COMMON BUILDING DEFECTS

For the efficiency of the maintenance project, our Technical Service Team will conduct a thorough inspection of your building. Upon identifying defects, they would recommend the relevant remedial solutions.

| DEFECTS | POSSIBLE CAUSES | REMEDIAL METHODS |
|---------------|---|---|
| Efflorescence | Painting over insufficiently cured wall Painting over substrate's hairline cracks Excess moisture escaping through the exterior masonry walls from the inside Rise of dampness from the ground | Remove efflorescence with hydrochloric acid or by water jetting Repaint on receiving surface with moisture content not exceeding 16% (or refer to manufacturer's recommendation) Patch up hairline cracks with appropriate materials before repainting Apply alkaline resistant primer prior to repainting |



- Continuous dampness or high humidity
- As humidity increases, mildew/ algae/ fungi growth becomes more rapid
- Poor ventilation
- Condensed water promotes algae growth
- Treat infected areas with fungicidal wash. Remove algae and fungi by high pressure water jetting
- Repaint with an algae/ fungus resistant paint
- Identify and arrest sources of moisture/ dampness



- Inadequate surface preparation
- Substrate or inter coat contamination (like dirt, dust, and chemical)
- Incompatible painting system
- Remove all loosely adhering paint film by high pressure water jetting
- Repaint on receiving surface with moisture content not exceeding 16% (or refer to manufacturer's recommendation)

| DEFECTS | POSSIBLE CAUSES | REMEDIAL METHODS |
|-----------------|---|---|
| | Typical plaster and render cracks due to hydration, shrinkage and building movement | High pressure water jetting to make cracks more visible, repair the cracks with appropriate method & material |
| Hairline Cracks | | |



- Paint over uncured substrate
- High moisture reading exceeding 16%
- Leakages due to waterproofing problems
- Ensure that substrate to be painted has moisture content of 16% or below
- Arrest leakage sources
- Rectify waterproofing defects before repainting



- Moisture migration through wall
- Painting on uncured/damp wall
- Poor surface preparation
- Remove defective paint and prepare surface accordingly to receive paint
- Repaint on receiving surface with moisture content not exceeding 16% (or refer to manufacturer's recommendation)
- Arrest moisture sources



- Use of non-weathering resistant paint
- Remove all chalk residue and repaint with an exterior paint
- Repaint on receiving substrate with moisture content not exceeding 16% (or refer to manufacturer's recommendation)



- Use of incompatible thinner
- Paint over insufficient dried paint
- Insufficient drying time due to weather changes
- Dry paint film (alkyd) that is too
- Use correct thinner and follow guideline on mixing ratio
- Sand and clean affected area
- Ensure sufficient recoating time

