I is category BIO which means Organic, containing at least 90% natural raw materials and the other 10% inert binders and non-toxic chemicals.

TYPE OF PRODUCT

Silicate coating according to DIN 18363, based on pure potassium silicate with 7.6% organic stabilizers and other proprietary chemicals.

SHEEN FINISH

Very Flat

COLOR

White/Transparent Base. Color tint up to 5% max with approved tints for white base, 10% max with approved tints for transparent base. Custom color tint matching is available.

TESTING & CERTIFICATIONS

BioDomus I has passed these tests and received these certifications:

[A+ rating for French VOC Test](#); [Cradle to Cradle \(C2C\) Certified Silver v3.1](#); [Health Product Declaration](#); and [CA1350 / California Department of Public Health \(CDPH\) Standard Method v1.1-201](#). For all up to date testing, [visit here](#).



Health Product
Declaration
Collaborative™



LEED V4 CREDITS

BioDomus I contributes to credits for these categories for LEED v4:

- Building Product Disclosure And Optimization- Material Ingredients: C2C Silver v3.1 & HPD
- Low Emitting Materials: Passed CA1350
- Indoor Air Quality: TVOC Tests



DATE REVISION : 08-16-2017

TECHNICAL DATA

CRITERIA	INT. STANDARD	VALUE	UNIT
VOC (not including tint pigments)	2004/42/CE max. Value 40g/l Exterior Wall Paint for Masonry DIN EN ISO 11890-1/2	0.00	g/l
Theory of di Kunzel (SD • W)	DIN 18550	Sd*w <0,1 Sd < 2 w < 0,5	kg/(m²h0,5) m kg/(m²h0,5)
Caulking Resistance	ASTM-D-659	600	UV/Hour Condensation
Whiteness	CIE	80	%
Surface Retention Smog/Dirt	EN 10795	Medium	> 11
Drying Time at Low Temperature	UNI 10793	> 5	°C
Application on Damp Cement NHL 3.5/5.0	UNI EN 13300	Ideal	-
Exterior Paint with Mineral Finish	DIN 18363 Paragraph 2.4.1	Yes	-
Application Quality	UNI 10794	Good	-
Hide and Cover Capacity	ISO 6504-3 M.U. 1631 (RC 100 µm Humid)	Class 2	< 96 - < 98
pH Value	DIN 19266	11.28 w/ 11.37 t	-
Natural Resistance to Mold	DIN 19266	Excellent	-
Alkaline Resistance	UNI 10795	Excellent	-
Specific Gravity (23°C)	EN ISO 2811-2	1.60	g/ml
Granulation	DIN 19643 - EN 21524	0.0 - 0.02	mm
Gloss Level	UNI EN ISO 2813	< 5	Very Opaque
Reaction to Fire	EN 13501-1:2002	A 1	Incombustible
Toxicity	EN 13501-1:2002	Non-Toxic	-
APEO (Alkyl Phenol Ethoxylates)	-	0%	-
PEG (Polyethylene Glycol)	-	0%	-
PG (Propylene Glycol)	-	0%	-
Biocides	-	0%	-

Does not contain chemicals that can aggravate or cause asthma, see NIH Asthma Report 2012.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

(For detailed dilutions and instructions for specific type of surfaces including new and painted drywall/wood, please see APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES.)

WHITE BASE

BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS

PRE-PRIMER COAT/INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For new/old unpainted exterior portland cement surfaces it is recommended to apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until concrete has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days; or as an alternative for interior unpainted or new portland cement surfaces apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

For most brick, primed cementitious boards, painted and unpainted wood trim, EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate as a pre-primer is not required, and these surfaces can be primed and painted as indicated below in APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES.

PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR: For White Base colors, BioDomus I is a two (2) coat application without the need for an additional primer when applied on absorbent brick, stone, NHL 3.5 and NHL 5.0 stucco mortars, BioCements and BioMarmorinos. No primers are needed for repaints on pre-painted BioDomus I surfaces or any non-sheen Domus Mineral Paints.

For unprimed or new drywall, apply one (1) coat of BioDomus SuperFlat as a primer diluted with 30 % water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for 4 – 8 hours. Use a brush, roller or sprayer. BioDomus SuperFlat should not be used as a primer for wood. If painter applicator needs to prime both drywall and wood trim simultaneously, use EcoDomus Matte as the primer, diluting EcoDomus Matte with water 30 - 40%, or 4.5 - 6.0 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for 8 hours. EcoDomus Matte can be brushed, rolled or sprayed onto all types of new drywall and any type of unpainted trim.

For all pre-painted surfaces and trim with acrylic or oil paints, BioGrip Micro is a required primer. Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer, tinted if necessary*, diluted with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket and allow to dry 8 – 12 hours. Use a brush, roller or an approved paint sprayer for fine aggregate.

PRIMER COAT / EXTERIOR: For White Base colors for new portland cement stuccos, nonabsorbent brick, new cementitious boards, painted and unpainted wood trim, BioGrip Micro is a required primer. Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro as primer, tinted if necessary*, diluted with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. BioGrip Micro can be brushed, rolled or sprayed with an approved sprayer for fine aggregate. Allow primer to dry for 8 – 12 hours before applying BioDomus I.

1ST COAT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For White Base colors dilute BioDomus I with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket. For unpainted absorbent brick or stucco, it is suggested to dampen previously all masonry surfaces with water thoroughly, so as to assist the potassium silicate paints to absorb deeper into the masonry surface. Do not apply paint to wet surfaces, only onto damp surfaces. Apply paint in an even and constant pattern, so that a perfect coverage is achieved. Apply with a brush, roller or sprayer. Allow 1st coat to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours before applying 2nd coat.

Where BioGrip Micro primer has been applied as a primer base, it may not be required to apply a 2nd coat of BioDomus I after application of 1st coat if coverage is complete and perfectly finished. For Best Use practices, it is suggested to always apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I with applications on the exterior.

2ND COAT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For White Base colors dilute BioDomus I with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. Apply as directed above, except pre-dampening is not required for the 2nd coat. Apply with a brush, roller or sprayer. For decorative applications on stucco is it recommended to paint second coat with a brush in a crisscross pattern. Allow 2nd coat to dry for at least 2 – 4 hours before applying, or until paint is dried to the touch, if a 3rd coat if desired.

3RD COAT OPTION / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For wash or glaze effects BioDomus I can be diluted up to 100% with water, or 15 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. After 2nd coat of BioDomus I has been applied and is dry to the touch, apply the 3rd coat with a large masonry brush, painting in a crisscross pattern to create dimension with a very slight natural chromatic finish. If BioDomus I has dried over 8 – 12 hours, it is recommended to dampen wall surface with a fine spray of water, always painting wet on wet. Extreme care must be made when applying this type of finish as touch ups are difficult, and in such cases where touch ups are necessary, wall surface may be required to be dampened and repainted with the same technique, always wetting wall prior to a repaint. (See detailed instructions in section ; GLAZE OR WASH EFFECTS FOR PAINTED OR UNPAINTED MINERAL SURFACES, BRICK, STONE & STUCCO).

PAINT SPRAYERS

PRE-PRIMER & PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for primer types and dilution rates. Make sure to apply enough paint to fully cover the surfaces to be painted. Use an approved sprayer tip.

1ST COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for dilution rates of BioDomus I. Do not attempt to cover walls or surfaces with one (1)-coat, unless applying over tinted BioGrip Micro primer or EcoDomus Matte. Over spraying will result in excessive waste of product. Allow to dry for at least 4 – 8 hours before applying 2nd coat.

2ND COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for dilution rates of BioDomus I. Apply with a sprayer if applicator chooses not to use a paint roller cover for the 2nd coat. Touch-ups with any type of sprayed finishes are very difficult. Application of final coat using a sprayer without the use of back rolling may provide an attractive finish, but it can make repaints or repairs in the future difficult. Thus, back rolling on all walls is recommended for future repaints. Back rolling should occur immediately after wall area has been sprayed. Do not try to back roll if sprayed paint has dried on the wall.

TRANSPARENT BASE

BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS

PRE-PRIMER COAT/ INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For new/old unpainted exterior portland cement surfaces it is recommended to apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until concrete has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days; or as an alternative for interior surfaces apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

For most brick, primed cementitious boards, painted and unpainted wood trim, EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate as a pre-primer is not required, and these surfaces can be primed and painted as indicated below in APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES.

PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR: For Transparent Base colors, BioDomus I is a two (2) coat application without the need for an additional primer when applied on absorbent brick, stone, NHL 3.5 and NHL 5.0 stucco mortars, BioCements and BioMarmorinos.

For new unpainted drywall and trim, EcoDomus Matte is a required primer for Transparent Base/dark colors of BioDomus I. Apply one (1) coat of EcoDomus Matte tinted if necessary* and diluted with 30 – 40% water, or 4.5 – 6.0 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. EcoDomus Matte can be sprayed onto all types of new drywall and most types of new, unprimed wood trim. Apply with a brush, roller or approved sprayer tip. Allow primer to dry for 4 – 8 hours before applying BioDomus I.

For all pre-painted surfaces and trim, BioGrip Micro is a required primer. Apply one (1) coat of tinted BioGrip Micro primer, diluted with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket and allow to dry 8 – 12 hours before application. Use a brush, roller or an approved paint sprayer for fine aggregate.

PRIMER COAT / EXTERIOR: For Transparent Base colors prime the surfaces of new portland cement stuccos, nonabsorbent brick, new cementitious boards, painted and unpainted wood trim with one (1) coat of tinted BioGrip Micro



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primer, diluted with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. BioGrip Micro can be brushed, rolled or sprayed with an approved sprayer for fine aggregate. Allow primer to dry for 8 – 12 hours before applying BioDomus I.

1ST COAT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For Transparent Base colors dilute BioDomus I with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket. For absorbent brick or stucco it is suggested to dampen previously all masonry surfaces with water thoroughly, so as to assist the potassium silicate paints to absorb deeper into the masonry surface. Do not apply paint to wet surfaces, only onto damp surfaces. Apply paint in an even and constant pattern, so that a perfect coverage is achieved. Allow 1st coat to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours before applying 2nd coat.

Where tinted BioGrip Micro primer has been applied as a primer base, it may not be required to apply a 2nd coat of BioDomus I after application of 1st coat, if coverage is complete and perfectly finished. For Best Use practices, it is suggested to always apply two (2) coats for BioDomus I with applications on the exterior.

2ND COAT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For Transparent Base colors dilute BioDomus I with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. Apply as directed above, except pre-dampening is not required for the 2nd coat. Apply with a brush or roller. For decorative applications on stucco it is recommended to paint final coat with a brush in a crisscross pattern. Allow 2nd coat to dry for at least 2 – 4 hours or until completely dry to the touch, before applying a 3rd coat if desired.

3RD COAT OPTION / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For wash or glaze effects BioDomus I can be diluted up to 100% with water, or 15 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. After 2nd coat of BioDomus I has been applied and is dry to the touch, apply the 3rd coat with a large masonry brush, painting in a crisscross pattern will create dimension with a very slight natural chromatic finish. If BioDomus I has dried over 8 – 12 hours, it is recommended to dampen wall surface with a fine spray of water, always painting wet on wet. Extreme care must be made when applying this type of finish as touch ups are difficult, and in such case wall surface may be required to be dampened and repainted with the same technique, always wetting wall prior to a repaint.

PAINT SPRAYERS

PRE-PRIMER & PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for primer types and dilution rates. Make sure to apply enough paint to fully cover the surfaces to be painted. Use an approved sprayer tip.

1ST COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for dilution rates of BioDomus I. Do not attempt to cover walls or surfaces with one (1)-coat, unless applying over tinted BioGrip Micro primer or EcoDomus Matte. Over spraying will result in excessive waste of product. Allow to dry for at least 4 – 8 hours before applying 2nd coat.

2ND COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for dilution rates of BioDomus I. Apply with a sprayer if applicator chooses not to use a paint roller cover for the 2nd coat. Touch-ups with any type of sprayed finishes are very difficult. Application of final coat using a sprayer without the use of back rolling may provide the most attractive finish, but it can make repaints or repairs in the future difficult because sprayers generally cannot be used in inhabited spaces. Thus, back rolling on all walls is recommended for future repaints. Back rolling should occur immediately after wall area has been sprayed. Do not try to back roll if sprayed paint has dried on the wall.

SPRAY TIP USAGE

BioDomus I can easily be applied using an airless sprayer. Apply paint product with a #0.019 – 0.021 inch (0.48 – 0.53 mm) size spray tip. Always use new spray tips for starting a paint job for best results. This will also conserve the amount of paint necessary to complete the job.

GRAIN SIZE

0.01 – 0.02 mm

***NOTE:** For very bright colors not selected from the ROMABIO color palette, it is recommended that the primer is tinted 25 – 50% with the final formulation of the BioDomus I color to achieve maximum coverage.

MIXING PAINT & WATER

ROMABIO Domus Mineral Paint formulas are concentrated and require water to be added to them for proper use. This concentrated formula means more coverage in each bucket, decreasing the cost for transport, and reducing our carbon

footprint. Mix paint and water with an electric drill, paint paddle, or mix well by hand! If water is sitting on the top of your mixture, the paint is not properly mixed!

Mix paint and water with an electric drill and paint paddle, or mix well by hand! If water is sitting on the top of your mixture, the paint is not properly mixed!

TOOLS

Apply with brush, roller or with an appropriate sprayer and sprayer tip. New sprayer tips should be used to prevent product waste and provide for a more perfect finish. It is recommended to use professional high quality synthetic brushes and for rollers to use professional quality with a nap or pile with ½ – ¾ inch or 13 – 19 mm.

TOOL CLEANING

Brush, roller, rags, or sponges should be cleaned immediately after use with water and a mild detergent or dish soap.

DRYING TIME

Allow drying time between coats of at least 8 – 12 hours for the 1st coat, and with successive 2nd and 3rd coats allow at least 2 – 8 hours between coats. With lower temperature and humidity more time may be needed. Do not apply BioDomus I on the exterior if there is a risk of thunderstorms or showers during the 12 hour drying time needed for product to dry and carbonize correctly. Allow at least 7 – 14 days drying time before attempting washing or cleaning. Complete curing occurs within 14 days, and with silicification, hardness will increase to approximate full strength in three (3)-months.

CONSUMPTION / COVERAGE

Approximately 1,400 ft² / 130 mt² – 1,700 ft² / 158 mt² for exterior masonry, 1,800 ft² / 167 mt² – 2,500 ft² / 232 mt² for interior finishes such as wood and drywall per 15 liters bucket diluted according to instructions for a one (1) coat application. Applications on virgin surfaces will absorb more paint on the 1st coat, and spread further on the 2nd coat as well for repaints. Determine exact consumption by performing a test on the surface to be painted.

PACKAGING

Plastic buckets of 1, 2.5, 5 and 15 liters

APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES

Make sure base is solid, dry and well cleaned, prepared with skill. It is recommended to observe the rule VOB DIN 18 363, Part C, paragraph 3.

NEW CEMENT STUCCOS

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: New portland cement stucco should not be painted for about 21 – 28 days to ensure proper curing, anchoring and drying.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new cement surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 -3 days; or as an alternative for interior surfaces apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

CAUTION!

New portland cement stuccos should be tested for pH using Phenolphthalein, also sold as an "alkalinity test kit". This product should be spot tested on all new portland cement stucco prior to the application of any type of finish, paint or stucco product. Concrete has a naturally high pH due to the calcium hydroxide formed when portland cement reacts with water. As the concrete reacts with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, pH decreases to 8.5 – 10.5. When a 1% phenolphthalein solution is applied to uncured concrete, it turns bright pink/ purple; if it remains colorless, it shows that the concrete has undergone correct surface carbonation. When the test indicates bright pink or purple, this indicates



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that no paint or plaster product of any type should be applied to the concrete until surface carbonation has been completed, which usually occurs after 21 - 28 days after final installation.

SEE OPTIONS ABOVE FOR DECORATIVE EFFECTS ON NEW CEMENT STUCCO IN SECTION: GLAZE OR WASH EFFECTS FOR PAINTED OR UNPAINTED MINERAL SURFACES, BRICK, STONE & STUCCO:

REINFORCED CONCRETE SURFACES

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: New cement surfaces should not be painted for about 28 days to ensure proper curing and drying. Follow instructions as indicated above for new cement stuccos. In many cases it may be recommended to apply TerraMare line products for 'Best Use' application for exterior paint applications on reinforced concrete surfaces.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, o (1:1), or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new cement surfaces, applying 2 - 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 - 3 days; or as an alternative apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 - 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

CMU/CONCRETE BLOCK

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: Mortar joints should not be painted for about 28 days to ensure proper curing and drying. Follow instructions as indicated above for new cement stuccos.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, o (1:1), or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new cement surfaces, applying 2 - 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 - 3 days; or as an alternative apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 - 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

CONCRETE FLOORS, SIDEWALKS OR DRIVEWAY

BioDomus I cannot be used on portland cement based floors, sidewalks or driveways.

CEMENTITIOUS BOARD | MGO

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: Guidelines for primed and unprimed cementitious or MGO boards.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For unprimed cementitious and MGO boards, apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket. Apply with brush, roller or sprayer and allow to dry for 8 - 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: For factory primed or painted surfaces with acrylic paints, apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, tinted if desired, and allow to dry for 8 - 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS - WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply one (1) or two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

BRICK SURFACES

UNPAINTED NEW OR OLD BRICK: BioDomus I can be applied directly onto any type of brick surface material without a primer, as long as the brick material is integral and can absorb water naturally. If the brick material is extremely worn and decaying, or does not absorb water, then preparatory steps are required prior to the application of BioDomus I. Review the instructions and options carefully as listed below:

DAMAGED BRICK / INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Extremely weathered 'spalled' brick, deteriorating brick, or deteriorating brick mortar will usually indicate the presence

of water absorption into mortar joints or brick surfaces that become damaged during freeze/thaw conditions in fall and spring. Low-fire brick usually will chalk when rubbing your finger across the surface, easily chip, be fragile and be overly porous. Both of these conditions require special attention to substrate repairs prior to any type of painting or stucco application. Such substrates will need to be consolidated using pure Potassium Silicate diluted according to instructions to stabilize and reinforce the molecular composition of the substrate. In very severe conditions, replacement of damaged brick and the necessity of brick joint tucking will be required in addition to substrate consolidation. Only once the substrate has been remedied can EcoForte Consolidator be applied to the brick surface to enhance the performance and adhesion of a primer coat of BioGrip Micro primer.

PRE-PRIMER COATS: In this case apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water (1:1) on all damaged surfaces, applying wet on wet, applying 2 - 3 coats in rapid succession, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 3 days. Apply 1 coat EcoForte Consolidator, allow to dry for at least 3 days. At the end of the 3 day curing of the Potassium Silicate Concentrate, verify that the brick has consolidated correctly. Test treated brick surface for slight powder or chalking, rubbing gently with a clean rag to verify correct absorption and consolidation. If any residue occurs, apply 1 coat EcoForte Consolidator, allow to dry for at least 8 - 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS - WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply one (1) or two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

In worse case scenarios to prevent long term water absorption into brick surfaces after repairs, will require the application of a hydro-repellent sealer and paint such as TerraMare Sealer, Grip, and TerraMare I. TerraMare line products are potassium silicate paints containing silossanic (silica), which will increase performance to protect damaged bricks affected by moisture.

BRICK / COASTAL AREAS: In many cases, brick and stucco materials, because of their absorptency to moisture, can collect salt residues which can have adverse effects for the applications of any type of paint or masonry products. Proper cleaning is essential to try to obtain a neutral base so that the presence of salt does not create detrimental effects to applied finishes.

PRE-WASHING: Wash surfaces using a pressure washer, thoroughly cleaning all brick surfaces, then apply white vinegar or diluted muriatic acid for 3 - 5 minutes, then wash off carefully again with clean water all treated surfaces. Allow to thoroughly dry before proceeding with subsequent product applications of BioGrip Micro or BioDomus I.

PRIMER COAT: See guidelines for NON ABSORBENT or INTEGRAL BRICK.

1ST & 2ND COATS - WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

NON ABSORBENT OR EXTRUDED BRICK: For brick that is nonabsorbent, such as red common brick, glazed brick, or any smooth brick that has a slight sheen, and has been pressure extruded or fired at extremely high temperatures, will not absorb water as a general rule. Testing can be performed by wetting a brick area with a water hose to determine if water absorbs immediately within 1 - 2 minutes, leaving no trace of water sitting on the surface. Positive absorption indicates no need to apply a BioGrip primer. If water sits on the surface after wetting and water has not absorbed, then BioGrip Micro should be used as a primer in such cases.

Testing for Absorption: Spray brick surface heavily with water for a couple of minutes to determine if water absorbs rapidly into brick. Brick surfaces will appear to be dry if the brick is absorbent. If after spraying water onto the brick and the brick remains wet, or has not rapidly absorbed water into the surface, then this indicates that BioGrip Micro will be required as a primer before proceeding with BioDomus I.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS - WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply one (1) or two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

ABSORBENT INTEGRAL BRICK/ INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: For absorbent, unpainted, integral brick, pre-primers or primers are not required in the application of BioDomus I. Apply BioDomus I directly to brick facade following instructions as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Always thoroughly wet brick surfaces with water prior to applying the first (1st) coat of BioDomus I as a primer or paint. This will assist in creating greater penetration of BioDomus II into



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the brick surface. This applies only to the first coat paint application.

PRE-PRIMER COATS: None

PRIMER COAT: None

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

GLAZE OR WASH EFFECTS FOR PAINTED OR UNPAINTED MINERAL SURFACES, BRICK, STONE & STUCCO

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: BioDomus I is extremely well suited to be used as a stain or as a glaze (semi-transparent to transparent) when applied to natural mineral surfaces such as stone brick, or NHL 3.5 cements, BioCements, and most finish stucco surfaces. Washes or glazes require higher dilutions. These types of dilutions can also be applied on any type of BioDomus products, used for interior or exterior, to create natural glazed finishes or washes. For new stone work, repairs in existing work, very highly diluted BioDomus I can create an aged patina to match new work with existing or aged finishes, or create antique finishes on new stone or brick work. This finish type is adapted in particular to LIGHT GLAZING. LIGHT GLAZING permits the existing colors and veining in brick or stone to be visible after painting, or existing colors in stucco or painted surfaces to be a multi-color dimensional painted surfaces.

This type of wash/glazing system permits direct application on unpainted brick or stucco, or can be applied onto newly painted surfaces where Domus products were used.

HEAVY GLAZING requires applying BioGrip Micro primer which will create a solid white base on the surfaces, removing all color or veining of stone or brick, permitting a single-color dimensional painted surface. Single-color effects will still be dimensional, showing subtle movement of lighter and darker shading as well as brush stroke patterns, but without interference of the underlying colors.

For more dramatic effects, particularly on smooth surfaces such as brick or stucco, using BioGrip Medium primer, which contains fine/medium aggregate, may produce better effects when applying washes or glaze finishes.

See dilution instructions below:

GLAZE EFFECTS / OPTION HEAVY GLAZING

PRIMER: Apply one (1) - two (2) coats of untinted White Base, BioGrip Micro or Medium, diluted 30% with water as per GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS, allow to dry for 8 – 12 hours.

STUCCO: Tint BioDomus I Transparent Base only 50% of pigment base (5%) instead of the typical 10% required for full color saturation. Dilute BioDomus I Transparent Base with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. To increase chromatic variability, the 4.5 liters of water should be composed of 3.3 liters of clean water, and 1.2 liters of Potassium Silicate Concentrate. Potassium Silicate Concentrate should always be diluted 100% with water. This potassium silicate dilution is then mixed with 1/2 the requirement of water used in the total dilution required

Apply BioDomus I over the properly prepared surface painted with BioDomus Micro or Medium, using a large brush working in a crisscross pattern and cover the entire surface. Allow the 1st coat to completely dry for 8 – 12 hours. Apply a 2nd coat. Test dilution effects prior to full commitment of the application.

Do not attempt to paint a perfect, even finish with a 50% tinted base. The idea is that the 1st coat will show uneven, applied brush strokes. Then apply a 2nd coat of 50% tinted base again over the 1st coat. The 2nd coat application will not completely cover the effects of the 1st coat.

BRICK & STONE: Using this decorative method for brick or stone it is allowed to apply BioDomus I Transparent Base directly to unpainted surfaces. This can be done without the need to apply BioGrip Micro as long as the brick or stone surface is absorbent. It is recommended to thoroughly dampen brick or stone before commencing application as described above for STUCCO. This application method may remove up to 50% - 75% of the existing color and veining of the original surface, offering a multi-color dimensional surface. Test dilution effects prior to full commitment of the application. Follow dilution procedures for Potassium Silicate Concentrate above; GLAZE EFFECTS / STUCCO.

If the existing color of brick or stone is totally undesirable, then follow instructions as per GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for application of BioDomus I, applying BioGrip

Micro primer and at least one (1) coat of BioDomus I.

GLAZE EFFECTS / OPTION LIGHT GLAZING

Dilute BioDomus I Transparent Base with water, 50 – 100%, or 7.5 – 15.0 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. Test dilution effect prior to full commitment of the application. Always apply wet on wet for non-painted surfaces such as brick, stone or stucco with water first before applying diluted BioDomus I. If the glaze effect is still too strong, further dilution will be required. Dilutions that require more than 100% dilution with water will require an addition of a pre-mixed solution of water and Potassium Silicate Concentrate to BioDomus I. This will prevent the weakening of the adherence of BioDomus I and provide greater transparency.

Prepare a mixture of 1-part water and 1 part Potassium Silicate Concentrate, mixed thoroughly, and add mixture to BioDomus I until dilution effect is achieved. Dilutions with this method can be achieved up to 250%, or 37.5 liters' water/ potassium silicate mixture. Pre-wet/dampen surfaces to be painted with water, this allows for easy manipulation of the glaze effects. Apply diluted BioDomus I in a crisscross pattern, and if necessary, use water and a brush or fine sprayer to remove build up and cause the paint product to settle into crevices or imperfections on the surface, particularly on rough surfaces this is more desirable.

Manipulations to create decorative effects in LIGHT GLAZING must be performed while painted surfaces are wet, before washes or glazes have dried. Dried painted surfaces cannot be altered!

For smooth surfaces glazing or veiling is created by the amount of product that is left or taken away. Visual controls should be assessed both up close and particularly far away to judge the effects.

Test dilution effect prior to full commitment of the application.

PAINTED STUCCO or BRICK with BIODOMUS I: Using this decorative method it is recommended to follow PRIMER and 1ST & 2ND COAT APPLICATIONS indicated in section; NEW STUCCOS.

Using the same color of BioDomus I for the 1st & 2nd coats, White or Transparent Base, dilute enough product with water as indicated above for LIGHT GLAZING. Prepare enough material at least to cover an entire wall corner to corner. Typical coverage at these high dilutions is 3,000 ft² / 280 mt² - 4,000 ft² / 370 mt² per 10 – 15 liters of diluted Transparent Base BioDomus I. It is suggested to begin with a minimum dilution of 100% before proceeding to higher dilutions.

UNPAINTED STUCCO: Colored stucco finished with BioCement GF 1.0 or GM 1.5 can be treated with the LIGHT GLAZING technique without the need to paint stucco surface with BioGrip primers. Follow methods as described in LIGHT GLAZING.

UNPAINTED BRICK & STONE: Absorbent brick and stone can be treated with the LIGHT GLAZING technique without the need to apply full coats of BioDomus I or primers. For dark brick or stone, a White Base BioDomus I may be required to provide the visual effects desired. This depends on the color selection of the paint in contrast to the brick or stone. Light brick or stone usually requires Transparent Base BioDomus I to create contrast, dark brick or stone may require a White Base BioDomus I to create contrast.

PRODUCT LIMITATIONS: BioDomus I in diluted concentrations (30 – 100%) cannot be applied on ground surfaces such as large exterior flat areas, i.e., exterior brick paving, without the risk of product deterioration due to freeze-thaw conditions. Brick walls not covered by a roof may create poor conditions for BioDomus I to remain integrated with brick because of freeze-thaw conditions that can cause brick to deteriorate rapidly on the surface, pulverizing as a result, thus causing potassium silicate paint finishes to fail. This situation can occur on chimneys, thresholds, and brick areas in contact with earth, particularly on the North face, where freezing conditions intensify on wet brick, causing brick to deteriorate rapidly. Brick in constant contact with damp soil may absorb salt nitrates from the earth and this too will cause brick to deteriorate rapidly.

ADOBE BRICK

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Adobe brick being made of a composite of dirt/sand and inorganic material is extremely susceptible to damages caused by water on exterior surfaces. Potassium silicate paints are ideal because they will carbonize to mineral content in the clay brick, creating consolidation, strengthening the external surfaces and allow them to be water resistant and permeable when painted with BioDomus I.



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PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new, unpainted surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 – 3 days; or as an alternative apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

AUTOCLAVED AERATED CONCRETE

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Autoclaved aerated concrete cannot be painted, plastered or stuccoed directly onto non-consolidated and unpainted surfaces. Using ROMABIO Specialty Products and Primers applied onto autoclaved aerated concrete will permit the proper application of any type of paint, plaster or stucco to be applied the surface.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: It is recommended to apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until aerated concrete has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. This process will double the strength and durability of the surfaces of aerated concrete, as well as increase adhesion of any type of applied material. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days.

PRIMER COATS: Apply at least two (2) coats of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

DECAYING OR CRUMBLING STUCCOS OR POWDERY SURFACES

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Chalking surfaces, which could prevent the proper anchoring of the base coating must have damaged and chalky portions be removed by pressure washing and scraping. If pressure washing is not an option for interior surfaces, scrub affected areas with a stiff brush and white vinegar or muriatic acid (1 part muriatic acid and 6 – 7 parts water), and after 3 – 5 minutes rinse several times with a large sponge and clean water.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For unpainted stuccos apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water (1:1) on all damaged surfaces, or 10 liters of water to one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 – 3 days. For old, acrylic-free painted stuccos, apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100%, or 10 liters of water to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro, as a primer tinted if required*, with brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine aggregate, diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

For severe cases of deterioration, take into consideration the removal and replacement of damaged stucco in its entirety. Cement stuccos existing prior to 1940 are probably made of NHL 3.5 or 5.0 (Natural Hydrated Lime Cement) and careful inspection and attention needs to be taken to ensure proper replacement and repairs. At all costs, avoid using portland based cements for restoration or repairs on NHL cements.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

COATINGS WITH EFFLORESCENCE

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Cement surfaces showing efflorescence should be aggressively cleaned with a high pressure washer or stiff brush, and then the efflorescence should be treated using a diluted muriatic acid, 1 part muriatic acid and 6 – 7 parts water, and allow to react for 3 – 5 minutes. Thoroughly rinse treated areas with water and allow to dry.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water (1:1), or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, on all damaged surfaces and allow

to dry for at least 12 – 24 hours; or apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours. This application applies only to unpainted, or mineral painted surfaces only.

PRIMER COAT: Apply BioGrip Micro primer, diluted with water 30%, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For coatings on surfaces damaged by the salt peter or efflorescence no guarantees can be provided.

AGED CEMENT STUCCOS

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Dirty and/or contaminated surfaces should be treated as a priority prior to any interventions of replacing or repairing stucco. All surfaces should be cleaned and any attached algae removed manually or by mechanical means, i.e., with a high-pressure washer. Stucco damaged by algae or mold should be treated with EcoDis after pressure washing. These instructions are based on unpainted portland based type cement stuccos.

PRE-PRIMER COAT : When new stucco repairs are performed on older, unpainted cement stuccos, complete all removal of damaged stucco, rinse surfaces of dust, and apply EcoForte Consolidator to older surfaces prior to applying new cement stucco or make repairs. Pre-prime existing surfaces applying one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRE-PRIMER COAT / REPAIRS: Allow new cement repairs to fully dry and cure according to instructions indicated under section; NEW CEMENT STUCCOS. Apply EcoForte Consolidator diluted as indicated onto any new stucco repairs and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Where repairs require the application of BioCement 1.0 GF, it is suggested to use BioGrip Medium primer.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

STUCCO REPAIRS

See Aged CEMENT STUCCOS above.

MINERAL OR LIME PAINTS

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: Potassium Silicate Concentrate or EcoForte Consolidator can be applied on existing Mineral Paints or Lime Paints to consolidate worn or powdery bases prior to applying BioGrip Micro primer.

PRE-WASHING: Existing painted surfaces that are no longer well anchored should be properly cleaned. For loose, deteriorated, or non-adhering mineral or lime paints, scrape away all loose material, and when possible follow up using a pressure washer, cleaning all painted surfaces as best possible. Allow surfaces to completely dry.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 12 – 24 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro as a primer tinted if necessary* with brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine aggregate, diluted 30%, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

UNPAINTED WOOD

INTERIOR: Sand all wood surfaces as required to provide a smooth surface and lightly wipe wood surfaces with a damp cloth or tack cloth to remove all traces of dust. Fill all nail and screw holes with non-oil type putty or wood filler. Apply water based caulk as needed to fill all voids and cracks. Caulked areas may need at least 12 hours to properly dry. BioGrip Micro primer is required as a primer before application of BioDomus I. Always test adherence to any type of wood product prior to full commitment of finish coats.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply one (1) or two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to



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GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

When painting on wood it is suggested to adjust dilutions with water as necessary to achieve maximum effect for smoothness and coverage desired. Typical dilutions may be up or down by 5% as a rule.

EXTERIOR: Sand all wood surfaces as required to provide a smooth surface and lightly wipe wood surfaces with a damp cloth or tack cloth to remove all traces of dust. Fill all nail and screw holes with non-oil type putty or wood filler. Apply water based caulk as needed to fill all voids and cracks. Caulked areas may need at least 12 hours to properly dry.

PRIMER COAT – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro as a primer tinted if necessary* diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

SPECIALTY FINISHES ON WOOD

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: BioDomus I can be directly applied onto some wood surfaces without the need for BioGrip Micro primer when being used as a wood stain or as a decorative finish. These types of applications usually allow for larger dilutions cycles with water, based on type of finish desired. When using BioDomus I as a standard finish for exterior or interior wood finishes, it is required to use BioGrip Micro primer prior to application of 1st & 2nd coat, excluding CEDAR & CYPRESS.

CEDAR & CYPRESS

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: BioDomus I can be used as an opaque wood stain for unpainted cedar and cypress boards. Apply BioDomus I directly onto wood surfaces diluting 30 – 40% with water, or 4.5 – 6.0 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, diluted as needed to permit absorption into the wood fibers. Allow 1st coat application to dry to the touch, and then apply a 2nd coat as the final application. BioDomus I can be applied by brush, roller, or sprayer.

Follow instruction guidelines for UNPAINTED WOOD or PAINTED WOOD.

POST & BEAM

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: BioDomus I is also an excellent flat paint finish for under eaves trim, post and beam construction, and be applied to almost any type of wood.

Follow instruction guidelines for UNPAINTED WOOD or PAINTED WOOD.

SPECIALTY HARDWOODS

INTERIOR: BioDomus I can be used on specialty hardwoods as decorative finish. Apply BioDomus I directly onto wood surfaces diluting 30 – 100% with water, or 4.5 – 15 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, as needed to create decorative effect desired.

For enhanced effects, steel wool BioDomus I with a 00 – 000 steel wool pad. Working in a straight pattern in the direction of the wood grain. This will burnish the paint finish to a soft sheen, creating chromatic variances and highlighted wood grain patterns.

INTERIOR WOOD TRIMS

BioDomus I can also be used as an interior trim paint as a flat finish, creating an old world traditional finish. BioDomus I is not an oil proof, washable finish, and can be damaged by foods, greases, body oils, color crayons, or washable colored markers. Oils or greases may be removed using a mild detergent, lightly scrubbing with a rag or sponge, and dry with a clean rag or paper towel. Some effect in sheen may occur.

Follow instruction guidelines for UNPAINTED WOOD or PAINTED WOOD.

VARNISH / WAX OPTIONS: To seal surfaces for BioDomus I to prohibit cosmetic damages from oils, and for Best Use applications use the following instructions.

VARNISH: For sealing purposes apply (1) one coat LowCer Varnish Matte or Satin diluted at 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket, and follow with 2 coats of LowCer Varnish as per GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS indicated for LowCer Varnish Matte or Satin.

WAX: As an alternative, after initial application of LowCer Varnish diluted at 100%, apply EcoCera Soft Wax for a traditional wax surface, applying 2 coats undiluted, wet on wet with a rag and allow to dry for 4 – 8 hours. EcoCera Wax

can be buffed with a soft cloth to provide a polished wax finish.

Applications with EcoCera Soft Wax directly onto BioDomus I finishes is possible but color tones may darken by as much as 10 -20% when bypassing the 1st coat sealer application of LowCer Varnish. LowCera Soft Wax is a (non-solvent) water based liquid wax application.

PAINTED WOOD

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Sand all wood surfaces as required to provide a smooth surface and lightly wipe wood surfaces with a damp cloth or tack cloth to remove all traces of dust. Fill all nail and screw holes with non-oil type putty or wood filler. Apply water based caulk as needed to fill all voids and cracks. Caulked areas may need at least 12 hours to properly dry. BioGrip Micro primer is required as a primer before application of BioDomus I. Always test adherence to any type of wood product prior to full commitment of finish coats.

PRIMER COAT – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply BioGrip Micro primer, tinted if necessary* diluted with 30% water or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply one (1) or two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTE: Best performance and durability is achieved when applying BioGrip Micro primer and BioDomus I on new wood. No guarantees can be provided for exterior applications when applying onto pre-painted acrylic surfaces. Exterior paint applications on previously painted wood is only as effective as the underlying paint coat is adhered to the wood surface.

When painting on wood it is suggested to adjust dilutions with water as necessary to achieve maximum effect for smoothness and coverage desired. Typical dilutions may be up or down by 5% as a rule.

NEW DRYWALL

PRIMER COAT – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: It is recommended to use BioDomus SuperFlat or EcoDomus Matte as a primer before application. Both are excellent primers and consolidators for new grey-board, blue-board, and green-board drywalls. Drywall surfaces should be carefully sanded prior to application of EcoDomus Matte. This product permits minimum drywall joint compound repairs and back sanding without peeling. EcoDomus Matte is a very strong and durable paint, and once dry is not easily sandable. Drywall repairs should be carefully primed with EcoDomus Matte prior to application of 1st and 2nd coat of BioDomus I.

Apply one (1) coat of EcoDomus Matte tinted if necessary*, as a primer diluted with 30 – 40% water, or 4.5 – 6.0 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for 4 – 8 hours. For walls that have been over-sprayed with semi-gloss or gloss paints, oil or latex, BioGrip Micro should be applied prior to application of BioDomus I. With oil paint oversprays on new drywall, attention must be made to verify that oil products do not bleed through mineral paint primers or paints. Tests should be done on over-spray prior to wall application system to verify stable coverage.

BioDomus SuperFlat permits unlimited sanding and drywall joint compound repairs. All joint compound repairs should be primed before applying BioDomus I. For unprimed or new drywall, apply one (1) coat of BioDomus SuperFlat as a primer diluted with 30 % water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for 4 – 8 hours. Use a brush, roller or sprayer. BioDomus SuperFlat should not be used as a primer for wood.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply BioDomus I as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

PAINTED DRYWALL

PRIMER COAT: For walls that have been pre-painted with flat, matte, eggshell, semi-gloss or high gloss paints, oil or acrylic, BioGrip Micro primer should be applied prior to application. Lightly sand painted sheen surfaces before proceeding with BioGrip Micro primer. Apply one (1) coat of tinted BioGrip Micro primer if required*, diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours. With oil paint over sprays on new or painted drywall, attention must be made to verify that oil products do not bleed through mineral paint primers or paints.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply one (1) or two (2) coats of BioDomus I according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS



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STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry and protected from frost. Close the open containers with care. Store liquids only in plastic buckets.

WARNING!

Do not apply any products in direct exposure to strong/hot sunlight, rain, mist, high humidity (> 80%), at dew-point formation, or in the presence of strong wind. Beware of the danger of frost overnight. If applied by roller or sprayer, protect surrounding surfaces as necessary. Protect eyes and skin from splashes of paint. Cover glass, ceramic, natural stone, brick, metal, wood, painted surfaces and glazed tiles. Clean affected areas immediately with water. Prominent elements of the building (cornices, parapets, etc..) should be treated with skill, covering flashings, gutters, copper coatings, etc. ... Do not work in air temperature lower than 10°C / 50°F and not above 31°C / 88°F. Clean work tools with water immediately after use. Keep out of reach of children. In case of contact with eyes and skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and/or a saline solution. Always keep a good supply of saline solution for eyes and use abundant amounts to wash eyes. Do not rub eye lids or physically touch your cornea or surrounding area prior to and during washing. Consult a Doctor immediately in cases of irritation or severe burning sensation. In cases of consumption, consult a Doctor or call the CDC Poison Center (see Safety Data Sheet).

If you scrape, sand or remove old paint from any surface, you may release lead dust. LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS, SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD ALSO AVOID EXPOSURE. Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to control lead exposure. Carefully clean up with a wet mop or HEPA vacuum. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the U.S. EPA/Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) or log on to www.epa.gov/lead.

Keep out of reach of children.

PRODUCT LIMITATIONS

Only dilute the amount of paint material required to paint surface area as needed. Unopened, unused, and undiluted Domus Mineral Paints can be stored in their original container for an extended time period. Once the product has been removed from its container and is diluted, the diluted material cannot be stored for extended time periods without the risk of forming mold. Undiluted paint material can be stored as long as the remnant is repackaged and stored in a completely filled plastic container of product. For best results turn container upside down to help prevent air to enter into the bucket via the paint can lid causing spoilage or premature drying. After water has been added for dilution, ROMABIO cannot guarantee the shelf life of the product.

WATER CONTAMINATION HAZARD

CLASS 1

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of information required by the CPR, and it is classified as a non-hazardous material.

PRODUCT CONTAMINATION HAZARD

CODE CER / NORMATIVE EAC / Decision commuted by the Commission N. 2000/532/CE

NOT DANGEROUS

The directive 75/442/CEE, 08 01 production, disposal, formulation, supply, use, and removal of paints and varnishes: 10 13 04 for removal of paints and varnishes; 10 13 04 disposal of lime and hydrated lime products.

DISPOSAL

Do not enter product in its original concentration into drains or open waters. Do not store at public waste disposal sites. In case of conduction into adapted biological purification plants no disturbances need be expected. The preparation has been estimated by conventional method (calculated-procedure) of EG directive 1999/45/EG and is classified as non-hazardous for the environment.

Dispose according to local regulations. Empty cans should be disposed of according to local regulations; plastic buckets are 100% PP, NO. 5, approved for food storage; 100% recyclable if cleaned thoroughly prior to recycling.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This Technical Sheet lists data collected on the basis of technique and experience. Given the multiplicity of use of the product they cannot be binding and the user cannot refrain from using common sense and experience for the individual case. This information shall not constitute any legal obligation and no obligation from the seller or point of purchase, or any agreements inferred by employees who sale this product. Insurance or guarantees issued by our employees or employees should always be confirmed separately in writing. Any information about product adaptability and use of the product, must be verified by user prior to purchase. Check the exact consumption of product for the surface where product may be applied to determine amount of products needed. The user must verify the color matching before starting work. No refunds or exchanges will be provided for tinted products after they have been consumed or applied.

MANUFACTURER

ZETACOLOR SRL, Via Pistoiese 323, 50010 San Angelo a Lecore, FI, Italia

**NOTE: For very bright colors not selected from the ROMABIO color palette, it is recommended that the primer is tinted 25-75% with the final formulation of the BioDomus I color to achieve maximum coverage.*



BIO

FIELDS OF APPLICATION

BioDomus II is an aggregate type, two (2) coat finish paint exterior wall surfaces, brick and stucco. BioDomus II is a non-acrylic paint product providing excellent adhesion, with high resistance to mold growth without the need for biocide additives.

BioDomus II, as with all the Domus Mineral Paints, is designed to be diluted with water, providing a paint applicator optimal ranges to adjust the paint's thickness and density as per job site application may require.

BioDomus II mineral paint is a very versatile and dynamic paint that permits hundreds of options for variations, adjusting dilutions and application techniques to create professional and historical artistic finishes.

BioDomus II is made with a high quantity of potassium silicate, for interior-exterior walls and surfaces, and is self-priming for porous stone, brick and NHL 3.5 and NHL 5.0 stucco mortars. BioDomus II is a potassium silicate paint that can assist in the consolidation of cement, stuccos and natural, absorbent, masonry surfaces providing surface integrity to new and old materials.

Dilutions with water are suggested as general guidelines for application, but paint applicator may adjust dilutions as needed to meet best uses for ease of application, job site requirements and finishes.

PRODUCT FEATURES

A 92% natural mineral product, completely permeable, breathable, absorbs CO₂, provides good anchoring power with mineral surfaces by petrification (water glass); substrate anchor on smooth and rough surfaces. Provides protection against the formation of bacteria that forms mold. Product is considered an organic product, ideal for use in homes, schools, and hospitals and work sensitive areas.

This product is not an oil proof, washable finish, and can be damaged by foods, greases, body oils, color crayons, or washable colored markers. Oils or greases can be removed using a mild detergent, lightly scrubbing with a rag or sponge, and dry with a clean rag or paper towel. Touch-ups are simple when product has been applied in typical dilution as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

Domus Mineral Paints (potassium silicates) require an average 14 days to fully carbonize, and will continue to micro-crystallize for 7 – 8 years. Carbonization is a natural process of potassium silicate to cure, requiring CO₂ absorbed from the atmosphere, making the paint stronger, and at the same time removing undesirable air quality in homes and offices. A completely natural process. Aesthetic features are extreme flatness, high mineral content, creating unique light refraction capabilities and uncommon luminosity.

BioDomus II is specifically designed to be tinted with natural oxide earth tints and 0% VOC colorants to increase aesthetic color values with minimal impact to the environment and to provide toxic free air quality for indoors. BioDomus II is category BIO which means Organic, containing at least 90% natural raw materials and the other 10% inert binders and non-toxic chemicals.

TYPE OF PRODUCT

Silicate coating according to DIN 18363, based on pure potassium silicate with 7.6% organic stabilizers and other proprietary chemicals.

SHEEN FINISH

Very Flat

COLOR

White/Transparent Base. Color tint up to 5% max with approved tints for white base, 10% max with approved tints for transparent base. Custom color tint matching is available.

TESTING & CERTIFICATIONS

BioDomus II has passed these tests and received these certifications:

[A+ rating for French VOC Test](#); [Cradle to Cradle \(C2C\) Certified Silver v3.1](#); [Health Product Declaration](#); and [CA1350 / California Department of Public Health \(CDPH\) Standard Method v1.1-201](#). For all up to date testing, [visit here](#).



LEED V4 CREDITS

BioDomus II contributes to credits for these categories for LEED v4:

- Building Product Disclosure And Optimization – Material Ingredients: [C2C Silver v3.1 & HPD](#)
- Low Emitting Materials: [Passed CA1350](#)
- Indoor Air Quality: TVOC Tests



BIO

DATE REVISION : 08-16-2017

TECHNICAL DATA

CRITERIA	INT. STANDARD	VALUE	UNIT
VOC (not including tint pigments)	2004/42/CE max. Value 40g/l Exterior Wall Paint for Masonry DIN EN ISO 11890-1/2	0.00	g/l
Theory of di Kunzel (SD • W)	DIN 18550	Sd*w <0,1 Sd < 2 w < 0,5	kg/(m²h0,5) m kg/(m²h0,5)
Caulking Resistance	ASTM-D-659	600	UV/Hour Condensation
Whiteness	CIE	80	%
Surface Retention Smog/Dirt	EN 10795	Medium	> 11
Drying Time at Low Temperature	UNI 10793	> 5	°C
Application on Damp Cement NHL 3.5/5.0	UNI EN 13300	Ideal	–
Exterior Paint with Mineral Finish	DIN 18363 Paragraph 2.4.1	Yes	–
Application Quality	UNI 10794	Good	–
Hide and Cover Capacity	ISO 6504-3 M.U. 1631 (RC 100 µm Humid)	Class 2	< 96 – < 98
pH Value	DIN 19266	11.28 w/ 11.37 t	–
Natural Resistance to Mold	DIN 19266	Excellent	–
Alkaline Resistance	UNI 10795	Excellent	–
Specific Gravity (23°C)	EN ISO 2811-2	1.60	g/ml
Granulation	DIN 19643 – EN 21524	0.0 – 0.02	mm
Gloss Level	UNI EN ISO 2813	< 5	Very Opaque
Reaction to Fire	EN 13501-1:2002	A 1	Incombustible
Toxicity	EN 13501-1:2002	Non-Toxic	–
APEO (Alkyl Phenol Ethoxylates)	–	0%	–
PEG (Polyethylene Glycol)	–	0%	–
PG (Propylene Glycol)	–	0%	–
Biocides	–	0%	–

Does not contain chemicals that can aggravate or cause asthma, see NIH Asthma Report 2012.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

(For detailed dilutions and instructions for specific type of surfaces including new and painted drywall/wood, please see APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES.)

WHITE BASE

BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS

PRE-PRIMER COAT/INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For new/old unpainted exterior portland cement surfaces it is recommended to apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until concrete has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days; or as an alternative for interior unpainted or new portland cement surfaces apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

For most brick, primed cementitious boards, painted and unpainted wood trim, EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate as a pre-primer is not required, and these surfaces can be primed and painted as indicated below in APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES.

PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR: For White Base colors, BioDomus II is a two (2) coat application without the need for an additional primer when applied on absorbent brick, stone, NHL 3.5 and NHL 5.0 stucco mortars, BioCements and BioMarmorinos. No primers are needed for repaints on pre-painted BioDomus II surfaces or any non-sheen Domus Mineral Paints.

For unprimed or new drywall, apply one (1) coat of BioDomus SuperFlat as a primer diluted with 30 % water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for 4 – 8 hours. Use a brush, roller or sprayer. BioDomus SuperFlat should not be used as a primer for wood. If painter applicator needs to prime both drywall and wood trim simultaneously, use EcoDomus Matte as the primer, diluting EcoDomus Matte with water 30 – 40%, or 4.5 – 6.0 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for 8 hours. EcoDomus Matte can be brushed, rolled or sprayed onto all types of new drywall and any type of unpainted trim.

For all pre-painted surfaces and trim with acrylic or oil paints, BioGrip Micro or Medium primer is required. Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip primer as primer tinted if necessary* diluted with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket and allow to dry 8 – 12 hours. Use a brush, roller or an approved paint sprayer for fine/medium aggregate.

PRIMER COAT / EXTERIOR: For White Base colors for new portland cement stuccos, nonabsorbent brick, new cementitious boards, painted and unpainted wood trim, BioGrip Micro or Medium is a required primer. Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium as primer tinted if necessary* diluted with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. BioGrip Micro or Medium primers can be brushed, rolled or sprayed with an approved sprayer for fine aggregate. Allow primer to dry for 8 – 12 hours before applying BioDomus II.

1ST COAT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For White Base colors dilute BioDomus II with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket. For unpainted absorbent brick or stucco, it is suggested to dampen previously all masonry surfaces with water thoroughly, so as to assist the potassium silicate paints to absorb deeper into the masonry surface. Do not apply paint to wet surfaces. Apply paint in an even and constant pattern, so that a perfect coverage is achieved. Apply with a brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine/medium aggregate. Allow 1st coat to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours before applying 2nd coat.

Where BioGrip Micro or Medium primer has been applied as a primer base, it may not be required to apply a 2nd coat of BioDomus II after application of 1st coat, if coverage is complete and perfectly finished. For Best Use practices, it is suggested to always apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II with applications on the exterior.

2ND COAT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For White Base colors dilute BioDomus II with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. Apply as directed above, except pre-dampening is not required for the 2nd coat. Apply with a brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine/medium aggregate. For applications on stucco it is recommended to paint final coat with a brush in a crisscross pattern. Allow 2nd coat to dry for at least 4 hours before applying a 3rd coat if desired.

3RD COAT OPTION / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For wash or glaze effects BioDomus II can be diluted up to 100% with water, or 15 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. After 2nd coat of BioDomus II has been applied and is dry to the touch, apply the 3rd coat with a large masonry brush, painting in a crisscross pattern to create dimension with a very slight natural chromatic finish. If BioDomus II has dried over 8 – 12 hours, it is recommended to dampen wall surface with a fine spray of water, always painting wet on wet. Extreme care must be made when applying this type of finish as touch ups are difficult, and in such cases where touch ups are necessary, wall surface may be required to be dampened and repainted with the same technique, always wetting wall prior to a repaint. (See detailed instructions in section; GLAZE OR WASH EFFECTS FOR PAINTED OR UNPAINTED MINERAL SURFACES, BRICK, STONE & STUCCO).

PAINT SPRAYERS

PRE-PRIMER & PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for primer types and dilution rates. Make sure to apply enough paint to fully cover the surfaces to be painted. Both BioGrip Medium and BioDomus II contain fine/medium size aggregate and require specially designed airless sprayers for both for the compressor as well as the spray tip. Contact paint sprayer manufacturer before commencing work with these products to verify proper sprayer use.

1ST COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for dilution rates of BioDomus II. Do not attempt to cover walls or surfaces with one (1)-coat, unless applying over tinted BioGrip Micro or Medium primer, BioDomus SuperFlat or EcoDomus Matte. Over spraying will result in excessive waste of product. Allow to dry for at least 8 hours before applying 2nd coat. BioDomus II is a fine aggregate paint and cannot be used in most airless sprayers unless spray machine is specifically designed for use with aggregate paint.

2ND COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for dilution rates of BioDomus II. Apply with a sprayer if applicator chooses not to use a paint roller cover for the 2nd coat. Touch-ups with any type of sprayed finishes are very difficult. Application of final coat using a sprayer without the use of back rolling may provide an attractive finish, but it can make repaints or repairs in the future difficult. Thus, back rolling on all walls is recommended for future repaints. Back rolling should occur immediately after wall area has been sprayed. Do not try to back roll if sprayed paint has dried on the wall.

TRANSPARENT BASE

BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS

PRE-PRIMER COAT/ INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For new/old unpainted exterior portland cement surfaces it is recommended to apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until concrete has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days; or as an alternative for interior surfaces apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

For most brick, primed cementitious boards, painted and unpainted wood trim, EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate as a pre-primer is not required, and these surfaces can be primed and painted as indicated below in APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES.

PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR: For Transparent Base colors, BioDomus II is a two (2) coat application without the need for an additional primer when applied on absorbent brick, stone, NHL 3.5 and NHL 5.0 stucco mortars, BioCements and BioMarmorinos.

For new unpainted drywall, EcoDomus Matte or BioGrip Micro or Medium is a required primer for Transparent Base/dark colors of BioDomus II. Apply one (1) coat of EcoDomus Matte tinted if necessary* and diluted with 30 – 40% water, or 4.5 – 6.0 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. EcoDomus Matte can be sprayed onto all types of new drywall and most types of new, unprimed wood trim. Apply with a brush, roller or approved sprayer tip. Allow primer to dry for 4 – 8 hours before applying BioDomus II.

BioGrip Micro or Medium requires removal of filters and an approved sprayer tip. BioGrip Medium can only be sprayed using sprayers approved for fine/medium aggregate. Contact paint sprayer manufacturer before commencing work with



BIO

these products to verify proper sprayer use. Dilute BioGrip Micro or Medium with 30% water, or 4.5 liter of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. Allow primer to dry for 4 – 8 hours before applying BioDomus II.

For all pre-painted surfaces, BioGrip Micro or Medium is a required primer. Apply one (1) coat of tinted BioGrip Micro or Medium primer, diluted with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket and allow to dry 8 – 12 hours before application. Use a brush, roller or an approved paint sprayer for fine/medium aggregate. BioGrip Medium is not suggested to be used for wood trim finishes.

PRIMER COAT / EXTERIOR: For Transparent Base colors prime the surfaces of new portland cement stuccos, nonabsorbent brick, new cementitious boards, painted and unpainted wood trim with one (1) coat of tinted BioGrip Micro or Medium primer, diluted with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. BioGrip Micro or Medium can be brushed, rolled or sprayed with an approved sprayer for fine or medium aggregate respectively. Allow primer to dry for 8 – 12 hours before applying BioDomus II. BioGrip Medium is not suggested to be used for wood trim finishes.

1ST COAT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For Transparent Base colors dilute BioDomus II with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket. For absorbent brick or stucco it is suggested to dampen previously all masonry surfaces with water thoroughly, so as to assist the potassium silicate paints to absorb deeper into the masonry surface. Do not apply paint to wet surfaces, only onto damp surfaces. Apply paint in an even and constant pattern, so that a perfect coverage is achieved. Allow 1st coat to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours before applying 2nd coat.

Where tinted BioGrip Micro or Medium primer has been applied as a primer base, it may not be required to apply a 2nd coat of BioDomus I after application of 1st coat, if coverage is complete and perfectly finished. For Best Use practices, it is suggested to always apply two (2) coats for BioDomus II with applications on the exterior.

2ND COAT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For Transparent Base colors dilute BioDomus II with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. Apply as directed above, except pre-dampening is not required for the 2nd coat. Apply with a brush, roller or approved sprayer. For applications on stucco it is recommended to paint final coat with a brush in a crisscross pattern. Allow 2nd coat to dry for at least 2 – 4 hours or until completely dry to the touch, before applying a 3rd coat if desired.

3RD COAT OPTION / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For wash or glaze effects BioDomus II can be diluted up to 100% with water, or 15 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. After 2nd coat of BioDomus II has been applied and is dry to the touch, apply the 3rd coat with a large masonry brush, painting in a crisscross pattern will create dimension with a very slight natural chromatic finish. If BioDomus II has dried over 8 – 12 hours, it is recommended to dampen wall surface with a fine spray of water, always painting wet on wet. Extreme care must be made when applying this type of finish as touch ups are difficult, and in such case wall surface may be required to be dampened and repainted with the same technique, always wetting wall prior to a repaint.

PAINT SPRAYERS

PRE-PRIMER & PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for primer types and dilution rates. Make sure to apply enough paint to fully cover the surfaces to be painted. BioGrip Micro or Medium requires removal of filters and an approved sprayer tip. Both BioGrip Medium and BioDomus II contain fine/medium size aggregate and require specially designed airless sprayers for both for the compressor as well as the spray tip. Contact paint sprayer manufacturer before commencing work with these products to verify proper sprayer use.

1ST COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for dilution rates of BioDomus II. Do not attempt to cover walls or surfaces with one (1)-coat, unless applying over tinted BioGrip Micro or Medium primer or EcoDomus Matte. Over spraying will result in excessive waste of product. Allow to dry for at least 4– 8 hours before applying 2nd coat. BioDomus II is a fine/medium aggregate paint and cannot be used in most airless sprayers unless spray machine is specifically designed for use with aggregate paint.

2ND COAT / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Follow instructions above for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS for dilution rates of BioDomus II. Apply with a sprayer if applicator chooses not to use a paint roller cover for the 2nd coat. Touch-ups with any type of sprayed finishes are very difficult. Application of final coat using

a sprayer without the use of back rolling may provide an attractive finish, but it can make repaints or repairs in the future difficult. Thus, back rolling on all walls is recommended for future repaints. Back rolling should occur immediately after wall area has been sprayed. Do not try to back roll if sprayed paint has dried on the wall.

SPRAY TIP USAGE: BioDomus II is a medium/fine aggregate and can create difficulties using an airless sprayer unless the sprayer is a high compression sprayer, using no filters, applying product with a # 0.023 – 0.025 inch (0.5842 – 0.635 mm) size Titanium spray tip. Consult paint sprayer manufacturer always before spraying aggregate paints.

GRAIN SIZE

0.05 – 0.125 mm

***NOTE:** For very bright colors not selected from the ROMABIO color palette, it is recommended that the primer is tinted 25 – 50% with the final formulation of the BioDomus II color to achieve maximum coverage.

MIXING PAINT & WATER

ROMABIO Domus Mineral Paint formulas are concentrated and require water to be added to them for proper use. This concentrated formula means more coverage in each bucket, decreasing the cost for transport, and reducing our carbon footprint. We do not have to add toxic preservatives or anti-microbial to increase shelf life like most acrylic paint products. Mix paint and water with an electric drill, paint paddle, or mix well by hand! If water is sitting on the top of your mixture, the paint is not properly mixed!

Mix paint and water with an electric drill and paint paddle, or mix well by hand! If water is sitting on the top of your mixture, the paint is not properly mixed!

TOOLS

Apply with brush, roller or with an appropriate sprayer approved for fine/medium aggregate and a titanium sprayer tip. New sprayer tips should be used to prevent product waste and provide for a more perfect finish. It is recommended to use professional high quality synthetic brushes and for rollers to use professional quality with a nap or pile with ½ – ¾ inch or 13 – 19 mm.

TOOL CLEANING

Brush, roller, rags, or sponges should be cleaned immediately after use with water and a mild detergent or dish soap.

DRYING TIME

Allow a drying time between coats of at least 8 – 12 hours for the 1st coat, and with successive coats allow at least 4 – 8 hours between coats. With lower temperature and humidity more time may be needed. Do not apply BioDomus II on the exterior if there is a risk of thunderstorms or showers during the 12 hour drying time needed for product to dry and carbonize correctly. Allow at least 7 – 14 days drying time before attempting washing or cleaning. Complete curing occurs within 14 days, and with silicification, hardness will increase to approximate full strength in three (3)-months.

CONSUMPTION/COVERAGE

Approximately 1,200 ft² / 111 mt² – 1,400 ft² / 130 mt² for exterior masonry, 1,500 ft² / 140 mt² – 2,000 ft² / 186 mt² for interior finishes such as wood and drywall per 15 liters bucket diluted according to instructions for a one (1) coat application. Applications on virgin surfaces will absorb more paint on the first coat, and spread further on the 2nd coat as well for repaints. Determine exact consumption by performing a test on the surface to be treated.

PACKAGING

Plastic buckets of 1, 2.5, 5 and 15 liters.

APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES

Make sure base is solid, dry and well cleaned, prepared with skill. It is recommended to observe the rule VOB DIN 18 363, Part C, paragraph 3.

NEW CEMENT STUCCOS

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: New portland cement stucco should not be painted for about 21 – 28 days to ensure proper curing, anchoring and drying.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted



100% with water, o (1:1), or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new cement surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 –3 days; or as an alternative apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

CAUTION!

New portland cement stuccos should be tested for pH using Phenolphthalein, also sold as an “alkalinity test kit”. This product should be spot tested on all new portland cement stucco prior to the application of any type of finish, paint or stucco product. Concrete has a naturally high pH due to the calcium hydroxide formed when portland cement reacts with water. As the concrete reacts with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, pH decreases to 8.5 – 10.5. When a 1% phenolphthalein solution is applied to uncured concrete, it turns bright pink/ purple; if it remains colorless, it shows that the concrete has undergone correct surface carbonation. When the test indicates bright pink or purple, this indicates that no paint or plaster product of any type should be applied to the concrete until surface carbonation has been completed, which usually occurs after 21 – 28 days after final installation.

SEE OPTIONS ABOVE FOR DECORATIVE EFFECTS ON NEW CEMENT STUCCO IN SECTION: GLAZE OR WASH EFFECTS FOR PAINTED OR UNPAINTED MINERAL SURFACES, BRICK, STONE & STUCCO:

REINFORCED CONCRETE SURFACES

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: New cement surfaces should not be painted for about 28 days to ensure proper curing and drying. Follow instructions as indicated above for new cement stuccos. In many cases it may be recommended to apply TerraMare line products for ‘Best Use’ application for exterior paint applications on reinforced concrete surfaces.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, o (1:1), or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new cement surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 –3 days; or as an alternative apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) coat of BioGrip Medium primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

CMU/CONCRETE BLOCK

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: Mortar joints should not be painted for about 28 days to ensure proper curing and drying. Follow instructions as indicated above for new cement stuccos.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, o (1:1), or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new cement surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 - 3 days; or as an alternative apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

CONCRETE FLOORS, SIDEWALKS OR DRIVEWAY

BioDomus II cannot be used on portland cement based floors, sidewalks or driveways.

CEMENTITIOUS BOARD | MGO

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: Guidelines for primed and unprimed cementitious or MGO boards.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For unprimed cementitious and MGO boards, apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket. Apply with brush, roller or sprayer and allow to dry for 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: For factory primed or painted surfaces with acrylic paints, apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, tinted if desired, and allow to dry for 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply one (1) or two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

BRICK SURFACES

UNPAINTED NEW OR OLD BRICK: BioDomus II can be applied directly onto any type of brick surface material without a primer, as long as the brick material is integral and can absorb water naturally. If the brick material is extremely worn and decaying and or does not absorb water, then preparatory steps are required prior to the application of BioDomus II. Review the instructions and options carefully as listed below:

DAMAGED BRICK / INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Extremely weathered ‘spalled’ brick, deteriorating brick, or deteriorating brick mortar will usually indicate the presence of water absorption into mortar joints or brick surfaces that become damaged during freeze/thaw conditions in fall and spring. Low-fire brick usually will chalk when rubbing your finger across the surface, easily chip, be fragile and be overly porous. Both of these conditions require special attention to substrate repairs prior to any type of painting or stucco application. Such substrates will need to be consolidated using pure Potassium Silicate diluted according to instructions to stabilize and reinforce the molecular composition of the substrate. In very severe conditions, replacement of damaged brick and the necessity of brick joint tucking will be required in addition to substrate consolidation. Only once the substrate has been remedied can EcoForte Consolidator be applied to the brick surface to enhance the performance and adhesion of a primer coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium primer.

PRE-PRIMER COATS: In this case apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water (1:1) on all damaged surfaces, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 3 days. At the end of the 3 day curing of the Potassium Silicate Concentrate, verify that the brick has consolidated correctly. Test treated brick surface for slight powder or chalking, rubbing gently with a clean rag to verify correct absorption and consolidation. If any residue occurs, apply 1 coat EcoForte Consolidator, allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium primers according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

In worse case scenarios to prevent long term water absorption into brick surfaces after repairs, will require the application of a hydro-repellent sealer and paint such as TerraMare Sealer, Grip, and TerraMare I. TerraMare line products are potassium silicate paints containing silossan (silica), which will increase performance to protect damaged bricks affected by moisture.

BRICK / COASTAL AREAS: In many cases, brick and stucco materials, because of their absorbcency to moisture, can collect salt residues which can have adverse effects for the applications of any type of paint or masonry products. Proper cleaning is essential to try to obtain a neutral base so that the presence of salt does not create detrimental effects to applied finishes.

PRE-WASHING: Wash surfaces using a pressure washer, thoroughly cleaning all brick surfaces, then apply white vinegar or diluted muriatic acid for 3 – 5 minutes, then wash off carefully again with clean water all treated surfaces. Allow to thoroughly dry before proceeding with subsequent product applications of BioGrip Micro or BioDomus II.

PRIMER COAT: See guidelines for NON ABSORBENT or INTEGRAL BRICK.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

NON ABSORBENT OR EXTRUDED BRICK: For brick that is nonabsorbent, such as red common brick, glazed brick, or any smooth brick that has a slight sheen, and has been pressure extruded or fired at extremely high temperatures, it will not absorb water as a general rule. Testing can be performed by wetting a brick area with a water hose to determine if water absorbs immediately within 1 – 2 minutes, leaving no trace of water sitting on the surface. Positive absorption indicates no need to apply a BioGrip primer. If water sits on the surface after wetting and water has not absorbed, then BioGrip Medium should be used as a primer in such cases.

Testing for Absorption: Spray brick surface heavily with water for a couple of minutes to determine if water absorbs rapidly into brick. Brick surfaces will appear to be dry if the brick is absorbent. If after spraying water onto the brick and the brick remains wet, or has not rapidly absorbed water into the surface, then this indicates that BioGrip Medium will be required as a primer before proceeding with BioDomus II.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Medium according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply one (1) or two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

ABSORBENT INTEGRAL BRICK/ INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: For absorbent, unpainted, integral brick, pre-primers or primers are not required in the application of BioDomus II. Applicators can apply BioDomus II directly to brick facade following instructions as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Always thoroughly wet brick surfaces with water prior to applying the first (1st) coat of BioDomus II as a primer or paint. This will assist in creating greater penetration of BioDomus II into the brick surface. This applies only to the first coat paint application.

PRIMER COAT: None

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

ADOBE BRICK

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Adobe brick being made of a composite of dirt/sand and inorganic material is extremely susceptible to damages caused by water on exterior surfaces. Potassium silicate paints are ideal because they will carbonize to mineral content in the clay brick, creating consolidation, strengthening the external surfaces and allow them to be water resistant and yet permeable when painted with BioDomus II.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, o (1:1), or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new, unpainted surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 – 3 days; or as an alternative apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) – two (2) coats of BioGrip Medium primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

AUTOCLAVED AERATED CONCRETE

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Autoclaved aerated concrete cannot be painted, plastered or stuccoed directly onto non-consolidated and unprimed surfaces. Using ROMABIO Specialty Products and Primers applied onto autoclaved aerated concrete will permit the proper application of any type of paint, plaster or stucco to be applied the surface.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until aerated concrete has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. This process will double the strength and durability of the surfaces of aerated concrete, as well as increase adhesion of any type of applied material. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days.

PRIMER COATS: Apply at least two (2) coats of BioGrip Medium primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

DECAYING OR CRUMBLING STUCCOS OR POWDERY SURFACES

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Chalking surfaces, which could prevent the proper anchoring of the base coating must have damaged and chalky portions be removed by pressure washing and scraping. If pressure washing is not an option for interior surfaces, scrub affected areas with a stiff brush and white vinegar or muriatic acid (1 part muriatic acid and 6 – 7 parts water), and after 3 -5 minutes rinse several times with a large sponge and clean water.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For unpainted stuccos apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water (1:1) on all damaged surfaces, or 10 liters of water to one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 – 3 days. For old, acrylic-free painted stuccos, apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100%, or 10 liters of water to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Medium, as a primer tinted if required*, with brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine aggregate, diluted 30%, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

For severe cases of deterioration, take into consideration the removal and replacement of damaged stucco in its entirety. Cement stuccos existing prior to 1940 are probably made of NHL 3.5 or 5.0 (Natural Hydrated Lime Cement) and careful inspection and attention needs to be taken to ensure proper replacement and repairs. At all costs, avoid using portland based cements for restoration or repairs on NHL cements.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

COATINGS WITH EFFLORESCENCE

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Cement surfaces showing efflorescence should be aggressively cleaned with a high pressure washer, and then the efflorescence should be treated using a diluted muriatic acid, 1-part muriatic acid and 6 – 7 parts water, and allow to react for 3 – 5 minutes. Thoroughly rinse treated areas with water and allow to dry.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water (1:1) on all damaged surfaces and allow to dry for at least 12 hours. Apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator (diluted according to instructions), and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply BioGrip Medium, diluted with water 30%, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For coatings on surfaces damaged by the saltpeter or efflorescence no guarantees can be provided.

AGED CEMENT STUCCOS

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Dirty and/or contaminated surfaces should be treated as a priority prior to any interventions of replacing or repairing stucco. All surfaces should be cleaned and any attached algae removed manually or by mechanical means, i.e., with a high-pressure washer. Stucco damaged by algae or mold should be treated with EcoDis after pressure washing. These instructions are based on unpainted portland based type cement stuccos.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: When new stucco repairs are performed on older, unpainted cement stuccos, complete all removal of damaged stucco, rinse surfaces of dust, and apply EcoForte Consolidator to older surfaces prior to applying new cement stucco or make repairs. Pre-prime existing surfaces applying one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRE-PRIMER COAT / REPAIRS: Allow new cement repairs to fully dry and cure according to instructions indicated under section; NEW CEMENT STUCCOS. Apply EcoForte Consolidator diluted as indicated onto any new stucco repairs and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Where repairs require the application of BioCement 1.0 GF, it is suggested to use BioGrip Medium primer.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

STUCCO REPAIRS

See Aged CEMENT STUCCOS above.

MINERAL AND LIME PAINTS

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: Potassium Silicate Concentrate or EcoForte Consolidator can be applied on existing Mineral Paints or Lime Paints to consolidate worn or powdery bases prior to applying BioGrip Micro primer.

PRE-WASHING: Existing painted surfaces that are no longer well anchored should be properly cleaned. For loose, deteriorated, or non-adhering mineral or lime paints, scrape away all loose material, and when possible follow up using a pressure washer, cleaning all painted surfaces as best possible. Allow surfaces to completely dry.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium as a primer tinted if necessary* with brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine aggregate, diluted 30%, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS / WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

GLAZE OR WASH EFFECTS FOR PAINTED OR UNPAINTED MINERAL SURFACES, BRICK, STONE & STUCCO

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: BioDomus II is extremely well suited to be used as a stain or as a glaze (semi-transparent to transparent) when applied to natural mineral surfaces such as stone brick, or NHL 3.5 cements, BioCements, and most finish stucco surfaces. Washes or glazes require higher dilutions. These types of dilutions can also be applied on any type of BioDomus products, used for interior or exterior, to create natural glazed finishes or washes. For new stone work, repairs in existing work, very highly diluted BioDomus II can create an aged patina to match new work with existing or aged finishes, or create antique finishes on new stone or brick work. This finish type is adapted in particular to LIGHT GLAZING. LIGHT GLAZING permits the existing colors and veining in brick or stone to be visible after painting, or existing colors in stucco or painted surfaces to be a multi-color dimensional painted surfaces.

For more dramatic effects, particularly on smooth surfaces such as brick or stucco, BioDomus II which contains aggregate, will produce better dimensional effects when applying washes or glaze finishes for HEAVY GLAZING.

HEAVY GLAZING requires applying BioGrip Medium which will create a solid white base on the surfaces, removing all color or veining of stone or brick, permitting a single-color dimensional painted surface. Single-color effects will still be dimensional, showing subtle movement of lighter and darker shading as well as brush stroke patterns, but without interference of the underlying color/s.

See dilution instructions below:

GLAZE EFFECTS / OPTION HEAVY GLAZING

PRIMER: Apply one (1) – two (2) coats of untinted White Base, BioGrip Medium, diluted 30% with water as per GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS, allow to dry for 8 – 12 hours.

STUCCO: Tint BioDomus II Transparent Base only 50% of pigment base (5%) instead of the typical 10% required for full color saturation. Dilute BioDomus II Transparent Base with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. To increase chromatic variability, the 4.5 liters of water should be composed of 3.3 liters of clean water, and 1.2 liters of Potassium Silicate Concentrate. Potassium Silicate Concentrate should always be diluted 100% with water. This potassium

silicate dilution is then mixed with 1/2 the requirement of water used in the total dilution required.

Apply BioDomus II over the properly prepared surface painted with BioGrip Micro or Medium, using a large brush working in a crisscross pattern and cover the entire surface. Allow the 1st coat to completely dry for 8 – 12 hours. Apply a 2nd coat. Test dilution effects prior to full commitment of the application.

Do not attempt to paint a perfect, even finish with a 50% tinted base. The idea is that the 1st coat will show uneven, applied brush strokes. Then apply a 2nd coat of 50% tinted base again over the 1st coat. The 2nd coat application will not completely cover the effects of the 1st coat.

BRICK & STONE: Using this decorative method for brick or stone, it is allowed to apply BioDomus II Transparent Base directly to surfaces. This can be done without the need to apply BioGrip Medium as long as the brick or stone surface is absorbent. It is recommended to thoroughly dampen brick or stone before commencing application as described above for STUCCO. This application method may remove up to 50% – 75% of the existing color and veining of the original surface, offering a multi-color dimensional surface. Test dilution effects prior to full commitment of the application. Follow dilution procedures for Potassium Silicate Concentrate above; GLAZE EFFECTS / STUCCO.

If the existing color of brick or stone is totally undesirable, then follow instructions as per GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for application of BioDomus II, applying BioGrip Medium primer and at least one (1) coat of BioDomus II.

GLAZE EFFECTS / OPTION LIGHT GLAZING

Dilute BioDomus II Transparent Base with water, 50 – 100%, or 7.5 – 15.0 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket. Test dilution effect prior to full commitment of the application. Always apply wet on wet for non-painted surfaces such as brick, stone or stucco with water first before applying diluted BioDomus II. If the glaze effect is still too strong, further dilution will be required. Dilutions that require more than 100% dilution with water will require an addition of a pre-mixed solution of water and Potassium Silicate Concentrate to BioDomus II. This will prevent the weakening of the adherence of BioDomus II and provide greater transparency.

Prepare a mixture of 1-part water and 1 part Potassium Silicate Concentrate, mixed thoroughly, and add mixture to BioDomus II until dilution effect is achieved. Dilutions with this method can achieve up to 250%, or 37.5 liters' water/potassium silicate mixture added to BioDomus II. Pre-wet/dampen surfaces to be painted with water, this allows for easy manipulation of the glaze effects. Apply diluted BioDomus II in a crisscross pattern, and if necessary, use water and a brush or fine sprayer to remove excess or build up and cause the paint product to settle into crevices or imperfections on the surface, particularly on rough surfaces this is more desirable.

Manipulations to create decorative effects in LIGHT GLAZING must be performed while painted surfaces are wet, before washes or glazes have dried. Dried painted surfaces cannot be altered!

For smooth surfaces dimension or veiling is created by how little or how much dilution and by application techniques and tools used. Visual controls should be assessed both up close and particularly far away to judge the effects.

Test dilution effect prior to full commitment of the application.

PAINTED STUCCO or BRICK with BIODOMUS II: Using this decorative method it is recommended to follow PRIMER and 1ST & 2ND COAT APPLICATIONS indicated in section; NEW STUCCOS.

Using the same color of BioDomus II as used for the 1st & 2nd coats, White or Transparent Base, dilute product with water as indicated above for LIGHT GLAZING. Prepare enough material at least to cover an entire wall corner to corner. Typical coverage at high dilutions of 100% or more, is 3,000 ft² / 280 m² per 15 liters of diluted BioDomus II. It is suggested to begin with a minimum dilution of 100% before proceeding to higher dilutions.

UNPAINTED STUCCO: Colored stucco finished with BioCement GF 1.0 or GM 1.5 can be treated with the LIGHT GLAZING technique without the need to paint stucco surface with BioGrip primers. Follow methods as described in LIGHT GLAZING.

UNPAINTED BRICK & STONE: Absorbent brick and stone can be treated with the LIGHT GLAZING technique without the need to apply full coats of BioGrip primers or BioDomus II. For dark brick or stone, a White Base, BioDomus II may be required to create the visual effects desired. This depends on the color selection



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of the paint in contrast to the brick or stone. Light colored brick or stone usually requires Transparent Base BioDomus II to create contrast, dark brick or stone may require a White Base BioDomus II to create contrast.

PRODUCT LIMITATIONS: BioDomus II in diluted concentrations (30 – 100%) cannot be applied on ground surfaces such as large exterior flat areas, such as exterior brick paving, without the risk of product deterioration due to freeze-thaw conditions. Brick walls not covered by a roof may create poor conditions for BioDomus II to remain integrated with brick because of freeze-thaw conditions that can cause brick to deteriorate rapidly on the surface, pulverizing as a result, thus causing potassium silicate paint finishes to fail. This situation can occur on chimneys, thresholds, and brick areas in contact with earth, particularly on the North face, where freezing conditions intensify on wet brick, causing brick to deteriorate rapidly. Brick in constant contact with damp soil may absorb salt nitrates from the earth and this too will cause brick and paint finishes to deteriorate rapidly.

NEW DRYWALL

PRIMER COAT: It is recommended to use BioDomus SuperFlat or EcoDomus Matte as a primer before application. Both are excellent primers and consolidators for new grey-board, blue-board, and green-board drywalls. Drywall surfaces should be carefully sanded prior to application of EcoDomus Matte. This product permits minimum drywall joint compound repairs and back sanding without peeling. EcoDomus Matte is a very strong and durable paint, and once dry is not easily sandable. Drywall repairs should be carefully primed with EcoDomus Matte prior to application of 1st and 2nd coat of BioDomus II.

Apply one (1) coat of EcoDomus Matte tinted if necessary* as a primer diluted with 30 – 40% water, or 4.5 – 6.0 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for 4 – 8 hours. For walls that have been over-sprayed with semi-gloss or gloss paints, oil or latex, BioGrip Micro should be applied prior to application of BioDomus II. With oil paint oversprays on new drywall, attention must be made to verify that oil products do not bleed through mineral paint primers or paints. Tests should be done on over-spray prior to wall application system to verify stable coverage.

BioDomus SuperFlat permits unlimited sanding and drywall joint compound repairs. All joint compound repairs should be primed before applying BioDomus II. For unprimed or new drywall, apply one (1) coat of BioDomus SuperFlat as a primer diluted with 30 % water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for 4 – 8 hours. Use a brush, roller or sprayer. BioDomus SuperFlat should not be used as a primer for wood.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply BioDomus II as indicated in **GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**.

PAINTED DRYWALL

PRIMER COAT: For walls that have been pre-painted with flat, matte, semi-gloss or high gloss paints, oil or acrylic, BioGrip Micro or Medium primer should be applied prior to application. Lightly sand painted sheen surfaces before proceeding with BioGrip Micro primer. Apply one (1) coat of tinted BioGrip Micro or Medium primer if required*, diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours. With oil paint over sprays on new or painted drywall, attention must be made to verify that oil products do not bleed through mineral paint primers or paints.

1ST & 2ND COATS – WHITE & TRANSPARENT BASES: Apply one (1) or two (2) coats of BioDomus II according to **GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**.

UNPAINTED WOOD

It is generally not suggested to use BioDomus II or BioGrip Medium primer on unpainted wood except in cases where a decorative finish is desired because of the large aggregate content. For Best Use on unpainted wood refer to instructions as detailed in BioDomus I.

STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry and protected from frost. Close the open containers with care. Store liquids only in plastic buckets.

WARNING!

Do not apply any products in direct exposure to strong/hot sunlight, rain, high-humidity (mist) or in the presence of strong wind. Beware of the danger of frost overnight. If applied by roller or sprayer, protect surrounding surfaces as necessary. Protect eyes and skin from splashes of paint. Cover glass, ceramic, natural stone, brick, metal, wood, painted surfaces and glazed tiles. Clean affected areas immediately with water. Prominent elements of the building (cornices, parapets, etc.) should be treated with skill, covering flashings, gutters, copper coatings, etc. ...

Do not work in air temperature lower than 13°C / 55°F. Clean work tools with water immediately after use. Keep out of reach of children. In case of contact with eyes and skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. In cases of consumption, consult a Doctor or call the CDC Poison Center (see Safety Data Sheet).

If you scrape, sand or remove old paint from any surface, you may release lead dust. LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS, SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD ALSO AVOID EXPOSURE. Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to control lead exposure. Carefully clean up with a wet mop or HEPA vacuum. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the U.S. EPA/Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) or log on to www.epa.gov/lead.

Keep out of reach of children.

PRODUCT LIMITATIONS

Only dilute the amount of paint material required to paint surface area as needed. Unopened, unused, and undiluted Domus Mineral Paints can be stored in their original container for an extended time period. Once the product has been removed from its container and is diluted, the diluted material cannot be stored for extended time periods without the risk of forming mold. Undiluted paint material can be stored as long as the remnant is repackaged and stored in a completely filled plastic container of product. For best results turn container upside down to help prevent air to enter into the bucket via the paint can lid causing spoilage or premature drying. After water has been added for dilution, ROMABIO cannot guarantee the shelf life of the product.

WATER CONTAMINATION HAZARD CLASS 1

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of information required by the CPR, and it is classified as a non-hazardous material.

PRODUCT CONTAMINATION HAZARD

CODE CER / NORMATIVE EAC / Decision commuted by the Commission n. 2000/532/CE

NOT DANGEROUS

The directive 75/442/CEE, 08 01 production, disposal, formulation, supply, use, and removal of paints and varnishes: 10 13 04 for removal of paints and varnishes; 10 13 04 disposal of lime and hydrated lime products.

DISPOSAL

Do not enter product in its original concentration into drains or open waters. Do not store at public waste disposal sites. In case of conduction into adapted biological purification plants no disturbances need be expected. The preparation has been estimated by conventional method (calculated-procedure) of EG directive 1999/45/EG and is classified as non-hazardous for the environment.

Dispose according to local regulations. Empty cans should be disposed of according to local regulations; plastic buckets are 100% PP, NO. 5, approved for food storage; 100% recyclable if cleaned thoroughly prior to recycling.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This Technical Sheet lists data collected on the basis of technique and experience. Given the multiplicity of use of the product they cannot be binding and the user cannot refrain from using common sense and experience for the individual case. This information shall not constitute any legal obligation and no obligation from the seller or point of purchase, or any agreements inferred by employees who



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sale this product. Insurance or guarantees issued by our employees or employees should always be confirmed separately in writing. Any information about product adaptability and use of the product, must be verified by user prior to purchase. Check the exact consumption of product for the surface where product may be applied to determine amount of products needed. **The user must verify the color matching before starting work. No refunds or exchanges will be provided for tinted products after they have been consumed or applied.**

MANUFACTURER

ZETACOLOR SRL, Via Pistoiese 323, 50010 San Angelo a Lecore, FI, Italia

**NOTE: For very bright colors not selected from the ROMABIO color palette, it is recommended that the primer is tinted 25-75% with the final formulation of the BioDomus II color to achieve maximum coverage.*

FIELDS OF APPLICATION

BioGrip Micro is an excellent one (1) coat non-acrylic primer paint for interior and exterior surfaces. BioGrip Micro provides an anchor and consolidation coat for mineral paints, lime paints, silossanic paints, and slaked lime plasters when they are being applied to portland cement surfaces and drywall.

BioGrip Micro, as with all the Domus line mineral paints, is designed to be diluted with water, providing a paint applicator optimal ranges of dilution to adjust the paint's thickness and density as per job site application may require. BioGrip Micro primer is formulated to adhere to all wood surfaces, interior and exterior, permitting application of specific Domus paints to be used in interior/ exterior finishes. BioGrip Micro, a potassium silicate paint, provides superior adhesion than typical acrylic or waterborne paints. Extreme durability in all environmental conditions and climates.

BioGrip Micro can be used as a primer for virgin and painted drywall, masonry repairs, wood primer, and as a decorative finish paint for wall and ceilings. BioGrip Micro is a very fine granulated potassium silicate paint that increases adhesion and durability. It is an excellent primer base for high traffic areas where continual washing is a requirement. Micro granulation is invisible when covered with one (1) coat of BioDomus SuperFlat or EcoDomus Matte, or thin plasters, such as Grassello Bio High Gloss or BioMarmorino Gloss.

PRODUCT FEATURES

A 94% natural mineral product, completely permeable, breathable, absorbs CO₂, provides good anchoring power to mineral surfaces by petrification (water glass); for smooth and rough surfaces. Provides protection against the formation of bacteria that forms mold. This paint product is not oil proof, can be damaged by foods, greases, body oils, color crayons, or washable colored markers, but nevertheless is lightly cleanable. Product is considered an Organic product, ideal for use in homes, schools, and hospitals, and work sensitive areas.

Domus line mineral paints (potassium silicates) require an average 14 days to fully cure, and will continue to micro-crystallize for 7 – 8 years. Care must be given for newly painted surfaces to minimize damages resulting from soiling, over zealous cleaning and tape masking.

BioGrip Micro can be tinted with natural oxide earth tints and 0% VOC colorants, offering superior adhesion when required, with minimal impact to the environment, providing toxic free air quality for indoors. BioGrip Micro is category BIO which means Organic, containing at least 90% natural raw materials and the other 10% inert binders and non-toxic chemicals.

TYPE OF PRODUCT

Silicate coating according to DIN 18363, based on pure potassium silicate with 6% organic stabilizers and other proprietary chemicals.

SHEEN FINISH

Flat

COLOR

White. Color tint up to 3% maximum. Product is not ideal for correct color tinting, only for approximate coloration as a primer.

TESTING & CERTIFICATIONS

BioGrip Micro has passed these tests and received these certifications: [A+ rating for French VOC Test](#); [Cradle to Cradle \(C2C\) Certified Silver v3.1](#); [Health Product Declaration](#); and [CA1350 / California Department of Public Health \(CDPH\) Standard Method v1.1-201](#). For all up to date testing, [visit here](#).



LEED V4 CREDITS

BioGrip Micro contributes to credits for these categories for LEED v4:

1. Building Product Disclosure And Optimization – Material Ingredients: [C2C Silver v3.1](#) & [HPD](#)
2. Low Emitting Materials: [Passed CA1350](#)
3. Indoor Air Quality: [TVOC Tests](#)



DATE REVISION : 08-16-2017

TECHNICAL DATA

CRITERIA	INT. STANDARD	VALUE	UNIT
VOC (not including tint pigments)	2004/42/CE Max. Value 40g/l (2010), Exterior Wall Paint for Masonry DIN EN ISO 11890-1/2	0.00	g/l
Water Absorption Coefficient	EN 1062-3 – DIN 52617	> 0.62	kg/(m ² •√h)
Vapor Permeability	DIN 53122	< 150 m S _v 0.14 Good	g/m ² (24 h)
Whiteness	CIE	80	%
Surface Retention Smog/Dirt	EN 10795	High	> 21
Drying Time at Low Temperature	UNI 10793	> 5	°C
Application on Damp Cement NHL 3.5/5.0	UNI EN 13300	Ideal	–
Exterior Paint With Mineral Finish	DIN 18363 Paragraph 2.4.1	Yes	–
Application Quality	UNI 10794	Good	–
Hide and Cover Capacity	ISO 6504-3 M.U. 1631 (RC 100 µm Humid)	Class 2	< 96 – < 98
pH Value	DIN 19266	11.07	–
Natural Resistance to Mold	DIN 19266	Excellent	–
Alkaline Resistance	UNI 10795	Excellent	–
Specific Gravity (23°C)	EN ISO 2811-2	1.7	g/ml
Granulation	DIN 19643 – EN 21524	0.125	mm
Gloss level	UNI EN ISO 2813	< 5	Very Flat
Reaction to Fire	EN 13501-1:2002	A 1	Incombustible
Toxicity	EN 13501-1:2002	Non-Toxic	–
Formaldehyde	–	0%	–
APEO (Alkyl Phenol Ethoxylates)	–	0%	–
PEG (Polyethylene Glycol)	–	0%	–
PG (Propylene Glycol)	–	0%	–
Biocides	–	0%	–

Does not contain chemicals that can aggravate or cause asthma, see NIH Asthma Report 2012.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

(For detailed dilutions and instructions for specific type of surfaces including new and painted drywall/wood, please see APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES.)

BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS

PRE-PRIMER / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: For new/old unpainted exterior portland cement surfaces it is recommended to apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until concrete has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days; or as an alternative for interior unpainted or new portland cement surfaces apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST COAT PRIMER / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: Dilute BioGrip Micro primer tinted if necessary* with 30% water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket. On porous surfaces apply product abundantly so as to penetrate sufficiently to consolidate and bond correctly. On slightly porous surfaces apply product evenly as needed to cover surface completely, being careful not to leave voids or unpainted surfaces. Diluted material must be stirred constantly to permit suspension of granules and not permit settling at bottom of paint buckets during application. Allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours before applying any type of finish paint or plaster product.

2ND COAT PRIMER / INTERIOR & EXTERIOR: No 2nd coat is needed unless product was improperly applied, or unless old or worn surfaces have absorbed excessive material and may require an additional application. Plastic rounded corner bead may need to be painted several times, using a maximum dilution of 20% when applying slaked lime cement or plasters.

PAINT SPRAYERS

Follow dilution and application instructions as indicated for BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS. Use an approved sprayer for aggregate, a titanium spray tip is required to apply granulated paint material. Failure to follow paint sprayer recommendations for granulated paint may cause serious or permanent damage to sprayer or spray tip. Airless sprayers are considered more ideal for this type of paint product. Care must be taken during spraying time that diluted paint material is stirred often so that paint solution and granules are consumed correctly during spraying.

SPRAY TIP USAGE: BioGrip Micro is a fine aggregate primer and can be applied using an appropriate airless sprayer, using no filters, applying product with a # 0.023 – 0.025 inches (0.58 – 0.64mm) size Titanium spray tip. Consult paint sprayer manufacturer always before spraying aggregate paints.

GRAIN SIZE: 0.125 mm

**NOTE: For very bright colors not selected from the ROMABIO color palette, it is recommended that the BioGrip Micro primer is tinted 25 – 50% with the final formulation of finish paint color to help achieve maximum coverage.*

MIXING PAINT & WATER

ROMABIO Domus Mineral Paint formulas are concentrated and require water to be added to them for proper use. This concentrated formula means more coverage in each bucket, decreasing the cost for transport, and reducing our carbon footprint. We do not have to add toxic preservatives or anti-microbial to increase shelf life like most acrylic paint products.

Mix paint and water with an electric drill and paint paddle, or mix well by hand! If water is sitting on the top of your mixture, the paint is not properly mixed!

TOOLS

Apply with brush, roller or with the an appropriate sprayer. New sprayer tips should be used to prevent product waste and provide for a perfect finish. It is recommended to use professional high quality synthetic brushes and for rollers to use professional quality with a mohair or synthetic nap or pile of 16 – 18 mm (1/2 inch).

TOOLS CLEANING

Sprayer, brush, roller, rags, or sponges should be cleaned immediately after use with water and a mild detergent or dish soap.

DRYING TIME

Ideal drying time is at least 8 – 12 hours. With lower temperature and humidity more time may be needed.

Do not apply BioGrip Micro on the exterior if there is a risk of thunder storms or showers during the 12 hour drying time needed for product to dry and carbonize correctly.

CONSUMPTION / COVERAGE

Approximately 1,300 ft² / 121 m² – 1,800 ft² / 167 m² per 15 liter bucket diluted to instructions for a one (1) coat application. Applications on virgin surfaces will absorb more paint on the first coat, and spread further on the 2nd coat as well for repaints. Determine exact consumption by performing a test on the surface to be painted.

On smooth and consolidated surfaces predict higher coverage. Determine exact consumption by performing a test on the surface to be treated.

PACKAGING

Plastic buckets of 1, 2.5, 5 and 15 liters.

APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES

Make sure base is solid, dry and well cleaned, prepared with skill. It is recommended to observe the rule VOB DIN 18 363, Part C, paragraph 3.

NEW DRYWALL

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Before applying BioGrip Micro as a primer for slaked lime paints, masonry plasters or cements onto new gray board drywall, the surface should be consolidated with EcoForte Consolidator. EcoForte Consolidator is not required when applying paint finishes for Domus line mineral paints or primers onto new drywall.

Dilute EcoForte Consolidator 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket. Apply EcoForte Consolidator with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 8 – 12 hours. Another option for consolidation of new drywall is to roll or spray one (1) coat of BioDomus SuperFlat diluted 20 – 25% with water, or 3 – 3.75 liters per 15 liters and allow to dry 8 hours before application of BioGrip Micro.

PRIMER COAT: Apply BioGrip Micro diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15-liter bucket, as the anchor coat prior to application of mineral paints or plasters. Brush, roll, or use an appropriate sprayer approved for fine aggregate. Allow to dry for 8 – 12 hours. BioGrip Micro can also be used as a tinted paint base for application for BioCalce lime paints, BioDomus I & II, and when used as a decorative finish underlayment for mineral paints.

BioGrip primers may be tinted from light to medium colors with a maximum of 3% pigment content to assist in coverage capabilities when applying a one (1) coat application of Domus line mineral paints as per TDS application instructions.

PLASTER APPLICATIONS ON BLUE OR GREEN DRYWALL: EcoForte Consolidator cannot be used as a consolidator for use on blue or green board drywall for the application of slaked lime plasters or lime paint products. Use BioDomus SuperFlat for consolidation on these types of drywall.

For walls that have been over-sprayed with any type of sheen paint such as eggshell, satin, semi-gloss or gloss paints, oil or latex, BioGrip Micro should be applied prior to application of any type of mineral plaster. With oil paint over sprays on new drywall, careful attention must be made to verify that oil products have completely cured and do not bleed through mineral primers or paints. Tests should be done on over spray prior to wall application system to verify stable coverage.

PAINTED DRYWALL

PRIMER COAT: For use of BioGrip Micro as a primer, please follow the application instructions in the respective TDS for the type of Domus line mineral paint that will be applied to painted drywall. For walls that have been pre-painted with satin, semi-gloss or gloss paints, oil or latex, it is recommended to sand surfaces so as to increase adherence. Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket, and allow to dry for



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8 – 12 hours prior to application of mineral paints, slaked lime paints, cements, and plasters. BioGrip primers may be tinted from light to medium colors with a maximum 3% pigment content to assist in coverage capabilities when applying a one (1) coat application of Domus line mineral paints as per TDS application instructions.

COMMERCIAL HIGH TRAFFIC AREAS: To maximize durability and increase adherence and wash ability for Domus line mineral paints, particularly for sheen products, it is suggested to apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro as a primer followed by two (2) coats of EcoDomus Matte, EggShell or Satin. This primer enhances performance for maximum longevity but it is not required.

UNPAINTED WOOD

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: BioGrip Micro is a recommended primer for applications of Transparent base/dark colors of EcoDomus Matte, EggShell or Satin on interior wood surfaces, and for all exterior surface applications with any exterior Domus line mineral paints. Sand all wood surfaces as required to provide a smooth surface and lightly wipe wood surfaces with a damp cloth or tack cloth to remove all traces of dust. Fill all nail and screw holes with non-oil type putty or wood filler. Apply water based caulk as needed to fill all voids and cracks. Caulked areas may need at least 12 hours to properly dry.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For best use always apply two (2) coats of exterior Domus Line paint products onto the primer coat of BioGrip Micro. BioGrip Micro can be applied to all types of wood surfaces, interior and exterior.

PAINTED WOOD

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Sand all wood surfaces as required to provide a smooth surface and lightly wipe wood surfaces with a damp cloth or tack cloth to remove all traces of dust. Fill all nail and screw holes with non-oil type putty or wood filler. Apply water based caulk as needed to fill all voids and cracks. Caulked areas may need at least 12 hours to properly dry before applying primer.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For best use always apply two (2) coats of exterior Domus line mineral paints onto the primer coat of BioGrip Micro. BioGrip Micro can be applied to all types of wood surfaces, interior and exterior.

CAULKS

All caulked areas should be primed with BioGrip Micro primer before applying any type of Domus line mineral paints. Please follow the application instructions in the respective TDS for the type of Domus line mineral paint that will be applied. Always test product for adhesion verification prior to painting any surface. Silicone caulks cannot be painted with any type of paint.

AUTOCLAVED AERATED CONCRETE

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: BioGrip Micro is an excellent primer paint for all types of unpainted Aerated Concrete Blocks which permits the application of BioDomus and EcoDomus paints, BioCement stucco products, and Slaked Lime plasters such as BioCements, Marmorino, and Grassello. BioGrip Micro will penetrate deep into the pours of Aerated Concrete Blocks to strengthen and consolidate the surface to provide dust and particle free hardened surface.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: It is recommended to apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until aerated concrete has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. This process will double the strength and durability of the surfaces of aerated concrete, as well as increase adhesion of any type of applied material. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days.

PRIMER COATS: Apply at least two (2) coats of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

BioGrip Micro primer is not suggested to be used as a base primer for application onto cement stuccos for BioCements or BioMarmorinos. Best Use recommendations would be to use BioGrip Medium primer for this use. BioGrip primers will also permit applications of most types of portland cement stucco material to adhere to the surface of Aerated Concrete Blocks. Apply two (2) coats of BioGrip Micro primer before applying paint or plaster finishes to aerated block.

ADOBE BRICK

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: BioGrip Micro is an excellent consolidator and primer paint for unpainted mud brick walls, interior and exterior, which permits the application of BioDomus and EcoDomus paints, BioCement stucco products, and Slaked Lime plasters such as BioMarmorino and Grassello Bio. BioGrip Micro will penetrate deep into the pours of Adobe or Mud Brick walls to strengthen and consolidate the surface to provide dust and particle free hardened surface.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: It is recommended to apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until adobe brick has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. This process will double the strength and durability of the surfaces of adobe clay brick, as well as increase adhesion of any type of applied material. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days.

PRIMER COATS: Apply at least two (2) coats of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

CEMENTITIOUS BOARD | MGO

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: Guidelines for primed and unprimed cementitious or MGO boards.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For unprimed cementitious and MGO boards, apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket. Apply with brush, roller or sprayer and allow to dry for 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: For factory primed or painted surfaces with acrylic paints, apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

NEW CEMENT STUCCOS

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: New portland cement stucco should not be painted for about 21 – 28 days to ensure proper curing, anchoring and drying.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new cement surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 – 3 days; or as an alternative for interior surfaces apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

BioGrip Micro primer is not suggested to be used as a base primer for application onto cement stuccos for BioCements or BioMarmorinos. Best Use recommendations would be to apply BioGrip Medium primer for this use.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

CAUTION!

New portland cement stuccos should be tested for pH using Phenolphthalein, also sold as an "alkalinity test kit". This product should be spot tested on all new portland cement stucco prior to the application of any type of finish, paint or stucco product. Concrete has a naturally high pH due to the calcium hydroxide formed when portland cement reacts with water. As the concrete reacts with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, pH decreases to 8.5 – 10.5. When a 1% phenolphthalein solution is applied to uncured concrete, it turns bright pink/purple; if it remains colorless, it shows that the concrete has undergone correct surface carbonation. When the test indicates bright pink or purple, this indicates that no paint or plaster product of any type should be applied to the concrete until surface carbonation has been completed, which usually occurs after 21 – 28 days after final installation.

REINFORCED CONCRETE SURFACES

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: New cement surfaces should not be painted for about 28 days to ensure proper curing and drying. Follow instructions as indicated above for new cement stuccos. In many cases it may be recommended to apply TerraMare line products for 'best use' application of paint on exterior reinforced concrete surfaces.



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PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, or (1:1), or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new cement surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 - 3 days; or as an alternative apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

DECAYING OR CRUMBLING STUCCOS OR POWDERY SURFACES

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Chalking surfaces, which could prevent the proper anchoring of the base coating must have damaged and chalky portions be removed by pressure washing and scraping. If pressure washing is not an option for interior surfaces, scrub affected areas with a stiff brush and white vinegar or muriatic acid (1 part muriatic acid and 6 – 7 parts water), and after 3 – 5 minutes rinse several times with a large sponge and clean water. **PRE-PRIMER COAT:** For unpainted stuccos apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water (1:1) on all damaged surfaces, or 10 liters of water to one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 – 3 days. For old acrylic-free painted stuccos, apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours. **PRIMER COAT:** Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in **GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**. Apply one (1) – two (2) coats of subsequent finish products of mineral paint, stucco, or plaster. For severe cases of deterioration, follow guidelines as indicated in **BRICK SURFACES**, taking into consideration the repair and replacement of damaged stucco in its entirety. Cement stuccos existing prior to 1940 are probably made of NHL 3.5 or 5.0 (Natural Hydrated Lime Cement) and careful inspection and attention needs to be taken to ensure proper replacement and repairs. At all costs, avoid using portland based cements for restoration or repairs on NHL cements.

COATINGS WITH EFFLORESCENCE

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Cement surfaces showing efflorescence should be aggressively cleaned with a high pressure washer or stiff brush, and then the efflorescence should be treated using a diluted muriatic acid, 1 part muriatic acid and 6 – 7 parts water, and allow to react for 3 – 5 minutes. Thoroughly rinse treated areas with water and allow to dry.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water (1:1), or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, on all damaged surfaces and allow to dry for at least 12 – 24 hours; or apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours. This application applies only to unpainted, or mineral painted surfaces only.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Follow application instructions for mineral paints, stucco, or plasters per respective TDS.

For coatings on surfaces damaged by the saltpeter or efflorescence no guarantees can be provided.

AGED CEMENT STUCCOS

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Dirty and/or contaminated surfaces should be treated as a priority prior to any interventions of replacing or repairing stucco. All surfaces should be cleaned and any attached algae removed manually or by mechanical means, i.e., with a high-pressure washer. Stucco damaged by algae or mold should be treated with EcoDis after pressure washing. These instructions are based on unpainted portland based type cement stuccos.

PRE-PRIMER COAT : When new stucco repairs are performed on older (non-painted) cement stuccos, complete all removal of damaged stucco, rinse surfaces of dust, and apply EcoForte Consolidator to older surfaces prior to applying new cement stucco or make repairs. Pre-prime existing surfaces applying one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRE-PRIMER COAT / REPAIRS: Allow new cement repairs to fully dry and cure according to instructions indicated under section; **NEW CEMENT STUCCOS**. Apply EcoForte Consolidator diluted as indicated onto any new stucco repairs and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Where repairs require the application of BioCement 1.0 GF, it is suggested to use BioGrip Medium primer.

Apply mineral paints, plasters or stucco as directions require.

STUCCO REPAIRS

See Aged CEMENT STUCCOS above.

MINERAL PAINTS OR LIME WASH

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: Potassium Silicate Concentrate or EcoForte Consolidator can be applied on existing Mineral Paints or Lime Paints to consolidate worn or powdery bases prior to applying BioGrip Micro primer.

PRE-WASHING: Existing painted surfaces that are no longer well anchored should be properly cleaned. For loose, deteriorated, or non-adhering mineral or lime paints, scrape away all loose material, and when possible follow up using a pressure washer, cleaning all painted surfaces as best possible. Allow surfaces to completely dry.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator or Potassium Silicate Concentrate with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 12 – 24 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro as a primer tinted if necessary* with brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine aggregate, diluted 30%, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Apply mineral paints or plasters as directions require.

BRICK SURFACES

DAMAGED BRICK / INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Extremely weathered 'spalled' brick, deteriorating brick, or deteriorating brick mortar will usually indicate the presence of water absorption into mortar joints or brick surfaces that become damaged during freeze/thaw conditions in fall and spring. Low-fire brick usually will chalk when rubbing your finger across the surface, easily chip, be fragile and be overly porous. Both of these conditions require special attention to substrate repairs prior to any type of painting or stucco application. Such substrates will need to be consolidated using pure Potassium Silicate diluted according to instructions to stabilize and reinforce the molecular composition of the substrate. In very severe conditions, replacement of damaged brick and the necessity of brick joint tucking will be required in addition to substrate consolidation. Only once the substrate has been remedied can EcoForte Consolidator be applied to the brick surface to enhance the performance and adhesion of a primer coat of BioGrip Micro primer.

PRE-PRIMER COATS: In this case apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water (1:1) on all damaged surfaces, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 3 days. Apply 1 coat EcoForte Consolidator, allow to dry for at least 3 days. At the end of the 3 day curing of the Potassium Silicate Concentrate, verify that the brick has consolidated correctly. Test treated brick surface for slight powder or chalking, rubbing gently with a clean rag to verify correct absorption and consolidation. If any residue occurs, apply 1 coat EcoForte Consolidator, allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro according to **GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**.

Follow application instructions for mineral paints, stucco, or plasters per respective TDS.

In worse case scenarios to prevent long term water absorption into brick surfaces after repairs, will require the application of a hydro-repellent sealer and paint such as TerraMare Sealer, Grip, and TerraMare I. TerraMare line products are potassium silicate paints containing silossanic (silica), which will increase performance to protect damaged bricks affected by moisture.

BRICK / COASTAL AREAS: In many cases, brick and stucco materials, because of their absorptency to moisture, can collect salt residues which can have adverse effects for the applications of any type of paint or masonry products. Proper cleaning is essential to try to obtain a neutral base so that the presence of salt does not create detrimental effects to applied finishes.



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PRE-WASHING: Wash surfaces using a pressure washer, thoroughly cleaning all brick surfaces, then apply white vinegar or diluted muriatic acid for 3 – 5 minutes, then wash off carefully again with clean water all treated surfaces. Allow to thoroughly dry before proceeding with subsequent product applications of BioGrip Micro or BioDomus I.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro according to **GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**.

NON ABSORBENT OR EXTRUDED BRICK: For brick that is nonabsorbent, such as red common brick, glazed brick, or any smooth brick that has a slight sheen, and has been pressure extruded or fired at extremely high temperatures, will not absorb water as a general rule. Testing can be performed by wetting a brick area with a water hose to determine if water absorbs immediately within 1 – 2 minutes, leaving no trace of water sitting on the surface. Positive absorption indicates no need to apply a BioGrip primer. If water sits on the surface after wetting and water has not absorbed, then BioGrip Micro should be used as a primer in such cases.

Testing for Absorption: Spray brick surface heavily with water for a couple of minutes to determine if water absorbs rapidly into brick. Brick surfaces will appear to be dry if the brick is absorbent. If after spraying water onto the brick and the brick remains wet, or has not rapidly absorbed water into the surface, then this indicates that BioGrip Micro will be required as a primer before proceeding with BioDomus I.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro according to **GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**.

Apply mineral paints or plasters as directions require.

ABSORBENT / INTEGRAL BRICK/ INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: For absorbent, unpainted, integral brick, pre-primers or primers are not required in the application of BioDomus I. Apply BioDomus I directly to brick facade following instructions as indicated in **GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**. Always thoroughly wet brick surfaces with water prior to applying the first (1st) coat of BioGrip Micro primer or BioDomus I or II. This will assist in creating greater penetration into the brick surface. This applies only to the first coat paint application.

PRE-PRIMER COATS: None

PRIMER COAT: None

**NOTE: For very bright colors not selected from the ROMABIO color palette, it is recommended that the BioGrip Micro primer is tinted 25 – 50% with the final formulation of finish paint color to help achieve maximum coverage.*

STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry and protected from frost. Close the open containers with care. Store liquids only in plastic buckets.

WARNING!

Do not apply any products in direct exposure to strong/hot sunlight, rain, mist, high humidity (> 80%), at dew-point formation, or in the presence of strong wind. Beware of the danger of frost overnight. If applied by roller or sprayer, protect surrounding surfaces as necessary. Protect eyes and skin from splashes of paint. Cover glass, ceramic, natural stone, brick, metal, wood, painted surfaces and glazed tiles. Clean affected areas immediately with water. Prominent elements of the building (cornices, parapets, etc..) should be treated with skill, covering flashings, gutters, copper coatings, etc. ... Do not work in air temperature lower than 13°C / 55°F and not above 31°C / 88°F. Clean work tools with water immediately after use. Keep out of reach of children. In case of contact with eyes and skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. In cases of consumption, consult a Doctor or call the CDC Poison Center (see Safety Data Sheet). In case of contact with eyes and skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and/or a saline solution. Always keep a good supply of saline solution for eyes and use abundant amounts to wash eyes. Do not rub eye lids or physically touch your cornea or surrounding area prior to and during washing. Consult a Doctor immediately in cases of irritation or severe burning sensation. In cases of consumption, consult a Doctor or call the CDC Poison Center (see Safety Data Sheet).

If you scrape, sand or remove old paint from any surface, you may release lead dust. **LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS, SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD ALSO AVOID EXPOSURE.** Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to control

lead exposure. Carefully clean up with a wet mop or HEPA vacuum. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the U.S. EPA/Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) or log on to www.epa.gov/lead.

Keep out of reach of children.

PRODUCT LIMITATIONS

Only dilute the amount of paint material required to paint surface area as needed. Unopened, unused, and undiluted Domus line mineral paints can be stored in their original container for an extended time period. Once the product has been removed from its container and is diluted, the diluted material cannot be stored for extended time periods without the risk of forming mold. Undiluted paint material can be stored as long as the remnant is repackaged and stored in a completely filled plastic container of product. For best results turn container upside down to help prevent air to enter into the bucket via the paint can lid causing spoilage or premature drying. After water has been added for dilution, ROMABIO cannot guarantee the shelf life of the product.

WATER CONTAMINATION HAZARD

CLASS 1

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of information required by the CPR, and it is classified as a non-hazardous material.

PRODUCT CONTAMINATION HAZARD

CODE CER / NORMATIVE EAC / Decision commuted by the Commission n. 2000/532/CE

NOT DANGEROUS

The directive 75/442/CEE, 08 01 production, disposal, formulation, supply, use, and removal of paints and varnishes: 10 13 04 for removal of paints and varnishes; 10 13 04 disposal of lime and hydrated lime products.

DISPOSAL

Do not enter product in its original concentration into drains or open waters. Do not store at public waste disposal sites. In case of conduction into adapted biological purification plants no disturbances need be expected. The preparation has been estimated by conventional method (calculated procedure) of EG directive 1999/45/EG and is classified as non-hazardous for the environment. Dispose according to local regulations. Paint waste code 080,103 (waste paint and water-based glazes). Empty cans should be disposed of according to local regulations; plastic buckets are 100% PP, NO. 5, approved for food storage; 100% recyclable if cleaned thoroughly prior to recycling.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This Technical Sheet lists data collected on the basis of technique and experience. Given the multiplicity of use of the product they cannot be binding and the user can not refrain from using common sense and experience for the individual case. This information shall not constitute any legal obligation and no obligation from the seller or point of purchase, or any agreements inferred by employees who sale this product. Insurance or guarantees issued by our employees or employees should always be confirmed separately in writing. Any information about product adaptability and use of the product, must be verified by user prior to purchase. Check the exact consumption of product for the surface where product may be applied to determine amount of products needed. The color matching must be verified by the user before starting work. No refunds or exchanges will be provided for tinted products after they have been consumed or applied.

MANUFACTURER

ZETACOLOR SRL, Via Pistoiese 323, 50010 San Angelo a Lecore, FI, Italia

**NOTE: For very bright colors not selected from the ROMABIO color palette, it is recommended that the BioGrip Micro primer is tinted 25 – 50% with the final formulation of finish paint color to help achieve maximum coverage.*



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FIELDS OF APPLICATION

This limewash is ideal for brick and stone limewash applications for artisan finishes and antique patinas, or for full, solid coverage with no wash off that will not flake or peel.

Excellent paint made with a high quantity of lime putty, for exterior walls and surfaces, for stone, brick, portland cement stucco, cementitious board, and NHL 3.5 and 5.0 stucco mortars. Classico Limewash can be applied on masonry surfaces to provide a classical chalk paint finish with the ancient capabilities to carbonize to masonry surfaces providing decades of durability, withstanding most climatic conditions and not capitulate to environmental stress. Classico Limewash has been formulated to form a slow set and permit high dilutions with water. A non-acrylic paint product that provides superior adhesion than typical lime paints.

Classico Limewash can be applied directly to all interior non-painted wood species without a primer, as a decorative effect that can be easily sanded and manipulated to create ceruse finishes and antique effects.

This paint product is not oil proof, and can be damaged by foods, greases, body oils, color crayons or washable colored markers. Cleaning may damage or change the sheen of the paint.

Classico Limewash can be used as finish paint for full coverage for brick, stone, stucco, lime plaster finishes and some wood products.

PRODUCT FEATURES

Classico Limewash is a high quality lime paint ideal for painting brick, stucco, and most masonry surfaces. When applied to virgin masonry surfaces (non-acrylic painted surfaces) this paint will not peel or flake. Classico Limewash acquires maximum durability when applied on exterior natural masonry surfaces (non-painted surfaces with acrylic paints), for durations of approximately 20 – 30 + years when used for Full Coverage. This does not include antique limewash effects because of the heavy lime paint removal process. This product cannot be applied directly to previously painted surfaces that have been painted with an acrylic or oil based paint. This is a historical paint product and has been in use in the United States since the early Colonial period in the early 1700's.

A 97% natural mineral product, completely permeable, breathable, absorbs CO₂, provides good anchoring power with mineral surfaces by carbonization. Provides protection against the formation of bacteria that forms mold. Product is considered an Organic product, ideal for use in homes, schools, and hospitals and work sensitive areas.

Classico Limewash is specifically designed to be tinted with natural oxide earth tints and 0% VOC colorants to increase aesthetic color values with minimal impact to the environment and to provide toxic free air quality for indoors. Classico Limewash is an Organic paint as described in the Bio Category description.

Aesthetic features are extreme flatness, high mineral content, creating unique light refraction capabilities and uncommon luminosity.

TYPE OF PRODUCT

Slaked lime coating according to UNI 8681 with 3% organic stabilizers and other proprietary chemicals.

SHEEN FINISH

Very Flat, Limewash

COLOR

White Base. Color tint up to 6% max with approved tints. Custom color tint matching is available.

TECHNICAL DATA

CRITERIA	INT. STANDARD	VALUE	UNIT
VOC (not including tint pigments) Ready to Use	2004/42/CE	3.9	g/l
Water Absorption Coefficient	EN 1062-3	0.18	kg/(m ² •√h)
Vapor Permeability	DIN 52615- DIN 18550, EN ISO 7783-2	S _d 0.10	m
pH Value	DIN 19266	11.5 -11.9	-
Natural Resistance to Mold	UNI 9805 – UNI 10795	OK	-
Specific Gravity (23°C)	EN ISO 2811-2	1.3	g/ml
Mineral Finish	DIN 55945	< 3.5%	Thickening Agent
Granulation	DIN 19643	0.01	mm
Gloss Level	DIN 55945	< 5	Very Flat
Natural Paint Lime Base NHL 3.5	DIN 18363 – UNI EN 459	10	%
Reaction to Fire	EN 13501-1:2002	A1	Incombustible
RA-226 Th-232 K-40	Politecnico di Milano- High Resolution Gamma Spectroscopy Results	7.0 ± 1.1 1.0 < 5	Bq/kg Bq/kg Bq/kg
Radon I < 1	Politecnico di Milano - Radiation Protection 112 (UE, 1999)	0.24	I
Toxicity	CEE 88/379	0%	-
Environmental Impact Certification	CEE 880/92 – CEE 1980/2000 C.C.A N° 201230/a-b		
APEO (Alkyl Phenol Ethoxylates)	-	0%	-

GENERAL LIMEWASH APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS & TECHNIQUES

(For detailed dilutions and instructions for specific type of surfaces including new and painted drywall/wood, please see **APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES**).

STONE & BRICK LIMEWASHES

BRUSH APPLICATIONS

When applied to natural mineral surfaces such as stone, brick, or NHL 3.5 cements Classico Limewash can be applied as an antique wash off (limewash), first diluting the product with water then applying on a per-dampened surface with a large masonry brush used for lime paint.

Technique requires sufficient pre-wetting with water of the masonry surface for un-painted brick or stone to permit a slow set with the limewash application. Classico Limewash must be diluted with water between 100 – 150% to permit sufficient lime paint material to remain.

Testing must be determined by several attempts at different dilutions of lime paint with water, as well as surface heat conditions, water pressure, and type of spray tip (wide or narrow), to remove the correct amount of lime paint to create an accurate historical effect. Then, you can begin washing with an adjustable spray hose with at least 55+ PSI pressure, remove the amount of desired paint material without over or under washing. Occasionally, 2 – 3 types of dilution are required to create the desired effect, requiring several coats, with sufficient drying time in between. Correct application and removal will provide a historical washed paint effect for new or existing construction.

1ST COAT: Dilute Classico Limewash with 100% water, 15 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket to 150% dilution, 22.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket. For 1 liter sizes: Classico Limewash diluted with 100%, 1 liter of water per one (1) liter product, Classico Limewash diluted with 150%, 1.5 liters of water per one (1) liter product.

Dilutions with water are suggested as general guidelines for application, but paint applicator may adjust dilutions as needed to meet best uses for ease of application, job site requirements and finishes.

PRE-WETTING: For brick or stone it is required to pre-wet all masonry surfaces with water thoroughly to facilitate slow drying of the limewash. This also assists limewash paints to absorb deeper into the masonry surface. Do not apply paint to overly wet/dripping surfaces. Brick walls should be wetted down with water several times.

APPLYING WITH A BRUSH: Apply the pre-diluted Classico Limewash with a large masonry brush, starting application at the top of the pre-dampened wall, working with the brush left to right, right to left (for brick courses), and for stone apply in a criss-cross pattern. Back brush as necessary to remove runs from the vertical mortar joints, and continue this application as rapidly as possible, moving down the wall to the ground level. Time allowance for a whole wall coverage with limewash is generally 30 - 40 minutes. Try to work in whole wall sections, corner to corner, top to bottom. It is recommended to not paint masonry surfaces exposed to full midday, direct sun exposure. Depending on heat and direct sun, time may be reduced to 10 - 15 minutes.

USING THE SPAY HOSE: Once the limewash begins to pull or dry, usually indicated with 50% of each brick or stone, half white (indicates dry), and the other half wet (darker/wet), it is the ideal time to begin using an adjustable hose spray (handle type with a plastic tip adjustment), to wash off the lime paint in short bursts, narrowing or broadening the spray tip as required to remove the quantity of limewash desired, and controlling the force of the spray by the pressure handle.

GENERAL METHODS FOR ACQUIRING ANTIQUE EFFECTS: Typical antique methods are based on observations of time-worn lime painted surfaces. Meaning that environmental erosion by sun, wind, rain, occurs more rapidly on brick or stone areas not protected by eave overhangs and roofs, and typically the upper half sections of the walls will be less worn than the bottom half sections of the wall toward the ground (where runoff from the wall above and back splashing from the ground cause deterioration to occur more rapidly). It is important that the overall antique look of the limewash is gradual and appears natural. Observe your results

often from afar, so that you can see the effect of the limewash from a distance.

2ND COAT: 2nd coats are required only when necessary, where perhaps too much lime paint was removed in one area and a touch up is required. Always re-wet the dried surface areas with water, then applying the limewash starting at the center of the area and move out to the sides, overlapping with as little limewash as necessary where you do not need to touch up. It is suggested to use a 2nd clean brush with only water to feather out the overlap so that as the limewash dries, the touch up will not be visible. Allow the touch up to dry as indicated above and rinse off with the spray tip to re-create the finish technique you have adapted.

Touch ups may require greater dilution of Classico Limewash than when used for the 1st coat. If the standard dilution you used was 100% with water, a small quantity of Classico Limewash should be diluted with water at 150%, or 1.5 lts of water to one (1) liter of product.

3RD COAT: 3rd coat applications usually serve to create more dynamic dimensional finishes, such as applying a 150 - 200% dilution with water and re-coating areas under roofs, roof eaves, under brick row locks, ledges, or in higher upper wall sections to help create depth. It is suggested to only cover narrow areas, applying as needed to create a slightly thicker look than the main wall areas. Follow the touch up instructions indicated in the 2nd Coat above.

Applications should not be performed in air temperature lower than 13°C / 55°F and not above 32° C / 90°F.

GENERAL FULL COVERAGE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

(For detailed dilutions and instructions for specific type of surfaces including new and painted drywall/wood, please see **APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SURFACES**).

FULL COVERAGE STONE & BRICK

BRUSH APPLICATIONS

PRIMER: For interior or exterior applications where the surface base to be painted is a non-mineral surface (i.e., acrylic paint, drywall, portland cement stucco, wood), apply 1 coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium, applying generously, and allow to dry for 8 – 12 hours prior to application of 1st coat Classico Limewash.

1ST COAT: Dilute Classico Limewash with 50% water, 7.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket to 120% dilution, 18 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket. For brick or stone it is required to pre-wet all masonry surfaces with water thoroughly to facilitate slow drying of the limewash. This also assists limewash paints to absorb deeper into the masonry surface. Do not apply paint to overly wet surfaces. Allow 1st coat to dry for at least 2 – 8 hours before applying 2nd coat. Brush, roll or spray the first coat. Using a large brush and painting by hand will create the best results. Classico Limewash can be applied to non-acrylic painted natural mineral surfaces such as stone, brick, NHL stucco lime plasters, without the use of a primer.

2ND COAT: Apply Classico Limewash diluted with 50% water, 7.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket to 120% dilution, 18 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket. Classico Limewash should be applied wet on wet. This means that the brick or stone surface should be dampened thoroughly with water before the application of the 1st Coat, and the same with the 2nd Coat when applying onto the 1st Coat of Classico Limewash. Keep painted limewash walls damp when applying the 2nd Coat. Use an adjustable spray hose attachment to dampen walls.

Apply with brush when possible. Painting with a brush in a crisscross pattern will create a very slight natural chromatic finish. Allow 2nd coat to dry for at least 1 – 4 hours before applying a 3rd coat.

3RD COAT: For wash or glaze affects Classico Limewash can be diluted from 150 – 200% with water. Extreme dilutions for the exterior should be applied on 1st or 2nd base coats only. Always paint wet on wet. It is suggested to tint your lime paint darker or lighter for glaze effects.

Dilutions with water are suggested as general guidelines for application, but paint applicator may adjust dilutions as needed to meet best uses for ease of application, job site requirements and finishes.



ROLLER APPLICATIONS

This product is not recommended for roller applications.

PAINT SPRAYERS

FULL COVERAGE

1ST COAT: Classico Limewash is a non-aggregate paint and can be used in most airless sprayers. Dilute Classico Limewash with 50% water, 7.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket to 120% dilution, 18 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket when applying paint to achieve a full coverage finish. For brick or stone it is required to pre-wet all masonry surfaces with water thoroughly to facilitate slow drying of the limewash. This also assists limewash paints to absorb deeper into the masonry surface. It is suggested to dampen previously all masonry surfaces with water thoroughly, so as to assist lime wash paints to absorb deeper into the masonry surface. Do not apply paint to overly wet surfaces. Allow 1st coat to dry for at least 2 – 8 hours before applying 2nd coat. Particular care must be taken when using a sprayer on brick or stucco to apply product abundantly, without causing paint runs, so as to permit proper millage thickness for longer durability.

2ND COAT: Classico Limewash paint should be applied wet on wet. This means that the brick or stone surface should be dampened thoroughly with water before the application of the 1st Coat, and the same with the 2nd Coat when applying onto the 1st Coat of Classico Limewash. Keep painted limewash walls damp when applying the 2nd Coat. Use an adjustable spray hose attachment to dampen walls.

Dilute Classico Limewash with 50 – 120% water, and apply as instructed above for 1st coat.

Dilutions with water are suggested as general guidelines for application, but paint applicator may adjust dilutions as needed to meet best uses for ease of application, job site requirements and finishes.

SPRAY TIP USAGE: Classico Limewash may be applied using an airless sprayer. Apply paint product with a # 0.019 – 0.021 mm size spray tip. Always use new spray tips for starting a paint job for best results. This will also conserve the amount of paint necessary to complete the job.

GRAIN SIZE: 0.01 mm

MIXING PAINT & WATER

ROMABIO BioCalce lime paint formulas are concentrated and require water to be added to them for proper use. This process means we can sell more coverage in an economical package that decreases the cost for transport, reduces the carbon footprint, and is less impact to the environment.

Mix paint and water with an electric drill and paint paddle, or mix well by hand! If water is sitting on the top of your mixture, the paint is not properly mixed!

TOOLS

Apply with an appropriate masonry brush composed of synthetic bristles or with an appropriate sprayer and sprayer tip. Paint rollers cannot be used to apply BioCalce lime paints.

TOOL CLEANING

Brushes, sprayers, rags, or sponges should be cleaned immediately after use with water and a mild detergent or dish soap.

DRYING TIME

For Wash Off Effects, the Limewash application is generally a 1 coat process, but a 2nd or 3rd coat may be applied for decorative effects. Allow newly applied limewash to set 10-40 minutes depending on temperature and sun. Wash off process can begin when bricks appear half wet/half dry, before painted surface is completely dry to the touch.

For Full Coverage Applications, allow a drying time between coats of at least 2 – 8 hours for the 1st coat, and with successive coats allow at least 1 – 4 hours between coats. With lower temperature and humidity more time may be needed.

Do not apply Classico Limewash on the exterior if there is a risk of severe thunderstorms or showers during the 12-hour drying time needed for product to dry and carbonize correctly.

CONSUMPTION/COVERAGE

Limewashes: Approximately 1,000 ft² / 93 mt² – 2,000 ft² / 186 mt² depending on absorption and type of base. Determine exact consumption by performing a test on the surface to be treated.

Full Coverage: Approximately 800 ft² / 74 mt² – 1,300 ft² / 121 mt² depending on absorption and type of base. Determine exact consumption by performing a test on the surface to be treated.

PACKAGING

Plastic buckets of 1, 2.5, and 15 liters.

APPLICATION CYCLES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF BASES

Make sure base is solid, dry and well cleaned, prepared with skill. It is recommended to observe the rule VOB DIN 18 363, Part C, paragraph 3.

NEW CEMENT STUCCOS PORTLAND CEMENTS

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: New portland cement stucco should not be painted for about 21 – 28 days to ensure proper curing, anchoring and drying.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate or EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water (1:1), or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer, tinted if necessary*, with brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine aggregate, diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Classico Limewash should be applied wet on wet. This means that the surface should be dampened thoroughly with water before the application of the 1st Coat, and the same with the 2nd Coat when applying onto the 1st Coat of Classico Limewash. Use an adjustable spray hose attachment to dampen walls.

RECOMMENDATION: For Full Coverage applications of lime paint on exterior portland stucco finishes, it is advised to apply BioCalce Flat Lime paint as this product is better suited to non-mineral surface type applications such as portland cement stucco. Once the BioCalce Flat Lime paint has dried

NHL 3.5 & 5.0 CEMENTS

Classico Limewash can be applied to freshly cured wet or damp NHL 3.5 or 5.0 stucco for maximum effect to intensify durability and create blushing effects. For ease of application apply Classico Limewash by sprayer covering completely moist stucco cement and allow to dry. A 2nd coat is not required for use in such instances. Apply Classico Limewash according to instructions.

When NHL 3.5 and NHL 5.0 cements have exceeded the damp cycle and have been dried for several days, Classico Limewash should be applied wet on wet. This means that the surface should be dampened thoroughly with water before the application of the 1st Coat, and the same with the 2nd Coat when applying onto the 1st Coat of Classico Limewash. Use an adjustable spray hose attachment to dampen walls.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Classico Limewash should be applied wet on wet. This means that the surface should be dampened thoroughly with water before the application of the 1st Coat, and the same with the 2nd Coat when applying onto the 1st Coat of Classico Limewash. Use an adjustable spray hose attachment to dampen walls.

Apply with an appropriate masonry brush composed of synthetic bristles or with an appropriate sprayer and sprayer tip. Paint rollers cannot be used to apply BioCalce lime paints.



BIO

BRICK

Always wet exterior masonry walls abundantly with water making sure that virgin masonry base has absorbed sufficient water so that lime paint is not applied on a totally dry base. Dilute Classico Limewash with 100% water, maximum 15 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket of Classico Limewash, when applying paint to achieve a full coverage finish. Apply a 2nd coat of Classico Limewash, diluted 50 – 100% with water, depending on the density of lime paint desired for the surface. Always pre-wet 1st coat surface with water abundantly before applying Classico Limewash on a damp surface to enhance absorption and durability, as well to ease application of lime paint. For wash or glaze effects see directions as indicated in stone and brick washes.

Classico Limewash cannot be applied to most large flat areas, such as exterior brick floors, without the risk of product deterioration due to freeze-thaw conditions. Brick walls not covered by a roof may create poor conditions for Classico Limewash to remain integrated with brick because of freeze thaw conditions that can cause brick to deteriorate rapidly on the surface, pulverizing as a result, thus causing lime paint to deteriorate. This situation can occur on chimneys, thresholds, and brick areas in contact with earth, particularly on the north face, where freezing conditions intensify on wet brick, causing brick to deteriorate rapidly. Brick in constant contact with damp soil may absorb salt nitrates from the earth and this too will cause brick to deteriorate rapidly. Application by a large masonry brush is recommended.

ABSORBENT BRICK/ INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: For absorbent, unpainted, integral brick, pre-primers or primers are not required in the application of Classico Limewash. Apply Classico Limewash directly to brick facade following instructions as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

For limewash effects on interior brick, applicator is obligated to use hand sprayers, sponges and or rags to create similar results as indicated for exterior limewash finishes.

PRE-PRIMER COATS: None

PRIMER COAT: None

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply one (2) - two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

Testing for Absorption: Spray brick surface with water for a couple of minutes to determine if water absorbs rapidly into brick. Brick surfaces will appear to be dry if the brick is absorbent. If after spraying water onto the brick and the brick remains wet, or has not rapidly absorbed water into the surface, then this indicates that BioGrip Micro will be required as a primer before proceeding with EcoDomus Matte.

NON ABSORBENT OR EXTRUDED BRICK / INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: For brick that is nonabsorbent, such as red common brick, glazed brick, or any smooth brick that has a slight sheen, and has been pressure extruded or fired at extremely high temperatures, will not absorb water as a general rule. Testing can be performed by wetting a brick area with a water hose to determine if water absorbs immediately within 1 – 2 minutes, leaving no trace of water sitting on the surface. Positive absorption indicates no need to apply a BioGrip Micro or Medium primer. If water sits on the surface after wetting and water has not absorbed, then BioGrip Micro should be used as a primer in such cases.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium as a primer, tinted if necessary* with brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine aggregate, diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply one (1) – two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

UNPAINTED WOOD

Classico Limewash can be used as a historical and decorative finish on new or reclaimed wooden beams, wood trim, wood ceilings and even wood floors.

INTERIOR: Classico Limewash can be used for hundreds of decorative finishes both for interior walls as well as unpainted wood surfaces. Decorative effects are generally achieved by various degrees of dilution with water, applying onto other Domus Mineral Paints & Primers, or directly onto wood surfaces with or without the use of BioGrip Primers. These types of decorative finishes have been in use for

hundreds of years, and are typical of the historical finishes frequently observed since Medieval and Renaissance periods.

Classico Limewash applied at higher dilutions of 100%+ can be easily steelwooled or scotchbried to remove excess material to allow the underneath coat to stand out more predominantly or to fill in the open grains of hardwoods. Applying these dilutions types onto wood will allow for a multitude of effects and also permits the following application of varied layers of paint products, manipulated to create beautiful effects, i.e. such as EcoCalce Semi-Transparent & Glaze, TerraMare Velatura and most can be sealed with LowCer Varnish or LowCera SoftWax. Classico Limewash upon drying after application onto a wood surface can be wiped with a rag or sponge, and/or lightly sanded, steelwooled, or scotchbried. Effects can be varied and require testing before a final decorative finish is acquired.

EXTERIOR: Application of Classico Limewash on wood should not be used on exterior surfaces that are exposed to rain or water, unless they are properly sealed with TerraMare Velatura, and coated with LowCer Exterior Varnish, as this may result in the removal of the lime wash or cause the tannins or resins in many woods to discolor the patina.

1ST COAT: Dilute Classico Limewash with 100% water, 15 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket to 150% dilution, 22.5 liters of water per one (1) 15-liter bucket. For 1 liter sizes: Classico Limewash diluted with 100%, 1 liter of water per one (1) liter product. Classico Limewash diluted with 150%, 1.5 liters of water per one (1) liter product.

Wet wood surface with water, using a brush, sponge or hand sprayer to expand wood grain surfaces. Dry damp wood surfaces, then apply diluted limewash onto the unpainted wood surface. Allow painted surface to fully dry, then remove excess limewash from the wood surface using steelwool or Scotchbrite type flexible abrasive pads.

Upon removal, vacuum excess dust or wipe off with a slightly damp sponge of cloth. Classico Limewash can be applied several times and with different tint colors to create depth and dynamic decorative finishes.

SEALERS/VARNISHES: For consolidation of limewash on wood refer to instructions provided in TerraMare Velatura TDS. For sealing with matte or satin varnish please refer to LowCer Varnish TDS. Other references for limewash/ ceruse finishes please refer to LowCer Stain TDS.

WARNING IRRITANT! Always use a high quality professional dust mask with interchangeable filters when removing or sanding Classico Limewash. Inhaling lime dust is an irritant and exposure to adults or children can provoke allergic reactions and damages to bronchial passages or lungs.

CEMENTITIOUS BOARD

It is not advised to use Classico Limewash for application on cementitious boards.

CONCRETE FLOORS, SIDEWALKS OR DRIVEWAY

Classico Limewash cannot be used on portland cement based floors, sidewalk or driveways.

REINFORCED CONCRETE SURFACES

It is not advised to use Classico Limewash for application on reinforced concrete surfaces. If required follow instructions as indicated for ADOBE BRICK below.

CMU/CONCRETE BLOCK

INTERIOR/EXTERIOR: Mortar joints should not be painted for about 28 days to ensure proper curing and drying. Follow instructions as indicated above for new cement stuccos.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, or (1:1), or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new cement surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 - 3 days; or as an alternative apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator with brush, roller or sprayer diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.



BIO

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro or Medium primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For FULL COVERAGE it is advised to use BioCalce Flat Lime paint.

ADOBE BRICK

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Adobe brick being made of a composite of dirt/sand and inorganic material is extremely susceptible to damages caused by water on exterior surfaces. Potassium silicate paints are ideal because they will carbonize to mineral content in the clay brick, creating consolidation, strengthening the external surfaces and allow them to be water resistant and permeable when painted with BioDomus I.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For best results apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate, diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters of water per one (1) 10 liter bucket as a pre-primer, on all new, unpainted surfaces, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, wet on wet, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 -3 days.

PRIMER COAT: Apply at least one (1) to two (2) coats of BioGrip Micro or Medium primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For FULL COVERAGE it is advised to use BioCalce Flat Lime paint.

AUTOCLAVED AERATED CONCRETE

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Autoclaved aerated concrete cannot be painted, plastered or stuccoed directly onto non-consolidated and unpainted surfaces. Using ROMABIO Specialty Products and Primers applied onto autoclaved aerated concrete will permit the proper application of any type of paint, plaster or stucco to be applied the surface.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: It is recommended to apply one (1) coat of Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters per one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession until aerated concrete has completely and evenly absorbed the Potassium Silicate Concentrate into surface. This process will double the strength and durability of the surfaces of aerated concrete, as well as increase adhesion of any type of applied material. Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate with a brush, roller, or sprayer and allow to dry for 2 – 3 days.

PRIMER COATS: Apply at least two (2) coats of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For FULL COVERAGE it is advised to use BioCalce Flat Lime paint.

DECAYING OR CRUMBLING STUCCOS OR POWDERY SURFACES

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Chalking surfaces, which could prevent the proper anchoring of the base coating must have damaged and chalky portions be removed by pressure washing and scraping. If pressure washing is not an option for interior surfaces, scrub affected areas with a stiff brush and white vinegar or muriatic acid (1 part muriatic acid and 6 – 7 parts water), and after 3 -5 minutes rinse several times with a large sponge and clean water.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: For unpainted stuccos apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water (1:1) on all damaged surfaces, or 10 liters of water to one (1) 10 liter bucket, applying wet on wet, applying 2 – 3 coats in rapid succession, until substrate has arrived at full absorption, and allow to dry for at least 2 – 3 days. For old, acrylic-free painted stuccos, apply one (1) coat EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100%, or 10 liters of water to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro, as a primer tinted if required*, with brush, roller or approved sprayer for fine aggregate, diluted 30% with water, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

For severe cases of deterioration, take into consideration the removal and replacement of damaged stucco in its entirety. Cement stuccos existing prior to 1940 are probably made of NHL 3.5 or 5.0 (Natural Hydrated Lime Cement) and careful inspection and attention needs to be taken to ensure proper replacement and repairs. At all costs, avoid using portland based cements for restoration or repairs on NHL cements.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For FULL COVERAGE it is advised to use BioCalce Flat Lime paint.

COATINGS WITH EFFLORESCENCE

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Cement surfaces showing efflorescence should be aggressively cleaned with a high pressure washer or stiff brush, and then the efflorescence should be treated using a diluted muriatic acid, 1 part muriatic acid and 6 – 7 parts water, and allow to react for 3 – 5 minutes. Thoroughly rinse treated areas with water and allow to dry.

PRE-PRIMER COAT: Apply Potassium Silicate Concentrate diluted 100% with water (1:1), or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, on all damaged surfaces and allow to dry for at least 12 – 24 hours; or apply one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours. This application applies only to unpainted, or mineral painted surfaces only.

PRIMER COAT: Apply BioGrip Micro primer, diluted with water 30%, or 4.5 liters per one (1) 15 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For FULL COVERAGE it is advised to use BioCalce Flat Lime paint.

AGED CEMENT STUCCOS

INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Dirty and/or contaminated surfaces should be treated as a priority prior to any interventions of replacing or repairing stucco. All surfaces should be cleaned and any attached algae removed manually or by mechanical means, i.e., with a high-pressure washer. Stucco damaged by algae or mold should be treated with EcoDis after pressure washing. These instructions are based on unpainted portland based type cement stuccos.

PRE-PRIMER COAT : When new stucco repairs are performed on older, unpainted cement stuccos, complete all removal of damaged stucco, rinse surfaces of dust, and apply EcoForte Consolidator to older surfaces prior to applying new cement stucco or make repairs. Pre-prime existing surfaces applying one (1) coat of EcoForte Consolidator diluted 100% with water, or 10 liters to one (1) 10 liter bucket, and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRE-PRIMER COAT / REPAIRS: Allow new cement repairs to fully dry and cure according to instructions indicated under section; NEW CEMENT STUCCOS. Apply EcoForte Consolidator diluted as indicated onto any new stucco repairs and allow to dry for at least 8 – 12 hours.

PRIMER COAT / INTERIOR / EXTERIOR: Apply one (1) coat of BioGrip Micro primer as indicated in GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Where repairs require the application of BioCement 1.0 GF, it is suggested to use BioGrip Medium primer.

1ST & 2ND COATS: Apply two (2) coats of Classico Limewash according to GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. For FULL COVERAGE it is advised to use BioCalce Flat Lime paint.

STUCCO REPAIRS

See Aged Cement Stuccos above.

PAINTED SHEETROCK

It is not suggested to use Classico Limewash on painted drywall. For application on drywall use BioCalce Flat Lime Paint.

STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry and protected from frost. Close the open containers with care. Store liquids only in plastic buckets.



WARNING!

Do not apply any products in direct exposure to strong/hot sunlight, rain, mist, high humidity (> 80%), at dew-point formation, or in the presence of strong wind. Beware of the danger of frost overnight. If applied by roller or sprayer, protect surrounding surfaces as necessary. Protect eyes and skin from splashes of paint. Cover glass, ceramic, natural stone, brick, metal, wood, painted surfaces and glazed tiles. Clean affected areas immediately with water. Prominent elements of the building (cornices, parapets, etc.,) should be treated with skill, covering flashings, gutters, copper coatings, etc. ...

Do not work in air temperature lower than 13°C / 55°F and not above 32° C / 90°F. Clean work tools with water immediately after use. Keep out of reach of children. In case of contact with eyes and skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. In cases of consumption, consult a Doctor or call the CDC Poison Center (see Safety Data Sheet).

In case of contact with eyes and skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and/or a saline solution. Always keep a good supply of saline solution for eyes and use abundant amounts to wash eyes. Do not rub eye lids or physically touch your cornea or surrounding area prior to and during washing. Consult a Doctor immediately in cases of irritation or severe burning sensation. In cases of consumption, consult a Doctor or call the CDC Poison Center (see Safety Data Sheet). Keep out of reach of children.

PRODUCT LIMITATIONS

Only dilute the amount of paint material required to paint surface area as needed. Unopened, unused, and undiluted BioCalce Lime Paints can be stored in their original container for an extended time period. Once the product has been removed from its container and is diluted, the diluted material cannot be stored for extended time periods without the risk of forming mold. Undiluted paint material can be stored as long as the remnant is repackaged and stored in a completely filled plastic container of product. For best results turn container upside down to help prevent air to enter into the bucket via the paint can lid causing spoilage or premature drying. After water has been added for dilution, ROMABIO cannot guarantee the shelf life of the product.

WATER CONTAMINATION HAZARD

CLASS 1

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of information required by the CPR, and it is classified as a non-hazardous material.

PRODUCT CONTAMINATION HAZARD

CODE CER / NORMATIVE EAC / Decision commuted by the Commission n. 2000/532/CE

NOT DANGEROUS

The directive 75/442/CEE, 08 01 production, disposal, formulation, supply, use, and removal of paints and varnishes: 10 13 04 for removal of paints and varnishes; 10 13 04 disposal of lime and hydrated lime products.

DISPOSAL

Do not enter product in its original concentration into drains or open waters. Do not store at public waste disposal sites. In case of conduction into adapted biological purification plants no disturbances need be expected. The preparation has been estimated by conventional method (calculated-procedure) of EG directive 1999/45/EG) and is classified as non-hazardous for the environment.

Dispose according to local regulations. Empty cans should be disposed of according to local regulations; plastic buckets are 100% PBS, NO. 5, approved for food storage; 100% recyclable if cleaned thoroughly prior to recycling.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This Technical Sheet lists data collected on the basis of technique and experience. Given the multiplicity of use of the product they cannot be binding and the user cannot refrain from using common sense and experience for the individual case. This information shall not constitute any legal obligation and no obligation from the seller or point of purchase, or any agreements inferred by employees who sale this product. Insurance or guarantees issued by our employees or employees

should always be confirmed separately in writing. Any information about product adaptability and use of the product, must be verified by user prior to purchase. Check the exact consumption of product for the surface where product may be applied to determine amount of products needed. The user must verify the color matching before starting work. No refunds or exchanges will be provided for tinted products after they have been consumed or applied.

MANUFACTURER

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BIO

