

## 0345P DULUX STEEL PROTECTIVE PAINT COATINGS

### Branded worksection

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### Worksection abstract

This branded worksection *Template* is applicable to the surface preparation of and coating application to structural steelwork or steel products using paint coating systems supplied by DULUX where corrosion protection is appropriate due to climatic or environmental conditions. It can be used for new work and for maintenance painting.

### Background

This worksection is not applicable where corrosion protection is neither necessary nor economically feasible, e.g. where anticipated corrosion rates are too low to compromise the structure or where sacrificial corrosion of sections has been allowed for in the selection of section thicknesses. AS 2312.1 (2014) clause 1.2 lists typical situations where coating for corrosion resistance may not be required. For these cases, consider the use of the *Optional* style text included in *0341 Structural steelwork*.

### How to use this worksection

Customise this worksection *Template* for each project. See A guide to NATSPEC worksections ([www.natspec.com.au](http://www.natspec.com.au)) for information on *Template* structure, word styles, and completing a worksection.

### Related material located elsewhere in NATSPEC

If a listed worksection is not part of your subscription package and you wish to purchase it, contact NATSPEC.

Related material may be found in other worksections. See for example:

- *0183 Metals and prefinishes* for prefinished steel, cross referenced by *0171 General requirements*.
- *0344 Steel – hot-dip galvanized coatings*.
- *0671 Painting* for decorative coatings.
- *0673 Powder coatings*.

Related branded worksections include:

- *0671p DULUX painting*.

### Documenting this and related work

You may document this and related work as follows:

- Refer to *Guidance* in SELECTIONS for corrosivity zoning.
- Nominate the required protective paint coating to each steel member on the drawings or in SELECTIONS.

The *Normal* style text of this worksection may refer to items as being documented elsewhere in the contract documentation. Make sure they are documented.

Search [acumen.architecture.com.au](http://acumen.architecture.com.au), the Australian Institute of Architects' practice advisory subscription service, for notes on the following:

- Guarantees and warranties.

### Specifying ESD

The following may be specified by retaining default text:

- Waterborne coating systems instead of solvent borne systems for lower VOC emissions.
- Durable coatings appropriate to the corrosivity category to maximise steel life cycle.

The following may be specified by including additional text:

- Systems that have low hazard air pollutants (HAP) emissions.

Refer to NATSPEC TECHreport TR 01 on specifying ESD.

## 1 GENERAL

At Dulux, we create market-leading products that protect, maintain and enhance the spaces and places in which we live, work and play.

We're proud to be home to some of Australia and New Zealand's most recognised and trusted brands, including Dulux, B&D, Fosroc, Porter's Paints and Cabot's.

Dulux supports Specifiers to bring their vision to life. Our world-class chemists ensure we continue to be first-to-market with products that respond to emerging construction and maintenance requirements.

## 1.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

The aim of the worksection is to document a protective coating system appropriate to the intended life of the steel products and structural steelwork to:

- Provide functionality and maintainability.
- Retain substrate integrity for the design life through successive maintenance paintings.
- Minimise the average cost of service for corrosion protection.
- Lower risk to personnel, the public and the environment.
- Minimise non-productive downtime or non-operational time due to corrosion or its effects.
- Retain or enhance aesthetics where appropriate.

Quality surface preparation and application of a good coating system provides the basis for protection over the life of the steel. The cheapest coating system may not be the best choice.

### General

Requirement: Provide Dulux protective paint coatings for the protection of steel products and structural steelwork against interior and exterior atmospheric corrosion, as documented.

*Documented* is defined in 0171 General requirements as meaning contained in the contract documents.

### Performance

Requirement: Control atmospheric corrosion to structural steelwork and steel products until the first scheduled maintenance.

Period from application to first scheduled maintenance: [complete/delete]

State period from date of application to first scheduled maintenance (which may be different to the warranty period). See also AS 2312.1 (2014) clauses 1.6 and 6.2.

If non AS 2312.1 (2014) systems are specified, document the number of years to first maintenance in the **Protective paint coating schedule - Non AS 2312.1 designated systems**.

## 1.2 COMPANY CONTACTS

### DuluxGroup/Dulux technical contacts

Architects and Specifiers' Hotline: 13 23 77.

Website: [www.duluxprotectivecoatings.com.au/contact-us/](http://www.duluxprotectivecoatings.com.au/contact-us/).

## 1.3 CROSS REFERENCES

### General

Requirement: Conform to the following:

- 0171 General requirements.

0171 General requirements contains umbrella requirements for all building and services worksections.

List the worksections cross referenced by this worksection. 0171 General requirements references the 018 Common requirements subgroup of worksections. It is not necessary to repeat them here. However, you may also wish to direct the contractor to other worksections where there may be work that is closely associated with this work.

NATSPEC uses generic worksection titles, whether or not there are branded equivalents. If you use a branded worksection, change the cross reference here.

## 1.4 STANDARDS

### General

Surface preparation and coating: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 9 and the recommendations of AS 2312.1 (2014).

For guidance on steel corrosion and coatings refer to ASI *Australian steelwork corrosion and coatings guide (2015)* by the Australian Steel Institute (ASI).

### Site testing of protective coatings

Test methods: To AS 3894.

## 1.5 MANUFACTURER'S DOCUMENTS

### Technical manuals

Duspec PDS, SDS, paint system selection: [www.duspec.com.au](http://www.duspec.com.au).

## 1.6 INTERPRETATION

### Abbreviations

General: For the purposes of this worksection, the following abbreviations apply:

- ACA: Australasian Corrosion Association.
- DFT: Dry Film Thickness.
- ITP: Inspection and Test Plan.
- MIO: Micaceous Iron Oxide.
- NACE: National Association of Corrosion Engineers (USA).
- PDS: Product Data Sheet.
- SDS: Safety Data Sheet.
- SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings (USA).
- µm: Micron (10-6m).

Edit the **Abbreviations** subclause to suit the project or delete if not required. List alphabetically.

Useful links not in the text include:

- [APMF: Australian Paint Manufacturers Association.](#)
- [MCR: Manufacturers Colour Range. Dulux Colour Specifier.](#)
- [ZRCC: Zinc Rich Coating Council.](#)

### Definitions

General: For the purposes of this worksection, the definitions given in AS/NZS 2310 (2002) and the following apply:

- Coating contractor: The protective coatings application contractor conducting the on- or off-site coating application works.
- Coating manufacturer: Dulux Protective Coatings.
- Inspection and test plans (ITP): A series of formal inspection and test plans, prepared by the coating contractor to reflect the specific inspection and testing that will be carried out on the surface preparation, coating application and the record keeping tasks to be undertaken.
- Safety data sheet (SDS): Prepared in conformance with Safe Work Australia's requirements and distributed by the coating manufacturer to provide information on the safe handling, storage, personal protective equipment requirements, use and disposal of a coating product. Previously called a material safety data sheet (MSDS).

Edit the **Definitions** subclause to suit the project or delete if not required. List alphabetically.

AS/NZS 2310 (2002) provides a comprehensive set of definitions for painting terms.

## 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

### General

Standard: Applicator Quality Assurance system to AS/NZS ISO 9001 (2016).

Applicator's quality assurance officer: Nominate a qualified NACE Certified Coating Inspector or a ACA Certified Coatings Technician under direction of a NACE inspector.

Records: Maintain records:

- Access: Have records available for inspection.

Verification: Nominate an independent NACE Certified Coating Inspector to carry out quality audits.

Defects: Provide written inspector reports.

## 1.8 SUBMISSIONS

### Execution details

Detailing features: If design and fabrication features of the items to be coated may lead to difficulties, identify these and submit details for improvement.

See AS 2312.1 (2014) Section 3. Figure 3.1 details typical design problems and how they can be addressed. Make sure that details do not have these problems.

Repair of damaged coating: If the protective coating is damaged, submit a coating repair proposal, based on the coating manufacturer's recommendations for reinstating the corrosion protection function of the system.

It is generally a requirement that repair and re-coating reinstates the coating to a uniform film.

Reinstatement: If final coat varies from the submitted sample, submit proposals for reinstatement of the visible final coating system.

### Maintenance painting

Existing steelwork: Identify, itemise and submit details of areas of corrosion, damage and other degradation.

Recoating systems: Submit details of coating systems for maintenance painting of previously coated items and structural elements, including surface preparation.

### Products and materials

Multi-component coatings: If partial mixing of packs is proposed, submit details.

### Quality

See AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.2.1 and Appendix D3.

If quality documentation is a project requirement, not simply a steel and steel protective coatings requirement, consider documenting the quality requirements in *0160 Quality*.

ITPs: Submit for each proposed coating system.

Quality supervisor: Submit the name and record of experience of the person responsible for the implementation of the ITPs.

### Records

General: Prepare and maintain records of all surface preparation and coating application works, as follows:

- Standards: To AS 3894.10 (2002), AS 3894.11 (2002), AS 3894.12 (2002), AS 3894.13 (2002) and AS 3894.14 (2002).
- Reference the relevant parts of the ITP and record conformance.

Add project specific requirements for records.

### Samples

Painting and coating colour: Submit a 400 x 400 mm sample of the finished product for each coating system.

Retention: Retain half of each sample for comparison during coating application.

Customise to suit.

### Subcontractors

General: Submit names and contact details of proposed suppliers and applicators.

Evidence of experience: [complete/delete]

Delete if supplier/applicator details are not required.

Requirement: Submit proof of currency of the applicator's environmental operating licence.

An environmental operating licence may be required by the client for a specific project. Delete if not required.

Substrate acceptance: Submit evidence of applicator's acceptance of the coating substrate before starting installation.

### Warranties

Requirement: Submit warranties to **COMPLETION, Warranties**.

## 1.9 INSPECTION

### Notice

Inspection: Give notice so that inspection may be made of the following:

- Items after fabrication, before commencing surface cleaning and preparation.
- Surfaces after preparation, before application of first coating.
- Coating stages:

- . After application of primer or seal coats.
- . After application of each subsequent coat.

Amend to suit the project adding critical stage inspections required.

**Hold points**, if required, should be inserted here. These could include measurement of the total DFT of each coating and checking for defects such as misses, cracking and blistering or rectification of abrasive blasted substrate cleanliness, primer coat and finish coat DFTs.

## 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GENERAL

#### Product substitution

Other products: Conform to **SUBSTITUTIONS** in 0171 *General requirements*.

**SUBSTITUTIONS** in 0171 *General requirements* sets out the submissions required if the contractor proposes alternative products. Refer also to NATSPEC TECHnote GEN 006 for more information on proprietary specification.

#### Storage and handling

General: Store in a cool shady place.

Care: Handle, store, mix and apply all protective coatings in conformance with Dulux recommendations.

Original containers: Deliver coating products to site in manufacturer's labelled and sealed containers.

Ambient temperature range for storage: 15°C to 25°C.

Sunlight: Protect coating materials from direct sunlight before mixing or adding the converter (catalyst).

Use-by-date: Use products with limited shelf life before their use-by-date, unless written authorisation from the coating manufacturer's technical services section is provided.

#### Paint material

Requirement: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9.3.

#### Proprietary products

Substitution: Dulux paint products and specified coatings systems have been selected for this project and unauthorised product substitution will jeopardise or void the Warranties.

Refer to 0171 *General requirements* for the criteria and procedural requirements for any proposed substitution.

Product data sheets (PDS): Keep on site copies of all relevant Dulux technical data sheets.

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9.5 (i).

Safety data sheets (SDS): Keep on site copies of all relevant Dulux SDSs.

Recording: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9.5.

## 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 GENERAL

#### Product warnings

Requirement: Conform to the requirements and recommendations of the relevant Dulux SDS.

#### Qualifications

Requirement: All work is to be completed by suitably qualified professionals holding TAFE or other recognised qualifications.

#### Surroundings

Protection: Prevent the release of abrasives, overspray or paint waste debris into the air, ground or to any watercourse. Prevent damage to other assets, services or equipment.

Reinstatement: Repair and/or clean affected surrounding areas.

#### Working area

General: Perform all painting under cover and/or protected from rain, condensation, dew, excessive wind, overspray or wind-blown dust.

Period: Continue protection where any of these conditions exist until the coating is no longer affected.

This principally relates to conditions during the night, after coating application.

### 3.2 SURFACE PREPARATION

Correct surface preparation is vital if the coating system is to perform to its maximum potential. At no time is a wire brush an acceptable method of surface preparation. If the steel fabricator proposes an alternative method to that listed below, consult Dulux. Call 13 23 77.

#### General

Requirement: Conform to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clauses 9.3, 9.4 and 9.5.

If any additional requirements to those documented in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) are necessary on a project, document such requirements here. Examples of which may be additional requirements for enclosed or sealed spaces, surfaces in contact with concrete and weather resistant steel surfaces.

For removal of oil, grease and related contaminants, see AS 1627.1 (2003). For power tool cleaning, see AS 1627.2 (2002). For Abrasive blast cleaning, see AS 1627.4 (2005). For chemical conversion treatment surface preparation, see AS 1627.6 (2003).

#### Treatment grade to AS/NZS 5131 (2016): [complete/delete]

Nominate required treatment grade. See AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clauses 4.1.3 and 9.8.4 to determine the treatment grade (P1 to P3). Generally, treatment grade P2 applies for painting. Treatment grade P3 would generally apply for AESS. See AS 8501.3 (2022) Table 1 for illustrations of imperfections, and requirements for each treatment grade.

The treatment grade is related to the expected life of the corrosion protection and may be related to the type of corrosion protection system used.

A treatment grade may apply to the whole structure or to a part of the structure or to specific details. If more than one treatment grade is applicable to the project, consider using a schedule in SELECTIONS to document the project treatment grades.

Surface cleansing: Wash and degrease all surfaces to be coated, to AS 1627.1 (2003), with a free-rinsing, alkaline detergent, such as Gibson F310B or Gamlen CA No. 1 used in conformance with the manufacturer's written instructions and all safety warnings.

Bolts: Provide washers at heads and nuts at replacement bolts.

#### Galvanized, aluminium and zinc primed surfaces

Requirement: Remove grease, oil and other solvent-soluble contaminants to AS 1627.1 (2003). Allow to dry and immediately proceed with priming.

Galvanized and aluminium surfaces: Abrade surfaces to a medium coarse type finish to provide an adhesion key.

Zinc primed surfaces: If present, remove zinc salts from zinc primers.

#### Treatment of welds

Requirement: Clean welds to remove roughness, using power tools to AS 1627.2 (2002). Remove filings by vacuuming or compressed air.

Temporary welds: Grind flush any temporary welds.

Porous, skip or stitch welds: Not permitted.

If intermittent welds have been used, document any requirements for sealing of welds here.

Site welding: If possible, avoid site welding. If on site welding is required, prepare and treat the weld to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.12.2.

#### Shop priming

Requirement: Dust off and apply a coat of primer, according to the technical specification.

Refer also to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9.11.

#### Site coating

General: High pressure wash down all surfaces with clean water. Lightly sand down primer/intermediate coats, which have been shop applied, before site application of next coat.

### 3.3 PREPARATION ASSESSMENT

#### General

Conformance: Assess all surfaces of each steel member for conformance with the documented preparation requirements.

#### Abrasive blast cleaning

Assessment: To AS 1627.4 (2005) and AS 1627.9 (2002).

AS 1627.9 (2002) refers to ISO 8501-1 (1988), which contains visual and descriptive examples of the various classes of finish available.

Minimum acceptance class: Sa 2.5.

**Mechanical cleaning**

Assessment: To AS 1627.9 (2002) and ISO 8501-2 (1994).

AS 1627.9 (2002) refers to ISO 8501-1 (1988), which contains visual and descriptive examples of the various classes of finish available.

Minimum acceptance class: St 2.

**Surface profile**

General: To AS 3894.5 (2002) Method A.

The surface profile or anchor pattern is measured using an agreed standard or instrument in conformance with AS 3894.5 (2002). This can be done using the Testex Profile Tape or other as discussed with Dulux Protective Coatings and/or the Independent Coating Inspector. Re-blasting of steel to remove old coatings will generally result in a lower surface profile on subsequent treatments.

Acceptable profile range: 40 to 75 µm.

**Surface dust from abrasion**

General: To AS 3894.6 (2002) Method C.

Rating criteria for rejection of surface treatment: [complete/delete]

AS 3894.6 (2002) Method C has ratings ranging from Rating 0 (excellent) to Rating 5 (grossly contaminated).

**Chloride level testing**

Test: To AS 3894.6 (2002) Method A.

Maximum allowable chloride levels: 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> for critical applications (heavy condensation, fresh water ponding or immersion) or to manufacturer's recommendations.

Conformance: If the maximum allowable chloride level is exceeded, rewash the affected surface area until the chloride level is within the acceptable limits using clean water or chloride neutralising solutions. Jet-washing or steam cleaning is also acceptable before re-testing and re-abrasive blasting.

Timing of testing: Early in the blasting work so that removal procedures can be started before the blasting is completed.

Delete if procedure/testing is not required. Generally, for inland locations, it is not required unless a specific micro environment exists. Advice on acceptability should be obtained from the coating manufacturer.

If testing for oil or water droplet contamination is required, make reference to AS 3894.6 (2002) Method B. If testing for the presence of ferrous soluble salts (refer to AS 2312.1 (2014) clause 4.3 for more information) is required, make reference to AS 3894.6 (2002) Method D. If AESS has been specified and prepared to grade St 3 or to class Sa 3 and testing for the presence of mill scale is required, make reference to AS 3894.6 (2002) Method E.

**3.4 MIXING****General**

Requirement: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9.6.

Powered agitators: Mix package sizes larger than 4 litres using powered agitators driven by air motors.

Multi-component coatings: Combine as whole pack units before application.

Thinners: If addition of thinners is proposed, conform to the Dulux PDS for the documented product.

Colour consistency: If colour consistency is required, pre-mix tinted products, before the addition of the curing agent or converter and before coating application.

See AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9.8 for requirements regarding the tinting of successive coats of the same product.

**3.5 COATING APPLICATION**

Starting the application is deemed to mean that the coating contractor has accepted that the coating product and its colour are correct. The coating manufacturer will not take responsibility for incorrectly coloured coating applied on items without the coating contractor having carried out a colour confirmation.

**General**

Requirement: Conform to the Dulux PDS, the Dulux specification and AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9.

Painting and coating colour: Verify all project finish colours with the retained samples.

**Final surface preparation or coating application**

Limits: Do not apply coating if any of the environmental/climatic/substrate conditions listed in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9.10 exist or if the following conditions are present:

- Ambient air temperature below 5°C or above 40°C.

Refer to manufacturer's recommendations and revise limits if necessary. AS/NZS 5131 (2016) nominates the lower limit of 5°C. Ideal temperatures for painting are between 15°C and 30°C.

- Substrate temperature below 5°C or above 35°C.

Refer to manufacturer's recommendations and revise limits if necessary. Different coating types have different acceptable and optimum limits for substrate temperature. Refer also to AS 2312.1 (2014) Table 7.1 for guidance.

- The specified surface cleanliness will deteriorate before the full prime coat application can be completed.
- Surface preparation standard has not been achieved.
- Time between final surface preparation and the commencement of coating has exceeded 4 hours.
- Visual tarnishing or black spots develop on the surface of the steel.

Exception: Preliminary blast or other surface preparations may be performed in conditions that are outside the limits, provided the final surface preparation and all coating applications are undertaken under the limit conditions.

Vary to suit the fabrication sequence.

Pre-coating: Before the spray application of each coating, stripe coat by brush method all edges, welds, seams, rivets, bolts, boltholes (including slots) and difficult to spray areas. Prime the underlying surfaces of replacement bolts, washers and nuts before installation.

This will assist in achieving adequate DFT at areas where premature coating failure has been known to occur.

Procedure: Conform to the coating order of each protective paint coating system, as documented.

Select the protective paint coating system from **PROTECTIVE PAINT COATING SYSTEMS** to suit the corrosivity category and document in the **Protective paint coating schedule**.

Subsequent coats: Make sure that before any subsequent coating layer is applied, the surface condition of the preceding coat is complete and correct in all respects, including its DFT achievement, cleanliness and freedom from defects. These are detailed on the Dulux Protective Coating specification. Depending on the applicators chosen method additional coats may be required to achieve the nominated minimum DFT.

Conformance: To AS 2312.1 (2014) for the specified film thickness of individual coats.

Correction: Correct any defect in a coating layer before the subsequent coating layer is applied.

#### **Wet film thickness (WFT)**

Method of measurement: To AS 3894.3 (2002) Appendix C using an approved wet film gauge continuously during application.

This minimises the possibility of low DFT and makes sure film build-up is consistent. Wet film thickness gauges can leave test marks in the coating, which may require repair.

#### **Dry film thickness (DFT)**

Method of measurement: To AS 3894.3 (2002) Section 10.

AS 3894.3 (2002) Section 10 covers magnetic induction and eddy current methods.

Extent: Measure all surfaces at the completion of each prime, intermediate and finish coats, including areas of the element difficult to paint, masked by structure, or where double or light coating is likely.

Number of measurements: To AS 3894.3 (2002) Section 7.

Coatings with DFT 150 µm or less: If testing, deduct the effect of the measured surface profile from all DFT readings.

Single readings: Conform to the following:

- The average of 5 point readings for each 10 m<sup>2</sup> area of coating surface to be within the documented coating thickness range.
- No single point reading in any 10 m<sup>2</sup> to be less than 80% of the specified minimum coating thickness. If the average of three readings is used to produce a point reading, an individual reading may be less than 80% of the minimum coating thickness.
- Check any single reading that is greater than 150% of the documented maximum DFT with three additional readings within 50 mm of the original reading. If the average of these three readings is not greater than 150% of the specified DFT, take the average reading as the point reading. If greater than 150%, reject the DFT for that area. If no maximum limit for DFT is documented, consult manufacturer.

If other testing such as measurement of film continuity to AS 3894.1 (2002) or AS 3894.2 (2002) or assessment of degree of cure to AS 3894.4 (2002) is necessary, include requirements here. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations.

### Rectification and defects

Rectification: Re-work areas rejected, using the same surface preparation, coatings and sequence as for the original work.

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.12.1.

Defects (including under-thickness and over-thickness): Mark with dustless chalk, adhesive inspection labels or masking tape. Do not use crayon, paint or spirit based ink pens.

Defects for rejection: [complete/delete]

Nominate defects that may be grounds for rejection, for example, dry spray, splatter, inclusions, lumps, excessive orange peel or other visually unattractive defects.

## 3.6 PROTECTION

### Contamination

Surfaces: Prevent contamination of coated surfaces, which are not yet dry, from blasting dust, abrasive or surface preparation debris and any other foreign matter.

### Post application care

General: Protect the coating against physical, chemical, or atmospheric damage until all components are fully cured.

Care: Stack and handle all coated items using fabric slings or padded chains. Use soft packaging, carpet strips or other deformable materials between all coated items.

Water ponding: Stack coated items to prevent water ponding.

For storage, handling and transport of coated items, refer to AS 2312.1 (2014) clause 10.2.6 and AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9.19.

## 3.7 COATING REPAIR

Coatings that become damaged need to be repaired to the published repair and recoating instructions in the relevant SDS and the Dulux Coating Specification. As a minimum, damaged coatings need to be abraded back by hand sanding, mechanical grinding with abrasive discs or be abrasive spot and brush blast cleaned as necessary, depending on the surface area to be repaired. Apply repair coatings in the same sequence as first applied, i.e. primer, intermediate and finish coat by brush, roller or spray method as advised in the coating data sheet.

### Repair of coating damage

Preparation: Feather back by hand or machine sand all leading edges of intact coating adjacent to the repair, to remove any sharp edge.

Surface contamination: Remove by dusting or blowing down before applying the first coat of paint.

Sequence: Apply the repair coating in the same sequence and manner as the original coating.

Areas damaged without exposing the primer: Wash with a proprietary detergent solution, rinse with clean water and abrade so that edges of sound paint are feathered. Coat the area with the appropriate intermediate and finishing coat materials.

Areas damaged exposing the primer or steel surface: Blast clean to the original standard. Prepare at least 50 mm into the sound coating and to a further feathering zone of approximately 50 mm. Recoat with the documented system to restore the film thickness and integrity over the whole prepared surface including the feathered zone.

Aesthetic reinstatement: If required, repaint to a physical or discernible boundary line.

Defects: If corrosion pitting or areas of significant metal loss and defects are exposed by the blasting process, advise for inspection and have areas passed as being fit for service before proceeding with the coating system.

Timing: Apply the Dulux Protective Coating system within 4 hours of blast cleaning or in any case before visual tarnishing of the steel occurs.

Cleaning: Provide, at no additional cost, surface treatment as follows:

- Surfaces left longer than 4 hours: Re-blast cleaning before coating.
- Surfaces that develop visual tarnishing (red rust or black spots) at any time before coating: Wash down with clean water then blast clean before coating. There are commercially available chloride reducing solutions that may assist.

### 3.8 COMPLETION

#### General

Joints: On completion, seal all joints and mating surfaces with a compatible polyurethane sealant.

e.g.: Selleys Pro Trade series is suitable. This measure helps promote longer coating life.

#### Warranties

Requirement: Cover materials and workmanship in the terms of the warranty in the form of interlocking warranties from the supplier and the applicator.

- Form: Against failure of materials and execution under normal environment and use conditions.
- Period: As offered by the supplier and the applicator.

Coatings manufacturers will not provide warranties for work carried out to generic specifications. Performance warranties, if required, need to be discussed with the coatings manufacturer and be agreed on in writing before tender. Refer to AS 2312.1 (2014) clause 1.7 for an explanation of the differences between warranty time and durability range, and an outline of considerations when specifying them.

Refer to NATSPEC TECHnote PRO 003 for information on warranties for steel protective paint coatings.

## 4 SELECTIONS

**Schedules** are a tool to specify properties required for products or systems. If the principal permits documentation of the product or system by proprietary name, some of the properties may be unnecessary and can be deleted. Document the product or system's location or application here and/or on the drawings with a matching project code. Refer to NATSPEC TECHnote GEN 024 for guidance on using and editing schedules.

### 4.1 PROTECTIVE PAINT COATING SYSTEMS

It is recommended that protective paint coating systems be selected from the limited number of systems set out in the following tables, which are based on a limited range of systems from AS 2312.1 (2014). Delete systems from the tables that are not required/selected.

AS 2312.1 (2014) and AS 4312 (2019) define the atmospheric corrosivity categories and AS 4312 (2019) defines the macro atmospheric corrosivity environments for Australia. The micro environment may also play a role in the rate of corrosion. If in doubt, check with your chosen coating manufacturer. Refer to NATSPEC TECHnote DES 010 for information on atmospheric corrosivity categories.

Once the particular corrosion environment is identified for each structure or component, select an appropriate coating system. Refer to AS 2312.1 (2014) Appendix C for paint coatings in non-atmospheric and hot environments. Refer to Dulux for systems for particular environments.

Generally, there are four zones in a building that require protection and or decoration. These are:

- Interior non-decorative. (Such as inside the roof space or other interior areas where visual decoration is not important.)
- Interior decorative.
- Exterior non-decorative. (This may be inside an awning or the structure supporting roof plant where appearance is secondary to protection.)
- Exterior decorative.

There are decorative finish options for architectural and structural steel. The most common coating types are:

#### Gloss polyurethane

Polyurethane is by far the most common of the decorative finishes for steel. Its tough, graffiti resistant finish is highly resistant to transport and construction damage. If required, it is easily applied at site by brush and roller application. It also has excellent touch-up characteristics. Polyurethane is available in a wide range of colours such as those set out in AS 2700 (2011) and in the Colour Specifier.

Lower sheen topcoats are available in matt and satin finishes. If different gloss levels are required, contact Dulux.

#### Inland AS 2312.1 (2014) Categories C1 and C2: Polyurethane

Location	Primer	Second Coat	Third Coat	Duspec No.
Interior non-decorative	75 µm DULUX Durepon EZP	Nil	Nil	PC00016
Interior decorative	75 µm DULUX Durepon EZP	75 µm DULUX Weathermax HBR	Nil	DU04004
Exterior non-	125 µm DULUX	75 µm DULUX	Nil	DU03795

Location	Primer	Second Coat	Third Coat	Duspec No.
decorative	Duremax GPE ZP	Weathermax HBR		
Exterior decorative	125 µm DULUX Duremax GPE ZP	75 µm DULUX Weathermax HBR	Nil	DU03795

**Coastal AS 2312.1 (2014) Categories C3, C4 and C5: Polyurethane**

Location	Primer	Second Coat	Third Coat	Duspec No.
Interior non-decorative	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	Nil	Nil	PC00385
Interior decorative equivalent to AS 2312.1 (2014) PUR2a	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	75 µm DULUX Weathermax HBR	Nil	DU04006
Exterior non-decorative equivalent to AS 2312.1 (2014) EHB4	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	200 µm DULUX Duremax GFX	Nil	PC00385 PC00348
Exterior decorative	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	200 µm DULUX Duremax GPE	75 µm DULUX Weathermax HBR	DU04005

**Micaceous Iron Oxide (MIO)**

Micaceous Iron Oxide is a plate like or lamellar pigment originally used to provide barrier protection in a corrosion-resistant coating system. Structures like the Sydney Harbour Bridge and the Eiffel Tower were coated using MIO pigmented coatings. It is often used as a decorative finish to deliver the unique low gloss metallic spangle finish with a textural look and feel. It is available in a very limited range of colours, generally greys. Because of the metallic look it can be difficult to apply on site except in small areas. Check with [www.duluxprotectivecoatings.com.au](http://www.duluxprotectivecoatings.com.au).

MIO finishes are available in many different product options. Contact Dulux for other available options.

**Inland AS 2312.1 (2014) Categories C1 and C2: Micaceous iron oxide**

Location	Primer	Second Coat	Third Coat	Duspec No.
Interior non-decorative	75 µm DULUX Luxaprime ZP	Nil	Nil	PC612
Interior decorative	75 µm DULUX Durepon EZP	Dulux Weathermax HBR Two Pack MIO Gloss	Nil	DU04004
Exterior non-decorative	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	Dulux Weathermax HBR Two Pack MIO Gloss	Nil	DU04006
Exterior decorative	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	Dulux Weathermax HBR Two Pack MIO Gloss	Dulux Weathermax HBR Two Pack MIO Gloss	DU04006

**Coastal AS 2312.1 (2014) Categories C3, C4 and C5: Micaceous iron oxide**

Location	Primer	Second Coat	Third Coat	Duspec No.
Interior non-decorative	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	Nil	Nil	PC00385
Interior decorative	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	100 µm DULUX Ferreko 3	100 µm DULUX Ferreko 3	DU05364
Exterior non-decorative equivalent to AS 2312.1 (2014) EHB6	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	125 µm DULUX Ferreko 3	125 µm DULUX Ferreko 3	DU03703
Exterior decorative	75 µm DULUX Zincanode 402	200 µm DULUX Duremax GPE	100 µm DULUX Ferreko 3	DU04130

## 4.2 SCHEDULES

### Protective paint coating schedule

If one of the protective paint coating systems detailed in **PROTECTIVE PAINT COATING SYSTEMS** is suitable, use this **Schedule**.

	PC1	PC2	PC3
Atmospheric corrosivity category to AS 2312.1 (2014)			
Level/grids/reference			
Protective paint coating system			
Location			
Chloride level testing			
Colour (To AS 2700 (2011))			

The codes in the header row of the schedule designate each application or location of the item scheduled. Edit the codes to match those in other contract documents.

Atmospheric corrosivity category to AS 2312.1 (2014): Select from AS 2312.1 (2014) clause 2.3. Refer also to the documented project atmospheric corrosivity categories in *0171 General requirements*.

Level/grid/reference: Describe the location.

Protective paint coating system: Select from **PROTECTIVE PAINT COATING SYSTEMS** to suit the corrosivity category, e.g. Polyurethane AS 2312.1 (2014) Categories C1 and C2.

Location: Select from Interior non-decorative, Interior decorative, Exterior non-decorative, Exterior decorative.

Chloride level testing: Required or not required.

Colour: The selection of colours for service pipes and identification of hazards may require reference to AS 1345 (1995).

#### Some important points to note

There are some aspects that need to be reviewed and agreed between different parties during the early stages of the project, which, if unresolved, are likely to affect the quality or performance of the protective coating system. These include:

- The coating specification.
- Work Health and Safety.
- Permit to work (hot and cold weather).
- Emergency Evacuation, Assembly Points, First Aid.
- Lines of communication between the contractor, inspector, project manager and the owner.
- ITP Hold points.
- Inspection methods and equipment to be used.
- Coating repair.
- Warranties, if applicable.
- Site transport regulations.
- Security issues.

#### General

Attention to detail in design, fabrication and coating is vital for a quality job. It is recommended to have the direct involvement of Dulux Protective Coatings.

#### Variations

Premature coating failure is almost guaranteed when under-qualified people modify or deviate from a coating specification. From time to time changes in the specification are required for some reason. Always consult Dulux before allowing changes to your documentation. The Dulux technical (ph: 132377) department can also provide some useful information.

#### Galvanizing

Steel that has had galvanizing applied should not be coated if long life performance and decoration are required. It is the recommendation of Dulux that if galvanizing is used as the primary corrosion protection it is best left un-top coated. There are however times where coating is unavoidable. Coatings for galvanized steel are covered in *0671 Painting* by reference to AS/NZS 2311 (2017) Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

#### REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are incorporated into this worksection by reference:

AS 1627 Metal finishing - Preparation and pretreatment of surfaces

AS 1627.1	2003	Removal of oil, grease and related contamination
AS 1627.2	2002	Power tool cleaning
AS 1627.4	2005	Abrasive blast cleaning of steel
AS 1627.9	2002	Pictorial surface preparation standards for painting steel surfaces
AS/NZS 2310	2002	Glossary of paint and painting terms
AS/NZS 2312		Guide to the protection of structural steel against atmospheric corrosion by the use of protective coatings
AS 2312.1	2014	Paint coatings
AS 2700	2011	Colour standards for general purposes
AS 3894		Site testing of protective coatings
AS 3894.3	2002	Determination of dry film thickness
AS 3894.5	2002	Determination of surface profile
AS 3894.6	2002	Determination of residual contaminants
AS 3894.10	2002	Inspection report - Daily surface and ambient conditions
AS 3894.11	2002	Equipment report
AS 3894.12	2002	Inspection report - Coating
AS 3894.13	2002	Inspection report - Daily
AS 3894.14	2002	Inspection report - Daily painting
AS/NZS 5131	2016	Structural steelwork - Fabrication and erection
AS/NZS ISO 9001	2016	Quality management systems - Requirements
ISO 8501		Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Visual assessment of surface cleanliness
ISO 8501-2	1994	Preparation grades of previously coated steel substrates after localized removal of previous coatings
<b>The following documents are mentioned only in the Guidance text:</b>		
AS 1345	1995	Identification of the contents of pipes, conduits and ducts
AS 1627		Metal finishing - Preparation and pretreatment of surfaces
AS 1627.6	2003	Chemical conversion treatment of metals
AS/NZS 2311	2017	Guide to the painting of buildings
AS 3894		Site testing of protective coatings
AS 3894.1	2002	Non-conductive coatings - Continuity testing - High voltage ('brush') method
AS 3894.2	2002	Non-conductive coatings - Continuity testing - Wet sponge method
AS 3894.4	2002	Assessment of degree of cure
AS 4312	2019	Atmospheric corrosivity zones in Australia
AS 8501		Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Visual assessment of surface cleanliness
AS 8501.3	2022	Treatment grades of welds, edges and other areas with surface imperfections (ISO 8501-3:2006, MOD)
AS1 Corrosion	2015	Australian steelwork corrosion and coatings guide
NATSPEC DES 010		Atmospheric corrosivity categories for ferrous products
NATSPEC GEN 006		Product specifying and substitution
NATSPEC GEN 024		Using NATSPEC selections schedules
NATSPEC PRO 003		Warranties for steel protective coatings
NATSPEC TR 01		Specifying ESD
ISO 8501		Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Visual assessment of surface cleanliness
ISO 8501-1	1988	Rust grades and preparation grades of uncoated steel substrates and of steel substrates after overall removal of previous coatings