

NAVSEA  
STANDARD ITEM

FY-14

ITEM NO: 009-32  
DATE: 31 JAN 2011  
CATEGORY: II

1. SCOPE:

1.1 Title: Cleaning and Painting Requirements; accomplish

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 Standard Items

2.2 S9086-VD-STM-010/CH-631, Preservation of Ships in Service - General

2.3 29 CFR 1915, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Shipyard Employment, Subparts C and Z

2.4 S9510-AB-ATM-010/(U), Nuclear Powered Submarine Atmosphere Control Manual

2.5 Systems and Specifications, SSPC Painting Manual, Volume 2

2.6 MS6310-081-015, Submarine Preservation

2.7 S6360-AG-MAN-010, Camouflage Manual, Surface Ship Concealment

2.8 S9086-VG-STM-010/CH-634, Deck Coverings

2.9 ASTM D 4417, Standard Test Methods for Field Measurement of Surface Profile of Blast Cleaned Steel

2.10 NACE Book of Standards

2.11 ISO 8502-3, Assessment of Dust on Steel Surfaces Prepared for Painting (Pressure Sensitive Tape Method)

2.12 S9086-CN-STM-020/CH-079, Damage Control - Practical Damage Control

2.13 S9086-RK-STM-010/CH-505, Piping Systems

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 General Preservation Requirements:

3.1.1 Consider marine paint/nonskid to contain heavy metals (e.g., lead, cadmium, or chromium), hexavalent chromium, crystalline silica and/or other toxic or hazardous substances.

3.1.2 Accomplish safety precautions as specified in 2.2, 2.3, and the Work Item/task order during surface preparation and the application or removal of marine paints.

3.1.2.1 For deck coverings installed onboard submarines, NAVSEA-approved deck covering systems shall comply with the requirements of 2.4.

3.1.3 Blast Media:

3.1.3.1 Maintain a current copy of material certification of abrasive blast media conforming to MIL-A-22262, A-A-1722, or A-A-59316 for reference by the SUPERVISOR. Copy shall be available starting 7 working days prior to blasting. MIL-A-22262 abrasives must be listed on the Qualified Products List (QPL), or the repair activity shall have written notification from NAVSEA indicating pending listing on the QPL. Submit one legible copy, in hard copy or electronic media, to the SUPERVISOR upon request. For A-A-1722 or A-A-59316 abrasives, a complete data package demonstrating compliance with the requirements must be provided by the supplier to the procuring activity. Exceptions are listed in 3.1.3.2 and 3.1.3.3.

3.1.3.2 Recyclable Encapsulated Abrasive Media material conforming to SSPC-AB 4 may be used as an alternative to obtain SSPC-SP 10 or SSPC-SP 11 cleanliness.

3.1.3.3 Recyclable ferrous metallic abrasive materials conforming to AB 3 of 2.5 may be used as an abrasive blast media for steel substrates. Cleanliness of recyclable ferrous metallic abrasive materials shall be measured and maintained in accordance with the requirements of AB 2 of 2.5.

3.1.3.4 For requirements specified in 3.1.3.3, maintain a current copy of the results of the quality control requirements of Paragraph 6 of AB 2 and quality assurance test required by Paragraph 5 of AB 3 of 2.5 for reference by the SUPERVISOR. Submit one legible copy, in hard copy or electronic media, to the SUPERVISOR upon request.

3.1.4 Abrasive blast steel and aluminum plates, shapes, and ferrous piping, equal to NACE 2/SSPC-SP 10 of 2.5 and 2.6, establishing a surface profile that meets the requirements of 3.10.6, and coat, prior to shipboard installations except in the areas where weld joints remain to be accomplished, or unless specified otherwise in the invoking Work Item or task order. Material for fuel oil storage, fuel oil service, and diesel service tanks shall not be painted. If these materials are to be installed in potable water, reserve feedwater, or freshwater drain collection tanks, they shall be blasted and coated at a maximum 50 percent relative humidity from surface preparation checkpoint acceptance until cure to recoat time of final touch-up of the topcoat; for materials to be installed in all other areas, they shall

be blasted and coated at a maximum 85 percent relative humidity; this requirement supersedes Notes (26) and (29A).

3.1.4.1 For tanks, when masking is removed from the open ends of piping, the piping may retain tightly-adherent paint or remain bare up to 6 inches above the open end. Loose or delaminating paint shall be prepared to SSPC-SP 2.

3.1.4.2 For non-ferrous piping which penetrates bulkheads, extend paint one to 2 inches (onto the pipe) beyond the bulkhead penetration pipe-weld.

3.1.4.3 Non-ferrous piping, which is to be preserved shipboard, shall be prepared in accordance with SSPC-SP 2 or SSPC-SP 16 of 2.5. For painted non-ferrous piping in tanks of nuclear powered ships, surface preparation shall be in accordance with SSPC-SP 16 of 2.5. Non-ferrous piping one inch in diameter or less shall not be preserved or painted. Surface profile is not required.

3.1.5 For surface ships, pre-construction primer may be retained and overcoated with applicable coating systems specified in Tables One through 5, with the exception of potable water, reserve feedwater, and freshwater drain collecting tanks, nonskid applications (MIL-PRF-24667), and single coat applications (MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII Class 18/x), if the pre-construction primer application process meets the following:

3.1.5.1 The pre-construction primer shall be a zinc silicate material. Compatibility with the coating systems specified in Tables One through 5 shall be confirmed by the coating manufacturer.

(I) "PROCESS INSPECTION"

3.1.5.2 The pre-construction primer shall be applied in a process which is certified to ISO 9001, SSPC-QP 1, or SSPC-QP 3. The process shall be verified to meet the technical requirements of 3.10.2, 3.10.6/3.11.3, and 3.10.7 a minimum of once per shift.

3.1.5.3 The relative humidity requirement of 3.10.1 shall be 85 percent.

3.1.5.4 The secondary surface preparation, once the steel is installed shipboard, shall be accomplished as follows: Brush-off blast the surface to SSPC-SP 7 to remove contaminants and loose paint. For fuel-related tanks a thorough pressure wash of the area with fresh water at 3,000 to 5,000 PSI may be substituted for the brush-off blast to SSPC-SP 7. Upon completion, the surface shall meet the requirements of SSPC-SP 1 of 2.5. A visual water break test (ASTM F-22) on the surface may be used to validate SSPC-SP 1.

3.1.6 For touch-up, disturbed, and/or inaccessible areas (terms are clarified in 3.6), the minimum surface preparation shall be that shown in

Tables One through 8, except that an SSPC-SP 11 is acceptable for areas originally requiring a NACE 2/SSPC-SP 10 or NACE 5/SSPC-SP 12. The decision that an area is inaccessible and the acceptable surface preparation shall be determined by inspection and agreed to by the SUPERVISOR prior to surface preparation. The degree of surface preparation required would be the maximum possible for that area, but could include retention of existing tightly adherent paint in inaccessible areas not to exceed 0.02 percent of the total surface area, with no individual areas larger than 2 square inches.

3.1.7 Feather edges of well-adhered paint remaining after cleaning for all surface preparation methods. Feathering is explained in more detail in 3.6.5.

3.1.8 Clean insulation and lagging prior to painting; ensure such areas are free of foreign matter and contaminants that would prevent adherence of paint.

3.1.9 Clean and dry all prepared and previously painted surfaces; ensure such surfaces are free of foreign matter that will affect adherence of paints. Inclusions such as dust and debris in the paint film shall be removed prior to the application of the next coat.

3.1.10 Record and restore existing painted labels, compartment designations, hull markings, interior photoluminescent tape/markings and other painted information which will be removed or covered during cleaning and painting operations.

3.1.11 Install masking material for protection of equipment and items not to be painted during preservation. Shipboard items not to be painted are listed in 2.2 and 2.6. Remove masking material upon completion of final coating.

3.1.12 Clean shoe coverings shall be worn when walking on prepared or painted surfaces. Shoe coverings shall be selected that do not degrade and contaminate surfaces.

3.1.13 Unless otherwise specified, all paints/nonskids that are qualified to performance specifications (MIL-PRF) are to be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 product data sheet. The dry film thickness (DFT), temperature, relative humidity, and surface preparation requirements stated herein take precedence over the NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 data sheets if there is a conflict. The NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 data sheets shall supersede any other manufacturer's ASTM F718 data sheets for that product, even if it is newer (more recent) than the NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 data sheets. Copies of the NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 data sheets are available from the National Surface Treatment Center (NST Center) website: <http://www.nstcenter.com>.

3.1.14 Store paint and nonskid system components in a cool, dry place. Do not expose to freezing temperatures or direct sunlight. For both paint and nonskid, storage ambient temperature shall be maintained between 50

and 90 degrees Fahrenheit, or within the manufacturer's recommended storage temperature range with written authorization from the SUPERVISOR. Low temperature nonskid systems (nonskid and primer) shall be stored between 65 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit with the optimal storage temperature being between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

3.1.14.1 Monitor the storage temperature over the 24-hour period prior to initiation of the application process and document the minimum and maximum temperatures. If recorded manually, temperature shall be recorded once per shift (not to exceed 12 hours) during the 24-hour period. Manual readings are not necessary if monitoring equipment is used that tracks minimum and maximum temperature for the 24-hour period.

3.1.14.2 When approved by the SUPERVISOR, as an alternative to the storage monitoring requirement for paint and nonskid in 3.1.14.1, a maximum of 1 hour before application of products, measure individual components (after each is mixed, but before components are combined together) with a paint thermometer to confirm that each component of the system is within the required range.

3.1.14.3 When MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII coatings are applied using a plural component spray pump with recirculation and preheating, the 24-hour storage temperature requirement is waived.

3.1.15 When applying paint, multiple coats shall be of contrasting colors, unless specifically stated otherwise in Tables One through 8.

3.1.16 When using multiple component (such as 2-part) paint/nonskid systems (e.g., epoxies and polyurethanes), use of "partial kits" is prohibited unless using verified proportioning equipment or other verified measuring equipment (gravimetric).

3.1.17 For surface ships, for commercial underwater hull coating systems including anti-corrosive paints and anti-fouling paints, the manufacturer's primer must be used with its anti-fouling paint. No substitution is allowed. Successive coats of anti-corrosive paints shall be of a contrasting color. Coats of anti-fouling paints shall be of the colors stated in Tables One through 5.

3.1.17.1 For all ships, anti-fouling paint may be repaired, touched-up, and/or overcoated as defined in 4.3 with any other approved ablative anti-fouling system, and approved anti-fouling paints may be applied over any approved exterior anti-corrosive system. Anti-fouling paints must be of the same "Type".

3.1.18 Apply the first coat of MIL-PRF-24647 anti-fouling paint when the last coat of epoxy paint is still slightly tacky (as defined in 3.6.4) (approximately 4 to 6 hours after paint application) and in accordance with applicable NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718. If the maximum recoat time for the epoxy is exceeded, accomplish the overcoat window requirements of 3.5, then apply a tack coat (explained in 3.6.1) of epoxy paint one to 2 mils wet film

thickness (WFT) over previously painted surfaces. The tack coat shall be allowed to cure until tacky, and then the next full coat of the system shall be applied.

3.1.19 Mix and apply all paint/nonskid in accordance with the product's NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718, except for invoked requirements for surface preparation and Dry Film Thickness (DFT) as specified in Tables One through 8.

3.1.19.1 Paint that is past its shelf life / expiration date shall not be applied without written authorization from the SUPERVISOR.

3.1.20 Boats and small craft that are embarked on surface ships or otherwise deployed should meet the camouflage requirements of 2.7.

3.1.21 Utilize water-based latex fire retardant paints in preference to chlorinated alkyd-based fire retardant paints in areas where condensation, high humidity, and temperatures below 50 degrees Fahrenheit are not expected during application and cure. Such paints are available under MIL-PRF-24596.

3.1.22 Mix and apply the Navy Polyamide Epoxy MIL-DTL-24441 paints in accordance with the following, except the DFT shall be as specified in Tables One through 8. The MIL-DTL-24441 paints' mixing ratio is one-to-one by volume. The components of the various formulas are not interchangeable. Blend each component thoroughly prior to mixing the components. After mixing equal volumes of the 2 components, the mixture must be thoroughly stirred. For Type III only, the stand-in times listed below must be observed. There is no induction time for Type IV.

3.1.22.1 Stand-in time (induction time) for MIL-DTL-24441 Type III is considered to be the time immediately following the mixing of components A and B, during which the critical reaction period of these components is initiated and is essential to the complete curing of the paint. During stand-in time, the mixture must be thoroughly stirred at least once every 20 minutes to avoid hot spots caused by localized overheating from the chemical reaction.

<u>Surface Temperature at Job Site (Degrees Fahrenheit)</u>	<u>Stand-In Time in Hours</u>
35 to 50	2 hours at 70 degrees Fahrenheit (paint temperature)
50 to 60	2 hours at job site temperature
60 to 70	One hour to 1-1/2 hours at job site temperature
70 to 90	1/2 to one hour at job site temperature

3.1.23 For proper curing, the maximum application and cure temperature for MIL-DTL-24441 products shall be 90 degrees Fahrenheit (ambient and surface temperature).

3.1.24 Powder coating application may be used if approved by the SUPERVISOR; otherwise use applicable Lines in Tables One through 8. Powder coatings may match the color of the surrounding area or, if needed, may be overcoated with liquid paints. Powder coated items require near white metal blast, NACE 2/SSPC-SP 10 surface preparation. Any use of a chemical pretreatment (e.g., phosphate conversion coatings) requires approval by NAVSEA. For areas listed in 3.7, QA checkpoints are still required for items that are powder coated.

3.1.24.1 Powder coatings are not practical for use on large components or ship structure. Any large-scale applications to ship structure require approval by NAVSEA.

3.1.24.2 Powder coating is not authorized for use on components, covers, or any parts to be installed in potable, reserve feed water, or freshwater drain collecting tanks aboard nuclear powered ships.

3.1.24.3 For surface ships, SUPERVISOR approval shall denote specific items or classes of items and applications.

3.1.24.4 For submarines, powder coating may be used if approved by the SUPERVISOR. Thermoplastic powder coatings (such as vinyls, nylons, polyethylenes, and polypropylenes) are not authorized for interior submarine applications and powder coatings are prohibited for use on those components and coating applications governed by reactor plant paint schedules. Application of thermoset powder coatings to approved components using the electrostatic spray method are to be accomplished in accordance with Uniform Industrial Process Instruction (UIPI) 0631-901, "Electrostatic Powder Coating" or equivalent as approved by the SUPERVISOR. Interior and exterior miscellaneous metal components to be powder coated shall be non-reactor plant miscellaneous components.

3.1.24.5 Air flasks may be powder coated as approved by the SUPERVISOR.

3.1.25 Peel and stick nonskid has been approved for use in interior and exterior applications on surface ships as identified in 2.8, in accordance with Attachment G of 009-26 of 2.1.

3.1.25.1 For submarines, peel and stick nonskid is approved for limited interior application during CNO availabilities in drydock only.

3.1.25.2 Peel and stick nonskid shall not be used in areas frequently contaminated with hydrocarbons (e.g., fuel and oil), as well as hand truck, pallet jack, and fork truck traffic areas.

3.1.25.3 Peel and stick nonskid shall not be painted or color-topped.

3.1.25.4 Peel and stick nonskid is mandatory for use on masts and yardarms receiving nonskid.

3.1.26 Paints used on interior spaces of submarines are approved under the Submarine Atmosphere Control Program and listed on the Submarine Material Control List (SMCL). For interior use on submarines, only those MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII paints listed in Note (8A) may be used. For use in tanks, voids, and freefloods on submarines, only use paints listed in Table 8.

3.1.27 For submarines, inspections and repairs required by the SUPERVISOR shall be accomplished before the prime coat is applied if using high solids paints. Upon completion of structural repairs, the affected areas shall be abrasive blasted to SSPC-SP 10 prior to paint application unless otherwise specified.

3.1.28 Restrictions on repair activity personnel (which includes Contractors) working in propulsion plant spaces aboard nuclear powered ships shall be in accordance with NAVSEAINST 4350.2 (Series) (Contract Work Onboard Nuclear-Powered Ships).

3.1.29 For nuclear powered ships, surfaces covered by a reactor plant paint schedule shall use that schedule for all preservation and painting requirements for those surfaces.

3.1.30 For areas that require 100 percent preservation or major structural repairs/modifications, SSPC-SP 6 may be accomplished prior to starting the repairs without the requirements of 009-32 applying until the full surface preparation can be accomplished in accordance with the applicable Table and Line.

### 3.2 Stripe Coat Requirements:

3.2.1 For all areas where stripe coating is required, as denoted in Tables One through 8, apply stripe coat in accordance with applicable NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 data sheet to edges, weld seams, welds of attachments and appendages, cutouts, corners, butts, foot/handholds (including inaccessible areas such as back side of piping, underside of I-beams), and other mounting hardware (non-flat surface). Stripe coat these areas after the previous full coat has dried. The stripe coat shall encompass all edges as well as at least a one-inch border outside each edge and weld. For submarines, solvent-based paints shall have the stripe coat applied by brush; ultra high solids paints (e.g., MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII) may have the stripe coat applied by brush or spray.

3.2.1.1 Each stripe coat shall be of the specified paint system and shall be a different color from both the paint over which it is being applied and the next coat in the system (if a product only comes in 2



colors, the stripe coat shall contrast with the color of the previous coat). Full coat inspection shall be conducted prior to stripe coat application.

3.2.1.2 MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII paints may have the stripe coat eliminated; however, in lieu of a stripe coat, additional DFT readings are required in accordance with Attachment A.

3.3 Cure time is dependent on temperature; products applied at lower temperature will need more time to cure. This includes low temperature paints. Cure time of each coat shall be IAW NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 unless otherwise specified in the following requirements:

3.3.1 Drying time between coats of a specified paint for potable, reserve feedwater, and freshwater drain collecting tanks shall be a minimum of 36 hours (for paint applied to more than 2 percent of the tank surface area) or 12 hours (for paint applied to 2 percent or less of the tank surface area) at a minimum temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit (substrate and ambient), using heated air if necessary to maintain temperature. Ventilation shall be sufficient to ensure continuous flow of air through the tanks with at least one complete air change every 4 hours. For potable water tanks coated with MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII Class 9 paints, see Note (55) for surface ships and Note (39A) for submarines.

3.3.2 Following paint applications, potable, reserve feedwater, and freshwater drain collecting tanks shall be continuously ventilated with a minimum of one complete air change every 4 hours for at least 7 consecutive days prior to filling with water. During the ventilation period, maintain a minimum tank temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit (substrate and ambient). Verify and document daily that ventilation is properly installed and running. For potable water tanks coated with MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII Class 9 paints, see Note (55) for surface ships and Note (39A) for submarines.

3.3.2.1 Freshly painted potable water tanks shall be filled with potable water and emptied at least twice to ensure tank cleanliness.

3.3.3 Prior to application of any MIL-PRF-24635 over an epoxy paint, allow the epoxy to dry until it is no longer tacky (as defined in 3.6.4). It shall be dry to the touch but not fully cured (as defined on ASTM F-718 as cure to service) before overcoating with any MIL-PRF-24635 paint.

3.3.4 Prior to application of any water-based paint, such as MIL-PRF-24596, over an epoxy paint, allow the epoxy to dry for at least 16 hours.

3.4 Overcoating of MIL-DTL-24441 with MIL-DTL-24441:

3.4.1 If less than 7 days has elapsed since the application of the prior coat, the next coat may be applied after visual inspection to confirm the absence of grease, dirt, salts, or other surface contaminants. If surface contamination is suspected as a result of visual inspection or for other reasons, the entire surface shall be cleaned in accordance with SSPC-SP 1 of

2.5. The next coat of MIL-DTL-24441 shall be applied after surfaces are completely dried.

3.4.2 If more than 7 days but less than 30 days has elapsed since the application of the prior coat, the entire surface shall be cleaned in accordance with SSPC-SP 1 of 2.5. Ensure the surface has fully dried, and then apply a mist coat (one to 2 mils WFT) of the last coat applied or Formula 150. The mist coat shall be allowed to cure (dry) for 4-8 hours; then apply the next full coat of the system. This condition can only be met one time during the painting system application.

3.4.3 If more than 30 days has elapsed since the application of the prior coat, the entire surface shall be cleaned in accordance with SSPC-SP 1 of 2.5. After allowing the surface to dry, the surface shall be lightly abraded to degloss the epoxy, using a brush-off abrasive blast (preferred), power sanding, or hand sanding using 80-120 grit, then apply the next full coat of the system.

### 3.5 Overcoating of Non-MIL-DTL-24441 Epoxy Paints:

3.5.1 Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the allowable overcoat window, not to exceed 30 days. The 30-day maximum may be extended beyond 30 days if specifically approved in writing by NAVSEA. Where the base coat and topcoat are provided from different manufacturers, the term "manufacturer" refers to the manufacturer of the base coat. Application of a tack coat shall not restart the 30-day window.

3.5.1.1 If either the manufacturer's instructions or the 30-day window (or a specific extension approved by NAVSEA) has been exceeded, the paint shall be reactivated by following the manufacturer's instructions for reactivating the surface.

### 3.6 Clarification of Terms:

3.6.1 A tack coat is defined as a layer of paint with a reduced film thickness (e.g., one-2 mils vice 5 mils); this does not imply that adding thinner is acceptable.

3.6.2 Touch-up is defined differently within this Standard Item between surface ships and submarines.

3.6.2.1 Touch-up is defined within this Standard Item for surface ships as preservation operations on cumulative surface areas less than 10 percent of the total area (e.g., bilge, tank, space, etc.) being preserved, with no individual area greater than 10 square feet. Included under touch-up operations are new and disturbed surfaces of less than 10 square feet. Except for potable, reserve feedwater, or freshwater drain collecting tanks, the documentation requirements of 3.7 and 3.8 are waived for these touch-up areas, and the requirements of 3.10.2, 3.10.6, 3.10.7, 3.10.8, and 3.10.10 shall be verified by the accomplishing activity as (I) inspections prior to paint applications.

3.6.2.2 Touch-up is defined within this Standard Item for submarines as preservation operations on cumulative surface areas less than one percent of the total area (e.g., bilge, tank, space, etc.) being preserved, with no individual area greater than 4 square feet. Included under touch-up operations are new and disturbed surfaces of less than 4 square feet. Except for potable, reserve feedwater, or freshwater drain collecting tanks, the documentation requirements of 3.7 and 3.8.1 are replaced with Appendix 9 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 6 for these touch-up areas (3.8.2 is still required), and the requirements of 3.10.2, 3.10.6, 3.10.7, 3.10.8, and 3.10.10 shall be verified by the accomplishing activity as (I) inspections prior to paint applications.

3.6.2.3 Touch-up of MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII paint systems and existing MIL-DTL-24441 Type IV and MIL-PRF-23236 paint systems may be performed interchangeably using any of these paints.

3.6.2.4 On surface ships and submarines, for new and disturbed areas of individual areas 2 sq ft or less totaling less than 0.03 percent of the total surface area, the requirements of Notes (26) and (29A) do not apply. Except for potable, reserve feedwater and fresh water drain collecting tanks, the requirements to perform and document the following paragraphs are waived: 3.10.1, 3.10.2, 3.10.6, 3.10.7, 3.10.8, and 3.10.10; the documentation requirements of 3.7 and 3.8 are also waived. The requirement of 3.10.1.1 shall be accomplished, but not documented. For paint application, apply paints in accordance with Tables One through 8 with the following exception: apply only one coat of primer on prepared substrate, followed by topcoat product applied to overlap intact paint by a minimum of 1 inch around primer.

3.6.3 Disturbed surfaces are defined as any surface that requires cleaning and/or painting due to existing paint finish being damaged in the accomplishment of work specified by the Work Item or task order.

3.6.3.1 Exterior surfaces of underwater hull closure plates/hull accesses and their associated welds will not be considered disturbed surfaces and shall be cleaned, prepared, painted, and documented in accordance with the applicable area. For surface ships, deviations from the requirements may be authorized by the SUPERVISOR based on size, location, application, or severity of condition of the paint system being applied.

3.6.3.2 Interior surfaces of underwater hull closure plates/hull access-associated welds shall have surface preparation in accordance with 3.1.6.

3.6.3.3 The word "new" in "new and disturbed surfaces" refers to all material installed on the ship by the repair activity regardless of source.

3.6.4 Tacky is defined as that curing (drying) stage when a fingertip pressed lightly, without twisting, against the paint film meets slight

resistance when removed, leaves only a slight impression on the surface of the paint film and none of the film sticks to the finger.

3.6.5 Feathering is used for transition of applying a fresh paint system to an area with an intact paint system that is not removed. To do this, visible areas of defective old paint shall be removed until an area of completely intact and adhering paint is attained around the defective area by feathering (tapering) the edges of tightly adhering old paint at an approximate 30 degree slope into the newly prepared bare metal surface thus preventing application of new paint over loose or cracked paint.

3.6.6 Solvent wipe is defined as cleaning a surface by pouring solvent on a clean, light colored rag and subsequently wiping the surface.

3.6.7 Initiation of the application process is defined as that time when paint/nonskid is removed from storage for staging at the work site.

3.6.8 Creditable Cure Time (CCT) is defined as the accrued time for which data shows compliance with environmental requirements collected in accordance with 3.10.1. CCT is accrued based on established environmental data collection intervals (e.g., 4 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours) when consecutive environmental readings are shown to satisfy the requirements of 3.10.1. Regardless of elapsed overall time between consecutive acceptable environmental readings, CCT equivalent to a single data collection interval (e.g., 4 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours) is accrued.

3.7 The following ship structural surfaces are defined as critical coated areas:

<u>SURFACES</u>	<u>TYPE OF SUBSTRATE</u>
MK41 VLS launcher top and base	All
Underwater hull, including appendages and surfaces below the waterline up to and including the boottopping	All
Cofferdams	Steel and aluminum
Hangar, flight, catapult, and vertical replenishment decks	Steel and aluminum
CVN flight deck landing areas	Steel and aluminum
RAST track trough (including sumps)	Steel and aluminum
Well deck overheads	Steel and aluminum
Surface ship bilges (including sumps)	Steel and aluminum
Interior surfaces of intake vent plenums, defined as combustion air intakes (gas turbine, diesel, and steam) and other vent system intake plenums with openings greater than 7 square feet	Steel and aluminum
Tanks and floodable voids (including sumps and covers); see Note (65)	Steel and aluminum
Non-floodable voids (at waterline or below)	Steel and aluminum
Gas turbine exhaust uptake spaces and trunks	Steel
All recesses on submarines below the upper boottop	Steel
Interior surfaces of submarine sail (fairwater) and	

superstructure when SSPC-SP 10 is accomplished	Steel
Aircraft Launch and Recovery Equipment (ALRE)	
system areas addressed in Notes (8) and (35)	Steel
Arresting gear sheave foundations	Steel

3.7.1 Record and maintain in-process records in Coating QA Tool Kit (CQATK) paperless QA program or on QA Checklist Form Appendices as blasting, painting, nonskid, inspections, and tests are being accomplished. CQATK program and installation setup are available upon request from U.S. Fleet Forces Command N434, Attn. [Dale.Hirschman@navy.mil](mailto:Dale.Hirschman@navy.mil), (757) 836-3455.

3.7.1.1 For surface ship nonskid work in multiple areas to be coated, a detailed sketch shall be completed for each area or zone of installation to indicate the area of work.

3.7.1.2 QA Checklist Form Appendices are available at <http://www.nstcenter.com/NavyResources.aspx>. QA documentation shall include 3.7.1.3 through 3.7.1.11.

3.7.1.3 Ambient and substrate surface temperatures, relative humidity, and dew point during preservation process (QA Checklist Form Appendix 1);

3.7.1.4 Cleaning/degreasing prior to surface preparation inspection results (QA Checklist Form Appendix 2 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 6);

3.7.1.5 Surface profile readings and surface preparation method, including name of abrasive and QPL-22262 revision number from which the product was purchased, or copy of NAVSEA product approval letter. (QA Checklist Form Appendix 3 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 3 or 3A);

3.7.1.6 Surface conductivity or chloride test results (QA Checklist Form Appendix 4);

3.7.1.7 Surface cleanliness test results for dust (QA Checklist Form Appendix 5);

3.7.1.8 Name of paint/nonskid, manufacturer, batch number, and date of manufacture and expiration (QA Checklist Form Appendix 6);

3.7.1.9 Elapsed time between coats (QA Checklist Form Appendix 6);

3.7.1.10 Dry film thickness (DFT) measurements (QA Checklist Form Appendix 7) and/or wet film thickness (WFT) measurements (QA Checklist Form Appendix 7A or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 7);

3.7.1.11 Minimum and maximum storage temperatures of paint and nonskid over the 24-hour period prior to use (QA Checklist Form Appendix 1).

3.7.2 If using QA Appendices, submit one legible copy, in hard copy or electronic media, of recorded in-process information on QA Checklist Forms to the SUPERVISOR within 72 hours of completion of preservation of each separate location listed in the invoking Work Item or task order.

3.8 Determine the type of surface preparation required and paint/nonskid system options that are available for use in accomplishing the work.

3.8.1 For areas listed in 3.7, maintain on file the original manufacturer's certificate of compliance and material conformance test data in accordance with Section 11 of 2.2. Documents shall be readily available to the SUPERVISOR upon request.

3.8.1.1 For aircraft carriers and submarines, accomplish additional receipt inspection of coatings to be applied in critical coated areas (excluding underwater hull and nonskid coating systems) upon receipt from the manufacturer. Receipt inspect coating systems in accordance with applicable coating specification requirements. Receipt inspect coating components for density, fineness of grind, and condition in container. Receipt inspect mixed coating for viscosity, dry hard time, sag resistance, and color of dry film. Report "NOT APPLICABLE" for any receipt inspection test that is not based on a requirement or "Identification Characteristic" in the applicable coating specification. Submit one legible copy, in hard copy or electronic media to the SUPERVISOR upon request.

3.8.2 When performing QA inspections for holidays and DFT readings, for all areas where aesthetics are not an issue, permanent markers conforming to ASTM D4236 (Paint and Related Coating Standards) are acceptable.

3.9 Maintain the following certifications for accomplishing preservation operations to areas as listed in 3.7. Information for these certifications can be found at [www.sspc.org](http://www.sspc.org) and [www.nace.org](http://www.nace.org).

3.9.1 Coating inspectors shall be certified in accordance with the NAVSEA Basic Paint Inspector (NBPI) course, NACE International Coating Inspector Program (CIP) Level 1 or higher, or SSPC Protective Coating Inspector Program (PCI). Coating inspectors shall also have a minimum of 2 years of marine coatings related work experience.

3.9.2 Organizations performing blasting operations (abrasive and waterjetting) or paint/nonskid application shall be certified in accordance with QP 1 of 2.5 or NAVSEA-approved equivalent.

3.9.3 Spray painters shall be certified in accordance with SSPC C-12 or SSPC C-14 or NAVSEA-approved equivalent. For equivalent certifications, a copy of the NAVSEA approval letter shall be maintained by the repair activity.

3.9.4 Plural Component Pump Tenders and Applicators shall be certified in accordance with SSPC C-14 or NAVSEA-approved equivalent

certifications. For equivalent certifications, a copy of the NAVSEA approval letter shall be maintained by the repair activity.

3.9.5 Blasters shall be certified in accordance with SSPC C-7 or NAVSEA-approved equivalent. For equivalent certifications, a copy of the NAVSEA approval letter shall be maintained by the repair activity.

3.9.6 Blasters performing Ultra-High Pressure waterjetting shall be certified in accordance with SSPC C-13 or NAVSEA-approved equivalent. For equivalent certifications, a copy of the NAVSEA approval letter shall be maintained by the repair activity.

3.10 For all paint/nonskid systems except surface ship nonskid, accomplish preservation operations in accordance with the following. For surface ship nonskid system application, refer to 3.11.

(V) "ENVIRONMENTAL READINGS"

3.10.1 For paint/nonskid, record ambient and substrate surface temperatures, relative humidity, and dew point from conditions on-site, in close proximity to the structure being coated, for all areas listed in Tables One through 8.

3.10.1.1 Unless otherwise stated within the Notes of Tables One through 8, and as noted in 3.10.1.2 and 3.10.1.3, paint/nonskid shall be applied only when the temperature of the prepared substrate is 50 degrees Fahrenheit or greater and a minimum of 5 degrees Fahrenheit above the dew point. The maximum relative humidity shall be 85 percent. For areas listed in 3.7, readings shall be documented on QA checklist Form Appendix 1.

3.10.1.2 MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII Class 17 products are exempt from dew point and relative humidity requirements. For these products, dew point and relative humidity do not need to be recorded on QA Checklist Forms.

3.10.1.3 The only products that may be applied below 50 degrees Fahrenheit are those specified in the Tables and Notes for use below 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

3.10.1.4 These environmental readings shall be taken from prior to, to 48 hours of creditable cure time after, the application of a coat of paint. Creditable cure time is defined in 3.6.8. If a final coat fully cures to immersion in less than 48 hours, as defined in its NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718, environmental readings for that final coat shall be taken until the product's cure to immersion time is reached. For areas preserved under 3.6.2.1, environmental readings shall be taken from immediately prior to start of application to 24 hours after application of a coat of paint. For potable, reserve feedwater, and freshwater drain collecting tanks on submarines and aircraft carriers, during inspection of each coat, the (G) point inspection shall validate that the environmental readings during application and curing of that coat comply with applicable environmental requirements.

3.10.1.5 For potable, reserve feedwater, and freshwater drain collecting tanks, environmental readings shall be taken from the surface preparation acceptance checkpoint to 7 days of creditable cure time after application of the final coat, unless otherwise stated in Tables 1 through 8.

3.10.1.6 The preferred method of measurement is use of a data logger. If a data logger is used, it shall collect data at a minimum of every one hour. To confirm data logger readings, a manual reading shall be taken once every 24 hours and at every evolution involving (G)-points. For areas listed in 3.7, manual readings shall be documented on QA Checklist Form Appendix 1.

3.10.1.7 For areas where a data logger is not used, environmental readings shall be manually taken every 4 hours and at every evolution involving (G)-points except as modified below. For areas listed in 3.7, readings shall be documented on QA Checklist Form Appendix 1.

3.10.1.8 For areas where relative humidity is maintained (through the use of dehumidification equipment or forced hot air) below 50 percent and the surface temperature is greater than 5 degrees above the dew point, manual readings where a data logger is not used are required once every 12 hours and at every evolution involving a (G)-point.

(I) or (I)(G) "CLEANLINESS" (See 4.4)

3.10.2 Accomplish degreasing/cleaning prior to surface preparation to ensure that the surface is free of contaminants in accordance with SSPC-SP 1 of 2.5. For areas prepared to SSPC-SP 12 of 2.5 with vacuum self-contained UHP waterjetting equipment, the requirement of initial degreasing/cleaning is waived. For areas listed in 3.7, document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 2 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 6.

3.10.2.1 Inspect the surface a maximum of 4 hours prior to start of coating removal to ensure accomplishment of SSPC-SP 1. For areas listed in 3.7, document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 2 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 6.

3.10.3 Except for tanks, surface preparation by abrasive blasting is prohibited on submarine interior surfaces, with the exception that use of self-contained Recyclable Encapsulated Abrasive Media material conforming to SSPC-AB 4 is permissible in submarine machinery spaces.

3.10.4 Intentionally left blank.

3.10.5 Limit the square footage of surfaces being prepared for preservation to an area that can be coated prior to the occurrence of flash rusting and/or oxidation. Remove any flash rust prior to painting, except as follows:

3.10.5.1 Surfaces cleaned by waterjetting shall meet the applicable NACE/SSPC Standard for flash rust. For submarines, the first coat



of epoxy primer shall be applied within 24 hours of paint removal if removal is by non-automated waterjetting.

3.10.5.2 The water used in waterjetting shall not include detergents or inhibitors without written approval from the coating manufacturer and the SUPERVISOR.

(I) or (I)(G) "SURFACE PROFILE" (See 4.4)

3.10.6 One profile reading shall be taken for every 200 square feet for the first 1,000 square feet; for each additional 500 square feet or less, one profile reading shall be taken. Profile readings shall be taken in accordance with Method B or Method C of 2.9. For profile readings taken in accordance with Method C of 2.9, use profile tape suitable to read subject profile (i.e., coarse to extra-coarse plus). For Method C of 2.9, one profile reading shall be the average (mean) of 3 individual tapes. If areas are found to be greater than 5 mils, use Method B of 2.9 in those areas to determine existing profile. The retention of Testex tape is not required. For areas listed in 3.7, document surface profile on QA Checklist Form Appendix 3 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 3 or 3A.

3.10.6.1 Following blasting or waterjetting operations, surface peak-to-valley profile must be checked. For Method B of 2.9, each profile reading shall be between 2 and 4 mils. For Method C of 2.9, each profile reading shall be between 2 and 4 mils, with no individual tape reading less than one mil or greater than 5 mils. If such profile is not present, repair activity shall establish the proper profile.

3.10.6.2 Following power tool cleaning to SSPC-SP 11 of 2.5, surface profile shall be checked. For submarines, one mil minimum profile is acceptable for all areas. For surface ships, profile readings shall be 2 mils minimum for areas listed in 3.7 and one mil minimum for all other areas where accessible (inaccessible areas must be determined by inspection and agreed to by the SUPERVISOR).

3.10.6.3 When surface profile requirements of the NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718s are greater (higher in value) than that specified in this item, the NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 surface profile requirements shall supersede this item. For products without a NAVSEA-reviewed F718, manufacturer's instructions may be substituted.

3.10.6.4 Avoid excessive power wire brushing or excessive grinding/sanding which results in a polished surface.

3.10.6.5 Conversely, excessive use of mechanical tools (grinders, sanders, chippers, etc.) must be minimized to avoid metal loss. Overly aggressive blasting which causes metal thickness loss over the amount required for surface profile shall also be avoided. Excessive depth of profile can cause problems with poor coating performance. A greater than recommended surface profile requires a paint film be applied to totally cover the profile to prevent pinpoint or flash rust. The increase in paint film

thickness also increases the susceptibility of solvent entrapment, causing blistering and premature failure of the coating.

3.10.6.6 Due to the potential for excessive metal loss, for SSN-21 and SSN-774 Class submarines, only the following power tools may be used to obtain an SSPC-SP 11 surface: needle guns and rotopeens. On submarines, any areas of potential metal loss by corrosion or mechanical means shall be documented and reported to the SUPERVISOR.

3.10.6.7 Recyclable Encapsulated Abrasive Media material conforming to SSPC-AB 4 may not establish a sufficient surface profile. If this method is employed and the profile is insufficient to meet the requirements, the repair activity shall establish a sufficient surface profile.

3.10.6.8 Waterjetting will not establish a surface profile. If this method is selected by the repair activity and a surface profile does not exist or is insufficient to meet the requirements, the repair activity shall establish a sufficient surface profile.

(I)(G) "CONDUCTIVITY OR CHLORIDE MEASUREMENT"

3.10.7 For surfaces listed in 3.7, accomplish the requirements for conductivity or chloride measurements as follows:

3.10.7.1 Following coating removal, accomplish conductivity or chloride measurements in accordance with the requirements of 3.10.7.3.

3.10.7.2 Additionally, accomplish a visual inspection within 4 hours prior to application of each coat of paint. If evidence of contamination of the surface exists, accomplish the requirements of 3.10.7.3.

3.10.7.3 Accomplish surface conductivity or chloride checks using available field or laboratory test equipment on the freshly prepared surface. One reading shall be taken for every 200 square feet for the first 1,000 square feet. One determination shall be conducted for every additional 500 square feet or less. For immersed applications, such as tanks and bilges, chloride measurements shall not exceed  $3 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  ( $30 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ ); conductivity measurements shall not exceed 30 micro-siemens/cm. For non-immersed applications, chloride measurements shall not exceed  $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  ( $50 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ ); conductivity measurements shall not exceed 70 micro-siemens/cm. Conductivity samples shall be collected using a product that meets the requirements of NACE SP0508-2010, "Methods of Validating Equivalence to ISO 8502-9 on Measurement of the Levels of Soluble Salts" (such as the Soluble Salt Conductivity Measurement according to Bresle Method, ARP Soluble Salt Meter model RPCT-07-001, or SaltSmart from Innovative Productivity, Inc.) Document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 4.

3.10.7.4 Because conductivity testing measures more than just chlorides, for any conductivity check that fails, a confirmatory chloride check may be conducted to confirm chloride levels. If the chloride levels do

not exceed the requirements in 3.10.7.3, the measurement passes the conductivity/chloride check.

3.10.7.5 If a conductivity check fails and the confirmatory chloride check is not conducted, or if chloride measurements exceed the respective values, water wash (3000-5000 PSI) the affected areas with potable water. Dry the affected areas and remove all standing water. Accomplish surface conductivity or chloride checks on affected areas in accordance with 3.10.7.3. Repeat step until satisfactory levels are obtained.

3.10.7.6 If, after a freshwater wash, the measurements exceed required levels, a salt remover may be used; however, the only salt remover products that may be used for a coating system are those specified on that coating's NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F-718.

(I) or (I)(G) "SURFACE PREPARATION" (See 4.4)

3.10.8 Verify surface preparation for the coating systems specified in the Work Item/task order and Tables One through 8 are in accordance with 2.5 and 2.10. For areas listed in 3.7, document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 3 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 6.

3.10.8.1 For surface ships, surface cleanliness for dust shall be accomplished for the underwater hull and documented on QA Checklist Form Appendix 5. Surface cleanliness for dust shall meet Rating 2, Class 2, of 2.11. One dust tape reading shall be taken for every 200 square feet for the first 1,000 square feet; for each additional 500 square feet or less, one tape reading shall be taken. The tape reading requirement is waived if the final stage of surface preparation for the entire surface is ultra high pressure (UHP) waterjetting.

3.10.8.2 When waterjetting has been performed to a specified level of SSPC-SP 12 cleanliness (e.g., WJ-2) on a steel surface, and the level of flash rust (low, moderate, or high) cannot be agreed upon between the authorized coating inspector and the Contractor through the use of the written SSPC-SP 12 standard or the SSPC-VIS 4 visual reference standard, the procedure in Attachment B shall be used to resolve the dispute.

3.10.8.3 The checkpoints of 3.10.6, 3.10.7, and 3.10.8 can be accomplished concurrently.

3.10.9 Coating systems shall be applied and cured in accordance with this NAVSEA Standard Item and applicable NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718s as defined in 3.1.13.

3.10.9.1 For surface ship preservation of areas not listed in Tables One through 5, see the Tables in Section 1 of 2.2. For submarine preservation of areas not listed in Tables 6 through 8, see the Tables in 2.6.

3.10.9.2 Paints shall not be thinned.

3.10.9.3 Unless fully enclosed, (i.e., with containment), do not perform exterior paint application when sustained winds exceed 15 MPH.

(I) or (I)(G) "COATING INSPECTION FOR EACH PAINT COAT" (Consists of Dry Film Thickness, Holidays, and Cleanliness) (See 4.4)

3.10.10 Inspect each Prime, Intermediate, Stripe, Tack, and Top Coat as follows:

3.10.10.1 Accomplish DFT measurements of each coat applied for the coating systems listed in Tables One through 8. This excludes any stripe coats. For areas listed in 3.7, document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 7.

3.10.10.2 Accomplish a visual holiday check on each coat of the system for areas listed in 3.7 and document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 7. Any holiday found shall be identified and touched up. These touched-up holidays do not constitute a new coat of paint. Paint containing Optically Active Pigment (OAP) shall be visually inspected using violet light; when this occurs, the inspector shall use a violet-light flashlight conforming to ASTM E2501 to enhance the normal visual inspection process. An ASTM E2501 flashlight produces violet light that activates the fluorescent OAP. The inspector shall wear yellow-tinted glasses that block ultraviolet and violet light to accomplish the inspection. Guidance regarding OAP inspection practices is available in SSPC-TU 11.

3.10.10.3 Accomplish a visual inspection for surface cleanliness. If evidence of contamination exists, accomplish degreasing/cleaning a maximum of 4 hours prior to application of next coat of paint to ensure removal of surface contaminants. For areas listed in 3.7, document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 7 or 7A or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 6 or 7. If condition is UNSAT, then also use Appendix 2 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 6.

3.10.10.4 Accomplish a visual inspection for chloride contamination for areas listed in 3.7. If evidence of chloride contamination exists, accomplish requirement of 3.10.7.2 a maximum of 4 hours prior to application of next coat of paint to ensure removal of surface contaminants. Document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 7 or 7A or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 6 or 7. If condition is UNSAT, then also use Appendix 4 as required in 3.10.7.3.

3.10.11 For Dry Film Thickness (DFT) readings required in 3.10.10.1, DFT readings for each coat shall be taken in accordance with Method PA 2 of 2.5. When measuring full coats to determine total system thicknesses denoted in Tables One through 8, DFT readings shall not be taken in areas where stripe coatings have been applied.

3.10.11.1 WFT readings are required in lieu of DFT readings for any coat that must be in a tacky state (as defined in 3.6.4) when the next coat is applied and for non-metallic surfaces. For metallic surfaces, the number of WFT spot readings shall be 2 readings per 1,000 sq ft. For non-

metallic surfaces, the number of WFT spot readings shall equal the number of DFT readings that would have been taken. WFT equals DFT divided by percent solids by volume (when percent solids by volume is expressed as a decimal, i.e., 60 percent equals 0.60). For areas listed in 3.7, document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 7A or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 7.

3.10.11.2 Apply an additional coat of any single coat of a multiple coat system when that coat measures less than its specified DFT. DFT of each coat, including an additional coat if applied, shall not exceed the specified maximum thickness for each coat as specified in Tables One through 8. If an additional coat is required, accomplish a cleanliness checkpoint in accordance with 3.10.10.3 prior to application of the additional coat.

3.10.11.3 During paint application, a WFT gage shall be used to verify the application of proper paint thickness for the primer coat of all coating systems listed in Tables One through 8. WFT readings shall be taken to confirm this, but need not be recorded.

3.11 Except for Peel and Stick nonskid systems (MIL-PRF-24667 Type XI Composition PS), which shall have preservation operations as specified in 3.10, accomplish preservation operations for surface ship nonskid systems in accordance with the following:

(V) "ENVIRONMENTAL READINGS"

3.11.1 Accomplish the requirements of 3.10.1 (environmental) with the following additions:

3.11.1.1 Record ambient and substrate surface temperatures, relative humidity, and dew point readings at one-hour intervals during actual surface preparation and nonskid system application.

3.11.1.2 Unless fully enclosed (i.e., with a tent), do not apply nonskid primer when sustained winds exceed 15 MPH.

3.11.1.3 Unless the applicable NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 is more stringent, ambient air temperature shall be 55-100 degrees Fahrenheit, deck temperature for primer application shall be 40-120 degrees Fahrenheit, and deck temperature for nonskid application shall be 40-110 degrees Fahrenheit. Deck temperature shall be a minimum of 5 degrees Fahrenheit above the dew point for nonskid system application.

3.11.2 Accomplish the requirements of 3.10.2 through 3.10.5 with the following additions:

3.11.2.1 If cleaning is performed via solvent wiping, after solvent wiping, the deck shall be allowed to dry before application of any coating. No visible solvent shall be present on deck surfaces prior to proceeding with the next process step. Solvent wiping is defined in 3.6.6.

3.11.2.2 When a solvent wipe is performed, annotate Appendix 2 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 6 with type of solvent and time allowed to dry.

(I) or (I) (G) "SURFACE PROFILE" (See 4.4)

3.11.3 Following blasting or waterjetting operations, surface peak-to-valley profile shall be checked. For each area of preparation, one profile reading shall be taken every 100 sq ft for the first 500 sq ft. If the profile readings differ by no more than 0.5 mils, only one profile reading shall be taken for every 1,000 sq ft remaining. Profile readings shall be taken in accordance with Method B or Method C of 2.9. For profile readings taken in accordance with Method C of 2.9, use profile tape suitable to read subject profile (i.e., coarse to extra-coarse plus). For Method C of 2.9, one profile reading shall be the average (mean) of three (3) individual tapes. Each profile reading shall be 3 to 6 mils, with no individual tape reading less than 2.5 mils or greater than 7 mils. If such profile is not present, repair activity shall establish proper profile. The retention of Testex tape is not required. For areas listed in 3.7, document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 3 or Naval Shipyard QA Checklist Form Appendix 3 or 3A.

3.11.3.1 For nonskid areas that abrasive blast equipment or waterjet equipment cannot access, substrate shall be prepared to SSPC-SP 11, except that minimum profile shall be 2 mils where accessible. Inaccessible areas of tie-downs shall be prepared to SSPC-SP 3 of 2.5.

3.11.4 Accomplish the requirements of 3.10.7 for conductivity/chloride measurements.

3.11.5 Accomplish the requirements of 3.10.8 for surface preparation.

3.11.5.1 Surface cleanliness for dust shall be accomplished for nonskid flight decks and documented on QA Checklist Form Appendix 5. Surface cleanliness for dust shall meet Rating 2, Class 2, of 2.11. Three individual readings shall be taken every 100 sq ft for the first 500 sq ft. If the tape readings are consistent, only one tape reading shall be taken for every 1,000 sq ft remaining. The tape reading requirement is waived if the final stage of surface preparation for the entire surface is ultra high pressure (UHP) waterjetting and the primer is applied within 6 hours of completion of surface preparation.

3.11.6 Nonskid systems shall be applied in accordance with the applicable Tables.

3.11.6.1 Nonskid shall be rolled parallel to ship's main axis. Welds parallel with the direction of peaks and valleys shall be cross-rolled. Cross-rolling shall extend 3 to 6 inches on each side of the weld.

3.11.6.2 Nonskid material remaining in the can after nonskid is poured onto primed deck surface shall not be removed from the can.

3.11.6.3 If probing the nonskid surface with a dull putty knife results in penetration of the putty knife into the nonskid, neither foot nor vehicular traffic shall be permitted.

3.11.6.4 DFT measurements of nonskid primer in overlap areas shall be no more than 15 mils.

3.11.7 Accomplish the requirements of 3.2 for stripe coat with the exception that stripe coat may precede prime coat.

3.11.7.1 For overcoating of stripe coat or stripe coating of the primer coat, refer to the applicable NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718. When the stripe coat is applied prior to overcoating with a full coat of primer, the stripe coat shall be dry to touch in accordance with ASTM D 1640.

3.11.8 Nonskid application shall begin within 36 hours of completion of final primer coat application. For areas not listed in 3.7, nonskid overcoating application shall be in accordance with NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718. For areas listed in 3.7, use the following:

3.11.8.1 If nonskid application begins within 36 to 72 hours after completion of final primer coat application, the primer coat shall be solvent wiped with a manufacturer's approved solvent.

3.11.8.2 If nonskid application begins within 3 to 7 days after completion of final primer coat application, the primer coat shall be solvent wiped with a manufacturer's approved solvent, then lightly abraded, solvent wiped again, and a tack coat (one to 2 mils) of primer shall be applied.

3.11.8.3 If the primer coat is not overcoated with nonskid within 7 days of primer application, the primer shall be removed and the surface preparation repeated. For zone tie-in areas where the primer is to be overcoated with itself (up to 12 inches of overlap), the recoat window shall be in accordance with the NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718; the primer shall be solvent wiped with a manufacturer's approved solvent, then lightly abraded, then solvent wiped again.

3.11.8.4 Aircraft carrier landing areas not overcoated with nonskid within 72 hours of primer application shall have surface preparation repeated.

3.11.9 Accomplish the requirements of 3.10.10 through 3.10.11.3 for inspection of nonskid primer (full and stripe coats), with the following addition:

3.11.9.1 Areas of primer exhibiting excessive DFT shall not be sanded to reduce DFT without approval of the SUPERVISOR.

(I) or (I) (G) "NONSKID MIXING AND APPLICATION" (See 4.4)

3.11.10 Accomplish the following requirements during initiation of the mixing and application process:

3.11.10.1 Verify that nonskid mixing blade is free of previously cured paint/nonskid.

3.11.10.2 Verify that applicator meets NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F 718 mixing and application requirements, including: specified mixing equipment, pre-mix time, mix time, induction time, pot-life and any product specific application requirements.

(I) or (I) (G) "NONSKID SPREAD RATE AND HOLIDAY INSPECTION" (See 4.4)

3.11.11 Verify that nonskid spread rate meets the following requirement: Types I, V, VI, VII, and VIII - 18 sq ft/gallon minimum and 30 sq ft/gallon maximum; Types II, III, IX and X - 23 sq ft/gallon minimum and 35 sq ft/gallon maximum; and, Types IV and IX (sprayed) - 60 sq ft/gallon maximum. Perform visual holiday inspection of nonskid and document on QA Checklist Form Appendix 7. Spread rate shall be determined by dividing the square feet coated by the number of 5-gallon kits used and then multiplying this value by 0.2.

3.11.11.1 Holidays less than 4 sq inches shall be touched-up as follows: 1) solvent clean primer with solvent required in product NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F-718, 2) lightly sand exposed primer, 3) solvent clean sanded surface with solvent required in product NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F-718, and 4) apply nonskid to primer with a small brush to approximate texture of surrounding nonskid. Overcoat window restrictions do not apply to touchup of holidays in non-landing areas.

3.11.12 Inspect the location and color of required visual landing aid (VLA) markings in accordance with Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division (NAWCAD) Class Guidance Drawings, Air Capable Ship Aviation Facilities Bulletin, Amphibious Assault Ship Aviation Facilities Bulletin, Shipboard Aviation Resume (NAEC-ENG-7576), VLA General Service Bulletin No. 8 (latest revision) or by contacting the local NAWC (CAFSU/ASIR) Field Office.

3.12 For submarines, accomplish preservation of damping and acoustic tiles and surfaces in way of these tiles in accordance with the following. All exterior tiles and tiles inside tanks shall be installed over a surface prepared to SSPC-SP 10 and painted with the preservation system indicated in Table 8. Surfaces beneath exterior tiles and tiles inside tanks are considered critically coated. Care shall be taken to ensure blasting does not damage tiles. Surface preparation and preservation of steel restrained tiles shall be as listed in Table 8. Paint only steel portions of SSBN/SSGN-726 Class acoustic baffles. Before overcoating tile that is currently coated, sweep blast the surface to roughen the existing paint. Non-steel restraining covers are not required to be painted except for anti-fouling purposes. In interior spaces, exposed surfaces of acoustical absorptive treatments that are



painted shall be prepared to SSPC-SP 1 and shall be painted with 1-2 mils of paint (avoid filling perforations) to match surroundings.

4. NOTES:

4.1 Wet space decks include sanitary spaces (washrooms, water closets, and showers), food service spaces (galley, scullery, butcher shop, bakery, meat prep rooms, and food service line), and trash compactor rooms.

4.2 Total DFT encountered during removal may exceed specified Table thicknesses.

4.3 Total removal of ablative coating is not required. An ablative copper AF coating system shall not be removed by blasting prior to its specified service life unless it is blistered, peeling, or otherwise damaged beyond repair. Stable and intact ablative AF coatings shall be retained and overcoated. The total film thickness of the combined retained and freshly applied paint shall comply with Table One/Table 6. When the work specification calls for overcoating of retained intact ablative copper AF coating, AF surfaces shall be washed down with fresh water. For all ships except for submarines and aircraft carriers, this fresh water washdown shall be performed at 2000 psi as the vessel comes out of the water, in order to prevent slime and oxidized paint from drying on the hull and inhibiting leaching of the paint when the ship is returned to the water. For submarines and aircraft carriers, instead, within 24 hours of the hull being released by cognizant shipyard authorities, pressure wash with fresh water at 2,000 - 5,000 PSI. The surface shall be cleaned and dried before new paint is applied. Apply any AC paint to areas in need of repairs and then overcoat with the identical AF system. The Work Item or task order will specify the degree of removal.

4.4 The paragraphs referencing this note are considered an (I)(G) if the inspection/test is on a critical surface as listed in 3.7. If the inspection/test is not on a surface listed in 3.7, then the paragraph is considered an (I).

4.5 Refer to 009-03 of 2.1 as appropriate for requirements concerning potential exposure to toxic or hazardous substances and hazardous operations.

4.6 The repair activity may use environmental enclosures to control environmental conditions.

4.7 Preservation Process Instructions (PPIs) provide detailed instructions and procedures for specific ship preservation evolutions to include safety precautions, surface preparation, selection of appropriate coating systems, and third-party quality assurance check points. See new Section 12 of 2.2 for details.

4.8 Preservation system repairs are an Unrestricted Operations (URO) Maintenance Requirement Cards (MRC) program attribute.

4.8.1 The Unrestricted Operations (URO) Maintenance Requirement Cards (MRC) program was developed by NAVSEA to monitor specific areas of interest to determine if the conditions of these areas are suitable for continued unrestricted operations. Maintaining the protective capability of the coating system is critical to maintaining structural integrity during the periods between inspections. For this reason, complying with requirements for coating system application for all aspects of the preservation process is essential. Other systems that impact the URO MRC program are Special Hull Treatment (SHT) application process, including Mold-In-Place (MIP), maintenance of cathodic protection systems (Impressed Current Cathodic Protection (ICCP) and anodes) and installation of various types of tiles (acoustic, damping, etc).

4.8.1.1 Substrate preparation is not authorized/covered in this Standard Item for vertical launch system (VLS) bathtub area, thin line towed array (TLTA), interior, and retractable bow plane recesses on submarines.

4.8.2 Preservation work in submarine tanks and enclosed spaces is usually scheduled to occur when the tanks and spaces are opened and entered to perform URO MRC structural inspections. Any time a tank or other enclosed space is entered, if a URO MRC 003 structural inspection is not authorized, the government will be performing a structural visual examination.

4.8.3 Any URO MRC item being blasted and painted will have a URO MRC hull survey inspection performed by the government prior to blasting and again prior to repainting.

4.9 Painting of rubber piece parts of pipe hangers is permitted in the following areas: Main Ballast Tanks (MBTs), freeflood areas, and internal tanks which are normally painted. The rubber piece parts include the liners, grommets, and inserts found in steel strap and steel block type pipe hangers; also included is the block rubber type pipe hangers. This allowance does not include internal tanks under nuclear cognizance, nuclear piping which traverses other non-Nuclear tanks, or potable water tanks.

4.10 Inspections such as URO inspections and inspection periodicities are addressed in 2.2 and 2.6.

4.11 Table One is for surface ship underwater hull areas. Table 2 is for surface ship exterior areas. Table 3 is for surface ship interior spaces. Table 4 is for surface ship tanks and voids. Table 5 is for surface ship miscellaneous areas. Table 6 is for submarine exterior hull areas. Table 7 is for submarine interior areas. Table 8 is for submarine tanks and voids.

Attachment A

Edge DFT Measurement

In addition to the required DFTs per SSPC-PA 2, a separate set of "edge" DFT readings shall be taken in close proximity to corners and edges of area structural elements including, but not limited to stiffeners, "rat holes," cut-outs, and frames. This data shall be taken in accordance with SSPC-PA 2 and reported separately from those required by 3.10.10.1, with the following modifications:

1) The "edge" gage readings shall be taken approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (i.e., 0.5 cm) from edges using micro-probe gages with a probe less than or equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter (such as Elcometer 456 with T456FM3R90A probe or DeFelsko Positector 6000 series gauge with mini probe F90S or F0S), or the Fischer FMP Series Gauges with either FGAB1.3 or FD13 Probes. For "edge" readings taken on substrates less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, readings shall be taken from the "middle" of the substrate. Microprobe gages shall be calibrated, in accordance with manufacturer's direction, to measure paint thicknesses expected during application.

2) Welds not associated with corners or edges (i.e., a butt weld joining 2 flat plates) shall be inspected using standard visual techniques. The inherent roughness of the weld precludes the collection of reproducible data from these areas. Inspectors may, if they choose, take a spot reading within  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (i.e., 0.5 cm) from a butt weld. Such a reading would be included in the normal, flat surface data set, not the edge or corner data set.

3) An "edge" spot measurement shall consist of 3 gage readings taken within a 1.5 inch (i.e., 4 cm) diameter circle. Accomplish front, back, and edge DFT gage readings as shown in Figure 1 (see attached). For each data set required for the flat surface data set the equivalent is required for the edge or corner data set. For example, if 20 spot DFT measurements are required for an area, then 20 DFT measurements are required using the front, back, edge method set and 20 for the flat surface set.

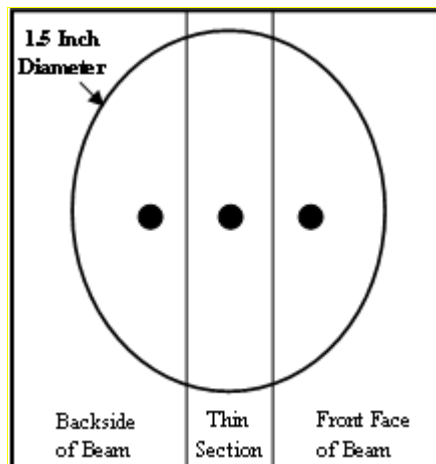


Figure 1

## Attachment B

### NAVSEA Flash Rust Adjudication Procedure:

When waterjetting has been performed to a specified level of SSPC-SP 12 cleanliness (e.g., WJ-2) on a steel surface, and the level of flash rust (low, moderate, or high) cannot be agreed upon between the authorized coating inspector and the Contractor through the use of the written SSPC-SP 12 standard or the SSPC-VIS 4 visual reference standard, the following procedure shall be used to resolve the dispute. Note that this procedure is not a substitute for the definitions contained in the SSPC standard, but rather is intended to provide objective quality evidence (OQE) that a disputed zone, surface, or area has a low, moderate or high level of flash rust.

1. Ensure Surface Condition. The zone, surface, or area shall have been cleaned to the required level of cleanliness in accordance with SSPC-SP 12 (e.g., WJ-2) and possess a level of flash rust that cannot be readily gauged or appraised with certitude using the guidelines of SSPC-SP 12 and SSPC-VIS 4 alone.
2. Determine Minimum Number of Samples. One flash rust reading (consisting of one test measurement and one control measurement) shall be taken for every 200 square feet for the first 1,000 square feet of a zone, surface, or area. For each additional 500 square feet or increment thereof, one additional flash rust reading shall be taken.

#### CAUTION

Excessive pressure applied to the tape can crack the slide and create a dangerous, sharp surface.

3. Prepare Test Sample and Control Sample. Both the test and control samples are prepared by applying a 4-5 inch long piece of ISO 8502-3 dust tape to a 1.2 mm thick clean, clear microscope slide which is 50mm by 75mm or larger. The tapes for the test and control samples shall be prepared as described in the sub-paragraphs below. Fully adhere the adhesive side of the tape to the slide, centering the tape's length over the 75mm dimension of the glass. To help secure the tape to the slide, not more than 1/4-inch of the tape end may be wrapped under the slide. Additional tape may interfere with the measuring devices. Any sample with air bubbles larger than 1/4-inch in diameter shall be rejected. Using a permanent marker to write on a non-test portion of the slide, date and uniquely identify each sample.

3.1 Test Sample Tape Preparation. For each test sample, the dust tape is applied to a representative area of the flash rusted surface before being applied to the microscope slide. The inspector shall rub the tape onto the flash rusted surface with his/her thumb or other finger, pressing as hard as possible over the central 3-inches of the tape without damaging it. Remove the tape from the steel in a manner that retains as much of the adherent rust as possible; do not shake the tape or try to dislodge the rust.

3.2 Control Sample Tape Preparation. While avoiding transferring fingerprints to the central 3 inches of tape, apply a control piece of tape from the same roll as that used for the test sample to a separate clean, clear microscope slide.

4. Measure Transmittance. For each test and control tape/microscope-slide assembly, measure the transmittance using a Laser Labs Model LM100, Monroe PMP Model PD2.1, Monroe PMP Model PD3.0, or NAVSEA-approved equivalent transmittance measurement meter. Transmittance measurements shall not be made in direct sunlight or in an area where the ambient light level exceeds 100 foot candles. Insert the slide into the instrument with the tape facing the meter's light source. Record two measurements from different locations on the test sample. Record 2 measurements from the control tape, taking one measurement from each end. Subtract the average of the 2 test readings from the average of the two control readings. The difference in average transmittance of the test sample (i.e., sample with flash rust) and the average transmittance of the control sample shall constitute one transmittance reading.

5. Adjudicate Flash Rust Level. A difference in transmittance reading (i.e., control minus test sample) shall be applied to the entire zone, surface, or area which the measurement is intended to represent. The percentage difference between the average control and test sample values, as compared to the control sample, shall be used to establish the following flash rust levels:

SSPC-SP 12 "High" level of flash rust: greater than 20 percent difference in transmittance readings.

SSPC-SP 12 "Moderate" level of flash rust: 10 percent to 20 percent difference in transmittance readings.

SSPC-SP 12 "Low" level of flash rust: less than 10 percent difference in transmittance readings.

If the adjudicated flash rust level is determined to be greater than the requirements for the area allow, then the area shall be re-cleaned until the specification is met.

6. Retain Samples. All test transmittance samples and control transmittance samples shall be retained as objective quality evidence that the required level of surface cleanliness was obtained.

NOTES OF TABLES ONE THROUGH 5 FOR SURFACE SHIPS

- (1) Sherwin-Williams SeaGuard 5000 HS and SeaGuard Ablative Anti-foulant can be used for cold weather application below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Use Sherwin-Williams P23RQ62/P23VQ60 in lieu of P23RQ82/P23VQ80 and use P23AQ61/ P23VQ60 in lieu of P23AQ81/P23VQ80 for cold weather applications below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Do not apply paint below 35 degrees Fahrenheit without approval of the SUPERVISOR.
- (2) Boottop - The boottopping is defined as the black area from minimum load waterline at which the ship is expected to operate to 12 inches above the maximum load waterline. The black paint is an anti-fouling paint conforming to MIL-PRF-24647. Haze gray shall be carried to the black anti-fouling paint that marks the upper boottop paint. Do not apply the black anti-fouling paint over haze gray MIL-PRF-24635.
- (3) Ameron Amercoat 235 and ABC #3 can be used for cold weather application below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Apply at 5 mils DFT (minimum) per coat. Do not apply paint below 35 degrees Fahrenheit without approval of the SUPERVISOR.
- (4) International Interspeed 640 AF can be used for cold weather applications below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Use International FCA 321 in lieu of FPA 327, or KHA414 in lieu of KHA062, for cold weather application below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Do not apply any of these paints below 35 degrees Fahrenheit without approval of the SUPERVISOR.
- (5) Use Hempel Hempadur 4514U in lieu of 45150 for cold weather applications below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Do not apply paint below 35 degrees Fahrenheit without approval of the SUPERVISOR.
- (6) A minimum of 24 hours drying time shall be allowed after last coat prior to undocking.
- (7) Within a zone or work area, proprietary primer and nonskid listed on QPLs for MIL-PRF-24667 shall be coated with the same primer and compatible topcoat.
- (8) These systems shall also be invoked for catapult wing voids and catapult exhaust blowdown trunks.
- (9) MIL-DTL-24607, chlorinated alkyd, may also be used. MIL-PRF-24596, Type I, Grade C, Classes 1 and 2, or MIL-DTL-24607 must be used if surface and ambient temperatures are less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

NOTES OF TABLES ONE THROUGH 5 FOR SURFACE SHIPS  
(Con't)

- (10) The "inner shield" is defined as the portion of the dielectric shield that extends 3 ft. from the anode in all directions. The "outer shield" is defined as the portion of the dielectric shield from the inner shield to a distance of 6 ft. from the anode. Repair of the inner shield area is required when total deteriorated inner shield surface area is from 0 to 2 percent, and no single spot is greater than one square foot. Repair of the outer shield area is required when total deteriorated outer shield surface area is from 0 to 10 percent, and no single spot is greater than one square foot. Replacement (new installation) of the entire dielectric shield is required when either of the above criteria is exceeded (damage to the inner shield is greater than 2 percent, OR damage to the outer shield is greater than 10 percent, OR any single spot damage is greater than one square foot). Repair of this system shall be performed with U.S. Filter and Electrocatalytic Products Inc. part number Capastic™ 35524.
- (11) The following steps shall be used for repair/replacement of dielectric shields. Ensure QA checkpoints are conducted in accordance with 3.7.
- a. Protect surrounding area from damage. Mask anode surfaces with heavy cardboard or plywood.
  - b. Abrasive blast.
  - c. For repair, areas of undamaged dielectric shield shall be roughened and feathered into the bare metal areas to provide a profile for adhesion of the new dielectric shield. Feather edges at least one inch using power tools or hand sanding. To prevent fracturing of shield, do not feather using abrasive blasting.
  - d. The dielectric shield material shall be mixed, applied, and cured in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
  - e. The dielectric shield material should be faired in and made smooth from the anode for a distance of at least 10 inches to minimize hull turbulence.
  - f. The anti-corrosive shall be applied when the dielectric shield material is in a tack-free state. If the dielectric shield material has cured, sanding shall be accomplished to smooth any rough areas and to degloss the surface for the anti-corrosive to be applied over it.
  - g. During visual inspection, ensure anode surfaces are undamaged and free of paint and dielectric shield material.

NOTES OF TABLES ONE THROUGH 5 FOR SURFACE SHIPS  
(Con't)

- h. The anode should remain covered with heavy cardboard or plywood to prevent damage or contamination by the ship's underwater hull coating system until just before undocking.
- (12) These systems may also be invoked for preservation of decks in spaces that are prone to wear and do not receive deck covering.
- (13) Anchors below lower boottopping limit shall be painted in accordance with normal underwater hull anti-corrosion/anti-fouling system.
- (14) For MCM class ships, use black walnut shells, garnet, or crushed glass for abrasive blast media. Waterjetting to NACE 5/SSPC-SP 12 Condition WJ-2/L may be used in place of NACE 2/SSPC-SP 10. Waterjetting to NACE 5/SSPC-SP 12 Condition WJ-3/L may be used in place of SSPC-SP 6.
- (15) Anchor chain and detachable links shall be marked and color-coded in accordance with NSTM Chapter 581 unless otherwise directed by the Work Item or task order.
- (16) INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.
- (17) Colors shown in Tables 631-8-10 and 631-8-11 of 2.2 shall be specified by TYCOM or ship's Commanding Officer in accordance with Paragraph 631-8.18.3.2 of 2.2.
- (18) Restore each compartment marking in accordance with 2.12 and 2.13.
- (19) MIL-PRF-24667 nonskid systems shall be applied as complete systems (primer, intermediate coat when MIL-PRF-24667, Type III, coatings are invoked, nonskid, and color topping) from the same manufacturer except for the color topping. When a manufacturer does not have approved color topping, use another compatible manufacturer's color topping. MIL-PRF-24667, Type I, when required, shall be specified in the invoking Work Item or task order.
- (20) Prior to accomplishing painting of wooden underwater hulls, allow the hull to dry to a moisture content of 15 percent. Readings shall be taken with an electronic moisture meter, Sovereign Moisture Master or equal. Cover grounding plates and zincs prior to painting.
- (21) Blasted surface metal must be degreased following walnut shell blasting. Even traces of residual oil will degrade paint adhesion. Appropriate safety precautions for working with flammable solvents must be enforced. Alternate procedure is a vigorous soap and water wash followed by pressurized fresh water rinse. Do not use a detergent and fresh water washdown when using aluminum oxide as an abrasive blast medium.



NOTES OF TABLES ONE THROUGH 5 FOR SURFACE SHIPS  
(Con't)

- (22) Peripheral deck edging and areas not receiving nonskid may substitute the manufacturer's MIL-PRF-24667 color topping at 2-3 mils for MIL-PRF-24635. Aircraft tie-downs may be coated with MIL-DTL-24441 F-155 in lieu of nonskid color topping.
- (23) MIL-PRF-23236, Type VII paints may have the stripe coat waived; however, in lieu of a stripe coat, additional DFT readings are required in accordance with Attachment A.
- (24) This product shall be spray applied where possible. All references to "brush coat" or "brush application" may be accomplished using a paint brush or a paint roller or cartridge unit. Two coats applied by brush/roller/cartridge unit at 10-15 mils per coat shall be substituted for one coat of the spray-applied product at 20-30 mils per coat in areas where plural-component spray application is not feasible or for paint touch-up. Where 2 full coats are applied by brush application, the stripe coat shall be applied over the 2 full coats rather than between them. For brush application, the spray version of each product may be brush-applied or the brush coat version of the product may be used. The brush coat version of Sherwin-Williams Fast Clad ER is Fast Clad Brush Grade. The brush coat version of International Interline 783 is Interline 624.

For application of the "single coat" products, the product shall be applied all at one time, meaning during a continuous spray and touch-up operation. Specifically, a "single-coat" system involves one color of paint, applied during one work evolution (i.e., no time is required to wait for the paint to dry), with a single pass or double pass, then a stripe coat is applied over the edges and welds to build adequate paint thickness in these failure-prone areas. Because the spray application is one work evolution, coating inspection QA checkpoint 3.10.10 need only be conducted after completion of application of the full coat with the stripe coat. Completing a single work evolution may involve actions over numerous days, but it is still one evolution, requiring one QA checkpoint. If a tank or void is touched up with a contrasting color, it is acceptable for the area to have a multi-color appearance.

For heavily pitted areas, substitute Sherwin-Williams Fast Clad primer or International THA787/785 for the prime coat; apply at 4-8 mils. Then apply the topcoat at 16-22 mils if spray applying or 2 coats at 8-11 mils each if applied by brush/roller/cartridge unit. The primer application constitutes a separate QA checkpoint from the topcoat; however, the checkpoint for the primer shall be (I) instead of (I) (G).

- (25) Power impact tool cleaning using power-driven needle guns, chipping or scaling hammers, rotary scalers, single or multiple-piston scalers, or other similar impact cleaning tools shall not be utilized in the cleaning methods.

NOTES OF TABLES ONE THROUGH 5 FOR SURFACE SHIPS  
(Con't)

- (26) Maintain the relative humidity in the tank or void space at a maximum of 50 percent from surface preparation checkpoint acceptance until cure to recoat time of final touch-up of the topcoat. From cure to recoat time until cure to immersion time of topcoat, relative humidity shall be maintained at a maximum of 85 percent.
- (27) Finish coats for boats and craft shall be as specified in Paragraph 631-9.3.2 through 631-9.3.3 of 2.2 unless otherwise specified in the invoking Work Item or task order.
- (28) Thermal insulation shall be soap and water cleaned and hand sanded.
- (29) Three coats of MIL-DTL-24441, Type III at 3-4 mils per coat can be substituted for 2 coats of MIL-DTL-24441, Type IV at 4-6 mils per coat, for total system DFT of 8-12 mils. Three full coats and 2 stripe coats of MIL-DTL-24441, Type III at 3-4 mils per coat can be substituted for 2 full coats and one stripe coat of MIL-DTL-24441, Type IV at 4-6 mils per coat, for total system DFT of 8-12 mils.
- (30) Grit blasting to near white metal is the preferred method of surface preparation. Only where grit blasting is not possible should power tool cleaning be used with prior authorization by the SUPERVISOR. Power tool cleaning should not be used for well deck areas frequently exposed to LCAC exhaust.
- (31) A low-pressure (3,000 to 5,000 PSI) fresh water washdown of the well deck area shall be performed before either grit blasting or power tool cleaning to remove dirt, oil, grease, salts, and loosely adherent paint.
- (32) Upon completion of surface preparation, pH measurements must be taken. The pH must be in the range of 6.5 to 7.5. If the pH is not within this range, the surface must be washed with fresh water until the required pH is obtained.
- (33) Runs, sags, and drips may appear in the paint due to its solvent-free nature and application properties. In the normal application of this product, the appearance of runs, sags, and drips is only superficial and is not detrimental to the paint system. In these cases, no action shall be taken. In cases where the conditions are determined to be detrimental (paint in excess of 50 mils DFT) to the effectiveness of the paint system, immediate action shall be taken to correct the paint system. If the wet run, sag, or drip occurs on a dry surface, brush out the run, sag, or drip and reapply the prime coat directly over the brushed out area.
- (34) These systems may also be invoked for preservation of well deck bulkheads and decks.

NOTES OF TABLES ONE THROUGH 5 FOR SURFACE SHIPS  
(Con't)

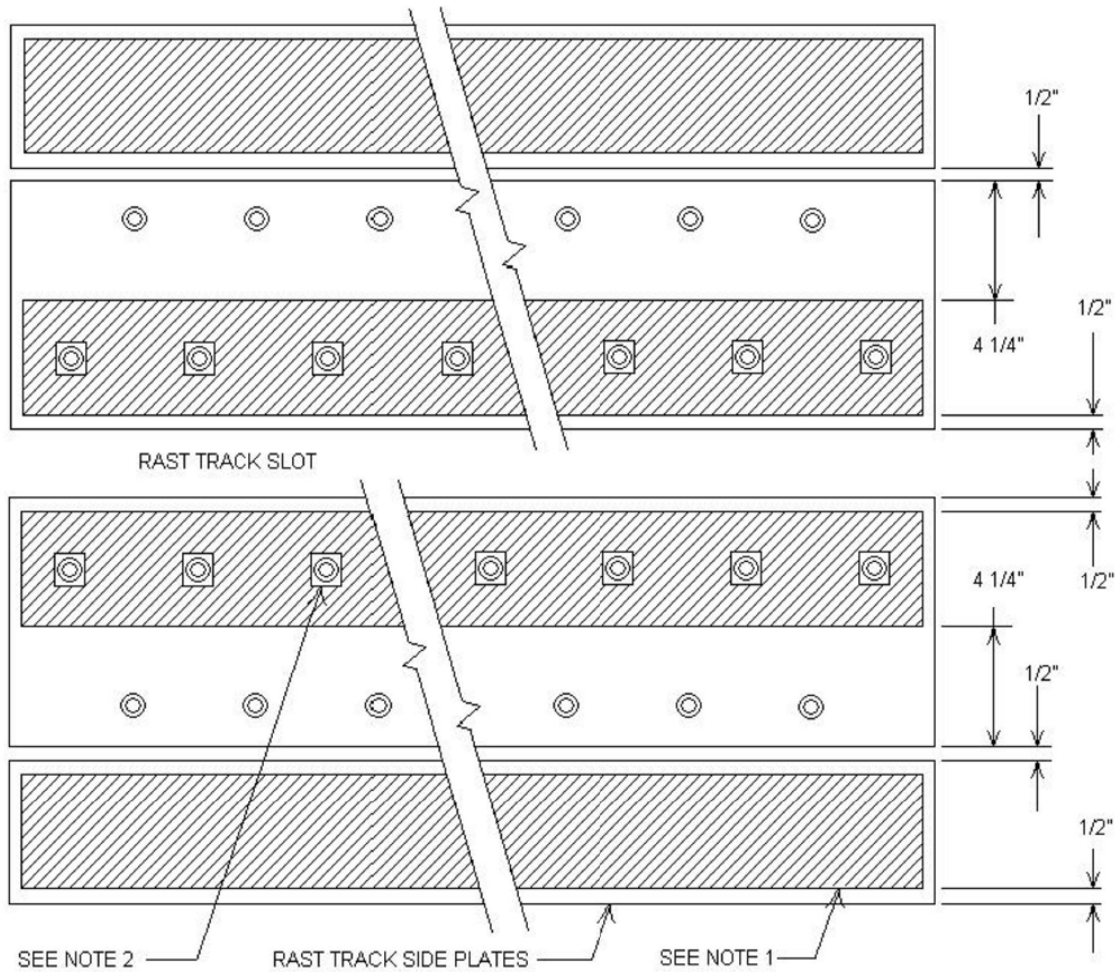
- (35) These systems shall also be invoked for barricade stanchions and wells, catapult jet blast deflector pits, and associated void spaces.
- (36) SSPC-SP 11 shall be the surface preparation standard used, even if the applicable NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 has a more stringent requirement.
- (37) Total DFT specified for potable water tanks shall not be exceeded except in isolated areas adjacent to shapes and stiffeners. In no case shall the maximum DFT be exceeded by 2 mils. The isolated areas shall be less than 2 percent of the total area.
- (38) Maintain the relative humidity in the tank at a maximum of 85 percent from the start of abrasive blasting to cure of the topcoat. By allowing 85 percent vice 50 percent relative humidity, this will reduce the service life of the tank from 15-20 years to 10-12 years.
- (39) Ameron Amercoat 892HS shall not be used for surfaces that exceed 700 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (40) Do not stripe coat inside surfaces of the Sonar Trunk Guide Rail angles.
- (41) Apply 3 coats of a vapor barrier-coating compound, MIL-PRF-19565, in contrasting colors (white-orange-white), to insulation within laundries, sculleries, galleys, drying rooms, and to insulation on the warm side of refrigerated stores spaces.
- (42) High temperature areas of exhaust pipe exteriors include BLISS caps, air eductors, and exhaust stacks.
- (43) In lieu of white, use Light Gray, Color No. 26373 (Low Solar Absorption only). In lieu of black, use Ocean Gray, Color No. 26173 (Low Solar Absorption only).
- (44) These systems shall also be invoked for Aircraft Electrical Servicing Stations (AESS) trunks.
- (45) PCMS tile on the bow flares shall be painted with the same topcoat as the freeboard.
- (46) For struts, rudders, and other erosion-prone areas, add one coat 3M Co. No. EC-2216, 4-5 mils, and 3 coats, 5-6 mils/coat over the first coat of AC prior to application of the second coat of AC, if authorized by the TYCOM.
- (47) The topcoats for ordnance/non-ordnance pyrotechnic locker sun shields shall be painted white (FED STD 595, Color No. 17875) or as directed by NAVSEA.

NOTES OF TABLES ONE THROUGH 5 FOR SURFACE SHIPS  
(Con't)

- (48) All of the AC and AF coats in the product system must be from the same manufacturer.
- (49) For touch-up of Sherwin-Williams DuraPlate UHS or NovaPlate UHS, BrushPlate may be used. For touch-up of Sherwin-Williams Fast Clad ER, Fast Clad Brush Grade may be used. BrushPlate and Fast Clad Brush Grade are applied at 8-10 mils/coat.
- (50) "Cosmetic" color topping is not to be applied on top of nonskid on vertical replenishment or aviation decks.
- (51) A second full coat of proprietary nonskid primer listed on the QPL for MIL-PRF-24667 may be applied if approved by the SUPERVISOR.
- (52) Do not blast fin stabilizers to near white metal. As-received fin stabilizers shall be brush-off blasted to NACE 4/SSPC-SP 7 (Brush-Off Blast Cleaning) in lieu of near white metal blast to ensure polymer fairing compound is not removed prior to application of paint. Blank, wrap, cover, or mask equipment, shafts and openings to preclude damage and prevent entry of contaminants prior to cleaning operation. Remove protective covering upon completion of preservation operations.
- (53) "Total System" value is only listed when it is more stringent than the sum of the individual coats of the system.
- (54) This Table Line does not apply to propulsion plant water tanks aboard nuclear-powered ships.
- (55) For MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII Class 9 paints, follow the NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 for temperatures, cure and recoat times. This supersedes the 70 degree Fahrenheit, 36/12-hour/7 day requirement.
- (56) Do not nonskid a 7-inch wide strip of deck surface in way of the helo hangar door seal interface on DDG-51 Class Flight II-A ships.
- (57) Painting PCMS tile on painted ships will be to match surrounding surfaces and as designated by the SUPERVISOR. Painting is prohibited on no-paint PCMS ships.
- (58) Products used for the full coat shall contain Optically Active Pigment (OAP).
- (59) Composition L nonskid may be used in these areas with TYCOM approval.
- (60) MIL-PRF-24667 Composition L material shall be applied in areas designated by the VLA General Services Bulletin Number 8.

NOTES OF TABLES ONE THROUGH 5 FOR SURFACE SHIPS  
(Con't)

(61) For flight decks equipped with RAST tracks, see Figure 2 for guidance on RAST track plates.



NOTES:

1. APPLY NONSKID ONLY TO CROSS-HATCHED AREAS.
2. NO NONSKID ON 2 3/8" (APPROX) SQUARE CENTERED ON 1" BOLT HOLES.  
NO NONSKID ON 1 7/8" (APPROX) SQUARE CENTERED ON 3/4" HOLES.

Figure 2

NOTES OF TABLES ONE THROUGH 5 FOR SURFACE SHIPS  
(Con't)

- (62) Once the old nonskid is removed, or if it is a new deck being prepared for nonskid installation, the surface of the GRP fiberglass shall be lightly hand-sanded with 80-grit paper to roughen the surface.
- (63) Nonskid shall be applied to within 2-3 inches of deck fittings and protrusions. Nonskid shall be applied to within 4-6 inches from coamings and deck edges. Areas underneath protrusions, such as stowage racks or fire stations that are normally found on hangar decks, or coaming areas of decks not subject to vehicle or aircraft movement, need not comply with the 4-6 inch rule for applying nonskid near deck edges.
- (64) Primer coat(s) shall be from the same manufacturer as the other coats in the system.
- (65) Fuel oil storage, fuel oil service, and diesel service tanks shall not be painted. For existing paints, when flaking occurs, SSPC-SP 3 surface preparation shall be accomplished and a light coat of system fluid shall be wiped over the surface prior to closing. If pre-construction primer was applied in accordance with 3.1.5, it may be retained but it shall be overcoated with one coat MIL-PRF-23236, Type VI, Class 5 or 7, at 4-8 mils.
- (66) Do not apply primer to bulkheads and overheads.
- (67) Total system thickness shall be 15-30 mils.
- (68) For interior surfaces of stern tubes and coupling covers, do not apply antifouling topcoat.
- (69) The International Interline 624 Buff/NovaPlate UHS primer is to be applied at a minimum radius of 7 feet extending from center of shield. The middle coat is to be applied at a minimum radius of 6.5 feet extending from center of shield. The final coat is to be applied at a minimum radius of 6 feet extending from center of shield. The purpose is to create a tapered or gradually lowering DFT effect at the outer edge of the shield as a function of application. A sharp edge denoting a change in film thickness is not intended. Note that the anode for this system is installed on top of the coating after the final coat has cured. Once the anode is in place, fair from edge of anode case to 10 inches out on shield, with ELECTROCATALYTIC CAPASTIC, PART NO. 35524. Repair of the shield area is required when total deteriorated shield surface area is from 0 to 10 percent, and no single spot is greater than one square foot. Replacement (new installation) of the entire dielectric shield is required when damage to the shield is greater than 10 percent OR any single spot damage is greater than one square foot. Repair of this system shall be performed with the same coating.

NOTES OF TABLES 6 THROUGH 8 FOR SUBMARINES

- (1A) Hull inserts shall be coated with the preservation system applied to adjacent surfaces. Extend paint system a minimum 1/2-inch on to non-ferrous liner or cladding. For MBT vent valves, preserve weld radius of the clad sealing surface and the vertical surface mating with the MBT vent valve gasket retainer; the only surface which is not painted is the horizontal clad sealing surface which mates with the MBT vent valve disc gasket.
- (2A) Alternating AF colors may be used. Final coat can be red or black.
- (3A) For all surfaces above max beam that are to receive AF, all coats shall be black. The final coat of all exterior paint systems above the upper boottop shall also be black.
- (4A) When applying a MIL-PRF-24647 system, the cure to immersion time for the anti-corrosive system may be different than the cure to immersion time for the anti-fouling paint. The longer cure to immersion time shall be used. Tack coats are not included when determining cure to immersion times.
- (5A) Draft marks are applied directly to the AC coat or bare rubber (SHT and MIP); do not apply AF beneath draft marks.
- (6A) Blasting is not allowed in machinery spaces.
- (7A) Topcoat color shall match surrounding paint on visible surfaces.
- (8A) MIL-PRF-23236 Type VII Class 17 NAVSEA-reviewed paints for interior submarine use under the Submarine Atmosphere Control Manual are International Interbond 998 and Sherwin Williams Euronavy ES301.
- (9A) To minimize premature yellowing, chlorinated alkyd-based paints (MIL-DTL-24607) shall not be applied within 4 weeks before and after the application of amine-cured epoxy paints formulated to MIL-PRF-23236.
- (10A) When using paints qualified to MIL-DTL-24607, use Table 631-8-10 of 2.2 to select approved colors.
- (11A) MIL-PRF-24596 Type I, Class 2, Grade A, and Formula 25A may be substituted for MIL-DTL-24607 chlorinated alkyd enamels. Color shall match the existing surroundings.
- (12A) The SSBN/SSGN-726 Class logistics escape trunk (LET) fasteners and bubble skirt knife edge in way of gaskets and fasteners for LET upper hatch fairings are to be left unpainted.

NOTES OF TABLES 6 THROUGH 8 FOR SUBMARINES  
(Con't)

- (13A) The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found that samples of vermiculite ore contain asbestos fibers. Vermiculite was used as an anti-sweat treatment on the upper hatch covers on submarines. All facilities and workers shall assume vermiculite contains asbestos fibers until it has been tested. All facilities are to test new vermiculite or vermiculite in use prior to working with the material. Workers who are doing work with or near vermiculite should be aware that it may contain asbestos and proper precautions shall be used.
- (14A) For Ensolite hull insulation (MIL-P-15280), MIL-DTL-24607 shall be used. For polyimide hull insulation either MIL-DTL-24607 or MIL-PRF-24596 may be used.
- (15A) Motor generators require protection from paints conforming to MIL-DTL-24441 or MIL-PRF-23236 during application and curing of the paint. When these paints are being applied or cured while venting in a space containing motor generators, the motor generators shall be protected using a NAVSEA-approved procedure. For 300 kW and 500 kW motor generators, a positive pressure unit according to Appendix A of the motor generator technical manual shall be used. Maintenance on motor generators shall not be performed for a minimum of 5 days after painting with MIL-DTL-24441 and MIL-PRF-23236 paints or any application of silicones (e.g., TT-P-28, MIL-PRF-24635 silicone enamels) in the engine room.
- (16A) When lead is removed from lead bins, the structure shall be blasted to SSPC-SP 10 and preserved with an ultra high solids paint, (even if the surrounding structure is being touch-up painted) prior to installing lead.
- (17A) Immersed non-ferrous and corrosion-resistant steel piping shall be completely coated with the specified tank or bilge paint system with the following exceptions: non-ferrous and corrosion-resistant steel piping and CRES torpedo system components in torpedo impulse tanks shall not be painted; non-ferrous and CRES piping above residual waterline in MBTs is not required to be painted; in all tanks, closed system piping one-inch diameter and less is to be protected from blast and is not required to be painted.
- (18A) Final coat shall be light colored.
- (19A) CRES fasteners (studs, nuts, washers) used to secure Type II vibration damping and acoustic tiles may be left unpainted.
- (20A) Unpainted NFO, hydraulic oil, hydrophone, and CFO tanks shall remain unpainted. Lube oil sludge tanks on SSBN/SSGN-726 Class submarines are not painted.



NOTES OF TABLES 6 THROUGH 8 FOR SUBMARINES  
(Con't)

- (21A) Reduced touch-up paint curing procedures of Section 7 of 2.2 do not apply to these surfaces. Also, note accelerated touch-up times authorized by 2.2 are for non-reactor potable water tanks only, and therefore are not to be used for potable water, reserve feedwater, and freshwater drain collecting tanks unless specifically approved by NAVSEA.
- (22A) Total DFT specified in Table 8 for potable water tanks shall not be exceeded except in isolated areas adjacent to shapes and stiffeners. In no case shall the maximum DFT be exceeded by more than 2 mils. The isolated areas shall be less than 2 percent of the total area. For touch-up or overcoating intact aged paint in good condition, the same requirements for each coat apply, and the total film thickness maximum requirement may be corrected to allow for thickness of underlying aged paint.
- (23A) Prior to surface preparation, flasks must be depressurized. Barrier protection shall be in accordance with NAVSEA S0400-AD-URM-010/TUM, Tag-Out Users Manual (TUM), Appendix G.
- (24A) Welds and area above welds will be coated with MIL-DTL-24441 primer (at 4-6 mils/coat) and 2 coats MIL-PRF-24635 (at 4-6 mils/coat). Tek-Haz paint system shall be applied in accordance with EB Specification 4277 and will extend to a line even with the underside of the ventilation plenum welds, but not including the welds.
- (25A) Bilge and Drain Collection Tanks includes the following: Bilge Collecting Tanks, Bilge Collecting Sump Tanks, Non-Oily Drain Collecting Tanks (other than Fresh Water), Oily Drain Collecting Tanks, Bilge Water Processing Tank, Drain Water Collecting Tanks, VLS Drain Collecting Tank, Oil Collection Tanks.
- (26A) For Moored Training Ships (MTS), the anti-foulant coating is not required, because the tanks are blanked off and filled with fresh water.
- (27A) Conduct low voltage holiday detection on 100 percent of potable water tanks. Holiday detection shall also be performed on any repaired (touchup) areas of an existing paint system. The holiday checks are to be performed after application of the topcoat using a low voltage wet sponge holiday detector. Any holidays (defects to bare metal) found shall be marked by the inspector and the area touched up. Holiday checks shall be performed again on these areas after repair.

NOTES OF TABLES 6 THROUGH 8 FOR SUBMARINES  
(Con't)

- (28A) All painting with organic solvent-based paints (alkyd, epoxy, oil based) that exceeds 1 quart per day for the entire ship shall be completed 5 days prior to the date of departure as determined by the Commanding Officer. Date of departure, as it relates to painting, is the date of first dive after departure for a period of operation.
- (29A) Maintain the relative humidity in the tank or void space at a maximum of 50 percent from surface preparation checkpoint acceptance until cure to recoat time of final touch-up of the topcoat. From cure to recoat time until cure to immersion time of topcoat, relative humidity shall be maintained at a maximum of 85 percent.
- (30A) Steam clean to remove excess oil.
- (31A) Tank manhole covers are critical coated areas. Solvent-based paint systems may be used to paint manhole covers of tanks painted with high solids paint systems due to fit-up issues associated with high solids paint systems. Powder coatings shall not be applied to reserve feedwater, potable water, freshwater drain collecting, and steam surge tank manhole covers.
- (32A) Areas visible from above shall be topcoated either gray or black.
- (33A) Total number of coats and total DFT specified in Table 7 for all interior spaces shall not be exceeded. Maximum system total DFT shall not exceed 17 mils for surfaces topcoated with MIL-DTL-24607, 21 mils for surfaces topcoated with MIL-PRF-24596, or 24 mils for surfaces topcoated with Formula 25A.
- (34A) Naval Shipyards and NAVSEA Note 5000 activities only are allowed to perform work in this area in accordance with guidance provided in 2.6.
- (35A) The David Taylor Research Center paint system (DTRC 2844-1110 and 2844-1109) may be used on other exterior hull areas. This is to allow areas adjacent to areas covered by MIP or SHT to be re-preserved the same as MIP or SHT areas. For areas requiring stripe coat, refer to 3.2.
- (36A) Areas within the DSS/SOC boundary are not covered by this Standard Item. The SUPERVISOR should be contacted to specify the areas that are outside the DSS/SOC boundary.
- (37A) MIL-PRF-23236, Type VII paints may have the stripe coat waived; however, in lieu of a stripe coat, additional DFT readings are required in accordance with Attachment A.

NOTES OF TABLES 6 THROUGH 8 FOR SUBMARINES  
(Con't)

- (38A) Final grooming of bow domes must be performed by qualified shipyard personnel. Final surface finish of bow domes must be 180 microinches Ra or smoother. Measure and record surface roughness in accordance with ANSI B46.1 "Surface Roughness, Waviness, and Lay." If necessary, groom the surface of the dome to attain a maximum surface roughness of 180 microinches Ra. This additional grooming can be accomplished by wet sanding the surface by hand using 120 grit paper and fresh water. Refer to the appropriate bow dome manual for the class for more specific guidance on surface roughness, grooming and paint application.
- (39A) For MIL-PRF-23236, Type VII, Class 9 paints, follow the NAVSEA-reviewed ASTM F718 for temperatures, cure, and recoat times. This supersedes the 70 degree Fahrenheit, 36/12-hour/7-day requirement.
- (40A) This product shall be spray applied where possible. All references to "brush coat" or "brush application" may be accomplished using a paint brush or a paint roller or cartridge unit. Two coats applied by brush/roller/cartridge unit at 10-15 mils per coat shall be substituted for one coat of the spray-applied product at 20-30 mils per coat in areas where plural-component spray application is not feasible or for paint touch-up. Where 2 full coats are applied by brush application, the stripe coat shall be applied over the 2 full coats rather than between them. For brush application, the spray version of each product may be brush-applied or the brush coat version of the product may be used. The brush coat version of Sherwin-Williams Fast Clad ER is Fast Clad Brush Grade. The brush coat version of International Interline 783 is Interline 624.

For application of the "single coat" products, the product shall be applied all at one time, meaning during a continuous spray and touch-up operation. Specifically, a "single-coat" system involves one color of paint, applied during one work evolution (i.e., no time is required to wait for the paint to dry), with a single pass or double pass, then a stripe coat is applied over the edges and welds to build adequate paint thickness in these failure-prone areas. Because the spray application is one work evolution, coating inspection QA checkpoint 3.10.10 need only be conducted after completion of application of the full coat with the stripe coat. Completing a single work evolution may involve actions over numerous days, but it is still one evolution, requiring one QA checkpoint. If a tank or void is touched up with a contrasting color, it is acceptable for the area to have a multi-color appearance.

- (41A) Work shall be in accordance with the requirements of the following:

SSN-688 Class - Technical Handbook for Special Hull Treatment  
Maintenance and Repair for Submarines: NAVSEA S6360-AD-HBK-010. For  
Fairing Compound, use NAVSEA Drawing 605-6160358.

NOTES OF TABLES 6 THROUGH 8 FOR SUBMARINES  
(Con't)

SSN-21 Class - Submarine Mold-in-Place Special Hull Treatment  
Maintenance and Repair Manual: NAVSEA S6360-AN-MMA-010/SHT

SSN-774 Class - Maintenance and Repair Manual for Virginia Class  
Submarine Mold-in-Place Special Hull Treatment: NAVSEA S6360-AV-MMA-010

- (42A) Low Pressure Water Clean (LP WC) with a fan spray starting at a pressure of 1,000 PSI. Keep the cleaning lance nozzle tip perpendicular to and at least 4" from the surface. Increase pressure, if needed, in increments of 500 PSI up to a maximum of 5,000 PSI. Remove all paints down to sound gray or green anti-corrosive paint (F-151 or F-150) or bare GRP. Remove any remaining barnacle particles or other foreign objects with wood or plastic scrapers, or by sanding. Do not use wire brushes or other abrasive instruments.
- (43A) Remove all marine growth and existing paint from the boot surface by Low Pressure Water Cleaning (LP WC) or sanding with soft back dual action or soft back random orbital sanders and 60 grit paper. Observe extreme caution when water jetting (LP WC). Measure stand-off distance and control nozzle pressure to assure that the boot is not damaged during the cleaning process. Low Pressure Water Cleaning must be performed using fresh water with a starting pressure of 1000 PSI. Pressure must be increased in 500 PSI increments until the desired results are obtained. Scuff the entire boot surface using 60 grit paper or equivalent coarseness Scotchbrite pad to remove any remaining paint and provide an adequately prepared surface for paint application. Clean the bare boot surface with PF-145HP degreaser (NSN 6850-01-378-0044) or mineral spirits per Commercial Item Description A-A-2904 Grade 1.
- (44A) Do not apply nonskid to Fairwater Planes or Retractable Bow Planes.
- (45A) Navy Formula 187 is not required to be applied to SHT tiles under towed array fairing covers. These tiles are to be left unpainted above the upper boottop or be painted with anti-fouling paint below the upper boottop.
- (46A) Navy Formula F-187 cannot be applied over F-184.
- (47A) If performing touch-up of paint in Steam Plant Surge Tanks, 1 coat Dampney Company ENDCOR 450 (no DFT required) shall be applied prior to application of the coats of Apexior No. 1.
- (48A) Powder coatings approved for use on submarines are listed in Table 12 of 2.6.