Coated Steel – Prepainted
Data Sheet
August 2020. This literature supersedes all previous issues

AQUAPLATE® steel

General description
AQUAPLATE® steel, developed by BlueScope, is a laminate consisting of a galvanized formable steel and a specially formulated food-grade polymer film, designed to meet the stringent quality requirements necessary for the storage of drinking water.

Typical uses
Water storage tanks. Tank material is suitable for potable spa, rain, bore or river water. For alternative uses, or to determine if warranties apply, please visit colorbond.com and steel.com.au or contact Steel Direct for advice.

Australian and International standards
Substrate - AS 1397-2011
Food grade polymer film – AS 2070-1999
AS/NZS 4020:2018
ISO 9001:2015 Quality System certified

Preferred substrates
Z275 G300S steel (painted or double-sided laminate). Z450 G300S steel (Galseal) (Refer Note 4).
For substrate properties please refer to the relevant Metallic (Z) Coated steel datasheets or AS 1397-2011.
Please refer to current price list or BlueScope State Sales Office for availability of colours and dimensions.

Product Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Test &amp; Evaluation Method(s)</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-bend</td>
<td>ASTM D4145-10 (2018)</td>
<td>1T or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance to abrasion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scratch</td>
<td>AS 2331.4.7-2006 (R2017)</td>
<td>Paint Film: Typically 2000g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance to humidity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Cleveland (500 hours)    | ASTM D4565/D4565M-18; AS 1580.408.4-2004 (R2019) (Adhesion) | Laminate: No loss of adhesion, no blistering
Paint Film: Undercut from score ≤2mm. Blister density: ≤3. Blister size: ≤S2. No loss of adhesion or corrosion of base metal. |
### Property Test & Evaluation Method(s) Results

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<th>Property</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resistance to chemicals</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>See Notes 5 &amp; 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance to temperature</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Maximum continuous services temp of 65ºC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Important notes

1. The polymer film is not resistant to prolonged exposure to sunlight and tanks should be covered to prevent degradation of the film. The polymer film has been developed for storage of drinking water. Other substances should not be stored without prior consultation with Steel Direct.
2. Specific end uses may attract a warranty when using this product, depending upon location. To find out more, please refer to the BlueScope website, or contact your nearest BlueScope Sales office for advice. Terms and conditions apply.
3. This Product Data Sheet should be used in conjunction with BlueScope Technical Bulletin TB 3 - 'AQUAPLATE® steel for water tanks'.
4. For most products, the metallurgical ageing process which is inherent in the paint stoving cycle will result in some loss of ductility compared with unpainted product. However, minimum strength levels designated by relevant standards will still be applicable.
5. Improper storage or use of non-approved roll-forming lubricants may cause paint blushing, and may adversely affect colour and long term durability. Product in coil or sheet pack form must be kept dry. If the coil or sheet pack becomes wet, it must be separated and dried (refer AS/NZS 2728:2013 Appendix L, and also Technical Bulletin TB 7 – ‘Care of BlueScope coated steel products during transport and storage’). Contact Steel Direct to obtain advice on appropriate rollforming lubricants.
6. AQUAPLATE® steel lining can withstand spillages of, but not prolonged immersion, of the following chemicals:
   - Alkalis of all concentrations, Mineral acids of all concentrations, petrol, kerosene, mineral turps, alcohol, aqueous solutions of inorganic compounds. The product should not be permitted to come into contact with:
   - Low molecular weight organic acids (such as acetic, lactic, formic and stearic acids), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., toluene), chlorinated hydrocarbons (e.g., 1,1,1-trichloroethane), ketones (e.g., MEK), esters (e.g. cellosolve acetate).