

**NURAPLY 3PM ROOFING MEMBRANE
MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME CHECKLISTS**

To get the longest life from a roof it must be regularly inspected & maintained.

When first installed the building owner should arrange inspections each spring and autumn, to enable the effects of annual extremes of weather to be checked. Following that an annual program of roof inspection and cleaning should be established by the building owner as part of general building maintenance.

Roofs exposed to high levels of pollution or in close proximity to trees might require more frequent inspection.

Any inspection of a roof should include the interior of the building for signs of water penetration or condensation and for alterations, which may have affected the roof. Externally, abutting construction, which can affect the performance of the roof, should also be inspected.

Annual Inspections & Cleaning

Inspections

The inspection should concentrate on “high risk” areas such as hatches, drains and around all roof top equipment, as well as a general inspection of the entire roof. Inspections should also include the examination of the roof deck if possible from the underside for evidence of leaks, deteriorated decking, structural cracks or movement and other deficiencies. Parapets and edging should also be examined for evidence of cracking, deterioration and moisture infiltration.

Damage

If damage is found on the roof surface it should be repaired immediately by an approved Nuralite Applicator. They will use NURAPLY 3PM component products and special techniques to achieve neat, unobtrusive reinstatement of the NURAPLY 3PM.

Cleaning

Location, traffic level, effective drainage, and service use will dictate cleaning requirements. Sweeping clean followed by hose and broom washing of the NURAPLY 3PM roof is recommended, not waterblasting. If mould does appear it should be removed with a long-term mould killer such as Nuracide.

The building owner may do this themselves or engage an approved applicator if they prefer.

Five Year Authorised Service Checks

To maintain the material defects warranty, every five years the owner must engage an Approved Applicator to inspect the roof and ensure it remains in good condition. Failure to maintain the roof system will void the warranty.

The Applicator must thoroughly check the roof for signs of damage, water ingress or potential problems.

	Applicator	Date	Signed
Inspection 1			
Inspection 2			
Inspection 3			
Inspection 4			

NURAPLY 3PM ROOFING MEMBRANE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME CHECKLISTS

1) Surface:

- a) bare patches in solar reflective finish or chippings;
- b) accumulation of loose chippings;
- c) accumulation of silt or vegetation;
- d) loose, inadequately supported or broken paving slabs;
- e) exposed insulation (protected membrane roofs);
- f) areas of ponding.

2) Membrane:

- a) blistering, ripples, rucking, detachment;
- b) cracks, splits, tears, punctures, indentations;
- c) pimpling, pitting, crocodiling;
- d) pulled, unbonded laps;
- e) softening of surface.

3) Substrate:

- a) depressions in surface;
- b) lack of support/soft support to membrane.

4) Rainwater outlets:

- a) blocked;
- b) not bonded to membrane (if bonded type);
- c) clamping ring loose (if clamped type).

5) Upstands:

- a) damaged/detached flashings;
- b) sagging membrane;
- c) splits, cracks, tears;
- d) membrane unsupported at fillet;
- e) unbonded laps;
- f) blistering.

6) Eaves/verge:

- a) unbonded or peeling membrane;
- b) cracking/splitting or strain in membrane;
- c) displacement or signs of movement of edge trim.

7) Movement joints, upstand type:

- a) unsealed capping joints;
- b) dislodged flashing/capping;
- c) unbonded laps.

8) Movement joints, proprietary flush type:

- a) unbonded laps;
- b) splits, cracks, tears.

9) Abutting construction:

- a) parapet copings cracked, loose, unsealed;
- b) damaged damp-proof course, lack of continuity in damp-proofing;
- c) open joints, cracking in construction;
- d) loose/missing pointing.

10) Roof fixtures and penetrations:

- a) upstand defects as above;
- b) rooflight glazing defects;
- c) damaged/missing flashings;
- d) balustrade/vent pipe, loose or missing flashing or collar;
- e) plant plinth damaged/missing flashing;
- f) lightning conductor tape, fixing loose/detached