

TEST REPORT

SLIP RESISTANCE CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PEDESTRIAN SURFACE MATERIALS

AS 4586-2013 Appendix A - Wet Pendulum Testing

Prepared For:

National Flooring Distributors

Product Description:

LG Wood Collection, Grey, Vinyl, 199x188cm

Test Date:

01-08-2019





Independent Slip Testing Services

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National Flooring Distributors **Report Prepared for:**

11 Josephine Street

Page #: 1 of 1 Program #: 8005

Loganholme, QLD 4129

Test Date: 01-08-2019

Test Site: Independent Slip Testing Services- Slip Resistance Laboratory (Lota QLD)

Testing Technician:

Testing Instrument: Pendulum Skid Tester with Slider 96 (4S) rubber

Testing Instrument Serial #: SK1105 (W1)

TESTING SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION, SIZE, COLOUR, TYPE, & COATING (if applicable)

1x LG Wood Collection, Grey, Vinyl, Sample Size 199 x 188cm

3.

4.

(1 x samples tested in 5 x locations)

Surface Condition: Fine Textured Cleaning: Tested as received

Fixed/ Unfixed: Unfixed Rz Mean: n/a **Environmental Conditions:** Fine Air Temp: 16 Deg.C **Direction of Test:** As indicated on underside of sample Slope: n/a

AS 4586-2013

INTERPRETATION OF THE WET PENDULUM RESULTS		
Classification	Pendulum mean BPN Slider 96 (4S) rubber	
P5	>54	
P4	45-54	
Р3	35-44	
P2	25-34	
P1	12-24	
PO	<12	

TEST RESULTS

Specimen 42 BPN Slider condition (P400): **83 BPN** #1 Result: 60 BPN #2 Result: 43 BPN Slider condition (Lapping): #3 Result: 45 BPN Temperature adjustment: n/a

> #4 Result: **42 BPN** #5 Result: 41 BPN

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	PENDULUM MEAN BPN (4S rubber)	
Р3	43	

The mean results of the five specimens is reported (rounded to nearest whole number)

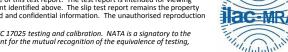
^ An individual result both below the result classification and below the mean result minus 20% shall be considered of lower classification

Maximum Slope Design Value (when dry):	4 deg
Maximum Slope Design Value (when wet):	N/A

^NCC Code provides reference for ramps up to 1:8

DISCLAIMER:

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Signatory: Mick Walton

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 testing and calibration. NATA is a signatory to the APLAC mutual recognition arrangement for the mutual recognition of the equivalence of testing, calibration and inspection reports.

Testing was carried out using the Wet Pendulum Test Method in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4586-2013 Appendix A



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WET TEST RESULTS INTERPRETATION GUIDE (Part 1)- NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CODE (AUSTRALIA)

INTERPRETING WET TEST RESULTS

How to interpret your wet test report...

* TARIF 3A

Wet test results offer six possible outcomes- classification 'P0', 'P1', 'P2', 'P3', 'P4' or 'P5'.

The classification 'P0' reflects a lesser slip resistant surface, while 'P5' classification reflects the greatest slip resistance classification.

There are two parts to this interpretation guide- Firstly the 'National Construction Code requirements', and secondly 'Other Particular Applications' recommendations.

For the 'Global Product Classification' test results refer additional #Note below.

- Step 1. Note the test location described in the left side column of your report, and the corresponding test result 'P' classification achieved (listed in the far right side column)
- Step 2. From this interpretation guide, identify the most appropriately related location description described in either 'TABLE 3A' (Part 1) or 'TABLE 3B' (Part 2). Note the 'P' classification listed to the right of this description.
- Step 3. If the test result classification listed meets (or exceeds) the related 'P' classification from 'TABLE 3A' or 'TABLE 3B', the test surface is meeting the relevant requirement.
- #Note. For 'Global Product Classification' test reports the 'TABLE 3A' or 'TABLE 3B' descriptions assist in identifying the product's suitability for various applications.

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CODE COMPLIANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

* TABLE 3A Minimum wet pendulum test result classification	
	National Construction Code requirements.
	Location

Stair Treads and Stairway Landings in Buildings - Covered by NCC Volumes 1 - 2

Stair treads and a stairway landing (when dry)	P3
2. Stair treads and a stairway landing (when wet)	P4

Nosings for Stair Treads and Landings in Buildings - Covered by NCC Volumes 1 - 2

	1. Dry stair tread, a stair non-skid nosing strip and a stairway landing	Р3
ı	2. Wet stair tread, a stair non-skid nosing strip and a stairway landing	P4

Ramps in Buildings - Covered by NCC Volumes 1 - 2	
1. Ramps not steeper than 1:14 (4.1 degrees) gradient (when dry)	Р3
2. Ramps not steeper than 1:14 (4.1 degrees) gradient (when wet)	P4
3. Ramps steeper than 1:14 (4.1degrees)up to but not steeper than 1:8 (7.1 degrees) (when dry)	P4
4. Ramps steeper than 1:14 (4.1 degrees) up to but not steeper than 1:8 (7.1 degrees) (when wet)	P5

*TABLE 2 Classification of Pedestrian Surface Materials according to the AS 4586-2013 wet pendulum test

CLASSIFICATION	Pendulum* mean BPN	
CLASSIFICATION	Four S rubber (Slider 96)	TRL rubber (Slider 55)
P5	>54	>44
P4	45-54	40-44
Р3	35-44	35-39
P2	25-34	20-34
P1	12-24	< 20
P0	<12	-

TREATMENT OPTIONS

For test results that achieve a result below recommendations, the following treatment options are available to increase slip resistance and Reduce Your Risk!

While ISTS is solely an audit service, following is a short list of common types of treatments we see our clients using to improve the slip resistance of various pedestrian surface materials.

Cleaning procedures Minimising detergent residue build up or other contaminants.

Acid etching Increasing surface texture.

Coatings and sealers Surface coatings and penetrative types.

Surface texture Coatings, etchants, sandblasting, shot blasting, etc. Surface replacement May be the most cost effective option in some instances.

An internet search for 'flooring treatments' will identify surface treatment professionals in your local area. ISTS recommends sourcing a number of detailed proposals when considering treatments, outlining expected slip resistance improvements, visual changes, clean ability and life expectancy.

ADDITIONAL NOTES & REFERENCES

Classification

*Table 3A- HB198:2014 "Guide to the specification and testing of slip resistance of pedestrian surfaces" Standards Australia Limited 2014.

*Table 2- AS 4586-2013 "Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials".

nb. The information provided is intended as a guide only, consult the referenced publications for further information in regards to measurement results and recommendations.



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WET TEST RESULTS INTERPRETATION GUIDE (Part 2)- OTHER APPLICATIONS...NON NCC (AUSTRALIA)

TABLE 3B

Minimum wet pendulum test result classifications for other applications where the NCC does not apply.

	· ·		
	Location		Classification
External Paven	nents and Ramps		
1. External ramps in	cluding sloping driveways, footpaths etc. steeper than 1 in 14 (4.1°)		P5
2. External ramps in	cluding sloping driveways, footpaths, etc., under 1:14 (4.1°), externa	l sales areas	P4
(eg. markets), ext	ernal car park areas, external colonnades, walkways, pedestrian cros	ssings,	
balconies, verand	las, carports, driveways, courtyards and roof decks		
3. Undercover car p	arks		Р3
Hotels, Offices,	Public Buildings, Schools and Kindergartens		
1. Entries and access	s areas including	Wet area	Р3
hotels, offices, pu	ıblic buildings, schools, kindergartens,	Transitional area	P2
internal lift lobbid	es and common areas of public buildings	Dry area	P1 (see Note 3)
2. Toilet facilities in	offices, hotels and shopping centres		Р3
3. Hotel apartment	bathrooms, ensuites and toilets		P2
4. Hotel apartment	kitchens and laundries		P2
Loading Docks,	Commercial Kitchens, Cold Stores, Serving Areas		
1. Loading docks un	der cover and commercial kitchens		P5
2. Serving areas beh	ind bars in public hotels and clubs, cold stores and freezers		P4
Supermarkets a	and Shopping Centres	_	
1. Fast food outlets,	buffet food servery areas, food courts and fast food dining areas in s	shopping centres	Р3
2. Shop and superm	arket fresh fruit and vegetables area		Р3
3. Shop entry areas	with external entrances		Р3
4. Supermarket aisle	es (except fresh food areas)		P1 (see Note 3)
5. Other separate sh	ops inside shopping centres - wet		Р3
6. Other separate sh	ops inside shopping centres - dry		P1 (see Note 3)
Swimming Poo	ls and Sporting Facilities		
1. Swimming pool ra	amps and stairs leading to water		P5
2. Swimming pool so	urrounds and communal shower rooms		P4
3. Communal chang	ing rooms		Р3
4. Undercover conce	ourse areas of sports stadiums		Р3
Hospitals and A	ged Care Facilities		
1. Bathrooms and e	nsuites in hospitals and aged care facilities		Р3
2. Wards and corrid	ors in hospital and aged care facilities		P2

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P1	12-24	< 20	
P0	<12	-	

P1 (see Note 3)

Note 3.

The minimum classification listed in Table 3B is P1. It is inappropriate for Table 3B to list the lower classification, PO, since there is no lower limit on Classification PO.

Notwithstanding, some smooth and polished floor surfaces, which do not achieve Classification P1, may be considered to provide a safe walking environment for normal pedestrians walking at a moderate pace, provided the surface is kept clean and dry; however, should these surfaces become contaminated by either wet or dry materials, or be used by pedestrians in any other manner, then they may become unsafe. Therefore, the type of maintenance, the in-service inspection of floors, other environmental conditions and use should be taken into account when selecting such products.

ADDITIONAL NOTES & REFERENCES

*Table 3B- HB198:2014 "Guide to the specification and testing of slip resistance of pedestrian surfaces" Standards Australia Limited 2014.

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TEST PRODUCT IMAGE

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