

WP112 Waterproofing Retaining Walls on Strip Footing

Preparation:

1. All surfaces to be waterproofed must be firm, clean, dry, sound and smooth. All grease, oil, wax, curing compounds, loose material, paint and any other contaminants must be removed, masonry surfaces must be pointed flush and surface defects repaired. New concrete must be cured for a minimum of 28 days.
2. External corners to be waterproofed must be bevelled to ensure a smooth transition of membrane from vertical to horizontal surfaces.

Installation:

1. Repair all surface defects on retaining wall masonry surfaces with **Aftek Penapatch Structural HB80**.

Aftek Penapatch Structural HB80 is a high strength; high build shrinkage compensated structural repair mortar.

2. Install a Gunnable Waterstop around all penetrations. The waterstop must be packed in between at least a 50mm cover of **Aftek Penapatch Structural HB80**.

Gunnable waterstop products are caulk grade, single component swelling pastes used to stop water infiltration through concrete construction joints.

3. Install an appropriate fillet (bond breaker) to all transitions and pipe penetrations using **WPA FC**.

WPA FC is a high performance, fast cure, one component polyurethane sealant.

4. Apply **WPA SB** primer to some non-porous surfaces such as PVC and metal pipe penetrations using the 2 cloth method. (The 2 cloth method is carried out as follows: dampen a clean cloth with an appropriate amount of WPA SB primer, wipe evenly over the non-porous substrate utilizing a rubbing action. With a clean dry cloth, immediately remove all primer residues by implementing a buffing action).

WPA SB is a fast drying, solvent based primer, with exceptional penetrating properties. WPA SB primer is designed to assist in improving adhesion on porous and some non-porous substrates.

5. Apply **WPA 460** or **WPA 560** primer to the substrate being waterproofed.

WPA 460 is a two-part, water-based epoxy primer, used to seal concrete and masonry surfaces.

WPA 560 is a two-part, water-based epoxy primer, designed as a water and vapour proof coating under waterproofing membranes.

6. Apply **WPA 992** membrane to the external side of the retaining wall, ensuring that the first coat has completely dried before applying the second coat.

NOTE: Where surface finishes such as render, tiles and paint are required, this area should be waterproofed with **WPA 230UV** and allowed to dry prior to overlapping with the **WPA 992**.

WPA 992 is a thixotropic, one part, liquid applied, moisture cured polyurethane waterproofing membrane, suitable for waterproofing most non-exposed applications.

WPA 230UV is an elastomeric, fibre reinforced, water-based polyurethane membrane system designed for exposed or under tile applications.

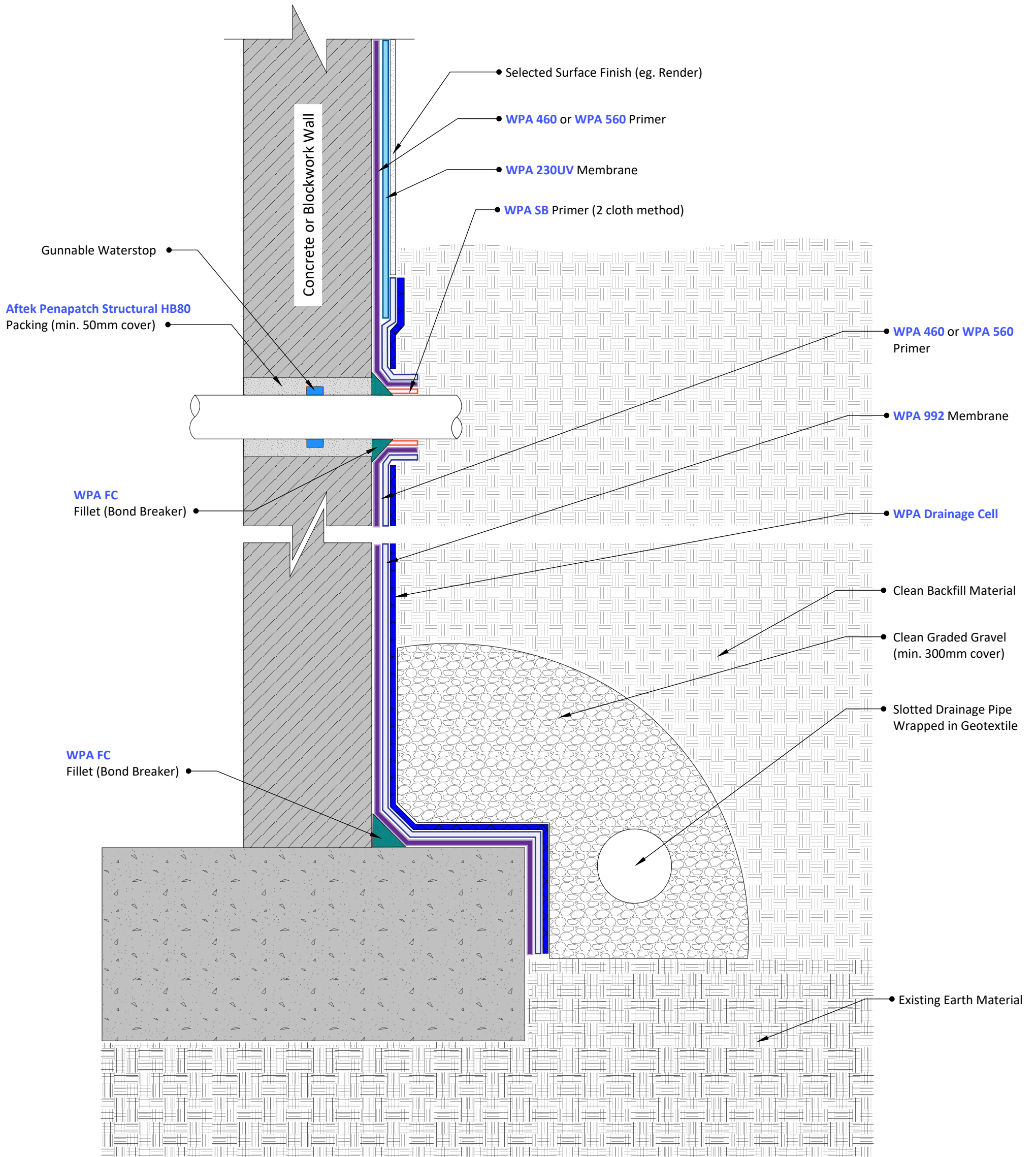
7. Install **WPA Drainage Cell** to all waterproofed surfaces below ground level.

WPA Drainage Cell is a two-core drainage sheet consisting of a non-woven geotextile filter layer thermally welded to a water impermeable, recycled HDPE (High Density Polyethylene) drainage membrane.

8. Install slotted drainage pipe wrapped in geotextile next to the slab edge.

9. Cover drainage pipe with a minimum of 300mm of gravel and cover gravel with additional geotextile filter layer.

10. Backfill with clean material.



1 Cross Section
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