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1) Definition of risky areas:

- This definition is based on information from the manual "Kwaliteitseisen & Aanbevelingen voor Aluminium in de Bouw" (Quality requirements & recommendations for aluminium in the construction industry), which was written by the Aluminium Center, and on the quality requirements and recommendations published by the Belgian Federation of Metal Frame and Facade Producers (VMRG).
- The assessment that projects are exposed to an increased risks from an aggressive environment is based on the following environmental factors:
 - Coastal areas (up to a distance of 10 km from the sea –certain studies and organisations define it up to a distance of 30km from the sea)
 - Estuaries of large rivers (up to a distance of 5 km)
 - Urban areas (which are subject to major emissions of combustion gases)
 - Industrial areas, especially those areas in which a heavy emission of chemicals, fluorides, flue gases and mineral substances apply;
 - In the neighbourhood of train and tram traffic (with regard to the release of iron and copper particles from the infrastructure);
 - Local and strong contaminations;
 - Swimming pools, water treatment installations;
 - Buildings in the immediate neighbourhood of cattle farms, airports, paper factories, cooling towers, tanking stations, etc.
 - All areas with a chloride contamination of > 300 mg per m² per day;
 - All projects, which are difficult to reach for maintenance or have a bad orientation (unfavourable location with regard to the sun and/or little rainfall).

2) Application areas for pre-anodisation:

- In case of all of the above-mentioned environments, anodisation must be applied as a pre-treatment in advance of powder coating, if one wishes to benefit from the 10-year manufacturer's guarantee.
- Recent examples have also shown us that filiform corrosion can occur on the inside of exterior carpentry, whenever it concerns open constructions.

- We can therefore assume that, in the case of a closed construction (for instance a curtain wall), pre-anodisation only has to be applied to the outside. The above-mentioned also applies to facade elements that are used in non-humid interior applications. Excluded are those cases in which profiles are exposed to increased risk factors in the interior, such as for instance with a swimming pool.
- If it concerns a classic frame construction, or a facade construction with elements that can be opened by pivoting, then it is also necessary to provide pre-anodisation on the inside.
- Insurance policies are really unclear in this matter, in view of the fact that no differentiation is made between the exterior and the interior components of carpentry, which means that the possible exposure to a risk is decisive.
- For the general conditions of exclusions, we refer you to the warranty certificate.

In the event of extreme environmental circumstances, or locations where one has doubts about the environmental risks, we recommended that the case is presented to us for an assessment.

In such a case, the following information must be provided in detail:

- Site address
- Type of building (low-rise / high-rise building)
- Surroundings (residential / industrial / seaside)
- Type of construction (façade / classic)
- Interior situation (non-humid / humid)
- Utilisation factors (such as difficult to clean)
- Orientation factors (unfavourable positioning with regard to the sun or little rainfall)
- Specific characteristics of the building