



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

What is Krystol?

Krystol is a chemical that reacts with water and un-hydrated cement particles to form insoluble needle-shaped crystals. These crystals fill capillary pores and micro-cracks in the concrete to block pathways for water and waterborne contaminants.

Krystol will continue to give the concrete structure a self-sealing ability. If water is re-introduced through a rise in hydrostatic pressure or through hairline cracks, Krystol will initiate further crystallization to ensure permanent waterproof protection. Krystol works for the life of the concrete.

Are Krystol Products Toxic?

No. All Krystol based products are approved under NSF/ANSI-61 for contact with potable water. When handled and applied according to each products literature, all Krystol products are safe.

Just because a product is not toxic does not mean it is harmless. Any product containing portland cement will become caustic when mixed with water and cause skin and eye burns if not handled properly. Always read and follow the label and read each products safety data sheet (SDS).

How deep will Krystol penetrate? How long will it take?

The development and penetration of Krystol will depend on numerous factors, particularly the density of the concrete and the amount of available free water. In damp or leaking concrete, Krystol will penetrate along the path of water until the concrete is dry.

Independent testing has found that under typical conditions, Krystol will take approximately 7-14 days to stop water at the surface, and several months to penetrate deep into the concrete.

Is Krystol damaged by UV radiation?

No.
Krystol becomes an integral component of the concrete and will not deteriorate due to UV radiation like membrane systems.

What is Krystol's resistance to chemicals and contaminated soils?

KIM treated concrete has similar chemical properties to regular concrete. The waterproofing properties of KIM will provide increased resistance to aggressive water borne contaminants such as chlorides, weak acids and sulfates. However, KIM is not a replacement for protective membranes in environments that are highly corrosive to concrete.