

BACK TO NATURE



STRIP-TOX™ NON-HAZARDOUS LEAD WASTE TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

I. Description: Back to Nature (BTN) Strip-Tox is a revolutionary new paint remover that combines Back To Nature Safer Stripper Technology with the Pre-Tox 2000™ Patented "Non-Hazardous Lead Waste Removal System". This biodegradable, non-flammable, stripper contains no methylene chloride, caustic or other harsh chemicals. BTN Strip-Tox has been shown to render lead-based paint waste non-hazardous for disposal*. Back To Nature Strip-Tox is a state of the art, environmentally safe paint remover designed to remove multiple layers of paint easily and safely. Since it is a non-caustic remover, the surface does not need to be neutralized. It can be brushed, rolled or sprayed on. Back To Nature Strip-Tox is cost effective and easy to use. One product removes multiple paint layers and can render lead paint waste non-hazardous*.

II. Types of Paint Removed: In addition to effectively stripping lead based paint, BTN Strip-Tox can remove most varieties of paints & varnishes which are oil or water-based including, latex, stains, alkyds, enamels and polyurethanes. Unlike other paint removers, BTN Strip-Tox can remove more difficult coatings such as two part epoxy, most baked on enamels, and urethanes.

III. Surfaces: BTN Strip-Tox works on a multitude of surfaces including metal, wood, brick, plaster, masonry, stone, concrete, and fiberglass, etc. BTN Strip-Tox will not damage wood (it will not discolor or raise the grain) or affect any substrate it is applied to. It is especially effective for stripping lead on steel.

IV. Instructions:

A. Preparation - Mask any areas not being stripped with polyethylene and masking tape.

B. Application -

Test Patch - Since it is often hard to know the type or the amount of paint on a surface, small test areas should be stripped to determine proper application and the dwell time needed for paint removal to occur.

1. For removal of multiple layers or stubborn coatings – Two test patches are recommended.

(i) First Test Patch - Apply the stripper approximately 1/32" thick (30 mils) to the surface with a brush, roller, trowel, putty knife or sprayer. Can be sprayed effectively using an airless Drill mix before spraying - Remove filters from sprayer & spray gun - Submerge pump directly into remover. Do not use suction hose - Use NEW 1/4" or 3/8" airless hose. Use at least a 1 GPM piston sprayer .047 - .055 reversible spray tip. A wet mil gauge should be used to measure thickness. Use mineral spirits to initially flush sprayer and to clean pump. The patch then should be checked for dwell time as follows (only a portion at any one time): Check the patch first at 2 - 4 hours, then periodically thereafter. As a rule of thumb, the greater the layers of paint, the longer the product should be left on. The stripper will usually remove 8 - 12 layers of paint in 24 hours. More layers of paint (20+) may take longer (2 - 3+ days). Due to the nature of certain paints such as two part epoxy and urethanes, Strip-Tox may need more time to be effective. Average dwell time for these coatings may be 48 to 72 hours.

(ii) Second Test Patch - In some areas, some surface coatings (usually latex) soften easily, causing puffing away from the surface. In these cases, the stripper works differently so the patch should be done as follows:

a). Apply a light coat of paint stripper (approximately 5 - 10 mils) to the surface. Wait 2 - 6 hours. If the surface starts to pull away, the top layers have lifted from the surface and can be easily removed with a scraper or knocked off the surface with a broom or other device. The paint remover has penetrated through these layers and begins to soften the remaining layers.

b). While the undercoats are still soft, apply another coat of stripper at approx. 1/32" thick (20-25 mils) to the surface. The patch then should be checked for dwell time as follows (only a portion at any one time): Check the patch first at 2 - 4 hours, then periodically thereafter. As a rule of thumb, the greater the layers of paint, the longer the product should be left on. The stripper will usually remove 8 - 12 layers of paint in 24 hours. More layers of paint (20+) or chemically resistant coatings may take longer (2 - 3+ days).

c). This procedure usually applies to stripping ceilings as well.

Coverage for Strip-Tox when used in this manner (i) and (ii) varies between 50 and 75+ sq. ft. per gal.

2. Strip-Tox will easily cling to vertical surfaces. Use your tool to fill detailed, intricate or grooved surfaces. For best results apply at temperatures between 60° F and 80° F. Product activity is reduced below a temperature of 60° F and may require additional dwell time before all layers of paint are removed. If product freezes let thaw and stir vigorously until product is consistent. No Neutralization required. Clean tools with water.

C. Suggested Removal Techniques -

1. Metal Surfaces - Agitate or rough up remover/paint on the surface with a **wire** brush without attempting removal. This helps to lift bottom layers from the surface. Use a 4" or wider razor blade scraper (wallpaper stripper) or stiff putty knife (pipe railings or irregular surfaces should use the putty knife) to lift remover/paint off the surface. Use a wire brush with After-Strip or light amounts of water to remove any residue remaining.

2. Plaster Surfaces -

(i) Flat Plaster Surfaces - Easiest removal is achieved using a 4" or wider **razor blade scraper** (commonly known as a wallpaper stripper) to lift the remover/paint off the surface.

(ii) Decorative Plaster (or Wood) -

Use a **Back To Nature Stainless Steel Scraper with 5 function detail blade** to lift the remover/paint off the surface. Use a stiff bristle brush with After-Strip Paint Remover Wash or light amounts of water to remove any residue.

3 Wood Surfaces -

(i) Flat Wood Surfaces - Easiest removal is achieved using a **Back To Nature stainless steel scraper** to strip remover/paint from the surface. Use a stiff bristle brush with After-Strip or light amounts of water to remove any residue.

(ii) Decorative Wood - (see Decorative Plaster)

4. Masonry, Concrete Surfaces - Remove bulk of remover/paint with a stiff putty knife or wire brush. Use a wire brush with After-Strip or light amounts of water to remove any residue remaining. Residue can also be removed with a high pressure washer where permitted.

5. Note: Any paint residue remaining on a surface should be removed within a short period of time so that paint residue will not dry up & re-adhere.

***V. Waste Disposal** - Sample waste as per federal and local regulation. Dispose of waste in accordance with federal and local regulations. In independent tests, after the applicator followed Back To Nature application and removal techniques, lead paint waste generated passed independent TCLP tests. However, user must perform its own lead paint waste tests for job specific results. Results may vary depending up a number factors including substrate conditions, amount of paint on a surface, specific lead content, as well application and removal technique. User is solely responsible for testing and classifying the waste, determining the proper disposal method, and all disposal costs.

VI. Safety Instructions: Safety goggles are recommended for eye protection. Protective gloves such as butyl rubber, neoprene gloves are also recommended. Maintain adequate ventilation especially in confined areas. If spraying or misting is expected use NIOSH approved chemical cartridge (organic vapor) respiratory equipment (full face respirator recommended). In case of inhalation - remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. In case of eye contact - flush exposed areas with large quantities of water. In case of skin contact - wash skin with soap and water. Use emollient skin creams. In case of ingestion - do not induce vomiting. Call physician immediately.