Repairing your concrete floor

Slab crack repair

The team

- **Southern Response**
  The government-owned company responsible for settling claims by AMI policyholders for Canterbury earthquake damage which occurred before 5 April 2012 (the date AMI was sold to IAG)
- **Arrow International**
  The project management company responsible for the building programme for Southern Response customers. Arrow will engage and manage the engineer, designer and contractor for your repair
- **The Engineer**
  Responsible for determining the structural repair strategy
- **The Designer**
  Documents the repair for compliance and quality purposes
- **The Contractor**
  The prequalified contractor who will be conducting your repair

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House foundations are the base on which your house is built and are one of the factors in a strong, safe home.

All of the different parts of your house, from the framing to the cladding to the foundations, played a part in how well your house performed in the earthquakes.

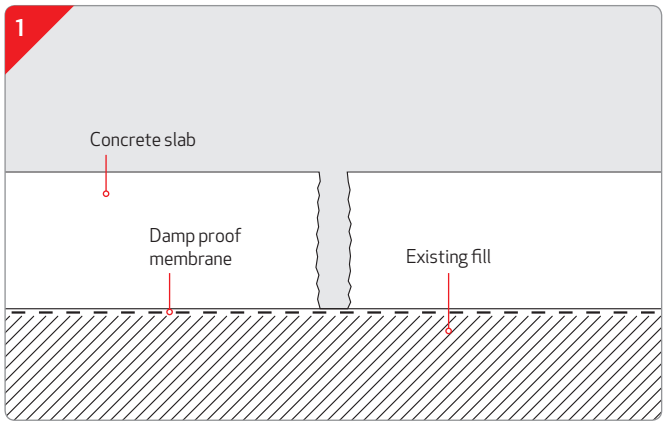
The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) has determined what technical category (TC) of land your property is and we know a lot about the different ways TC1, TC2 and TC3 land are likely to behave in another earthquake. The repair and re-levelling methods used for foundations are based on the nature and extent of the damaged caused by the earthquakes, as well as the type of foundation your house has. The decisions on what methods to use are based on an individual assessment of your house by an independent engineer and a designer, facilitated by Arrow International.

MBIE have provided guidelines for the repair methods and materials for cracks in your concrete floor, caused by the Canterbury earthquakes. Repairs to your concrete floor foundation will be in accordance with any other structural repairs that are being carried out.

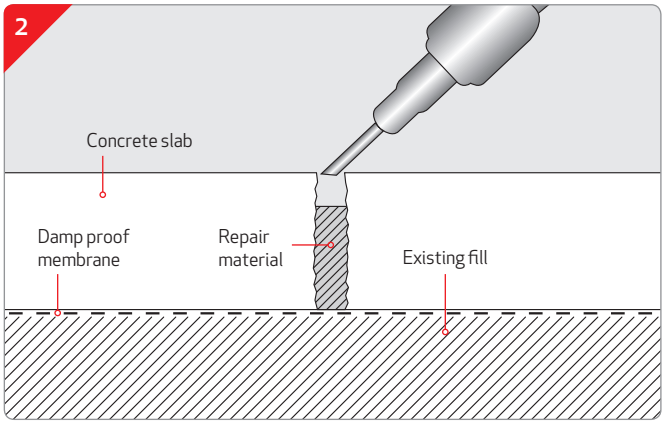
Cracks in your concrete floor slab are measured by using a steel rule. The size of the crack will indicate which repair method and materials should be used. For cracks between 1mm and 10mm MBIE recommend that epoxy be injected into the crack. For cracks between 10mm and 20mm MBIE recommend injecting grout (cement) into the crack. These methods can be used to repair both reinforced and unreinforced concrete slabs. For cracks wider than 20mm, parts of the slab may be cut out and replaced (refer to the internal slab cut out and replacement sheet).

SLAB CRACK REPAIR

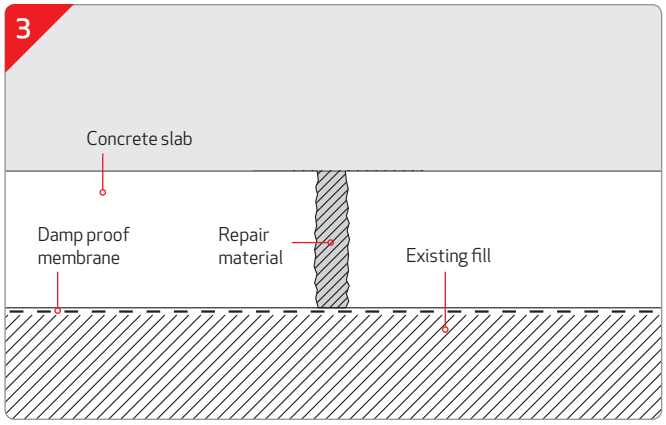
THE METHOD



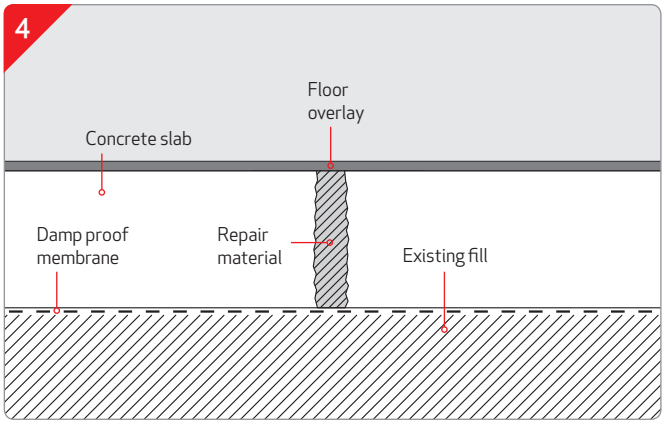
1. The cause and extent of the crack (length, width and depth) is established. Surfaces need to be cleaned, and the surface needs to be prepared for injection.



2. Repair material is injected. The injected material complies with the durability requirements of the Building Code.



3. The area of injection is tidied up to ensure the concrete slab is smooth and level.



4. The concrete floor is now repaired and floor coverings (e.g. carpet or linoleum) are reinstated.

Find out more

Methods for assessing and repairing concrete floor foundations have been published by MBIE. For further information on the MBIE guide you can visit: **www.dbh.govt.nz/guidance-on-repairs-after-earthquake**

For information on the New Zealand Building Code visit **www.legislation.govt.nz**

For further information visit **www.southernresponse.co.nz**

Disclaimer: The information and related material is intended as a guide only, and does not constitute legal advice, nor should it be used for actual construction. The content does not represent complete information, and is intended as supplementary information only.

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