SealGreen®
Concrete Cleaning, Sealing & Staining
A ReUse Concrete Sealing Company

SealGreen Efflorescence Remover Concentrate

SG Efflorescence Remover

YouTube - SEALGREENTV
Video — https://youtu.be/ID1HudlrMXc
Video — https://youtu.be/Ogfm8h-pU8I

SealGreen Efflorescence Remover is for removing efflorescence, salts, minerals and hard water deposits from pavers, split block, clay brick, cinder blocks and natural stones.

- Effectively Removes Efflorescence
- Heavy Duty Surface Cleaner
- Prepares Unsealed Surfaces for Sealing
- Concentrated Formula

SealGreen Efflorescence Remover is odorless and safe. Its active ingredient is a derivative of a natural protein component and is used in certain medications, in food and food flavoring agents, and as an antimicrobial agent. The active ingredient in **SealGreen Efflorescence Remover** also occurs naturally in the stomach during digestion.

SealGreen Efflorescence Remover is buffered, non-acid, organic salts, technologically advanced concentrated cleaner designed for the removal of efflorescence, mineral and salt deposits from virtually any type of hardscape surface with minimal or no brushing.

SealGreen Efflorescence Remover allows residue to be quickly and easily rinsed away with a high or low-pressure washer.

SealGreen Efflorescence Remover is a biodegradable and environmentally friendly phosphate free formula which replaces several types of harsh acid cleaners. Its alkaline nature will help neutralize acid-based detergents and cleaners.

APPLICATION
The best way is to apply **SealGreen Efflorescence Remover** with a garden pump sprayer.

Upon immediate contact you will see a effervescent reaction. If No reaction is present immediately then it is not efflorescence what you have.

Allow it to remain for 5 minutes and then rinse with a pressure washer.

In general, cleaning efflorescence from a surface is an ongoing solution rather than a cure. Sealing a surface might be a solution, but if water still finds its way into the surface, you could end up with spalling, which is a destructive process that should be avoided.

Efflorescence occurs as the surface heats up from exposure to the sun and the water inside the concrete or brick will evaporate and move the salts to the surface

Note: ***This product is ideal for temperatures from 45° to 90°F for removing calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate.***

Ideal for concrete and clay pavers, concrete flat work and retaining walls. Can also be used on manufactured and natural stone, concrete block, and wet cast products. Works on both horizontal and vertical applications.

SealGreen Efflorescence Remover is compatible with all SealGreen Sealers with proper dilution, dwell time and application. Misuse may cause damage to the sealer. A test area is always recommended to determine product suitability and compatibility with your specific surface before use and if desired results are achievable.

Coverage:

- **1 Pint Concentrate** - Mixed 1 part Remover (1 pt) to 4 parts water (4 pt) makes 5 pints and covers 75 to 100 Sqft
- **1 Quart Concentrate** - Mixed 1 part Remover (1 qt) to 4 parts water (4 qt) makes 5 quarts and covers 150 to 200 Sqft
- **1 Gallon Concentrate** - Mixed 1 part Remover (1 gal) to 4 parts water (4 gal) makes 5 gallons and covers 600 to 800 Sqft
- **55 Gallons Concentrate** - Mixed 1 part Remover (55 gal) to 4 parts water (220 gal) makes 275 gallons and covers 33,000 to 44,000 Sqft

Coverage rates will vary depending on the surface porosity, texture, severity of staining, application method and other local conditions. Coverage rates shown are based on single treatment. Some applications may require additional treatments, or less dilution rates to make the remover more powerful.

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Do not use the following chemicals to clean efflorescence Before **SealGreen Efflorescence Remover** previous efflorescence removers often contained highly acidic, corrosive and caustic chemicals such as hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid), phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid or vinager. Hydrochloric and phosphoric acid are classified as poisons under the U.S. Federal Caustic Poison Act. Both can cause severe burns to body tissues. When disposing of them, both must be treated as hazardous waste according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations. Disposal of phosphoric acid is a serious environmental problem. If allowed to enter the environment, it can collect as phosphate in bodies of water, causing or accelerating algae bloom. In addition, most calcium and magnesium salts which form when phosphoric acid is allowed to react with hard water deposits are not soluble in water and hence are not easily washed away. To overcome this problem, an excess of phosphoric acid must be used to ensure that mainly water-soluble salts are formed, further aggravating environmental problems.

Sulfidic acid, like hydrochloric acid and phosphoric acid, is a highly acidic, corrosive, mineral acid. It is stable when dry, but in water solution it gradually hydrolyzes, forming ammonium bisulfate. When the consumer purchases an efflorescence remover containing sulfuric acid and water, there is no assurance that any of the active ingredient, sulfuric acid, remains in the product.

Citric acid, which is much less hazardous than the foregoing mineral acids, is also used to remove hard-water deposits. But the calcium and magnesium citrates which form when citric acid can react with hard-water deposits are only slightly soluble in water and therefore the deposits do not wash away easily.

Where is efflorescence found:
Efflorescence is a crystalline deposit of salts often seen on the surface of concrete, brick, stucco, or natural stone surfaces. It occurs when water is present on or in the masonry surface. It sparkles. It's white, sometimes with a grayish tint. It flakes off the surface and is present only on the surface. It is composed of salt deposits left behind by water.

You can easily recognize efflorescence on walls, floors, retaining walls, and other surfaces made of brick, stone, concrete, or stucco. It is often a white, powdery substance when seen on unsealed surfaces.

If a floor or another concrete surface has been sealed with a surface sealer or paint, you may see a white blush under the sealer. This is especially concerning for homeowners who have sealed concrete floors or other solid surfaces that show efflorescence. Efflorescence is also very common on newly installed paver patios, clay brick walls, concrete fountains, etc. Basement with humidity problems are the perfect environment for efflorescence to grow.

Efflorescence is composed of water-soluble salts. It can be a variety of different salts. Different surfaces and different areas of the country are more likely to have different combinations, which lead to a variety of colors.

The salt comes from a variety of sources. It may already be inside the brick, stone or concrete. Or the source may be the grout or Portland cement holding surfaces together. It could come from the soil if the surface is in contact with soil, such as a retaining wall. Finally, it could be present in the water itself in areas with hard water. The salt must be dissolved in water and transported to the surface of the masonry, stone, or concrete. The water may already be present in the surface itself. Or, it could come in from outside of the surface, a leak, moisture vapor transfer, etc..

Warranties: *the manufacturer warrants only that the product delivered will be merchantable and workmanship at the time sold. Under no circumstances are we liable for loss damage, expenses, or consequential damages arising from use of or inability to use our product.*

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