

Attachment B

ITB #23-25 – Atmospheric Corrosion Prevention Coating Application

ATMOSPHERIC CORROSION PREVENTION COATING APPLICATION

One of the most important CGS goals of coating and corrosion protection programs is to provide the most economical protection of gas meters and applicable line piping and structures. Numerous surveys and statistics have depicted the consequences of neglecting or scrimping on surface preparation, coatings application, materials, or inspection.

The results of the Atmospheric Corrosion Survey that are depicted in the classification of Class 2 corrosion category will clearly meet the requirements for coating renewal, similarly the resulting Class 3 corrosion category of metallic gas pipeline distribution systems or portions thereof, including meter sets and assemblies in potentially high corrosion plagued areas will also be coated to mitigate the need for future remedial actions resulting from current corrosive environmental conditions.

Workmanship

- A. Use skilled craftsmen and experienced supervision. For all jobs involving lead-based paint removal or repair, require the presence of a certified Competent Person or Lead per OSHA requirements.
- B. Apply coating to produce an even film of uniform thickness. Give special attention to edges, corners, bottom, back-side, crevices, and joints. Ensure thorough cleaning and an adequate thickness of coating material. Apply coatings to produce finished surfaces free from runs, drips, ridges, waves, laps, brush marks, and variations in color, texture and finish. Effect complete hiding so that the addition of another coat would not increase the hiding. Give special attention to ensure that edges, corners, crevices, welds, and similar areas receive a film thickness equivalent to adjacent areas. Apply a brushed stripe coat to all edges and welds after priming submerged or severe service areas, such as the soil/ air interface at ground level.
- C. Remove, mask or otherwise protect building structure, equipment, hardware, name plates, serial numbers AMR's on gas meters, and other surfaces not to be painted. Provide drop cloths to prevent coating materials from falling on or marring adjacent surfaces. Protect the working parts of mechanical and electrical equipment from damage during surface preparation and coating operations. Mask openings to prevent entry of coating or other materials.
- D. Do not damage adjacent work during cleaning operations. Conduct painting under carefully controlled conditions. Promptly repair any damage to adjacent work or adjoining property occurring from cleaning or coating operations and chemical/ detergent runoff.
- E. Coordinate cleaning and coating so that dust and other contaminants from the cleaning process will not fall on wet, newly coated surfaces.

Surface Preparation

Metal Max is surface tolerant and self-priming on tight rust. Remove all loose rust, paint, and mill scale by scraping, sanding, or wire brushing. Remove all dirt, oil, mildew and salt contamination. Surface must be dry before applying product. Glossy surfaces should be deglossed by manual or mechanical methods and wiped clean.

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Coating performance is directly affected by surface preparation. Coating integrity and service life will be reduced because of improperly prepared surfaces. As high as 80% of all coating failures can be directly attributed to inadequate surface preparation that affects coating adhesion. Selection and implementation of the proper surface preparation ensures coating adhesion to the underlying base and prolongs the service life of the coating system. The majority of paintable surfaces, ferrous metal surfaces, galvanizing and aluminum require protection to keep them from corroding in aggressive environments. Selection of the proper method for surface preparation depends on the substrate, the environment, the coating selected and the expected service life of the coating system

Previously Coated Surfaces

Maintenance painting will frequently not permit or require complete removal of all old coatings prior to repainting. However, all surface contamination such as oil, grease, loose paint, mill scale, dirt, foreign matter, rust, mold, mildew, mortar, efflorescence and sealers must be removed to assure sound bonding to the tightly adhering old paint. Glossy surfaces of old paint films must be clean and dull before repainting. Of most concern are water-soluble salts such as chlorides, sulfates, and nitrates, which are deposited on the steel surface by acid rain, marine spray, reclaimed irrigation water and occasionally by chemical splash and spillage. Washing with an abrasive cleanser will clean and dull in one operation, or, wash thoroughly and dull by sanding. Spot prime any bare areas with an appropriate primer.

Coating Product

The current coating product: "DYCO" METAL MAX INDUSTRIAL CORROSION RESISTANT ENAMEL 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608S, SP0976, and SP01002, will be provided by CGS

Coating Application

Apply with a brush or roller. Brush: Use appropriate premium latex paint brushes for best results. Roller: Use a 1/4" - 3/8" nap cover for smooth surfaces, a 1/2" nap cover for semi-rough surfaces. Work quickly to maintain a wet edge, but avoid over brushing and/or rolling. Heavily rusted or pitted areas should receive adequate coating to fill and flow smoothly. Apply two or more coats to achieve four mils DFT. Recoat within one hour. Additional coats must be applied within four hours.

Post Coating

Upon completion of final coating and after it has thoroughly dried, a two week follow-up inspection shall be scheduled to determine if additional coating application is needed. During the inspection, an identifying decal (provided by CGS) shall be affixed to the exposed line pipe, fabricated assemblies or the center front body of the commercial and/or residential gas meter or metering station. Contractor will provide a high quality digital photograph of completed work.