

Biocides in Facades – State of Knowledge

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Control of Algae and Fungi Growth



Biocides in Paint/Render: Film Preservatives (PT 7)

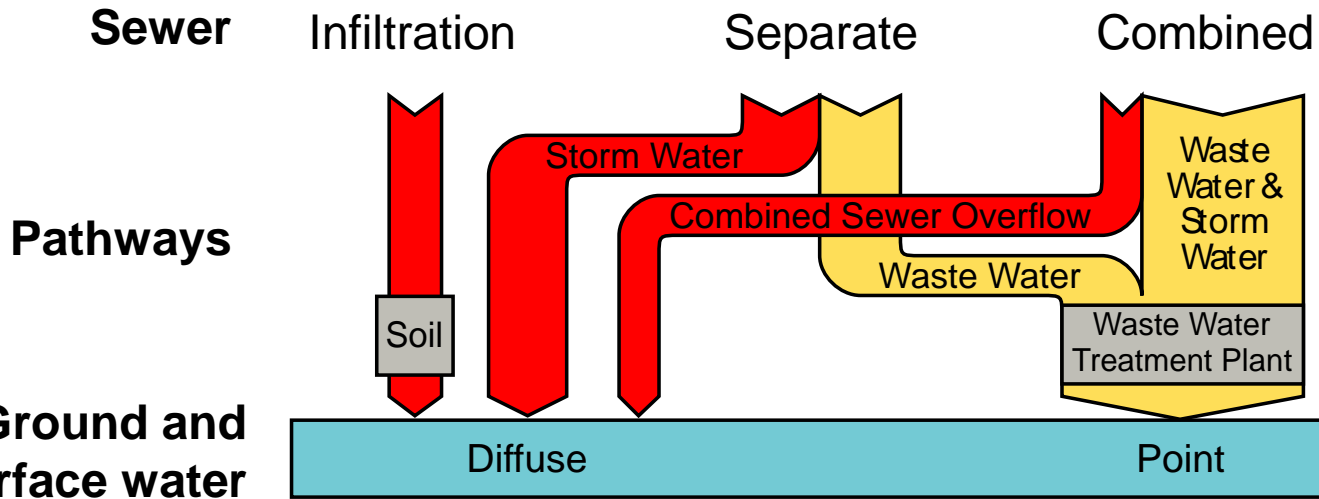
Substance Class	Biocide	PNEC* ¹ (ng/L)	Solubility ³ (mg/L)	logPow ³	Relevance
Triazine	Irgarol 1051	1	7	3.9	no
	Terbutryn	34	22	3.7	high
Phenylurea	Diuron	20	35	2.7	high
	Isoproturon	200 ²	70	2.5	low
Isothiazolinone	DCOIT	8	14	4.9	low
	OIT	13	480	2.4	high
Carbamate	IPBC	26	168	2.4	low
	Carbendazim	34	8	1.6	medium
Metal organic	Zinc pyrithione	3	8	0.9	high

* PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration for aquatic organisms (algae)

- n Application: 3 kg/m² render, 0.3 kg/m² paint
- n Biocides: 200 - 2000 ppm, 3-5 in combination
- n Germany (2011): 248'000 t polymeric paints/renderers

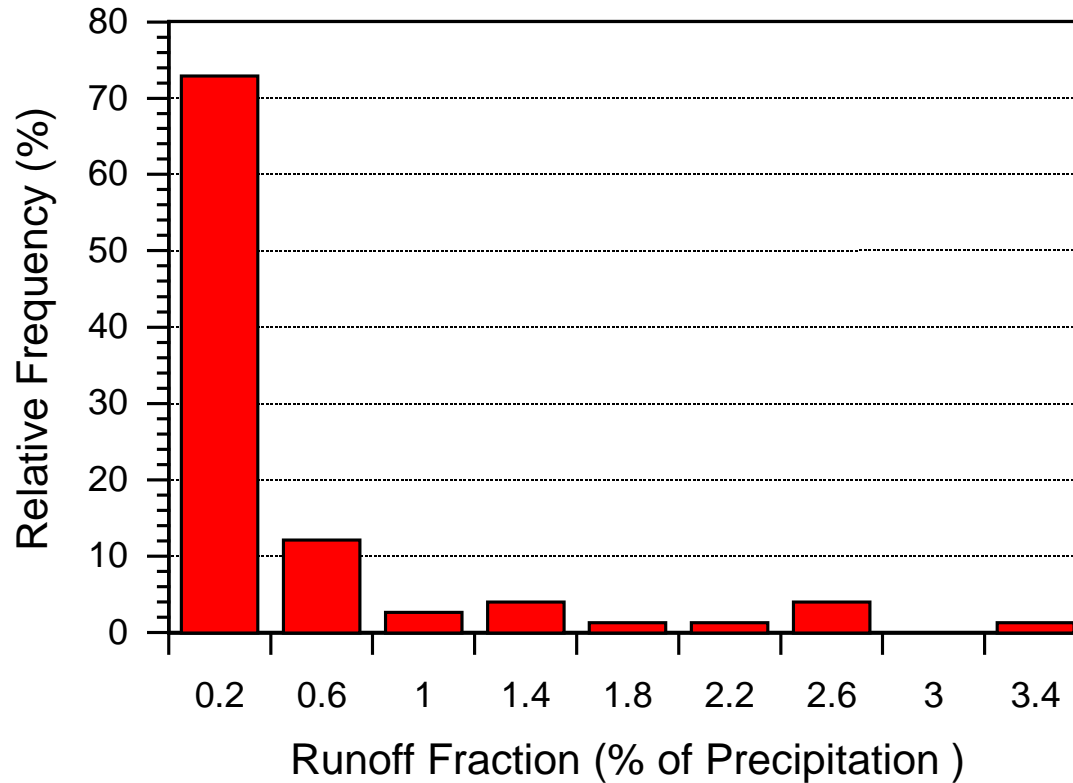
From Facades Coatings to Aquatic Systems


Wash-off



Runoff at Facades (Building Height 10.5 m)

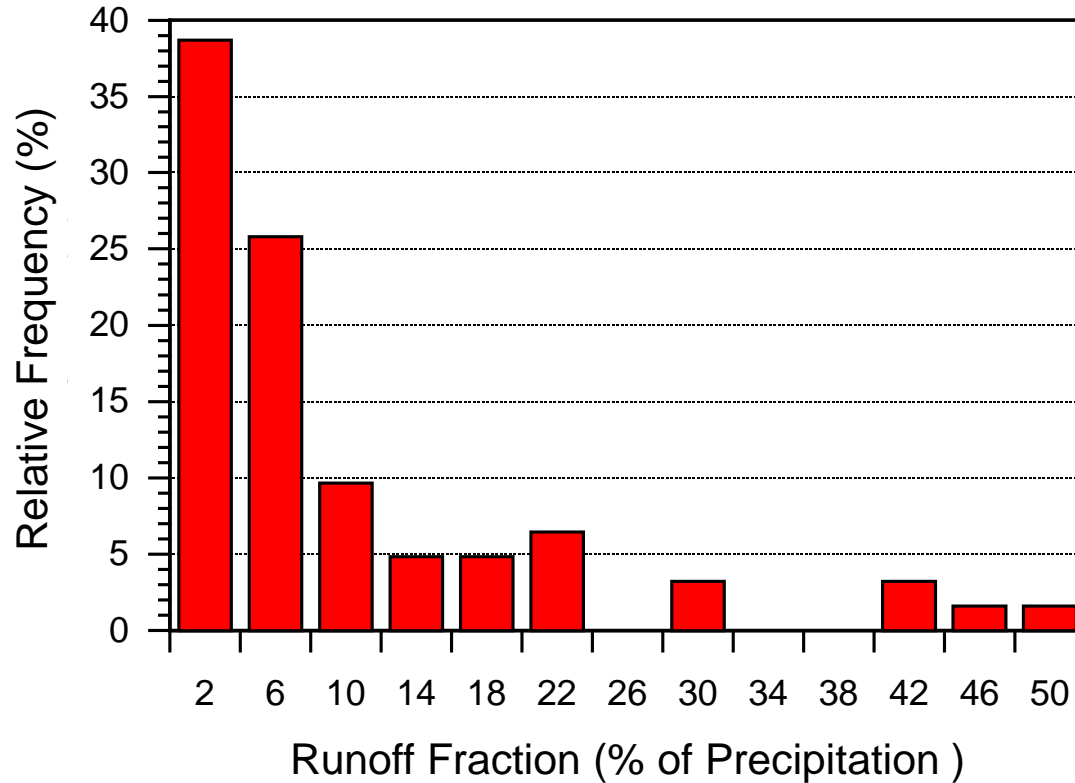
74 Runoff events in 360 days (~900 mm/a precipitation; >20% no runoff)



 **Runoff fraction <0.7% of horizontal precipitation**

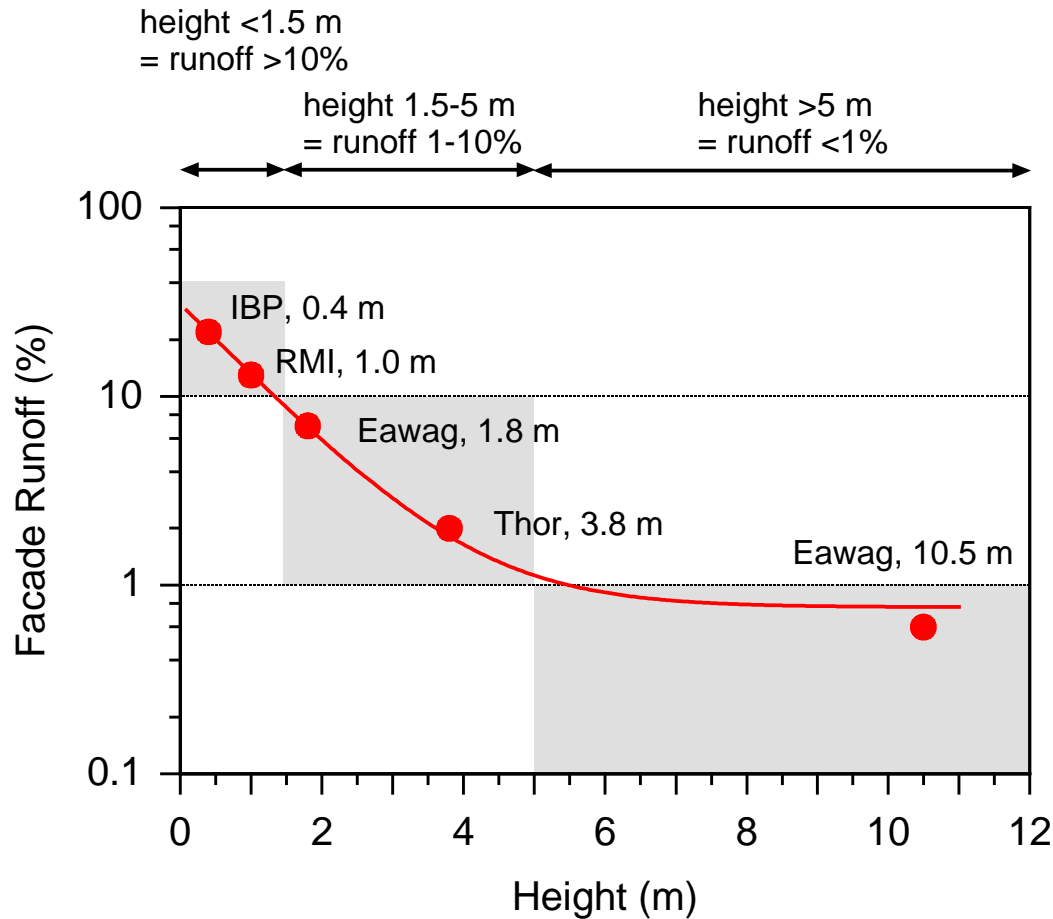
Runoff at Semi-Field Scale (Height 1.8 m)

62 Runoff events in 372 days (815 mm precipitation; <10% no runoff)



 **Runoff fraction <7% of horizontal precipitation**

Runoff and Building Height



➔ Height has significant effect to runoff (and mg/m² ...)

Modelling of Wind Driven Rain (ISO 15927-3:2009)

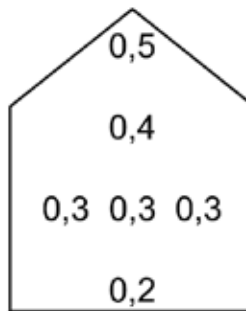
ISO/TC 163/SC 2
 Secretariat: SN
 Voting begins on:
 2008-10-30
 Voting terminates on:
 2008-12-30

Hygrothermal performance of buildings — Calculation and presentation of climatic data —

Part 3: Calculation of a driving rain index for vertical surfaces from hourly wind and rain data

Parameter “wall-factor“

2-storey gable with average *W*-factor 0.4

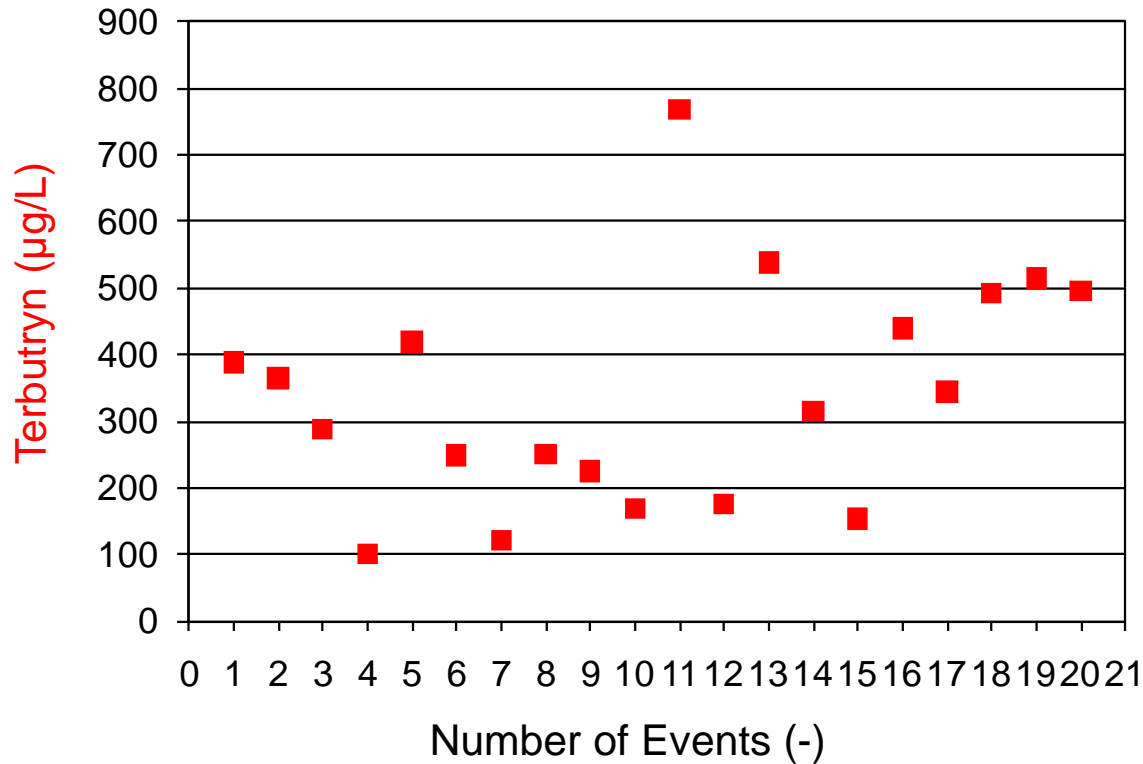


Description of wall	Average value	Distribution
Two-storey gable	0,4	
Three-storey gable	0,3	
Multi-storey building with flat roof (pitch < 20°)	0,2 for a ten-storey building, for example, but with a higher intensity at top	0,5 for top 2,5 m 0,2 for remainder
Two-storey wall with eaves	0,3	
Three-storey wall with eaves	0,4	
Two-storey building with flat roof (pitch < 20°)	0,4	

Modelling promising tool to predict runoff

Leaching of Biocides (Height 10.5 m)

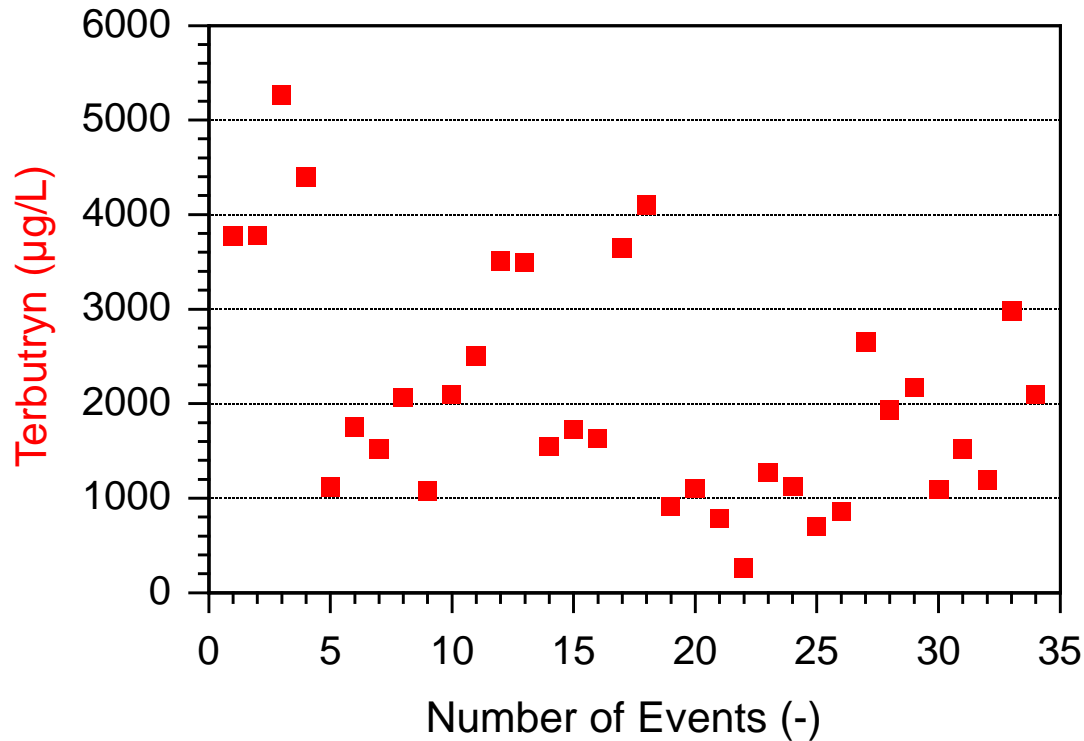
20 Leaching events in 100 days (facade 6-9 months; 1700 mg/m² a.i.)



 **Concentration pattern**

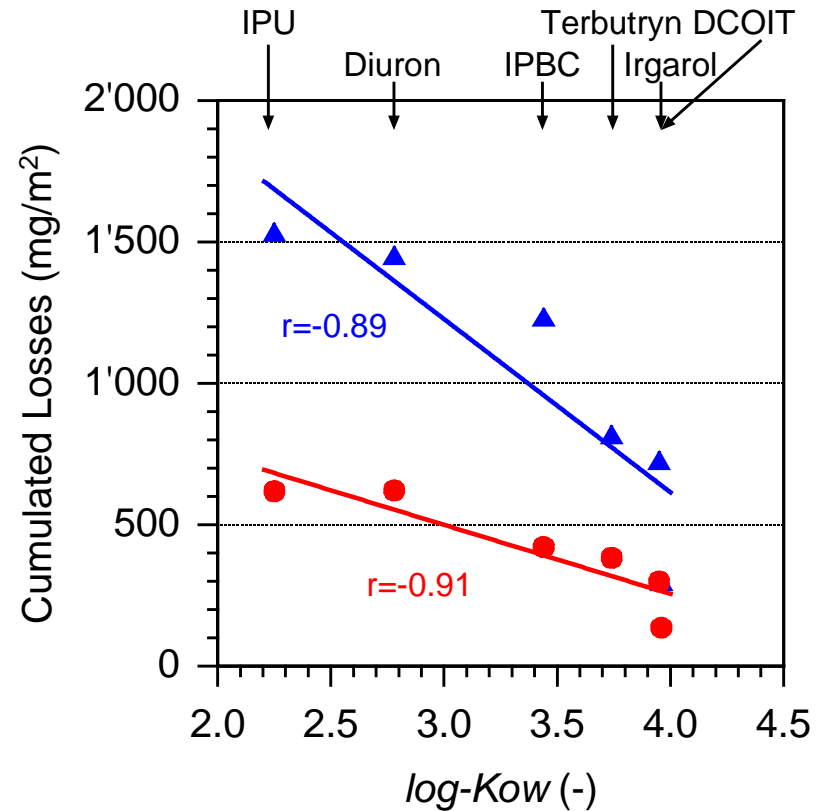
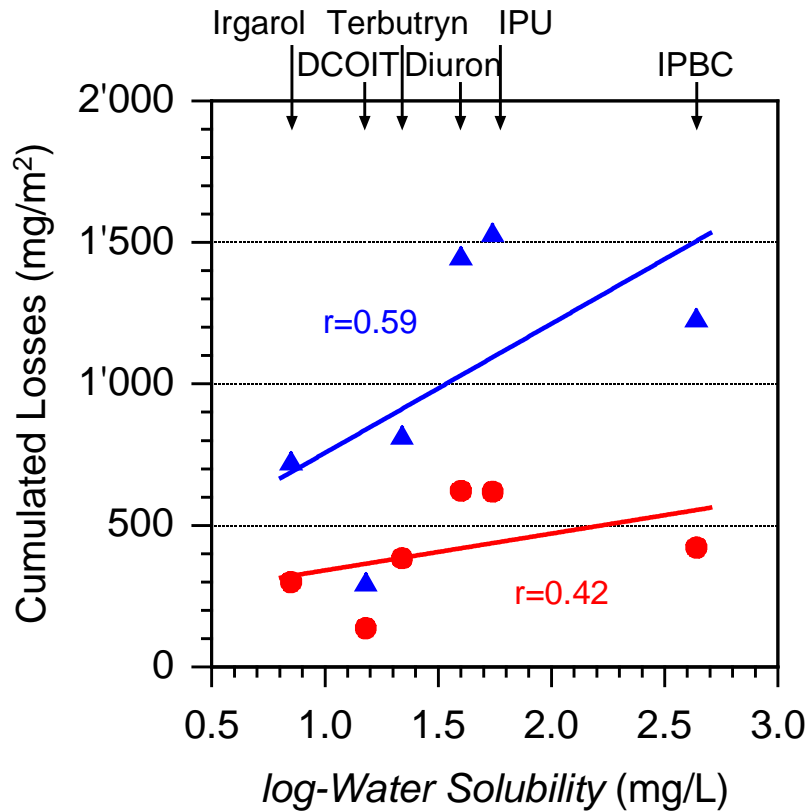
Leaching at Semi-Field Scale (Height 1.8 m)

34 Leaching events in 372 days (facade 0-12 months; 3188 mg/m² a.i.)



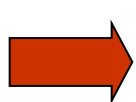
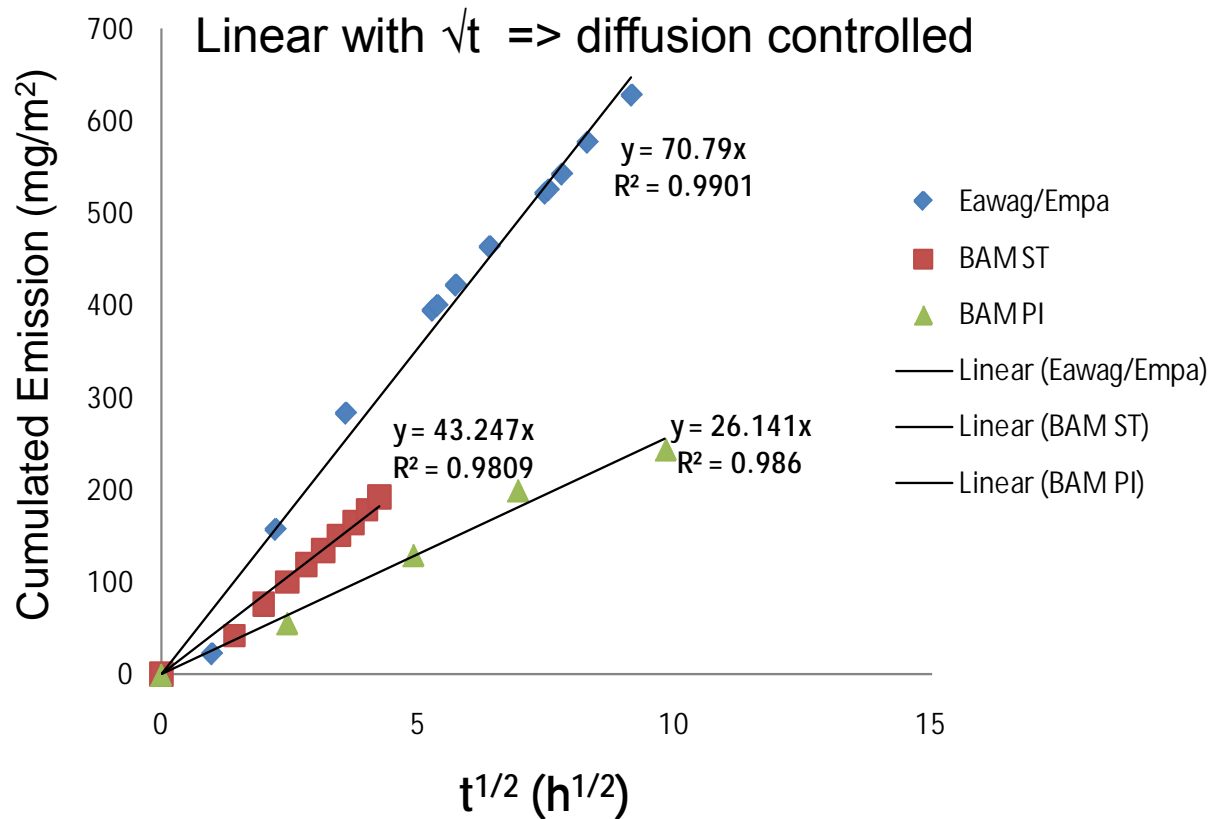
Concentration pattern with tendency to decrease

Lipophilic Properties of Film Preservatives



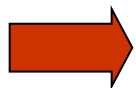
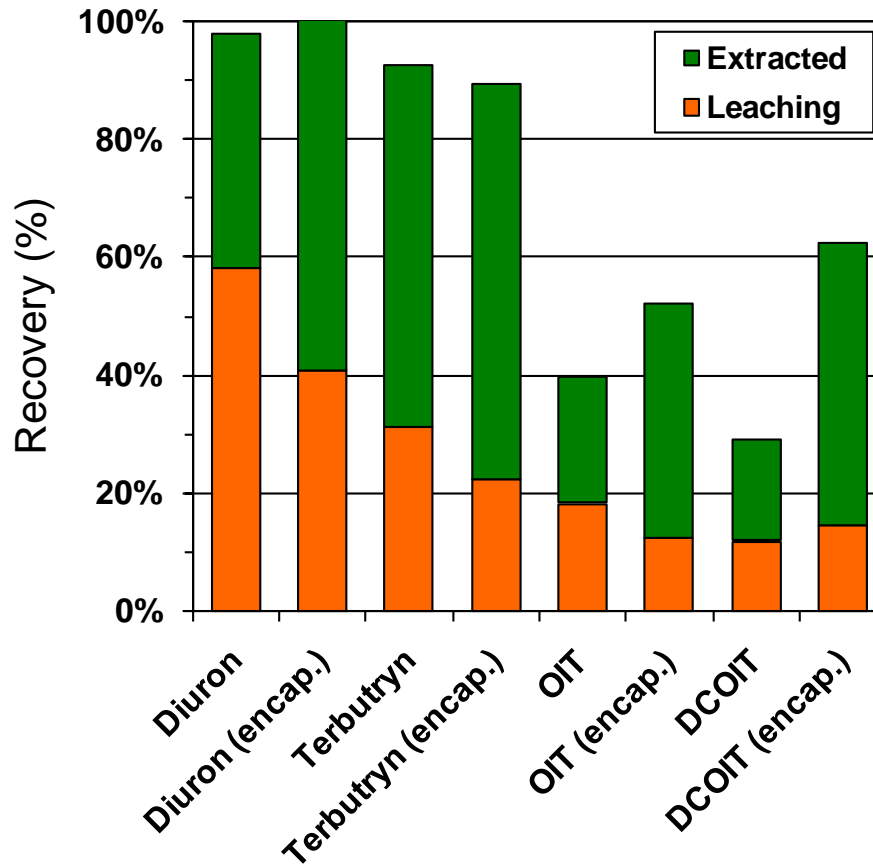
logPow high => release low (polymeric binder)

Diffusion controlled Process under Laboratory Conditions



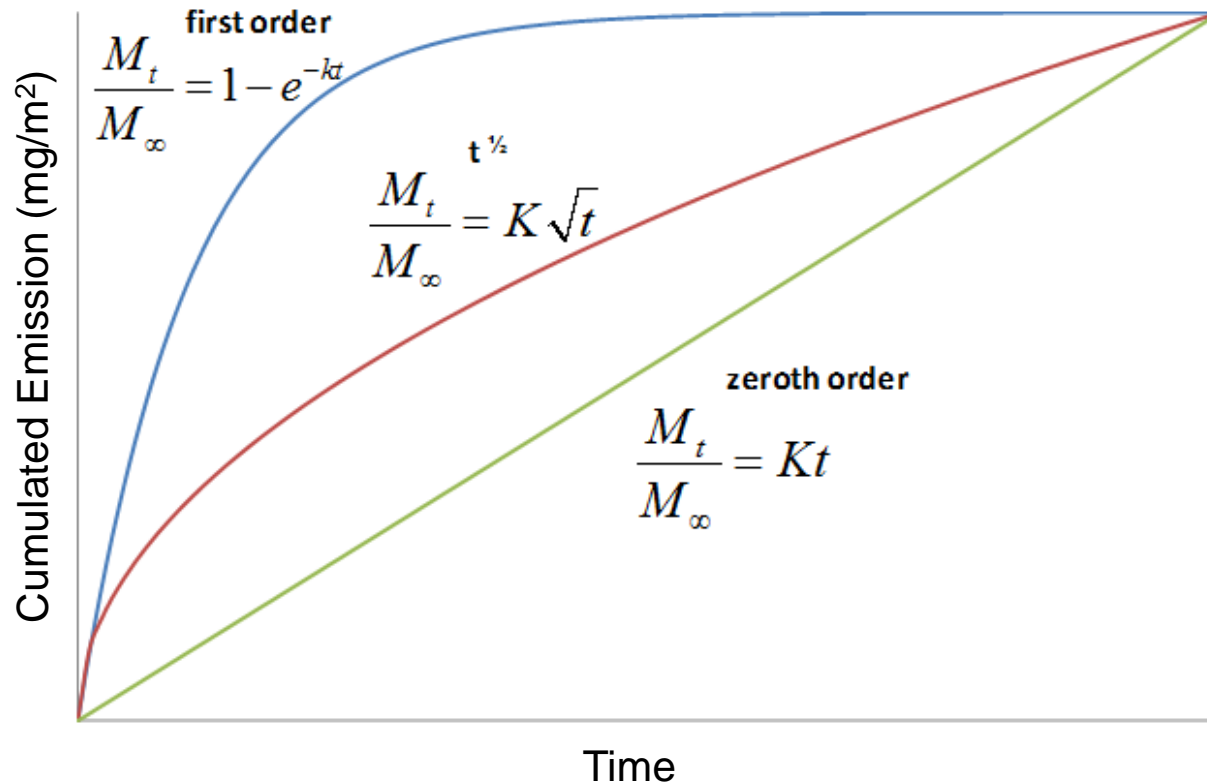
**Release controlled by water contact time – not volume
(dry/wet-cycle and temperature accelerate emission)**

Mass Balance for Encapsulated Biocides



Reduction of “burst” release

Encapsulation and further Product Development



➔ **1st order release represents past, 0th kinetic future**

n Market

- n Market has reacted rapidly to insight of leaching
=> Need for close cooperation (exchange of information is lacking)
- n Encapsulated film preservatives are of practical relevance
=> Release pattern will change

n Leaching: Product and Hydrological Conditions

- n “Wash-off” is controlled by hydrological situation (exposition)
=> Modelling promising tool; Model-house of BPD is not representative
- n Release is related to “new” polymeric coatings (“hydrophobic”) and influenced by substance, binder, embedding, composition of product, etc.
=> Not a general issue of façades (2-3 biocides expected in storm water)

n Environmental Occurrence: Sewer System

- n Spatial distribution pattern is related to product, age and sewers
- n Temporal occurrence pattern hard to determine (pulse exposure)

Thank you for attention !

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