The report outlines the general principles of service life prediction tests with reference to ISO 15686-2 and highlights the two approaches to service life prediction that are commonly used – prediction based on the material of construction and prediction based on actual components.

These two approaches are amplified by detailed discussion of the common artificial and accelerated tests for the durability of timber, metals, concrete (resistance to carbonation, chloride attack and freezing), cement (sulphate attack) as well as building systems including masonry walls (load bearing and non-load bearing), cladding and rendering on external walls, pitched roofs and flat roofs. In each case methods to correlate accelerated tests with in-service performance are discussed.

The report assesses how effective these methods are for service-life prediction and in particular for reference service-life and performance over time. Two tables supporting the conclusions in the report present a synopsis of all testing methods used for building material and for building components. The authors conclude that more research is required to correlate accelerated tests with service-life prediction methods.

The Report is free downloadable from the CIB website [here](https://www.cibworld.nl).

**Additional Information**

For further information contact the editors Bruno Daniotti [Bruno.Daniotti@polimi.it](mailto:Bruno.Daniotti@polimi.it) and Fulvio Re Cecconi [fulvio.rececconi@polimi.it](mailto:fulvio.rececconi@polimi.it)

For information about W080 contact the coordinators: Dr. Ivan Cole [Ivan.Cole@csiro.au](mailto:Ivan.Cole@csiro.au) and Dr. Jean-Luc Chevalier [jean-luc.chevalier@cstb.fr](mailto:jean-luc.chevalier@cstb.fr).

You can find more information on the activities of CIB W080 at [www.cibworld.nl](http://www.cibworld.nl) - Databases-select “Go to Database” – in the shown search engine: type W080 in the field “Commission number”.