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# TECHNICAL REPORT

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## SEA TO SKY INNOVATIONS AS

TESTING THE EFFICIENCY OF SPC 202 SURFACE  
PREPARATION COMPOUND

REPORT No. BGN-R2702062

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**TECHNICAL REPORT**


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DET NORSKE VERITAS AS  
*Materials Tech. and Condition  
Management*

Johan Berentsens vei 109-111,  
P.O. Box 7400, N-5020 Bergen,  
Norway  
Tel: +47 55 94 95 00  
Fax: +47 55 94 95 60  
<http://www.dnv.com>  
Org. No: NO 945 748 931 MVA

**Summary:**

Det Norske Veritas, Section for Materials and Inspection Technology in Bergen, was employed by Sea to Sky Innovation to test their paint remover, SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound.

The testing encompassed evaluation of the efficiency of the product. This included detection of possible SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound residuals on a surface which had been treated with the product and then washed with water. Further it included a condensation chamber test. In this test SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound was applied on epoxy coated panels and left for approximately 1 day for the product to remove the paint from the panel surface. The panels were then washed with water, dried and coated with a ballast tank epoxy coating.

The coated panels were exposed in a condensation chamber for 6 months. A visual inspection was carried out every second month.

Element analyses, carried out by means of a scanning electron microscope, indicated that there were no traces of SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound on the panels' surface after cleaning and water hosing.

Blisters developed on the surface of the condensation chamber test panels. It is assumed that the blistering has been initiated and developed due to corrosion products present on the panel surfaces before the ballast tank coating was applied.

To give a complete evaluation of the effect of the paint remover, further similar testing is recommended to evaluate the performance of a coating applied on panels where paint has been removed by means of SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound, but where no corrosion products are present.

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CORROSION  
COATINGS  
CLEANING  
TESTING

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- Strictly confidential

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[Appendix A Photo documentation](#)

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

Det Norske Veritas, Section for Materials and Inspection Technology in Bergen, was employed by Sea to Sky Innovation to test their paint remover, SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound with regard to cleaning efficiency.

SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound is according to the producer an environmental friendly water based product. The use of it is meant to be an alternative cleaning method (removal of degraded paint) in connection with paint maintenance work.

## 2 SCOPE OF WORK

- Detection of possible SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound residuals on a surface treated with the product and then washed with water.
- Condensation chamber test to evaluate the performance of a coating applied to a steel surface treated with SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound.

## 3 PROCEDURE

### 3.1 Panel preparation

SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound was applied on 3 panels coated with an exposed epoxy coating with blisters and rust. The panels were marked 1B, 2B and 1.

After an induction time sufficient enough to loosen the paint (approximately 1 day) the panels were flushed with cold tap water and air dried. Corrosion products appeared on the test panels after paint removal.

2 of the panels (1B and 2B) were then coated with approximately 200 micrometer (  $\mu$ m) epoxy ballast tank coating system while the third (1) was left uncoated for later analyses. A blast cleaned panel was coated with the same coating system and used as a reference panel in the later testing. This panel was marked Ref. 1.

### 3.2 Detection of possible SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound residuals

The surface of test panel no. 1 was analysed for determination of eventual residual elements from the SPC 202 compound. A blast cleaned steel panel, flushed with cold tap water, was used as a reference. This panel was marked Ref. 2.

The analyses were performed as qualitative analyses by means of a JEOL JSM 5800 scanning electron microscope.

### 3.3 Condensation chamber test

Test panels nos. 1B and 2B and the reference panel, marked Ref. 1 were placed in a condensation chamber and exposed for six months. Every second month the panels were visually examined for evaluation of development of blisters and rust

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The test was carried out according to ISO 6270.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Results from the element analyses

The results showed no difference between the elements detected on test panel 3 and those detected on the reference panel, Ref. 2. This indicates that no SPC 202 residuals were left on the test panel's surface as a result of the performed paint removal. However, the used analysis method does not detect elements with an atom number lower than 6. Any elements with atom numbers lower than 6 that may be present on the panel surface will therefore not be detected.

### 4.2 Results from the condensation chamber test

Blisters developed during the exposure period. The size and density are given in table 4-1 below. Pictures of the panels are given in Appendix A.

Table°4-1

Panel no	Exposure time	Blister size / density	Exposure time	Blister size / density	Exposure time	Blister size / density
1B	2 months:	2/2	4 months:	3/2	6 months:	3/2
2B	2 months:	2/2	4 months:	3/2	6 months:	3/2
Ref 1	2 months:	No blistering	4 months:	No blistering	6 months:	No blistering

## 5 COMMENTS / CONCLUSION

Indications are given that no residuals of SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound were present on the test panel surfaces after paint removal.

Blisters developed on the condensation chamber test panels. The blistering has probably been initiated and developed due to corrosion products present on the panel surfaces before the ballast tank coating was applied.

To give a complete evaluation of the effect of the paint remover, further similar testing is recommended to evaluate the performance of a coating applied to panels where paint has been removed by means of SPC 202 Surface Preparation Compound, but where no corrosion products are present.

APPENDIX

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PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

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