EPOXY 49

COMMERCIAL RESINOUS FLOORING SYSTEMS

OFFICIAL 25-MODULE INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER, SLIDE DECK & EXAM

EPOXY 49 | 2A:1B | PRIMER 49 | 2A:1B | MVB 49 | 25 LB MVER | POLYASPARTIC 49 | 1A:1B

25-MODULE CONTRACTOR MASTERCLASS SCRIPT & SLIDE DECK BINDER

Complete word-for-word instructor teleprompter scripts, Gemini Omni video B-roll shot cues, technical slide deck callouts, failure warnings, and the 25-Question Certified Resinous Applicator Exam.

CURRICULUM SCOPE	TOTAL RUNTIME	CERTIFICATION EXAM	REBATE CREDIT
25 Full Video Modules	~3 Hrs 45 Minutes	25 Qs (88% Pass)	BLUEPRINT97 ($97)

INCLUDED IN THIS OFFICIAL EPOXY49 TECHNICAL BINDER

* Phase I (MOD 01-05): 100% Solids Chemistry, OSHA HazCom/Exotherm, Mohs Forensics, ASTM Moisture & MVB 49 Upsells.
* Phase II (MOD 06-10): Diamond Bond Opposites Rule, Planetary CSP 2-3 Grinding, Crack Chasing & 2A:1B Priming.
* Phase III (MOD 11-15): 20 Metallic Pigments (2 Jars/Kit), 36-Mil 3D Pouring, 91% IPA Veining, Full Flake & Hangars.
* Phase IV (MOD 16-20): POLYASPARTIC 49 (1:1 Metal Tins, <=12 Mils), Wet-Edge Rolling, Summer/Winter & Defect Rescues.
* Phase V (MOD 21-25): Job-Costing Margins ($2,500+/Job), In-Garage 60% Close, Objections, Lead Engine & Fleet Scaling.
* Pages 28-31: Official 25-Question Contractor Certification Exam & Answer Key.

EPOXY49 LLC | HEADQUARTERS, TRAINING & WILL-CALL DISPATCH

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MASTERCLASS SYLLABUS (MODULES 01 THROUGH 25) - 1 DEDICATED PAGE PER MODULE

MODULE	PAGE	RUNTIME	MODULE TITLE & TECHNICAL FOCUS
MOD 01	Page 03	8:30	Why 100% Solids Beats Box-Store Paint - Unit Economics & Chemistry 101
MOD 02	Page 04	8:00	OSHA HazCom 2012, GHS Safety, PPE & Exotherm Discipline
MOD 03	Page 05	9:00	Reading the Slab - Mohs Hardness, Contamination & Structural Forensics
MOD 04	Page 06	9:30	Hydrostatic Moisture Diagnostics - ASTM F1869, ASTM F2170 & Dew Point
MOD 05	Page 07	7:45	Specifying PRIMER 49 vs. MVB 49 - Turning Moisture Risk into an $850+ Upgrade
MOD 06	Page 08	8:45	Diamond Tooling Mastery & The Mohs Opposites Rule
MOD 07	Page 09	9:15	Planetary Walk-Behind Grinding, Hand-Edging & HEPA Dust Extraction
MOD 08	Page 10	8:15	Chasing Cracks, Divots, Control Joints & Vertical Stem-Wall Prep
MOD 09	Page 11	8:00	Mixing Stoichiometry - 2A:1B vs. 1A:1B, 300-350 RPM Discipline & Two-Bucket Transfer
MOD 10	Page 12	8:30	Executing the Capillary Seal - Rolling PRIMER 49 & Squeegeeing MVB 49
MOD 11	Page 13	8:30	Pre-Dosing Metallic Mica Pigments & Architectural 70/20/10 Color Recipes
MOD 12	Page 14	10:15	High-Build 3D Metallic Execution - Ribbon Pouring, Gauge Rakes & Figure-8 Flow
MOD 13	Page 15	8:15	Artistic Metallic Manipulation - 91% Isopropyl Cratering, Veining & Air Movement
MOD 14	Page 16	9:30	1-Day & 2-Day Full-Broadcast Architectural Flake Systems
MOD 15	Page 17	8:15	Grind-and-Seal Commercial Bays, Aircraft Hangars & Anti-Slip Engineering
MOD 16	Page 18	9:00	Mastering POLYASPARTIC 49 - 1:1 Metal-Tin Chemistry, UV Stability & 12-Mil Ceiling
MOD 17	Page 19	8:30	Eliminating Lap Lines - Recoat Windows & 2-Person Wet-Edge Choreography
MOD 18	Page 20	8:45	Hot-Weather Gulf Coast Pours (95 deg F / 85% RH) & Cold-Weather Winter Adaptations
MOD 19	Page 21	9:00	Defect Forensics & Next-Morning Surgical Rescues (Pinholes, Fisheyes & Haze)
MOD 20	Page 22	7:45	Cure Schedule QA, ASTM Adhesion Verification & Client Handover Protocol
MOD 21	Page 23	9:15	Square-Footage Bidding Math, Job-Costing & 65%-78% Gross Margins
MOD 22	Page 24	8:30	The In-Garage Diagnostic Consultation - Closing 60%+ on the First Visit
MOD 23	Page 25	7:45	Crushing Price Objections - "$150 Box-Store Kit" & "Cheaper Guy Down the Street"
MOD 24	Page 26	8:45	Omnichannel Lead Engine - Google Business, Pour Reels, Paid Ads & Commercial Outbound
MOD 25	Page 27	8:30	Scaling From Weekend Rental Crew to a $25K-$50K/Mo Multi-Rig Coating Company

GEMINI OMNI 1.2 FLASH B-ROLL PRODUCTION PAIRING

Shot cues reference official Epoxy49 video clips: hero-metallic-ribbon-pour, finished-metallic-garage-showcase, flake-polyaspartic-topcoat, and branded-kit-unboxing-pour (epoxy49/video-shotlist.json).

MODULE 01 Why 100% Solids Beats Box-Store Paint - Unit Economics & Chemist RT: 8:30

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Split-screen macro shot: left side shows a peeling, hot-tire blistered 2-mil gray hardware-store garage paint; right side shows a crystal-clear 36-mil EPOXY 49 Liquid Gold + Onyx Black metallic cross-section hockey puck surviving a 5-lb sledgehammer strike (hero-metallic-ribbon-pour).

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* 100% Reactive Solids (ASTM D2697) = 0% Water / 0% VOC Solvent Shrinkage
* Compressive Strength: 11,500 psi (ASTM D695) | Tensile: 7,800 psi (ASTM D638) | Shore D: 82-85
* 32-40 Wet Mils Poured = 32-40 Dry Mils Cured (12x Thicker Than Box-Store Kits)
* 2-Car Garage (500-600 sq ft): ~$854-$1,100 Material -> $3,600-$4,800 Billed -> $2,500+ Net Profit

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Welcome to Module 01 of the Epoxy49 Contractor Masterclass. Whether you are coating your own three-car garage to aircraft-hangar standards or building a high-margin resinous flooring company that clears twenty-five hundred to thirty-five hundred dollars per weekend job, everything starts with understanding one non-negotiable piece of chemistry: reactive solids content.

Walk into any big-box hardware store and you will see a hundred-and-fifty-dollar garage floor kit on the endcap. Read the fine print on that technical sheet: it is forty to fifty percent water or cheap solvent carrier. When you roll that onto concrete at five wet mils, half of what you just rolled evaporates into the air overnight. You are left with a brittle, two-mil skin sitting on top of unprofiled concrete. The first July afternoon you park a hot SUV tire at a hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit on that floor, the tire rubber expands, cools, and rips that two-mil paint right off the slab.

Now look at the EPOXY 49 Jet-Navy pail in front of me. EPOXY 49 is 100% reactive cycloaliphatic solids tested under ASTM D2697, with less than ten grams per liter VOC and zero benzyl-alcohol filler dilution. When you combine two parts PART A resin with one part PART B amine hardener and ribbon-pour a three-gallon kit across a hundred and twenty-five to a hundred and fifty square feet for a metallic system, you are laying down thirty-two to forty wet mils - and every single mil cures into rock-solid monolithic polymer rated at 11,500 psi compressive strength - nearly triple the strength of standard 4,000 psi residential concrete.

That chemistry is also why this trade produces the best labor-to-profit ratio in specialty construction. On a standard five-hundred-to-six-hundred-square-foot two-car garage, a two-person crew spends Day 1 diamond grinding to ICRI CSP 2 to 3 and rolling PRIMER 49, and Day 2 pouring EPOXY 49 plus locking it under UV-stable POLYASPARTIC 49. Your wholesale material cost with your PRO15 contractor code is right around nine hundred to eleven hundred dollars. Market rate installed is six to ten dollars a square foot - meaning thirty-six hundred to forty-eight hundred dollars billed, and over twenty-five hundred dollars net profit in fourteen hours of on-site work."

MODULE 01 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Carry a cured 35-mil EPOXY 49 sample puck and a peeled chip of water-based paint in your estimate binder. Letting the homeowner feel the weight and thickness difference closes 80% of bids without price haggling.

MODULE 02 OSHA HazCom 2012, GHS Safety, PPE & Exotherm Discipline RT: 8:00

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Studio bench top-down shot of EPOXY 49 Part A (#22C55E green badge) and Part B (#F97316 orange badge) labels highlighting the red-diamond GHS pictograms, followed by thermal infrared camera footage of an unpoured 3-gallon mixed bucket spiking past 195 deg F vs. a cool 76 deg F ribbon poured on concrete.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200: Keep All 4 Standalone 16-Section SDS PDFs Accessible on Jobsite
* Part B Amine Hardeners = Corrosive (H314, UN2735 Class 8) | Polyaspartic Part B = HDI Prepolymer (H334)
* Mandatory PPE: ANSI Z87.1 Goggles, >=8-Mil Nitrile Gloves, Long Sleeves, Spiked Shoes, NIOSH OV/P100 Respirator
* EXOTHERM RULE: Never Leave Mixed 100% Solids Resin in the Bucket (>3 Min = Runaway Heat)

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Professional applicators respect the chemistry before they ever crack a lid. Every Epoxy49 kit is color-coded right on the container so a crew member never grabs the wrong pail at 7:00 AM: green PART A badges denote the base resin, and orange PART B badges denote the reactive hardener or activator.

Under OSHA HazCom 2012 - 29 CFR 1910.1200 - you must keep the 16-Section Safety Data Sheets on your truck or tablet for PRIMER 49, MVB 49, EPOXY 49, and POLYASPARTIC 49, all downloadable free at epoxy49.com/specs, and know our 24-hour CHEMTREC emergency line: 1-800-424-9300. Remember two specific chemical hazards: First, uncured PART B cycloaliphatic amine hardeners carry the GHS Corrosion diamond (H314). Never wash uncured resin off your skin with acetone or denatured alcohol - solvents thin the resin and drive it straight into your pores! Always use mild soap and flowing water, and wear heavy eight-mil nitrile gloves and ANSI Z87.1 splash goggles. Second, when rolling POLYASPARTIC 49 inside an enclosed garage or basement with limited airflow, PART B contains aliphatic HDI polyisocyanate prepolymer (H334), so every tech wears a fitted NIOSH organic-vapor P100 cartridge respirator.

Finally, burn the Exotherm Law into your crew's muscle memory. One-hundred-percent solids epoxy cures by an exothermic cross-linking reaction - it generates heat. Inside a five-gallon mixing pail, that heat cannot escape, creating a thermal feedback loop that cuts your twenty-five-minute pot life down to seven minutes and can smoke at over two hundred degrees! The moment your three-minute, 350-RPM mix timer hits zero, dump the entire batch onto the cool concrete slab in continuous S-ribbons. Concrete is a giant heat sink; spreading the mass instantly gives you your full thirty-to-forty-five-minute working window."

MODULE 02 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

If a mixed bucket ever starts feeling hot through your gloves or smoking, NEVER seal a lid on it - carry it outside onto scrap cardboard or gravel in an open ventilated spot and let it cure away from structures.

MODULE 03 Reading the Slab - Mohs Hardness, Contamination & Structural For RT: 9:00

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Close-up on concrete garage floor: technician scratching steel-troweled concrete with Mohs picks #5, #6, and #7, misting water over an invisible tire-shine spot where droplets bead up like wax, and tapping hollow delaminated concrete with a steel chain/hammer.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Mohs Scratch Test: Soft (2-4) vs. Medium Residential (5-6) vs. Hard Power-Troweled (7-8)
* Contamination Enemy #1: Silicone Tire-Shine (Armor All), Brake Fluid & Cooking Grease
* Sounding Test: Drag Heavy Chain or Tap Hammer to Locate Hollow / Spalled Cap Layer
* Pre-Existing Coatings: Acrylic Sealers, Water-Based Paint & Carpet Mastic Must Come 100% Off

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Ninety percent of floor failures happen before a single pail of epoxy is opened, because the installer treated every gray slab like it was identical. Concrete varies wildly from soft, sandy 2,500-psi residential pours to rock-hard, burned steel-troweled 6,000-psi commercial warehouse slabs.

Walk onto every jobsite with a thirty-dollar Mohs Hardness Scratch Pick Set. Scratch a clean corner of the slab starting with Pick 4 up through Pick 8. If Pick 5 scratches it easily, you have medium residential concrete. If Pick 6 skates right across without leaving a groove and only Pick 7 or 8 bites, you are standing on hard power-troweled concrete - and in Module 06 we will show you why putting standard hard-bond diamonds on that slab will glaze over in sixty seconds flat.

Next, inspect the four hot-tire drop zones and the center engine drip zone. Homeowners spray silicone tire-shine in their driveway and pull straight into the garage. Silicone is the mortal enemy of resinous coatings - even parts per million will cause circular craters called fisheyes where the epoxy pulls away from the spot. Before you ever put a diamond grinder on oil or silicone - which only smears contamination deeper into warm pores - degrease the spot with an alkaline industrial degreaser, scrub stiff, extract wet, and wipe suspect zones with denatured alcohol or acetone.

Last, drag a heavy steel chain across the slab listening for a hollow drum sound. Any hollow cap, crumbling spall, or flaky previous DIY paint must be chipped back to sound aggregate and mechanically ground completely bare."

MODULE 03 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Never grind directly over wet oil stains or rubber tire marks without degreasing first - friction heat liquefies oil and silicone and embeds them onto your $350 diamond segments!

MODULE 04 Hydrostatic Moisture Diagnostics - ASTM F1869, ASTM F2170 & Dew RT: 9:30

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Technician taking 10 readings across a Houston slab with a Tramex CME5 non-invasive meter (beeping at 5.4%), drilling a 3/4" hole for an ASTM F2170 in-situ RH probe, and checking slab temperature with a laser IR thermometer against a thermo-hygrometer dew-point readout.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Osmotic Blistering Physics: Water Vapor + Soluble Alkali Salts (pH 13-14) = >500 psi Upward Pressure
* ASTM F1869 (CaCl2 MVER): <= 3.0 lbs/1,000 sf/24h = PRIMER 49 | 3.1 - 25.0 lbs = MVB 49
* ASTM F2170 (In-Situ RH): <= 75% RH = PRIMER 49 | 76% - 99% RH = MVB 49
* Rapid Pinless Meter Rule: > 4.5% CME = Mandatory MVB 49 Upgrade
* Dew Point Rule: Slab Surface Temp Must Be >= 5 deg F (3 deg C) Above Ambient Dew Point

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Concrete looks solid, but under a microscope it is a rigid sponge laced with millions of interconnected capillary tubes resting on damp soil. When groundwater vapor migrates upward through an uninsulated slab and hits an impermeable 100% solids coating without a vapor barrier, it dissolves potassium and sodium ions in the cement paste, forming a concentrated pH-14 caustic solution. By osmosis, that salt pocket pulls even more water upward, generating over five hundred pounds per square inch of hydrostatic pressure - enough to rip concrete apart and raise liquid-filled blisters across a brand-new floor.

Here is our exact diagnostic protocol on every slab: On residential estimates, take ten readings with a calibrated pinless concrete moisture encounter meter - four corners, center bays, along control joints, and two feet inside the garage door threshold. Any reading at or below 4.0% CME with no efflorescence is clear for PRIMER 49. Any reading above 4.5% CME, any slab poured without a verified sub-slab poly vapor retarder, or any coastal/high-water-table slab like Greater Houston or Florida automatically gets specified with MVB 49 Moisture Vapor Barrier.

On commercial specs over two thousand square feet, log quantitative ASTM F2170 in-situ relative humidity probes at 40% slab depth or ASTM F1869 anhydrous calcium chloride dishes - three tests for the first thousand square feet and one per additional thousand. Under 3.0 pounds MVER and 75% RH uses PRIMER 49; 3.1 up to 25.0 pounds MVER and up to 99% RH gets locked down with MVB 49.

Finally, before opening any pail - especially POLYASPARTIC 49 - shoot the slab with your infrared thermometer and compare it to your ambient hygrometer's dew point. Your slab temperature must be at least five degrees Fahrenheit above the dew point so invisible condensation never forms under your roller."

MODULE 04 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Photograph your moisture meter reading right on the client's slab with their garage wall in the background and attach it to your pre-pour inspection log - it is ironclad documentation for both your client and your 10-year warranty.

MODULE 05 Specifying PRIMER 49 vs. MVB 49 - Turning Moisture Risk into an RT: 7:45

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Side-by-side pour comparison: low-viscosity PRIMER 49 (#38BDF8 Electric Sky label, 400 cps) soaking deep into CSP-2 concrete vs. high-density MVB 49 (#FB923C Vivid Orange label, 1,350 cps) pulled with a 3/16" V-notched squeegee into a 15-mil glass-tight vapor shield.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* PRIMER 49 (SKU PR-49-CLR, $149 / 3-Gal Kit): 2A:1B, 350-450 cps, 6-8 Wet Mils, 600-750 sq ft/kit
* MVB 49 (SKU MVB-49-FAST, $199 / 3-Gal Kit): 2A:1B, <0.10 Perms (ASTM E96 Class I), pH 14 Resistant, 14-16 Wet Mils, 300-360 sq ft/kit
* Business Upsell Math: 500 sq ft High-RH Garage = 2 Kits MVB 49 ($398 Retail / $338 PRO15) -> Bill $1.75-$2.00/sq ft ($875-$1,000 Line Item)

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Rookies treat a high moisture reading like bad news - or worse, they ignore it and cross their fingers. Pros treat moisture diagnostics as a trust builder and a five-hundred-dollar net-profit upgrade.

Let's contrast our two primer-stage chemistries so you know exactly when to deploy each:

When your slab tests dry - under 3 pounds MVER and under 75% internal RH - you roll PRIMER 49 (SKU PR-49-CLR, 2 Parts A to 1 Part B by volume). We engineered PRIMER 49 at an ultra-low 350 to 450 centipoise viscosity with 100% reactive solids. At 200 to 250 square feet per gallon - meaning 600 to 750 square feet from a single $149 three-gallon kit - it wicks deep into CSP 2 to 3 concrete capillaries, displaces trapped air so your metallic coat won't outgas bubbles, and achieves over 450 psi pull-off adhesion where the concrete itself fractures before the bond lets go.

When your meter spikes above 4.5% CME or between 3.1 and 25 pounds MVER, PRIMER 49 is NOT a hydrostatic barrier - you switch to MVB 49 Moisture Vapor Barrier (SKU MVB-49-FAST, 2 Parts A to 1 Part B by volume). MVB 49 cures into an ASTM E96 Class I impermeable membrane under 0.10 perms, resists caustic pH 14 alkalinity, and bonds tenaciously to damp CSP 3 concrete. For maximum 25-lb MVER protection, pull MVB 49 with a 3/16-inch notched squeegee at 100 to 120 square feet per gallon (14 to 16 wet mils, or 300 to 360 square feet per $199 three-gallon kit).

Look at the invoice math on a 500-square-foot Houston garage: two kits of MVB 49 cost you $338 at PRO15 wholesale, you add a Hydrostatic Vapor Remediation line item at $1.85/sq ft ($925), you pocket over $580 in extra margin, and your floor never blisters."

MODULE 05 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

MVB 49 requires a strict ICRI CSP 3 profile (30-grit metal-bond diamonds) and a continuous pinhole-free 14-16 mil film - never thin MVB 49 or stretch a 3-gallon kit past 360 sq ft on high-MVER slabs!

MODULE 06 Diamond Tooling Mastery & The Mohs Opposites Rule RT: 8:45

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Magnetic tooling plate flipped upside down showing soft-bond (16/20 grit), medium-bond (30/40 grit), hard-bond (30/40 grit), and PCD (Polycrystalline Diamond) claw segments snapping onto a 3-head planetary grinder.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* THE OPPOSITES RULE: Hard Concrete = Soft Metal Bond | Soft Concrete = Hard Metal Bond
* Mohs 7-8 (Power-Troweled): Soft Bond | 16/20 or 25/30 Grit Double Segment
* Mohs 5-6 (Standard Garage): Medium Bond | 30/40 Grit Metal Bond
* Mohs 2-4 (Soft / Sandy): Hard Bond | 30/40 or 40/50 Grit Metal Bond
* Thick Glue / Mastic / Old Epoxy Removal: Quarter-Round PCD Scrapers -> Follow with 30/40 Metal Bond

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Nothing burns a new crew's entire Saturday faster than putting the wrong diamond bond under a grinder and watching the machine skate across a steel-troweled slab for four hours without opening a single pore. Memorize The Opposites Rule right now: Hard concrete takes a Soft metal bond; Soft concrete takes a Hard metal bond.

Why? Diamond segments are microscopic industrial diamond crystals suspended inside a sintered metal matrix. On hard, power-troweled concrete (Mohs 7 to 8), there isn't enough sand grit coming off the floor to erode a hard metal matrix - so the exposed diamonds dull out, polish flat - we call that glazing - and stop cutting completely. By switching to a Soft Metal Bond in 16/20 or 25/30 grit, the softer metal wears away intentionally to continuously expose fresh, razor-sharp diamond crystals that slice right through burned cream.

Conversely, on soft, sandy, or rain-damaged concrete (Mohs 2 to 4), loose silica sand acts like liquid sandpaper. If you run a soft bond there, the sand eats your four-hundred-dollar set of diamonds down to bare steel backing plates in three hundred square feet! Switch to a Hard Metal Bond in 30/40 grit so the matrix holds onto its diamonds. And on 75% of residential garages testing Mohs 5 to 6, your universal workhorse is Medium-Bond 30/40 Grit Metal Diamonds.

What if the floor already has thick carpet mastic, tile thinset, or an old failed epoxy coat? Never gum up metal-bond diamonds on sticky coatings - snap on PCD (Polycrystalline Diamond) scraper claws for Pass 1 to shear the coating off cleanly, then swap to 30/40 metal-bond segments for Pass 2 to establish uniform ICRI CSP 2 to CSP 3 sandpaper texture."

MODULE 06 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Keep a concrete paver brick on the truck! If your diamonds ever glaze over mid-slab, run the spinning grinder across the abrasive brick for 5 seconds or mist clean water ahead of a dry-glaze patch to knock the dull metal skin off and dress fresh diamond grit immediately.

MODULE 07 Planetary Walk-Behind Grinding, Hand-Edging & HEPA Dust Extracti RT: 9:15

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Wide tracking shot of technician edging garage stem walls with a 7" shrouded hand grinder hooked to a dual-motor Longopac HEPA vac, followed by North-South and East-West cross-hatch passes with a 25" planetary grinder, ending with a 30-second water droplet absorption test.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Step 1: Cut Perimeter Edges Within 2" First (7" Shrouded Grinder + 30-Grit Turbo Cup Wheel)
* Step 2: North-South Pass + Perpendicular East-West Pass (25% Overlap, Steady Walking Pace)
* Target Profile: ICRI CSP 2-3 (Feels Like 80-100 Grit Sandpaper - Zero Shiny Laitance)
* Step 3: Dual HEPA Vacuum Pass + 5-Point Water Droplet Test (Must Darken & Absorb < 30 Sec)

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Great grinding looks effortless because the sequence never changes. First, couple your grinder to an OSHA Table 1 compliant dual-motor HEPA dust extractor rated at 250+ CFM with a continuous Longopac bag system, and pulse-clean the filters every twenty minutes so suction never drops.

Always cut your edges first. Walk-behind planetary grinders stop one to two inches short of perimeter stem walls, bollards, and garage door tracks. Take your 7-inch variable-speed angle grinder fitted with a polyurethane dust shroud and a 30-grit turbo cup wheel, keep the head flat - never tilted on edge where it gouges half-moon swirl trenches - and profile a clean four-inch border around the entire perimeter.

Now wheel in your walk-behind planetary machine loaded with 30/40 metal-bond segments. Walk at a steady, metronomic pace - about one foot per second - overlapping each lane by twenty-five percent. Complete Pass 1 running North-to-South, pulse your HEPA filters, and immediately run Pass 2 perpendicular East-to-West. That cross-hatch erases swirl transitions and opens 100% of concrete capillaries to ICRI CSP 2 to 3 - which feels exactly like 80-to-100-grit sandpaper under your fingers.

Before you put the grinder on the trailer, lay an LED work light flat on the slab. Low-angle raking light exposes every glossy low spot or residual sealer island instantly. Grind any shiny islands, HEPA-vacuum the entire floor twice using a brush-bristle floor wand - never a leaf blower that launches silica dust onto walls to rain back onto wet epoxy - and run the Five-Drop Water Test: place five drops of clean water across the floor. Every drop must darken and soak into the concrete in under thirty seconds."

MODULE 07 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Why do we ban acid etching on Epoxy49 jobs? Muriatic/citric acid cannot touch acrylic sealers or hard steel-troweled cream, saturates the slab with water, and leaves unreacted calcium salts that cause osmotic delamination. Mechanical diamond grinding is mandatory.

MODULE 08 Chasing Cracks, Divots, Control Joints & Vertical Stem-Wall Prep RT: 8:15

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Macro shot of a 5" diamond V-crack chaser opening a spalled garage shrinkage crack, vacuuming out dust, troweling thickened EPOXY 49 + fumed silica paste flush, and shaving cured patch glass-smooth with a 7" cup wheel.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Hairline & Shrinkage Cracks: Chase 1/4" V-Groove -> HEPA Vac -> Fill Flush with Thickened EPOXY 49 + Fumed Silica (or Fast Polyurea)
* Saw-Cut Control Joints: Honor with Backer Rod + Flexible Joint Sealant OR Fill Rigid Only w/ Signed Crack Waiver
* True Isolation / Expansion Joints: NEVER Bridge Rigidly - Always Honor Slab Movement
* Vertical 4"-6" Garage Stem Walls: Hand-Grind, Mask Clean Crisp Tape Line, Prime & Roll Before Main Floor

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"A three-dimensional metallic or flake floor acts like a magnifying lens - if you leave pinholes, spalls, or unchased cracks in the concrete, they will telegraph right through forty mils of high-gloss resin.

For static shrinkage cracks and spalled pop-outs, never smear patch over a hairline crack - it has zero mechanical shoulder and will pop right out. Put a diamond V-crack chaser blade on your 5-inch shrouded grinder and open the crack to a clean quarter-inch V-channel down to sound concrete. Vacuum every speck of dust out of that groove with a crevice nozzle. Now mix a small batch of EPOXY 49 at 2:1 and whip in cabosil / fumed silica (or quartz flour) until it reaches smooth peanut-butter consistency - or dispense rapid-set polyurea crack filler if you need to grind flush in twenty minutes. Knife it tightly into the V-groove slightly proud, let it set, and kiss it dead-flat with your diamond cup wheel.

What about saw-cut control joints? Know the structural difference: saw cuts are weakened planes designed so concrete cracks at the bottom of the cut as it shrinks. On slabs over a year old where shrinkage has stabilized, homeowners love a seamless floor - pack silica sand or backer rod in the bottom and fill flush, only after your client signs the Epoxy49 Pre-Pour Crack & Joint Waiver acknowledging slabs can still shift seasonally. On true perimeter isolation joints or structural expansion joints, NEVER bridge them with rigid epoxy - honor the joint cleanly!

Finally, if you are coating 4-to-6-inch vertical concrete stem walls, grind them with a 5-inch cup wheel, run crisp green frog-tape along the drywall transition, and brush/mini-roll your vertical stem walls before pouring the main horizontal floor - pulling your masking tape while the resin is still wet so it never tears cured edges."

MODULE 08 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Never overfill divots with pure un-thickened liquid epoxy - liquid resin slumps into concrete pores as it warms, leaving a sunken dimple the next morning. Always thicken patch mixes with fumed silica!

MODULE 09 Mixing Stoichiometry - 2A:1B vs. 1A:1B, 300-350 RPM Discipline & RT: 8:00

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Overhead shot of technician pouring exact 2:1 volumes (2 Gal Part A green label + 1 Gal Part B orange label) into a graduated 5-Gal HDPE mixing pail, running a variable-speed drill locked at 325 RPM with a helical Jiffy paddle submerged for 3:00 on a digital stopwatch (branded-kit-unboxing-pour).

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* RATIO DISCIPLINE: PRIMER 49, MVB 49 & EPOXY 49 = Strictly 2 Parts A : 1 Part B by Volume
* POLYASPARTIC 49 = Strictly 1 Part A : 1 Part B by Volume or Weight (2 Min Mix)
* MIX SPEED: 300-350 RPM Max w/ Helical Jiffy Paddle Fully Submerged (Zero Vortex Air Whipping)
* TWO-BUCKET RULE (Metallic / Critical Pours): Mix 2 Min in Pail 1 -> Scrape & Transfer to Clean Pail 2 -> Mix 1 Min

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Two-component polymer chemistry is stoichiometric - every epoxide ring in PART A is engineered to cross-link with an exact number of reactive amine hydrogens in PART B. Adding 'a splash extra Part B' does NOT make epoxy cure faster or harder! Unreacted excess hardener stays permanently trapped in the polymer matrix as a soft, greasy plasticizer that oozes to the surface as sticky spots that never cure.

Check the ratio banner on every Epoxy49 container before pouring:

- PRIMER 49, MVB 49, and EPOXY 49 are all strictly 2 Parts A to 1 Part B by volume (our 3-Gallon Kits come pre-proportioned with 2 Gallons Part A + 1 Gallon Part B so full-kit mixes eliminate measuring error completely!).

- POLYASPARTIC 49 is strictly 1 Part A to 1 Part B by volume or weight (1 Gallon Part A + 1 Gallon Part B in metal F-tins = 2-Gallon Kit).

When splitting partial kits, never eyeball - use clean graduated HDPE quart/gallon pails on a level table, pouring PART A first and PART B second so dense hardener sinks through the resin.

Now lock your high-torque mixer between 300 and 350 RPM - never use a 1,500-RPM cordless drill that whips millions of micro-bubbles into viscous resin! Keep your helical Jiffy blade fully submerged below the liquid surface and run a physical timer for three full minutes (two minutes for POLYASPARTIC 49). On showpiece metallic floors, use the Two-Bucket Transfer: mix two minutes in Bucket 1 scraping walls and bottom, pour into a fresh Bucket 2, and mix sixty more seconds. That guarantees zero unmixed Part A clinging to pail walls ever drips onto your floor!"

MODULE 09 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Never invert an empty mixing bucket upside down to "drain the last two ounces" onto a metallic floor - any unmixed resin on the upper rim will run down and leave a permanent sticky quarter-sized soft spot!

MODULE 10 Executing the Capillary Seal - Rolling PRIMER 49 & Squeegeeing M RT: 8:30

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Tracking shot in spiked shoes: pouring PRIMER 49 in tight S-ribbons across ground concrete, pulling tight with a flat EPDM squeegee, cross-rolling with an 18" 3/8" shed-resistant roller, and checking wet film thickness with a stainless WFT gauge comb.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Always Pour on Stable or Falling Afternoon Slab Temperatures to Eliminate Concrete Outgassing
* PRIMER 49 Application: Flat Squeegee + 18" 3/8" Nap Back-Roll @ 200-250 sq ft/gal (6-8 Wet Mils)
* MVB 49 Application: 3/16" V-Notched Squeegee + Cross-Roll @ 100-120 sq ft/gal (14-16 Wet Mils)
* Recoat Window: PRIMER 49 = 6-24 Hrs | MVB 49 = 8-16 Hrs (Abrade w/ 80-Grit Screen if >24 Hrs)

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Your prime or vapor-barrier coat does two critical jobs: it locks into concrete capillaries with over 450 psi mechanical-chemical grip, and it seals air pockets shut so tomorrow's thick metallic pour cures glass-flat with zero outgassing pinholes.

Pro scheduling secret: concrete holds up to 15% microscopic air by volume. If morning sun heats a cold slab from 65 degrees at 8:00 AM to 85 degrees at noon, that trapped air expands under the Ideal Gas Law and blows tiny bubbles upward through wet primer. Whenever possible, roll your prime coat after midday once slab temperature has peaked and is stabilizing or cooling - as the concrete cools, it actually pulls primer inward into the pores!

Before mixing, de-lint every new 18-inch 3/8-inch microfiber or woven polyamide roller cover by wrapping it completely in 2-inch painter's tape and ripping the tape off - nothing ruins a floor faster than loose roller fuzz.

For PRIMER 49, pour your mixed 3-gallon kit immediately onto the floor in a continuous S-ribbon from the back wall forward. Cut in perimeter edges with a 3-inch chip brush, pull the ribbon tight with a flat rubber squeegee at 200 to 250 square feet per gallon (6 to 8 wet mils) forcing resin into the CSP 2-3 valleys, and immediately back-roll and cross-roll at 90 degrees.

For MVB 49 on high-moisture slabs up to 25 lbs MVER, step up to a 3/16-inch V-notched squeegee at 100 to 120 square feet per gallon (14 to 16 wet mils) and cross-roll into a continuous pinhole-free sheet. Tomorrow morning, walk the floor in clean socks inside your 6-to-24-hour (PRIMER 49) or 8-to-16-hour (MVB 49) recoat window, shave any tiny dust nibs or pinholes flat, and you are ready to pour!"

MODULE 10 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

If weather or scheduling ever pushes you past 24 hours after priming, the chemical amine bond window has closed - you MUST mechanically scuff the entire primed surface with an 80-grit floor buffer screen and solvent-wipe with denatured alcohol before pouring EPOXY 49.

MODULE 11 Pre-Dosing Metallic Mica Pigments & Architectural 70/20/10 Color RT: 8:30

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Studio bench array of all 20 Epoxy49 3.5"x1.5" 150g Metallic Mica Pigment jars (Onyx Black, Liquid Gold, Gunmetal Silver, Pearl White, Deep Ocean Blue, etc.), followed by overhead shot pouring 2 jars (300g total) into 2 Gallons of pure EPOXY 49 PART A resin BEFORE adding PART B (hero-metallic-ribbon-pour).

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* EXACT DOSING RULE: 1 Jar (150g) per 1 Gal Part A = 2 Jars (300g Total) per 3-Gal EPOXY 49 Kit
* ALWAYS Pre-Disperse Mica Powder Into Uncatalyzed PART A First (Zero Pot-Life Clock Ticking!)
* 70 / 20 / 10 Architectural Ratio: 70% Primary Base | 20% Secondary Depth | 10% Metallic Highlight Vein
* Top Houston Best-Sellers: Onyx Black + Gunmetal Silver + Liquid Gold | Pearl White + Sterling Silver + Champagne Gold

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Welcome to Phase III - where structural polymer chemistry turns into three-dimensional architectural art that commands eight to twelve dollars per square foot.

Every jar of Epoxy49 Metallic Mica Pigment holds 150 grams of cosmetic-grade titanium-dioxide-coated muscovite mica platelets. Unlike flat liquid tint pastes that turn muddy gray when blended, mica platelets float at varying angles inside clear EPOXY 49 (SKU EP-49-CLR), refracting overhead light so the floor shifts depth as you walk across the bay.

Memorize the Golden Dosing Formula: 1 jar (150 grams) per 1 Gallon of PART A resin - which equals 2 jars (300 grams total) per 3-Gallon Kit of EPOXY 49. Never wait until PART B hardener is in the bucket to dump dry powder in! Pre-blend your mica pigment into pure PART A resin for ninety seconds at 350 RPM before staging your pour. Because uncatalyzed PART A has infinite open time, you can pre-tint every base, secondary, and accent bucket calmly at 8:00 AM with zero pot-life stress, allow micro-air to rise out, and simply add PART B at 2:1 as you advance across the slab.

For show-stopping floors that never look chaotic, design every palette around the 70 / 20 / 10 Rule: 70% Primary Field Color (for example, Onyx Black or Charcoal Grey), 20% Secondary Mid-Tone (Gunmetal Silver or Titanium Pewter), and 10% Luminous Highlight Vein (Liquid Gold, Aztec Copper, or Diamond Shimmer). Preview your client's exact combo live in our 3D Room Simulator at epoxy49.com/visualizer before opening a single jar!"

MODULE 11 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

On light-colored metallic floors (Pearl White, Diamond Shimmer, Sterling Silver, Champagne Gold), tint your PRIMER 49 or MVB 49 day-one coat white or light gray - otherwise dark concrete grind swirls can ghost faintly beneath translucent pearl waves!

MODULE 12 High-Build 3D Metallic Execution - Ribbon Pouring, Gauge Rakes & RT: 10:15

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Low-angle tracking shot (hero-metallic-ribbon-pour -> finished-metallic-garage-showcase): installer in 3/4" spiked shoes ribbon-pouring Onyx Black + Liquid Gold EPOXY 49 at 135 sq ft / 3-Gal kit, gauging out at 36 wet mils, gliding an 18" Magic Trowel across transitions, and swirling organic figure-8 currents.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* EPOXY 49 Metallic Yield: 40-50 sq ft / Mixed Gal = 125-150 sq ft per 3-Gal Kit (32-40 Wet Mils)
* Under-Pouring (<20 Mils) Kills 3D Convection Cell Depth - Never Stretch Metallic Kits!
* Tooling Sequence: 1/8" Gauge Rake / Notched Squeegee -> 18" Magic Trowel OR 3/8" De-Linted Roller in Figure-8 Arcs
* Working Time on Slab @ 72 deg F: 35-45 Minutes (Self-Levels Glass-Flat)

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Why do amateur metallic floors look like flat streaky roller paint while Certified Epoxy49 floors look like polished volcanic marble thirty feet deep? Film build. Three-dimensional convection cells - called Benard cells - require vertical liquid depth so heavier and lighter mica platelets can roll, separate, and self-level.

For metallic systems, calibrate your material math to 40 to 50 square feet per mixed gallon - meaning 125 to 150 square feet per 3-Gallon Kit of EPOXY 49, delivering a true 32 to 40 wet mils. On a 500-square-foot 2-car garage, that means three to four 3-Gallon Kits of EPOXY 49.

Strap on sharp 3/4-inch spiked shoes - never flat soles - and start at the back wall working toward your exit. Catalyze your 70% Primary EPOXY 49 batch (2 Gal tinted Part A + 1 Gal Part B, 3 minutes at 325 RPM) and immediately pour diagonal S-ribbons across your first 135-square-foot zone. Gauge the primary flood coat evenly using a 1/8-inch notched squeegee or cam gauge rake.

While that primary flood is fresh and wet, ladle meandering streams of your 20% Secondary color and thin ribbons of your 10% Highlight color right across the diagonal seams. Now take an 18-inch flexible Magic Trowel or a dry, de-linted 18-inch roller frame with zero downward pressure and glide in lazy, irregular figure-8 and S-curve arcs - never straight lawn-mower grid lines! Step back and let gravity take over: over the next twenty-five minutes, EPOXY 49's 1,000-centipoise self-leveling rheology melts every trowel mark into seamless liquid glass."

MODULE 12 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Never walk back into a metallic zone more than 25 minutes after pouring at 75 deg F - once initial gelation starts, spike-shoe divots will no longer self-heal!

MODULE 13 Artistic Metallic Manipulation - 91% Isopropyl Cratering, Veinin RT: 8:15

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Macro slow-motion shot of fine-mist and coarse-droplet 91%-99% Isopropyl Alcohol hitting wet Deep Ocean Blue + Caribbean Turquoise + Pearl White EPOXY 49, blooming dramatic laced cells outward, followed by gentle cordless leaf-blower air sculpting from waist height.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* ONLY Use 91% or 99% Anhydrous Isopropyl Alcohol (NEVER 70% Rubbing Alcohol - 30% Water Causes White Blush!)
* Timing Window: 10-20 Minutes After Dispersion @ 72 deg F (Before Surface Skin Forms)
* Fine Mist = Tight Hammered Pebble Cells | Coarse Trigger Drops = Wide Marble Lacing
* Cordless Blower Rule: Low Speed Only, Clean Intake, Hold 24"-36" Above Wet Resin

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Once your metallic base and accent veins are blended on the slab, you have a ten-to-twenty-minute artistic manipulation window to create custom fracturing, ocean lacing, or subtle marble drift.

Tool number one is 91% or 99% Isopropyl Alcohol in an adjustable HDPE trigger sprayer. Read that percentage twice: NEVER buy 70% drugstore rubbing alcohol. Seventy-percent alcohol is thirty percent water - spraying water onto curing 100% solids epoxy causes milky white amine carbamation spots and sticky uncured craters!

When a droplet of 91% or 99% isopropyl hits wet EPOXY 49, it momentarily drops surface tension at the impact point - that is the Marangoni effect - pushing top pigment outward to reveal the deeper contrasting color underneath before flashing off cleanly. Twist your nozzle to a fine mist for subtle hammered granite cells, or flick coarse droplets along your highlight ribbons to fracture sharp gold or pearl lightning veins.

Tool number two is a clean, dedicated cordless leaf blower - never the dusty blower from a landscaping trailer! Holding the nozzle twenty-four to thirty-six inches above the floor on low speed, feather gentle gusts across two meeting colors to stretch feathery smoke plumes without gouging dry concrete lows. Less is more: cover 30% of the bay in focal movement and leave 70% calm negative space so the eye reads luxury natural stone."

MODULE 13 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Never torch a metallic floor smeared with wet isopropyl alcohol! Alcohol vapor is highly flammable (flash point 53 deg F) - EPOXY 49 is formulated with clean air-release agents so propane torches are completely unnecessary when mixed at 325 RPM over PRIMER 49.

MODULE 14 — 1-Day & 2-Day Full-Broadcast Architectural Flake Systems — RT: 9:30

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Dual-stage sequence (flake-polyaspartic-topcoat): technician broadcasting 1/4" Domino Tuxedo vinyl flake vertically to total rejection into pigmented EPOXY 49, razor-scraping 3 directions the next morning, HEPA-vacuuming clean, and sealing under crystal-clear POLYASPARTIC 49.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* 6 Epoxy49 Signature 1/4" Flake Blends: Domino Tuxedo, Coyote Desert, Gravel Industrial, Nightfall Hangar Blue, Orbit Metallic, Sedona Quarry
* Receiver Coat: Pigmented EPOXY 49 @ 150-180 sq ft/gal (450-540 sq ft per 3-Gal Kit, 9-11 Wet Mils)
* Full Rejection Broadcast Rate: 0.12 - 0.15 lbs / sq ft (~75 lbs Flake for 500 sq ft 2-Car Garage)
* 3-Direction 14" Steel Floor Scraper + Dual HEPA Vac -> Topcoat w/ POLYASPARTIC 49 @ 125-160 sq ft/gal (250-320 sq ft / 2-Gal Kit)

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Roughly sixty percent of residential garage buyers and ninety percent of commercial locker rooms, firehouses, and veterinary clinics choose a Full-Broadcast 1/4-Inch Architectural Vinyl Flake System for its granite look, micro-textured slip resistance, and ability to hide minor slab imperfections.

Know the huge difference between a partial 'sprinkle' flake and a true Commercial Full Broadcast to Rejection: sprinkling two pounds of chips across thin paint leaves bald puddles and uneven traction. In a true Epoxy49 Full Broadcast, you tint your EPOXY 49 receiver coat to match your blend's dominant base tone - slate gray for Domino Tuxedo or Gravel Industrial, navy/charcoal for Nightfall Hangar Blue, tan for Coyote Desert - and roll it out at 150 to 180 square feet per gallon (9 to 11 wet mils).

Stepping in spiked shoes while the receiver coat is fresh, grab handfuls of 1/4-inch flake from a 5-gallon hip bucket and toss upward at a 75-degree arc so chips flutter straight down like snow rather than skidding edgewise into wet resin. Keep broadcasting at 0.12 to 0.15 pounds per square foot until zero wet gloss shows anywhere - the resin literally 'rejects' any further dry flake on top. Never walk back onto fully flaked sections!

Once cured tack-free, sweep and reclaim clean loose top flake, then knock down standing vertical chip edges with a 14-inch rigid steel floor scraper in three passes: North-South, East-West, and 45-degree diagonal. Vacuum thoroughly twice with your HEPA brush wand, and flood/cross-roll POLYASPARTIC 49 at 250 to 320 square feet per 2-Gallon Kit for UV-proof granite armor."

MODULE 14 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Keep a 3-foot dry perimeter buffer at the forward edge of each wet receiver-coat ribbon before throwing flake - if stray chips land onto dry primed concrete ahead of you, your next squeegee pass will drag lumpy dry flakes into the wet bond line!

MODULE 15 Grind-and-Seal Commercial Bays, Aircraft Hangars & Anti-Slip Eng RT: 8:15

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Wide commercial shot of a 2,500 sq ft auto-detailing and aviation bay (Hangar Light Gray high-reflectance floor + crisp safety-yellow lift bay striping) with technician broadcasting 60-mesh aluminum oxide/polymer grip media into POLYASPARTIC 49.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* 4 Commercial Grind-and-Seal Specs: Wet-Look Slate Clear, Aircraft Hangar Light Gray, Obsidian Auto-Bay Charcoal, Texas Limestone Seal
* Hangar / Auto-Bay Spec: PRIMER 49 (or MVB 49) -> High-Build EPOXY 49 Body Coat (100-130 sq ft/gal, 12-16 Mils) -> POLYASPARTIC 49
* Dynamic Coefficient of Friction (ANSI A326.3 DCOF >= 0.42 Wet): Add 2-4 oz / Gal Polymer Grip or 60-Mesh Aluminum Oxide in Topcoat

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"When you step out of residential garages into 2,500-to-20,000-square-foot commercial warehouses, auto dealerships, breweries, and private aircraft hangars, aesthetics take second seat to light reflectance, chemical resistance, and wet slip-and-fall liability.

Look at two high-profit commercial specifications you can bid tomorrow:

First is Architectural Grind-and-Seal (Wet-Look Slate or Texas Limestone Natural Seal): hone the slab with 30/40 metal diamonds followed by 80-grit transitional pads so aggregate salt-and-pepper shows cleanly without deep gouges, lock down capillaries with clear PRIMER 49 at 225 sq ft/gal, and cross-roll one or two coats of UV-clear POLYASPARTIC 49 at 225 sq ft/gal. Material cost is under $1.10/sq ft while commercial bids land at $3.75 to $5.25/sq ft - allowing a 3-person crew to knock out 3,000 square feet in 48 hours!

Second is the High-Build Aircraft Hangar & Auto-Service System: prime with PRIMER 49 or MVB 49, squeegee pigmented Aircraft Hangar Light Gray EPOXY 49 at 100 to 130 square feet per gallon (12 to 16 mils) - boosting overhead LED bay brightness by up to 300% under vehicle lifts and fuselage wings - and lock under chemical-resistant POLYASPARTIC 49 (resistant to Skydrol/brake fluid splash, jet fuel, gasoline, and battery acid wipe-downs).

Liability rule: glass-smooth gloss resin is slick when wet with rain or wash-bay soap! Anywhere water or oil enters - garage thresholds, commercial kitchens, wash bays - stir 2 to 4 ounces per mixed gallon of micronized polypropylene non-skid spheres (or broadcast 60-mesh white aluminum oxide for heavy industrial ramps) into your final POLYASPARTIC 49 topcoat to exceed ANSI A326.3 wet DCOF 0.42."

MODULE 15 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Polypropylene micronized grip beads float evenly in POLYASPARTIC 49 and mop clean easily on residential socks; reserve angular aluminum oxide grit for commercial loading docks and wash bays because aluminum oxide eats cotton mop heads!

MODULE 16 Mastering POLYASPARTIC 49 - 1:1 Metal-Tin Chemistry, UV Stabilit RT: 9:00

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Studio close-up of POLYASPARTIC 49 (SKU PA-49-FAST) 5.5"x6.5" rectangular 1-Gal metal F-tins (#22D3EE Luminous Cyan header, #22C55E Part A Ester Tin + #F97316 Part B HDI Activator Tin = 2-Gal Kit), followed by pouring 1:1 and measuring 8 wet mils with a WFT gauge (flake-polyaspartic-topcoat).

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* POLYASPARTIC 49 (SKU PA-49-FAST, $229 / 2-Gal Metal-Tin Kit): 98-99% Solids, 1A:1B Ratio, 400-600 cps
* UV & Wear Specs: QUV 2,000+ Hrs Zero Yellowing | Taber CS-17 <25 mg Loss | 140 deg F Hot-Tire Immune
* Smooth Metallic Topcoat Yield: 200-250 sq ft/gal = 400-500 sq ft per 2-Gal Kit (6-8 Wet Mils)
* Scraped Flake Grout Yield: 125-160 sq ft/gal = 250-320 sq ft per 2-Gal Kit (10-12 Wet Mils)
* HARD THICKNESS CEILING: NEVER Apply >12 Wet Mils in a Single Coat (Prevents Moisture/CO2 Micro-Haze!)

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Why do we armor every Epoxy49 metallic and flake floor with POLYASPARTIC 49 instead of leaving bare epoxy exposed at the garage door threshold? Two reasons: ultraviolet radiation and abrasion. Even the purest cycloaliphatic epoxy contains aromatic rings that gradually warm in direct Texas sunlight over years. POLYASPARTIC 49 (SKU PA-49-FAST) is a 98-to-99% solids aliphatic polyaspartic ester reacted at 1:1 with HDI polyisocyanate activator - rated 2,000+ hours QUV accelerated weathering with zero yellowing, under 25 milligrams Taber CS-17 abrasion loss (three times more scratch-resistant than standard epoxy), and 100% immune to 140-degree hot-tire pickup.

Notice right away that POLYASPARTIC 49 ships in sealed 5.5" x 6.5" rectangular 1-Gallon Metal F-Tins (2-Gallon Kit total) rather than plastic buckets. Why? Because PART B aliphatic isocyanate reacts directly with atmospheric moisture! Reseal partial tins tightly the second you finish pouring.

Combine 1 Part A to 1 Part B cleanly, mix two minutes at 300-350 RPM without whipping air, and respect two non-negotiable rules:

1. Humidity accelerates cure speed: Unlike epoxy (accelerated only by heat), polyaspartic cures faster in humid air. At 72 deg F and 50% RH you have 15 to 20 minutes working time; at 80% Houston humidity that drops to 10 to 12 minutes, so mix smaller 1-gallon batches (2 quarts A + 2 quarts B) until your crew's pace is dialed in.

2. Never exceed 12 wet mils per coat: Pull smooth metallic topcoats at 6 to 8 wet mils (400-500 sq ft / 2-Gal kit) and scraped flake coats at 10 to 12 wet mils (250-320 sq ft / 2-Gal kit). Puddling polyaspartic thicker than 12 mils skins over on top while trapping CO2 micro-bubbles underneath as milky haze!"

MODULE 16 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Always verify your slab is at least 5 deg F above the ambient dew point before opening POLYASPARTIC 49 - rolling aliphatic polyaspartic over microscopic dew film triggers instant CO2 foaming!

MODULE 17 Eliminating Lap Lines - Recoat Windows & 2-Person Wet-Edge Chore RT: 8:30

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Overhead diagram-style tracking shot of a 2-person crew executing a 500 sq ft garage topcoat in 14 minutes: Tech #1 pouring and flat-squeegeeing 4-foot wide wet ribbons wall-to-wall while Tech #2 immediately cross-rolls perpendicular with an 18" 3/8" solvent-resistant nap.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Chemical Recoat Window Over EPOXY 49: 8-24 Hours @ 72 deg F (Walk in Clean Socks + Spike Overshoes)
* Past 24 Hours: Mandatory 120-Grit Floor Buffer Screen + HEPA Vac + Denatured Alcohol Tack Wipe
* Wet-Edge Rule: Maintain Live 4-Ft Ribbon Across Narrowest Bay Dimension - Never Let Seam Tack >8 Min
* Roller Discipline: Swap Fresh Solvent-Resistant 18" 3/8" Nap Every 20 Minutes!

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"The number-one rookie fear with fast-cure polyaspartic is leaving visible glossy/matte roller lap lines. Follow our 2-Person Wet-Edge Choreography and your topcoats will lay down like a factory automotive clearcoat every single time.

First, check your recoat clock: if your EPOXY 49 base coat was poured yesterday within 8 to 24 hours at 72 deg F and cured clean indoors, POLYASPARTIC 49 forms a direct chemical bond with zero sanding required. If more than 24 hours have passed, run a rotary floor buffer with a 120-grit sanding screen across the entire floor until uniformly dull, vacuum with your HEPA brush wand, and tack-wipe with denatured alcohol so it dries flash-clean.

Second, plan your lanes across the shortest wall-to-wall dimension of the garage so your live wet edge stays short and fresh - never older than six to eight minutes.

Tech 1 (Ribbon & Squeegee) mixes a fresh batch, pours a continuous ribbon 12 inches off the back wall, cuts perimeter edges with a 3-inch solvent brush, and pulls the ribbon forward in a uniform 4-foot-wide band using a flat EPDM squeegee or 18-inch Magic Trowel.

Tech 2 (Back-Roller) steps right behind in spiked shoes with a pre-wetted, de-linted 18-inch 3/8-inch solvent-resistant polyamide roller. Roll Pass 1 perpendicular to the squeegee pull using firm pressure to level squeegee tracks, then feather Pass 2 lightly from wet into previously rolled area, lifting the roller smoothly like an airplane taking off - never stopping dead in the middle of the bay! Swap to a brand-new $9 roller cover every twenty minutes so curing resin on old nap fibers never drags stipple onto fresh material."

MODULE 17 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Turn off overhead garage ceiling fans and close the main garage door 90% (leaving a 6-inch bottom air gap with respirator protection) while rolling POLYASPARTIC 49 so hot dry wind doesn't flash-skin one lane faster than the rest of the floor.

MODULE 18 Hot-Weather Gulf Coast Pours (95 deg F / 85% RH) & Cold-Weather Wint RT: 8:45

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Split location shot: Scene A in a 96 deg F August Houston garage storing unopened EPOXY 49 and POLYASPARTIC 49 pails inside an air-conditioned van at 70 deg F; Scene B in a 45 deg F January Midwest garage conditioning pails in a 72 deg F hotbox and running indirect electric heat (never unvented propane!).

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Arrhenius Rate Law: Every +18 deg F (+10 deg C) Rise in Resin Temp Cuts Pot Life IN HALF!
* Gulf Coast Summer Protocol (85 deg F-100 deg F): Store Kits @ 65 deg F-72 deg F in AC Until Mixing | Pour After 1 PM Falling Temp
* Winter Protocol (45 deg F-60 deg F): Condition Pails Indoors @ 70 deg F-75 deg F for 24 Hrs (Cold Resin = Thick 4,000 cps Honey)
* WINTER WARNING: NEVER Run Unvented Propane / Torpedo Heaters - CO2 + H2O Vapor Causes Greasy Amine Blush!

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Because Epoxy49 is headquartered right here at 1714 W 23rd St in Houston, Texas, our formulas are battle-tested in 98-degree, 85%-humidity Gulf Coast summers - and shipped nationwide to crews pouring in 45-degree northern winters.

Remember the Arrhenius Rule of Polymer Chemistry: every 18-degree Fahrenheit increase in liquid resin temperature cuts your pot life in half, and every 18-degree drop doubles viscosity and cure time.

Summer Gulf Coast Protocol: Never leave your EPOXY 49, MVB 49, or POLYASPARTIC 49 pails baking in the back of a 125-degree enclosed box trailer! Store unopened kits in climate-controlled space at 65 to 72 degrees right up until the minute you mix. Even if the garage air is 92 degrees, pouring 68-degree conditioned resin onto an 82-degree concrete slab preserves crisp self-leveling flow and stops premature thickening. Keep cold water outside the bay for crew hydration - and wear sweatbands on your forehead and wrists! One single drop of salty sweat dripping off your nose into wet metallic epoxy leaves a permanent quarter-sized crater.

Winter Cold-Weather Protocol: Minimum slab temperature for standard EPOXY 49 cure is 55 deg F (POLYASPARTIC 49 cures cleanly down to 40 deg F!). If your resin pails sit overnight at 45 deg F, EPOXY 49 thickens like cold molasses and traps air bubbles. Condition all kits indoors at 70 to 75 deg F for 24 hours prior to pour. And hear this critical warning: NEVER heat a jobsite during cure with an unvented propane salamander or kerosene torpedo heater! Burning hydrocarbons flood the room with carbon dioxide and water vapor, reacting with amine hardeners to form a greasy, white amine carbamation blush that prevents topcoat adhesion. Use electric heaters or indirect vented heat only."

MODULE 18 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

If amine blush ever occurs after an unexpected overnight cold/damp snap (feels slightly waxy or turns damp rag cloudy), scrub the cured epoxy with warm water + mild Dawn detergent and a maroon Scotch-Brite pad, rinse clean, dry completely, sand with 120-grit, and topcoat!

MODULE 19 Defect Forensics & Next-Morning Surgical Rescues (Pinholes, Fish RT: 9:00

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Macro close-ups of 4 real-world coating defects on test boards - outgassing volcano pinholes, a circular silicone fisheye crater, embedded roller lint/bug, and over-applied polyaspartic micro-haze - followed by surgical next-morning sand, solvent wipe, spot-fill, and seamless recoat rescue.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Defect #1 Outgassing Pinholes: Caused by Rising Slab Temp or Skipped Primer -> Scrape Flat, Tight-Trowel Thinned Gel, Recoat
* Defect #2 Silicone Fisheyes: Tire-Shine / WD-40 Contaminant -> Sand Crater, Acetone Wipe, Dab Thickened Resin, Recoat
* Defect #3 Bug / Dust Nib in Cured Metallic: Wet/Dry Sand 180-220 Grit -> Disappears 100% Under Clear POLYASPARTIC 49!
* Defect #4 Polyaspartic White Micro-Haze (>12 Mils): Screen 120-Grit -> Thin Xylene/Acetone Wipe -> Thin 6-Mil Recoat

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"What separates a panicked amateur from a calm master contractor isn't pretending defects never happen on live construction sites - it is knowing every defect is surgically fixable the next morning without tearing out the floor.

Let's walk through the four rescues every crew leader must know cold:

- Rescue 1 - Bug landed in your metallic floor overnight: Do NOT step onto sticky 3-hour-old epoxy to rescue a moth - you will ruin twenty square feet to save half an inch! Let it cure overnight. Tomorrow morning, pluck the bug, sand the tiny bump smooth with 180-to-220-grit sandpaper, wipe with denatured alcohol, and roll your clear POLYASPARTIC 49. The refractive index of POLYASPARTIC 49 makes 220-grit sanding scratches vanish 100% crystal-clear!

- Rescue 2 - Outgassing pinholes or tiny volcano craters in primer: Shave the raised volcano rims dead-flat with a sharp 14-inch steel floor scraper, vacuum clean, and pull a tight zero-mil razor scratch coat of EPOXY 49 with a flat steel trowel to plug every pinhole flush before pouring your metallic flood coat.

- Rescue 3 - Silicone fisheyes: If wet resin pulls back in circular craters over an old tire-shine spot, let the coat cure (or scrape wet if caught in first 5 minutes), abrade aggressively with 80-grit, wipe twice with clean rags and pure acetone (folding to a fresh rag side every wipe so you don't smear silicone back!), spot-fill the dimples flush, and recoat.

- Rescue 4 - Milky haze in puddled POLYASPARTIC 49: Happens when someone puddles >15 mils in a low dip on a humid afternoon. Screen the hazy spot with 100-grit until clear resin opens, vacuum, wipe lightly with xylene or acetone, and roll a crisp 6-mil coat."

MODULE 19 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Keep our Jobsite 911 Technical Desk ((346) 281-7132) saved in your phone favorites - Business-in-a-Box Accelerator members can FaceTime our Houston master installer live from the slab before making a costly mistake!

MODULE 20 Cure Schedule QA, ASTM Adhesion Verification & Client Handover P

RT: 7:45

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Final walkthrough shot (finished-metallic-garage-showcase): technician verifying Shore D hardness (82D), placing blue-tape caution ribbon across driveway apron with printed Return-to-Service countdown sign, and handing homeowner the signed Epoxy49 10-Year Residential Limited Warranty folder.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* POLYASPARTIC 49 Return-to-Service @ 72 deg F: 2 Hrs Tack-Free | 4-6 Hrs Light Foot | 16-24 Hrs Boxes/Shelving | 24-48 Hrs Vehicles
* Full Chemical Cross-Link Cure (Brake Fluid / Gas / Acids): 5-7 Days @ 72 deg F
* Client Care Rules: pH-Neutral Cleaner + Microfiber Mop Only (No Vinegar, No Citrus Acid, No Steel Floor Jacks Without Pad)
* 5-Star Google Review Trigger: Snap Gimbal Reveal Photo + Text Review Link Before Leaving Driveway!

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"How you finish the last fifteen minutes on Day 2 determines whether you get zero warranty callbacks and three neighbor referrals before Friday.

Before packing your trailer, run a 4-Point Quality Inspection from the perimeter: verify uniform specular reflection under LED shop lights, zero missed perimeter cut-ins along stem walls, clean crisp tape removal lines at the driveway expansion joint lip, and record final ambient temp and humidity on your job sheet.

Stretch high-visibility caution tape across the garage apron and tape our printed Return-to-Service Countdown Sheet at eye level:

- 2 Hours (72 deg F): Dry to touch (keep pets, sprinklers, and blowing leaves away).

- 4 to 6 Hours: Light sock/sneaker foot traffic.

- 24 Hours: Refrigerators, tool cabinets (on rubber casters, never dragged raw steel corners!), and normal passenger vehicles on POLYASPARTIC 49.

- 48 Hours: Heavy 3/4-ton trucks and SUVs in peak summer heat (72 hours if bare EPOXY 49 was left without a polyaspartic topcoat).

- 7 Days: Full chemical cross-link immunity against brake fluid, gasoline, and battery acid.

Hand your client their signed Epoxy49 10-Year Residential / 5-Year Commercial Limited Coating Warranty Certificate (included in your Academy Vault) and review three simple care rules: clean with warm water and pH-neutral floor soap, place a rubber/plywood pad under sharp steel automotive floor-jack wheels or motorcycle kickstands, and wipe road-salt or battery spills promptly. While they are grinning ear-to-ear looking at that mirror reflection, send your Google Business review link right there in the driveway!"

MODULE 20 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Install a crisp UV-stable color-matched polyurea or polyurethane joint bead along the exterior garage door expansion joint apron - it gives the threshold a custom architectural border and stops rain water from sneaking under the front edge of the slab.

MODULE 21 Square-Footage Bidding Math, Job-Costing & 65%-78% Gross Margins RT: 9:15

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Instructor at studio screen walking live through
EPOXY49_JOB_COSTING_AND_BID_CALCULATOR.csv and epoxy49.com/calculator Contractor Profit Estimator across 500 sq ft Flake, 600 sq ft 3D Metallic, High-Moisture MVB 49 upgrade, and 3,000 sq ft Commercial Auto-Bay jobs.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Never Bid Guesswork - Price Every Job by Exact Kit Yield + 10% Waste + Consumables + Wholesale Tier
* Wholesale Discount Ladder: TABLETOFLOOR50 ($50 Off) | BLUEPRINT97 ($97 Credit) | PRO15 (15%, 5+ Kits) | CREW20 (20%, 20+ Kits) | PALLET25 (25%, 50+ Kits)
* 500 sq ft 2-Car Flake: ~$710 Material (PRO15) -> Bill $6.50/sq ft ($3,250) -> ~$2,140 Net Profit (66% Margin)
* 600 sq ft 3-Car Metallic: ~$1,140 Material (PRO15) -> Bill $9.50/sq ft ($5,700) -> ~$3,960 Net Profit (69% Margin)
* 3,000 sq ft Commercial Bay: ~$4,150 Material (CREW20) -> Bill $5.25/sq ft ($15,750) -> ~$9,800 Net Profit in 3 Days!

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Technical mastery only changes your bank account when you pair it with disciplined job-costing math. Open EPOXY49_JOB_COSTING_AND_BID_CALCULATOR.csv from your Academy Vault or pull up epoxy49.com/calculator on your tablet right inside the client's garage.

Every profitable bid has four cost buckets:

1. Resin & Media Kits calculated strictly from our published ASTM yields (PRIMER 49 at 650 sq ft/kit, MVB 49 at 330-360 sq ft/kit, EPOXY 49 at 500 sq ft/kit flake or 135 sq ft/kit metallic + 2 jars pigment per kit, and POLYASPARTIC 49 2-Gal Kit at 450 sq ft smooth or 285 sq ft flake) plus a 10% safety factor for porous concrete.

2. Consumables Allowance: $85 to $135 per residential garage covering diamond wear, roller covers, spiked overshoes, tape, acetone, and mixing pails.

3. Crew Labor: $450 to $600 total helper labor across a two-day install.

4. Your Wholesale Tier Multiplier: Ordering 5+ items unlocks PRO15 (15% off), 20+ items unlocks CREW20 (20% off), and 50+ items unlocks PALLET25 (25% off) - plus your $97 Blueprint Pass rebates 100% via BLUEPRINT97 on your first $500+ resin order!

Look at how fast margins compound: on a 600-square-foot 3D Metallic Garage, 1 kit of PRIMER 49, 4 kits of EPOXY 49, 8 jars of Metallic Pigment, and 2 kits of POLYASPARTIC 49 run $1,140 at PRO15 wholesale. Add $125 consumables and $500 helper pay: total cost is $1,765. At $9.50/sq ft ($5,700 contract), you deposit $3,935 net profit for one weekend's work!"

MODULE 21 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Always charge separate line-item add-ons instead of burying prep work for free: Stem-Wall Verticals at $8-$12 / linear foot, Heavy Crack/Spall Remediation at $4.50 / linear foot, Old Coating Removal (PCD Scrape) at $1.50-$2.25 / sq ft, and Hydrostatic MVB 49 Shield at $1.85 / sq ft!

MODULE 22 The In-Garage Diagnostic Consultation - Closing 60%+ on the Firs RT: 8:30

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Homeowner consultation roleplay inside a 3-car residential garage: contractor demonstrating the Mohs scratch pick + Tramex moisture meter live on the slab, flipping through the 20-Color Metallic Swatch Book, previewing the room on an iPad at epoxy49.com/visualizer, and printing a Client Proposal via epoxy49.com/calculator.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* People Hate Being Sold - Homeowners LOVE Buying From a Forensic Slab Specialist
* 15-Minute Close Sequence: Measure Laser Sq Ft -> Run Live Moisture & Mohs Test -> Show 35-Mil Sample Puck -> Build Live 3D Floor on Visualizer -> Present Good / Better / Best Proposal
* Deposit Rule: Collect 50% Material & Scheduling Deposit on the Spot to Lock Pour Dates

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Why do average contractors close twenty percent of quotes emailed three days later, while Epoxy49 Certified Installers close over sixty percent right in the driveway? Because average contractors walk in with a tape measure, mumble a price per foot, and leave. You run a 15-Minute Forensic Slab Diagnostic.

Follow this exact five-step choreography on every appointment:

- Minute 1-3 (Laser Measure & Listen): Shoot the bay dimensions with a laser measurer and ask what the garage will be used for - daily SUV parking, home gym, classic car lift, or woodworking shop.

- Minute 4-6 (Live Slab Forensics): Kneel down with the homeowner watching. Run your Mohs scratch pick and press your pinless moisture meter to the concrete. Explain out loud what you are testing: 'Mrs. Miller, your slab reads 5.1% moisture along this north wall - that's why cheap coatings bubble in Houston. We'll lock that down to 25 lbs MVER with MVB 49 before pouring.' Instantly, no competitor who skipped testing can touch your credibility.

- Minute 7-10 (Tactile & Visual Wow): Hand them your cured 35-mil EPOXY 49 metallic sample puck, open your 20-Color Metallic Swatch Book, and tap their favorite palette into epoxy49.com/visualizer on your tablet so they see their exact garage glowing in 3D.

- Minute 11-15 (Good / Better / Best Close): Toggle Client Proposal Mode on epoxy49.com/calculator - which hides your wholesale cost and prints a branded client scope - offering Option A: Commercial Grind & Seal, Option B: Full-Broadcast 1/4" Flake, and Option C: Signature 3D Metallic Showroom backed by your 10-Year Residential Limited Warranty. Collect your 50% booking deposit right there to lock the calendar!"

MODULE 22 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Always ask both decision-makers to attend the 15-minute color & visualizer walkthrough - choosing metallic veins or flake blends together eliminates "let me ask my spouse tonight" stalls!

MODULE 23 Crushing Price Objections - "$150 Box-Store Kit" & "Cheaper Guy RT: 7:45

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Direct-to-camera sales coaching with crisp split-screen graphics comparing a $150 2-mil water-based DIY kit vs. a $1,800 "1-day acid-wash splash-and-dash" lowballer vs. a Certified EPOXY 49 + POLYASPARTIC 49 40-mil monolithic installation.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Objection #1: "Can't I just roll a $150 hardware-store epoxy kit?" -> Pivot to Solids Shrinkage (2 Mils vs. 36 Mils) + Diamond Grinding
* Objection #2: "Another company quoted $1,900." -> Ask the 3 Traps: (1) Acid Etch or Planetary Diamond Grind? (2) Partial Chip Sprinkle or Full Rejection? (3) 100% Solids ASTM TDS + Aliphatic Polyaspartic Topcoat?
* Cost of Failure: Grinding Off a Failed Cheap Floor Costs $2.00/sq ft EXTRA Next Year!

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Every week you will hear two price questions. Never get defensive - smile, validate the question, and educate with ASTM chemistry.

Objection 1: 'Why is a professional floor four thousand dollars when the hardware store sells an epoxy kit for a hundred and fifty bucks?'

Your Word-for-Word Answer: 'Great question - we actually grind failed hardware-store kits off two garages every month! Those boxes are water-based paint - nearly half the liquid evaporates overnight, leaving a two-mil film thinner than a sheet of printer paper, applied after an acid wash that leaves concrete pores sealed. The first hot summer day your tires hit 140 degrees, they peel that paint right up. Our system mechanically diamond-grinds your concrete to ICRI CSP 2-3, locks into the pores with PRIMER 49, builds up to 40 mils of 100% reactive EPOXY 49 rated at 11,500 psi, and seals it with UV-proof POLYASPARTIC 49 - backed by a 10-year warranty.'

Objection 2: 'Another guy quoted me two thousand dollars for my 2-car garage.'

Your Word-for-Word Answer: 'Before you sign with anyone, ask them for their Technical Data Sheets and check three things: First, are they running a 500-pound planetary diamond grinder with HEPA extraction, or pressure-washing with acid? Second, are they throwing a partial handful of flakes onto thin tinted paint, or broadcasting 75 pounds of 1/4-inch vinyl flake to 100% rejection? Third, are they topcoating with genuine 98%-solids aliphatic polyaspartic (POLYASPARTIC 49), or leaving aromatic epoxy exposed to turn amber yellow at your garage door? Paying $2,000 once and $1,200 next year to grind it off is the most expensive floor in town.'"

MODULE 23 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Leave a printed copy of our ASTM Technical Data Sheets (epoxy49.com/specs) clipped inside every proposal folder - lowball competitors never carry verified ASTM D695 / D638 / E96 test numbers!

MODULE 24 Omnichannel Lead Engine - Google Business, Pour Reels, Paid Ads RT: 8:45

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Montage of contractor filming an 8-second overhead metallic pour clip on an iPhone 15 Pro (hero-metallic-ribbon-pour), posting to Google Business Profile + Instagram Reels, running local Meta/Google Search ads (AW-18502229605), and dropping off sample boards at luxury custom homebuilders and auto-detailing shops.

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Channel 1 (Highest Free ROI): Google Business Profile - Geo-Tagged Before/After Photos + 5-Star Reviews w/ City + "Epoxy Garage Floor"
* Channel 2 (Viral Organic): 8-15 Sec ASMR Squeegee Pour & Flake Scrape Reels (Zero Budget, High Local Reach)
* Channel 3 (Paid Acquisition): Local Meta Lead Forms ($25-$40/Lead) + Google High-Intent Search ("garage epoxy installer near me")
* Channel 4 (B2B Commercial): Auto-Detailing Shops, Custom Homebuilders, Aviation Hangars & Property Managers

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Resinous flooring is the single most visually addictive trade on social media - people who would never watch a drywall or plumbing video will watch a glossy gold-and-obsidian EPOXY 49 ribbon pour ten times on loop! Open EPOXY49_OMNICHANNEL_MARKETING_LIFECYCLE_AND_AD_PLAYBOOK.pdf in your Academy Vault to copy-paste every campaign we run.

Build your lead pipeline on four pillars:

1. Google Business Profile (Free High-Intent Leads): Verify your service-area profile immediately. Upload five photos from every single job - bare cracked concrete, diamond-ground CSP 2-3 slab, wet metallic pour, and cured mirror reveal - and ask every happy homeowner to mention their neighborhood and 'metallic or flake epoxy garage floor' in their 5-star review. Twenty-five genuine local reviews puts you in the Google Map Pack printing free $4,000 residential leads every week.

2. Short-Form Pour & Scrape Video: Mount a $25 tripod in the corner of every garage. Film three 8-second clips: the 2:1 bucket pour, the Magic Trowel metallic swirl, and the satisfying crisp sound of razor-scraping full-broadcast flake. Post three times a week to Reels, TikTok, and YouTube Shorts targeting local homeowners.

3. Paid Meta & Google Search Ads: Run a $30/day local Meta Lead Ad within 15 miles of affluent new-construction subdivisions featuring a split before/after garage reveal and a 'Free On-Site Moisture Test & 3D Floor Preview' offer.

4. Commercial B2B Outbound: Every Wednesday morning, drop a 12x12 cured EPOXY 49 sample board at three custom homebuilders, exotic car detailers, or commercial property managers using our 5-touch outbound sequence - one builder relationship feeds you ten garages a year with zero ad spend!"

MODULE 24 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Yard signs are free billboards! Offer homeowners a free bottle of pH-neutral floor cleaner in exchange for leaving your clean #0B141E + #FBBF24 lawn sign at the end of their newly coated driveway for 14 days - neighbors walking dogs convert at 40%+!

MODULE 25 Scaling From Weekend Rental Crew to a $25K-$50K/Mo Multi-Rig Coa

RT: 8:30

CAMERA & B-ROLL CUE: Wide hero shot outside Epoxy49 Houston Will-Call Warehouse (1714 W 23rd St, Houston, TX 77008): clean wrapped box-truck / tandem trailer rig loaded with planetary grinder, HEPA extractor, and palletized EPOXY 49, PRIMER 49, MVB 49, and POLYASPARTIC 49 kits, closing on instructor handshake (finished-metallic-garage-showcase).

ON-SCREEN SLIDE DECK CALLOUTS

* Stage 1 (Jobs 1-5, $0 Debt): Rent Walk-Behind Grinder ($175/day) + Use Tier 01/03 Bundle ($97 BLUEPRINT97 Credit) -> Bank $12,000+ Cash
* Stage 2 (Jobs 6-20, $15K-$25K/Mo): Upgrade to Business-in-a-Box Accelerator ($3,499-$5,999) + Own 20"-25" Planetary Grinder + PRO15 Wholesale
* Stage 3 (20+ Jobs/Mo, $40K-$60K/Mo): Dedicated Crew Lead + Laminated 35-Page Wall SOPs + CREW20 / PALLET25 Pallet Inventory
* Next Action Right Now: Book Your Free 20-Min Pre-Pour Virtual Slab Inspection at epoxy49.com/academy#book-inspection

WORD-FOR-WORD SPOKEN INSTRUCTOR TELEPROMPTER SCRIPT

"Congratulations - you have now walked through every single chemical, mechanical, artistic, and commercial system required to install architectural-grade floors that outlast concrete itself. Let's map your 90-Day Scaling Roadmap from your very first pour to a $25,000 to $50,000 per month coating operation - without taking on reckless equipment debt.

- Stage 1 (Jobs 1 to 5 - Proof & Cash Flow): Do not finance a $40,000 trailer before you have sold a floor! Rent a planetary diamond grinder and HEPA vac locally for $175 to $225 a day, build that rental right into your bid, and order project-by-project using your $97 Digital Blueprint credit (BLUEPRINT97) or TABLETOFLOOR50, stepping right into PRO15 (15% off 5+ kits). Five 2-car garages bank $12,500 to $16,000 in pure retained cash.

- Stage 2 (Jobs 6 to 20 - Owning Your Rig & Accelerator): Reinvest cash - not debt - into our $3,499 or $5,999 Business-in-a-Box Contractor Accelerator (epoxy49.com/academy), your own 20-to-25-inch planetary grinder, dual-motor HEPA extractor, and enclosed rig. Now you run three garages a week at $15,000 to $25,000/month revenue.

- Stage 3 (Scale & Commercial Fleet): Because every stage of our 35-Page Field SOP & Waterproof Wall Checklist is standardized - exact Mohs diamond chart, exact 2:1 and 1:1 mix timers, exact wet-mil squeegee gauges - you can train a reliable two-person install crew while you focus full-time on in-garage consultations, commercial hangar bids, and ordering pallets at 20% (CREW20) to 25% (PALLET25) off!

Before you close this binder, complete the 25-Question Certified Applicator Exam on the next page, then head to epoxy49.com/academy#book-inspection or call our Houston desk at (346) 281-7132 to schedule your 20-Minute Pre-Pour Virtual Slab Inspection. Welcome to Epoxy49 - now go pour a masterpiece."

MODULE 25 FIELD PRO-TIP / FAILURE WARNING

Never scale faster than your QC checklist! Require your lead tech to text three timestamped photos from every job before mixing: (1) CSP 2-3 grind water-drop test, (2) moisture & dew-point meter readout, and (3) staged PART A + PART B kits matching the work order.

EXAM INSTRUCTIONS - PASSING SCORE: 88% (22 OF 25 CORRECT)
Select the single most accurate answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question. Submit to sales@epoxy49.com or review live during your Business-in-a-Box coaching call.

Q01. Under ASTM D2697, what is the reactive solids content of EPOXY 49, PRIMER 49, and MVB 49?
[ ] A) 45% water-dispersed solids
[ ] B) 68% solvent-borne solids
[ ] C) 100% reactive solids (zero water / zero VOC shrinkage)
[ ] D) 82% benzyl-alcohol diluted solids

Q02. What is the mandatory mechanical concrete surface profile before applying PRIMER 49 or EPOXY 49?
[ ] A) Muriatic acid wash and garden-hose rinse
[ ] B) ICRI CSP 2-3 achieved via diamond grinding or shot blasting (strict CSP 3 for MVB 49)
[ ] C) Pressure washing at 3,000 psi only
[ ] D) 220-grit drywall orbital sanding

Q03. According to the Mohs Hardness "Opposites Rule," which metal-bond diamond segment must be used on rock-hard power-troweled concrete testing Mohs 7-8?
[ ] A) Hard metal bond (50/60 grit)
[ ] B) Soft metal bond (16/20 or 25/30 grit) so the matrix wears to expose fresh diamond crystals
[ ] C) Resin polishing pads (800 grit)
[ ] D) Wire cup brush

Q04. At what moisture threshold must an installer upgrade from PRIMER 49 to MVB 49 Moisture Vapor Barrier?
[ ] A) Only when standing puddles of water are 1 inch deep
[ ] B) Above 3.0 lbs MVER (ASTM F1869), above 75% internal RH (ASTM F2170), or above 4.5% CME - up to 25 lbs MVER / 99% RH
[ ] C) Below 1.0 lb MVER
[ ] D) Never; PRIMER 49 blocks 25 lbs hydrostatic vapor

Q05. What is the exact stoichiometric mix ratio by volume for PRIMER 49, MVB 49, and EPOXY 49?
[ ] A) 1 Part A : 1 Part B
[ ] B) 2 Parts A (Resin) : 1 Part B (Hardener) by volume
[ ] C) 4 Parts A : 1 Part B
[ ] D) Flexible - add extra Part B in winter to speed up cure

Q06. What is the exact stoichiometric mix ratio and standard kit packaging format for POLYASPARTIC 49 (PA-49-FAST)?
[ ] A) 2:1 in 5-gallon plastic buckets
[ ] B) 1 Part A : 1 Part B by volume or weight in a 2-Gallon Kit (two 1-Gal 5.5"x6.5" rectangular metal F-tins)
[ ] C) 3:1 in 1-quart glass jars
[ ] D) Single-component ready-to-roll acrylic

Q07. What drill speed and mixing duration are required when blending EPOXY 49 with a helical Jiffy paddle?
[ ] A) 1,800 RPM for 30 seconds
[ ] B) 300-350 RPM for 3 full minutes with the blade submerged to prevent air entrainment
[ ] C) Hand-stirring with a wooden paint stick for 45 seconds
[ ] D) 1,200 RPM lifting the paddle up and down to whip foam

Q08. Why must mixed 100% solids EPOXY 49 be poured immediately onto the concrete slab in continuous S-ribbons?
[ ] A) To keep the bucket clean for reuse
[ ] B) Concentrated mass in the pail triggers runaway exothermic heat, drastically slashing pot life; spreading on cool concrete dissipates heat
[ ] C) Because epoxy evaporates if left open to air
[ ] D) Only required when using dark colors

Q09. What is the exact Metallic Mica Pigment dosing formula for EPOXY 49?
[ ] A) 1 tablespoon per 5-gallon bucket added after Part B
[ ] B) 1 jar (150g) per 1 Gallon of PART A resin = 2 jars (300g total) per 3-Gallon EPOXY 49 Kit, pre-blended into PART A before adding PART B
[ ] C) 5 jars per gallon mixed into POLYASPARTIC 49
[ ] D) Dump dry powder directly onto concrete

Q10. What coverage rate and wet film thickness are required when pouring a 3D Metallic EPOXY 49 floor?

[ ] A) 400 sq ft/gal (4 wet mils)
[ ] B) 40-50 sq ft/mixed gal (125-150 sq ft per 3-Gal Kit), delivering 32-40 wet mils for true 3D convection depth
[ ] C) 250 sq ft/gal (6 wet mils)
[ ] D) 10 sq ft/gal (160 wet mils)

Q11. Which grade of alcohol is approved for misting/veining wet metallic EPOXY 49 within the first 10-20 minutes?

[ ] A) 70% drugstore rubbing alcohol
[ ] B) 91% or 99% anhydrous Isopropyl Alcohol (never 70%, which contains 30% water and causes amine blush)
[ ] C) White household vinegar
[ ] D) Windshield washer fluid

Q12. What is the minimum substrate temperature rule relative to ambient dew point before applying POLYASPARTIC 49?

[ ] A) Slab can be at or below the dew point
[ ] B) Substrate surface temperature must be at least 5 deg F (3 deg C) above the calculated dew point
[ ] C) Dew point only matters outdoors
[ ] D) Within 20 deg F below dew point

Q13. What is the maximum single-coat wet film thickness ceiling for POLYASPARTIC 49, and what happens if you puddle it thicker?

[ ] A) 40 wet mils; cures crystal clear
[ ] B) Never exceed 12 wet mils per coat (6-8 mils smooth / 10-12 mils over scraped flake); over-application traps CO2/moisture micro-bubbles causing milky haze
[ ] C) 25 wet mils; turns black
[ ] D) 2 wet mils max

Q14. How does high ambient relative humidity (e.g., 80% RH Gulf Coast air) affect POLYASPARTIC 49 working time?

[ ] A) Slows curing down to 12 hours
[ ] B) Significantly accelerates curing speed, shortening the 15-20 min working window to 10-12 min
[ ] C) Has zero chemical effect
[ ] D) Prevents curing permanently

Q15. What is the direct chemical recoat window between EPOXY 49 and POLYASPARTIC 49 at 72 deg F, and what is required if exceeded?

[ ] A) 1-2 hours; wash with water if exceeded
[ ] B) 8-24 hours at 72 deg F; if >24 hours elapse, mechanically abrade with a 120-grit sanding screen, HEPA vacuum, and wipe with denatured alcohol/acetone
[ ] C) 7 days without sanding
[ ] D) 30 minutes while epoxy is still liquid

Q16. On high-moisture concrete (15-25 lbs MVER), what squeegee spread rate and film thickness are specified for MVB 49?

[ ] A) 300 sq ft/gal (5 wet mils)
[ ] B) 100-120 sq ft/gal (300-360 sq ft per 3-Gal Kit) pulled at 14-16 wet mils into a pinhole-free Class I (<0.10 perms) membrane
[ ] C) 500 sq ft/gal mist coat
[ ] D) Spot-roll only over cracks

Q17. During a Full-Broadcast 1/4" Vinyl Flake install, what flake consumption rate achieves full rejection?

[ ] A) 0.01 lbs/sq ft (5 lbs for a 2-car garage)
[ ] B) 0.12-0.15 lbs/sq ft (~65-75 lbs for a 500 sq ft 2-car garage) tossed vertically until zero wet resin gloss remains
[ ] C) 1.5 lbs/sq ft
[ ] D) Mix flakes inside the epoxy bucket before pouring

Q18. Why is concrete outgassing minimized by priming in the afternoon on stabilizing or falling slab temperatures?

[ ] A) Concrete shrinks in sunlight
[ ] B) Warming morning slabs expand trapped capillary air outward (PV=nRT) blowing bubbles through wet resin; cooling slabs draw primer inward into pores
[ ] C) Epoxy cures only in the dark
[ ] D) Dust settles faster after noon

Q19. Why must unvented propane torpedo/salamander heaters NEVER be used to heat a garage while epoxy cures in winter?

[ ] A) They blow dust off rafters only
[ ] B) Combustion floods the bay with CO2 and water vapor, reacting with amine hardeners to form greasy white amine carbamation blush that blocks intercoat adhesion
[ ] C) They cure epoxy too clear
[ ] D) They lower humidity too much

Q20. If uncured PART B corrosive amine hardener splashes onto bare skin, what is the OSHA/SDS first-aid cleaning rule?

[ ] A) Scrub skin aggressively with pure acetone or lacquer thinner
[ ] B) Immediately wash with mild soap and plenty of flowing water for 15 minutes - NEVER wash skin with solvents, which drive chemicals through pores
[ ] C) Wipe dry with a shop towel and wait until lunch
[ ] D) Neutralize on skin with muriatic acid

Q21. Under ASTM D695 and QUV testing, what are the compressive strength of EPOXY 49 and UV stability of POLYASPARTIC 49?

[ ] A) 3,000 psi compressive / 100 hrs UV
[ ] B) 11,500 psi compressive strength (EPOXY 49) and 2,000+ hours QUV accelerated weathering with zero yellowing (POLYASPARTIC 49)
[ ] C) 5,500 psi compressive / yellows in 30 days
[ ] D) 8,000 psi compressive / indoor basement use only

Q22. When may a homeowner park a standard passenger vehicle on a POLYASPARTIC 49 topcoated garage floor cured at 72 deg F?

[ ] A) Immediately after 2 hours
[ ] B) 24-48 hours (2 hours dry to touch, 4-6 hours light foot traffic, 7 days full chemical resistance)
[ ] C) 14 full days minimum
[ ] D) 30 minutes

Q23. Which respiratory PPE is mandatory when mixing and rolling POLYASPARTIC 49 (H334 HDI polyisocyanate activator) in enclosed bays?

[ ] A) Surgical paper dust mask
[ ] B) Fitted NIOSH-approved Organic Vapor / P100 (OV/P100) cartridge respirator + ANSI Z87.1 goggles + >=8-mil nitrile gloves
[ ] C) Bandana over nose
[ ] D) No PPE needed because VOC is <50 g/L

Q24. What are the 5 official Epoxy49 checkout promo & wholesale tier codes and their thresholds?

[ ] A) SAVE10 only
[ ] B) TABLETOFLOOR50 ($50 off $350+), BLUEPRINT97 ($97 credit on $500+), PRO15 (15% off 5+ items), CREW20 (20% off 20+ items), PALLET25 (25% off 50+ items)
[ ] C) DEALER50 on 1 kit
[ ] D) Wholesale requires a $10,000 buy-in

Q25. What is the 24-hour chemical transport/spill emergency number printed on every Epoxy49 label and SDS?

[ ] A) 911 only
[ ] B) CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (Epoxy49 Technical Desk: (346) 281-7132, 1714 W 23rd St, Houston, TX 77008)
[ ] C) 1-800-555-0199
[ ] D) Poison Ivy Hotline

OFFICIAL 25-QUESTION EXAM ANSWER KEY

Q#	ANS	MODULE	CORE TECHNICAL VERIFICATION PRINCIPLE
01	C	MOD 01	100% reactive solids (ASTM D2697) = zero evaporation shrinkage
02	B	MOD 07	Mechanical diamond grind / shot blast to ICRI CSP 2-3 (CSP 3 for MVB 49)
03	B	MOD 06	Hard Mohs 7-8 slab requires Soft metal bond (16/20 or 25/30 grit)
04	B	MOD 04-05	>3.0 lbs MVER / >75% RH / >4.5% CME -> MVB 49 (up to 25 lbs / 99% RH)
05	B	MOD 09	PRIMER 49, MVB 49, EPOXY 49 = strictly 2A : 1B by volume
06	B	MOD 16	POLYASPARTIC 49 = 1A : 1B in 2-Gal rectangular metal F-tin kit
07	B	MOD 09	300-350 RPM for 3 minutes (2 min Polyaspartic) with submerged helical blade
08	B	MOD 02	Bucket mass causes runaway exothermic heat; slab ribbon pour dissipates heat
09	B	MOD 11	1 jar (150g) per 1 Gal Part A = 2 jars (300g) per 3-Gal EPOXY 49 Kit
10	B	MOD 12	40-50 sq ft/gal (125-150 sq ft/kit) = 32-40 wet mils for 3D metallic cells
11	B	MOD 13	91% or 99% anhydrous Isopropyl Alcohol only (70% causes water blush)
12	B	MOD 04, 16	Substrate temp must be >= 5 deg F (3 deg C) above ambient dew point
13	B	MOD 16	Hard ceiling 12 wet mils per coat; excess thickness causes CO2/moisture haze
14	B	MOD 16	Humidity accelerates polyaspartic cure (10-12 min window in humid Gulf air)
15	B	MOD 17	8-24 hr recoat window; >24 hrs requires 120-grit screen + solvent tack wipe
16	B	MOD 05, 10	MVB 49 @ 100-120 sq ft/gal (14-16 wet mils), <0.10 perms Class I
17	B	MOD 14	0.12-0.15 lbs/sq ft full broadcast to rejection (~65-75 lbs / 500 sq ft)
18	B	MOD 10	Cooling afternoon slabs contract pore air and prevent outgassing bubbles
19	B	MOD 18	Unvented propane emits CO2 + H2O -> greasy amine carbamation blush
20	B	MOD 02	Soap and water only - never wash skin with solvents
21	B	MOD 01, 16	11,500 psi compressive (EPOXY 49) & 2,000+ hr QUV non-yellowing (POLYASPARTIC 49)
22	B	MOD 20	24-48 hrs vehicle traffic on POLYASPARTIC 49 @ 72 deg F
23	B	MOD 02, 16	NIOSH OV/P100 cartridge respirator + goggles + >=8-mil nitrile gloves
24	B	MOD 21	TABLETOFLOOR50, BLUEPRINT97, PRO15, CREW20, PALLET25
25	B	MOD 02	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 | Epoxy49 LLC 1714 W 23rd St, Houston, TX 77008

CERTIFIED APPLICATOR RECORD & SLAB INSPECTION BOOKING

Candidate Name: _____ Score: ____ / 25 Date: _____ | Schedule Free
20-Min Pre-Pour Slab Review: https://epoxy49.com/academy#book-inspection | (346) 281-7132