Waterproofing Specification

For:

**Terapro VTS**

**Vehicular Traffic Waterproofing System**

**Fleece-Reinforced**

Prepared by:

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This specification is provided as a general guide for use of Siplast products based on typical building conditions and standard waterproofing practices. For existing structures, Siplast recommends a thorough evaluation of the concrete substrate prior to bid to determine any remedial treatment and preparation which may become required in addition to Siplast standard specifications and recommendations. A thorough evaluation includes concrete core extraction and laboratory analysis to identify concrete additives, environmental contaminants, and other potential abnormalities which may affect adhesion and performance of the waterproofing system. For new construction projects, the mix design should be reviewed to ensure that it meets substrate requirements. Siplast is strictly a manufacturer of waterproofing systems and waterproofing materials and has no experience, training or expertise in the areas of architecture or engineering or in the area of consulting with respect to matters related to such areas. Siplast recommends that the Owner's representative independently verify the accuracy and appropriateness of a specification provided for a specific project.

The Siplast Terapro VTS System is intended for use over poured-in-place concrete substrates that provide for bottom-side venting. Pre-cast concrete panels such as those found in concrete “T”, double “T”, or hollow-core panel construction should not be considered for use as a substrate for Siplast Terapro VTS Systems without the advanced, written approval of the Siplast Technical Department.

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SECTION 07 18 16 VEHICULAR TRAFFIC LIQUID APPLIED WATERPROOFING (6/2021)

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES:

A. Evaluation/Preparation of Substrate to Receive Vehicular Traffic Waterproofing

B. Epoxy Primer Application

C. Poly(methyl methacrylate)-based (PMMA) Primer Application

D. Poly(methyl methacrylate)-based (PMMA) Vehicular Traffic Waterproofing Membrane Application

E. PMMA Flashing Application

1.02 RELATED SECTIONS.

A. Section [----] - Cast-in-Place Concrete

B. Section [----] - Expansion Control

C. Section [----] - Rough Carpentry

D. Section [----] - Flashing and Sheet Metal

E. Section [----] - Joint Sealers

1.03 REFERENCE STANDARDS.

Agencies which may be used as references throughout this specification section include:

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health

 Atlanta, GA

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administrations

 Washington, DC

ICRI International Concrete Repair Institute

 Sterling, VA

ACI American Concrete Institute

 Farmington Hills, MI

1.04 SUBMITTALS

All submittals which do not conform to the following requirements will be rejected.

\* NOTE: Coordinate submittal requirements with general provisions. Modify submittals to suit specific project requirements.

A. Submittals Prior to Contract Award Shall Include:

1. Letter from the proposed primary system manufacturer confirming that the bidder is an acceptable Contractor authorized to install the proposed system.

2. Letter from the primary system manufacturer stating that the proposed application will comply with the manufacturer's requirements in order to qualify the project for the specified guarantee.

1.05 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Acceptable Contractor: Contractor shall be certified in writing by the waterproofing materials manufacturer to install the primary waterproofing products.

B. Product Quality Assurance Program: Primary waterproofing materials shall be manufactured under a quality management system that is monitored regularly by a third party auditor under the ISO 9001 audit process.

C. Project Acceptance: Submit a completed manufacturer's application for waterproofing guarantee form along with shop drawings of areas to receive waterproofing, showing all dimensions, penetrations, and details. The form shall contain all the technical information applicable to the project. The project must receive approval by the membrane manufacturer, through this process, prior to shipment of materials to the project site.

D. Scope of Work: The work to be performed under this specification section shall include, but is not limited to, the following: Attend necessary job meetings and furnish competent and full time supervision, experienced mechanics, all materials, tools, and equipment necessary to complete, in an acceptable manner, the waterproofing system installation in accordance with this specification. Comply with the latest written application instructions of the manufacturer of the specific waterproofing products.

E. Local Regulations: Conform to regulations of public agencies, including any specific requirements of the city and/or state of jurisdiction.

F. Manufacturer Requirements: The primary materials manufacturer shall provide trained company personnel to attend necessary job meetings, perform periodic inspections as necessary, and conduct a final inspection upon successful completion of the project.

1.06 PRODUCT DELIVERY STORAGE AND HANDLING

A. Delivery: Deliver materials in the manufacturer's original sealed and labeled containers and in quantities required to allow continuity of application.

B. Storage: Store closed containers in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight, oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong alkalis. Keep products away from open fire, flame or any ignition source. Store temperature sensitive products at temperatures recommended by the manufacturer. Quartz silica (sand) must be kept dry during storage and handling.

C. Damaged Material: Any materials that are found to be damaged or stored in any manner other than stated above will be rejected, removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

D. Handling: Handle all materials in such a manner as to preclude damage and contamination with moisture or foreign matter. Keep away from open fire, flame, or any ignition source. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid skin and eye contact with this material. Avoid breathing fumes. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the application area. Workers shall wear long sleeve shirts, long pants and work boots. Workers shall wear butyl rubber or nitrile gloves when mixing or applying this product. Safety glasses with side shields shall be used for eye protection. Use local exhaust ventilation to maintain worker exposure below TLV as listed on MSDS for respective products. If the airborne concentration poses a health hazard, becomes irritating or exceeds recommended limits, use a NIOSH approved respirator in accordance with OSHA Respirator Protection requirements under 29 CFR 1910.134. The specific type of respirator will depend on the airborne concentration. A filtering face piece or dust mask is not acceptable for use with this product if TLV filtering levels have been exceeded.

1.07 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

A. Requirements Prior to Job Start

1. Notification: Give a minimum of 5 days notice to the Owner and manufacturer prior to commencing any work and notify both parties on a daily basis of any change in work schedule.

2. Permits: Obtain all permits required by local agencies and pay all fees which may be required for the performance of the work.

3. Safety: Familiarize every member of the application crew with safety regulations recommended by OSHA and other industry or local governmental groups.

B. Environmental Requirements

1. Precipitation: Do not apply materials during precipitation or in the event there is a probability of precipitation during application. Take adequate precautions to ensure that materials, applied membrane, and building interiors are protected from possible moisture damage or contamination.

2. Temperature Restrictions – Epoxy and PMMA-based Materials: Do not apply resin materials if there is a threat of inclement weather. Follow the resin manufacturer's specifications for minimum and maximum ambient, material, and substrate temperatures. Do not apply resin materials unless ambient and substrate surface temperatures fall within the resin manufacturer's published range.

C. Protection Requirements

1. Protection: Provide protection against staining and mechanical damage for newly applied waterproofing and adjacent surfaces throughout this project.

2. Limited Access: Prevent access by the public to materials, tools, and equipment during the course of the project.

3. Debris Removal: Remove all debris daily from the project site and take to a legal dumping area authorized to receive such materials.

4. Site Condition: Complete, to the Owner's satisfaction, all job site clean-up including building interior, exterior, and landscaping where affected by the construction.

1.08 GUARANTEE/WARRANTY

A. Guarantee – Reinforced Systems: Upon successful completion of the project, and after all post installation procedures have been completed, furnish the Owner with the manufacturer's **[10, 15, 20]** year materials and labor guarantee.

> Terapro VTS 10-year Waterproofing Guarantee – Reinforced System

> Terapro VTS 15-year Waterproofing Guarantee – Reinforced System

> Terapro VTS 20-year Waterproofing Guarantee – Reinforced System

NOTE: Specific guarantee term and type must be selected above.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEMS

A. Vehicular Traffic Liquid Applied Waterproofing System: A fleece reinforced, fluid-applied, self-leveling, PMMA-based waterproofing system for use over concrete substrates to receive vehicular traffic. The system shall have an aggregate surfacing and colored abrasion resistant top-coat as selected by owner/specifier from the manufacturer’s standard palette of colors.

> Siplast Terapro VTS Reinforced Vehicular Waterproofing System

2.02 WATERPROOFING MATERIALS

A. Epoxy Primer: A high-density, two-component, single-coat, liquid applied, epoxy-based primer for use over concrete in horizontal and vertical applications.

> Pro Primer E by Siplast; Irving, TX

B. PMMA Primer: A PMMA-based primer for use over concrete in vertical applications, concrete repair materials, masonry, wood and plywood.

> Pro Primer W by Siplast; Irving, TX

C. PMMA Primer: A PMMA-based primer for use over horizontal concrete substrates.

> Pro Primer T by Siplast; Irving, TX

D. Flashing Resin: A thixotropic, flexible, acrylic, PMMA-based resin for use in combination with a fleece fabric to form a monolithic, reinforced flashing membrane used in conjunction with a reinforced or unreinforced waterproofing system.

> Terapro Flashing Resin by Siplast; Irving, TX

E. Base Resin: A flexible, acrylic PMMA-based resin for use as waterproofing in a reinforced waterproofing system.

> Terapro Base Resin by Siplast; Irving, TX

F. Fleece: A non-woven, needle-punched polyester fabric used as a reinforcement in PMMA-based flashing and field membrane systems.

a) Nominal Thickness: 40 mils (1 mm)

b) Weight: 110 grams per square meter

> Pro Fleece by Siplast; Irving, TX

G. Waterproofing/Wearing Layer Resin: A PMMA-based resin combined with aggregate filler to provide a wearing layer in a reinforced system.

> Terapro VTS Resin by Siplast; Irving, TX

H. Aggregate Filler for Waterproofing/Wearing Layer Resin: A quartz aggregate blend/filler added to the waterproofing/wearing layer resin to produce a PMMA-based resin/aggregate slurry waterproofing/wearing layer.

> Terapro VTS Aggregate Filler by Siplast; Irving, TX

I. Color Finish: A pigmented, multi-component, PMMA-based resin for use as both an embedment and finish layer in waterproofing and flashing systems.

> Pro Color Finish by Siplast; Irving, TX

2.03 WATERPROOFING ACCESSORIES

A. Cleaning Solution/Solvent: A clear solvent used to clean and prepare transition areas of in-place catalyzed resin to receive subsequent coats of resin and to clean substrate materials to receive resin.

> Pro Prep by Siplast; Irving, TX

> Pro Prep M by Siplast; Irving, TX

B. Paste: A flexible PMMA-based paste used for remediation of depressions in substrate surfaces prior to the application of the waterproofing system or used as a leveling layer at fleece overlaps of reinforced waterproofing systems.

> Pro Paste by Siplast; Irving, TX

C. Repair Mortar: A two-component, PMMA-based, aggregate filled mortar used for patching concrete substrates.

> Pro Repair Mortar by Siplast; Irving, TX

D. Catalyst: A peroxide-based reactive agent used to induce curing of PMMA-based resins.

> Pro Catalyst Liquid by Siplast; Irving, TX

> Pro Catalyst Powder by Siplast; Irving, TX

E. Natural Quartz: A natural-colored, kiln-dried, silica aggregate suitable for broadcast into the wearing layer of the vehicular traffic waterproofing system and subsequently coated with a color finish. Quartz shall be supplied by the manufacturer of the waterproofing membrane.

> VTS Quartz by Siplast; Irving, TX

F. Thixotropic Agent: A liquid additive used to increase the viscosity of the PMMA-based resin products, allowing the resins to be applied over vertical or sloped substrates.

> Pro Thixo by Siplast; Irving, TX

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

A. General: Verify that the substrate is suitable to receive work. Notify the general contractor and/or specifier in writing of conditions detrimental to the proper and timely completion of work. Bring substrate deficiencies into an acceptable condition prior to commencing work.

B. Concrete Substrate Requirements: Structural concrete shall be cured a minimum of 28 days in accordance with ACI-308, have a minimum compressive strength of 3,500 psi (24 N/mm2) and have a moisture content that conforms with the waterproofing system manufacturer’s requirements prior to commencement of work.

\* NOTE: The Contractor must carefully verify the suitability of a concrete substrate. High moisture content or a substandard surface condition may result in inadequate adhesion of the waterproofing system.

\* NOTE: Lightweight structural concrete or concrete that does not provide bottom-side venting is not a suitable substrate for direct application of the waterproofing system materials. Contact Siplast for information on applicability and/or recommended treatment of lightweight structural concrete or concrete that does not provide bottom-side venting. The presence of an underlying slotted metal deck does not constitute bottom-side venting.

\* NOTE: Curing compounds containing waxes, oils, silicones or other materials that may inhibit adhesion of the waterproofing system should not be used.

C. Moisture Content Evaluation: Evaluate the level of moisture in the concrete substrate to determine that the moisture content is acceptable for application of the specified waterproofing system and to determine primer application rates. Concrete substrates to receive PMMA-based primers shall have a maximum internal relative humidity of 75% when tested in in accordance with ASTM F1869 and release a maximum of 3 lb of moisture 1000 ft² of surface area per 24-hour period when tested in in accordance with ASTM F2170.

D. Adhesion Testing for Concrete Substrates to Receive Resin Materials: Test the concrete substrate using a device conforming to ASTM D7234 (50 mm dolly) adhered with the specified catalyzed PMMA-based primer. Utilize the same concrete preparation methods as that which will be used prior to application of the waterproofing for areas to be evaluated for adhesion. Ensure that a minimum adhesion value of 220 psi is obtained before application of the PMMA-based primer. If multiple areas or substrates are involved in the scope of work, evaluate each to determine suitability. Maintain testing/evaluation records.

3.02 SURFACE PREPARATION

A. Protection: Provide protection to prevent dust/debris accumulation, spillage and resin overruns.

B. Taping: Utilize masking tape at perimeters and joints of the area to be waterproofed to provide neat terminations.

C. Masonry/Concrete Walls: Shot-blast or grind concrete or masonry wall surfaces to provide a sound substrate free from laitance and all residue from bitumen, coal tar, primer, coatings, adhesives, sealer or any material that may inhibit adhesion of the primer. Following application of the specified primer, but prior to application of the waterproofing system, fill cracks, voids, fractures, depressions, small indentations, and low areas in the substrate using the specified paste. The use of paste or sealant is not an acceptable alternative to repointing mortar joints. Do not apply waterproofing materials over soft or scaling brick or masonry, faulty mortar joints, or walls with broken, damaged or leaking coping components.

D. Preparation of Newly Placed Concrete Substrates to Receive Epoxy Primer: Newly placed concrete shall be cured a minimum of 28 days in accordance with ACI-308, and have a minimum compressive strength of 3,500 psi (24 N/mm2). Following evaluation for moisture content and confirmation that the moisture content is at an acceptable level, shot-blast or scarify/shot blast the surface to provide a sound substrate free from laitance and to generate a concrete surface profile of CSP-3 as defined by the ICRI. Grinding may be used as a preparation method for localized areas that cannot be reached by a shot blasting equipment provided that a surface profile of CSP-3 can be generated.

E. Preparation of Existing Concrete/Masonry Substrates to Receive PMMA-based Primer: Existing concrete substrates shall have a minimum compressive strength of 3,500 psi (24 N/mm2). Following evaluation for moisture content and confirmation that the moisture content is at an acceptable level, shot blast or scarify/shot-blast concrete or masonry surfaces to provide a sound substrate free from laitance, carbonated concrete, residue from bitumen, coal tar, primer, coatings, adhesives, sealer or any material that may inhibit adhesion of the specified primer. Generate a concrete surface profile of CSP-4 as defined by the ICRI. Grinding may be used as a preparation method for localized areas that cannot be reached by a shot blasting equipment provided that a surface profile of CSP-4 can be generated.

F. Repair and Leveling of Concrete to Receive Resin Materials: Before application of the waterproofing membrane, and after priming, fill all joints, cracks, voids, fractures, depressions, small indentations, and low areas in the substrate using the specified paste or repair mortar.

G. Concrete Substrate Repair: Prime areas of the prepared concrete substrate intended for repair using the specified PMMA-based primer. FiIl the areas using the specified paste or repair mortar and allow to cure. Follow the paste or repair mortar manufacturer's published minimum and maximum product thickness limitations per lift.

H. Preparation of Steel Substrates: Grind to generate a "white-metal" surface and remove loose particles. Extend preparation area a minimum of 1/2-inch (13 mm) beyond the termination of the waterproofing/flashing system. Notch steel surfaces to provide a rust-stop where detailed.

\* NOTE: Consider the use of primer and paint to treat the prepared area not covered with resin to prevent corrosion of steel surfaces.

1. Preparation of Stainless Steel, Aluminum and Copper Substrates: Hand tool (SSPC-SP-2) or power tool (SSPC-SP-3) clean to remove loose rust, mill scale, and deteriorated previous coatings as well as to generate a tooth. Protect surrounding surfaces from overspray. Shake can for one minute after the mixing ball is heard. Hold can 10-14 inches from the surface. Apply several light coats a few minutes apart to avoid drips and runs. Recoat within 1 hour or after 24 hours; allow more time in cooler temperatures. Monitor ambient and substrate temperatures/conditions to ensure that they are within the paint manufacturer’s acceptable range.

J. Rigid Plastic Flashing Substrates: Evaluate the plastic for compatibility with the resin materials. Clean plastic substrates using the specified cleaner/solvent and allow to dry. Lightly abrade the surface to receive the flashing system. Extend the preparation area a minimum of 1/2 inch (13 mm) beyond the termination of the flashing system.

K. Crack Preparation: Remove foreign materials from cracks and chase using appropriate equipment to bring the exposed concrete surfaces into a condition suitable to receive the primer. Apply the specified primer to vertical walls of prepared cracks using a brush or other method to avoid overapplication. Allow the primer to cure. Fill cracks using the specified preparation paste, striking the paste flush, and allow it to cure.

\* NOTE: If there is any doubt regarding whether a crack or joint is static or dynamic, the condition should be treated as dynamic.

\* NOTE: Contact Siplast for further information regarding dynamic crack and joint evaluation/treatment options as well as interface of the Terapro VTS System with mechanical expansion joint components.

3.03 PRIMER MIXING AND APPLICATION

A. Mixing Epoxy Primer: Pierce a hole through the rubber membrane in the lid and continue through the bottom of the lid-well. Ensure that the liquid in the upper reservoir fully drains into the lower reservoir. Remove the upper reservoir and stir mixture for 5 minutes using a Jiffy Mixer at approx. 300 rpm to generate a homogenous, streak-free consistency. Keep the mixer blades fully submerged to avoid trapping air. Ensure that the bottom and sides of the container are fully scraped to disperse any materials that may have settled. Pour the mixed material into a clean, secondary container and mix again for an additional 30 seconds.

B. Application of Epoxy Primer: Apply the epoxy mixture using a squeegee or 3/8” nap roller using methods provided by, and at the rate specified by the supplier/manufacturer. Scrub the epoxy into the open concrete surface using a brush recommended by the supplier/manufacturer. Cross-hatch using a 3/8” nap roller to generate full, even coverage. Vertical or sloped substrates will require a second coat. Apply primer while substrate and ambient temperatures are falling rather than rising to minimize the potential for pinhole formation. Allow the epoxy system to cure for a minimum 12-hours. Inspect the cured primer surface to ensure that coverage is full and free from dry spots and pinholing. The epoxy system must be overlaid with the PMMA waterproofing/surfacing system within 48-hours of application. When calculating application rates, make allowances for saturation of roller covers and application equipment.

C. Mixing and Catalyzing PMMA Primers: Thoroughly mix the entire drum of uncatalyzed resin for 2-minutes if pouring the resin into a second container when batch mixing. Catalyze only the amount of material that can be used within its pot life. Add pre-measured catalyst to the resin component and stir for 2-minutes using a slow-speed mechanical agitator or mixing stir stick. The amount of catalyst added is based on the weight of the resin used. Refer to the waterproofing system manufacturer’s literature for mixing ratios.

D. Application of PMMA Primer: Using the appropriate primer, apply using a 1/2” nap roller at the rate specified by the primer manufacturer to qualified/prepared substrates. Apply primer when ambient and substrate temperatures are falling rather than rising to minimize the potential for pinhole formation. Apply and allow it to cure for a minimum of 45 minutes. Increase application rates over absorbent substrates. Inspect the cured primer surface to ensure that coverage is full and free from dry spots and pinholing. Do not let the resin pool or pond. Do not over-apply primers as this may interfere with proper primer catalyzation. When calculating application rates, make allowances for saturation of roller covers and application equipment.

3.04 VEHICULAR TRAFFIC LIQUID APPLIED WATERPROOFING INSTALLATION

\* NOTE: This specification is limited to projects having a maximum slope of 1/4 inch. Contact Siplast for specifications to meet higher slope requirements.

A. Mixing and Catalyzing of PMMA Resins: Thoroughly mix the entire drum of uncatalyzed resins for 2 minutes if pouring the resin into a second container when batch mixing. Catalyze only the amount of material that can be used within its pot life. Add pre-measured catalyst to the resin component and stir for 2-minutes using a slow-speed mechanical agitator or mixing stir stick. The amount of catalyst added is based on the weight of the resin used. Refer to the waterproofing system manufacturer’s literature for mixing ratios.

B. Mixing and Catalyzing of Waterproofing Resin/Aggregate Filler Blends: Thoroughly mix the entire drum of uncatalyzed resin and slowly add the amount of filler specified by the waterproofing system manufacturer. Once the filler has been mixed into the resin component, add pre-measured catalyst to the resin/filler mixture and stir for 2-minutes using a slow-speed mechanical agitator. The amount of catalyst added is based on the weight of the resin used. Refer to the waterproofing system manufacturer’s literature for mixing ratios.

C. Dynamic Crack and Control Joint Treatment - reinforced systems: Wipe the previously applied primer and paste using the specified cleaning solution in areas having a 7 inch width centered over the crack. Apply a base coat of catalyzed flashing resin to the prepared substrate with a roller at the minimum rate specified by the resin manufacturer. Extend the catalyzed resin 1/8 inch beyond where the fleece reinforcement will be placed. Embed 6 inch wide strips of the specified fleece reinforcement into the wet/, catalyzed flashing resin using a roller or brush to fully embed the fleece and remove trapped air. Apply an additional coat of catalyzed flashing resin between layers of overlapping fleece. Overlap fleece a minimum 2 inches (50 mm). Apply a finish coat of catalyzed flashing resin immediately following the embedment of the fleece with a roller or brush at the minimum rate specified by the resin manufacturer, ensuring full saturation of the fleece reinforcement.

D. Flashing Membrane Application: Complete flashing application prior to the waterproofing membrane application in the field of the area. Using masking tape, mask the perimeter of the area to receive the flashing system. Pre-cut fleece to ensure a proper fit at transitions and corners prior to flashing membrane application. Apply a base coat of catalyzed flashing resin to the substrate with a roller or brush at the minimum rate specified by the resin manufacturer. Extend the catalyzed flashing resin 1/8 inch (3 mm) beyond where the fleece reinforcement will be placed. Embed the specified fleece reinforcement into the wet, catalyzed flashing resin base coat using a wet, but not saturated, roller or brush to remove trapped air. Overlap the fleece a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm). Apply an additional coat of catalyzed flashing resin between layers of overlapping fleece. Apply a finish coat of catalyzed flashing resin immediately following the embedment of the fleece with a roller or brush at the minimum rate specified by the resin manufacturer, ensuring full saturation of the fleece reinforcement. Remove the tape before the catalyzed resin sets. Make allowances for saturation of roller covers and application equipment when calculating resin quantities. Allow to cure for a minimum of 45 minutes.

E. Fleece Reinforced Waterproofing System Application

1. Using cleaner/solvent, wipe flashing membrane and primer surfaces to receive the field membrane. Allow the surface to dry for a minimum 20 minutes before continuing work.

2. Using a roller, apply a layer of catalyzed base resin over the primed substrate at the minimum rate specified by the resin manufacturer. Embed the fleece reinforcement into the wet, catalyzed base resin waterproofing layer using a wet, but not saturated, roller to remove trapped air. Overlap side and end laps of the fleece a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm). Apply an additional coat of catalyzed base resin between layers of overlapping fleece. Apply a second coat of catalyzed resin immediately following the embedment of the fleece with an application roller or brush at the minimum rate specified by the resin manufacturer, ensuring full saturation of the fleece reinforcement. Allow to cure for a minimum of 45 minutes before application of the wearing layer of resin.

3. Apply a layer of catalyzed waterproofing resin/aggregate filler mixture using a stub roller or trowel at the minimum rate specified by the waterproofing system manufacturer. Use a spiked roller to remove trowel marks and to even the application of the waterproofing resin/aggregate filler mixture.

5. Immediately broadcast quartz into the wet resin/aggregate filler mixture to refusal. Allow to cure for 2 hours. Sweep excess quartz from the surface.

6. Install color finish using a roller or squeegee at the rate specified by the resin manufacturer.

7. Make allowances for saturation of roller covers and application equipment when calculating resin application rates.

8. If work is interrupted for more than 12 hours, or the surface of a catalyzed resin layer becomes dirty or contaminated from exposure to the elements, thoroughly clean the area with cleaner/solvent. Allow a minimum of 20 minutes for the solvent to evaporate before continuing work. Complete the next application procedure within 60 minutes following the evaporation of the cleaner/solvent.

3.05 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTIONS

A. Site Condition. All areas around job site shall be free of debris, waterproofing materials, equipment, and related items after completion of job.

B. Notification Of Completion: Contractor shall notify manufacturer by means of manufacturer's printed Notification of Completion form of job completion in order to schedule a final inspection date.

C. Final Inspection: Hold a meeting at the completion of the membrane application attended by all parties that were present at the pre-job conference. A punch list of items required for completion shall be compiled by the Contractor and the manufacturer's representative. Complete, sign, and mail the punch list form to the manufacturer's headquarters.

D. Issuance Of The Guarantee. Complete all post installation procedures and meet the manufacturer's final endorsement for issuance of the specified guarantee.