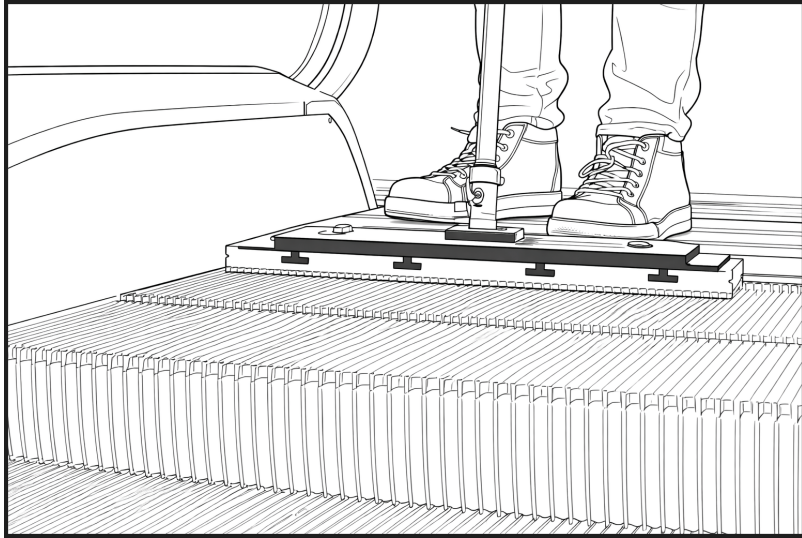




ESCATEQ METHOD™

Field Evidence Packet

(Supporting Validation Document)

Field Performance Summary (2018–2026)

Version 1.7

1. Introduction and Purpose

This document supports the EscaTEQ Method™ V2.7 framework and should be read in conjunction with the Method document.

Escalators and moving walks are safety-critical transportation assets operating continuously in public and commercial environments. While mechanical maintenance procedures are defined within OEM documentation, cleaning approaches vary widely across markets and service providers.

This Field Evidence Packet compiles documented field performance history, risk framing, and validation resources to support evaluation by engineering reviewers, vertical transportation consultants, facility engineers, and service providers.

2. Field Performance Summary

Based on available internal records, documented deployment history of the EscaTEQ Method™ exceeds 500,000 cumulative cleaning cycles across multiple countries, facility categories, and escalator platforms.

This estimate is based on internal deployment history and conservative assumptions and should be treated as a directional indicator, not a certified audit figure.

Reported incident record: No known or reported incidents directly attributed to this method. For the purposes of this document, "incident" refers to reported injury, equipment damage, operational failure, or confirmed liquid ingress.

These records are based on internal documentation and field reporting and have not been independently audited.

This dataset is intended to support initial evaluation and may be supplemented through independent validation using the pilot framework described in this document.

- Deployed across multiple facility categories including airports, retail environments, and transit systems
- Applied across varying traffic volumes ranging from low-use to high-throughput escalators

3. Escalator Condition Classification (A/B/C) is defined in the EscaTEQ Method™ V2.7.

4. Surface Condition Assessment

Consultants, maintenance providers, or engineering personnel may use the following indicators:

- Visible grease accumulation on steps
- Step tread staining or discoloration
- Debris accumulation at comb plates
- Passenger slip complaints or safety concerns
- Time since last documented cleaning

If multiple Class A indicators are observed, the escalator may be reasonably classified as Class A based on engineering or maintenance-provider review.

Cleaning frequency classification (1–5) is defined in the EscaTEQ Method™ V2.7.

5. Moisture Control Definition

The EscaTEQ Method utilizes absorbent media containing a controlled retained liquid volume. No free liquid, spray application, or standing water is introduced to escalator surfaces.

This approach is intended to minimize the potential for liquid migration beneath the escalator truss or into mechanical components.

6. Consultant Risk Considerations

Moisture Ingress / Corrosion Risk: Controlled liquid retention avoids standing water and seepage. No reported incidents within available internal records to date.

Slip Resistance: Slip resistance may be evaluated per site/consultant protocol. Optional third-party surface assessment is referenced in Section 8.

Entrapment / Interference Risk: Tools use compliant absorbent media to reduce entrapment risk. No reported incidents within available internal records to date.

Operational Safety: This method is designed for application with the escalator in service. All work should follow site safety procedures including signage, barricading, and PPE. Lockout or tagout procedures are not standard to this method. Where site protocol, OEM guidance, or engineering authority requires lockout or tagout prior to any cleaning activity, those requirements take precedence and deployment of this method is subject to engineering-authority review.

7. Standard Operating Sequence (Summary)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area preparation including signage and barricading. Confirm escalator is in service and operating normally prior to beginning cleaning passes.	Visual inspection and dry debris removal at landings and comb plates (risk identification)	Low-moisture cleaning passes using designated handheld tools (controlled application)	Post-clean visual inspection verifying surface condition	Documentation of service and scheduling of the next cleaning cycle

Recommended Evaluation Approach

8. Pilot Validation Framework

For engineering-led evaluation, an on-site pilot may be conducted to document before-and-after surface condition and operational performance.

Suggested checkpoints:

- Day 0 — Initial cleaning and baseline surface condition observation
- Day 30 — Follow-up inspection and operational review. Document date of most recent cleaning and number of cycles completed prior to inspection.
- Day 90 — Extended evaluation and maintenance cycle review. Document date of most recent cleaning and number of cycles completed prior to inspection.

Consultants may record callbacks, operational observations, and any deviations.

Third-Party Surface Assessment (Optional)

For engineering-led pilots, independent surface or traction assessment may be conducted by the reviewing engineer or their designee, where site conditions and engineering authority permit. Coefficient of friction (CoF) data, where obtained, supports engineering evaluation of surface condition and may be relevant to risk and liability assessments conducted by facility owners, insurers, or engineering reviewers.

Instrument selection, measurement protocol, and result interpretation remain the responsibility of the assessing engineer in accordance with applicable standards, local requirements, and site conditions. EscaTEQ does not conduct, direct, or warrant any surface assessment outcomes.

Documentation: Where an independent assessment is conducted, the assessing party's report reference should be noted in the Field Worksheet third-party assessment section. Results form part of the pilot record and may be used to support engineering evaluation, specification development, or insurance risk review.

9. Official Documentation Hub

<https://escateq.com/method/>

10. References

- ASME A17.1 — Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators
- EN 115 — Safety of escalators and moving walks
- EN 13015 — Maintenance for lifts and escalators
- ISO 14798 — Risk assessment methodology
- EscaTEQ Method™ V2.7

11. Disclaimer

This document is provided for informational purposes and defines a surface-level cleaning methodology designed to operate within non-invasive boundaries. It does not replace OEM-recommended maintenance procedures and is not intended to modify, replace, or interfere with escalator systems or components.

Whether any activity constitutes an alteration must be determined by the applicable Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), OEM, or designated engineering authority. References to ASME A17.1, EN 115, EN 13015, ISO 14798, BS EN 13036-4, ASTM C1028, and ASTM F1677 are provided for contextual awareness only. This method has not been formally evaluated or certified against specific clauses within these standards.

The EscaTEQ Method™ does not seek or imply OEM approval.

The EscaTEQ Method™ does not replace OEM procedures.

The EscaTEQ Method™ is limited to exposed, surface-level cleaning activities only.

No implied approval by any OEM, consultant, or Authority Having Jurisdiction is stated or should be inferred.

Implementation remains the responsibility of the facility owner, service contractor, or maintenance provider. All work must comply with manufacturer guidance, site safety procedures, and applicable regulations.

Traction measurement results documented under the optional pilot protocol are field observations only and do not constitute certification, safety endorsement, or a guarantee of slip resistance outcome.

Stop and refer for OEM or engineering-authority review if damage, noise, irregular operation, or traction concerns exist.