



PAINTING CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION PROGRAM CATEGORIES AND CLASSES

Editorial Note: This version of the document included reference to the new PCCP website

1. SCOPE

- This document details the Categories and Classes under which PCCP accredits applicant contractors.
- PCCP is a trademark owned by CSIRO and registered with IP Australia.
- Only financial Members of the Scheme may make use of the name, logo and benefits. For information on how to become a Member, refer to clause 7 of PCCP Document PP-D001.

2. AUTHORITY & RESPONSIBILITY

The Executive Officer, PCCP (EO) has the authority to implement the requirements of this procedure.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- For information about how PCCP operates and how to apply for PCCP accreditation, refer PCCP Document D001.
- For information about PCCP costs and charges, refer PCCP Document D003.

4. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

This procedure refers to the following PCCP documents:

- PP-D001: How PCCP Operates
- PP-D003: PCCP Schedule of Fees
- PP-D011: Accreditation Requirements - Class 18 Low VOC Coatings for Buildings
- PP-D013: Accreditation Requirements - Classes 1 - 4
- PP-D014: Accreditation Requirements - Management of Hazardous Coatings - Industrial Situations (Classes 5 to 6)
- PP-D033: Accreditation Requirements - Classes 20 to 29

All PCCP documents and forms are available for downloading from the Documents section of the PCCP web site at:

[Painting Contractor Certification Program \(csiro.au\)](https://www.pccp.org.au/)

- The Poisons Standard February 2020, Part 2 Control on Medicines and Poisons, Section Seven / Appendix I Paint or Tinters

This document is available from the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation web site at: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2020C00148>

- AS 4361: Guide to Lead paint Management:
Part 1 Industrial applications.
Part 2 Residential & commercial buildings

Available from Standards Australia Global offices in all capital cities & web site:

<https://infostore.saiglobal.com/>

5. DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

5.1 Definitions

- Hazardous coating - heavy metal:** coatings containing any level of lead, chromium VI or other heavy metal ingredient listed in the Poisons Standard.
- Hazardous coating - respirable dust:** coatings of various chemical types where removal operations e.g., by sanding, poses potential risks to operators and/or the environment. Examples are coal tar epoxies, marine anti-fouling coatings, epoxies and polyurethanes etc.

5.2 Acronyms

<https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-abrasive-blasting>



- AISF** Australian Institute of Surface Finishing
- CSIRO** Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
- CVS** CSIRO Verification Services group
- EO** Executive Officer, PCCP
- HVTT** High Voltage Transmission Towers
- PCCP** Painting Contractor Certification Program
- PPE** Personal Protective Equipment
- PTAP** PCCP Technical Advisory Panel
- UHB** Ultra High Build (epoxy)

- a) The functional areas in which PCCP is active are classified according to their major Category. Within each Category are several Classes of activities.
- b) Categories cover the preparation of the substrate or surface to which the coating is to be applied and the actual application of the coating.
- c) The Categories in which PCCP is currently active are:
 - A. Protective Coatings

- B. Pavement Markings
 - C. Architectural Coatings
 - D. High Voltage Transmission Tower Refurbishment
- d) These Categories are described in greater detail below.

6.1 Category A – Protective Coatings

- a) This category covers the application of industrial and heavy-duty coatings designed principally for the

6. CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

- long-term protection of steel and concrete.
- b) The coatings may be only for atmospheric exposure or for immersion service (salt or fresh water, sewage or buried).
- c) Included in this category is the management of hazardous coatings such as lead, chromate, coal tar epoxy and asbestos containing coatings.



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- d) Criteria for 6.1 c) lead coatings are based on the requirements contained in AS 4361.1.

- vi. **Class 6:** Management of hazardous coatings, respirable air-borne dusts.

6.2 Category B – Pavement Markings

- a) This category covers the application and removal of coatings designed for roads, pavements and car parks etc.
- b) It encompasses waterborne paint, thermoplastic, solvent borne paints and multi component cold applied plastics, and includes airport marking.

6.3 Category C – Architectural Coatings

- a) This category covers the application of liquid coatings encountered in commercial and residential buildings and includes:
- The management of hazardous coatings by methods such as removal and repaint or encapsulation.
 - Application of seamless floor coatings to commercial buildings.
- b) Criteria for 6.3 a) i. are based on the requirements contained in AS 4361.2.

6.4 Category D – High Voltage Transmission Tower Refurbishment

- a) This category covers Refurbishment of HVTT:
- By cleaning and painting of structures using climbing with lanyards and/or rope-based access, and
 - By wet abrasive blasting and high-pressure water cleaning processes, and
 - Application of protective coatings to galvanised steel and concrete.
- b) The requirements have been set with agreement of the AISF and represent an additional level of assurance over the Qualicote® system.

7. CLASSES OF ACTIVITY AREAS

7.1 Protective Coatings

- a) In the Category of Protective Coatings there are six (6) Classes of Accreditation available:
- Class 1:** Shop application of coatings for immersion service
 - Class 2:** Shop application of coatings for atmospheric service
 - Class 3:** Site application of coatings for atmospheric service
 - Class 4:** Site application of coatings for immersion service
 - Class 5:** Management of hazardous coatings, heavy metal containing (lead)



- b) **Class 1** is for the surface preparation and application of coatings in a steel fabricating shop with an enclosed spray-painting facility, mainly for exterior immersion (water or soil) exposure.
- c) **Class 2** is for the surface preparation and application of coatings in a steel fabricating shop with an enclosed spray-painting facility, mainly for exterior atmospheric exposure.
- d) **Class 3** is for the surface preparation and application of coatings on a customer's site, remote from the contractor's home base, where the coating is mainly for exterior atmospheric exposure.
- e) Application of Class 3 coatings is typically to substrates of either steel or concrete.
- f) The coatings that applicators would be accredited to apply would typically be conventional materials: zinc rich coatings, epoxy and most two-pack exterior materials for atmospheric service.
- g) Organisations accredited to Class 3 shall be able to demonstrate experience in painting of typical facilities such as power stations, water/sewage treatment plants, food and beverage plants, structural steel or concrete used in dams and other "head works" applications.
- h) **Class 4** is for the surface preparation and application of coatings on a customer's site, remote from the contractor's home base, where the coating is mainly for immersion (water or soil) exposure.
- i) For Class 4, applicators would be expected to be experienced in the application of protective coating for chemical, mining and offshore immersion service. This Class covers the painting of all steel and concrete structures subjected to immersion and or abrasion.
- j) The coatings to be applied are normally high-performance materials and some specialised lining materials (e.g., polyester, UHB epoxy etc).
- k) Organisations accredited to this Class shall be able to demonstrate extensive experience in painting, stripping and relining of typical facilities, such as water reservoirs, internal surfaces of pipelines, steelwork immersed in fresh, salt or waste waters.
- l) **Classes 5 and 6** are for the preparation of surfaces known to have coatings on them that have the potential to be hazardous to the Contractor's employees, the general public and/or others in the near vicinity. These classes also cover the application of fresh coatings over the appropriately prepared substrate.
- m) **Class 5** is further divided into Class 5A and 5B: full containment and partial containment respectively.
- n) Class 5 requirements are based on AS 4361.1 in which the hazards and controls of lead are well documented.
- o) **For Class 6** there is no equivalent AS document detailing hazards and controls. Until such a standard is developed, Contractors are expected to utilise the expert services of an industrial hygienist.



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- p) Requirements for accreditation in Classes 1 to 4 are defined in PCCP Document PP-D013.
- q) Requirements for accreditation in Classes 5 and 6 are defined in PCCP Document PP-D014.
- r) Accreditation between Classes is not transferable.

desired composition to melting point then sprays the molten metal onto a prepared surface.

7.2. Pavement Markings

- a) The pavement marking category is divided into ten separate classes designed to cover the bulk of the pavement marking activities undertaken. These are described in full in PCCP Document D031 and summarised in Clause 9 Table 1 below.
- b) A full description of requirements for accreditation in the Pavement Marking category can be found in PCCP Document D033.

7.3 Architectural Coatings

- a) This category covers Class 18 Application of floor coatings for commercial buildings
- b) It is intended to progressively expand PCCP to cover the application of architectural coatings in both commercial and public buildings with specialist classes such as management of existing hazardous paints.
- c) Class 18 requirements for accreditation are described in PCCP Document PP-D011.

7.4 High Voltage Transmission Tower Refurbishment

- a) The refurbishment of high voltage towers has been developed as a separate category for PCCP as they require specialist application equipment, skills and knowledge.
- b) PCCP Class 30 covers high voltage transmission tower refurbishment and the requirements are specified in document PP-D035.
 - i. **Sub Class 1:** Liquid organic coatings – single or multi-pack; solvent or water based or solvent free high solids coatings.

8. SUB-CLASSES OF ACCREDITATION

8.1 Protective Coatings

- a) Protective coatings come in the following sub-classes:
 - i. **Sub Class 1:** Liquid organic coatings – single or multi-pack; solvent or water based or solvent free high solids coatings.
 - ii. **Sub Class 2:** Thermal metal spray coatings
 - iii. **Sub Class 3:** Intumescent coatings
- b) Application of product for Sub Class 1 is typically by brush, roller or spray (airless or air assisted).
- c) Application of product for Sub Class 2 is typically by specialist equipment that heats a metal wire of the



- d) Application of product for Sub Class 3 is typically by specialist spray equipment and skilled operators.
- e) Designation formats utilised are: Class 2-1 (Shop application of liquid organic coatings) or Class 3-2 (Site application of thermal metal spray coatings for atmospheric service) etc.
- a) Pavement markings come in the following sub-classes:
 - i. **Sub Class 1:** Waterborne Markings - Although principally used for road edge and centre lines, these can also be used for car park markings, intersectional marking and messaging. These are predominantly applied by air assisted spray guns. When combined with glass beads these products give the best wet night visibility.
 - ii. **Sub Class 2:** Thermoplastic Markings - Can be used for all types of pavement markings. Application is usually via screed or extruded. Pre-formed thermoplastic is also used for intersections, transverse markings and messaging (numerals, arrows etc).
 - iii. **Sub Class 3:** Multi-component or cold applied plastic (CAP) - Such markings are generally two-pack solvent borne coatings that can be

applied by air assisted spray guns, brush or roller or extrusion (e.g., audio tactile markings).

- iv. **Sub Class 4:** Non-Skid Paint - application of intersection markings such as arrows and stop bars and messages such as pedestrian and school crossings. Broad range of materials such as waterborne paint, thermoplastic, and multi-component materials, with the addition of

8.2 Pavement Markings

retroreflective and/ or skid resistant materials can be used.

8.3 Architectural Coatings

- a) Application is typically by brush, roller or spray (airless or air assisted).
 - i. **Sub Class 1:** Liquid specialist low surface-emitting coatings for the interiors of public buildings.
- b) At this stage, it is not the intention of PCCP to become involved in residential architectural coatings. Activity will be confined to architectural coatings for commercial and public buildings.
- c) sub-class liquid organic coatings, predominantly single pack but may also be multi-pack: solvent or water based.



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8.4 High Voltage Transmission Tower Refurbishment

- a) Surface preparation is done using wet abrasive blasting and high-pressure water cleaning processes.
- b) Application of protective coatings to galvanised steel and concrete for Class 30 is typically by brush, roller or spray (airless or air assisted).
 - i. **Sub Class 1:** Liquid organic coatings – single or multi-pack; solvent or water based or solvent free high solids coatings.



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9. APPENDIX A – CLASS DESCRIPTIONS

| Class | Description |
|-------|--|
| 1 | Shop Application: Enclosed facilities for immersion service |
| 2 | Shop Application: Enclosed facilities for atmospheric service |
| 3 | Site Application: Atmospheric service |
| 4 | Site Application: Immersion service |
| 5 | Removal of Hazardous Coatings: Heavy metal containing |
| 6 | Removal of Hazardous Coatings: Respirable dust hazard |
| 18 | Architectural Coatings: Floors in commercial and public buildings |
| 20 | Long-run longitudinal pavement marking on major roads |
| 21 | Short to medium-run longitudinal pavement marking on minor roads |
| 22 | Audio tactile markings |
| 23 | Pavement marking car parks |
| 24 | Transverse pavement marking including intersection markings and messages |
| 25 | Raised pavement markers |
| 26 | High friction surfacing |
| 27 | Pavement marking removal |
| 28 | Airport runway markings |
| 29 | Short-run new or re-markings on Major and Minor roads |
| 30 | High Voltage Transmission Tower refurbishment |

Table 1: Class Descriptions

