



LACKPOXI 76 WET SURFACE PRIMER N2680 LC

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

High-build, solvent-free polyamide epoxy primer, intermediate and finish, formulated with non-toxic anticorrosive pigments for carbon steel surfaces. Product developed for application on surfaces prepared by abrasive blasting and hydroblasting. This material can be applied on wet surfaces.

RECOMMENDED USE

Suitable for immersion work in salt water at temperatures up to 140°F.

Ships, maritime structures, and offshore: ballast and fuel tanks, decks, oil and natural gas exploration platforms, onboard machinery, pipelines, etc.

Industrial applications: bridges, metal structures, and various machinery.

Pipes: can be applied inside and outside of pipelines.

CERTIFICATIONS AND APPROVALS

Complies with Petrobras Standard N 2680.

Certified in category C3H of ISO 12944:2018 when applied at 4.72 mil and combined with LACKPOXI N2677 at 2.36 mil.

Meets the requirements of ANVISA Resolution No. 105 for contact with non-acidic aqueous foods, alcoholic foods, fatty foods, and dry foods.

Complies with IMO Resolution MSC.215 (82) for ballast tank coatings, in accordance with certifications by DNV and RMRS.

When supplied to comply with the ROHS Directive (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances), this product includes the letter R in its nomenclature description.

PACKAGING

Component A	0.95 US gal Package containing 0.71 US gal 5.28 US gal Package containing 3.96 US gal
Component B	0.24 US gal Package containing 0.24 US gal 1.32 US gal Package containing 1.32 US gal
Component B II	0.24 US gal Package containing 0.24 US gal 1.32 US gal Package containing 1.32 US gal

CHARACTERISTICS

Color	Gray. Red Oxide. According to customer standard. RAL and Munsell chart.
Gloss	Gloss
Volume Solids	40 ± 5% (N 1358)

DRYING

	77 °F
Touch Dry:	6 h
Handle Dry:	16 h
Full Cure:	7 days
Minimum recoat drying time:	12 h
Maximum recoat drying time:	5 days

SURFACE PREPARATION

Standard Surface Preparation

The performance of this product is related to the degree of surface preparation. In case of doubts,



for more information, consult WEG's Technical Department.

The surface must be clean, dry, and free of contaminants. Completely remove oils, greases, and fats according to SSPC-SP1.

Remove accumulated dirt using a dry brush, clean dry cloth, compressed air blow, vacuum, or a combination of these. Remove soluble salts by washing with plenty of fresh water, preferably under low pressure (up to 5,000 psi), according to SSPC-SP12/NACE No. 5 standard.

Abrasive Blasting

Perform abrasive blasting to near-white metal, Sa 2½ grade, according to ISO 8501-1 visual standard (A Sa 2½, B Sa 2½, C Sa 2½, D Sa 2½), or according to SSPC-SP10/NACE No. 2, visual standard SSPC-VIS 1 (A SP10, B SP10, C SP10, D SP10, G1 SP10, G2 SP10, G3 SP10).

Inspect the freshly blasted surface, observing defects that may appear after treatment. Correct them by grinding, filling with welds and/or epoxy putty.

For areas near marine environments, wash with fresh water at low pressure (minimum 3,000 psi) before abrasive blasting. In some cases, repeat washing after blasting to remove soluble contaminants and perform a new abrasive blasting.

If oxidation occurs between the end of abrasive blasting and coating application, the surface must be blasted again until the specified visual standard is achieved.

The maximum level of soluble impurities on the blasted surface, as per the test described in ISO 8502-6 and using distilled water, must not exceed a conductivity measured according to ISO 8502-9 corresponding to a maximum of 20 mg/cm² (2 ¼g/cm²) in immersed, buried, or submerged areas.

Water Jetting

Application of this product is allowed on hydroblasted surfaces showing moderate flash rust, WJ-2M, according to SSPC-VIS 4/NACE VIS 7 visual standard.

Perform hydroblasting (pressure e 10,000 psi) according to SSPC-SP 12/NACE No. 5, reaching WJ-2 grade (C WJ-2, D WJ-2, E WJ-2, F WJ-2, G WJ-2, and H WJ-2) of SSPC-VIS 4/NACE VIS 7 visual standard.

NOTE 1: Ultra-high-pressure hydroblasting can remove oils and greases from the surface; however, this does not replace prior degreasing.

Hand and Power Tool Cleaning

Perform manual mechanical cleaning for carbon steel surfaces with oxidation grades C or D, according to SSPC-VIS 3 visual standards. For previously painted surfaces with grades E, F, or G, follow SSPC-VIS 3.

If manual mechanical cleaning is not possible, alternatively perform commercial abrasive blasting, Sa 2 grade according to ISO 8501-1 visual standard (C Sa 2 and D Sa 2) or SSPC-SP 6/NACE No. 3, visual standard SSPC-VIS 1 (C SP 6, D SP 6).

Mechanically treat the surface until achieving at least St 3 grade according to ISO 8501-1 visual standard or SSPC-SP 11, using SSPC-VIS 3 visual standard as guidance.

Carbon Steel Surfaces

Hard surface layers (e.g., layers resulting from flame cutting) must be removed by grinding before starting abrasive blasting.

All welds must be inspected and, if necessary, repaired before completing abrasive blasting. Porosities, cavities, weld splatter, etc., must be repaired with proper mechanical treatment or welding repair. In other areas, round edges and sharp corners (r e 0.0787 in, ISO 8501-3).

Over Aged Coating

For aged paint with good adhesion, perform light sanding to break gloss and clean dust/residues, ensuring better adhesion between coats.

It is recommended to test the paint on a small area to check compatibility and ensure aged paint is well adhered. Loose or poorly adhered paints must be removed. Repainting should be done only on well-preserved surfaces.

It is acceptable to adopt less stringent preparation standards as long as contaminant absence is ensured via high-pressure fresh water cleaning (5,000-10,000 psi) according to SSPC-SP12/NACE No.5. In case of doubt, consult the technical area.

Remove all contaminants from the existing paint. Areas where the film is not adhered must be removed with light blasting grade Sa 1 (brush off) or according to SSPC-SP7, ISO 8501-1 visual



standard. Corrosion points, worn, or damaged areas must be prepared by commercial abrasive blasting grade Sa 2, ISO 8501-1 standard or SSPC-SP6/NACE No.3, SSPC-VIS 1 standard. If not possible, use rotary-mechanical tools according to SSPC-SP 11.

For intact and well-preserved Inorganic Zinc Silicate Shop Primers, prepare only with a nylon brush or low-pressure fresh water washing (up to 5,000 psi), according to SSPC-SP12/NACE No.5.

For Epoxy Iron Oxide Shop Primers, ensure primer is intact, clean, and dry. If the maximum recoat interval is exceeded, perform manual/mechanical sanding to break gloss and ensure adhesion between layers.

APPLICATION PREPARATION

Thinner	Not applicable.
Dilution	Dilute if necessary.
Pot Life	3 h The shelf life of the mixture is reduced as the ambient temperature increases. The pot-life test of the mixture is carried out according to ABNT NBR 15742; however, different volumes of paint prepared at once, combined with varying ambient and paint temperatures, will affect the mixture's shelf life, potentially resulting in outcomes different from those stated in this technical bulletin.

APPLICATION METHODS

Cleaning of the equipments:	Not applicable.
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