

# The Importance of Proper Inspection

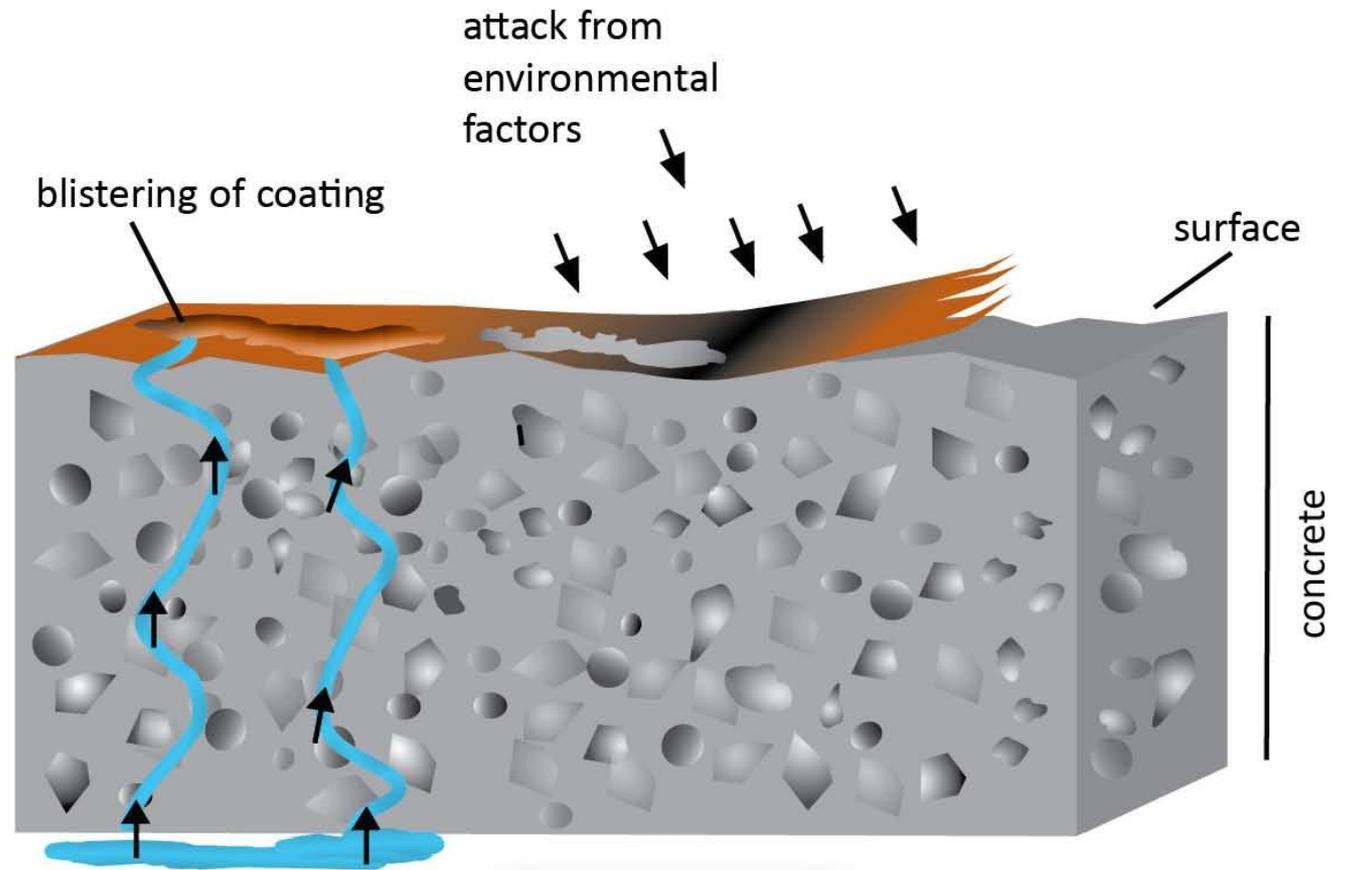
Rocky Capehart



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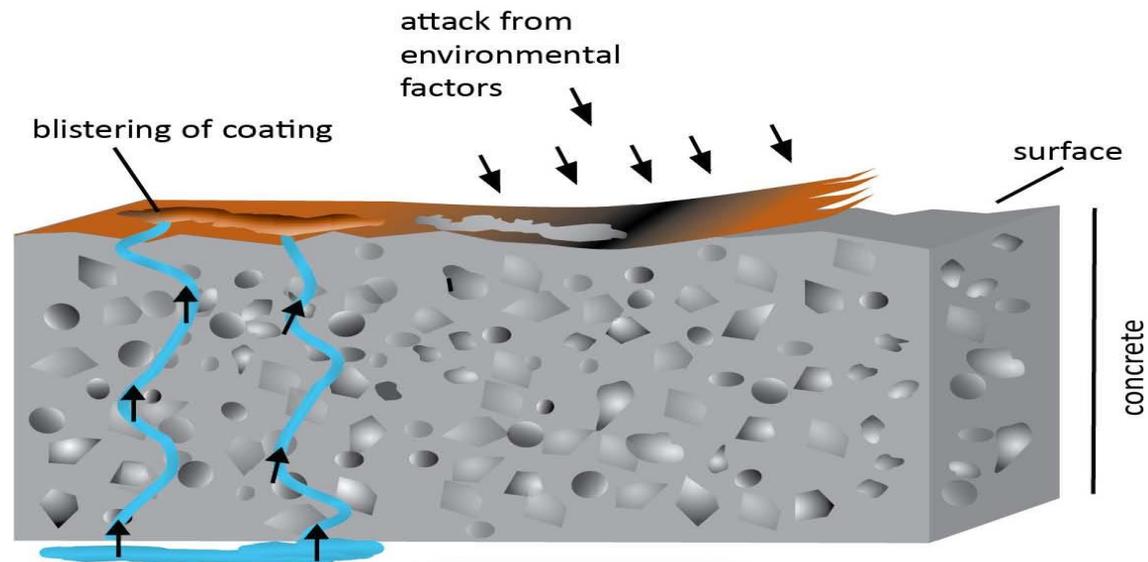
# How Do We Help Prevent:



# PROPER INSPECTION

All of the below should be performed as specified in the contract documents:

- product specified is being used,
- specified surface preparation has been completed,
- product is applied as per manufacture's recommendation,
- **AND Post application INSPECTION**



# Manhole Preparation Quality Assurance and Testing

- **Substrate surface preparation requirements**
  - Hydroblasting, Sand blasting, Grinding
- **Inspection before material application**
  - Clean, dry, sound, surface profile, pH Test
  - Equipment



# KEY FACTORS FOR PREP SUCCESS

**Obtain a clean, dry and sound surface!**

- Understand repair procedures:
  - infiltration or substrate loss
- Understand preparation procedures
- Know how to test preparation results
- Know common methods of:
  - cleaning power
  - abrasive choices
  - coating removal

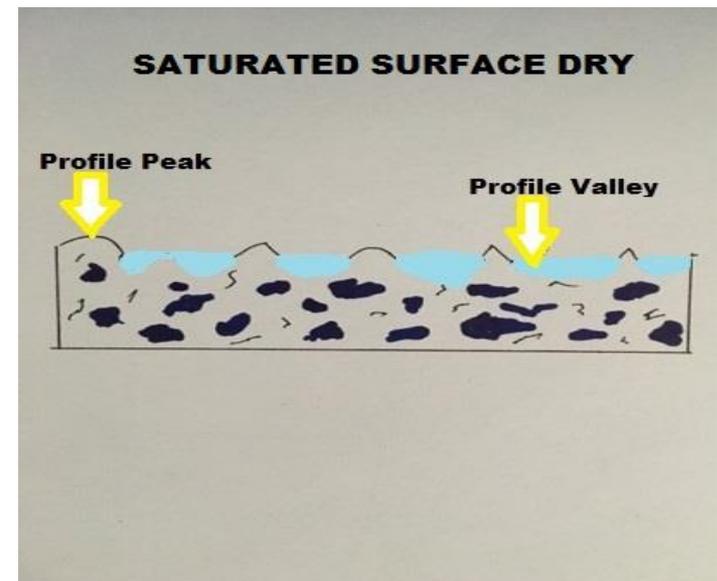
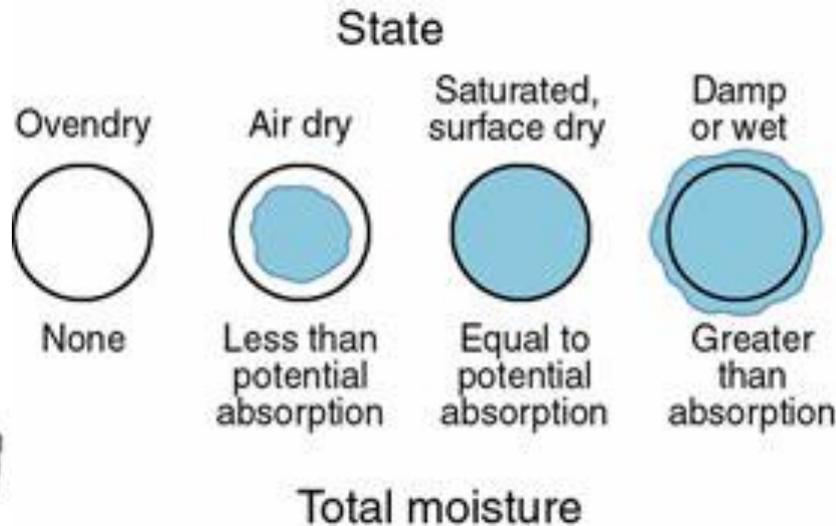


**Coating termination keys**



# Moisture Level Definition

Saturated Surface Dry describes the condition of the aggregate in which the pores in each particle of the aggregate particle are filled with water and no excess water is on the particle surface. This allows the absorption and the specific gravity of the aggregate to be measured. Moisture content of aggregate is described by four categories:



# pH Test

Complications with a product application may occur if pH levels (number designation) are:

- too high (alkaline) or too low (acid).



# EQUIPMENT

- **Equipment is product dependent**
- **Some can be mobilized into underground structures as necessary**
- **Material output is meeting proper ratio**



# Manhole Preparation Quality Assurance and Testing

- **Materials used during application**
  - Infiltration Control, Resurfacing, Coating/Lining
- **Testing after application**
  - Visual
  - Holiday (Spark)
  - Adhesion
  - Coating Thickness



# VISUAL INSPECTION

- Cracking, pinholes, exposed substrate
- Proper bench and invert rebuild
- Frame/chimney sealing
- Pipe joint seals
- Step removal or replacement



# WRINKLES & SAGS



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# MONOLITHIC INSTALLATION

## Holiday (Spark) Testing

A barrier without fault provides effective long-term elimination of infiltration and corrosion protection

**Refer to NACE RPO188-Concrete & Steel**

**Refer to ASTM G627-87-Steel Pipe**



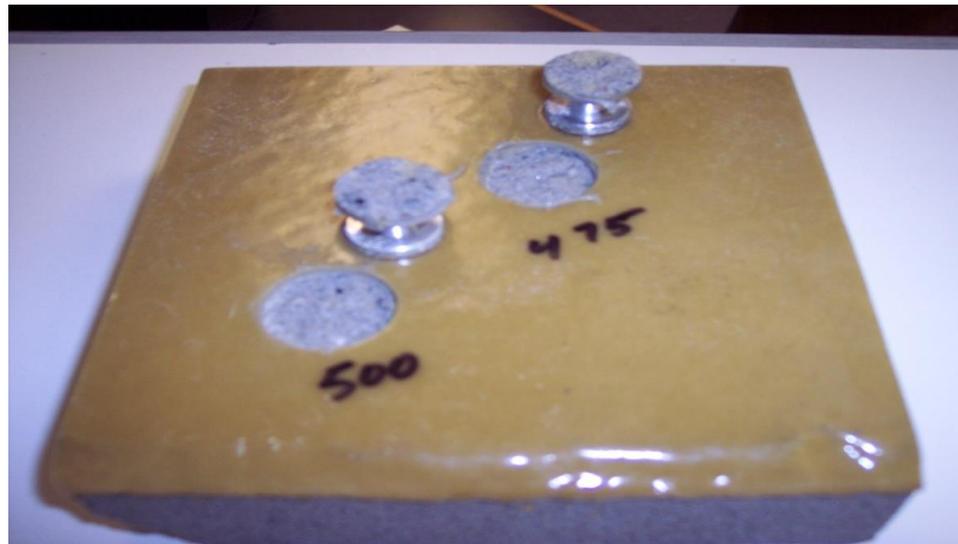
# HOLIDAY (SPARK) TESTING EQUIPMENT



# POLYMER COATINGS ADHESION

**“A verifiably acceptable mechanical bond to the host structure is essential for long-term performance.”**

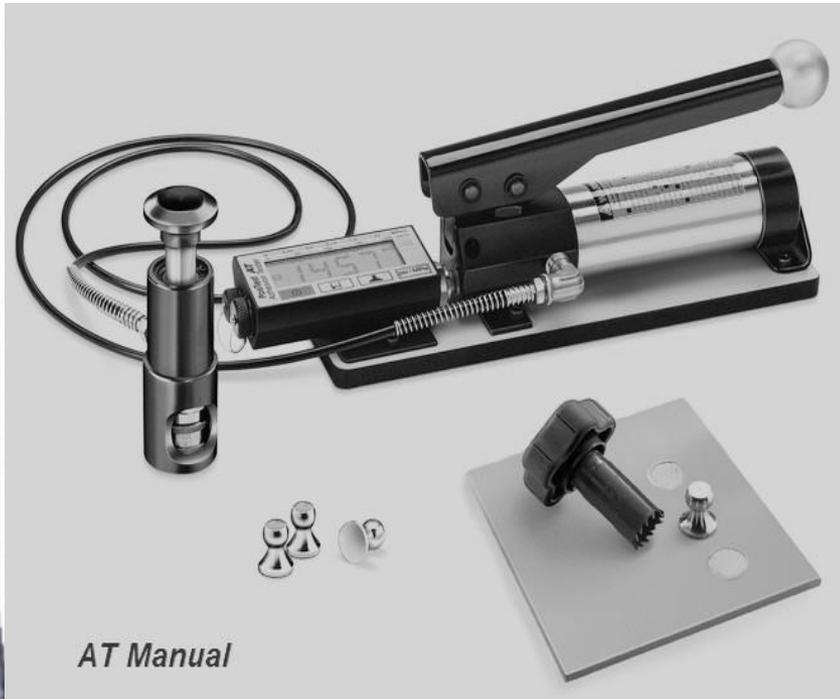
**“USE TRAINED & EXPERIENCED COATING INSPECTORS”  
FOLLOW ASTM D7234-05 (Concrete) ASTM D4541-09 (Steel)**



**A CLEAN AND DRY SURFACE  
WILL PROVIDE OPTIMAL RESULTS !**



# ADHESION (PULL) TESTING EQUIPMENT



# ADHESION (PULL) TESTING



# COATING THICKNESS

## WFT

**Wet Film Thickness  
(Slow Setting Coatings)**



## DFT

**Dry Film Thickness  
(Fast Setting Coatings)**



# COATING THICKNESS GAGES

## WFT

### Wet Film Thickness (Slow Setting Coatings)



# Liner Disbonding



# Liner Disbonding



# Disbonding Failure Due To Poor Surface Prep



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# Delaminated Coating Poor Surface Prep-Substrate



# Inner Coating Delamination Poor Adhesion- Material Not Applied Per Manufacturer's Recommendations



# Lining Disbonding-Poor Prep and Hydrostatic Loading



# Lining Disbonding-Poor Prep and Hydrostatic Loading



# Sheet Lining Failures Poor Welding and Pinholes



# Substrate Deterioration Due to Pinholes and Poor Welds



# Pinholes and Thinner Coating Than Recommended by Manufacturer



# Pinholes & Thin Coating



## Pinholes-After 5 years of Service



# Buckling Failure Due To Hydrostatic Loading/Poor Prep



# Failure-Poor Prep Coating The Frame is Not Recommended



# Thinner Than Specified Coating Application



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# Thinner Than Specified Coating Application



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# Failure Due to Improper Application



# Missing Lining Termination Keys No Seal At Interface Between Lining & Substrate



# Possible Equipment & Tool Damage Pinholes



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# COATING INSPECTION PARAMETERS

**Substrate inspection - Ambient conditions - Surface profile - Surface cleanliness  
Mixing procedures - Application procedures**

<i>SAMPLE FORM</i>		<b>Quality Assurance/Quality Control-Fast Set Polymers</b>				
Contract Name: <u>Manhole Rehabilitation</u>		Contract No: _____				
Contractor/Installer: _____		Construction Observer/Inspector: _____				
Report No. _____		Weather: _____		Structure Temp: Ambient _____ Surface _____		
Other Work in Progress: _____						
		Performance	Acceptable		Inspection	
		Standard	Quality		Results	
No.	Quality Assurance			Quality Control	Pass/Fail	Comments
1	Visual inspection of structure substrate after cleaning and preparation	Industry Standard	100%	Visually inspect surfaces to be coated for effective removal of existing coatings, unsound substrate, laitance, infiltration. Visually identify problem areas.		
2	Test substrate for soundness.	SSPC- SP 13 NACE No. 6	100%	Lightly scratch prepared concrete surfaces with a screwdriver or pocket knife. The scratch should leave a shiny mark with no loose particles from the surface. Otherwise, re-prep and re-inspect.		
3	Visual inspection of product application and documentation of proper material ratio/usage	Product Technical Data Sheet (ratio)	100%	Visually observe mixed color which should be homogenous without marbling effect. Inspection recordkeeping of applicator for material usage of product components, verify proper usage.		
4	Wet Film Thickness (WFT) measured during application. Note: Not applicable with fast setting polyurethanes-Use adhesion test dollies to measure mil thickness.	ASTM D-4414	No less than 90% or greater than 120%	Measure and record the WFT in at least four locations for every 500 sf and each coat of material applied.		
5	Holiday Detection using a high voltage holiday detector.	NACE RPO-188	100%	Confirm conductivity by inducing holiday and calibrating detector. Test entire coated surface. Repair and retest as required.		
6	Adhesion Testing on a minimum of 10% of the manholes or one test per 200 square feet on structures coated.	ASTM D7234 ASTM D-4541	As specified	Perform a minimum of three pull tests per manhole at locations randomly selected. Record dolly location, pull strength (psi), mode of failure and whether dolly was scored or unscored. Evaluate results and repair coating where tested.		
<b>Owners Representative: Name</b>		<b>Signature</b>		<b>Date</b>		
<b>Contractor/Installer Representative: Name</b>		<b>Signature</b>		<b>Date</b>		

# NASSCO

## Inspector Training Certification Program Manhole Rehabilitation (ITCP MR)

- **Course length – 1 ½ days**
- **Trainer makes a presentation that follows the manual**
- **General topics include**
  - **Manhole defects**
  - **MH prep & QA**
  - **MH rehabilitation & replacement technologies**
  - **Performance specifications**
- **Students must pass an open-book test**



# THANK YOU

## Rocky Capehart

(916) 834-2712

NASSCO ITCP Certified Trainer  
CIPP & Manhole Rehabilitation Technologies

Email: [rcapehart01@comcast.net](mailto:rcapehart01@comcast.net)

[www.sprayroq.com](http://www.sprayroq.com)

[www.lmktechnologies.com](http://www.lmktechnologies.com)



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