

Unique Methods to Rehab Both Ends of the Spectrum

Rick Gage, Vice President of Sales



Discussion Points

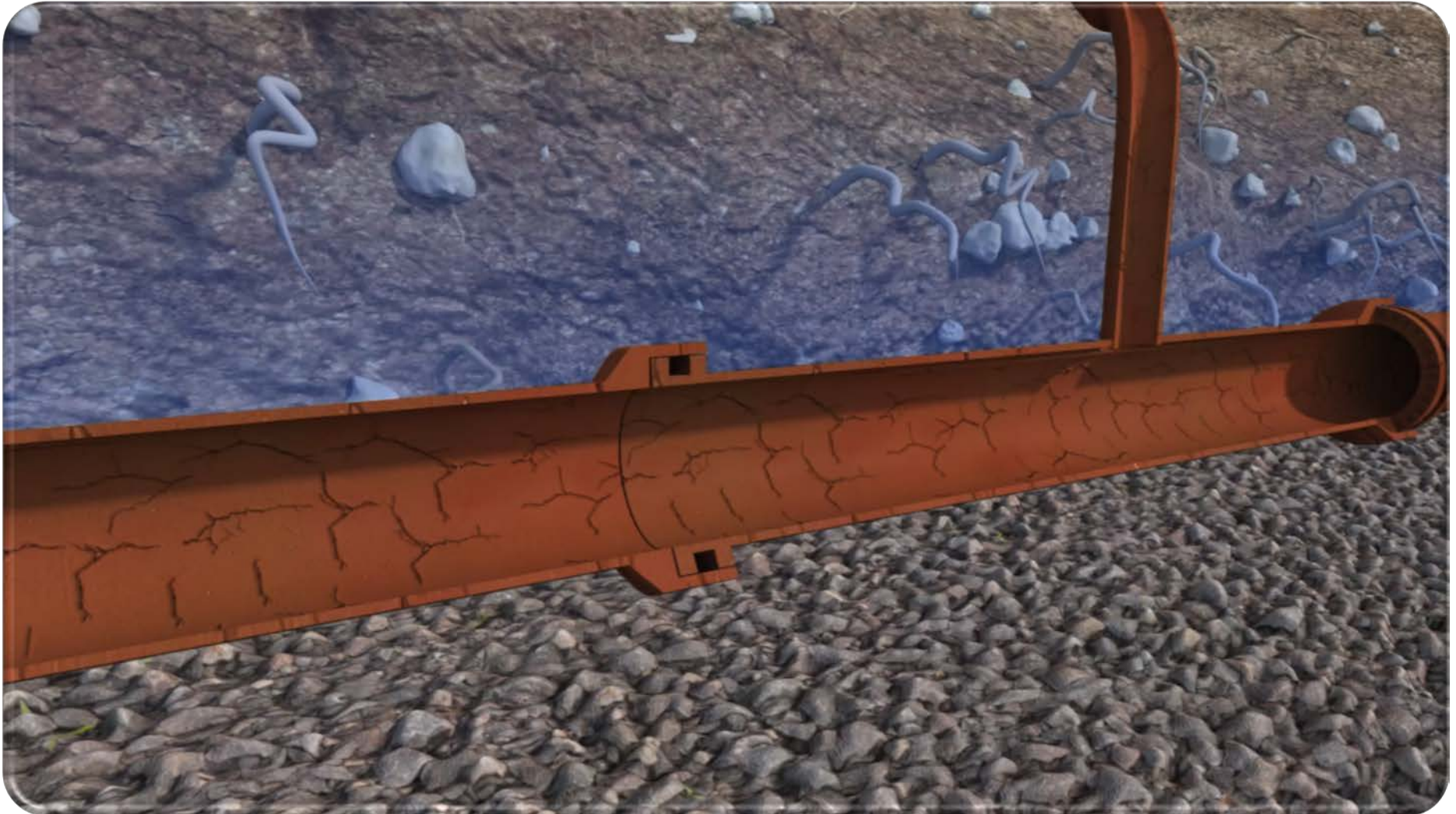
- Mainline CIPP and Gasket Sealing
- Main-to-Lateral Technologies



Leaking and Deteriorating Mainline Pipes



Mainline CIPP Only



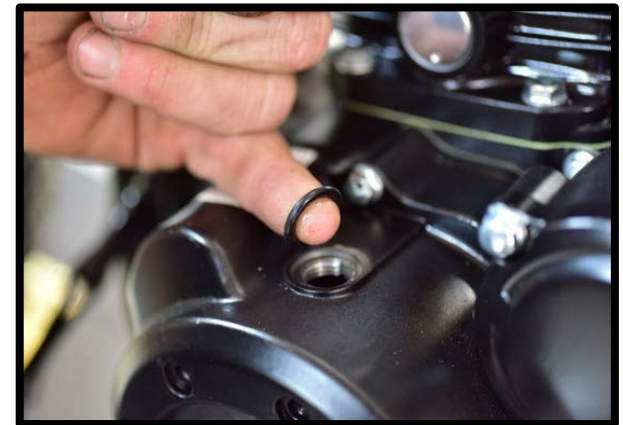
Water-Tight Solution Required

Why isn't CIPP Water-Tight?

- We can not adequately prepare the mainline pipe for bonding
- Resins do not bond to the mainline pipe
- All resins shrink
- There is always an annular space between the host pipe and CIPP lining

The system needs gaskets just like;

- New Pipe
- Water Hoses
- Valves



Water-Tight Solution Required

Must:

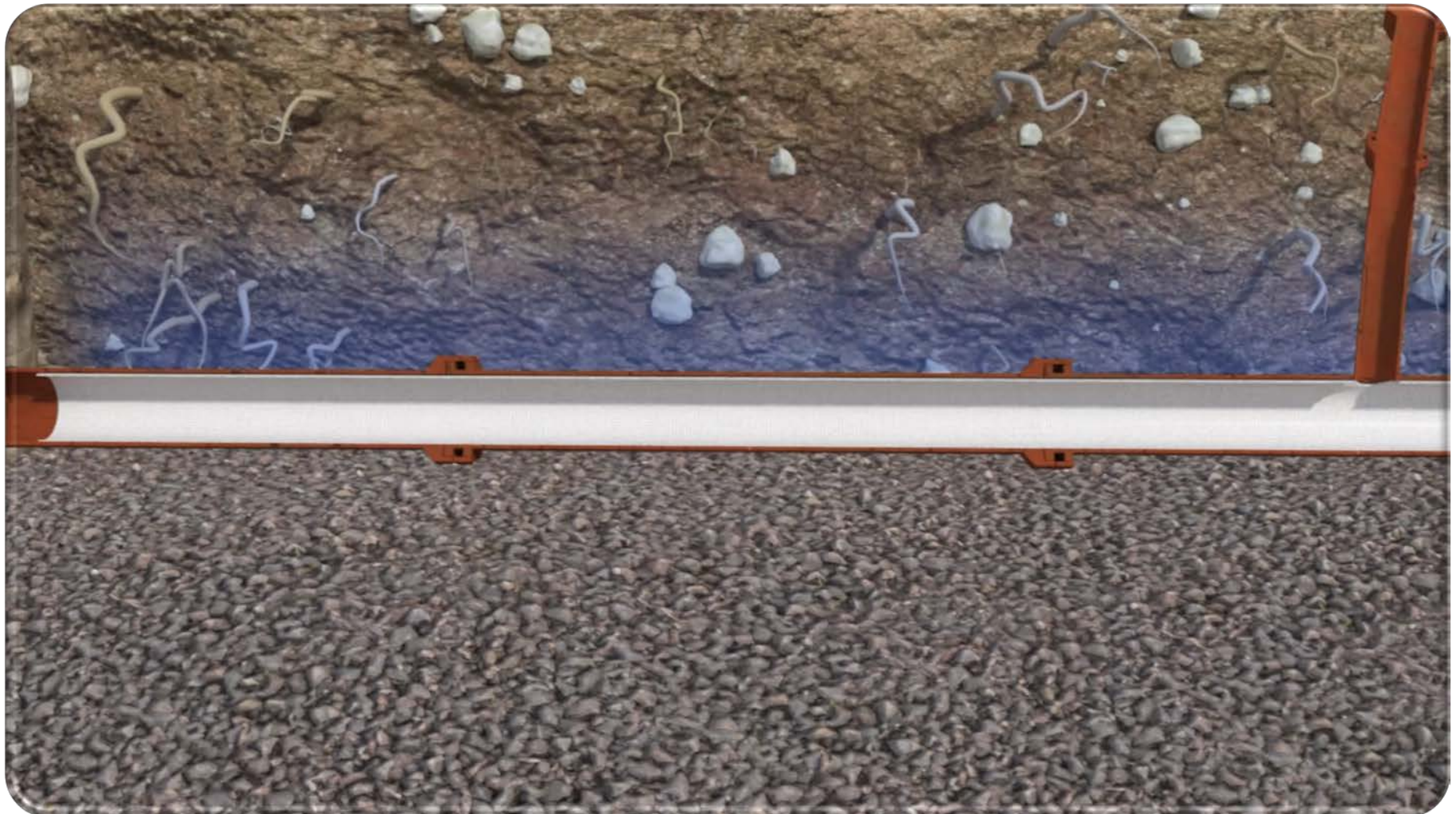
- Be installed between lining and host pipe
- Swell with water
- Withstand hydration and dehydration cycles

Solution:

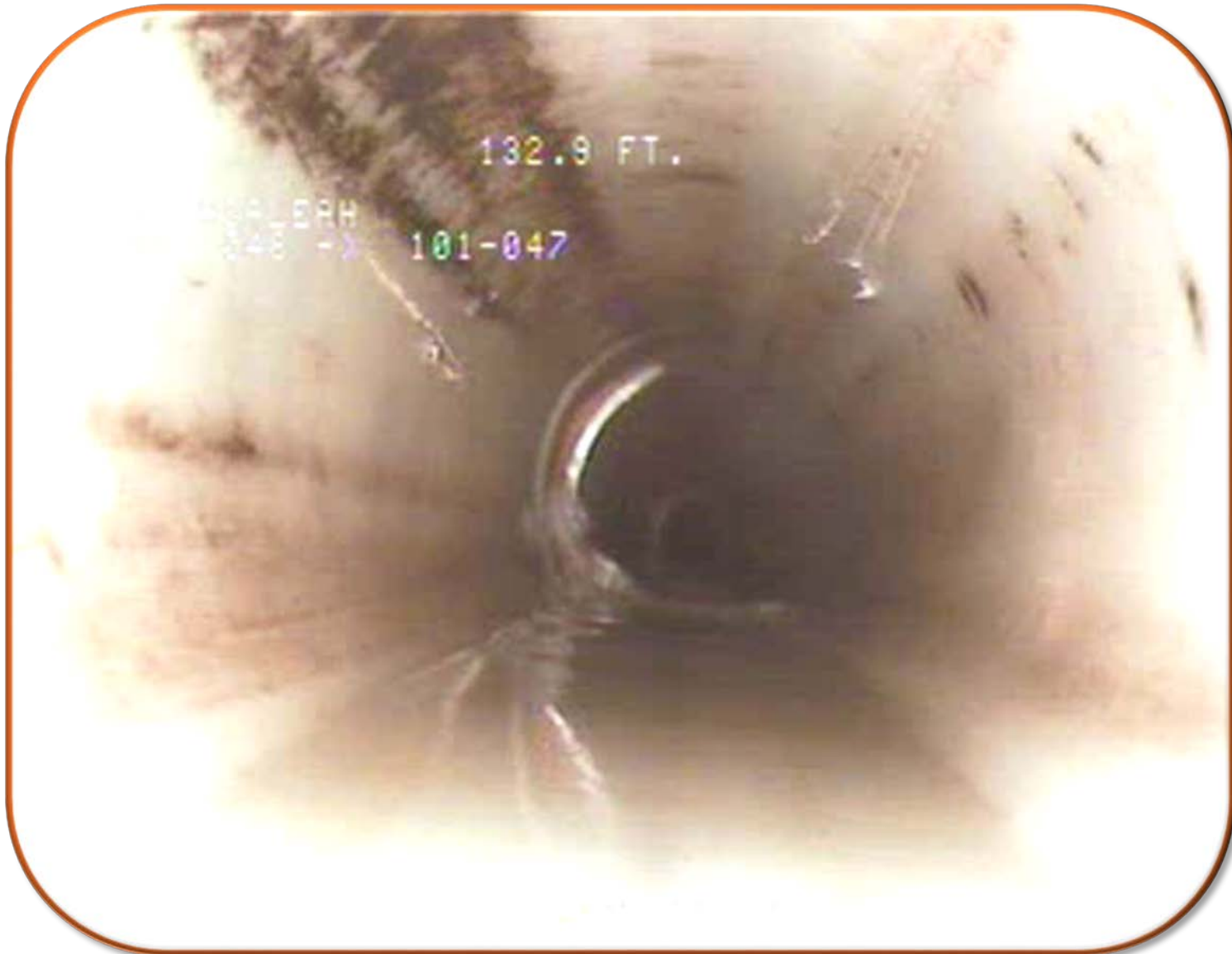
- Hydrophilic Molded Gaskets
- End Seal Sleeve installed in mainline CIPP



Mainline CIPP and Molded End Seal Gaskets



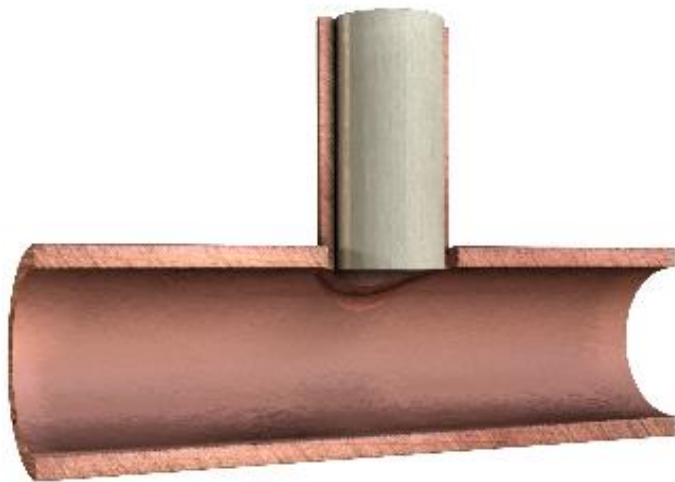
Rehabilitated Mainline



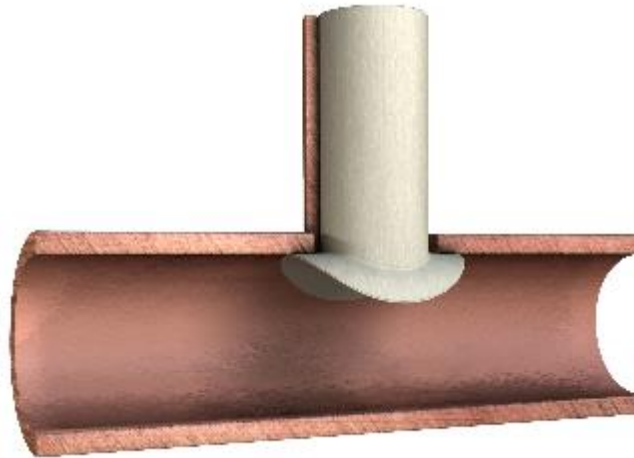


Lateral Lining Technologies

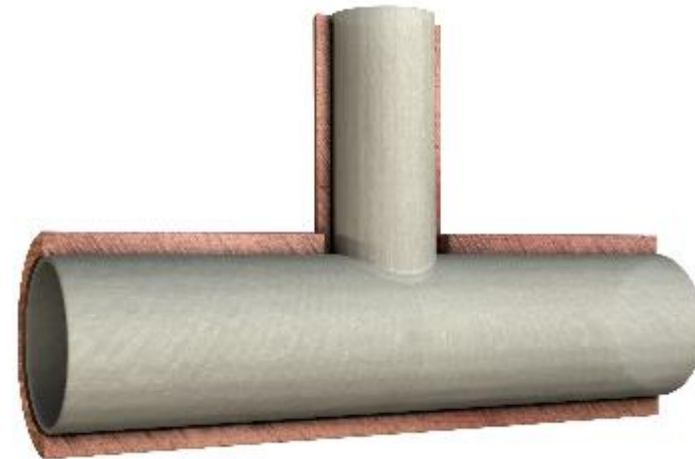
Lateral Lining Without Gaskets



1st Generation
No connection
seal



2nd Generation
"Brim Style or
Top Hat"



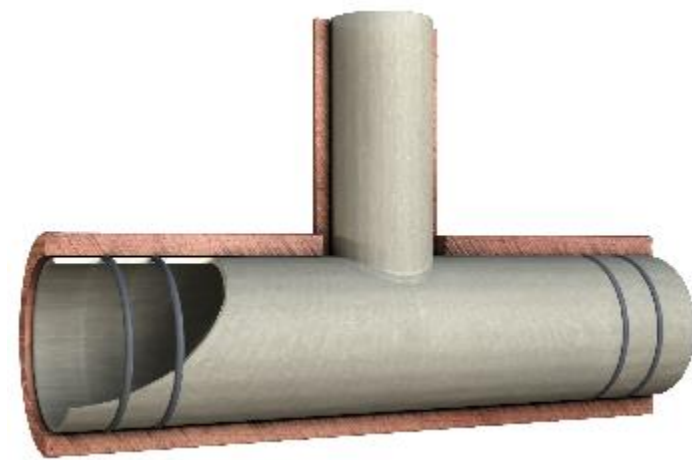
3rd Generation
Full wrap,
Hydrophilic
Caulk

Hydrostatic Pressure Test Silicate Resin and No Gaskets

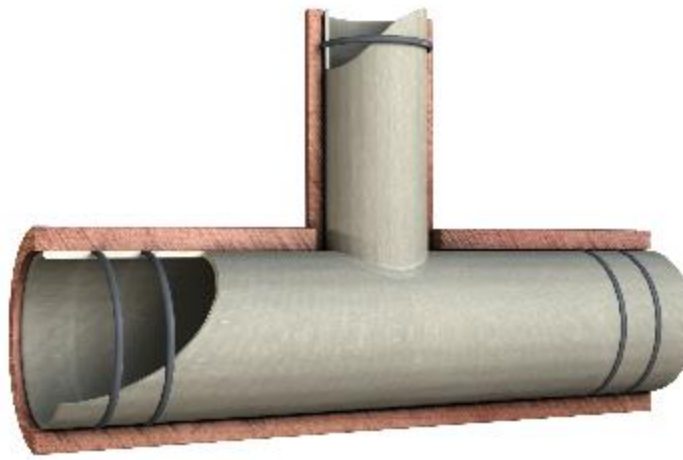


**3rd Generation, No Gaskets, 100% Solids,
Minimal Shrinking Resin**

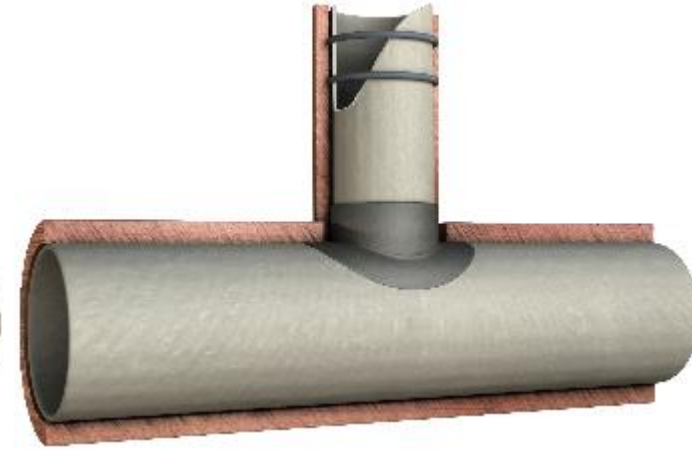
Lateral Lining With Gaskets



4th Generation
Full wrap,
sealed in main



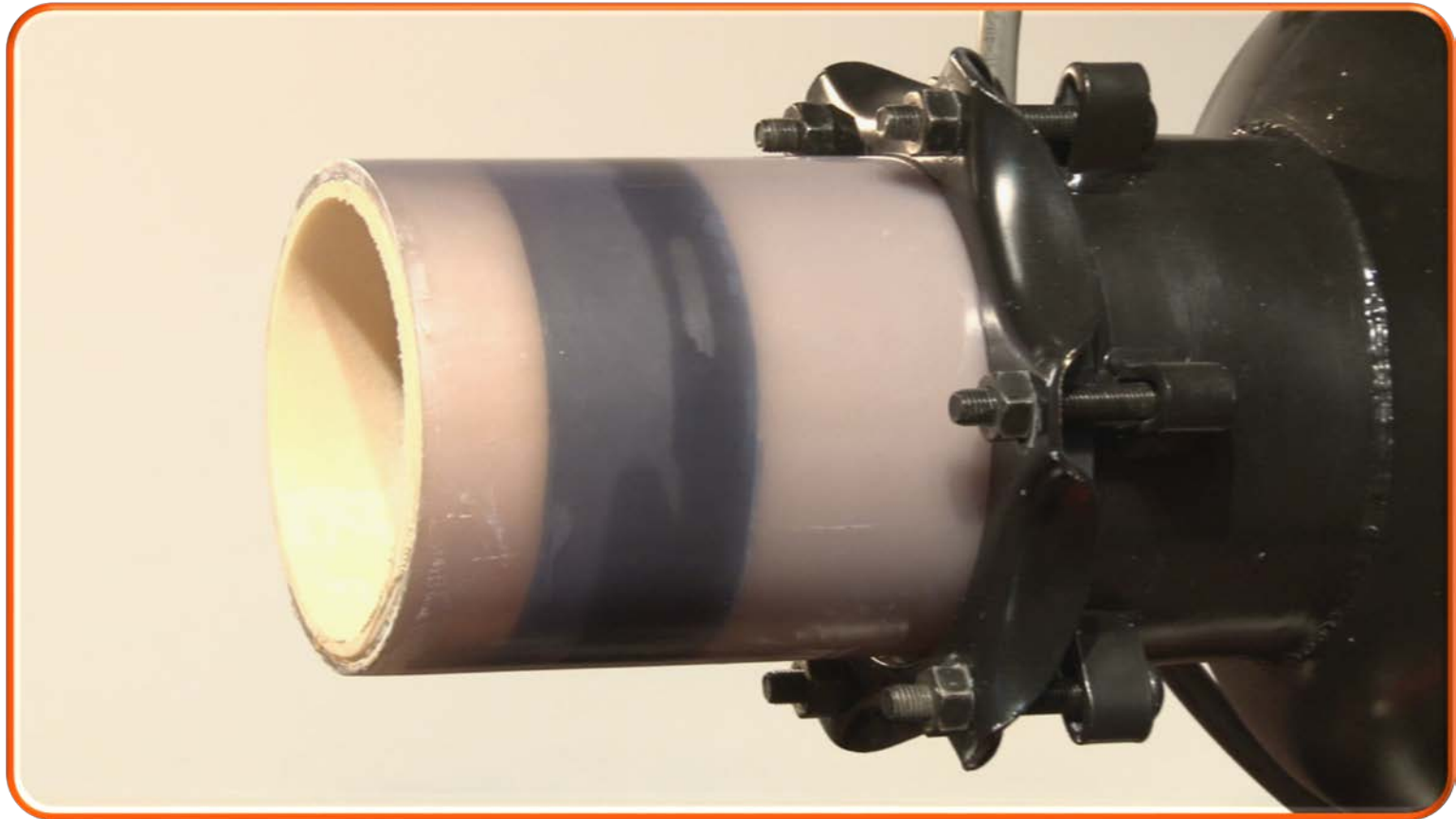
5th Generation
Full wrap, sealed
in main and
lateral



6th Generation
enhanced seal
using "Hydro
Hat"

ASTM F2561 Compliant

Hydrostatic Pressure Test Polyester Resin and Molded Gaskets





How Much of the Lateral Can You Renew?



6 inches into the Lateral



18 inches up the Lateral



15 feet up the Lateral or Greater

ASTM F2561 Compliant Post-Video



Collection System After Mainline and Main to Lateral Rehabilitation
Installation and Post Installation Video performed by Musson Bros., Inc., Brookfield, WI



Other Ends of the Spectrum



Best Practice: Access Outside Cleanout

Laterals Needing CIPP Longer than 15 feet

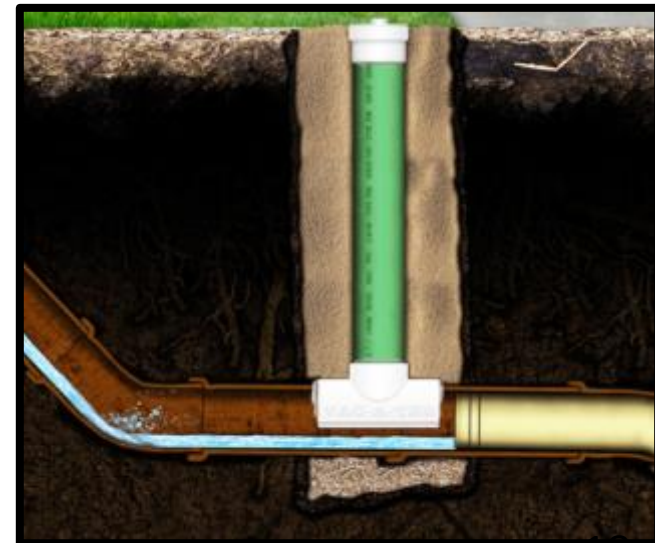
Best Practice: Need a Cleanout

Benefits of a Cleanout:

- Optimizes cleaning and CCTV
- Better visibility during installation
- Mitigates resin slugs
- Prevent homeowner from flushing during lining
- Access for future need

Solution: ASTM F3097 Cleanout Compliant System

- Installed through a 20 inch diameter bore hole
- Minimal excavation and restoration
- Access upstream and downstream
- All work can be performed without entering the home



No Outside Cleanout

Concerns:

- Cleaning & CCTV
- Visibility is reduced during installation
- Potential for resin slugs
- Cannot prevent homeowner from flushing during installation

Solution: ASTM F2561 No Cleanout Installation Method

- Installed with a camera in main
- Up to 15 Feet of Lateral
- Cured (Steam or Ambient)
 - *Best Practice:*
 - *Never Exhaust Steam through House*
- Molded & Seamless gasket sealing system



Diameter Mains over 24 Inches

Concerns:

- Installation equipment too big for manhole
- Liner weight too heavy for successful installation
- Very difficult to line up lateral
- Large diameter lateral connections were just left unrehabilitated



Solution: Man Entry Connection Liner

- 27 inch and larger
- Mechanically fastened to liner and host pipe
- Hydrophilic gasket seals



60 in Main Diameter x 8 in Lateral Diameter Installed by Kissick Construction

PIPE SEGMENT REFERENCE: S052-125_S052-110
UPSTREAM MH: S052-125
DOWNSTREAM MH: S052-110
PROJECT: 14040-DOWNTOWN STREETCAR SEWER
REHAB.
CUSTOMER: KISSICK CONSTRUCTION
SURVEYOR NAME: DUSTIN CONNER
CITY: KANSAS CITY MO.
STREET: 19TH ST. & MAIN ST.
DIRECTION OF SURVEY: UPSTREAM
HEIGHT (DIAMETER): 60
TOTAL LENGTH: 110.0
PURPOSE: POST REHABILITATION SURVEY
MATERIAL: POLYETHYLENE
CERTIFICATE NUMBER: U-413-17568
TIME: 00:20
DATE: 20141104

Shared Service Laterals

Concerns:

- Very difficult
- Requires excavation
- Typically 2-3 linings to fully rehabilitate

Solution: Install from Main with One Installation

- Takes high quality trained crew
- Accurate measurements are critical
- Outside cleanouts are a must



Post CCTV of Shared Service Laterals



Opposing Laterals

Concerns:

- Normally requires a three step process
- Line the first connection
- Reinstall the opposing lateral
- Line the second connection

Solution: Multi-Lateral Lining System

- Section of main
- Both laterals to 8 feet long
- Achieved with one installation



Spot Repair Near Lateral

Concerns:

- 2 step lining process
 - Mainline spot repair
 - Lateral lining
- Reinstatement of service lateral required
- Leaky connection

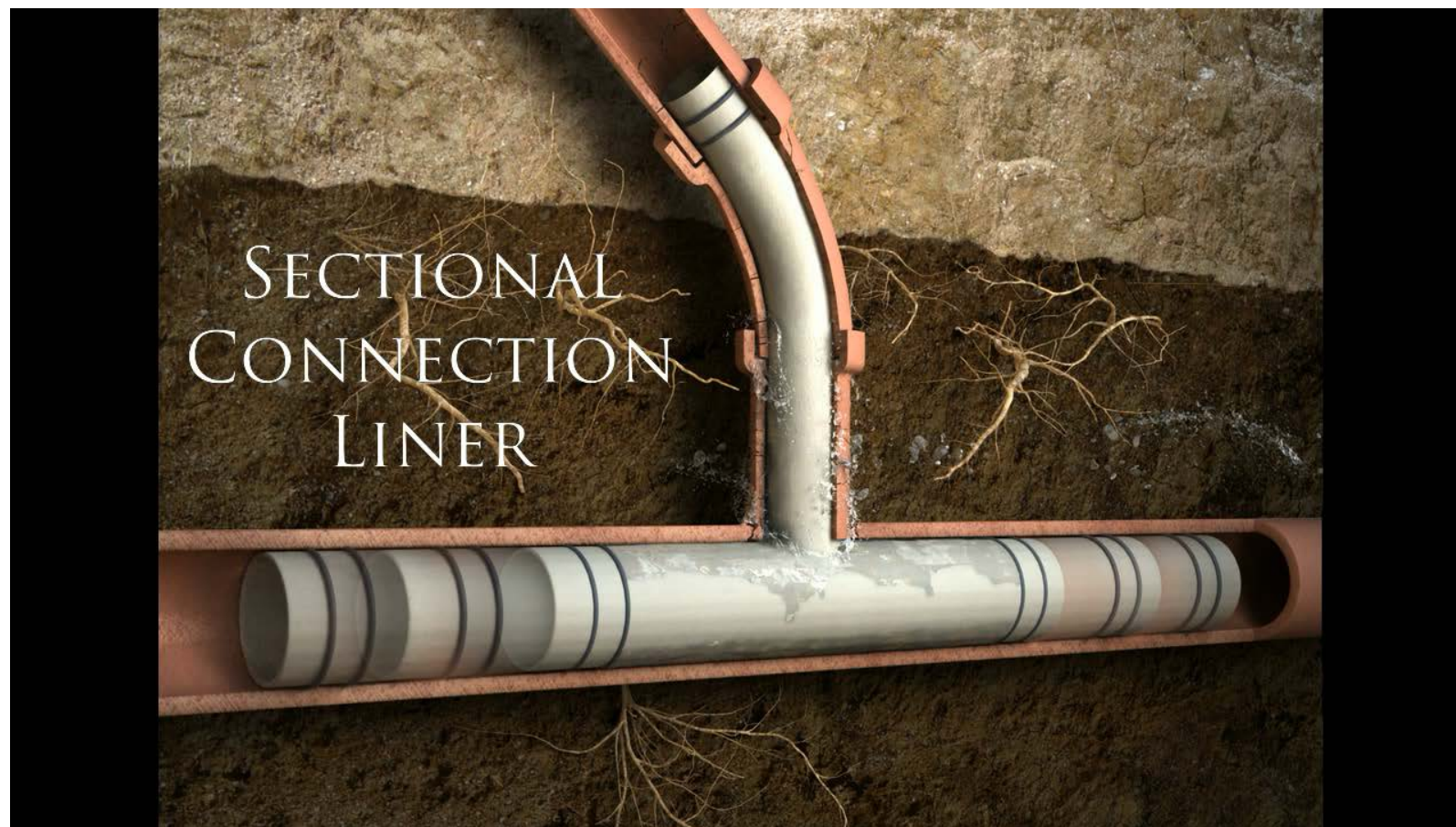
Solution: Sectional Connection-Achieved with One Installation

- No service reinstatement necessary
- 2-10 feet section of main
- Line lateral to 8 foot long
- Hydrophilic O-rings at every terminating end





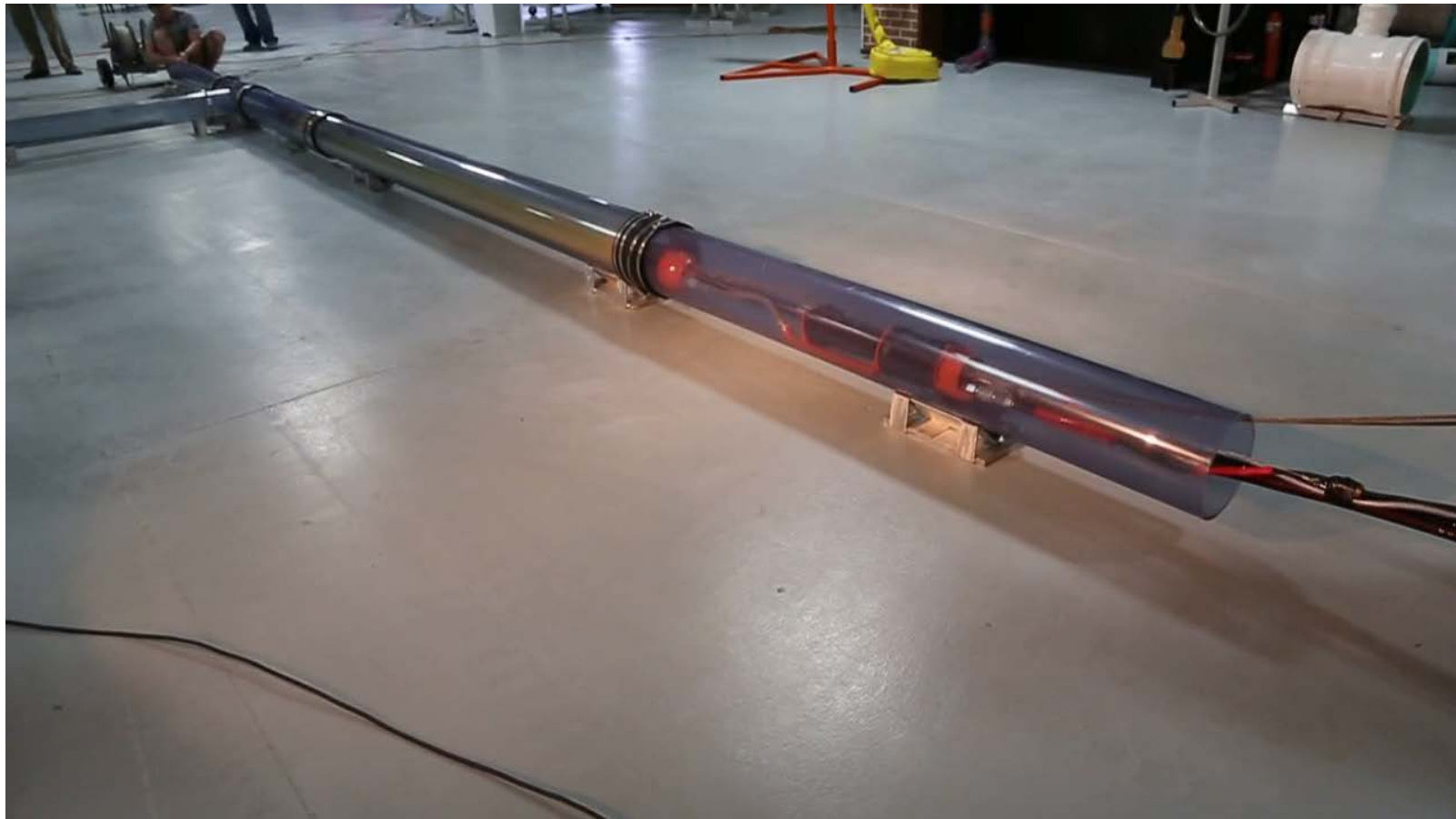
Step #1 of Sectional Connection Installation Preparing Launcher



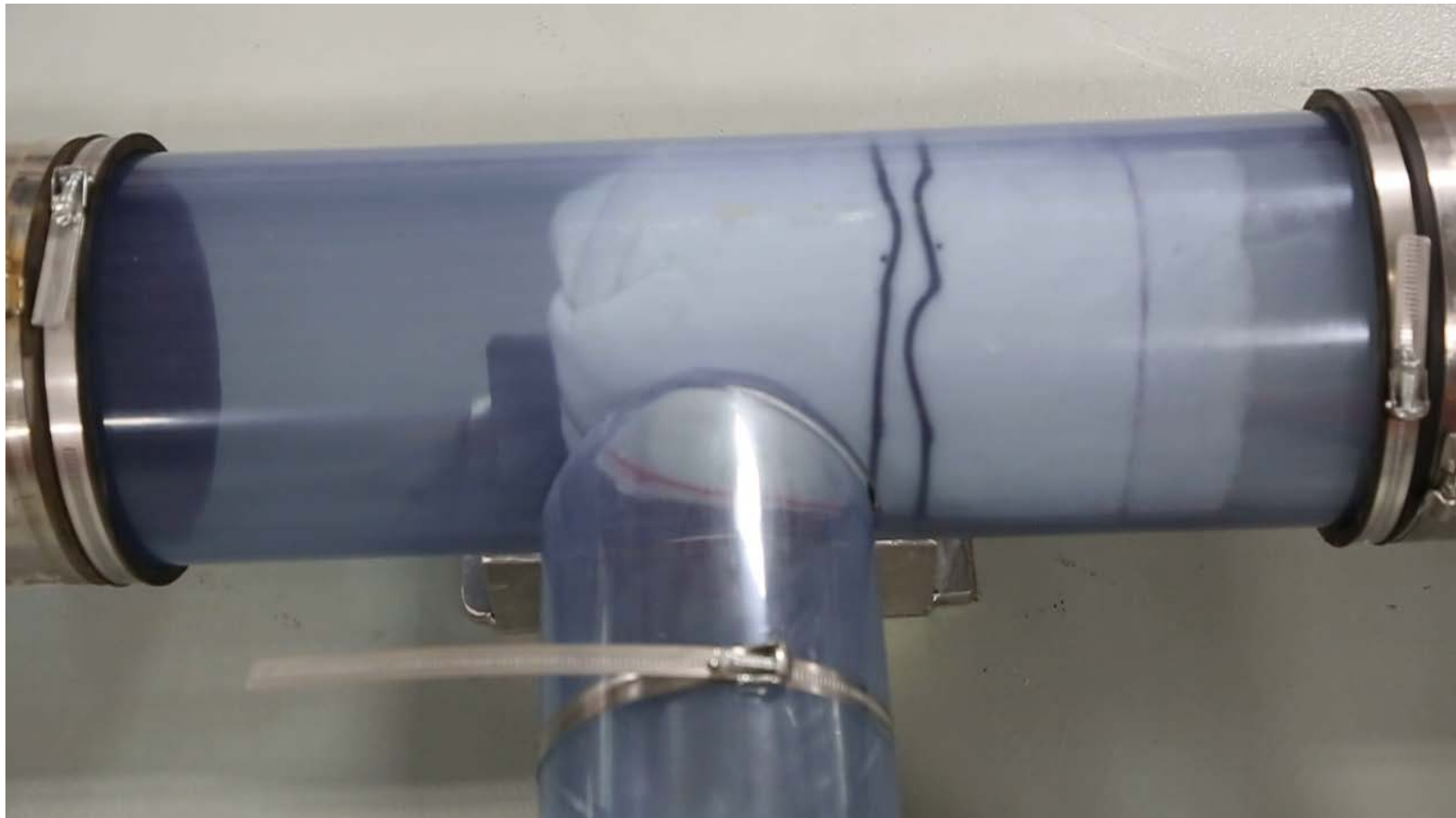
Step #2 of Sectional Connection Installation Pulling Equipment to Point of Repair



Step #3 of Sectional Connection Installation Mainline Inversion and Positioning



Step #4 of Sectional Connection Installation Lateral and Main Simultaneous Inversion





Thank You for This Opportunity
Q&A

