
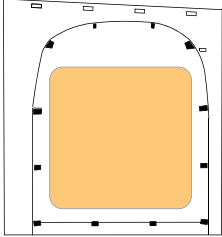
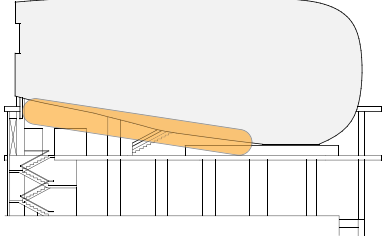



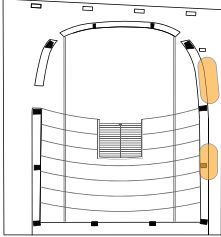
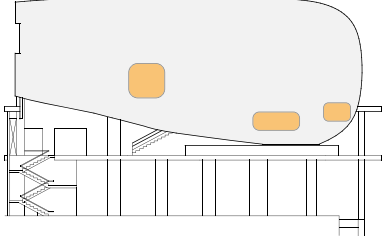




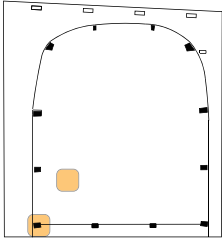
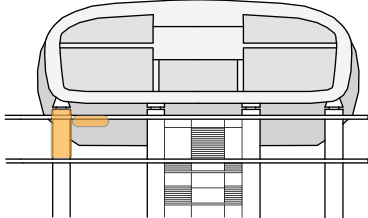


2. Action on **the Egg**

Decays	Discoloration
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	First Floor, on the slope above
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	 
Decay description	Color variation from what is expected or planned. Originally, the ceilings and the walls were white.
Visible effects at sight	The zones are not thick. Brownish areas seem to be shallow.
Possible causes	Sunlight, severe weather, and high temperatures, along with low quality paint, absence of water repellent layer.
Decay mechanism	The plaster is in poor condition; the surface is marked by a shift in color to dark brownish, which is the result of the building's neglect for more than thirty five years after it was partly destroyed by conflict.
Suggested intervention	Check the degree of discoloration to see whether the decay is only aesthetic or profound in order to avoid additional risky decays.


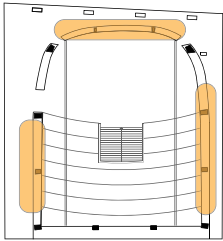
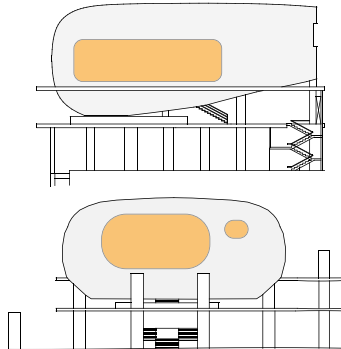

2. Action on **the Egg**

Decays	Spalling
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	Second floor, EAST elevation
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	
Decay description	A detachment of the coating from the base along its plane.
Visible effects at sight	Surface discontinuity: plaster Large portions of the plaster layer have come unstuck. The finishing layer is rough and 2 cm elevated from the concrete.
Possible causes	Thermal loops. Climate Impact, weathering.
Decay mechanism	The lack of adhesion between the concrete and the plaster caused the coating to separate from the substrate.
Suggested intervention	In order to avoid more harmful decays, check the degree of separation to see whether it is only superficial or severe. The investigation may be carried out on-site using macroscopic observation.


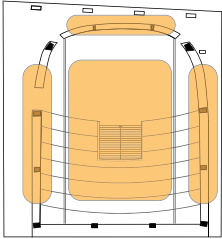
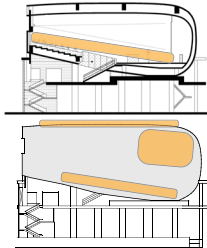


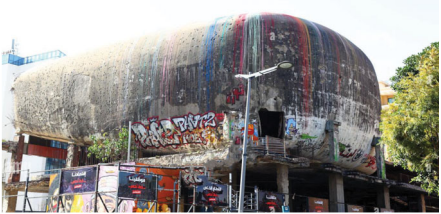
2. Action on **the Egg**

Decays	Corrosion
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	First floor, SOUTH elevation
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	 
Decay description	Some areas appear darker than the surface's normal tone. Mainly oxidation.
Visible effects at sight	Some zones have a deeper tint than others. Surface irregularity of the concrete, reinforcement metals are exposed. On the surface of the pilar, a few small circular holes of varying diameters.
Possible causes	Weather effect, and a gas or liquid chemically attacks an exposed surface
Decay mechanism	Progressive disintegration of a material caused by the mechanical or cavitation impact of moving gases, fluids, or solids.
Suggested intervention	Exposed reinforcement metal should be investigated. The investigation may be carried out on-site using macroscopic observation.


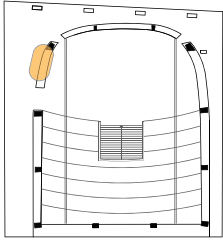
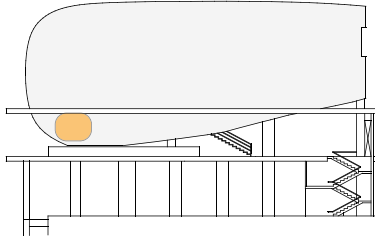


2. Action on the Egg

Decays	Human Action
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	Second floor, NORTH & WEST elevation
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	
Decay description	Mechanical damage caused by human action
Visible effects at sight	Cavities
Possible causes	The structure was subjected to the impact of bullets during the conflict. Impact of a firearm; projectiles
Decay mechanism	Isolated impact of combat bullets, resulting in the loss of plaster and a piece of the concrete underneath. The degradation is concentrated in the building.
Suggested intervention	Check the detachment status to determine if the decay is problematic. If not, the decay may be kept to keep the memory of past events.
Notes & remarks	This decay is apparent on the structure's four façades as well as internally.


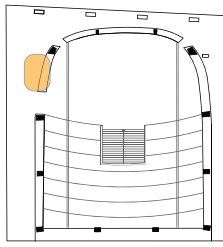
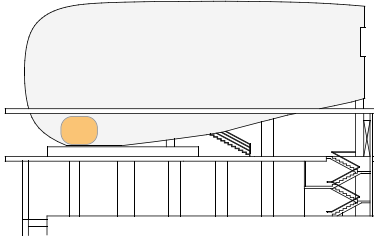

2. Action on **the Egg**

Decays	Graffiti
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	Last floor, on the shell, exterior and interior
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	  
Decay description	Biogeochemical paint, ink, or similar coating on the surface of building materials.
Visible effects at sight	Paint on the surface of the plaster. The majority of the texts include swearing.
Possible causes	Human intervention via the use of spray paint.
Decay mechanism	Human intervention through the use of many color spray cans. The decay is concentrated on the building's interior and exterior walls.
Suggested intervention	No intervention required, unless the painting/grafifiti releases toxic harmful chemicals.
Notes & remarks	This decay is apparent on every part of the shell.


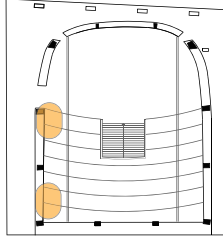
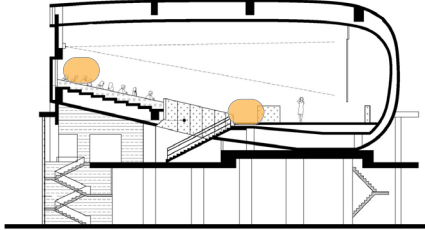


2. Action on **the Egg**

Decays	Diagonal Cracks
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	Second floor, WEST elevation
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	 
Decay description	<p>A crack: is the total or partial separation of concrete into two or more portions caused by breaking or fracturing.</p> <p>Diagonal Crack: An angled crack that is generally 45 degrees to the dimension axis of 0.1mm.</p>
Visible effects at sight	<p>The surface discontinuity highlited in the photo (Long Diagonal crack).</p> <p>Small fractures around the large fissure.</p>
Possible causes	<p>The result of a spall, most likely generated by an impact.</p> <p>The material's characteristics (Dosage).</p>
Decay mechanism	<p>An angled fissure formed by shear stress in a flexural part, generally approximately 45° to the horizontal axis; or a fissure in a slab that is not parallel to either the lateral or longitudinal axes.</p>
Suggested intervention	<p>Determine if the decay is only superficial or significant in order to avoid future risk. The investigation may be carried out on-site using macroscopic observation & sonic and thermographic tests.</p>


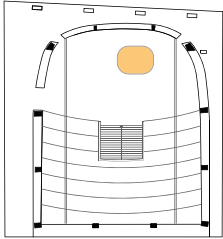
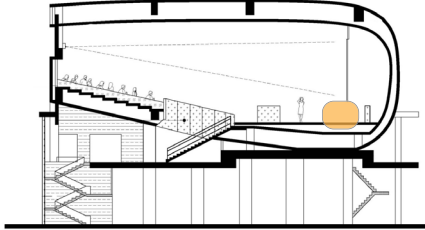

2. Action on **the Egg**

Decays	Shrinkage cracking
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	Second floor, WEST elevation
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	
Decay description	Shrinkage Cracks: Cracks in a structure or member caused by tension failure. dim: 1mm
Visible effects at sight	The Surface Discontinuity failure. Smaller fractures all around large crack.
Possible causes	The structure's morphology. The material's characteristics (Dosage).
Decay mechanism	It occurs as a result of tension failure induced by external or internal limitations when moisture content decreases, carbonation emerges, or even both.
Suggested intervention	Determine if the decay is only superficial or significant in order to avoid future risk. The investigation may be carried out on-site using macroscopic observation & sonic and thermographic tests.


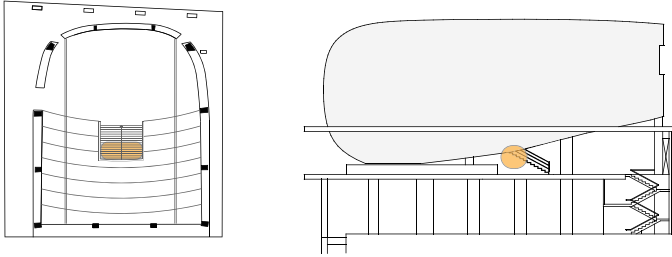

2. Action on the Egg

Decays	Thin Pattern Cracks
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	Second floor, Interior
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	 
Decay description	Pattern Cracks: fine cracks in concrete in the shape of a pattern with dimensions more between $0.5\text{mm} < 1\text{mm}$
Visible effects at sight	Numerous polygonal fractures with varying dimensions on the surface. The decay has spread onto the surface. Some zones have darker tints than others.
Possible causes	Thermal distinction between the several layers Mechanical processes. Concrete density variability. Material characteristics. Mode of operation: executive. Weather action.
Decay mechanism	It occurs due to a reduction in the volume of the substance near the surface.
Suggested intervention	Determine if the decay is only superficial or significant in order to avoid future risk. The investigation may be carried out on-site using macroscopic observation & sonic and thermographic tests. In the lab: Chemical analysis: alkali aggregates reaction to provide qualitative information on interior detachments and potential fracture expansion. (The phrase "alkali-aggregate reaction" refers to a reaction that happens in concrete over time between extremely alkaline cement paste and non-crystalline silicon dioxide, which is present in many common aggregates. This reaction may cause the changed aggregate to expand, resulting in spalling and a loss of concrete strength.)


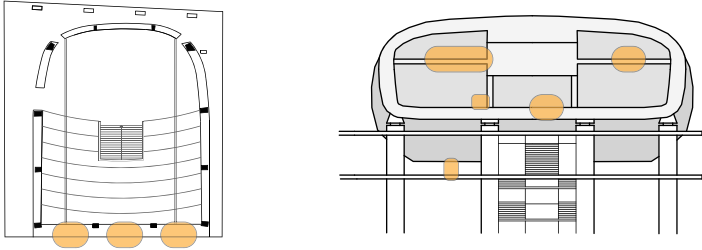

2. Action on **the Egg**

Decays	Hair line crack
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	Second floor, Interior
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	
Decay description	Hairline cracks are cracks on an exposed concrete surface that are so light that they are hardly detectable (0.1mm).
Visible effects at sight	A thin fracture that breaks the surface's consistency without affecting the lower layers.
Possible causes	Moisture. Mortar shrinkage upon drying.
Decay mechanism	Hair cracks form on the surface owing to a variety of factors, including atmospheric pollutants, unequal shrinkage, and moisture. They do not entirely penetrate the plaster layer.
Suggested intervention	Take a sample to see whether the decay is only aesthetic or harmful in order to avoid risky decays. On-site: Examination of the nearby structure and details to determine if the hair fractures are caused by a lack of wall stability.


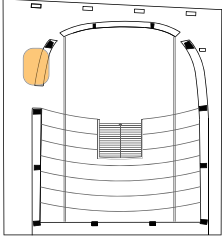
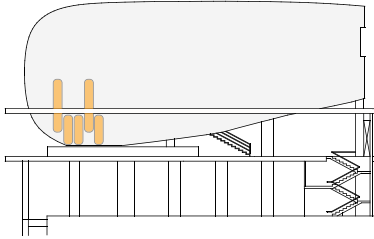


2. Action on **the Egg**

Decays	Serious Cracks
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	First floor, Stair case
Localizaion of the decay in plan	
Decay photo	
Decay description	A full or partial separation of bars along a line caused by reinforcing corrosion.
Visible effects at sight	Surface discontinuity all the way along the ceiling and the stair step. Material loss because the fracture is substantial (>5mm).
Possible causes	Concrete carbonation. The reinforcing of the frame has corroded. Sedimentation of water.
Decay mechanism	Steel corrosion generally results in bolt rupture, resulting in a fracture.
Suggested intervention	Locate the reinforcing steel beams and chemically examine it to determine their degree of corrosion and the possibility of further deterioration. Consolidate the crack to prevent future movement between the 2 components; use substance that is compatible with the previous ones in terms of chemic elements, texture, and pigment. Development of alternative technical ways to prevent fracture growth.
Maintenance	Check twice a year if any further cracks appears to take action again.

2. Action on **the Egg**

Decays	Biological Growth
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	SOUTH elevation, First and second floor
Localizaion of the decay in plan	
Decay photo	 <p>https://blogbaledi.com/awesome-shots-from-the-egg-beirut/</p>
Decay description	<p>Surface organic growth (moos and grass) Moos are vegetative organisms that make little, soft, green cushions a few centimetres in size. They resemble thick micro-leaves (a few millimetres in size) that are firmly packed together. Mosses typically grow on stone surfaces, open spaces, cracks, and also medium lenght wild plants up to 10-15 cm.</p>
Visible effects at sight	<p>Moos: A thin, soft coating made of of thick, green and brown leaves with little adherence to the substrate. Grass is a form of vegetation that consists of small plants with long, thin leaves.</p>
Possible causes	Long exposure to outdoor areas, with the presence of moisture.
Decay mechanism	<p>The moisture present aided in the growth of micro-vegetation. The moss is localized in certain areas of the structure, particularly the outside, and is therefore visibly caused by precipitation.</p>
Suggested intervention	<p>The use of an ammonia-containing solution softens the moss. Moss removal using mechanical or hydro washing. Specific biocides are used. Low-pressure hydro washing with clean water of the surface to eliminate any residual residues of pesticide and biological bugs. The last preventative intervention against the development of vegetation and autotrophic bacteria by vaporization at low doses of biocide.</p>

2. Action on the Egg

Decays	Trickling
Hatch	
Localizaion of the decay	Second floor, WEST elevation
Localizaion of the decay in plan	 
Decay photo	 
Decay description	Weathering causes unexpected differences in the outward appearance of the building. It is mostly an aesthetic issue.
Visible effects at sight	The flow path of rainfall causes grayish brown streaks that are parallel and vertical.
Possible causes	Exposed concrete without water repellent protective layer causes these dark lines.
Decay mechanism	This all originates with dust and debris in the atmosphere accumulating on the elevation. The stream of precipitation thus tends to wipe certain regions selectively, resulting in significant color contrasts among clean and dirty areas.
Suggested intervention	No intervention required.

NB: Inspired by the Brutalism style, which made considerable use of concrete. As a consequence, the material will remain visible. The building's skin, complete with aging and historical layers, will be conserved. In terms of interventions, **only serious decay and structural damage will be treated**, leaving the remainder of the building unaffected. The structure's shell, along with bullet holes and battle scars, will be preserved.