

## CARE AND MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WPA EXPOSED MEMBRANE SYSTEM

(WPA 200, WPA 230UV, WPA TuffCoat)

Maintaining the appearance of WPA exposed waterproofing membranes requires minimal but regular attention to the surface. However, the amount of maintenance required will depend largely on the local atmospheric environment. Environments subject to heavy airborne pollution such as dust, leaves and traffic fumes are classified as high maintenance areas. Low maintenance areas enjoy low levels of pollution, dust, and traffic.

**To help ensure maximum life from these products, the following maintenance procedures are recommended:**

### NOTE:

Acidic or solvent based cleaners must not be used on WPA membranes.

Cleaning products should have a pH of 7-8.

Abrasive products (Ajax powder/liquid cleaners or similar) are not recommended for use on WPA membranes.

### Membrane Inspection

Inspect the membrane regularly for signs of damage, including cracks, blisters, or punctures. Check for areas where the membrane may have lifted or delaminated from the substrate, including areas where the membrane meets a vertical surface, such as a walls or parapets, for signs of separation.

If you notice any damage or concerns during your inspection, contact the installing waterproofing contractor to arrange repairs. All repairs of damage or defects in the membrane should be repaired as soon as possible to prevent water infiltration.

### Dirt Contamination

The level of dirt contamination from windblown or water carried sources will vary depending on the site position and surrounding environment. In situations where windblown dust/dirt is an ongoing problem, clean the membrane surface periodically as required. A good quality industrial type detergent diluted with clean water and a soft bristled broomed over the wet surface will improve the effectiveness of the hosing/washing down of the surface.

### Food/Drink Contamination

Immediate washing of the surface is recommended using the same cleaning methods suggested for dirt contamination.

### Bird/Wildlife Contamination

This can usually be removed by weak detergent solutions, a brush or broom and plenty of water.

Fruit Bat 'Droppings' can cause degradation of the WPA membrane or coating surface. They should be immediately removed by brush and a weak detergent solution.

### **Grease/Oil Stains**

Detergent solutions are the recommended method. It may require several applications to remove grease/oil contamination. Thoroughly wash down the surface after the application of the detergent solution.

### **Drainage**

Ensure drainage outlets are kept free from debris, leaf litter etc. Inspect and clean drainage outlets regularly.

### **ADDITIONAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENT FOR TRAFFICABLE MEMBRANE SYSTEMS**

**STEP 1:** Inspect the membrane areas after severe storms for damage.

**STEP 2:** Remove all sharp or loose foreign matter that may penetrate the membrane system, this can be done by, sweeping, power brooming or washing.

**STEP 3:** Ensure sharp edges of tables, chair legs and all other outdoor furniture have felt pads installed on all legs. Furniture shall be lifted not dragged across the membrane.

**STEP 4:** Ensure all heavy objects such as pot plants are sitting on flat pavers to distribute weight.

**STEP 5:** The membrane must be inspected by the original applicator every 12 months. It is up to the owners/ occupier to arrange inspections to maintain the warranty.