



John Russell
john@schoonersales.ca
204.793.3071

Sensitive Surface Graffiti Remover (SSGR) An Operating Procedure

Precautionary Note:

It is often difficult or impossible to know the material composition of surfaces and markers. Many latex and some oil based paints, for example, cannot tolerate conventional chemical removers. These surfaces may break down with any removal attempt. Or the chemical composition of some markers means you will never be able to remove them. If you are not sure of the exact composition of the surface or the tag, we always recommend a pre-test in a hidden area, before undertaking a complete removal process.

Recommended Treatment Areas:

- Glass or plexiglas
- Plastic and vinyl surfaces
- Treated or sealed concrete
- Treated or sealed brick
- Treated or sealed masonry
- Most powder coated surfaces
- Most epoxy coated surfaces
- All other sensitive surfaces
- Hardy painted surfaces

Required Tools:

- Assortment of small buckets (½ to 1 gallon)
- Assortment of white, reusable terry cloths
- Assortment of 3 and 4 inch paint brushes
- Common household white nylon abrasion pads
- Bucket for clean wet cloths
- Bucket for soiled cloths
- Rinse bucket with water

Required Materials:

- Sensitive Surface Graffiti Remover (SSGR)

A Suggested Method:

1. Chose a small area (ie. up to 1/2 square foot) to do a test before starting a full removal process.
2. Pour enough SSGR into a bucket to allow a test of the area.
3. Wet the brush with SSGR. Apply the SSGR to the graffiti trail. Move the brush in a circular motion while applying the SSGR. This helps to break the surface cap of the graffiti and speeds removal. Repeat this circular action quickly and often as you continue to apply more SSGR.



John Russell
john@schoonersales.ca
204.793.3071

SSGR An Operating Procedure (cont.)

4. Place a wet terry towel just below the treated area. This towel captures product run-off.
5. As the graffiti marker breaks down, use the same or another wet terry cloth to rinse the treated area. Rinse the terry cloth often in rinse water.
6. Stop and check the surface for original surface bleeding.
7. If the original surface is bleeding significantly, try doing a smaller area. Wipe this smaller area more often to minimize original surface breakdown.
8. If the original surface continues to bleed significantly, stop and go no further. Contact your supervisor or WBGRS vendor for trouble shooting instructions.
9. If the original surface appears unaffected by the test removal process, then continue to use the same process to remove graffiti on the rest of the surface.
10. If there are slower reacting areas, use the white household pad to break the surface cap of the marker and speed removal.
11. Continue to work the surface with SSGR.
12. Use the brush, household pad and terry cloth, as required, to remove the graffiti.
Deal with spot issues, as required.
If the original surface is bleeding significantly, try doing a smaller area. Wipe this smaller area more often to minimize original surface breakdown.
13. If the original surface continues to bleed significantly, stop and go no further. Contact your supervisor or WBGRS vendor for trouble shooting instructions.
14. If the original surface appears unaffected by the test removal process, then continue to use the same process to remove graffiti on the rest of the surface.
15. If there are slower reacting areas, use the white household pad to break the surface cap of the marker and speed removal.
16. Continue to work the surface with SSGR.
17. Use the brush, household pad and terry cloth, as required, to remove the graffiti.
18. Deal with spot issues, as required.