

DSS-R.02.03 | Residue / Film / Adhesion

Stucco / Lime Film (residue)

Residue/film - cementitious/stucco/lime splash or wash-down; chalk-grain veil, runs/rings, alkaline footprint; typically SC-0, SC-1 if consolidated or lightly abraded

Diagnosis summary

Stucco/lime film (residue) is an appearance change on glass from cementitious or lime-rich materials (stucco brown/finish coats, scratch coats, slurry, limewashes) deposited during application, float/rod work, cutting/grinding, or cleanup/rinse-downs. It presents as a chalk-grain veil with runs/rings and tide-line halos that follow gravity paths and splash footprints.

Field identification cues

- Surface-catch class (MSRT)
- Typically SC-0 (loose/consolidated film on top of glass).
- SC-1 may occur where paste consolidated (sun/heat) or where improper abrasive wiping introduced very shallow micro-texture. SC-2 suggests misclassification-re-evaluate for alkaline etch (Ch.02) or mechanical abrasion (M-family).
- Perform one light, non-marring pass on a small revealed test patch; use polymer stylus if a functional coating is suspected. MSRT supports classification only.

Classification, severity and scope

- Assign CAT by visibility at acceptance geometry and MSRT after a controlled reveal on a small area. Depth values are indicative-field measurement not required.
- CAT-1 (Benign / non-relief): Light chalk-grain veil/runs; SC-0 after reveal; mainly angle/raking visible; minimal at standard view. Indicative relief: 0-10 µm (optical film).
- CAT-2 (Light): Persistent consolidated residue or tide-line rings with SC-1 (sun-baked paste, slight shallow texture from mishandling); limited standard-view impact. Indicative relief: ~10-40 µm.
- CAT-3 (Moderate): Broad run fields/rings legible at standard distance; SC-1 in worst zones; context suggests extended dwell/heat or heavy splash. Indicative relief: ~40-120 µm.
- Reclassify when: If, after true residue removal, substrate exhibits modeled micro-texture, matte patches, or SC-2 → evaluate under Ch.02.01/Ch.02.02 (Alkaline Attack: cement/mortar slurry/cement run-off).

Distinguishing criteria

- vs.
- vs. Paint overspray (R.02.01): Overspray presents micro-droplet dots and binder gloss; stucco/lime shows grain and non-gloss matte with run legs.
- vs. Alkaline attack (Ch.02): True etch exhibits modeled micro-texture persisting after residue lift and may show SC-2; R.02.03 is residue (film) with SC-0/SC-1, removable in principle.

Documentation and inspection

- Photo set (VIS): 12 / 36 / 72 in, normal + oblique; raking macros of grain, run legs, rings/tide lines; context frames of stucco/lime operations, scaffolds, hose-down zones.
- MSRT result (substrate): After a small reveal test patch, perform one light, non-marring pass; record SC-class (SC-0/SC-1/SC-2).
- Forms: Pane ID; product family & surface numbering; worked surface Y/N; functional coating present on worked surface?

Safety / repairability boundary: Complete only the non-invasive reveal and inspection steps authorized by the controlling VIS guidance. Classification does not authorize restoration, establish acceptance, or override stop-work, coating, crack, integrity, access, chemical, fall-protection, or project-specific requirements.

Full DSS publication: use the catalog download. Web specification:

<https://a7df714357.nxcli.io/learning-center/resource-center/damage-specification-standards/dss-r-02-03-stucco-lime-film-residue/>