

SECTION 099123 - INTERIOR PAINTING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes surface preparation and field application of paint systems on the following interior substrates:
1. Concrete.
 2. Gypsum board.
 3. Steel.
 4. Galvanized metal.
 5. Aluminum (not anodized or otherwise coated).
 6. Wood and hardboard.
 7. Rubber.
 8. Cotton or canvas insulation covering.
 9. ASJ insulation covering.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. General: The following terms apply to this Section. Gloss level shall be determined according to ASTM D 523.
1. Gloss Level 1 (Flat, or Matte): Not more than 5 units at 60 degrees and 10 units at 85 degrees.
 2. Gloss Level 2: Not more than 10 units at 60 degrees and 10 to 35 units at 85 degrees.
 3. Gloss Level 3 (Eggshell): 10 to 25 units at 60 degrees and 10 to 35 units at 85 degrees.
 4. Gloss Level 4 (Satin or Low Luster): 20 to 35 units at 60 degrees and not less than 35 units at 85 degrees.
 5. Gloss Level 5 (Semigloss): 35 to 70 units at 60 degrees.
 6. Gloss Level 6 (Gloss): 70 to 85 units at 60-degrees.
 7. Gloss Level 7 (High Gloss): More than 85 units at 60 degrees.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product. Include preparation requirements and application instructions.
- B. Samples for Verification: For each type of paint system and in each color and gloss of topcoat, with texture to simulate actual conditions.

1. Provide stepped Samples, defining each separate coat, including primers. Use representative colors when preparing Samples for review. Resubmit until required gloss, color, and texture are achieved.
2. Provide a list of materials and applications for each coat of each Sample. Label each Sample for location and application.
3. Submit paint samples on hardboard, 12 inches square, of each color and texture required.
4. Submit paint samples on zebra board, 12 inches square, to demonstrate hiding.
5. Submit paint samples on actual substrate to be painted, 12 inches square, of each color and texture required.

C. Product List: For each product indicated, include the following:

1. Cross-reference to paint system and locations of application areas. Use same designations indicated on Drawings and in schedules.
2. VOC content.

1.4 MAINTENANCE MATERIAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Furnish extra materials, from the same product run, that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
1. Paint: 1 gal. of each material and color applied.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Applicator Qualifications: Engage an experienced applicator who has completed painting system applications similar in material, design, and extent to those indicated for this Project, whose work has resulted in applications with a record of successful in-service performance.
- B. Sample Installation: Apply sample installation of each paint system indicated and each color and finish selected to demonstrate aesthetic effects and set quality standards for materials and execution.
1. Architect will select one surface to represent surfaces and conditions for application of each paint system specified in Part 3.
 - a. Vertical and Horizontal Surfaces: Provide samples of at least 100 sq. ft..
 - b. Other Items: Architect will designate items or areas required.
 2. Approval of mockups does not constitute approval of deviations from the Contract Documents contained in sample installations unless Architect specifically approves such deviations in writing.

3. Subject to compliance with requirements, approved sample installations may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

1.6 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Apply paints only when temperature of surfaces to be painted and ambient air temperatures are between 50 and 95 deg F.
- B. Do not apply paints when relative humidity exceeds 85 percent; at temperatures less than 5 deg F above the dew point; or to damp or wet surfaces.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 1. Benjamin Moore Family of Products (Benjamin Moore, Coronado, Corotech, Insl-x, LenMar)
 2. PPG Paints (PPG)
 3. Sherwin-Williams Co. (SW)
 4. Vista Paint Corporation (Vista)
- B. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the products listed in other Part 2 articles for the paint category indicated.
 1. Proprietary Names: Use of manufacturer's proprietary product names to designate colors or materials is not intended to imply that products named are required to be used to the exclusion of equivalent products of other manufacturers.

2.2 PAINT, GENERAL (PT##)

- A. Material Compatibility: Provide materials for use within each paint system that are compatible with one another and with the substrates indicated, under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by manufacturer based on testing and field experience. For each coat in a paint system, provide products recommended in writing by manufacturers of topcoat for use in paint system and on substrate indicated.

- B. Low-Emitting Materials: Interior paints and coatings shall comply with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Public Health's "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers."
- C. VOC Content: Products shall comply with the more stringent requirements of EPA 63 FR 176: 48848 and the following:
1. Ozone Transport Commission (OTC), Architectural, Industrial and Maintenance Coatings (AIM), latest adopted requirements.
- D. VOC Content: For field applications that are inside the weatherproofing system, paints and coatings shall comply with VOC content limits of authorities having jurisdiction and the following VOC content limits:
1. Flat Paints and Coatings: 50 g/L.
 2. Nonflat Paints and Coatings: 50 g/L.
 3. Dry-Fog Coatings: 150 g/L.
 4. Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters: 100 g/L.
 5. Rust-Preventive Coatings: 100 g/L.
 6. Zinc-Rich Industrial Maintenance Primers: 100 g/L.
 7. Pretreatment Wash Primers: 420 g/L.
 8. Shellacs, Clear: 730 g/L.
 9. Shellacs, Pigmented: 550 g/L.
- E. Low-Emitting Materials: For field applications that are inside the weatherproofing system, 90 percent of paints and coatings shall comply with the requirements of the California Department of Public Health's "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers."
- F. Material Quality: Provide manufacturer's best-quality paint material of the various coating types specified that are factory formulated and recommended by manufacturer for application indicated. Paint-material containers not displaying manufacturer's product identification will not be acceptable.
- G. Colors and Gloss: As indicated in Finish Schedule on Drawings. Reference to a particular manufacturer's number or color name is used only as a convenience for the Architect in order to establish the Project color and gloss requirements. These references are not intended to describe the required generic paint systems. For generic paint system requirements, refer to the "Interior Paint Schedule" at the end of Part 3, as applicable to the respective conditions of use.
1. The selection of paint colors and gloss are indicated by manufacturer and color type; designated as "PT##."
 2. Furnish the same lots, batches, etc. within the same contiguous areas of the building (i.e., corridors on the same floors, common rooms which adjoin each other, etc.).

2.3 PREPARATORY COATS

A. CMU Block Filler:

1. Benjamin Moore; Coronado Super Kote 5000 Latex Block Filler (958-11).
2. PPG; Speedhide Interior/Exterior Masonry Latex Block Filler (6-7).
3. SW; PrepRite Block Filler Interior/Exterior Latex (B25W25).

B. Wood-Knot Sealer: Sealer recommended in writing by topcoat manufacturer for use in paint systems indicated.

C. Primer Sealer, Latex, Interior:

1. Benjamin Moore; Ultra Spec 500 Interior Latex Primer (N534).
2. PPG; Speedhide Zero Interior Latex Sealer Quick-Drying (6-4900).
3. SW; ProMar 200 Zero VOC Interior Latex Primer (B28W02600).

D. Primer, Alkali Resistant, Water Based:

1. Benjamin Moore; Super Spec Masonry Int/Ext Acrylic High Build Primer (N068).
2. PPG; Perma-Crete Interior/Exterior Alkali-Resistant Primer (4-603).
3. SW; Loxon Concrete & Masonry Primer Interior/Exterior Latex (A24W8300).

E. Primer, Latex, for Interior Wood:

1. Benjamin Moore; Ultra Spec 500 Interior Latex Primer (N534).
2. PPG; SEAL GRIP Interior Primer/Finish (17-951).
3. SW; Premium Wall & Wood Interior Latex Primer (B28W08111).

F. Primer, Bonding, Water Based:

1. Benjamin Moore; Insl-x Stix Bonding Primer (SXA-110).
2. PPG; SEAL GRIP Interior/Exterior Acrylic Universal Primer/Sealer (17-921).
3. SW; Adhesion Primer Interior/Exterior Latex (B51W8050).

G. Primer, Acrylic:

1. Benjamin Moore; Super Spec HP Acrylic Metal Primer (P04).
2. PPG; Pitt Tech Interior/Exterior Primer/Finish DTM Industrial Primer (90-712).
3. SW; Pro Industrial Pro-Cryl Universal Primer (B66-310 Series).

H. Where manufacturer does not recommend a separate primer formulation on substrate indicated, use paint specified for finish coat.

2.4 WATER-BASED PAINTS

- A. Latex, Interior, Gloss Level 1 (Flat):
1. Benjamin Moore; Ultra Spec 500 Interior Flat (N536).
 2. PPG; SPEEDHIDE zero Interior Zero-VOC Latex Flat (6-4110XI).
 3. SW; ProMar 200 Zero VOC Interior Latex Flat (B30-2600 Series).
- B. Latex, Interior, Gloss Level 3 (Eggshell).
1. Benjamin Moore; Ultra Spec 500 Interior Eggshell (N538).
 2. PPG; SPEEDHIDE zero Interior Zero-VOC Latex Eggshell (6-4310XI).
 3. SW; ProMar 200 Zero Interior VOC Latex Eg-Shel (B20-2600 Series).
- C. Latex, Interior, Gloss Level 5 (Semigloss):
1. Benjamin Moore; Ultra Spec 500 Interior Semi-Gloss (N539).
 2. PPG; SPEEDHIDE zero Interior Zero-VOC Latex Semi-Gloss (6-4510XI).
 3. SW; ProMar 200 Zero VOC Latex Semi-Gloss (B31-2600 Series).
- D. Latex, Interior, High Performance Architectural, Gloss Level 3 (Eggshell):
1. Benjamin Moore; Corotech PreCatalyzed Waterborne Epoxy Eggshell V342.
 2. PPG; Pitt-Glaze WB1 Interior Eggshell Pre-Catalyzed Water-Borne Acrylic Epoxy (16-310).
 3. SW; Pro Industrial Pre-Catalyzed Waterbased Epoxy Eg-Shel (K45W1150 Series).
- E. Latex, Interior, High Performance Architectural, Gloss Level 5 (Semigloss):
1. Benjamin Moore; Corotech PreCatalyzed Waterborne Epoxy SG (V341).
 2. PPG; Pitt-Glaze WB1 Interior Semi-Gloss Pre-Catalyzed Water-Borne Acrylic Epoxy (16-510).
 3. SW; Pro Industrial Pre-Catalyzed Waterbased Epoxy Semi-Gloss (K46W1150 Series).

2.5 INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS

- A. Semigloss Dry Fall Coating:
1. Benjamin Moore; M53S Sweep-Up Spray Latex, Semigloss Finish; applied at a dry film thickness of not less than 1.5 mils. (formula does not exceed 40 grams/liter VOCs).
 2. Subject to requirements, provide the scheduled product, or a similar product, acceptable to the Architect, by one of the following:
 - a. Duron.
 - b. M. A. Bruder & Sons, Inc. (M. A. B. Paint).

- c. Pittsburgh Paints.
- d. Sherwin-Williams.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Applicator present, for compliance with manufacturer's requirements for paint application. Comply with procedures specified in PDCA P4.
 - 1. Proceed with paint application only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected and surfaces receiving paint are thoroughly dry.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Remove hardware and hardware accessories, cover plates, machined surfaces, lighting fixtures, and similar items already installed that are not to be painted. If removal is impractical or impossible, provide surface-applied protection before surface preparation and painting.
- B. Before applying paint or other surface treatments, clean substrates of substances that could impair bond of paints. Remove oil and grease before cleaning.
 - 1. Schedule cleaning and painting so dust and other contaminants from the cleaning process will not fall on wet, newly painted surfaces.
- C. Clean and prepare surfaces to be painted according to manufacturer's written instructions for each particular substrate condition and as specified. Provide barrier coats over incompatible primers or remove and reprime.
 - 1. Concrete Substrates: Remove release agents, curing compounds, hardeners, sealers, efflorescence, and chalk. Do not paint surfaces if moisture content or alkalinity of surfaces to be painted exceeds that permitted in manufacturer's written instructions.
 - a. Use abrasive blast-cleaning methods if recommended by paint manufacturer.
 - 2. CMU Substrates: Remove efflorescence and chalk. Do not paint surfaces if moisture content or alkalinity of surfaces or mortar joints exceeds that permitted in manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 3. Plaster Substrates: Remove efflorescence and chalk. Do not paint surfaces if moisture content or alkalinity of surfaces to be painted exceeds that permitted in manufacturer's written instructions.

4. Gypsum Wallboard: Repair all surfaces in gypsum wallboard with wallboard joint finishing compound or spackling compound, filled out flush and sanded smooth. Clean all surfaces and taped joints of dust, dirt and other contaminants and be sure they are thoroughly dry before applying paint.
 5. Steel Substrates: Remove rust, loose mill scale, and shop primer, if any. Clean using methods recommended in writing by paint manufacturer.
 6. Shop-Primed Steel Substrates: Clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of shop paint, and paint exposed areas with the same material as used for shop priming to comply with SSPC-PA 1 for touching up shop-primed surfaces.
 7. Galvanized-Metal Substrates: Remove grease and oil residue from galvanized sheet metal fabricated from coil stock by mechanical methods to produce clean, lightly etched surfaces that promote adhesion of subsequently applied paints.
 8. Aluminum Substrates: Remove loose surface oxidation.
 9. Anodized Aluminum Substrates: Remove dust, dirt, and other foreign material that might impair bond of paints to substrates. Abrade surface to promote adhesion of subsequently applied paints.
 10. Powder-Coated Aluminum Substrates: Remove dust, dirt, and other foreign material that might impair bond of paints to substrates. Abrade surface to promote adhesion of subsequently applied paints.
 11. Wood: Clean surfaces of dirt, oil, and other foreign substances with scrapers, mineral spirits, and sandpaper, as required. Sand surfaces exposed to view smooth and dust off.
 - a. Scrape and clean small, dry, seasoned knots, and apply a thin coat of white shellac or other recommended knot sealer before applying primer. After priming, fill holes and imperfections in finish surfaces with putty or plastic wood filler. Sand smooth when dried.
 - b. Seal tops, bottoms, and cutouts of unprimed wood doors with a heavy coat of varnish or sealer immediately on delivery.
 12. Rubber: Remove dust, dirt, and other foreign material that might impair bond of paints to substrates. Abrade surface to promote adhesion of subsequently applied paints, if necessary.
 13. Cotton or Canvas Insulation Covering Substrates: Remove dust, dirt, and other foreign material that might impair bond of paints to substrates.
- D. Mix and prepare paint materials according to manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Maintain containers used in mixing and applying paint in a clean condition, free of foreign materials and residue.
 2. Stir material before application to produce a mixture of uniform density. Stir as required during application. Do not stir surface film into material. If necessary, remove surface film and strain material before using.
 3. Use only thinners approved by paint manufacturer and only within recommended limits.

- E. Tint each undercoat a lighter shade to facilitate identification of each coat when multiple coats of same material are applied. Tint undercoats to match the color of the topcoat, but provide sufficient difference in shade of undercoats to distinguish each separate coat.

3.3 APPLICATION

- A. Apply block fillers to CMU at a rate to ensure complete coverage with pores filled.
- B. Apply paint according to manufacturer's written instructions. Use applicators and techniques best suited for substrate and type of material being applied.
 - 1. Paint colors, surface treatments, and finishes are indicated in Finish Schedule on Drawings.
 - 2. Do not paint over dirt, rust, scale, grease, moisture, scuffed surfaces, or conditions detrimental to formation of a durable paint film.
 - 3. Do not paint over labels of independent testing agencies or equipment name, identification, performance rating, or nomenclature plates.
 - 4. Extend coatings in exposed surfaces, as required, to maintain system integrity and provide desired protection.
 - a. The term "exposed surfaces" includes areas visible when permanent or built-in fixtures, grilles, convector covers, covers for finned-tube radiation, and similar components are in place.
 - 5. Paint surfaces behind movable equipment and furniture the same as similar exposed surfaces. Before final installation of equipment, paint surfaces behind permanently fixed equipment or furniture with prime coat only.
 - 6. Paint front and back sides of access panels, removable or hinged covers, and similar hinged items to match exposed surfaces. Paint access panels, electrical panels, air diffusing outlets, supply and exhaust grilles, louvers, exposed conduit, primed hardware items, primed outlet covers, primed wall and ceiling cover plates and other items in painted areas to match the areas in which they occur unless otherwise directed by the Architect.
- C. Apply first coat to surfaces that have been cleaned, pretreated, or otherwise prepared for painting as soon as practicable after preparation and before subsequent surface deterioration.
 - 1. The number of coats and film thickness required are the same regardless of application method. Do not apply succeeding coats until previous coat has cured as recommended by manufacturer. If sanding is required to produce a smooth, even surface according to manufacturer's written instructions, sand between applications.

- a. Recoat primed and sealed surfaces where evidence of suction spots or unsealed areas in first coat appears, to ensure a finish coat with no burn-through or other defects due to insufficient sealing.
 - b. Primers specified in painting schedules may be omitted on items that are factory primed or factory finished if acceptable to topcoat manufacturers.
 - c. If undercoats, stains, or other conditions show through final coat of paint, apply additional coats until paint film is of uniform finish, color, and appearance. Give special attention to ensure that edges, corners, crevices, welds, and exposed fasteners receive a dry film thickness equivalent to that of flat surfaces.
2. Allow sufficient time between successive coats to permit proper drying. Do not recoat surfaces until paint has dried to where it feels firm, and does not deform or feel sticky under moderate thumb pressure, and until application of another coat of paint does not cause undercoat to lift or lose adhesion.
- D. Apply paints and coatings by brush, roller, spray, or other applicators according to manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Brushes: Use brushes best suited for type of material applied. Use brush of appropriate size for surface or item being painted.
 2. Rollers: Use rollers of carpet, velvet-back, or high-pile sheep's wool as recommended by manufacturer for material and texture required.
 3. Spray Equipment: Use airless spray equipment with orifice size as recommended by manufacturer for material and texture required.
- E. Apply paints to produce surface films without cloudiness, spotting, holidays, laps, brush marks, roller tracking, runs, sags, ropiness, or other surface imperfections. Cut in sharp lines and color breaks.
- F. Apply paint materials no thinner than manufacturer's recommended spreading rate to achieve dry film thickness indicated. Provide total dry film thickness of the entire system as recommended by manufacturer.
- G. Painting Fire Suppression, Plumbing, HVAC, Electrical, Communication, and Electronic Safety and Security Work:
1. Paint the following work where exposed in equipment rooms:
 - a. Equipment, including panelboards and switch gear.
 - b. Uninsulated metal piping.
 - c. Uninsulated plastic piping.
 - d. Pipe hangers and supports.
 - e. Metal conduit.
 - f. Plastic conduit.
 - g. Tanks that do not have factory-applied final finishes.

4. Apply markings in a contrasting color with the suggested wording "STC 50 PARTITION---PROTECT ALL OPENINGS", or other wording as approved by the Owner.

3.5 CLEANING

- A. At the end of each workday, remove empty cans, rags, rubbish, and other discarded paint materials from Project site.
- B. After completing painting, clean glass and paint-spattered surfaces. Remove spattered paint by washing and scraping without scratching or damaging adjacent finished surfaces.
- C. After completing painting operations in each space or area, use workers skilled in the trades involved to reinstall items that were removed. Remove surface-applied protection, if any.

3.6 PROTECTION

- A. Protect work of other trades, whether being painted or not, against damage from paint application. Correct damage to work of other trades by cleaning, repairing or replacing, and refinishing, as approved by Architect, and leave in an undamaged condition.
- B. Provide "Wet Paint" signs to protect newly painted finishes. After completing painting operations, remove temporary protective wrappings provided by others to protect their work. After work of other trades is complete, touch up and restore damaged or defaced painted surfaces. Comply with procedures specified in PDCA P1.

3.7 INTERIOR PAINTING SCHEDULE

- A. Concrete Substrates:
 1. Latex System:
 - a. Primer: Alkali resistant, water based.
 - b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, matching topcoat.
 - c. Topcoat: Latex, interior (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).
 2. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:
 - a. Primer: Alkali resistant, water based.
 - b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.
 - c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

B. CMU Substrates:

1. Latex System:

- a. Primer: CMU block filler.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

2. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: CMU block filler.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

C. Plaster Substrates:

1. Latex System:

- a. Primer: Alkali resistant, water based.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

2. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Alkali resistant, water based.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

D. Gypsum Board Substrates:

1. Latex System:

- a. Primer: Sealer, latex, interior.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

2. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Sealer, latex, interior.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural, matching topcoat.

- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

E. Steel Substrates:

1. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Acrylic.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

2. Semigloss Dry Fall Coating:

- a. Primer: Interior semigloss dry fall coating.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Interior semigloss dry fall coating.
- c. Finish Coat: Interior semigloss dry fall coating.

F. Steel (Factory-Primed) Substrates:

1. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Acrylic (applied over factory primer).
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

G. Galvanized Metal Substrates:

1. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Acrylic.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

H. Aluminum Substrates: Not anodized or otherwise coated.

1. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Acrylic.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.

- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

I. Aluminum (Anodized) Substrates:

1. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Acrylic.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

J. Aluminum (Powder-Coated) Substrates:

1. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Acrylic.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

K. Wood[and Hardboard] Substrates:

1. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Acrylic.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural; matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

L. Rubber Substrates:

1. Latex System:

- a. Primer: Acrylic bonding primer or universal acrylic primer.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

2. High-Performance Architectural Latex System:

- a. Primer: Acrylic bonding primer or universal acrylic primer.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural, matching topcoat.

- c. Topcoat: Latex, interior, high performance architectural (gloss as indicated in Finish Schedule).

- M. Cotton or Canvas and ASJ Insulation-Covering Substrates: Including pipe and duct coverings. Provide fungicidal agent to render fabric mildew-proof.
 - 1. Latex System:
 - a. Primer: Sealer, latex, interior.
 - b. Intermediate Coat: Latex, interior.
 - c. Topcoat: Latex, interior.

END OF SECTION