

# KIM CONCRETE WATERPROOFING ADMIXTURE COMPARED TO OTHER TECHNOLOGIES

	KIM Concrete Waterproofing Admixture	Water Repelling Admixtures	Densifying Admixtures & Water Reducers	Surface Applied Membranes & Bentonite
Self-sealing of cracks	Yes	No	No	No
Resists high hydrostatic pressure	Yes. Proven up to 140 m (460 ft) of head pressure.	No, but will resist water penetration at low pressures.	Possibly, but provides no protection at joint and crack locations.	Easily compromised by a single puncture or imperfect seam.
Shortens construction schedule	These products come included in the concrete when it is placed. There is no need to schedule installation time. No concerns about delays or other issues caused by an installation sub-contractor.			Time must be scheduled for concrete curing, providing access, surface preparation, installation and protection.
Includes integrated joint system	Yes. A crystalline waterstop system is available to fully integrate with the admixture.	These systems do not have an integrated joint system, but may incorporate a third-party joint system at planned joints, such as PVC or swellable waterstop.		These products do not address joints separately.
Surface preparation	No surface preparation required.			Application surface must typically be cured, clean, dry and smooth. Forming oil and curing compounds must be removed. Irregular surfaces can be challenging.
Compromised by poor workmanship	No workmanship required, good concrete placing practices should be followed. (Note that proper concrete mix design is essential. The manufacturer should offer mix design review as part of their overall technical support).			Requires highly skilled and attentive workmanship to avoid errors such as pinholes and poorly lapped seams.
Affected by jobsite conditions	Not affected by jobsite conditions.			May become punctured or torn due to follow-on construction work or backfilling. Installation may also be affected by adverse weather or issues with scheduling or access to the concrete surface.
Ability to repair	Leaks will typically self-seal. Major defects can be repaired directly at the leak location using a proven and compatible crystalline repair system.	Commonly repaired using urethane or epoxy injection. This method is expensive and unreliable.		Typically not accessible for repair. Extremely difficult to locate the leak source. Attempts at injection can make the situation worse by de-bonding the membrane and/or separating its seams.