1. SCOPE

a) This document details the Categories and Classes under which PCCP accredits applicant contractors.
b) PCCP is a trademark owned by CSIRO, administered by CVS and registered with IP Australia. Only financial Members of the Scheme may make use of the name, logo and benefits. For information on how to become a Member, refer to clause 7 of PCCP Document PP-D001.

2. AUTHORITY & RESPONSIBILITY

a) The Executive Officer, PCCP (EO) has the authority to implement the requirements of this procedure.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

a) For information about how PCCP operates and how to apply for PCCP accreditation refer PCCP Document D001.
b) For information about PCCP costs and charges refer PCCP Document D003.

4. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

a) This procedure makes reference to the following PCCP documents:
   - PP-D001 – How PCCP Operates
   - PP-D003 – PCCP Schedule of Fees
   - PP-D011 – Accreditation requirements Class 18 Low VOC coatings for buildings
   - PP-D013 – Accreditation requirements Classes 2 - 4
   - PP-D014 – Management of Hazardous Coatings Industrial situations (Classes 5 to 6)
   - PP-D033 – Accreditation requirements Classes 20 to 29

   All PCCP documents and forms are available for downloading from the Documents section of the PCCP web site at:

   - The Poisons Standard (the SUSMP), PART 2 CONTROL ON MEDICINES AND POISONS, SECTION SEVEN/Appendix I PAINT OR TINTERS
   - AS 4361 Guide to Lead paint Management: - Part 1 Industrial applications. Part 2 Residential & commercial buildings

5. DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

5.1 Definitions

Hazardous coating – heavy metal – coatings containing any level of lead, chromium VI or other heavy metal ingredient listed in the Australian Uniform Paint Standard.

Hazardous coating – respirable dust – coatings of various chemical types where removal operations eg by sanding poses potential risks to operators and/or the environment. Examples are coal tar epoxies, marine anti-fouling coatings, epoxies and polyurethanes etc.

5.2 Acronyms

- AISF: Australian Institute of Surface Finishing
- CSIRO: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
- CVS: CSIRO Verification Services group
- EO: Executive Officer, PCCP
- PCCP: Painting Contractor Certification Program
- PPE: Personal protective equipment
- PTC: PCCP Technical Committee
- UHB: Ultra high build (epoxy)

6. CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

a) The functional areas in which PCCP is active are classified according to their major Category. Within each Category are a number of Classes of activities.
b) Categories cover the preparation of the substrate or surface to which the coating is to be applied and the actual application of the coating.
c) The Categories in which PCCP is currently active are:
   1. Protective coatings
   2. Pavement markings
   3. Architectural coatings
   4. Powder coatings

d) These Categories are described in greater detail below.
### 6.1 Category A – Protective coatings

- **a)** This category covers the application of industrial and heavy-duty coatings designed principally for the long term protection of steel and concrete.
- **b)** The coatings may be only for atmospheric exposure or they be for immersion service (salt or fresh water, sewage or buried).
- **c)** Included in this category is the management of hazardous coatings such as lead, chromate, coal tar epoxy and asbestos containing coatings.
- **d)** Criteria for 6.1c) lead coatings are based on the requirements contained in AS 4361.1

### 6.2 Category B – Pavement markings

- **a)** This category covers the application and removal of coatings designed for roads, pavements and car parks etc.
- **b)** It encompasses waterborne paint, thermoplastic and multi component cold applied plastics and includes airport marking.

### 6.3 Category C – Architectural coatings

- **a)** This category covers the application of liquid coatings encountered in commercial and residential buildings and includes:
  - i) the management of hazardous coatings by methods such as removal & repaint or encapsulation
  - ii) application of seamless floor coatings to commercial buildings
- **b)** Criteria for 6.3a) ii) are based on the requirements contained in AS 4361.2.

### 6.4 Category D – Powder coatings

- **a)** This category covers the application of powder coatings to steel and aluminium in architectural applications (building elements) and general industrial steel and aluminium
- **b)** The requirements have been set with agreement of the AISF and represent an additional level of assurance over the Qualicote® system.

### 7.1 Protective coatings

- **a)** In the Category of Protective Coatings there are five Classes of accreditation available.
  - i) Class 2 – Shop application of coatings
  - ii) Class 3 – Site application of coatings for atmospheric service
  - iii) Class 4 – Site application of coatings for immersion service
  - iv) Class 5 – Management of hazardous coatings, heavy metal containing (lead)
  - v) Class 6 – Management of hazardous coatings, respirable air-borne dusts.
- **b)** Class 2 is for the surface preparation and application of coatings in a steel fabricating shop with an enclosed spray painting facility.
- **c)** Class 3 is for the surface preparation and application of coatings on a customer’s site, remote from the contractor’s home base where the coating is mainly for exterior atmospheric exposure.
- **d)** Application of Class 3 coatings is typically to substrates of either steel or concrete.
- **e)** The coatings that applicators would be accredited to apply would typically be conventional materials; zinc rich coatings, epoxy and most 2 pack exterior materials for atmospheric service.
- **f)** Organisations accredited to Class 3 shall be able to demonstrate experience in painting of typical facilities such as power stations, water/sewage treatment plants, food and beverage plants, structural steel or concrete used in dams and other “head works” applications.
- **g)** Class 4 is for the surface preparation and application of coatings on a customer’s site, remote from the contractor’s home base where the coating is mainly for immersion (water or soil) exposure
- **h)** For Class 4, applicators would be expected to be experienced in the application of protective coating for chemical, mining and offshore immersion service. This Class covers the painting of all steel and concrete structures subjected to immersion and or abrasion.
- **i)** The coatings to be applied are normally high performance materials and some specialised lining materials. (eg. polyester, UHB epoxy and FRP)
- **j)** Organisations accredited to this Class shall be able to demonstrate extensive experience in painting, stripping and relining of typical facilities such as water reservoirs, internal surfaces of pipelines, steelwork immersed in fresh, salt or waste waters.
- **k)** Classes 5 & 6 are for the preparation of surfaces known to have coatings on them that have the potential to be hazardous to the Contractor’s employees, the general public and/or others in the near vicinity. These classes also cover the application of fresh coatings over the appropriately prepared substrate.
I) Class 5 is further divided into Class 5A and 5B, full containment and partial containment respectively.

m) Class 5 requirements are based on AS 4361.1 in which the hazards and controls of lead are well documented.

n) For Class 6 there is no equivalent AS document detailing hazards and controls. Until such a standard is developed, Contractors are expected to utilise the expert services of an industrial hygienist.

o) Requirements for accreditation Classes 2 to 4 are defined in PCCP Document PP-D013

p) Requirements for accreditation Classes 5 & 6 are defined in PCCP Document PP-D014.

q) Accreditation between Classes is not transferable.

7.2 Pavement markings

a) The pavement marking category is divided into eight separate classes designed to cover the bulk of the pavement marking activities undertaken. These are described full in PCCP Document D031 and summarised in Table 1 below.

b) A full description of requirements for accreditation in the Pavement Marking category can be found in PCCP Document D033.

7.3 Architectural coatings

a) This category is still in course of development and to date only Class 18 Application of floor coatings for commercial buildings, has been released.

b) It is intended to progressively expand PCCP to cover the application of architectural coatings in both commercial and public buildings with specialist classes such as management of existing hazardous paints.

c) Class 18 requirements for accreditation are described in PCCP Document PP-D011

7.4 Powder coatings

a) The application of powder coatings has been developed as a separate category for PCCP as they require specialist application equipment, skills and knowledge.

b) There are two distinctly different classes of powder coatings that will be covered by PCCP;

i) Powder coatings specifically for architectural building elements. These will principally be for aluminium (eg door and window frames)

ii) General industrial powder coatings, principally for steel and other metals

c) PCCP classes 35 and 36 cover powder coatings and the requirements are specified in document PP-D011.

8. SUB-CLASSES OF ACCREDITATION

8.1 Protective coatings

a) Protective coatings come in the following sub-classes;

i) Sub Class 1 – Liquid organic coatings – single or multi-pack; solvent or water based or solvent free; high solids coatings.

ii) Sub Class 2 – Thermal metal spray coatings

iii) Sub Class 3 – Intumescent coatings

b) Application for Sub Class 1 is typically by brush, roller or spray (airless or air assisted).

c) Application for Sub Class 2 is typically by specialist equipment that heats a metal wire of the desired composition to melting point then sprays the molten metal onto a prepared surface.

d) Application for Sub Class 3 is typically by specialist spray equipment and skilled operators.

e) Designation formats utilised are; Class 2-1 (Shop application of liquid organic coatings); or Class 3-2 (Site application of thermal metal spray coatings for atmospheric service) etc.

or 3-2 as appropriate.

8.2 Pavement markings

a) Pavement markings come in the following sub-classes;

i) Waterborne markings. Although principally used for road edge and centre lines, these can also be used for car park markings, intersectional marking and messaging. These are predominantly applied by air assisted spray guns. When combined with glass beads these products give the best wet night visibility.

ii) Thermoplastic markings. Can be used for all types of pavement markings. Application is usually via screed or extruded. Pre-formed thermoplastic is also used for intersections, transverse markings and messaging (numerals, arrows etc).

iii) Multi-component or cold applied plastic (CAP). Such markings are generally two-pack solvent borne coatings that can be applied by air assisted spray guns, brush or roller or extrusion (audio tactile markings).
CATEGORIES AND CLASSES

8.3 Architectural coatings

a) Architectural coatings typically are only available in sub-class liquid organic coatings – predominantly single pack but may also be multi-pack; solvent or water based.
b) Application is typically by brush, roller or spray (airless or air assisted).
c) At this stage, it is not the intention of PCCP to become involved in residential architectural coatings. Activity will be confined to architectural coatings for commercial and public buildings.

8.4 Powder coatings

a) Powder coatings are dry powder blends and come in the following sub-classes:
   i) High durability coatings for architectural aluminium.
   ii) Medium durability coatings for general industrial, general metal substrates.

b) Application is via electrostatic spray with the powder melting in a special heated spray gun and being directed at an earthed metal substrate. Overspray losses are minimal compared to conventional spray application.

9. APPENDIX A – CLASS DESCRIPTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Site application – atmospheric service</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Site application – immersion service</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Removal of hazardous coatings – heavy metal containing</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Removal of hazardous coatings – respirable dust hazard</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Architectural coatings – floors in commercial &amp; public buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Long-run longitudinal pavement marking on major roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Short- to medium-run longitudinal pavement marking on minor roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Audio tactile markings</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Pavement marking; car parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Transverse pavement marking including intersection markings &amp; messages</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Raised pavement markers</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>High friction surfacings</td>
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<td>Pavement marking; removal</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Airport runway markings</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Short-run new or re-markings on Major and Minor roads</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>High voltage transmission tower refurbishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Powder coatings; architectural; for buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Powder coatings; general industrial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 Class Descriptions