

**STUDY ON STRUCTURE DEFECT IN
COMMERCIAL BUILDING IN MALAYSIA**

CHE NURWANI BINTI CHE SOH

B. ENG(HONS.) CIVIL ENGINEERING

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG



SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I have checked this thesis and in my opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the Bachelor Degree of Civil Engineering

(Supervisor's Signature)

Full Name : MOHAMMAD SYAMSYUL HAIRI BIN SAAD

Position :

Date :

(Co-supervisor's Signature)

Full Name :

Position :

Date :



STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

(Student's Signature)

Full Name : CHE NURWANI BINTI CHE SOHI

ID Number : AA14168

Date : 25 JUNE 2018

STRUCTURE DEFECT IN COMMERCIAL BUILDING IN MALAYSIA

CHE NURWANI BINTI CHE SOH

Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the
Bachelor Degree in Civil Engineering

Faculty of Civil Engineering and Earth Resources

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG

JUNE 2018

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all I would like to thank the Almighty Allah, that gave me commitment and tolerance to pass various obstacle and come up to accomplishment of this thesis.

I would like to express my gratitude to all those who gave me the possibility to complete this thesis. Then, I am expressing my deepest appreciation to my supervisor, Mr Mohammad Syamsyul Hairi bin Saad, for his valuable advice, invaluable suggestion, timely comments and through guidance throughout the work of this thesis.

I also would like to express my appreciation to all organizations and individual who contributed directly or indirectly to this thesis and provided the support for realization of this thesis. Especial thanks are forwarded to all respondents who sacrificed their time in filling the questionnaires.

Next, I would like to use this opportunity to convey my gratitude to all my lovely friends. They also help me in complete my thesis. Without support and encouragement I could not have this opportunity to complete my study. I also gratefully acknowledge the contribution of all those individuals who had contributed in way or other in the realization of this paper.

Last but not least, I also would like to give my special thanks to my lovely parents who patience and love enable me to complete this research.

ABSTRAK

Malaysia merupakan negara yang membangun dan berkembang maju dalam semua sektor terutamanya dalam industri pembinaan. Kerosakan struktur bangunan adalah salah satu isu umum yang berkaitan dengan bangunan komersial di Malaysia dan perlu diambil perhatian. Kerosakan struktur bangunan boleh berlaku disebabkan oleh kesilapan reka bentuk, bahan yang rosak, pemasangan dari segi bahan tidak betul, kekurangan reka bentuk dari kontraktor atau mana-mana masalah daripada semua faktor-faktor ini. Seterusnya, isu mengenai mutu kerja yang lemah juga sentiasa dikaitkan dengan kontraktor yang tidak terlatih dengan cukup untuk berada dalam industri pembinaan. Di samping itu, reka bentuk bangunan yang tidak betul juga boleh mengakibatkan kerosakan struktur bangunan. Objektif kajian adalah untuk mengenal pasti jenis kerosakan struktur bangunan yang biasa berlaku dalam bangunan komersial, mengenal pasti faktor kerosakan struktur bangunan dan juga menganalisis kerosakan struktur bangunan yang sering berlaku dalam bangunan komersial. Berdasarkan gabungan kajian literature dan kaji selidik, dapat dikenalpasti faktor yang mempengaruhi kerosakan struktur bangunan dan cara untuk mengatasi masalah kerosakan struktur bangunan tersebut. Satu kajian kuantitatif telah dijalankan dengan mengedarkan 50 set soal selidik kepada responden. Keputusan dari 50 set soal selidik yang lengkap telah digunakan untuk analisis kualitatif. Dalam kajian ini menunjukkan, peringkat tertinggi dalam jenis kerosakan struktur bangunan komersial adalah keretakan rasuk. Diikuti dengan, keretakan tiang, sarang lebah dalam concrete dan keretakan dinding. Faktor yang paling penting dan mempengaruhi kerosakan struktur bangunan komersial adalah keadaan cuaca dan persekitaran. Sebagai kesimpulannya, masalah kerosakan struktur hendaklah menjadi satu perkara yang penting dan perlu di minimumkan dengan mnegetahui cara-cara untuk mengatasi apabila kerosakan struktur ini berlaku dengan serta- merta.

ABSTRACT

Malaysia is among one of the development countries that growing advanced in all sectors especially in construction industry. Structure defect is one of the issues that relate to commercial building and significantly needed attention. Structure defect can occur because of the design error, defective materials, improper use or installation of materials, lack of adherence design from the contractor or any combination of these cause. Next, issues about poor workmanship always associated with small contractor as they not well trained to be in construction industries. In addition, improper building design also contribute to the structure defect of a building. The objective is to identify type of structure defect in commercial building, identify factor affecting structure defect and to analyse the structure defect that always happen in commercial building. A quantative research was conduct by sending 50 sets of questionnaire to the respondents. The result form 50 set of completed questionnaire were used for the qualitative analysis. In this research shown that the highest ranked for the common type of structure defect in commercial building is cracking of beam. Follow by, cracking of column, honeycomb in concrete and racking of wall. The most significant factor affecting the structure defect in commercial building is weather and environment condition. In conclusion, this structure defect problem would be an important thing and should minimize the structure defect by knowing the ways to overcome when structure defect occur immediately.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	
TITLE PAGE	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v-viii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Objective	3
1.4 Scope of Study	3
1.5 Significant Research	4
1.6 Thesis Structure	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Type of defect	5
2.2.1 Cracking	6

2.2.1.1	Cracking of beam	6
2.2.1.1	Cracking of column	7
2.2.1.3	Cracking of wall	8
2.2.1.4	Cracking in foundation	9
2.2.2	Honeycomb in concrete	10
2.2.3	Deterioration in concrete	11
2.2.4	Corrossion of links and reinforcements	12
2.3	Factor of Structure Defect	14
2.3.1	Location of building	14
2.3.2	Material use	15
2.3.3	Poor workmanship	15
2.3.4	Improper design	16
2.3.5	Age of the building	18
2.3.6	Weather and environment	18
2.3.7	Moisture problem	18
2.4	Ways to overcome structure defect	19
2.4.1	Use of good materials	19
2.4.2	Strict of supervision	20
2.4.3	Proper design and construction management	20
2.4.4	Location of building	21
2.4.5	Allocation of manpower	21
2.5	Steps to manage the structure defect in commercial buiding	22
2.5.1	Awareness	23
2.5.2	Investigation	23
2.5.3	Discovery	23
2.5.4	Evaluation	23

2.5.5	Treatment	24
2.5.6	Financial recovery	24
2.5.7	Maintenance	24
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY		26
3.1	Introduction	26
3.2	Data Collection	26
3.3	Questionnaire Design	27
3.4	Software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)	28
3.5	Data Analysis	28
3.6	Research methodology flow chart	30
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION		31
4.1	Introduction	31
4.2	Result of Questionnaire Analysis	31
4.2.1	Population characteristic	32
4.2.1.1	Gender of respondents	32
4.2.1.2	Age of respondents	33
4.2.1.3	Race of respondents	33
4.2.1.4	Profession of respondents	34
4.2.1.5	Type of commercial building	34
4.2.2	Common type of structure defect in commercial building	35
4.2.3	Factor affecting structure defect in commercial building	37
4.2.4	Ways to overcome structure defect in commercial building	39
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		41

5.1	Introduction	41
5.2	Assessment finding review	42
5.2.1	Finding 1 : To identify type of structure defect in commercial building	42
5.2.2	Finding 2 : To identify factor affecting structure defect in commercial building	43
5.2.3	Finding 3 : To identify the ways to overcome structure defect in commercial building	44
5.3	Conclusion	45
5.4	Recommendation	45
	REFERENCES	46
	APPENDIX A QUESTIONNAIRE	48

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.2.1	Real case of structure defect in commercial building	3
Table 4.2.2.1	Common type of structure defect in commercial building	35
Table 4.2.3.1	Factor affecting structure defect in commercial building	38
Table 4.2.4.1	Ways to overcome structure defect in commercial building	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.2.1.1.1	Cracking of beam	7
Figure 2.2.1.2.1	Cracking of column	8
Figure 2.2.1.3.1	Cracking of wall	9
Figure 2.2.1.4.1	Cracking in foundation	10
Figure 2.2.2.1	Honeycomb in concrete	11
Figure 2.2.3.1	Deterioration of concrete	12
Figure 2.2.4.1	Corrossion of reinforcement	13
Figure 2.5.1.1	Flow of steps to manage structure defect in commercial building	22
Figure 3.7.1	Flow chart of research methodology	30
Figure 4.2.1.1.1	Bar chart for the gender of respondents	32
Figure 4.2.1.2.1	Bar chart for the age of respondents	33
Figure 4.2.1.3.1	Bar chart for the race of respondents	33
Figure 4.2.1.4.1	Bar chart for the profession of respondents	34
Figure 4.2.1.5.1	Pie chart for the type of commercial building of respondents	34

LIST OF SYMBOLS

a_i	Constant expressing weight given to i
X_i	Variable that expressing the frequency of degree

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SPSS Software Statistical Package for Social Sciences

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This title of this research is study about structure defect in commercial building. According to the (Kreisson, August 2016) , the definition of structure defect means any defect in a structural element of a building that will attribute to defective design, defective or faulty workmanship or defective materials or any combination of these. In this century, Malaysia is one of the develop country that have many outstanding building which is currently built for many sector. Now, many of the buildings are already built such as shopping complex, office, company, hospital and many more. After the buildings had finish been built or in the construction process, there must be defect of structure in the building. This defect will automatically need high cost to repair it back. To restore the item to its required action, building services and maintenance can be use. This building services and maintenance is a combination of the several action that can take it. The relationship between maintenance and building design is closely to avoid any harmful during construction stage or during the building is occupied.

This defect of the building can cause to faulty design of the structure itself. There are many problem that arise due to this building defects. Defect on the structure occurs in many and different type of building irrespective of age. Building cannot remain new through their entire life. Furthermore, the new building also have their maintenance itself. Its not possible to rebuild or replace the new building again at the same time. The value of building decreases unless maintenance is carried out on the building (Lateef et al, 2010).

1.2 Problem Statement

Structure defect is one of the important component of a building that need to be taken seriously. This defect can cause a high risk to the building if not be repair. For example, if the building has some defect of column structure, the column was been broken, we must repair the defect back because column is important structure that accommodating load from roof and the upper floor.

There are many factor that cause this structure defect. Based on (N. Ahzahar, 2011) , defect can occur because of the design error, defective materials, improper use or installation of materials, lack of adherence design from the contractor or any combination of these cause. This structure defect of building requires of hiring a highly trained or experienced that more expert and professional.

Next, issues about poor workmanship always associated with small contractor as they not well trained to be in construction industries. In many case the quality of work is low because less experienced and also improper guidance from the relevant parties. The worker also not do their work properly during the construction. (Ahmad Suffiana, 2013)

In addition, improper building design also contribute to the structure defect of a building. It is important to decide the material that will be use in the construction. The design of the building also must follow the specification that has been set by the engineer.

REAL CASE STRUCTURE DEFECT IN COMMERCIAL BUILDING

Table 1.2.1 Real case of structure defect in commercial building

Date	Type of Defect	Location
22 January 2013	Building Cracking problem at Negeri Sembilan Matriculation College	Kuala Pilah
28 February 2006	Problem structure defect of wall in school building.	Padang Terap

1.3 Objective

The main objective of this research are the following :

- To study about type, factor and ways to overcome structure defect in commercial building.
- To design a questionnaire about what type, factor and ways to overcome structure defect in commercial building that always happen in the construction industry.
- To analyse the questionnaire to get the conclusion and solution for this problem.

1.4 Scope of study

In my research were focuses on the structure defect in commercial building in Malaysia. There are some scope of study in order to conduct this research :

- Seeking the guidelines of the building defects.
- Questionnaire will be distributed to the student, private employee and government employee that seen the type of structure defect in building.
- Carried a data about structure defect in commercial building.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. K. Baiburin, "Errors, Defects and Safety Control at Construction Stage," *Procedia Eng.*, vol. 206, pp. 807–813, 2017.
- [2] M. N. Alshebani and G. Wedawatta, "Making the Construction Industry Resilient to Extreme Weather: Lessons from Construction in Hot Weather Conditions," *Procedia Econ. Financ.*, vol. 18, no. September, pp. 635–642, 2014.
- [3] N. A. I. Janipha and F. Ismail, "Conceptualisation of Quality Issues in Malaysian Construction Environment," *Procedia - Soc. Behav. Sci.*, vol. 101, pp. 53–61, 2013.
- [4] M. Dytczak, G. Ginda, N. Szklennik, and T. Wojtkiewicz, "Weather influence-aware robust construction project structure," *Procedia Eng.*, vol. 57, pp. 244–253, 2013.
- [5] S. Integrity and I. Procedia, "ScienceDirect ScienceDirect ScienceDirect modeling of a Pozhilova high pressure turbine blade of Cracking study of a reinforced concrete beam airplane gas turbine engine an," 2016.
- [6] N. Ahzahar, N. A. Karim, S. H. Hassan, and J. Eman, "A study of contribution factors to building failures and defects in construction industry," *Procedia Eng.*, vol. 20, pp. 249–255, 2011.
- [7] A. Suffian, "Some common maintenance problems and building defects: Our experiences," *Procedia Eng.*, vol. 54, pp. 101–108, 2013.
- [8] R. Talib and M. Z. Sulieman, "Factor effecting typical interior defects found in Malaysian building."
- [9] M. NehaVBagdiya and S. Wadalkar, "Review Paper on Construction Defects," *IOSR J. Mech. Civ. Eng. Ver. III*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 2320–334, 2015.
- [10] M. Lutomirska and S. Lutomirski, "Cracks in Circular Reinforced Concrete Columns Occurring during the Construction Process," *Procedia Eng.*, vol. 153, pp. 419–426, 2016.
- [11] M. Micallef, R. L. Vollum, and B. A. Izzuddin, "Crack development in transverse loaded base-restrained reinforced concrete walls," *Eng. Struct.*, vol. 143, pp. 522–539, 2017.
- [12] V. B. Dawari and G. R. Vesmawala, "Modal curvature and modal flexibility methods for honeycomb damage identification in reinforced concrete beams," *Procedia Eng.*, vol. 51, no. NUiCONE 2012, pp. 119–124, 2013.
- [13] M. Chemrouk, "The deteriorations of reinforced concrete and the option of high performances reinforced concrete," *Procedia Eng.*, vol. 125, pp. 713–724, 2015.
- [14] X. Zhang *et al.*, "Corrosion induced stress field and cracking time of reinforced concrete with initial defects: Analytical modeling and experimental investigation," *Eval. Program Plann.*, vol. 120, pp. 158–170, 2017.

- [15] N. L. Othman, M. Jaafar, W. Mariah, W. Harun, and F. Ibrahim, "A Case Study on Moisture Problems and Building Defects," *Procedia - Soc. Behav. Sci.*, vol. 170, pp. 27–36, 2015.
- [16] P. J. Annala, M. Hellemaa, T. A. Pakkala, J. Lahdensivu, J. Suonketo, and M. Pentti, "Case Studies in Construction Materials Extent of moisture and mould damage in structures of public buildings," *Case Stud. Constr. Mater.*, vol. 6, pp. 103–108, 2017.
- [17] J. R. Wright, F. Rajabipour, J. A. Laman, and A. Radlińska, "Causes of early age cracking on concrete bridge deck expansion joint repair sections," *Adv. Civ. Eng.*, vol. 2014, 2014.
- [18] L. C. Wood, "Defects in Affordable Housing Projects in Klang," no. October, 2012.
- [19] S. AlSadey, A. Omran, and A. H. Kadir Pakir, "Defects in the Libyan Construction Industry: A case study of Bani Walid City," *ACTA Tech. Corviniensis - Bull. Eng.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 105–108, 2010.
- [20] M. S. Lee and T. S. Seo, "Structure Concrete Prediction method of drying shrinkage crack in reinforced concrete walls," vol. 12, no. 1, 2014.
- [21] E. In, "Jurnal Teknologi," vol. 9, pp. 83–88, 2015.