



ACID ETCHING PREPARATION GUIDE: **V-200/V100 GUIDE**

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

V-200 is a surfactant-modified acid solution formulated to etch and prepare concrete substrates prior to coating and overlay operations. V-100 Cleaner/Degreaser is an alkaline detergent concentrate used to clean the acid etched concrete after etching.

COVERAGE RATES AND PACKAGING

V-200 Acid Cleaner Concentrate	250-500 ft ² /gallon	Sold in 1-Gallon Jugs
V-100 Cleaner Degreaser Concentrate	400-600 ft ² /gallon	Sold in 1-Gallon Jugs

SUBSTRATE REQUIREMENTS

Concrete

Concrete shall be structurally sound and stable and free of sealers and contamination that could interfere with the etching process.

Other Substrates

Consult with a Versatile Building Products representative for recommendations over other substrates.

STEP 1) V-200 Etching

(Note: Coverage rates vary with porosity and moisture content of concrete.)

Mixing

Using a jiffy-type mixing blade at a maximum of 400 rpm, pre-mix the V-200 by adding 1 part by volume V-200 to 1 part by volume of clean, potable water.

Application

Apply diluted V-200 evenly to the substrate by pouring or spraying. Lightly scrub the V-200 into the concrete while spreading. Apply mixture at a coverage rate of 250-500 ft² per diluted gallon. Treated areas should effloresce (fizz); if not, the surface must be treated by alternative methods or additional steps. Contact a Versatile Building Products representative for recommendations.

Allow the acid solution to stand for 10-15 minutes. Do not allow the solution to dry on the surface; add additional water as necessary to keep the surface wet.

STEP 2) V-100 CLEANER

(Note: Coverage rates vary with porosity and moisture content of concrete.)

Mixing

Using a jiffy-type mixing blade at a maximum of 400 rpm, pre-mix the V-100 by adding 1 part by volume V-100 to 5 parts by volume of clean, potable water.

Application

Apply diluted V-100 evenly to the substrate by pouring or spraying. Lightly scrub the V-100 into the concrete while spreading. Apply mixture at a coverage rate of 75-150 ft² per diluted gallon.

Thoroughly rinse concrete with water. Collect run-off as necessary to comply with EPA, state, and local regulations.

Allow the surface to dry completely before checking for residual dust and debris. If surface remains dusty or dirty, repeat step two.

ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

- Coverage rates may vary
- Mask all areas that need protection
- Always wear protective clothing and equipment as required by OSHA and as necessary
- Read Material Safety Data Sheets before commencing work
- Use spiked shoes or cleats when walking into wet material

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON HAZARDOUS RUN-OFF

Acid etching and treatment operations are receiving considerable attention from the EPA, and local regulatory bodies due to the hazardous run-off from acidic operations that can result in adverse effects upon the environment (marine life, subterranean and surface water), and infrastructure (sewers, gutters, storm drains, and sidewalks.) It is illegal to dump or dispose of hazardous materials directly into the environment, inclusive of storm drains. Acidic run-off and rinse water may be classified as hazardous material due to any one of the following three conditions:

- 1) Material is overly acidic or basic
- 2) Run-off and rinse water carries hazardous material leached from the concrete
- 3) Cleaner and neutralizers are categorized as hazardous

The following cautions should be taken to prevent deterioration to the environment and infrastructure:

- 1) All run-off and rinse water should be close to a neutral pH
- 2) Rinse water containing hazardous material should be collected and disposed of in a manner compliant with local, state, and federal regulations

The following recommendations are made to facilitate compliance, but will not apply to all materials and operations:

- 1) Collect run-off and rinse water into a suitable storage container, and neutralize acidic pH with sodium bicarbonate (baking soda.) Check pH with litmus paper, available at any location that sales pool supplies.
- 2) Once sediment has fallen out of solution, the solution may be siphoned off for disposal.
- 3) In most cases, the neutralized solution may be disposed through a treated sewer line.
- 4) In most cases, the hardened sediment may be disposed of in normal refuse receptacles.