
No.34 Procedural Requirement on Application of the (Rev.0 July 2009) **IMO Performance Standard for Protective Coatings (PSPC), Resolution MSC.215(82), under IACS Common Structural Rules for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers**

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Note:

1. This Procedural Requirement applies from 1 July 2009.
2. The "contracted for construction" date means the date on which the contract to build the vessel is signed between the prospective owner and the shipbuilder. For further details regarding the date of "contract for construction", refer to IACS Procedural Requirement (PR) No. 29.

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Introduction

This Procedural Requirement shall be applied by Classification Societies for application of the IMO PSPC to ships subject to the IACS Common Structural Rules (CSR) for Bulk Carriers and for Oil Tankers which are contracted for construction on or after 8 December 2006.

The objective of this Procedural Requirement is to ensure uniform understanding and application of the requirements of the IMO PSPC.

This Procedural Requirement shall be read in conjunction with the IMO Performance Standard for Protective Coatings (PSPC), Resolution MSC.215(82). Application of the referenced international standards footnoted therein is mandatory under this Procedural Requirement.

Definition

Coating Technical File: A term used for the collection of documents describing issues related to the coating system and its application from the point in time when the first document is provided and for the entire life of the ship including the inspection agreement and all elements of PSPC 3.4.

1. Procedure for Coating System Approval

Type Approval Certificate showing compliance with the PSPC section 5 shall be issued if the results of either method A+D, or B+D, or C+D are found satisfactory by the Society.

The Type Approval Certificate shall indicate the Product and the Shop Primer tested. The certificate shall also indicate other type approved shop primers with which the product may be used which have under gone the cross over test in a laboratory meeting the requirements in section 1.1 of this procedure.

The documents required to be submitted are identified in the following sections, in addition for all type approvals the following documentation is required:

Technical Data Sheet showing all the information required by PSPC 3.4.2.2.

Winter type epoxy is required separate prequalification test including shop primer compatibility test according to PSPC Annex 1. Winter and summer type coating are considered different unless infrared (IR) identification and specific gravity (SG) demonstrates that they are the same.

Method A: Laboratory Test

1.1 Coating pre-qualification test shall be carried out by the test laboratory which is recognized by the Society and the test laboratory shall meet the requirements set out in IACS UR Z17.

1.2 Results from satisfactory pre-qualification tests (PSPC table 1, paragraph 1.3 of the PSPC) of the coating system shall be documented and submitted to the Society.

1.3.1 Type Approval tests shall be carried out for the epoxy based system with the stated shop primer in accordance with the PSPC Annex 1. If the tests are satisfactory, a Type Approval Certificate will be issued to include both the epoxy and the shop primer. The Type Approval Certificate will allow the use of the epoxy either with the named shop primer or on bare prepared steel.

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1.3.2 An epoxy based system may be used with shop primers other than the one with which it was originally tested provided that, the other shop primers are approved as part of a system, PSPC Table 1.2.3 and Table 1.3.2, and have been tested to Annex 1, Appendix 1, 1.7, which is known as the "Crossover Test". If the test or tests are satisfactory, a Type Approval Certificate will be issued. In this instance the Type Approval Certificate will include the details of the epoxy and a list of all shop primers with which it has been tested that have passed these requirements. The Type Approval Certificate will allow the use of the epoxy with all the named shop primers or on bare prepared steel.

1.3.3 Alternatively the epoxy can be tested without shop primer on bare prepared steel to the requirements of the PSPC Annex 1. If the test or tests are satisfactory, a Type Approval Certificate will be issued. The Type Approval Certificate will just record the epoxy. The certificate will allow the use of the epoxy on bare prepared steel only. If in addition, crossover tests are satisfactorily carried out with shop primers which are approved as part of a system, the Type Approval Certificate will include the details of shop primers which have satisfactorily passed the crossover test. In this instance the Type Approval Certificate will allow the use of the epoxy based system with all the named shop primers or on bare prepared steel.

1.3.4 Type approval of a coating system is normally to be carried out in accordance with Annex 1 of the IMO PSPC. However, a Society may accept an equivalent laboratory test method comprised of a single test or number of tests combined as a test procedure, subject to the following acceptance requirements:

- (a) The test method/programme shall be based on recognized national or international standards, well established with proven experience.
- (b) The equivalent test program is to adequately address the technical intent of the tests required in Annex 1.
- (c) Test results of samples tested in accordance with the equivalent test methods are, wherever possible, to be compared against the acceptance criteria of Annex 1. Where this is not possible due to the parameters of the equivalent test method used, the acceptance criteria of the equivalent test method standard are to be selected that provide the closest equivalent to those in Annex 1.
- (d) Test laboratories shall be recognized by the Society and meet the requirements set out in IACS UR Z17.
- (e) Epoxy based coating systems approved by such an equivalent test method shall be applied in the shipyard in accordance with all the surface preparation and application requirements of the PSPC.

1.3.5 The Type Approval Certificate is invalid if the formulation of either the epoxy or the shop primer is changed. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to inform class immediately of any changes to the formulation.

1.3.6 Approvals granted according to previous versions of PR 34, before the date of implementation of the latest revision, remain valid as stated in the respective certificate. Renewal of certificates must be done in compliance with the latest version of PR 34.

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Method B: 5 years field exposure

1.4 Coating manufacturer's records, which shall at least include the information indicated in 1.4.1, shall be examined to confirm coating system has 5 years field exposure, and the current product is the same as that being assessed.

1.4.1 Manufacturer's Records

- Original application records
- Original coating specification
- Original technical data sheet
- Current formulation's unique identification (Code or number)
- If the mixing ratio of base and curing agent has changed, a statement from the manufacturer confirming that the composition mixed product is the same as the original composition. This shall be accompanied by an explanation of the modifications made.
- Current technical data sheet for the current production site
- SG and IR identification of original product
- SG and IR identification of the current product
- If original SG and IR cannot be provided then a statement from the manufacturer confirming the readings for the current product are the same as those of the original.

1.5 Either class survey records from a class society or a joint (coating manufacturer / Society) survey of all ballast tanks of a selected vessel is to be carried out for the purpose of verification of compliance with the requirements of sections 1.4 and 1.9. The reporting of the coating condition in both cases shall be in accordance with the IACS Recommendation 87, section 2.

1.6 The selected vessel is to have ballast tanks in regular use, of which:

- At least one tank is approximately 2000 m³ or more in capacity
- At least one tank shall be adjacent to a heated tank and
- At least one tank contains an underdeck exposed to the sun.

1.7 In the case that the selected vessel does not meet the requirements in 1.6 then the limitations shall be clearly stated on the type approval certificate. For example, the coating cannot be used in tanks adjacent to heated tanks or underdeck or tanks with volume greater than the size surveyed.

1.8 In all cases of approval by Method B, the shop primer shall be removed prior to application of the approved epoxy based system coating, unless it can be confirmed that the shop primer applied during construction, is identical in formulation to that applied in the selected vessel used as a basis of the approval.

1.9 All ballast tanks shall be in "GOOD" condition excluding mechanical damages, without touch up or repair in the prior 5 years.

1.9.1 "Good" is defined as: *Condition with spot rusting on less than 3% of the area under consideration without visible failure of the coating. Rusting at edges or welds, must be on less than 20% of edges or welds in the area under consideration.*

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1.9.2 Examples of how to report coating conditions with respect to areas under consideration should be as those given in IACS Recommendation 87*.

1.10 If the applied NDFT is greater than required by the PSPC, the applied NDFT will be the minimum to be applied during construction. This will be reported prominently on the Type Approval Certificate.

1.11 If the results of the inspection are satisfactory, a Type Approval Certificate shall be issued to include both the epoxy based system and the shop primer. The Type Approval Certificate shall allow the use of the epoxy based system either with the named shop primer or on bare prepared steel. The Type Approval Certificate shall reference the inspection report which will also form part of the Coating Technical File.

1.12 The Type Approval Certificate is invalid if the formulation of either the epoxy based system or the shop primer is changed. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to inform class immediately of any changes to the formulation.

Method C: Existing Marintek B1 Approvals

1.13 Epoxy based system Coatings Systems with existing satisfactory Marintek test reports minimum level B1 including relevant IR identification and SG, issued before 8 December 2006 can be accepted. If original SG and IR documentation cannot be provided, then a statement shall be provided by the manufacturer confirming that the readings for the current product are the same as those of the original.

1.14 The Marintek test report with IR and SG information shall be reviewed and if satisfactory, a Type Approval certificate shall be issued. The certificate shall record the report reference and the shop primer used. The Type Approval Certificate shall allow the use of the epoxy based system either with the named shop primer, unless there is evidence to indicate that it is unsuitable, or on bare prepared steel.

1.15 The epoxy based system approved by this method may be used with other shop primers if satisfactory crossover tests are carried out with shop primers which are approved as part of a system, see 1.3.2. In this instance, the Type Approval Certificate will include the details of the epoxy based system and a list of all shop primers which have passed these requirements. The Type Approval Certificate will allow the use of the epoxy based system with all the named shop primers or on bare prepared steel.

1.16 Such coatings shall be applied in accordance with Table 1 of the PSPC rather than the application conditions used during the approval test which may differ from the PSPC, unless these are more stringent than Table 1 of the PSPC, for example if the NDFT is higher or high pressure water washing and or sweep blasting of the shop primer is used. In such cases these limiting conditions shall be added to the type approval certificate and shall be followed during coating application in the shipyard.

1.17 The Type Approval Certificate is invalid if the formulation of either the epoxy based system or the shop primer is changed. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to inform class immediately of any changes to the formulation.

* IACS Recommendation 87 is not mandatory.

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Method D: Coating Manufacturer

1.18 The coating/shop primer manufacturer shall meet the requirements set out in IACS UR Z17 paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7, (except for 4.6) and paragraphs 1.18.1 to 1.18.6 below, which shall be verified by the Society.

1.18.1 Coating Manufacturers

- (a) Extent of Engagement – Production of coating systems in accordance with PSPC and this PR.
- (b) These requirements apply to both the main coating manufacturer and the shop primer manufacturer where both coatings form part of the total system.
- (c) The coating manufacturer should provide to the Society the following information;
 - A detailed list of the production facilities.
 - Names and location of raw material suppliers will be clearly stated.
 - A detailed list of the test standards and equipment to be used, (Scope of approval).
 - Details of quality control procedures employed.
 - Details of any sub-contracting agreements.
 - List of quality manuals, test procedures and instructions, records, etc.
 - Copy of any relevant certificates with their issue number and/or date e.g. Quality Management System certification.
- (d) Inspection and audit of the manufacturer's facilities will be based on the requirements of the PSPC.
- (e) With the exception of early 'scale up' from laboratory to full production, adjustment outside the limitations listed in the QC instruction referred to below is not acceptable, unless justified by trials during the coating system's development programme, or subsequent testing. Any such adjustments must be agreed by the formulating technical centre.
- (f) If formulation adjustment is envisaged during the production process the maximum allowable limits will be approved by the formulating technical centre and clearly stated in the QC working procedures.
- (g) The manufacturer's quality control system will ensure that all current production is the same formulation as that supplied for the Type Approval Certificate. Formulation change is not permissible without testing in accordance with the test procedures in the PSPC and the issue of a Type Approval Certificate by the Society.
- (h) Batch records including all QC test results such as viscosity, specific gravity and airless spray characteristics will be accurately recorded. Details of any additions will also be included.
- (i) Whenever possible, raw material supply and lot details for each coating batch will be traceable. Exceptions may be where bulk supply such as solvents and pre-dissolved solid epoxies are stored in tanks, in which case it may only be possible to record the supplier's blend.
- (j) Dates, batch numbers and quantities supplied to each coating contract will be clearly recorded.

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1.18.2 All raw material supply must be accompanied the supplier's 'Certificate of Conformance'. The certificate will include all requirements listed in the coating manufacturer's QC system.

1.18.3 In the absence of a raw material supplier's certificate of conformance, the coating manufacturer must verify conformance to all requirements listed in the coating manufacturer's QC system.

1.18.4 Drums must be clearly marked with the details as described on the 'Type Approval Certificate'.

1.18.5 Product Technical Data Sheets must comply with all the PSPC requirements. The QC system will ensure that all Product Technical Data Sheets are current.

1.18.6 QC procedures of the originating technical centre will verify that all production units comply with the above stipulations and that all raw material supply is approved by the technical centre.

1.19 In the case that a manufacturer wishes to have products which are manufactured in different locations under the same name, then IR identification and SG shall be used to demonstrate that they are the same coating, or individual approval tests will be required for the paint manufactured in each location.

1.20 The Type Approval Certificate is invalid if the formulation of either the epoxy based system or the shop primer is changed. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to inform class immediately of any changes to the formulation. Failure to inform class of an alteration to the formulation will lead to cancellation of the certificates for that manufacturer's products.

2. Procedure for Assessment of Coating Inspectors' Qualifications

2.1 Coating inspectors required to carry out inspections in accordance with the IMO PSPC section 6 shall be certified to NACE Coating Inspector Level 2, FROSIO Inspector Level III, or an equivalent qualification. Equivalent qualifications are described in 2.3 below.

2.2 However, only coating inspectors with at least 2 years relevant coating inspector experience and certified to NACE Coating Inspector Level 2 or FROSIO Inspector Level III, or with an equivalent qualification, can write and/or authorise procedures, or decide upon corrective actions to overcome non-compliances.

2.3 Equivalent Qualification:

2.3.1 **Equivalent** qualification is the successful completion, as determined by course tutor, of an approved course.

2.3.1.1 The **course tutors** shall be qualified with at least 2 years relevant experience and qualified to NACE Coating Inspector Level 2 or FROSIO Inspector Level III, or with an equivalent qualification.

2.3.1.2 **Approved Course:** A course that has a syllabus based on the issues associated with the PSPC including the following:

- Health Environment and Safety
- Corrosion
- Materials and design

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- International standards referenced in PSPC
- Curing mechanisms
- Role of inspector
- Test instruments
- Inspection Procedures
- Coating specification
- Application Procedures
- Coating Failures
- Pre-job conference
- MSDS and product data sheet review
- Coating technical file
- Surface preparation
- Dehumidification
- Waterjetting
- Coating types and inspection criteria
- Specialized Application Equipment
- Use of inspection procedures for destructive testing and non destructive testing instruments.
- Inspection instruments and test methods
- Coating inspection techniques
- Cathodic protection
- Practical exercises, case studies.

Examples of approved courses may be internal courses run by the coating manufacturers or shipyards etc.

2.3.1.3 Such a course shall have an acceptable measurement of performance, such as an examination with both theoretical and practical elements. The course and examination shall be approved by the Society.

2.3.2 Equivalent qualification arising from practical experience: An individual may be qualified without attending a course where it can be shown that the individual:

- has a minimum of 5-years practical work experience as a coating inspector of ballast tanks during new construction within the last 10 years, and
- has successfully completed the examination given in 2.3.1.3.

2.4 Assistant Inspectors

2.4.1 If the coating inspectors requires assistance from other persons to do the part of the inspections under the coating inspector's supervision, those persons shall be trained to the coating inspector's satisfaction.

2.4.2 Such training should be recorded and endorsed either by the inspector, the yard's training organisation or inspection equipment manufacturer to confirm competence in using the measuring equipment and confirm knowledge of the measurements required by the PSPC.

2.4.3 Training records shall be available for verification if required.

3. Procedure for Inspection Agreement (the PSPC 3.2)

3.1 Inspection of surface preparation and coating processes agreement shall be signed by shipyard, shipowner and coating manufacturer and shall be presented by the shipyard to

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the Society for review prior to commencement of any coating work on any stage of a new building and as a minimum shall comply with the PSPC.

3.2 To facilitate the review, the following from the CTF, shall be available:

- a) Coating specification including selection of areas (spaces) to be coated, selection of coating system, surface preparation and coating process
- b) Statement of Compliance or Type Approval of the coating system

3.3 The agreement shall be included in the CTF and shall at least cover:

- a) Inspection process, including scope of inspection, who carries out the inspection, the qualifications of the coating inspector(s) and appointment of a qualified coating inspector (responsible for verifying that the coating is applied in accordance with the PSPC). Where more than one coating inspector will be used then their areas of responsibility shall be identified. (For example multiple construction sites).
- b) Language to be used for documentation.

3.4 Any deviations in the procedure relative to the PSPC noted during the review shall be raised with the shipyard, which is responsible for identifying and implementing the corrective actions.

3.5 A class certificate shall not be issued until all required corrective actions have been closed out to the satisfaction of the Society.

4. Procedure for Verification of Application of the PSPC

4.1 The verification requirements of section 7 of the PSPC shall be carried out by the Society.

4.1.1 Monitoring implementation of the coating inspection requirements, as called for in section 7.5 of the PSPC means checking, on a sampling basis, that the inspectors are using the correct equipment, techniques and reporting methods as described in the inspection procedures reviewed by the Society.

4.2 Any deviations found under 4.1.1 shall be raised initially with the coating inspector, who is responsible for identifying and implementing the corrective actions.

4.3 In the event that corrective actions are not acceptable to the Society or in the event that corrective actions are not closed out then the shipyard shall be informed.

4.4 A class certificate shall not be issued until all required corrective actions have been closed out to the satisfaction of the Society.

5. Procedure for Coating Technical File Review

5.1 The shipyard is responsible for compiling the Coating Technical File (CTF) either in paper or electronic format, or a combination of the two.

5.2 The CTF is to contain all the information required by the PSPC section 3.4 and the inspection of surface preparation and the coating processes agreement (see PSPC 3.2).

5.3 The CTF shall be reviewed for content in accordance with the PSPC section 3.4.2.

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5.4 Any deviations found under 5.3 shall be raised with the shipyard, which is responsible for identifying and implementing the corrective actions.

5.5 A class certificate shall not be issued until all required corrective actions have been closed out to the satisfaction of the Society.

6. Procedure for review of Quality Control of Automated Shop Primer plants

6.1 It is recognised that the inspection requirements of section 6.2 of the PSPC may be difficult to apply to an automated shop primer plant and a Quality Control approach would be a more practical way of enabling compliance with the requirements of PSPC.

6.2 As required in PSPC it is the responsibility of the coating inspector to confirm that the quality control procedures are ensuring compliance with PSPC.

6.3 When reviewing the Quality Control for automated shop primer plants the following procedures should be included.

6.3.1 Procedures for management of the blasting grit including measurement of salt and contamination.

6.3.2 Procedures recording the following; steel surface temperature, relative humidity, dewpoint.

6.3.3 Procedures for controlling or monitoring surface cleanliness, surface profile, oil, grease, dust and other contamination.

6.3.4 Procedures for recording/measuring soluble salts.

6.3.5 Procedures for verifying thickness and curing of the shop primer conforms to the values specified in the Technical Specification.

7. Procedure for Review of Coating Technical Specifications

7.1 The coating technical specification should be provided by the shipyard in accordance with the requirements of PSPC detailing all the requirements of Table 1 of the PSPC.

7.2 The Coating Technical Specification should contain application procedure, acceptance criteria and inspection etc. as specified in paragraph 2 of Annex 1 of the PSPC.

7.3 When reviewing the technical specification for compliance with the requirements of PSPC the common interpretations in Annex 2 shall be used.

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Annex 1 Common Interpretations (Ref.: PR 34, 7.3)

Common Interpretations are listed hereunder in the order of the IMO PSPC Provisions.

Table 1-1.3, Coating pre-qualification test

1st para. reads: Epoxy-based system tested prior to the date of entry of this standard in a laboratory by a method corresponding to the test procedure in Annex 1 or equivalent, which as a maximum meets the requirements for rusting and blistering; or which have documented field exposure for 5 years with a final coating condition of not less than "GOOD" may be accepted.

Common Interpretation

1. Winter type epoxy is required separate prequalification test including shop primer compatibility test according to Annex 1. Winter and summer type coating are considered different unless IR identification and SG demonstrates that they are the same.

Table 1-1.4, Selection of the coating system

1st para. reads: There shall be a minimum of two stripe coats and two spray coats, except that the second stripe coat, by way of welded seams only, may be reduced in scope where it is proven that the NDFT can be met by the coats applied in order to avoid unnecessary over thickness. Any reduction in scope of the second stripe coat shall be fully detailed in the CTF.

Common Interpretations

1. Two stripe coats are also to be applied to all edges and all irregular welding beads. Where PSPC allows the second stripe coat to be dispensed with, the DFT measurement adjacent to the welds, not further than 15 mm from the welds, is acceptable. Statistical sampling measurement similar to Annex 3 for flat surface is acceptable for the verification of NDFT.
2. One stripe coat may also be applied in way of smooth automatic weld beads subject to confirmation that the NDFT has been achieved by thickness measurement of the coating after the second spray coat

Table 1-1.5, NDFT

3rd para reads: Care shall be taken to avoid increasing the thickness in an exaggerated way. Wet film thickness shall be checked during application.

Common Interpretation

Wet film thickness shall be regularly checked during application for quality control by the Builder. PSPC does not state who should check WFT, it is accepted for this to be the Builder. DFT shall be done as part of the inspection section 6.

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Stripe coats should be applied as a coherent film showing good film formation and no visible defects. The application method employed should insure that all areas that require stripe coating are properly coated by brush or roller. A roller may be used for scallops, ratholes etc., but not for edges and welds.

PSPC Table 1-2 PSP (Primary Surface Preparation)

It reads:

2. PSP (Primary Surface Preparation)

2.1 Blasting and profile^{6, 7}

Sa 2^{1/2}; with profiles between 30-75 µm

Blasting shall not be carried out when:

- .1 the relative humidity is above 85%; or
- .2 the surface temperature of steel is less than 3°C above the dew point.

Checking of the steel surface cleanliness and roughness profile shall be carried out at the end of the surface preparation and before the application of the primer, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

2.2 Water soluble salt limit equivalent to NaCl⁸

≤ 50 mg/m² of sodium chloride.

2.3 Shop primer

Zinc containing inhibitor free zinc silicate based or equivalent. Compatibility with main coating system shall be confirmed by the coating manufacturer.

Common Interpretation

The conductivity of soluble salts is measured in accordance with ISO 8502-6 and ISO 8502-9, and compared with the conductivity of 50 mg/m² NaCl. If the measured conductivity is less than or equal to, then it is acceptable.

Minimum readings to be taken are one (1) reading per block/section/unit prior to applying coating or one (1) per plate in the case of manually applied shop primer. In cases where an automatic process for application of shop primer is used, there should be means to demonstrate compliance with PSPC through a Quality Control System, which should include a monthly test.

Procedure for review of Quality Control of Automated Shop Primer plants

1 It is recognised that the inspection requirements of PSPC 6.2 may be difficult to apply to an automated shop primer plant and a Quality Control approach would be a more practical way of enabling compliance with the requirements of PSPC.

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- 2 As required in PSPC it is the responsibility of the coating inspector to confirm that the quality control procedures are ensuring compliance with PSPC.
- 3 When reviewing the Quality Control for automated shop primer plants the following procedures should be included.
- 3.1 Procedures for management of the blasting grit including measurement of salt and contamination.
- 3.2 Procedures recording the following; steel surface temperature, relative humidity, dew point.
- 3.3 Procedures for controlling or monitoring surface cleanliness, surface profile, oil, grease, dust and other contamination.
- 3.4 Procedures for recording/measuring soluble salts.
- 3.5 Procedures for verifying thickness and curing of the shop primer conform to the values specified in the Technical Specification.

Table 1-3.3, Surface treatment after erection

It reads: Butts St 3 or better or Sa 2^{1/2} where practicable. Small damages up to 2% of total area: St 3. Contiguous damages over 25 m² or over 2% of the total area of the tank, Sa 2^{1/2} shall be applied.

Coating in overlap shall be feathered.

Common Interpretation

- Usually, the fillet welding on tank boundary watertight bulkhead is left without coating on block stage (because not yet be leakage tested), in which case it can be categorized as erection joint ("butt") to be power tooling to St 3.

Table 1-3.6, Water soluble salts limit equivalent to NaCl after blasting / grinding

It reads: " ≤ 50 mg/m² of sodium chloride"

Common Interpretation

The conductivity of soluble salts is measured in accordance with ISO 8502-6 and ISO 8502-9, and compared with the conductivity of 50 mg/m² NaCl. If the measured conductivity is less than or equal to, then it is acceptable.

All soluble salts have a detrimental effect on coatings to a greater or lesser degree. ISO 8502-9:1998 does not provide the actual concentration of NaCl. The % NaCl in the total soluble salts will vary from site to site. Minimum readings to be taken are one (1) reading per block/section/unit prior to applying coating.

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Table 1-4.3, Testing of coating

It reads: Dry film thickness shall be measured after each coat for quality control purpose and the total dry film thickness shall be confirmed after completion of final coat, using appropriate thickness gauges.

Common Interpretation

1. All DFT measurements shall be measured. Only the final DFT measurements need to be measured and reported for compliance with the PSPC by the qualified coating inspector. The Coating Technical File may contain a summary of the DFT measurements which typically will consist of min / max DFT measurements, number of measurements taken and percentage above and below required DFT. The final DFT compliance with the 90/10 practice shall be calculated and confirmed, see PSPC 2.8.

End of Document
