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Standard Guide for Preparation of Concrete Surfaces for Adhered (Bonded) Membrane Waterproofing Systems¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This guide provides recommendations for the preparation of concrete surfaces prior to the application of adhered (bonded) waterproofing.

1.2 This guide is directed primarily toward installations of new concrete, but is also applicable for existing concrete installations. (See also ACI 116 and ACI 546.)

1.3 This guide does not apply to loose laid systems, bentonite systems, lead, or the like.

1.4 This guide does not apply to applications involving insulating concrete.

1.5 This guide does not apply to applications involving lightweight structural concrete.

NOTE 1—Once installed, it is difficult to visually identify the difference between normal weight and lightweight concrete. It is recommended that a review of contract documents, concrete batch or delivery tickets or similar effort be performed to identify the concrete type.

1.6 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.7 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.8 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.22 on Waterproofing and Dampproofing Systems.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D1079 Terminology Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing

D4258 Practice for Surface Cleaning Concrete for Coating

D4262 Test Method for pH of Chemically Cleaned or Etched Concrete Surfaces

D4263 Test Method for Indicating Moisture in Concrete by the Plastic Sheet Method

F2659 Guide for Preliminary Evaluation of Comparative Moisture Condition of Concrete, Gypsum Cement and Other Floor Slabs and Screeds Using a Non-Destructive Electronic Moisture Meter

2.2 *ACI Standards:*³

ACI 116 Cement and Concrete Terminology

ACI 301 Specifications for Structural Concrete for Buildings

ACI 311 Guide to Inspection of Concrete

ACI 515 A Guide to the Use of Waterproofing, Dampproofing, Protective and Decorative Barrier Systems for Concrete

ACI 546 Repair of Concrete

2.3 *ICRI Standard:*⁴

ICRI Technical Guideline No. 310.2R (2013) Concrete Surface Preparation for Sealers, Coatings, and Polymer Overlays

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The success of a waterproofing application depends on, among other things, the type, smoothness, and cleanliness of the concrete surface being coated. This guide describes conditioning or repairing of the concrete surface by the removal or other constructive modification of those surface defects that can affect the performance of the waterproofing system. It covers surface preparation by mechanical, chemical, and blast

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from American Concrete Institute (ACI), P.O. Box 9094, Farmington Hills, MI 48333.

⁴ Available from International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI), 10600 West Higgins Rd., Suite 607, Rosemont, IL 60018, www.icri.org.



cleaning methods in order to provide good adhesion between the waterproofing system and the concrete as well as the effect and control of various surface contaminants. It also addresses the evaluation of concrete moisture content to ensure optimal initial bond. (See also ACI 515.)

3.2 This guide is not intended to offer guidelines for the selection of a suitable waterproofing system; the use of specific application techniques; or the design and installation of flashing, terminations, expansion joint details, etc. (For definitions of terms, see Terminology **D1079**.)

3.3 This guide is not intended to offer guidelines for the control of water vapor drive through the concrete which could affect long term performance of the bond between the concrete and waterproofing.

3.4 The recommended procedures described herein are minimums; the waterproofing materials manufacturer may require more strict or specific procedures for the preparation of concrete surfaces for the application of the manufacturer's specific system.

4. Adhesion Inhibitors

4.1 *General*—Among the items that inhibit the initial adhesion of membrane waterproofing systems are form release agents, concrete curing compounds, admixtures, laitance, concrete surfacing compounds, grease or oils, moisture, and for some membrane types, surface roughness of the concrete.

4.2 Form release agents, such as oil, grease, wax, and silicones, will transfer from the forms to the surface of the concrete during casting. These can cause poor adhesion of waterproofing systems. Since these agents are almost invisible, it is difficult to detect their presence. Any procedure for the removal of such materials will be specific to that material. Proprietary form coating materials should be accepted prior to use and after evaluation by the specifier to determine that they are appropriate for use with the proposed waterproofing materials and systems. Proprietary paint systems applied to the forms that are non-transferable and formulated to prevent contamination of the concrete surface should be used whenever possible.

4.3 Concrete curing compounds may contain waxes, resins, chlorinated rubber, or film formers of various types. If such materials must be used, the specifier should be certain that the materials can be completely removed or that the waterproofing system manufacturer has evaluated them for use with the manufacturer's system to determine that they are acceptable for such use. These materials should be accepted prior to use and after evaluation by the specifier to determine that they are appropriate for use with the proposed waterproofing materials and system.

4.4 Admixtures such as water-immiscible chemical curing agents are sometimes used in concrete. These should be avoided unless the specifier has determined that they are acceptable for use with the intended primer or waterproofing materials, or both. These materials should be accepted prior to use and after evaluation by the specifier to determine that they are appropriate for use with the proposed waterproofing materials and system.

4.5 Concrete surfacing compounds typically applied on cast concrete decks to aid in mechanical surfacing of initially placed concrete, can inhibit and impair primer or waterproofing membrane adhesion, or both. These compounds should be avoided unless the specifier has determined that they are acceptable for use with the intended waterproofing materials. These materials should be accepted prior to use and after evaluation by the specifier to determine that they are appropriate for use with the proposed waterproofing materials and system.

4.6 Laitance, dust and dirt, moisture, and grease and oil can inhibit or impair adhesion of the waterproofing system. These must be removed; controlled in a manner acceptable to the waterproofing materials manufacturer; or found by the manufacturer, specifier, or representative(s) of the owner to be non-detrimental to the adhesion and performance of the waterproofing system to be employed.

4.7 Moisture contained within the matrix of the concrete as well as surface moisture present from curing or precipitation events can impair adhesion of the waterproofing system. Where possible, the concrete surface to receive waterproofing should be protected from precipitation for a minimum of 48 h prior to application of the waterproofing. The moisture content of the surface of the concrete should be evaluated and recorded in accordance with waterproofing manufacture's recommendations prior to membrane application. Encapsulated moisture within the concrete matrix will continue to dissipate for extended periods of time following initial curing based on various factors.

4.8 For waterproofing membranes that gain adhesion properties through mechanical bond to the face of the concrete, the amplitude, or final concrete surface finish should be evaluated by the specifier or representative(s) of the owner in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions. A minimum surface texture equal to CSP 4 to 6 as determined in the ICRI Technical Guideline No. 310.2 (formerly No. 03732) document is recommended. Surface texture equal to CSP 2 to 4 is recommended for cold-applied, liquid waterproofing membranes.

5. Repair of Surface Defects

5.1 *General*—Surface defects that may impair adhesion include honeycomb, fins, "snots," tie holes, "bug holes," sharp offsets from displaced forms, rutted cracks, ragged corners, deviations in the surface plane, and other similar concrete defects, along with spalling and delaminations of the concrete surface. (See also, Concrete Manual.⁵)

5.2 Fins, protrusions, or similar irregularities should be cut back to the surface by chipping, grinding, bushhammering, needlegunning, or wirebrushing. Avoid polishing of the concrete surface by these techniques.

5.3 Sharp offsets in the surface, such as those caused by formwork misalignment, should be cut back to an even surface

⁵ Available from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, CO, *Concrete Manual*, 8th Edition, 1975, pp. 393–429.