Dulux
CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS®

Paints & Coatings Care Guide

Project Name: Malo - Exterior Only

Dulux · Dulux Powder Coatings · Dulux Protective Coatings · Dulux Avista · Dulux Acratex · Fosroc · Emer · Porter's Original Paints · Intergrain · b&d · Admil · Lincoln Sentry

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1. Project Details

Project Name

Malo - Exterior Only

Project Address

8 Jubilee Ave Lot 8 SP304483 Broadbeach QLD 4218

Prepared for

ALL STRATA P/L

Prepared by

Brendan Blake

Date

25.09.2024

2. Project Key Contacts

Applicator Contact Details

Company

Contact Name

Phone

Email

Dulux Representative Contact Details

Contact Name

Phone

Email

3. Paints & Coatings Schedule

Area e.g. Interior Walls	**Location** e.g. Level 1, Main Floor Office	**Datasheet No.**	**Product** e.g. Dulux Wash & Wear	**Sheen** e.g. Low Sheen	**Colour** e.g. Natural White

4. Introduction

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, Selleys, Yates, B&D, Fosroc, Avista, Porter's and Cabot's.

Quality and innovation are fundamental to our business. Our world-class chemists, technologists and product development specialists ensure we continue to be first-to-market with products and ranges that anticipate and respond to emerging construction, building and maintenance requirements.

Dulux has supported consumer, specifier and applicator customers to bring their visions to life for more than 100 years. From inspired colour schemes and textures that transform homes and commercial spaces to industrial coatings that protect landmark infrastructure across our communities, we've helped millions of customers to imagine a better place.

Dulux Construction Solutions

Dulux Construction Solutions helps you design, build & maintain with confidence. Created to provide specifiers with the tools, information and guidance they need to realise their projects' potential, it lets you access all Dulux product solutions in one convenient place.

Dulux Construction Solutions is your one-stop-shop for sourcing technical advice, physical swatches and samples, and assistance with product specification or problem solving. Find the best solution for your project with comprehensive product information, expert technical support, and the ability to order samples when you need them.

5. Interior Paintwork

Typically, the higher the gloss level, the more washable the surface will be. For this reason, flat is usually restricted to the ceilings, and low sheen is usually used for walls. In higher demand areas, such as bathrooms, kitchens and laundries, semi gloss finishes are usually used. In very high demand areas, such as over timber doors and frames, skirting and internal balustrades, full gloss will give the best performance.

Most water-based paints appear to dry out quickly after application, but in fact it takes around a full week under normal climatic conditions to cure and develop full washability. So, if marks appear on newly painted walls within a few days of it being finished, you should resist the temptation to wash it straight away. Instead, give it up to a week to cure then wash it down to your satisfaction.

5.1 Maintenance

Follow these few simple directions for the removal of dirt, scuff marks, etc.

1. Don't use rough abrasives; stiff scrubbing brushes or harsh caustic preparations. These will 'gloss' or polish the surface resulting in obvious highlights, which can only be rectified by repainting.
2. Use warm water to which a small amount of mild detergent (preferably sugar soap) has been added.
3. Apply the solution to the affected area with a soft cloth, or a soft bristle brush where the marking is particularly stubborn.
4. Clean off the stain in a gentle, circular motion. Then remove all residues with a clean, soft cloth rinsed with fresh, clean water.
5. Having thoroughly cleaned the affected area, you should then proceed to wash down the whole wall or ceiling to eliminate any chance of patchiness.

5.2 Repairs to damaged area

Damaged areas should be assessed for the cause of film failure to identify underlying structural weaknesses or design faults. Early identification and elimination of design faults will prevent further damage and minimise the cost of repairs.

Having eliminated any design faults, proceed with spot repairs to areas showing minor damage ensuring the surface around the damaged area is sound and clean. Where appropriate, feather the edge of the existing coating. Spot prime with the primer or sealer used in the original paint system, overlapping onto the existing coating. Apply topcoats as specified in the original paint system. For best results, use retained samples of the original topcoats and apply using the same application method and equipment to reproduce the original surface texture. Where original samples are not available, confirm the colour match on a sample board before proceeding with the repair. Spot repairs are difficult to marry in perfectly with the existing coating and should be made as small as possible to minimise the visual impact.

Areas showing major damage should be cleaned, prepared and repainted using the original painting system over the entire area to the nearest architectural breaks such as corners, floors, ceilings, windows or doors. Confirm the colour match on a sample board against neighbouring areas.

6. Exterior Paintwork

6.1 Facades

Generally, the maintenance required for exterior coating systems are as follows: for projects in sheltered, inland environments, the following maintenance schedule may be performed once every one or two years. In coastal, industrial or dirty, dusty, polluted city environments, the maintenance schedule may need to be performed as often as every six months. The maintenance schedule may involve just steps 1 & 3 (as a minimum) or may be as comprehensive as steps 1 through 7.

1. A low pressure water wash to remove dirt, dust and other contaminants. The pressure should be adjusted so as to remove most surface contaminants, but without causing damage to the acrylic coating.
2. Persistent dirt remaining after water washing should be removed with a soft bristle brush or broom and warm water and a sugar soap solution. Long-handled applicators, ladders, scaffolding, cherry picker or a swing stage may be required. Thoroughly rinse off immediately with low pressure wash and allow to dry.
3. Examine the surface for signs of mechanical damage, wear-and-tear or other premature coating failure. Where no premature coating failure has occurred, no further action is necessary.
4. At any stage during the warranty period, a fresh coat of the specified Dulux product may be applied to the clean and dry surface. Where premature coating failure has occurred, the next steps should be followed.
5. Identify any causes of coating failure - especially moisture ingress to the substrate. Address issues before continuing. In coastal environments, moisture ingress will also be associated with salt accumulation - ensure substrates are thoroughly cleaned prior to repainting.
6. Remove all loose or damaged coating back to a hard edge and feather back to remove ridges.
7. Spot prime bare substrate with the same primer as used in the original specification and allow to dry.
8. Apply one coat of the Dulux specified product to the primed area, (preferably using the same type of roller sleeve as that used for the original work, if the size of the repaired area allows).
9. Apply one coat of Dulux specified product on the entire facade panel of the repair area.

Please note that repaired areas may look a little different from the original façade for any of the following reasons:

- The age difference of the old paintwork to the new (paint colour may fade slightly with time)
- The colour matching of old paint to new
- The difference in texture or 'stipple' of the paintwork between the old and new due to variances in paint roller sleeves, application technique etc.
- The skill of the applicator.
- Repainting to natural breaks can help minimise visual impact.

All the above determine the degree to which the difference is noticeable.

6.2 Painted timberwork

Please note that timber, being a natural material, exhibits a high degree of movement as it flexes and expands in heat and dampness and contracts in cold and dry conditions. Certain types of timber are more prone to grain-cracking too. When a crack occurs in the timber, either along a grain or at joints, acrylic paints will bridge the crack only to a degree, and past that will crack with the substrate. In such cases, if timely maintenance painting is not carried out, moisture will readily enter the crack and absorb into the timber. This entrapped moisture will cause the following problems:

- Blistering of the paint
- Mould growth within the timber fibres
- Greater expansion and contraction of the timber and hence more cracking and more moisture ingress
- Finally, rotting of the timber and widespread peeling of paint.

A planned washing and painting program will enable you to get the longest life from your coating system.

6.3 Coastal Maintenance

Coastal environments often contribute to harsher conditions which require more regular maintenance of exterior painted surfaces. Depending on severity, coastal environments may extend up to 3km inland. Exposure to salt, high moisture, wind driven sand and UV levels can all contribute to early damage to the paint and underlying building materials if left unchecked. Dulux recommends regular (6 monthly) inspection of the painted surfaces. Evidence of cracking, blistering, corrosion, efflorescence (white salts) generally indicate underlying substrate movement or moisture issues. Addressing these early at the source and repainting will prevent greater damage to the structure. This is particularly critical in preventing corrosion of steel and concrete spalling which are extremely common in coastal areas and become expensive to remediate. Wind driven sand may accelerate erosion of coatings; where this occurs cleaning and maintenance coat should be applied to affected areas.

More regular washing in coastal environments will remove salt build-up, which impacts on coating lifetime and a particular driver of coating failure in such environments.

7. Exterior Timber Coatings

7.1 General cleaning

Clean surfaces with Cabot's Everyday Deck Wash to remove dust, dirt, salt deposits and surface contaminants.

7.2 Periodic inspection

Inspect the finish at least every 12 months. Best protection of the timber and ease of maintenance is ensured if recoating is done before deterioration of the coating and timber occurs. The first signs that maintenance is required are usually seen as changes in colour or thinning of the coating on edges.

7.3 Maintenance

Wash down surfaces with an oxalic acid solution from Cabot's, Feast Watson or Intergrain.

- Mix the cleaning solution to the correct dilution ratio
- Apply liberally with a stiff bristled brush
- Scrub solution onto the surface
- Leave for 15-20 minutes to allow the cleaner to work
- Thoroughly rinse off using a garden hose or pressure washer
- Allow to dry thoroughly before applying the coating

When using oxalic acid cleaners, avoid contact with painted, glass, concrete or metal surfaces and vegetation. Protect areas not to be cleaned. Wear appropriate safety equipment.

The original colour of the timber stain may have faded over time. The new coating will help rejuvenate the tired appearance of the finish, bringing it back to life.

8. Exterior Texture Coatings

Acratex® high performance coating systems are designed to deliver long term protection and maintain their integrity for years to come. Like all surfaces exposed to the elements, preventative maintenance will help keep it looking its best and preserve optimum performance over the life of the project.

8.1 Inspection

Regular inspection (minimum of yearly) is recommended for all coatings.

All joint sealants should be regularly checked to ensure no cracking is evident allowing water ingress. Particular attention should be given to areas where different substrates meet ie. above door openings & windows, where walls meet soffit lines and where fixings have been attached to walls. Control joints should also be inspected as part of maintenance inspections. Any deteriorated or damaged sealant should be removed and replaced as soon as it is apparent. The use of paintable PU or MS Sealants are recommended.

It is important to monitor areas that are heavily exposed to the elements such as parapets and balcony handrail tops. Due to the minimal slope these areas will tend to hold dirt and grime which can potentially lead to mould over time if not regularly washed. Any areas of water ponding must be addressed allowing water to drain away from coated surfaces.

Evidence of blistering, mould, efflorescence or excessive dirt pickup is typically indicative of excessive moisture and immediate action is recommended to identify and rectify the cause.

All observations made and actions taken should be recorded. In particular the date of first detection, together with the severity, location and percentage of the area affected should be noted.

8.2 Cleaning

Exterior surfaces should be cleaned with a low-pressure water jet (typically less than 450psi) using a wide fan angled to the wall (not perpendicular). The fan of the water jet should be kept a minimum of 30cm from the coated surface Alternatively surfaces can be cleaned with a solution of mild detergent and warm water using a soft bristled brush or broom.

Localised grime or ingrained dirt should be removed by cleaning and light scrubbing with a solution of detergent and warm water. High Pressure Water blasting is not recommended.

Coastal exposure may require more regular cleaning due to build up of salts and moisture driven contamination.

8.3 Repairs

Before affecting any coating repair ensure the underlying cause has been identified and addressed.

Where sealant failure or movement cracking has occurred, temporary repairs can be made to cracks by filling them with paintable PU or MS sealant until the inspection has been completed and permanent repairs undertaken.

For minor repairs where full 3 Coat Acratex systems are installed including weatherproofing AcraShield® or Elastomeric topcoat, cleaning and re-topcoating may be sufficient.

Where damage to the Texture Coating is identified making good (patching), priming and reinstatement of the Texture and Topcoat should be directed to a suitably qualified contractor.

In all cases to ensure uniformity of appearance it is important to plan over-coating or remedial works to natural break points in the facade (eg corner to corner or between control joints).

8.4 Recoating

Ultimate Life Cycle costs of the total facade are optimised when Acratex AcraShield or Elastomeric (the final weatherproofing topcoats) are re-applied after 7-15 years. This ensures the integrity of the weather proofing system and provides the opportunity to address typical longer term building maintenance issues - such as building movement.

Preserving the investment is just one good reason, secondly a "10 year refresh" maintains the properties visual impact.

Typically a properly maintained system requires simply cleaning and reinstatement of the AcraShield or Elastomeric weatherproofing topcoats coat following attention to any maintenance or defects as detailed.

Refer to Dulux Duspec Product Data Sheets and Coating Specifications for full details on preparation and technical information.

9. Porter's Paints® Exterior Coatings

9.1 Mineral Paint

Generally, the maintenance required for Porter's Paint Mineral Paint is as follows:

1. Use a low-pressure water wash to remove surface dirt, dust and any other contaminants. Persistent dirt remaining after water washing should not be removed. Porter's Paints does not recommend scrubbing with brushes or brooms as this mechanical action will probably scuff or damage the porous surface.
2. If a fresh coat(s) of Mineral Paint is to be applied, then follow the above cleaning directions and allow the surface to dry completely. Apply top coat(s) by Lime Brush or roller as advised in specifications, keeping the paint edge wet and moving in one direction only.
3. If at any stage there is mechanical damage to the wall, then the affected area will need to be filled with a traditional, lime-based cement compound. Allow the patched area to cure completely. Apply Mineral Silicate Primer to the newly filled area and allow to dry for a minimum of two hours. Spot prime the affected area with one coat of Mineral Paint and allow to dry for a minimum of two hours. Once dry apply one coat of Mineral Paint to the entire substrate by Lime Brush or roller as advised in specifications, keeping the paint edge wet and moving in one direction only.

9.2 Mineral Silicate Stain

Generally, the maintenance schedule for Porter's Paint Mineral Silicate Stain is as follows:

1. Use a low-pressure water wash to remove surface dirt, dust and any other contaminants.
2. Persistent stains should be gently removed with a soft bristle brush or broom and a low-pressure water wash.
3. If at any stage there is mechanical damage to the wall, then the affected area will need to be filled with a lime based, cement compound. Allow the compound to cure completely before applying Mineral Silicate Stain to the entire substrate by roller as advised in specifications, keeping the paint edge wet and moving in one direction only.
4. To maintain the appearance of Mineral Silicate Stain, examine the surface for signs of wear and tear. If a fresh coat is required, simply clean the surface following the directions above, allow to dry completely and apply one coat of Mineral Silicate Stain by roller: keep the paint edge wet, move in one direction only as advised in specifications.

9.3 Stone Paint Fine and Stone Paint Coarse

Generally, the maintenance schedule for Porter's Paint Stone Paint is as follows:

1. Use a low-pressure water wash to remove surface dirt, dust and any other contaminants.
2. Persistent stains should be gently removed with a soft bristle brush or broom and a low-pressure water wash with a mild detergent.
3. Examine the surface for wear and tear or any damage. If damaged areas are evident then remove the affected area and spot prime the surface with Limeproof Undercoat Sealer (or the appropriate primer for the substrate). Apply one coat of Stone Paint to the affected area with a similar technique to the original (roller or brush). If there is an age difference between the original Stone Paint and the newly applied area, then apply one coat of Stone Paint to the entire cleaned surface to conceal inconsistencies.

9.4 AquaGILD®

Generally, the maintenance schedule for Porter's Paint AquaGILD® is as follows:

1. Use a low-pressure water wash to remove surface dirt, dust and any other contaminants.
2. Persistent stains should be gently removed with a soft bristle brush or broom and a low-pressure water wash with a mild detergent.
3. Examine the surface for wear and tear or any damage. If damaged areas are evident then sand or remove the affected area and spot prime the surface with Universal Primer (or the appropriate primer for the substrate). Allow 24 hours for Universal Primer to cure. Apply one coat of AquaGILD® to the affected area with a similar technique to the original (roller or spray). If there is an age difference between the original AquaGILD® and the newly applied area, then apply one or two coats of AquaGILD® to the entire cleaned surface to conceal inconsistencies.

For further advice please contact Porter's Paints Help & Advice on **1800 656 664** or email **enquiries@porters.com.au** or visit **www.porterspaints.com**

10. Commercial and Industrial Steelwork Coatings

10.1 Scope

The purpose of this schedule is to provide introductions for the inspection, cleaning and repair of protective coating systems applied to structural steel and non ferrous metal substrates.

10.2 Methods

References in this document to detailed methods of cleaning, preparation and treatment of surface contaminants, relate to the Duspec Surface Preparation Manual, which is available from Dulux (Ph. 132377) or **www.duspec.com.au**. Reference is also made to AS 2312.1:2014, Section 8.

10.3 Inspection

Regular inspection (minimum of yearly) is recommended for all coatings. Areas of high traffic, high wear, or in the case of protective coatings, high moisture, surface contamination or physical damage may require more regular inspection. Areas for particular attention are angles, bolted connections including bolt holes, weld seams, stitch welding, sharp steel edges, channels, web members of trusses, backs of double angles, stiffeners, gussets, gap joints or embedded steel in concrete and other areas where the coating may have been perforated or damaged by other trades during construction.

All observations made and actions taken should be recorded. In particular the date of first detection, together with the severity, location and percentage of the area affected should be noted.

Inspect to determine the degree of deterioration of existing coatings, rating them as either:

1. No film damage other than dirt and minor staining;
2. Soiled, stained, ingrained dirt, chalking or loss of gloss;
3. Minor film damage (cracking, flaking or erosion of topcoats) in small areas;
4. Minor corrosion where up to 2% of the base metal is showing signs of rusting; or
5. Major damage (where up to 10% damage is deemed viable for repair) or excessive rusting.

10.4 Cleaning

Reliance on the cleansing effect of rain may not be sufficient to remove surface contaminates. A regularly cleaned surface not only looks better longer thus reducing the need for premature recoating but can often be easier to maintain into the future.

Areas nominated as category (1) or (2) above should be swept, dusted or vacuumed to maintain optimum appearance. (Floor and eye level horizontal surfaces should be treated daily). Use a soft cloth or soft bristled brushes where possible. Test mechanical methods to ensure they do not damage the finish.

Areas rated as category (2) soiled/ stained/ ingrained dirt should be washed with mild detergent solution using soft cloth or bristled brushes and thoroughly rinse clean with water and allow to dry.

Stubborn stains which resist mild detergent should be treated with domestic solvent cleansers. First test in a discreet area, then spray directly on the stained coating and allow penetration for the recommended time. Rinse clean with fresh water.

Stains are easier to remove as soon after soiling as possible, to minimise penetration and setting in the coating. The longer a stain is left on the coating the greater the difficulty of removal and thus damage to the coating. This is particularly so with graffiti. Special graffiti resistant coatings may be able to assist if in an area that is prone to this form of contamination. Treat high visibility stains immediately rather than waiting for the next inspection and cleaning cycle.

All evidence of rust staining must be addressed quickly. Rust staining is an indication that nearby areas may also be affected.

10. Commercial and Industrial Steelwork Coatings Continued

10.5 Repairs

For all areas of major damage it is necessary to determine the reason for damage before rectification in order to obviate future rework for the same reasons. This may require a change of coating system depending on the circumstances, therefore, in cases where the reasons are obscure contact your Dulux representative.

Damaged areas (rated as category (3), (4), or (5)) should be assessed for the cause of the damage to identify structural weaknesses or design faults. Early identification and elimination will minimise the cost of repair.

Proceed with spot repairs to areas showing damage. Ensure the surface around the damaged area is sound and clean. Feather the edge of the existing coating. For areas of exposed bare metal categories (3), (4) or (5) power tool clean thoroughly and uniformly to remove rust back to bare metal. Refer to AS 1627.2 and ISO 8501-1/ISO 8501-2 as appropriate for the specified surface condition. All bare metal should then receive a spot prime of the original specified primer or other as designated by Dulux. (Note: Obtain all recommendations in writing). When spot priming overlap onto the existing feathered system but keep newly applied coatings within the prepared area. Apply topcoats as specified in the original system.

Should category (3), (4) or (5) damage be on galvanised substrates an anti-corrosion primer may have to be used in addition to the original system. Refer to Dulux for specific recommendations.

If the retained samples are old, you would not have the best results, use retained samples of original topcoats (if available and in good conditions) for repair (these can be obtained from the original contractor). Where original samples are not available, confirm the colour match on a sample board before proceeding with the repair. Spot repairs are difficult to marry in perfectly with the existing coating and should therefore be made as small as practical to minimise visual impact or continue the repair coating to the next natural change of direction.

Areas showing significant damage (category (5)) will need to be cleaned, prepared and repainted. However areas showing major damage should be reviewed by a Dulux PC Representative for a site specific repair specification to be written. Refer to SSPC 11, "Power Tool to Cleaning To Bare Metal", Level 1. For areas of spot rusting, completely remove all traces of rust by power tool cleaning (not wire brushes) or in cases where power tool cleaning is not practical or recommended by Dulux, abrasive blast cleaning may be appropriate. All coating edges must be feathered back to sound edge. All bare metal areas should be spot primed. The finish coats should be applied over the entire area to the nearest breaks (architectural) such as angles, joins etc. to ensure continuity of finish however it is recommended to perform a test patch evaluation to ensure the existing film still has the integrity to support a new coating system. Confirm the colour match on a sample board. Tolerances are slightly larger in areas which are not viewed in the same planes.

Note: Areas showing major damage should be reviewed by a Dulux PC Representative for a site specific repair specification to be written.

Special note on MIO (micaceous iron oxide) coatings

Micaceous iron oxide (MIO) finishes vary in surface profile from very coarse and flat to smooth and glossy. Coarse finishes include Dulux Ferrodor 810, which is a one pack enamel, and is the MIO finish most likely to be specified for broad wall areas. This finish itself is similar to medium to coarse sandpaper and can therefore be expected to be sensitive to marring and marking, and be difficult to clean.

The best way to treat dirt on the surface of this coating, however, is to do the following:

1. Use warm water, with a little detergent added.
2. Apply to the affected area with a soft bristle brush and use a circular motion to dislodge the dirt.
3. Do not use a sponge or cloth, as these would leave shreds on the surface.
4. Wash the area down with clean water and allow to dry.

As Dulux Ferrodor Standard 810 is simple to apply, and the existing (clean) MIO surface presents a good key for a new coating to adhere to, it is reasonable to suggest that areas exhibiting wear and tear simply be washed down and coated with a further single coat of Dulux Ferrodor 810. Although a test patch evaluation for adhesion and compatibility is recommended.

11. Powder Coatings

Dulux powder coatings are the ideal choice for the long term protection of your aluminium and steel projects.

To ensure the life of your asset is maximised and to comply with Dulux warranty requirements, a simple and regular maintenance program should be implemented.

11.1 Protect your powder coating from the environment

The frequency of recommended cleaning will vary depending on:

- The environment – if it is dry, has minor condensation, has high moisture or has significant contamination (interior); or a city, rural, industrial or coastal environment (exterior)
- The conditions – if it is a general or moderate condition (interior) or a mild or severe condition (exterior)

Some of the influencing factors that can impact the life of the powder coating include:

- Ultra violet light
- Levels of atmospheric pollution including salts, dirt, grime that can all accumulate over time
- Winds carrying air borne debris that can cause erosive wear of the coating e.g. sand causing abrasion
- Change in environmental circumstances e.g. if rural became industrial
- Microclimates e.g. geothermal, alkaline or acidic.

11.2 Recommended care and maintenance schedule

It is recommended in environments with low salt, low pollutant and urban areas cleaning should take place at a minimum of every twelve months.

In areas where salts, pollutants and high corrosivity levels are prevalent, e.g. beachfront houses or industrial areas, it is recommended a cleaning program should be carried out more frequently at a minimum of every six months.

Sheltered areas can have a higher risk of coating degradation as wind-blown salt and other debris or pollutants may adhere to the surface and not be removed when it rains. These areas may require more frequent cleaning.

Use the following table which references AS2312.1, SNZ TS 3404 and ISO 9223 to identify the environment, conditions and atmospheric corrosivity categories.

11.3 How to clean your powder coating

Care and maintenance schedules are essential to ensure that the life of your asset is maximised whether the project be a residential, commercial or non-habitable project. Simply follow 3 important steps:

1. Carefully remove any loose surface deposits with a wet sponge by gently rubbing.
2. Clean by gently rubbing the surface with a soft brush (non-abrasive) and a dilute solution of a mild detergent, e.g. pHneutral liquid hand or dishwashing detergent in warm water to remove dust, salt and other deposits. For stubborn stains use only recommended solvents on the affected area, e.g. Isopropyl alcohol (IPA) or methylated spirits and rinse off with clean water. Do not use other aggressive solvents.
3. Rinse the surfaces with clean fresh water after cleaning to remove all residues.

For full details on Alumi Shield™ and Steel Shield™ warranties including terms and conditions, and for a comprehensive maintenance guide refer to the Dulux Care and Maintenance of Powder Coated Surfaces brochure by calling our Advice Line on 13 24 99 or visit duluxpowders.com.au/tech-advice

Conditions	Corrosivity Zone	Example Environments	Recommended Minimum Cleaning
Mild	C2 Low	Arid, dry, urban, inland, city	Every 12 months
	C3 Medium	Light industrial, geothermal (>500m from source) and inland coastal (mild sea spray zone)	Every 12 months
Severe	C4 High	Sea shore (medium sea spray zone), offshore Islands and or geothermal (<500m from source)	Every 6 months
	C5 Very High	Sea shore (high sea spray zone e.g. surf), offshore Islands	Every 3 months
	C5 Very High	Heavy industrial	Every 3 months
General Interior	C1 Very Low	Dry interiors (homes, offices, shops)	Every 12 months
	C2 Low	Minor condensation (warehouses, sports halls)	Every 12 months
Moderate Interior	C3 Medium	High moisture (dairy and food processing plants, breweries, and commercial laundries)	Every 12 months
	C4 High	Significant contamination (swimming pools)	Every 6 months

Dulux®

CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS

The Property Services team are here to support you.

Please contact us

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