

Fire Test Reports for Interpon D Powder Coatings

Explanations and collations of key reports and approvals for the UK market.

Powder Coatings 02

1. BS476

British Standard 476 refers to fire tests on building materials and structures. The parts of this standard that are of most relevance to powder coatings are Parts 6 and 7.

Part 6 - Fire Propagation

The result of this test is a fire propagation index. It is a measure of the contribution to fire growth made by an essentially flat surface. The results of the test are specific to the test specimen i.e. the product on that particular substrate in the form in which it was tested. Therefore it cannot be used as a method for assessing the product in all situations.

Part 7 - Surface Spread of Flame

This is a method of measuring flame spread along the surface of a specimen. Again the results of the test are specific to the test specimen i.e. the product on that particular substrate in the form in which it was tested. Therefore it cannot be used as a method for assessing the product in all situations. As defined in the UK Building Regulations 2000 - Fire Safety Approved Document B, the highest product performance classification for wall or ceiling linings is Class 0. This is achieved if a material; (a) Achieves a class 1 rating in BS476 Part 7, and (b) Achieves a fire propagation index of not more than 12 and sub-index of not more than 6 in BS476 Part 6.

Test Results

Interpon D1000 series and D2000 Series have been tested to BS476 Parts 6 and 7 and have met the criteria for Class 0 building regulation approval. The test reports are included in this document.

Powder Coatings 03

2. Reaction to Fire Report EN 13501-1

A further classification used in the building industry is given by EN 13501.

This is arrived at by carrying out two tests:

- EN 13823
- EN ISO 1716

The EN ISO 1716 (Calorific value) test determines the potential maximum amount of energy release which can be generated by a product when complete combustion occurs. The test is relevant for classes A1 and A2. Specimens are prepared from each individual component of a product by grinding them into powder. Each component is then tested in an oxygen bomb calorimeter by placing the specimen in a crucible within a stainless steel vessel filled with oxygen and pressure. A spark is then introduced; exploding the mixture and the resultant temperature rise will be used to calculate the calorific value of the specimen.

The classification is split into 3 components.

- 1. Combustibility. A2_L means non-combustible.
- 2. Smoke Emission s1 is best, s3 is worst
- 3. Release of droplets or particles d0 is best, d2 is worst.

Test Results

Interpon D polyester powders achieve A2L-s1, d0

The full test report is included in this document.

Powder Coatings 04

3. London Underground Approval

Approval for use in London Underground is a good indicator of fire safety. The product has to be tested for:

- Smoke Emission
- Toxic Fume Emission
- Qualitative analysis (what is emitted)
- Quantitative analysis (how much is emitted)
- Flammability
- Fire propagation
- Surface spread of flame

The test report is appended, plus a screen grab showing that we are still approved.



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Evaluation of Reaction to Fire Properties

Akzo Nobel Powder Coatings Ltd and Cromadex Unit 5 Redwood Business Park, Oldbury Road Smethwick, West Midlands . B66 1NJ

Product Reference: 2.2 mm thick Aluminum sheet coated on both faces with a light grey coloured coating referenced "Interpon D1000 (Light Grey Matt)"

BS 6853:1999 Table 2 for Category Ia.					
Test Type	ICL Job No	7	Test results		9 Category Ia irements
BS 476 Part 6	ICL/H13/2576	i ₁ = I =	0.1 1.0	i ₁ (max) I (max)	6 12
BS 476 Part 7	ICL/H13/2580	Class	1	Class 1	1
BS 6853:1999 Annex B.2	ICL/H13/2584	R Value:	0.103	R (max)	1
BS 6853:1999	ICL/H13/2588	Ao(on)	1.22	Ao(on)	2.6
Annex D.8.4		Ao(off)	1.37	Ao(off)	3.9

Note: The product satisfies the requirements given for category Ia in BS 6853:1999 Table 2 for vertical surfaces. Category Ia has the highest requirements.

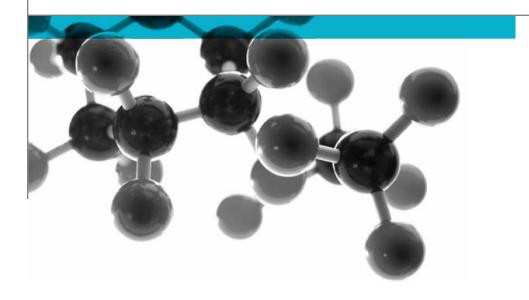
EN 45545-2 Table 5 for HL 3 for vertical surfaces R 1					
Test Type	ICL Job No	Test results		EN 45545-2 Require	ments R1
		2		(HL3)	
ISO 5658-2	ICL/H13/2592	CFE (kW/m ²)	39.13	CFE (minimum)	20
ISO 5660-1	ICL/H13/2596	$MARHE(kW/m^2)$	19.4	MARHE (max)	60
ISO 5659-2	ICL/H13/2602	$D_{\rm s}(4)$	89.52	$D_{\rm s}(4)$ (max)	150
(EN 45545-2)		VOF4	100.14	VOF 4 (max)	300
EN 45545-2	ICL/H13/2603	CITg (4mins)	0.003	CIT _G (max)	0.75
Annex C		CITg(8mins)	0.007	·	

Note: The product satisfies the requirements given in EN 45545-2 Table 5 for HL 3. In EN 45545-2 HL3 has the highest requirements.

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BS 476: Part 6: 1989+A1:2009



Method Of Test For Fire Propagation For Products

A Report To: AkzoNobel Powder Coatings

Document Reference: 355372

Date: 13th August 2015

Issue No.: 1

Page 1







Executive Summary

Objective

To determine the performance of the following product when tested in accordance with BS 476: Part 6: 1989+A1: 2009.

Generic Description	Product reference	Thickness	Weight per unit area or density
Polyester powder coating on an aluminium substrate	"YW213G On Aluminium"	2mm	2.48kg/m ² *
Individual components used to manufacture composite:			
Coating (test face)	"YW213G"	60-80 microns	Unwilling to provide
Substrate	Unable to provide	2mm	Unable to provide
*Determined by Exova Warringtonfire			
Please see page 5 of this test report for the full description of the product tested			

Test Sponsor AkzoNobel Powder Coatings, Stoneygate Lane, Felling, Gateshead, NE10 0JY.

Test Results: Fire propagation index, I = 1.7

Sub index, $i_1 = 0.0$

Sub index, i_2 = 1.6 Sub index, i_3 = 0.1

Date of Test 11th August 2015

Signatories

Responsible Officer

C. Men.

C. Meachin *

Technical Officer

. . . .

Authorised S. Deeming *

Business Unit Head

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Report Issued: 13th August 2015

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Author: C. Meachin Issue Date: 13th August 2015



^{*} For and on behalf of Exova Warringtonfire.



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Test Details

Purpose of test

To determine the performance of a product when it is subjected to the conditions of the test specified in BS 476: Part 6: 1989+A1: 2009, "Fire tests on building materials and structures, method for fire propagation for products".

The test was performed in accordance with the procedure specified in BS 476: Part 6: 1989+A1: 2009, and this report should be read in conjunction with that British Standard.

Scope of test

BS 476: Part 6: 1989+A1: 2009 specifies a method of test, the result being expressed as a fire propagation index, that provides a comparative measure of the contribution to the growth of fire made by an essentially flat material, composite or assembly. It is primarily intended for the assessment of the performance of internal wall and ceiling linings.

Fire test study group/EGOLF

Certain aspects of some fire test specifications are open to different interpretations. The Fire Test Study Group and EGOLF have identified a number of such areas and have agreed Resolutions which define common agreement of interpretations between fire test laboratories which are members of the Groups. Where such Resolutions are applicable to this test they have been followed.

Instruction to test

The test was conducted on the 11th August 2015 at the request of AkzoNobel Powder Coatings, the sponsor of the test.

specimens

Provision of test The specimens were supplied by the sponsor of the test. Exova **Warringtonfire** was not involved in any selection or sampling procedure.

Conditioning specimens

of The specimens were received on the 4th August 2015 and were conditioned to constant mass at a temperature of 23 \pm 2°C and a relative humidity of 50 \pm 5% prior to testing.

Form in which the specimens were tested

Composite - Combination of materials which are generally recognised in building constructions as discrete entities e.g. coated or laminated materials.

Exposed face

The coated face of the specimens was exposed to the heating conditions of the test.

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Description of Test Specimens

The description of the specimens given below has been prepared from information provided by the sponsor of the test. All values quoted are nominal, unless tolerances are given.

General description		Polyester powder coating applied to an aluminium
		substrate
Product referen		"YW213G On Aluminium"
Name of manufa	acturer	Akzo Nobel Powder Coatings Ltd
Thickness		2mm (stated by sponsor)
		1.14mm (determined by Exova Warringtonfire)
Weight per unit		2.48kg/m ² (determined by Exova Warringtonfire)
	General description	Interpon D2000 Brilliance Series polyester powder
		coating
	Generic type	Polyester
	Product reference	"YW213G"
	Name of manufacturer	Akzo Nobel Powder Coatings
Coating	Colour reference	"DBR201" (stated by sponsor)
Coating (test face)		"Grey" (observed by Exova Warringtonfire)
(lest lace)	Number of coats	One
	Application thickness per coat	60-80 microns
	Density	See Note 1 Below
	Application method	Electrostatic spray
	Flame retardant details	See Note 2 Below
	Curing process per coat	Heated to 180°C for 10 minutes
	Generic type	Aluminium sheet
	Product reference	See Note 3 Below
	Name of manufacturer	See Note 1 Below
Substrate	Thickness	2mm
	Density	See Note 3 Below
	Colour reference	"Mill Finish Grey"
	Flame retardant details	The component is inherently flame retardant
Brief description	n of manufacturing process	Cutting of aluminium sheet

Note 1: The sponsor was unwilling to provide this information.

Note 2: The sponsor of the test has confirmed that no flame retardant additives were utilised in the production of the component.

Note 3: The sponsor was unable to provide this information.

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Test Results

Results

A total of three specimens were tested. The laboratory record sheet relating to each of the test specimens is appended to this report (refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Throughout the test on each specimen careful observation was made of the product's behaviour within the apparatus and special note was taken of any of the phenomena listed in clause 9.2 of the Standard. None of the listed phenomena was observed and the test results on all three specimens tested were valid.

The following test results were obtained for the product.

Fire propagation index, I = 1.7 Sub index, i_1 = 0.0 Sub index, i_2 = 1.6 Sub index, i_3 = 0.1

NOTE: If a suffix 'R' is included in the above fire propagation index, I, then this indicates that the results should be treated with caution.

Applicability test result

of The test results relate only to the behaviour of the test specimens of the product under the particular conditions of test; they are not intended to be the sole criterion for assessing the potential fire hazard of the product in use.

The test results relate only to the specimens of the product in the form in which they were tested. Small differences in the composition or thickness of the product may significantly affect the performance during the test and may therefore invalidate the test results. Care should be taken to ensure that any product which is supplied or used is fully represented by the specimens which were tested.

Validity

The specification and interpretation of fire test methods are the subject of ongoing development and refinement. Changes in associated legislation may also occur. For these reasons it is recommended that the relevance of test reports over five years old should be considered by the user. The laboratory that issued the report will be able to offer, on behalf of the legal owner, a review of the procedures adopted for a particular test to ensure that they are consistent with current practices, and if required may endorse the test report.

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Table 1

Laboratory Record Sheet

FIRE PROPAGATION TEST - BS476:PART 6:1989+A1:2009

Specimen No.: 1 Date: 11-Aug-15

Time	Specimen	Calibration	Ts-	Sub Index
mins	Temperature	Temperature	Tc/10t	Of
1111113	Deg C	Deg C	10/100	Performance
t	Ts	Tc		1 Chomianoc
	13	10		
0.50	12	14	0.00	
1.00	19	20	0.00	
1.50	24	24	0.00	
2.00	29	28	0.05	
2.50	33	33	0.00	
3.00	37	37	0.00	0.05
4.00	68	68	0.00	
5.00	128	105	0.46	
6.00	165	131	0.57	
7.00	176	151	0.36	
8.00	191	168	0.29	
9.00	198	184	0.16	
10.00	202	193	0.09	1.92
12.00	216	209	0.06	
14.00	221	216	0.04	
16.00	232	224	0.05	
18.00	238	233	0.03	
20.00	240	239	0.01	0.18
	Total Index of Pe	rformance S	=	2.14

SubIndex s1 0.05

SubIndex s2 1.92

SubIndex s3 0.18

Index of Performance S 2.14

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Table 2

Laboratory Record Sheet

FIRE PROPAGATION TEST - BS476:PART 6:1989+A1:2009

Specimen No.: 2 Date: 11-Aug-15

Time mins	Specimen Temperature Deg C Ts	Calibration Temperature Deg C Tc	Ts- Tc/10t	Sub Index Of Performance
0.50	13	14	0.00	
1.00	18	20	0.00	
1.50	24	24	0.00	
2.00	28	28	0.00	
2.50	32	33	0.00	
3.00	37	37	0.00	0.00
4.00	64	68	0.00	
5.00	104	105	0.00	
6.00	148	131	0.28	
7.00	162	151	0.16	
8.00	177	168	0.11	
9.00	187	184	0.03	
10.00	196	193	0.03	0.62
12.00	207	209	0.00	
14.00	214	216	0.00	
16.00	223	224	0.00	
18.00	230	233	0.00	
20.00	234	239	0.00	0.00
	Total Index of Performance S = 0.62			

SubIndex s1 0.00

SubIndex s2 0.62

SubIndex s3 0.00

Index of Performance S 0.62

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Table 3

Laboratory Record Sheet

FIRE PROPAGATION TEST - BS476:PART 6:1989+A1:2009

Specimen No.: 3 Date: 11-Aug-15

Time mins	Specimen Temperature Deg C Ts	Calibration Temperature Deg C Tc	Ts- Tc/10t	Sub Index Of Performance	
0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 12.00 14.00 16.00 18.00 20.00	13 19 22 24 33 38 75 131 162 184 194 196 199 209 216 222 228 233	14 20 24 28 33 37 68 105 131 151 168 184 193 209 216 224 233 239	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03 0.18 0.52 0.52 0.47 0.33 0.13 0.06 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.03 2.20 0.00	
	Total Index of Performance S = 2.23				

SubIndex s1 0.03

SubIndex s2 2.20

SubIndex s3 0.00

Index of Performance S 2.23

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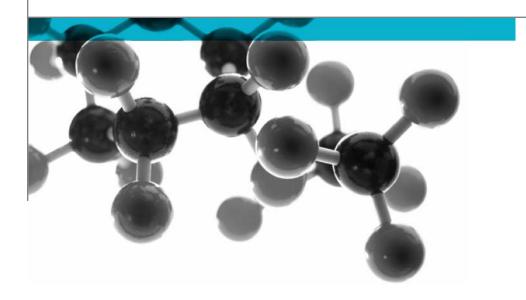
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BS 476: Part 7: 1997



Method For Classification Of The Surface Spread Of Flame Of Products

A Report To: AkzoNobel Powder Coatings

Document Reference: 354569

Date: 27th July 2015

Issue No.: 1

Page 1







Executive Summary

Objective

To determine the surface spread of flame classification of the following product when tested in accordance with BS 476: Part 7: 1997.

Generic Description	Product reference	Thickness	Weight per unit area or density
Polyester powder coating on a steel substrate	"YLM01E On Steel"	3.2mm	8.33kg/m ² *
Individual components used to manufacture composite:			
Coating (test face)	"YLM01E"	60-80 microns	Unwilling to provide
Substrate	Unable to provide	3.2mm	Unable to provide
*Determined by Exova Warringtonfire			
Please see page 5 of this test report for the full description of the product tested			

Test Sponsor AkzoNobel Powder Coatings, Stoneygate Lane, Felling, Gateshead, NE10 0JY.

Test Results: Class 1

21st July 2015 **Date of Test**

Signatories

Responsible Officer

C'Men.

C. Meachin *

Technical Officer

Authorised

S. Deeming *

Business Unit Head

Report Issued: 27th July 2015

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^{*} For and on behalf of Exova Warringtonfire.



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Test Details

Purpose of test

To determine the performance of a product when it is subjected to the conditions of the test specified in BS 476: Part 7: 1997, "Fire tests on building materials and structures, method for classification of the surface spread of flame of products". This test was therefore performed in accordance with the procedure specified in BS 476: Part 7: 1997 and this report should be read in conjunction with that British Standard.

Scope of test

BS 476: Part 7: 1997 specifies a method of test for measuring the lateral spread of flame along the surface of a specimen of a product orientated in the vertical position, and a classification system based on the rate and extent of flame spread. It provides data suitable for comparing the performances of essentially flat materials, composites, or assemblies, which are used primarily as the exposed surfaces of walls or ceilings.

Fire test study group/EGOLF

Certain aspects of some fire test specifications are open to different interpretations. The Fire Test Study Group and EGOLF have identified a number of such areas and have agreed Resolutions which define common agreement of interpretations between fire test laboratories which are members of the Groups. Where such Resolutions are applicable to this test they have been followed.

Instruction to test

The test was conducted on the 21st July 2015 at the request of AkzoNobel Powder Coatings, the sponsor of the test.

specimens

Provision of test The specimens were supplied by the sponsor of the test. Exova **Warringtonfire** was not involved in any selection or sampling procedure.

Conditioning specimens

of The specimens were received on the 9th July 2015 and were conditioned to constant mass at a temperature of 23 \pm 2°C and a relative humidity of 50 \pm 5% prior to testing.

Form in which the specimens were tested

Composite - Combination of materials which are generally recognised in building constructions as discrete entities e.g. coated or laminated materials. Each specimen was tested in direct contact with a nominally 12mm thick noncombustible backing board.

Exposed face

The coated face of the specimens was exposed to the heating conditions of the

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Description of Test Specimens

The description of the specimens given below has been prepared from information provided by the sponsor of the test. All values quoted are nominal, unless tolerances are given.

General description		Polyester powder coating on a steel substrate		
Product referen	eference "YLM01E On Steel"			
Name of manuf	me of manufacturer Akzo Nobel Powder Coatings Ltd			
Thickness		3.2mm (stated by sponsor)		
		3.2mm (determined by Exova		
		Warringtonfire)		
Weight per unit	area	8.33kg/m ² (determined by Exova		
		Warringtonfire)		
	Generic type	Interpon D2000 Series polyester powder		
		coating		
	Product reference	"YLM01E"		
	Name of manufacturer	Akzo Nobel Powder Coatings		
	Colour reference	"RAL 7016" (stated by sponsor)		
Coating		"Grey" (observed by Exova Warringtonfire)		
(test face)	Number of coats	One		
	Application rate per coat	60-80 microns		
	Density / specific gravity	See Note 1 below		
	Application method	Electrostatic spray		
	Flame retardant details	See Note 2 below		
	Curing process per coat	Heated to 180°C for 10 minutes		
	Generic type	Mild steel		
	Product reference	See Note 3 below		
	Name of manufacturer	Main Road Sheet Metal Limited		
Substrate	Thickness	3.2mm		
	Density / weight per unit area	See Note 3 below		
	Colour reference	"Steel Grey"		
	Flame retardant details	This component is inherently flame retardant		
Brief description	n of manufacturing process	See Note 3 below		

Note 1: The sponsor was unwilling to provide this information.

Note 2: The sponsor of the test has confirmed that no flame retardant additives were utilised in the production of the component.

Note 3: The sponsor was unable to provide this information.

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Test Results

Results observations

and

The test results for the individual specimens, together with observations made during the test and comments on any difficulties encountered during the test are given in Appendix 1.

Classification

In accordance with the class definitions given in BS 476: Part 7: 1997; the specimens tested are classified as Class 1.

Criteria classification

foi

If the prefix 'D' or suffix 'R' or 'Y' is included in the classification, this indicates that the results should be treated with caution. An explanation of the reason for the prefix and suffixes is given in Appendix 2, together with the classification limits specified in the Standard.

Applicability test result

The test results relate only to the behaviour of the test specimens of the product under the particular conditions of test; they are not intended to be the sole criterion for assessing the potential fire hazard of the product in use.

The test results relate only to the specimens of the product in the form in which they were tested. Small differences in the composition or thickness of the product may significantly affect the performance during the test and may therefore invalidate the test results. Care should be taken to ensure that any product which is supplied or used is fully represented by the specimens which were tested.

Validity

The specification and interpretation of fire test methods are the subject of ongoing development and refinement. Changes in associated legislation may also occur. For these reasons it is recommended that the relevance of test reports over five years old should be considered by the user. The laboratory that issued the report will be able to offer, on behalf of the legal owner, a review of the procedures adopted for a particular test to ensure that they are consistent with current practices, and if required may endorse the test report.

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Appendix 1 – Test Results

SPECIMEN No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Maximum distance travelled at 1.5 minutes (mm)	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Distance (mm)		Time		indicated dis : seconds)	tance	
75 165 190 215 240 265 290 375 455 500 525 600 675 710 750 785 825						
Time to reach maximum distance travelled	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Maximum distance travelled in 10 minutes (mm)	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50

Note: Six specimens are usually tested. If the test on any specimen is deemed to be invalid, as defined in the Standard, it is permissible for up to a maximum of nine specimens to be tested in order to obtain the six valid test results.

Observations made during test and comments on any difficulties encountered during the test:

None.

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Appendix 2 - Classification criteria

Classification spread of flame	of		Spread of Flam	ne at 1.5 min	Final Spread of	Flame
		Classification	Limit (mm)	Limit for one specimen (mm)	Limit (mm)	Limit for one specimen (mm)
		Class 1 Class 2 Class 3	165 215 265	165 + 25 215 + 25 265 + 25	165 455 710	165 + 25 455 + 45 710 + 75
		Class 4	Exceeding the	limits for class 3		

Explanation of prefix and suffixes which may be added to the classification

- 1. A suffix R is added to the classification if more than six specimens are required in order to obtain six valid test results (e.g. class 2R).
- 2. A prefix D is added to the classification of any product which does not comply with the surface characteristics specified in the Standard and has therefore been tested in a modified form (e.g. class D3).
- 3. A suffix Y is added to the classification if any softening and/or other behaviour that may affect the flame spread occurs (e.g. class 3Y).

For example, a classification of D3RY could be achieved indicating (a) a modified surface has been used; (b) a class 3 result has been obtained; (c) additional specimens have been used to obtain 6 valid results and; (d) softening and/or other behaviour has occurred which is considered to have affected the test result.

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BS 476: Part 7: 1997



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SAFETY, STRUCTURES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT

Reaction to fire

REACTION TO FIRE CLASSIFICATION REPORT No. RA13-0167 ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN STANDARD NF EN 13501-1

Provided the Ordinance from the Ministry of the interior, November 21, 2002.

Pilot laboratory approved by the Ministry of the Interior (Ordinance of February 5, 1959, amended)

Seule la version française fait foi.

Only the French version is legally acceptable.

Valid 5 years from June 06th, 2013

Owner: AKZO NOBEL POWDER COATINGS SNC

Z.I. de la Gaudrée 91410 DOURDAN

FRANCE

Commercial brand(s): INTERPON POLYESTER coatings

Brief description: Powder coating

(see detailed description in paragraph 2)

Date of issue: June 06th, 2013

The indicated classification does not prejudge the conformity of marketed materials with the samples submitted to the tests and under no circumstances, this document should not be considered as type approval or certification of the product in the sense of the L 115-27 to L 115-33 and R 115-1 to R 115-3 articles of the consumption's code.

If this report is being issued by e-mail and/or on an electronic medium, only the hard copy of the report signed by CSTB shall prevail in the event of a dispute.

The reproduction of this classification report is only authorised in its integral form.

It comprises 3 pages.



1. Introduction

This classification report defines the classification assigned to the above-mentioned product(s) in accordance with the procedures given in the NF EN 13501-1 standard.

2. Product description

Thermohardenable powder coating consisting of polyester resin and mineral fillers, tested applied to aluminium sheet.

Applied nominal quantity: from 100 to 140 g/m 2 giving a thickness of 60 to 90 μ m.

Nominal dry extract: 100 %.

Colours: various.

3. Tests reports and tests results in support of this classification

3.1 Tests reports

Name of laboratory	Name of sponsor	Test identification	Test report Nos.	Test method
СЅТВ	AKZO NOBEL POWDER COATINGS SNC Z.I. de la Gaudrée 91410 DOURDAN FRANCE	ES541120844	RA13-0167	EN 13823 EN ISO 1716

3.2 Tests results

				Results	
Test method	Product	Number of tests	Parameters	Continuous parameters : mean value	Compliance parameters
5N 40000	INTERPON		FIGRA _{0.2MJ} (W/s) FIGRA _{0.4MJ} (W/s) LFS THR _{600s} (MJ)	45.0 16.8 - 0.9	- Not reached -
EN 13823 POLYESTER coatings Various colours	3	SMOGRA(m²/s²) TSP _{600s} (m²)	0.0 24.6		
			Flaming droplets or debris	-	None
EN ISO	External non substantial component	3	PCS (MJ/kg)	2.6	-
1716	Whole product Worse case	-	PCS (MJ/kg)	1.1	-

(-) means: not applicable



4. Classification and direct field of application

4.1 Reference of the classification

This classification has been carried out in accordance with clauses 11.7.3, 11.9.2 and 11.10.1 of the NF EN 13501-1 standard.

4.2 Classification

Fire behaviour		Smoke production		Flaming droplets or debris
A2	-	s1	,	d0

Classification: A2 - s1, d0

4.3 Field of application

This classification is valid for the following product parameters:

- The product described in paragraph 2.
- An applied maximum nominal quantity of 140 g/m².
- Various colours.

This classification is valid for the following end use conditions:

The product applied to any A1 class metallic substrate with a thickness ≥ 0.8 mm and a density ≥ 2025 kg/m³.

Champs-sur-Marne, June 06th, 2013

The Head of laboratory Responsible for the test

The Head of Reaction to Fire Unit

Nicolas ROURE

Gildas CREACH

......END OF THE CLASSIFICATION REPORT





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Reference:

TSL0108-GP-R17895

Prepared for:

Akzo Nobel Powder Coatings Ltd

Stoneygate Lane Felling, Gateshead

Tyne & Wear. NE10 0JY

Issue Date:

14^h July 2004

Prepared by:

G Patel

Signature:

Certified by:

Hush J Patel (Senior Consultant)

Signature:

TEST REPORT

TSL No. R17895

Fire testing of "Interpon D36 Polyester Powder Coating", in accordance with the London Underground Limited Engineering Standard 2-01001-002: Issue A1: December 2003.



CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF REPORTS.

THIS REPORT IS ISSUED TO THE CLIENT IN CONFIDENCE AND SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED, EXCEPT IN FULL, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF TRANSFIRE SERVICES LIMITED.

QUERIES OR FURTHER INFORMATION.

ANY QUERIES OR REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE AUTHOR WHO MAY BE CONTACTED AT THE ADDRESS GIVEN ON THE TITLE PAGE.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Sample panels of aluminium coated with polyester powder coating were submitted on 4th May 2004, by Mr A Moseley of Akzo Nobel Powder Coatings Limited, for smoke emission, toxic fume emission and flammability testing, in accordance with London Underground Limited Engineering Standard 2-01001-002: Issue A1: December 2003.

2. MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

1mm thick, aluminium panels, coated with 'SA210E Interpon D36 Polyester Powder coating', supplied by Akzo Nobel Powder Coatings Limited.

No additional information was submitted by the client.

Laboratory sample reference is TSL0108.

3. TEST METHOD

3.1 SMOKE EMISSION

The above specimen was tested for smoke emission on 12th May 2004, in accordance with BS6853: 1999: D8.6 – "Code of Practice for Fire Precautions in the design and construction of passenger carrying trains".

3.2 TOXIC FUME EMISSION

3.2.1 QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

The above specimen was tested on 18th May 2004 for qualitative analysis using scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive X-Rays.

3.2.2 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

The above specimen was tested on 18th May 2004, for quantitative determination of Nitrogen, Carbon and Sulphur using Carlo Erba EA1108 Elemental analyser'.

3.3 FLAMMABILITY

3.3.1 FIRE PROPAGATION

The above specimen boards were tested to determine the fire propagation index of specimens of a product when tested in accordance with BS476: Part 6: 1989 "Fire tests on building materials and structures, method of test for fire propagation for products".



3.3.2 SURFACE SPREAD OF FLAME

The above specimen boards were tested to determine the classification of specimens of a product when tested in accordance with BS476: Part 7: 1997 "Fire tests on building materials and structures, method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame of products".

4. RESULTS

The tests relate to the behaviour of test specimens of the products under particular conditions of test; they are not intended to be the sole criterion for assessing the potential fire hazard of the product in use. In particular, differences in the thickness, orientation or design may significantly affect fire performance and care should be taken to ensure that any differences between the test conditions and application conditions are not adversely significant.

4.1 SMOKE EMISSION

The measured absorbance A_m is calculated in accordance with the Beer-Lambert Law as follows:

$$A_{\rm m} = \log_{10} \left(I_{\rm o} / I_{\rm t} \right)$$

Where: I_0 = Initial Luminous intensity

I_t = transmitted Luminous intensity

 A_m is converted to Standard absorbance A_o (Figures 1-3; Page 11-12), using the equation:

$$A_o = (A_m \times V)/(n \times L)$$

Where: V = volume of the cube (27m³)

L = optical path length (3m)

N = is the number of units comprising the specimen.

The calculated results are as follows:

Sample	Test	Result Ao abs (m²/burn area)		
Reference		Ao(ON)	Ao(OFF)	
TSL0108	1	0.538	0.698	
	2	0.445	0.651	
	Average	0.492	0.675	
	S.D.	0.0658	0.0332	



REQUIREMENTS:

The requirements for smoke emission as stated in the London Underground Limited Engineering Standard 2-01001-002: Issue A1: December 2003 for category ST/SU/v & p "Station/Surface/vertical & prone is:

 $A_o(ON) < 3.6 \text{ m}^2/\text{burn area } \& A_o(OFF) < 5.4 \text{ m}^2/\text{burn area}$

The test data show that the referenced specimen meets the smoke emission criterion for category ST/SU/v & p application.

4.2 TOXIC FUME EMISSION

4.2.1 QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

The qualitative analysis of the sample shows the following elements (Figure 4; Page 14)

Sample reference	Elements detected
TSL0108	Carbon, Oxygen, Silicon, Aluminium, Titanium, Sulphur.

4.2.2 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Sample reference	% Nitrogen	% Carbon	% Sulphur
TSL0108	0.19	36.02	1.88

The above results are expressed as a percentage wt/wt.



REQUIREMENTS

The Engineering Standard states that "For unrestricted use of a material, covered by Standard 2-01001-002: Issue A1: December 2003, neither it nor its constituents shall have deliberately incorporated by selection, addition or modification any significant amounts of organically bound halogens, nitrogen, sulphur or phosphorus; typical chemical groups proscribed are:-

C-X (where X = Halogen)
C-N
C-P
C-O-P
C-S
C-O-S

Trace levels of such chemical groups are acceptable – the criterion for "trace level" shall be that the summation of the weight for weight percentage of the chemical group divided by the atomic weight for the group shall not exceed 0.015".

Thus, applying the 'Trace level' i.e.

$$\sum \frac{w/w\% \ of \ Chemical \ Group}{Atomic \ weight \ of \ Group} \leq 0.015$$

The calculated value for the specimen gives a value of 0.0723, based on 0.19% Nitrogen and 1.88% Sulphur content.

Hence, the specimen material under this category fails to meet the London Underground Limited Engineering Standard 2-01001-002: Issue A1: December 2003, due to the presence of nitrogen and sulphur above the required limit.

However, considering that the respective standard calls for keeping the concentrations of any toxic gases below the relevant IDLH levels (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health), it is therefore possible to calculate the potential toxic hazard presented by this material. Such calculations would need to assume that the *dispersal volume in which the product is installed is 700m³ for Stations*.

Following assumptions would also need to be made:

The single material is the sole contributor to the fire atmosphere.

All of the Nitrogen and sulphur in the material would convert to Hydrogen cyanide, i.e. 100% conversion of nitrogen to hydrogen cyanide.

Size of Fire region is 1.25m² fixed locations (stations).

The specific density of the material is 1.68g/cm³



Hence, the expected concentrations of hydrogen cyanide and sulphur dioxide is calculated, according to "Users Guide to the LUL Code of Practice - Fire Safety of Materials Used in the Underground - Issue 1; 1994", which gives the following expected concentration of Hydrogen cyanide.

Sample	Expected concentration (ppm)	Location (ST/SU/v & p)
TSL0108	HCN	0.78
	SO2	7.73

The total expected toxicity, T_{x_i} is given by the equation:

$$T_{Total} = \sum \frac{C_N}{H_N}$$

Where, C_N = Concentration of any one toxic species, and H_N = IDLH for value for that toxic species.

The calculated values and the requirements are:

Sample	Total expected toxicity, T _{x.}	Requirements
TSL0108	0.09	<1.0

4.3 FLAMMABILITY

4.3.1 FIRE PROPAGATION

Sample reference	Fire propagation index, I	Subindex, i₁	subindex, i ₂	Subindex, i₃
TSL0108	0	0	0	0

See Appendix A for full results.



4.3.2 SURFACE SPREAD OF FLAME

Sample reference	Result
TSL0108	Class 1

See Appendix A for full results

REQUIREMENTS:

Requirements for Category:	Fire Propagation (BS476: Part 6: 1989)	Surface Spread of Flame (BS476: Part 7: 1997)
ST/SU/v&p (Station/Surface/vertical & prone	I <12; i ₁ <6	Class 1

The material, therefore, meet the flammability requirements for LUL Engineering Standard 2-01001-002: Issue A1: December 2003

5. CONCLUSION

The material described in Section 2.0 of this report meets the smoke emission, toxic fume emission and flammability requirements for Category ST/SU/v&p "Station/Surface/vertical & prone" of the London Underground Limited Engineering Standard 2-01001-002: Issue A1: December 2003.



OBSERVATIONS

SAMPLE REFERENCE TSL0108

TEST: BS6853: 1999: APPENDIX D8.6

TEST 1.

Time (min.sec)	Observations		
0.00 - 40.00	Nothing significant.		

TEST 2.

Time (min.sec)	Observations		
0.00 - 40.00	Nothing significant.		



Figure 1: Variation of Absorbance (Ao) with two specimens (Specimen No.2)

Ao V Time TSL0108 Run 1 & 2

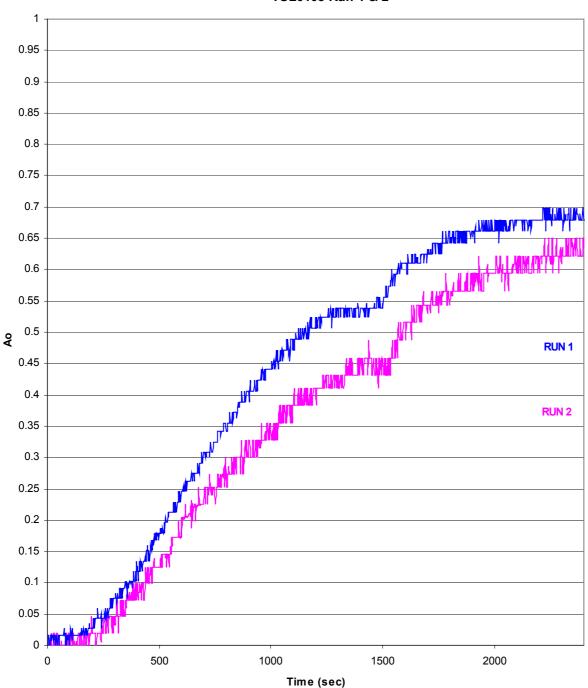




Figure 2: Variation of Absorbance (Ao) with time (specimen No: 2)

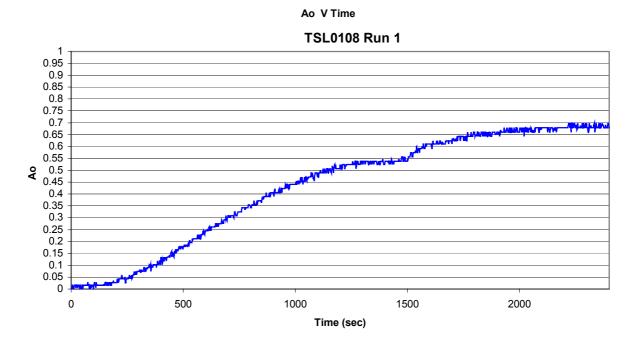


Figure 3: Variation of Absorbance (Ao) with time (specimen No: 2)

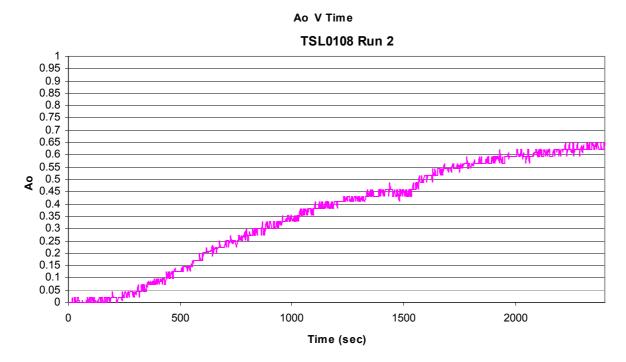
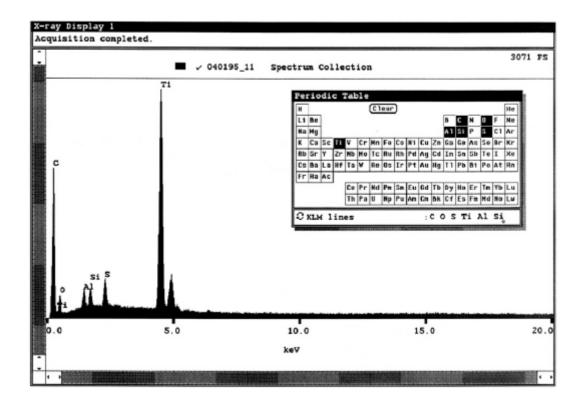




Figure 4: X-ray spectrum for 'Interpon D36 Polyester Powder Coating'.

Laboratory sample reference TSL0108





Appendix A

Test Data

(BS476: Part 6 : 1987 and BS476: Part 7: 1997)



TEST DATA FIRE PROPAGATION TEST – BS476: PART 6: 1989

SPECIMEN No. 1

TIME/MINS INDEX OF PEFORMANCE	SPECIMEN	CALIBRATION TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE	SUB
(t)	DEG C Θ _S	Deg CΘ _c	Θs-Θc/10t	
0.50	12.1	13.9	-0.4	
1.00	17.6	19.9	-0.2	
1.50	22.2	26.1	-0.3	
2.00	27.4	30.8	-0.2	
2.50	30.6	34.7	-0.2	
3.00	34.4	38.1	-0.1	S1 = 0
4.00	54.6	61.0	-0.2	
5.00	82.4	90.9	-0.2	
6.00	105.2	114.0	-0.1	
7.00	126.1	136.2	-0.1	
8.00	143.3	154.6	-0.1	S2 = 0
9.00	156.8	169.4	-0.1	
10.00	172.9	180.5	-0.1	
12.00	193.8	201.4	-0.1	
14.00	209.8	212.5	0.0	
16.00	215.9	221.1	0.0	
18.00	224.5	227.2	0.0	
20.00	228.2	232.2	0.0	S3 = 0
	OUD INDEX 04	•		S =0
	SUB INDEX S1 =	0		
	SUB INDEX S2 =	0		
	SUB INDEX S3 =	0		
INDEX OF PER	RFORMANCE =	3.14		



TEST DATA FIRE PROPAGATION TEST – BS476: PART 6: 1989

SPECIMEN No. 2

TIME/MINS INDEX OF PEFORMANCE	SPECIMEN	CALIBRATION TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE	SUB
(t)	DEG C Θ _s	Deg CΘ _c	Θs-Θc/10t	
0.50 1.00	12.6 17.7	13.9 19.9	-0.3 -0.2	
1.50	23.0	26.1	-0.2	
2.00	27.4	30.8	-0.2	
2.50	31.6	34.7	-0.1	
3.00	34.2	38.1	-0.1	S1 = 0
4.00	54.9	61.0	-0.2	
5.00	82.1	90.9	-0.2	
6.00	105.4	114.0	-0.1	
7.00	127.5	136.2	-0.1	
8.00	146.0	154.6	-0.1	S2 = 0
9.00	162.0	169.4	-0.1	
10.00	175.6	180.5	0.0	
12.00	197.7	201.4	0.0	
14.00	210.0	212.5	0.0	
16.00	217.4	221.1	0.0	
18.00	222.3	227.2	0.0	
20.00	228.5	232.2	0.0	S3 = 0
				S =0
	SUB INDEX S1 =	0		
	SUB INDEX S2 =	0		
	SUB INDEX S3 =	0		
INDEX OF PER	RFORMANCE =	0		



TEST DATA FIRE PROPAGATION TEST – BS476: PART 6: 1989

SPECIMEN No. 3

TIME/MINS INDEX OF PEFORMANCE	SPECIMEN	CALIBRATION TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE	SUB
(t)	DEG C ⊕s	Deg CΘ _c	Θs-Θc/10t	
0.50	12.2	13.9	-0.3	
1.00	17.2	19.9	-0.3	
1.50	22.3	26.1	-0.3	
2.00	26.7	30.8	-0.2	
2.50	29.9	34.7	-0.2	
3.00	33.8	38.1	-0.1	S1 = 0
4.00	55.7	61.0	-0.1	
5.00	85.0	90.9	-0.1	
6.00	107.9	114.0	-0.1	
7.00	128.8	136.2	-0.1	
8.00	147.2	154.6	-0.1	S2 = 0
9.00	163.2	169.4	-0.1	
10.00	171.9	180.5	-0.1	
12.00	202.6	201.4	0.0	
14.00	212.5	212.5	0.0	
16.00	216.2	221.1	0.0	
18.00	221.1	227.2	0.0	
20.00	228.5	232.2	0.0	S3 = 0
				S =0
	SUB INDEX S1 =	0		
	SUB INDEX S2 =	0		
	SUB INDEX S3 =	0		
INDEX OF PER	RFORMANCE =	0		



TEST DATA

SURFACE SPREAD OF FLAME TEST – BS476: PART 7: 1997

Specimen No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Maximum distance at 1.5 minutes (mm)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance (mm)	Time to travel to indicated distance (minutes, seconds)					
75 165 190 215 240 265 290 375 455 500 525 600 675 710 750 785 825 900						
Maximum distance travelled in 10 minutes (mm)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Observations made during test and comments on any difficulties encountered during the test.

No ignition was observed.





