



Designation: D3911 – 16 (Reapproved 2021)

Standard Test Method for Evaluating Coatings Used in Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants at Simulated Design Basis Accident (DBA) Conditions¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3911; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

During a DBA in nuclear power plants, conditions in the reactor containment will be characterized by elevated temperature and pressure, as well as the presence of a radiation environment. Water sprays, with or without chemical additives, may be used in the primary containment to suppress the consequences of the event, to scavenge radioactive products, and to return the containment to near-ambient pressure and temperature conditions.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method establishes procedures for evaluating protective coating systems test specimens under simulated DBA conditions. Included are a description of conditions and apparatus for temperature-pressure testing, and requirements for preparing, irradiating, testing, examining, evaluating, and documenting the samples.

1.2 Consideration should be given to testing using worst case conditions (for example, surface preparation, temperature and pressure profile, irradiation, spray chemistry, chemical resistance, etc.) in an effort to reduce the number of tests required by changing plant accident calculations, changes in coating selection, etc.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D714 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints](#)

[D4082 Test Method for Effects of Gamma Radiation on Coatings for Use in Nuclear Power Plants](#)

[D4538 Terminology Relating to Protective Coating and Lining Work for Power Generation Facilities](#)

[D5139 Specification for Sample Preparation for Qualification Testing of Coatings to be Used in Nuclear Power Plants](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions for use with this standard are shown in Terminology [D4538](#) or other applicable standards.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is designed to provide a uniform test to determine the suitability of Coating Service Level 1 coatings used inside primary containment of light-water nuclear facilities under simulated DBA conditions. This test method is intended only to demonstrate that under DBA conditions, the coatings will remain intact and not form debris which could unacceptably compromise the operability of engineered safety systems. Deviations in actual surface preparation and in

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D33](#) on Protective Coating and Lining Work for Power Generation Facilities and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D33.02](#) on Service and Material Parameters.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

application and curing of the coating materials from qualification test parameters require an engineering evaluation to determine if additional testing is required.

4.2 Since different plants have different tolerance levels for coating conditions, the definition of appropriate acceptance criteria is to be developed by the license holder based on individual plant engineered safety systems operability considerations.

4.3 Use of this standard is predicated on the testing facility having a quality assurance program acceptable to the licensee.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Environmental Test System, Test Sample Hangers, and Test Sample Identification Tags*, constructed of materials that are corrosion-resistant to the test solutions.

5.2 The test system shall be capable of reproducing and continuously recording the temperature and pressure profiles of the DBA conditions.

5.3 A sufficient number of thermocouples shall be located in the test chamber to assure conformity to the test curve, and so that both the temperature of the vapor phase and, if required, of the liquid phase (if present) can be recorded.

5.4 The thermocouples and test samples shall be positioned to avoid direct steam and spray impingement.

5.5 The test system shall be capable of allowing test samples to be exposed, as specified by the licensee, to total immersion, to liquid-vapor interface, and to spray.

5.6 **Warning**—It should be noted that high temperature steam is involved and that appropriate safety measures should be taken to protect personnel operating such equipment.

6. Preparation of Test Samples

6.1 Unless otherwise specified, a minimum of five samples, one of which will be a reference (control) sample that will remain unexposed, shall be required to establish conformance

of a given coating system on a given substrate, with two of the remaining four samples being irradiated prior to testing in accordance with Test Method D4082. Typical laboratory test samples are 2 by 4 by 1/8 in. (5.1 by 10.2 by 0.32 cm) for steel panels and 2 by 2 by 4 in. (5.1 by 5.1 by 10.2 cm) for concrete blocks.

6.1.1 *Steel Panels*—Prepare in accordance with Specification D5139 or as specified by the licensee. Ensure that all surfaces, including edges, are coated.

6.1.2 *Concrete Blocks*—Prepare in accordance with Specification D5139 or as specified by the licensee.

6.2 Document the sample preparation for metallic and non-metallic substrates in accordance with the requirements of Specification D5139.

6.3 Document the appearance of the test samples (both original and maintenance coating systems, if applicable) prior to testing by photo documentation or equivalent methods in order to provide a basis for post-test comparison. The testing requirements should indicate if this assessment will be done prior to shipping to the test facility.

7. Procedure

7.1 *Test Parameters:*

7.1.1 Test coatings using the applicable time-temperature-pressure curves identified by the plant design basis. Examples of time-temperature-pressure test curves that have been used to simulate primary containment atmospheres during a DBA are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. These curves may not bound the time-temperature-pressure curves of newer generation nuclear power plants.

7.1.2 The parameters of the curves may be simulated during testing as continuous functions or as an enveloping stepwise function.

7.1.3 Steam shall be generated from deionized or distilled water. Steam is used initially to achieve the desired thermal shock and to raise the test chamber and its environment to the prescribed test conditions. The temperature of the test chamber

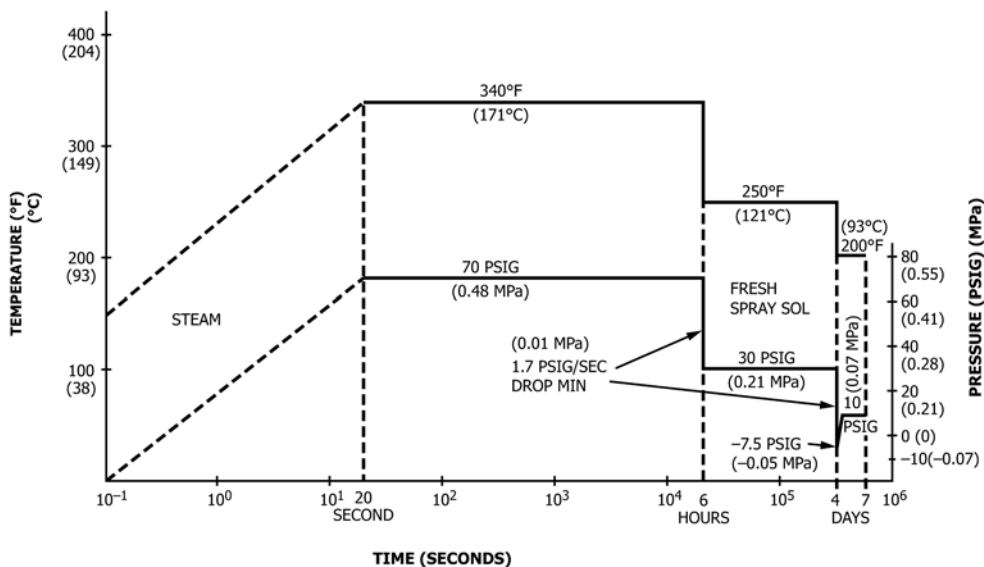


FIG. 1 Example Design Basis Accident (DBA) Testing Parameters (Temperature-Time-Pressure)—BWR Drywell