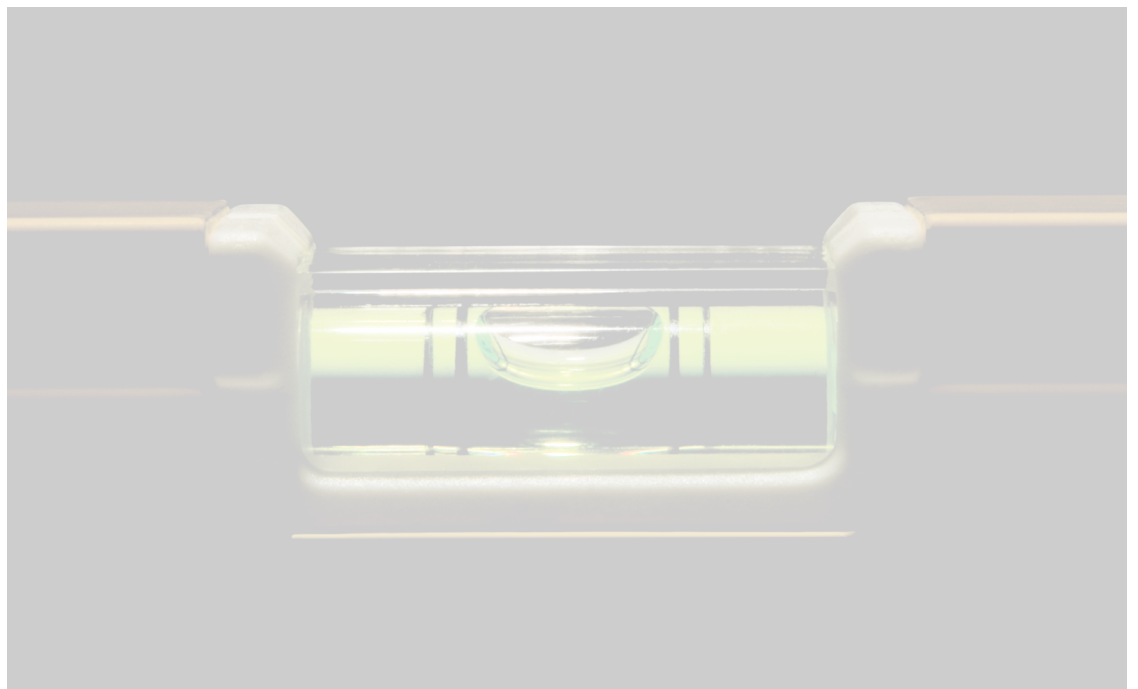




COATINGS

SUPPLEMENT

October 2016 Update



LEVEL SUSTAINABLE BUILDING SERIES

level
THE AUTHORITY ON SUSTAINABLE BUILDING

Page 7

In Table 1, first line, change the clause number for *Durability* from “B1” to “B2”.

In Table 1, second line, change the title for clause C from “*Fire safety*” to “*Protection from fire*”. The Acceptable Solution C/AS1 has been amended, and the section numbers given in the book no longer apply.

In Table 1, for clause E2 *External moisture*, in the fourth column, for the entries for Cladding finish colours, Timber weatherboards and Fibre-cement sheet, the numbering has changed in E2/AS1 but the requirements remain the same.

In Table 1, for clause E3 *Internal moisture*, fourth column, change “3.2.1” to “3.1.2”

Page 10

For the section Bench tops – hard wearing surface, in the next column (for GENERIC COATING TYPE), add the option “Water-borne urethanes and epoxies”.

For the section Floors/interior dry areas/water-borne clear, in the next column (for COATING OPTIONS), add the option “Water-borne one-part and two-part urethanes”.

Page 11

For the table Timber – Exterior – Clear finish/stain, note that clear finishes on timber fully exposed to the weather have high maintenance requirements and a short service life.

Page 13

Table: Reconstituted wood fibre boards (RWB) – Interior – Clear finish

In the row for Particleboard floors, right-hand column, delete the words “low wear characteristics”.

Page 21 Timber species

Last bullet point on the page, change “...drying of solvent-borne finishes may be slowed...” to “drying of some types of solvent-borne finishes may be slowed...”

Page 22

The first two bullet points on the page, change “...drying of solvent-borne finishes may be slowed...” to “drying of some types of solvent-borne finishes may be slowed...”

Page 23

Latex or acrylic wood primers

First bullet point. While some acrylic wood primers have good adhesion properties, others may not. Some coating manufacturers recommend that using an alkyd wood primer as the first coat on exterior timber will give the best performance.

Page 24

Internal clear finishes and stains for timber

First sentence, change the words "...are likely to be more durable..." to "...are far more durable..."

Solvent-borne clear coatings

Change the words in the first bullet point ("are not as flexible as acrylic coatings") to "are often not as flexible as acrylic coatings".

Page 25

Moisture-cured urethane clear coatings

Change the last bullet point words ("yellow with time") to "may yellow with time (aromatic isocyanates only)"

Page 27

Paint selection

Change the first bullet point ("concrete must be dry...") to this:

"concrete must be dry to less than 75 percent relative humidity before it is suitable for most types of coatings. There are, however, specialised coatings available for immediate application that act as both a curing membrane and a primer."

To the last set of bullet points (options for painting concrete and cement-based products), add a new second bullet point:

"some proprietary copolymer coatings are as alkali resistant as acrylics".

Page 30

EIFS

Add a new second bullet point: "styrene acrylics".

Page 33

Gypsum plasterboard

Add a new sentence to the first paragraph: "A range of pre-mixed gypsum-free stopping compounds are also available today."

Page 36

Acrylic primers

Fifth bullet point, suitability for collecting drinking water can depend on the pigment used in the primer.

Steel and iron

Change the reference for AS/NZS 2312 to “AS/NZS 2312.1:2014 *Guide to the protection of structural steel against atmospheric corrosion by the use of protective coatings – Part 1: Paint coatings*”.

Page 37

Primers (for steel and iron)

Add a sentence to the end of the second paragraph: “High-build self-priming epoxy coatings should also be considered.”

Page 43

Functions and performance of coatings

Fifth bullet point, note that paints have been developed with infrared-reflecting pigments to reduce heat gain.

Page 44

Pigments

Add new bullet points:

- biocidal properties
- fire resistance
- conductivity
- special optical effects.

Binders

Second paragraph, change “Drying is the evaporation of the solvent...” to “Drying is the evaporation of the solvent or carrier...”

Third paragraph, change “...curing by coalescing, or reacting with moisture...” to “...curing by reacting with moisture...”

In the second bullet point (on convertible binders), note that polyester PUDs are non-convertible.

In the third bullet point (emulsions), add “PVA copolymers” to the list.

Solvents

Delete the first bullet point: “water”.

Page 45

Solvents

Change the wording at the end of the last sentence “...is about 6 percent.” to “...is about 6 percent or less (some are VOC free.)”

Page 48

Water-borne coatings

In the third bullet point, change “solvent-borne” to “oil-based”.

Page 49

Solvent-borne coatings

Note that bullet points 1, 6 and 7 refer to oil-based coatings only.

Page 50

Special-purpose coatings

In the seventh bullet reference to bitumen emulsions, delete “anti-corrosive”.

Page 57

Selecting the most sustainable coatings

Delete the third and fourth bullets: “one-component rather than two-pack systems...” and “polyurethane rather than epoxy...”

Page 60

Table 2, row 1, column 2, add “or silicon emulsion paint”.

Row 1, column 3, change “No VOC” to “No or low VOC”.

Row 12 (Flooring – heavy wear), column 2, add “or 2K water-borne PUD (polyurethane dispersion)”.

Page 61

Table 2 continued:

Row 1, column 2, change to “Cross-linked coatings with higher gloss levels”.

Row 5 (Surfaces requiring regular cleaning), column 2, change to “Solvent or water-borne enamel with cross-linked resins”.

Row 7 (Timber cladding surface, high UV, dirty environment), column 2, change to “Cross-linked water-borne paint”.

Row 9 (Wall surface not subject to hard wear and contact), column 2, delete “or water-borne paint”.

Row 10 (Wall surface subject to hard wear and contact), column 2, change wording to “Coatings with cross-linked resins”.

Standards

Change “AS/NZS 2311:2000” to “AS/NZS 2311:2009”. Note that a draft of a proposed new version of this standard was open for comment at the time this supplement was prepared.

Page 63

Standards New Zealand

Change “AS/NZS 2311:2000” to “AS/NZS 2311:2009”. Note that a draft of a proposed new version of this standard was open for comment at the time this supplement was prepared.

Change the reference for AS/NZS 2312:2002 to “AS/NZS 2312.1:2014 *Guide to the protection of structural steel against atmospheric corrosion by the use of protective coatings – Part 1: Paint coatings*”.

General note

The word ‘latex’ is less commonly used in the paint industry today than it was in the past and rarely appears on the labels of New Zealand-made paint. Latex paints are typically made of tiny pieces of synthetic resin held in water. ‘Latex’ and ‘acrylic’ are not the same thing. For example, acrylic latex paints (most common today, where the resin is acrylic) are different from PVA latex paints (where the resin is PVA, vinyl acrylic). Also, not all water-borne paints are latex paints.



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