

Coatings Research Institute



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Procedure for the Fixing and Encapsulation of Asbestos Fibres on Weathered Asbestos Cement by Dakfill

Introduction

Old asbestos cement, and according to certain studies, new asbestos cement as well, have the bad property of burdening nature with asbestos fibres.

A possible solution to this problem is the application of a sufficiently durable coating that can resist an aggressive environment.

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of a coating system of the Dakfill type with an organic solvent-based primer.

Description of the Coating System

Dakfill

Semi-liquid waterproofing product based on acrylic resins dispersed in water.
Solids content: 73 - 74 %
Specific weight: 1.510

Primer-44

Pigmented priming coat based on plastified chlorinated rubber.
Solids content: 54 - 55 %
Specific weight: 1.130
Viscosity: 75" Din cup No. 4

Primer-44 is diluted with 30 % Thinner-22 and applied to saturate the substrate. After 48 hours of drying, two more coats of Dakfill of 650 gr/m² are applied.

Experimental Part

A. Aging and Resistance of the Coating

Three types of weathering and aggression have been provided: the QUV test, the Kesternich test and an immersion test in an acid solution. Beside the coating applied, a part of the surface of the test panels is left naked in order to be able to follow the evolution of the asbestos cement during the aging process.

A.1. QUV test:

- five panels are subjected to the following cycle for 43 days
- 4 hours of irradiation by a B 313 UV lamp at 60° next
- 4 hours of condensation at 100 % relative humidity and 40°C.

The test is done in conformity with the ASTM G53 standard.

- A.2. Kesternich test:
four other panels are subjected for 25 days to a cycle of 8 hours of SO₂ injection in the atmosphere followed by 16 hours of rest, this according to DIN 50017 SK.
- A.3. Immersion test:
a third series of four plates is immersed for 46 days in demineralized water brought to pH 3.5 by means of an acid mixture consisting of 25 ml of H₂SO₄ and 11 ml of HNO₃.

After drying, one panel is chosen for every aggression test. A test piece of that panel is then taken from the protection system and from the naked asbestos cement to examine it further in the electron microscope.

B. Environment Protecting Effect of the Coating

The protection effect of the Dakfill system will be studied, and it will be examined to which extent the coating system can offer protection by preventing the asbestos fibres from entering the environment.

When preparing the test, we were inspired by an article entitled "Zur Emission von Asbestfasern aus Asbestzementplatten" from "Sonderdruck aus Staub-Reinhaltung der Luft 39(1979) No. 11, S.422/427.

One of the ways in which asbestos fibres can enter the environment is by washing out caused by precipitation.

The test to simulate this is done as follows. An asbestos cement slab to which the coating system has been applied as described above is put up under an angle of 45°. A litre of demineralized water is brought to pH5 by a mixture of 25 ml of H₂SO₄ and 11 ml of HNO₃. This solution simulating acid rain runs by drops over 5 to 6 cm of the put up slab for about 24 hours. The liquid that has run down is caught on a diaphragm filter with a 50 mm diameter and 0.1 µm pores size.

The test is done on the coating system and the naked panel. A piece of the diaphragm filter is examined on the presence of asbestos fibres by means of a frame electron microscope.

Comments on the Results

The photographs of which a list is attached bear a 4-digit number at the bottom left hand of which the code used appears in the table below.

TABLE 1: Explanatory code of the photographs			
	Coating	Naked	
		Before the test	After the test
QUV	0010	0050	0040
Kesternich	0100	0500	0400
Immersion	1000	5000	4000