

Masonry Remedial Damp-Proof Course Injection JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A restoration crew will install a specified remedial damp-proof course in sound solid brick with independently diagnosed rising damp. The accepted plan releases the horizontal mortar course, borehole geometry and continuity details. Drilling and selected Dryzone cream placement use ground-level positions in an unoccupied ventilated bay. The treated course remains identified for separately planned drying and reinstatement. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- A responsible specialist distinguishes rising damp from penetrating water, condensation or active leakage and accepts this method for the actual wall. Current US project and supplied-product acceptance are required; overseas certification is not assumed to establish US compliance.
- Verify supplied current technical instructions and SDS before use. The reviewed February 2024 application datasheet and 2018 overseas SDS are research context; they establish no current US classification, product acceptance or field authorization.
- Masonry-restoration coverage is partial: this accepted solid-brick remedial course only. Structural crack bonding, hollow-anchor adhesive, rubble/voided walls, hazardous-material removal, confined spaces, replastering and moisture-diagnosis services are excluded.

Questions before work

- What actual investigation identifies rising damp and releases this mortar course?
- How will borehole and corner/return continuity be verified for this wall construction?
- Which current supplied instructions and SDS permit product use, and what later drying/reinstatement holds apply?

Task Hazard Control

1 Release diagnosis and the remedial course

Hazard: Treating the wrong water source or an unsuitable wall can leave dampness unresolved and conceal a building defect.

Control: Restoration lead checks the specialist diagnosis, surveyed sound solid-brick construction and issued course layout. Confirm accepted course interfaces with walls, floors and returns. Require actual US project and supplied-product acceptance. Hold penetrating water, condensation, structural distress or uncertain voids for disposition; do not select the method from a damp stain alone.

Verification: Lead records the diagnosis, matched wall and accepted continuity detail.

Reasoning: A remedial moisture barrier follows diagnosis rather than replacing it.

2 Prepare safe drilling and product-use holds

Hazard: Drilling can strike a service or spread silica; using an unverified product can expose workers without usable hazard instructions.

Control: Investigate services and materials, mark released locations and control the far-side penetration area. Prepare the drill, bit and exposure controls with stable access and residue containment. Before opening product, verify current supplied technical instructions, SDS and project acceptance. Retain the use hold for missing documents; the old foreign SDS is no substitute.

Verification: Lead verifies drilling clearance, exposure readiness and resolved pre-use documentation holds.

Reasoning: Safe preparation and chemical authorization require different evidence.

3 Drill and inspect the prescribed hole line

Hazard: A wrong depth, missed mortar course or concealed void can interrupt treatment and damage retained masonry.

Control: Drill only the accepted course and geometry under the actual wall-specific instructions, maintaining the selected dust controls and safe bit path. Record hole condition and inspect continuity at corners, returns and any planned transitions. Remove residue by the permitted method. Stop for unexpected voids, services, breakout or unsuitable mortar; do not extend the hole or invent additional positions to solve a mismatch.

Verification: Installer records hole locations, condition and resolved course/return findings before filling.

Reasoning: A row of visible holes does not prove a continuous acceptable treatment path.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Match cream and prepare the applicator

Hazard: An unidentified cartridge, damaged nozzle or uncontrolled discharge can cause contact exposure and incomplete treatment.

Control: Match the specified product, packaging, condition and applicator to current supplied instructions. Establish ventilation, protection, washing and spill controls from the actual current SDS and assessment, without borrowing old overseas exposure or first-aid criteria. Prepare the package/nozzle by its instructed method, avoiding sharp-tool and discharge paths. Use no dilution, substitution or improvised pressure equipment.

Verification: Operator verifies product identity, permitted applicator setup and actual protection/response readiness.

Reasoning: Water-based packaging does not remove the need for a current chemical review.

5 Fill the accepted course under controlled placement

Hazard: An obstructed hole or rushed nozzle withdrawal can leave an unfilled section or discharge cream onto the worker.

Control: Place cream through the manufacturer's instructed nozzle and withdrawal method within the accepted course layout. Keep the tip and discharge directed into the released hole and maintain controlled hand positions. Verify filling evidence and material use; cartridge count alone is insufficient. Hold obstruction, loss of containment or a changed hole condition; obtain technical disposition before refilling or changing the course.

Verification: Installer records treated holes, continuity findings and any held or incomplete positions.

Reasoning: Hidden material distribution must be supported by the actual installation evidence.

6 Protect treatment and hand over drying restrictions

Hazard: Premature covering, moisture bridging or an undocumented untreated return can defeat the barrier and mislead occupants.

Control: Complete instructed hole closeout, contain chemical/drilling residue and secure product storage. Transfer course locations, incomplete areas and environmental observations for review. Follow the specialist's drying and reinstatement plan, preserving floor/return details and covering holds. Generic drying time or an installation-day reading cannot authorize replastering.

Verification: Receiving lead confirms treatment records and the separate drying/reinstatement responsibilities.

Reasoning: Course installation and building drying are different stages with different acceptance needs.

Pause and reassess

- Diagnosis, sound solid-brick construction, US project acceptance or actual current supplied instructions/SDS cannot be verified.
- Drilling exposes services or voids, the mortar/hole condition differs, dust controls fail or product containment is lost.
- Course continuity is unresolved, an unapproved product/method is proposed or covering would precede the drying/reinstatement release.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Every damp wall needs injected cream.

More useful: Confirm rising damp, wall suitability and the complete accepted course/return detail before drilling.

Needs improvement: The old overseas SDS says enough; open the cartridge.

More useful: Hold use until the actual supplied current SDS, technical instructions and US project/product acceptance are verified.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does this duplicate crack injection or masonry stitching?

Concrete epoxy injection bonds a designated crack; helical-bar stitching reinforces retained masonry with bars and grout. This installs a diagnosed capillary-moisture barrier along a mortar course without a structural repair claim. The waterproof-coating draft treats a wall face and pressure interface rather than an internal horizontal course.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Record the actual work boundary, governing documents, responsible people, acceptance criteria, control findings and unresolved actions. Communicate restrictions and obtain required project authorization; this fictional example records no completed inspection or installed-control acceptance.

Training needs

- Accepted damp-proof-course installation instruction covering diagnosed wall suitability, released drilling, hole/return continuity and controlled cream placement.
- Construction silica and chemical handling assessment using actual current SDS, safe applicator use, spill containment and drying-status handover.

Confirm applicable qualifications and actual training evidence for the people assigned. Related toolbox talks support discussion; they do not establish competence.

References and adaptation

Safeguard Dryzone technical/application datasheet, February 2024

<https://media.safeguardeurope.com/downloads/Datasheets/Dryzone/dryzone-damp-proofing-cream-datasheet.pdf>

Safeguard-authored Dryzone overseas SDS, revision March 2018

<https://cdn.aws.toolstation.com/items/cosHH/safety-data-sheet-dryzone-83738.pdf>

OSHA 1926.1153: drilling and construction silica controls

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.1153>

References reviewed October 13, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This original draft supplies no fabricated inspection, signature or approval.