

Manual for the Installation

Maintenance & Repair of the Bastion Noise Barrier System





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1. <u>General</u>

1.1 <u>Scope</u>

This manual sets out the procedures for the installation, inspection, repair and maintenance of all Bastion Noise Barrier Systems supplied by SAFEROAD. The Bastion Noise Barrier system has been designed to incorporate the acoustic elements both reflective and absorbent within the structural element to provide the customer with a complete system compliant with: BS EN 14388 BS EN 1793

BS EN 1794

BS EN 14389

1.2 Quality Assurance

SAFEROAD are fully compliant with BS EN ISO 9001:2015 and have procedures in place to ensure compliance with:

BS EN 14388

BS EN 1793

BS EN 1794

BS EN 14389

SAFEROAD are fully committed to providing quality products and services which fully comply with the specification.

1.3 Product Design, Warranty and Liability

The product assurance given by SAFEROAD for design, warranty and liability for the Bastion Noise Barrier will be invalidated if it is demonstrated that components have been used from an unapproved source in installation, maintenance or repair and if the Noise Barrier does not comply with SAFEROAD's specifications in any way.

NOTE: Foundations must be designed by a suitably qualified person or organisation and must be specific to the intended geographical location and elevation of the noise barrier, the design must take into account all relevant parameters of the specification. The foregoing statement applies equally to the selection of the correct SAFEROAD Bastion post.

1.4 Training (UK)

All installers must have the qualifications detailed in National Highways Sector Scheme 2C Appendix C.

In addition to this within the installation team there should be individuals who hold nationally recognised qualifications for the operation of plant and for the lifting of components. NOTE: Required and necessary qualifications may vary in other jurisdictions.

1.5 Health and Safety

It is the responsibility of the company or organisation installing the Bastion Noise Barrier to ensure that all necessary safety procedures are in place and implemented at all times. The specific site and location conditions and restrictions should be assessed and a risk assessment, method statement and lift plan produced by the company or organisation carrying out the installation which is specific to the particular location.

Safe access, ground conditions, lifting operations, manual handling, protection of underground services and overhead services, COSHH and correct training are among the factors that must be considered.

Timber is treated with the preservative Tanalith E which complies with the Biocidal Products Regulations which are the most up to date regulations in terms of protecting human and animal



> health and also environmental protection. Tests include leaching tests which have confirmed that this is not an issue with Tanalith E treated timber. Further information is available publicly e.g. the European ECHA website. Treated timber should be received in a drip free condition with no sign of preservative fluid on the surface. If this is not the case refuse to take delivery until the supplier has properly dried the material in appropriately controlled conditions. Tanalith E treated timber is not classified as hazardous waste and at end of service life should be recycled as biofuel within an appropriate industrial facility. It should not be burnt in a domestic grate. It is possible to install the Noise Barrier without placing anyone at risk either involved directly with the installation, maintenance and repair or a third party and therefore all endeavours shall be used to ensure no one is injured or put at risk.

2. Design Requirements

The Bastion Noise Barrier System must be assembled in accordance with the drawings contained within this manual.

2.1 Site-specific Design

A site-specific design shall be carried out by a suitably qualified person or organisation in accordance with the prevailing specification. This shall detail foundation sizes pertinent to location on the site and identify which system post is required.

3. Limitations on Use

Bastion Noise Barrier in accordance with BS EN 14388 and SAFEROAD recommendations. The guidance for site-specific design and genuine components must be adhered to.

4. Installation

4.1 Setting Out

Agree the length of need with the customer and set out the start and finish points accordingly. Agree the alignment with the customer. Both alignment and start and finish points should be identified on the project drawings. Set out the post positions ensuring that the agreed length of need is fully covered. If there are below ground obstructions on the line of the noise barrier these can be circumvented by reducing the designed post centre, it is not permissible however to exceed 3m centres other than for a single panel in exceptional circumstances. For example, staying clear of underground services. In these circumstances it is permissible to install a single panel of up to 3.5m wide, this bespoke panel must have it structural integrity checked by a suitably qualified person. In addition, it may be necessary to make the adjacent posts and foundations more robust.

There is some tolerance on post centres, but it is critical that the wedge used to secure the acoustic element within the structural element can be correctly located.

4.2 Foundations

Before any excavation is considered the area should be thoroughly checked for the presence of underground apparatus. When excavations are carried out using a bucket, we would recommend that the teeth are removed.

The foundation size and depth will be identified in the site-specific design details and care shall be taken to ensure the design size is the minimum achieved. Auger drills must be of the correct diameter and able to achieve the desired depth.

Where possible we recommend surplus soil arising from excavations should be spread locally to avoid the environmental impact of land fill and lorry movements, where this is not possible excess material must be disposed of in accordance with the current legislation at the time the works are carried out.

The concrete placed in the foundation shall be in accordance with the site-specific design and shall be internally compacted using suitable equipment manufactured for the purpose.

4.3 <u>Posts</u>



> The correct system post identified in the site-specific design shall be selected for the location. The posts can be set within the foundation or bolted on to a foundation or structure in accordance with the site-specific design. When posts are embedded, they should penetrate a minimum of 75% of the foundation depth. They should be lifted into place by mechanical means in accordance with a lift plan prepared by a suitably qualified person. See section 7 system posts.

4.4 Acoustic Element

The acoustic element will be delivered factory made in panel form. The panel should be lifted into place by mechanical means using the lifting points built into the panel. Lifting operations should comply with a lift plan prepared by a suitably qualified person.

The panel or acoustic element is secured within the post or structural element using a wedge system as detailed on the drawings within this manual. Fixing of the wedges must be in accordance with the details contained herein. The system is finally capped using a shaped timber section, which must be fixed in accordance with the details contained herein. For acoustic element installation go to section 8.

It may be necessary in some circumstances to modify a panel after delivery. This should be avoided wherever possible, but in isolated circumstances bespoke requirements can be accommodated on site by modification to the factory-made panel. When this occurs it is vital that all cut ends of boards are treated with a suitable end grain protection medium such as that shown below.



5. Inspection Maintenance and Repair

5.1 Inspection

A Noise barrier inspection certificate should be completed for all new installations. The installation should be checked and certified using the system drawings and specification along with the contract requirements and site-specific design for foundations. Where the installation differs from the contract drawings the reasons should be documented. The installation will not be deemed compliant unless inspected by a suitably qualified person, see training is section 1.4.



Revision:07 August 2022

CAEEDOAL	®	Final Inspection of Environmental Barrier					GQF30-2					
JAFERUAI							er	Issue	e 2	Nov	201	9
Date	Job N	0.		Con	tract							
Main Contractor												
Location					Chai	nage			to			
Type of fence Single	Sided r	eflectiv	e (SSR)		D	ouble	e Sided refl	ectiv	e (DS	R)	
Absorbitive (AB)							Fen	ce Height				
	In	In Specification			In Specific			cation				
Checks	Ye	Yes No N/A					Che	ecks		Yes	No	N/A
Posts					Fixin	gs						
Post Spacing					Line	and le	evel					
Foundations					Surfa	ice Mo	ounte	ed Posts (SN	VP)			
Panels					Side	fixed	post	5				
Gates					Canti	lever	ed po	osts				
Wedges												
Capping												
Comments												
Saferoad Representativ	e	Main C	ontrac	tor Re	eprese	entati	ve	Clien	t Rep	reser	ntativ	е
Position	P	osition						Position				
Name	N	ame						Name				
Signature	Si	gnature						Signature				
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			C Tel: 0	N15 8)	KE 89119							

5.2 Maintenance

A correctly installed Bastion Noise barrier is maintenance free for its declared service life. In certain atmospheric or ground conditions the gravel boards will need to be replaced after thirty years unless mounted on a concrete sill or concrete gravel board. For details of installation on a sill/gravel board go to section 9.

A visual inspection regime at five-year intervals is recommended to check for mechanical damage to the acoustic element and any damaged components



> should be replaced for example rails may need to be replaced after twenty years. Damaged boards or cover strips should be replaced to avoid degraded acoustic performance.

Also look at the ground conditions as erosion, slippage or ponding water can all effect the performance and viability of the Noise Barrier.

5.3 <u>Repair</u>

When repairing Bastion Noise Barrier only components showing actual physical damage needs to be replaced.

If the gravel boards need to be replaced raise up the panel, lever off the existing gravel board and nail a new one into place, then lower the panel. For the replacement of rails, slide a new rail in under the existing and secure by nailing.

For the replacement of boards or cover strips, lever off the damaged cover strip and nail the new one into place.

When carrying out repairs only stainless-steel nails should be used. The structural element (the post) may be either galvanised to ISO EN 1461 Powder coated or enhanced galvanised with a root treatment. For repair of powder coat, galvanising and root treatment please see section 12.

6. Foundation Testing

In certain circumstances it may be necessary to carry out physical testing to the foundations either as a contract requirement to demonstrate the site-specific design is fit for purpose or to prove an onsite discrete, localised engineered solution developed from experience but without the input of a professionally qualified person. Or if there is concern over the compaction of the material into which the foundation is embedded. In these circumstances a test load must be applied to the foundations to demonstrate compliance.

The foundation should resist an overturning moment of 1.5 times the design moment. The load should be applied horizontally to the post 1m above the foundation. The rotation of the foundation is measured using an inclinometer. The inclinometer should be placed on the surface of the foundation and the test load applied in increments. The rotation of the foundation is then recorded until the full test load has been applied. Rotation of more than 1 degree is deemed a failure. Test results should be recorded on form GQF30-3 shown on the next page or an equivalent form produced by the installer.



SAFEROAD [°]			Noise Barrier Post				GQF30-3									
				Fo	ound	latio	n Te	st Resul	ts		lssu	e1.	luly	2016		
Date				Job	No.				Contract							
Main Co	ntrac	tor										She	eet		of	
Spirit leve	I ID.					Calib	rated			Cert N	lumber			•	•	
Test Kit	ID					Calib	rated			Cert N	lumber					
Location										-						
Post type							Fou	ndati	on details	L					1	
Push		Pu	ull		Lo	ading	; Heig	ht co	nfirmed as	1 mtr	abov	e fou	ndati	on	YES	NO
Increment Value	al Load (Nm)	ing	Rota deg	rees	Incr	ement Value	al Load (Nm)	ling	Rotation			R	emark	s		
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	No	load r	eturn a	after 60) secon	ds				Pa	iss			F	ail	
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Push		Pu	ull		Lo	ading	, Heig	ht co	nfirmed as	1 mtr	abov	e fou	ndati	on	YES	NO
Increment	al Load	ing	Rota	tion	Incr	ement	al Load	ling	Rotation			R	emark	rs.		
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Saferoa	ad Test	ing Op	erative			Main	Contrac	ctor Re	presentative			Clie	nt Rep	resent	ative	
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Signature					Signa	ture					Signa	ture				
Date					Date						Date					
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7. System Posts

Table 1 standard post types.

Post Type	Drawing Number	Steel Section	Wedge Type	Maximum Loading @3m Centres	Service Life @ a corrosion rate of 2.5 microns per	Preservative Treatment
. 1			Dregister	1 Fue bish may	year.	
A1	EB-GA-07	HEA 100 A S355JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	 1.5m high max wind load = 5.08kN/m 1.5m high max snow load = 17.9kNm 2m high max wind load = 2.21 kN/m 2m high max snow load = 9.5kNm 2.5m high max wind load = 1.16kN/m 2.5m high max snow load = 6kNm 3m high max wind load = 0.68kN/m 3m high max snow load = 4.1kNm 	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a). Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO EN 1461 and powder coated.
A2	EB-GA-07	HEA 120 A S355JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	2m high max wind load = 3.84kN/m 2m high max snow load = 19.5kN/m 2.5m high max wind load = 2.01 kN/m 2.5m high max snow load = 13.7kNm 3m high max wind load = 1.18kN/m	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a). Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO EN 1461 and powder coated.



				3m high max snow load = 8.5kNm 3.5m high max wind load = 0.64kN/m 3.5m high max snow load =		
A3	EB-GA-07	HEA 140 A S355JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	2.5m high max wind load = 3.42 kN/m 2.5m high max snow load = 12.4kNm 3m high max wind load = 2.01kN/m 3m high max snow load = 8.5kNm 3.5m high max wind load = 1.09kN/m 3.5m high max snow load = 6.2kNm 4m high max wind load = 0.65kN/m 4m high max snow load = 4.7kNm	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a). Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO EN 1461 and powder coated.
Post Type	Drawing Number	Steel Section	Wedge Type	Maximum Loading @3m Centres	Service Life @ a corrosion rate of 2.5 microns per year.	Preservative Treatment
A4	EB-GA-08	HEA 160 A S355JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	3m high max wind load = 3.25kN/m 3m high max snow load = 12kNm 3.5m high max wind load = 1.77kN/m 3.5m high max snow load = 8.8kNm	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a). Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO



				4m high max wind load = 1.04kN/m 4m high max snow load = 6.7kNm 4.5m high max wind load = 0.66kN/m 4.5m high max snow load = 5.3kNm		EN 1461 and powder coated.
A5	EB-GA-08	HEA 180 A S355JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	4m high max wind load = 1.57kN/m 4m high max snow load = 8.9kNm 4.5m high max wind load = 0.98kN/m 4.5m high max snow load = 7kNm 5m high max wind load = 0.72kN/m 5m high max snow load = 5.7kNm 5.5m high max wind load = 0.54kN/m 5.5m high max snow load = 4.7kNm	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a). Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO EN 1461 and powder coated.
A6	EB-GA-08	HE 200 AA S355JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	3m high max wind load = 7.17kN/m 3m high max snow load = 21.1kNm 4m high max wind load = 2.31kN/m	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a).



				4m high max snow load = 11.7kNm		Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO EN 1461 and powder coated.
				5m high max wind load = 1.06kN/m 5m high max snow load = 7.5kNm 6m high max wind load = 0.62kN/m 6m high max snow load = 5.2kNm		
Post Type	Drawing Number	Steel Section	Wedge Type	Maximum Loading @3m Centres	Service Life @ a corrosion rate of 2.5 microns per year.	Preservative Treatment
B1	EB-GA-09	UB 127X76 S275JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	1m high max wind load = 21.8kN/m 1m high max snow load = 35.9kNm 2m high max wind load = 3kN/m 2m high max snow load = 15.2kN/m 2.5m high max wind load = 1.57kN/m 2.5m high max snow load = 7.2kNm 3m high max wind load = 0.92kN/m 3m high max snow load = 3.1kNm	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a). Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO EN 1461 and powder coated.



B2	EB-GA-09	UB 152X89 S275JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	2m high max wind load = 5.29kN/m 2m high max snow load = 10.9kNm	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a).
				2.5m high max wind load = 2.76 kN/m 2.5m high max snow load = 6.8kNm 3m high max wind load = 1.62kN/m 3m high max snow load = 4.7kNm 3.5m high max wind load = 0.88kN/m 3.5m high max snow load = 3.4kNm		Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO EN 1461 and powder coated.
B3	EB-GA-10	UB 178X102 S275JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	3m high max wind load = 2.64kN/m 3m high max snow load = 6.5kNm 3.5m high max wind load =1.44kN/m 3.5m high max snow load = 4.8kNm 4m high max wind load = 0.85kN/m 4m high max snow load = 3.6kNm 4.5m high max wind load = 0.53kN/m	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a). Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO EN 1461 and powder coated.



				4.5m high max snow load = 2.9kNm		
Post Type	Drawing Number	Steel Section	Wedge Type	Maximum Loading @3m Centres	Service Life @ a corrosion rate of 2.5 microns per year.	Preservative Treatment
В4	EB-GA-10	UB 203X102 S275JR	Proprietary timber wedge supplied by the manufacturer of the acoustic element	3.5m high max wind load = 2.23kN/m 3.5m high max snow load = 6.5kNm 4m high max wind load = 1.32kN/m 4m high max snow load = 5kNm 5m high max wind load = 0.61kN/m2 5m high max snow load = 3.2kNm 5.5m high max wind load = 0.46kN/m2 5.5m high max snow load = 2.5m high max snow load = 0.46kN/m2	56 years	Shot blasted to SA2 ½ using chilled iron grit. Galvanised to EN ISO 1461. With root treatment of 250 microns in accordance with (MCHW Series 1900 Table 19/4C Type G2b or G2a). Alternatively posts can be galvanised in accordance with ISO EN 1461 and powder coated.

For post details refer to drawings: -EB-GA-02 EB-GA-07 EB-GA-08 EB-GA-09 EB-GA-10

Posts can also be provided as a base plated option refer to drawing EB-GA-11.

Base plated posts can be fixed to a concrete foundation using either cradle anchorages or resin bonded anchorages designed by a suitably qualified person or organisation and should be specific to the geographical location and elevation of the site.

8 Installation of the Acoustic Element



For general arrangement of acoustic element reflective and absorptive acoustic elements refer to drawing EB-GA-12 and if concrete sill or concrete gravel board required refer to EB-GA-01.

- A) The acoustic element is lifted and placed between the structural elements (posts) using the lifting points built into the panel. See EB-GA-04
- B) The panel is then secured in place using the timber wedges supplied with the panel, capping is then fixed, refer to drawing EB-GA-05.
- C) The panel is capped using the capping pieces supplied with the panel

9 Installing with a Concrete Sill or Gravel Board.

In some locations Noise Barrier may be exposed to particularly aggressive soil conditions and or be exposed to constant spray from saltwater such that the timber elements remain wet for prolonged periods. Whilst this is unlikely in the UK it is a factor to be considered.

Where these conditions are encountered, or the client wishes to mitigate the risk to the product posed by these conditions then it is recommended that the arrangement shown on drawing EB-GA-04 is adopted. For the lifting and installation of the concrete gravel board refer to drawing EB-GA-03

This elevates the timber components out of ground contact and removes much of the effect of spray from the carriageway and allows the timber panel to free drain.

Using met office records we know that it rains in the UK in non-mountainous regions 175 days a year on average and therefore for more than 50% of time dry conditions prevail.

Given the available data the arrangement on the next page mitigates the risk posed by damp soil conditions and spray.

10 Gate general arrangement

Please refer to drawing EB-GA-06

11 Repair of Damaged Post Protective Coating

Repair of Galvanised Surface, (taken from BS EN 1461:2009)

The total uncoated areas for renovation shall not exceed 0,5 % of the total surface area of the component. Each uncoated area for renovation shall not exceed 10 cm2. (this equates to an area of approximately 3.15cm x 3.15cm)

If uncoated areas are larger, the article containing such areas shall be galvanized, unless otherwise agreed between the purchaser and the galvanizer.

Renovation shall be by thermal zinc spraying (for example ISO 2063 [2]) or by a suitable zinc-rich paint where the zinc dust pigment conforms to ISO 3549 within the practical limits of such systems, or by suitable zinc-flake or zinc-paste products

Recommended paint to be used is Metaflux 70-45 Zinc Spray (1 spray coat = $30 - 40 \text{ microns}(\mu m)$) Metaflux 70-40 Zinc Paste (1 brush applied coat > 100 microns) Metaflux Zinc-Alu Spray (1 spray coat = 25 - 30 microns) Other paints of equivalent specification may be used.



The coating thickness on the renovated areas shall be a minimum of 100 μ m unless the purchaser advises the galvanizer otherwise, for example, when the galvanized surface is to be over-coated and the thickness for renovated areas is to be the same as for the hot dip galvanized coating. The coating on the renovated areas shall be capable of giving sacrificial protection to the steel to which it is applied.

Repair of Powder Coating

Remove any loose paint from the chipped area, by scrubbing lightly with a fine-grit sandpaper. This also removes surface contaminates.

Ensure the air temperature is above 5°C

Do not apply the paint system in a damp or wet atmosphere.

Apply three very light coats of the correct paint and allow each to dry.

When the surface has been covered with the new paint, heavier coats may be applied to obtain a minimum thickness of $67 \ \mu$ m.

With paintbrush application, this can be achieved in 2 coats

With spray application, it will take a minimum of 2 – 3 coats

Repair of Root Treatment

The area should be repaired as per the Manual of Contract Documents for Highways Works, clause 1907 Procedures for Treatment at Areas of Mechanical Damage or Other Surface Defects, subclauses 1, 6 & 7 (see below)

Subclause 1. Score marks, other surface defects and indentations in the surface of a steel substrate or of a metal coating shall be treated by abrading or grinding to bright steel or bright metal coating, to produce a surface without sharp edges or abrupt change in contour.

Subclause 6 On site, with the exception of the small areas, relative to the size of the component, permitted under sub-Clause 7 of this Clause, a damaged thermally sprayed aluminium metal coating, together with any damaged sealer or paint coats shall be restored but with a minimum thickness of 150 μ m of thermally sprayed aluminium metal coating.

Subclause 7 On site, small areas of isolated damage in a thermally sprayed aluminium metal coating plus paint system, need not be restored; after surface preparation in compliance with sub-Clause 1 of this Clause, the thermally sprayed aluminium metal coating shall be replaced by 100 μ m of the first undercoats, omitting the sealer. Adjacent paint coats, excluding the sealer shall then be restored over the repaired area.





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