

Pipe Bursting Class C Projects



John Newell



Pipe Bursting Defined.

The breaking of an existing pipe, expanding the broken pipe shards into the surrounding soil

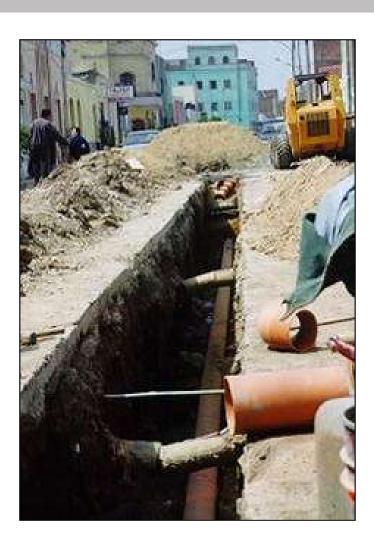
while simultaneously pulling in the new HDPE line





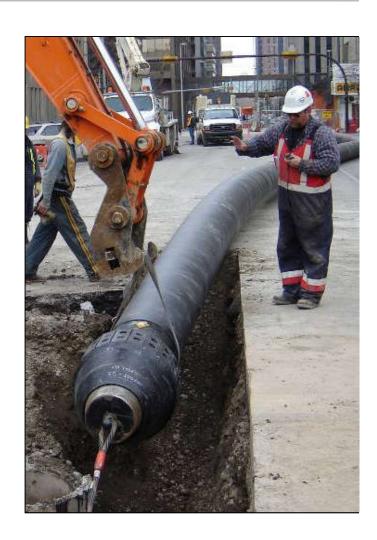
Open Cut Replacement Cost

- Pavement saw-cutting
- Excavation
- Trucking spoil and dump fees
- Backfill and transport
- Compaction
- Concrete or asphalt repair
- Traffic control
- Bypass Pumping

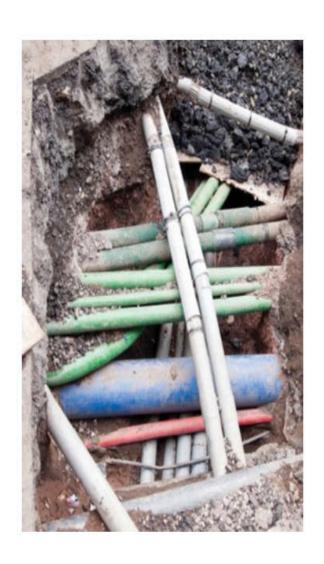


Pipe Bursting Benefits

- Installs a new seamless pipe
- Ability to upsize
- Eliminates up to 85% of excavation
- Follows the path of the existing utility
- Less disturbance to traffic patterns
- Often more cost effective than open trench replacement
- Proven technology with 60,000,000 feet installed worldwide



- Reduced excavation minimizes environmental footprint
- Reduced carbon dioxide emissions from less machinery and shortened construction schedule
 - Pipe bursting is found to reduce gre enhouse gas emissions over traditio nal open cut by 75-90%
- Reduces infrastructure congestion





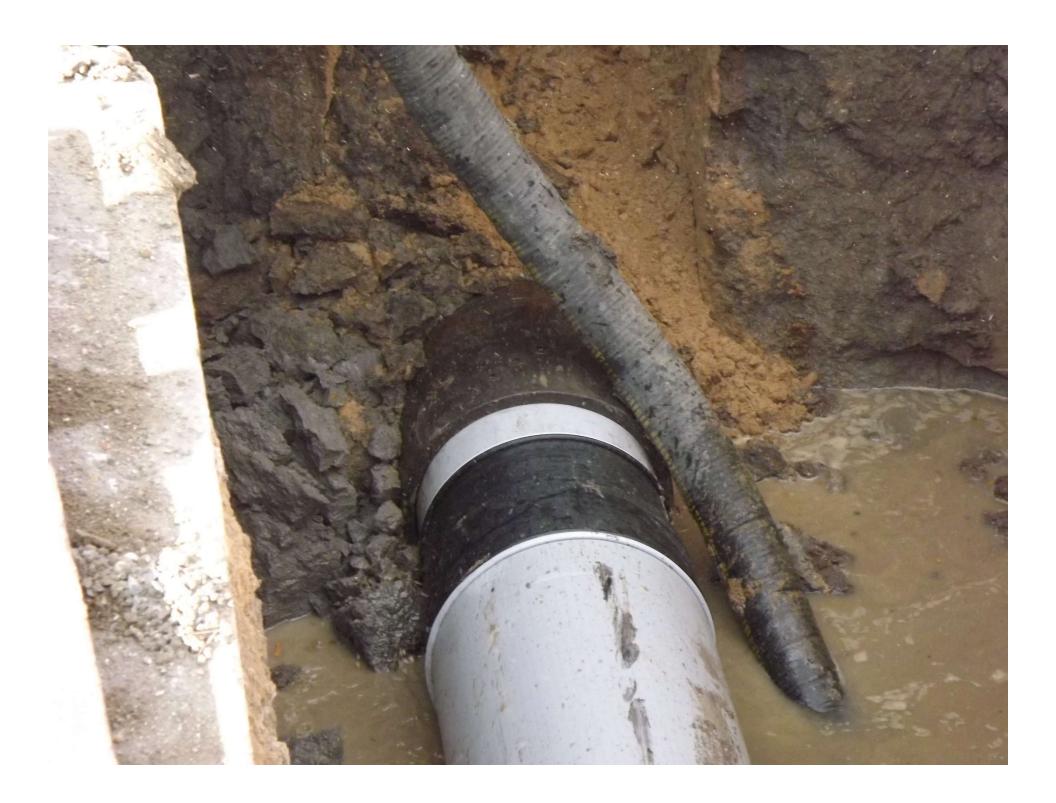






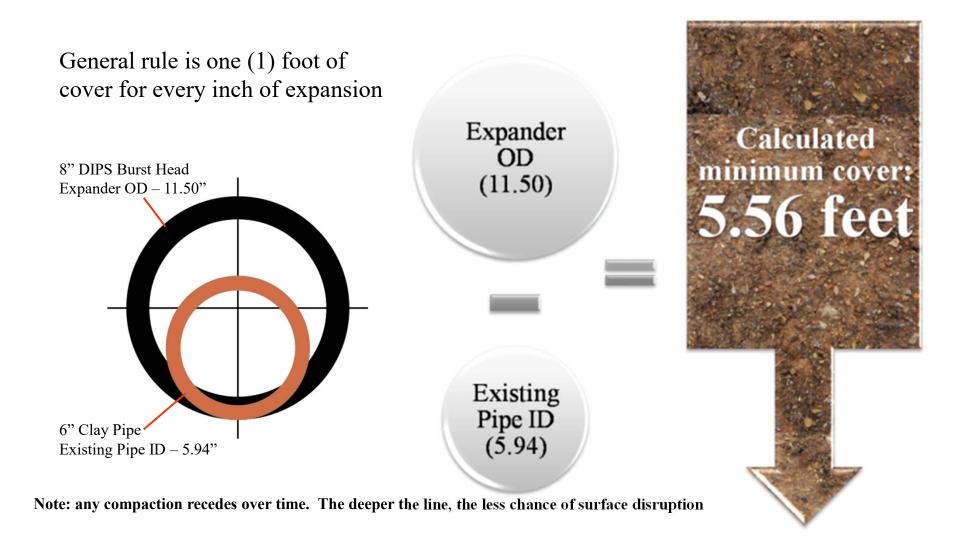
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What is Your Depth of Cover?

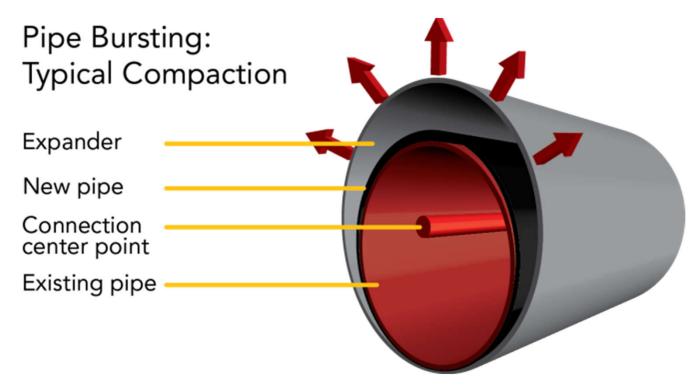




Upsizing – **Expansion**



(Where the material is displaced to)



Approximately 90% of compaction occurs upwards from the existing line.





Host Materials

- Cast Iron
- Clay tile
- PVC
- Concrete
- Reinforced Concrete
- Asbestos Cement
- Ductile Iron
- Steel







IPBA Project Classification

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	Degree of Difficulty	Depth of Pipe (ft)	Existing Pipe ID (in)	New Pipe Diameter Comparitive to Existing Pipe	Burst Length (ft)	Original Trench Width	Soil Type
A	Minimal	<12	2 - 12	Size on Size	0 – 350	Relatively wide trench compared to expander head outside diameter.	Compressible soils outside trench (loose sand, gravel, soft clay).
В	Moderate	>12 to <18	12 – 18	Single Upsize	350 - 500	Trench width less than 4" wider than the expander head outside diameter.	Moderately compressible soils outside trench (medium dense to dense sand, medium to stiff clay).
C	Comprehensive	>18+	20 – 36	Double / Triple Upsize	500 – 1,000	Incompressible soils outside trench.	Constricted trench geometry (width less than or equal to outside diameter of burst head).
D	Developmental						

Project classifications per IPBA (International Pipe Bursting Association) pipe bursting specification.



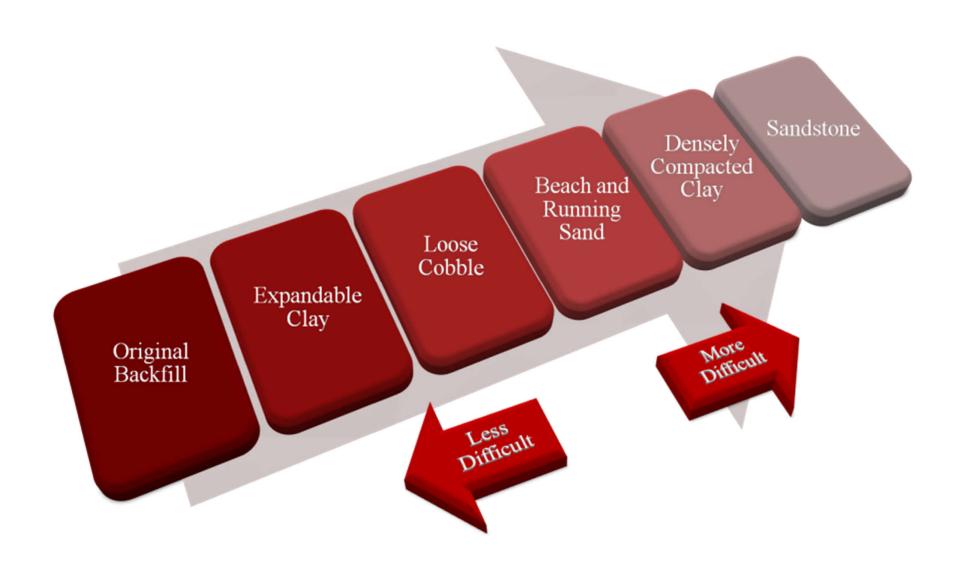
Site Conditions



- Depth and original fill of utility
- Surrounding utilities
- Traffic flow patterns
- Temporary service needs

Soil Conditions





PNEUMATIC PIPE BURSTING -



COMPONENTS



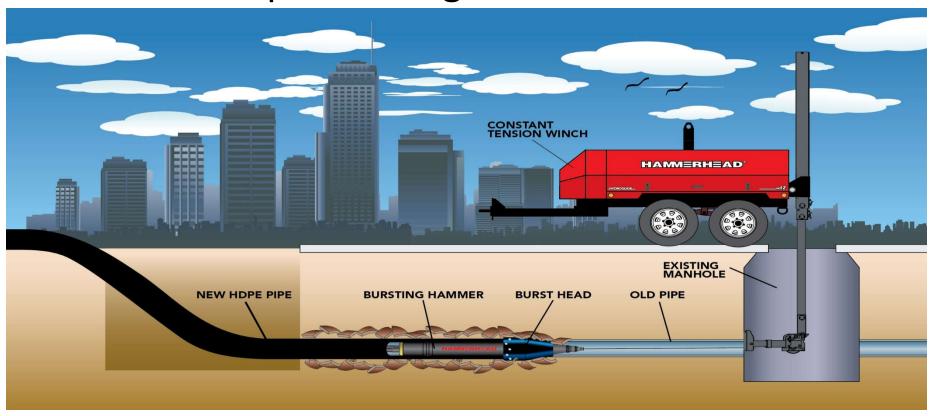








Pneumatic Pipe Bursting – Process Illustration





MANHOLE EXITING HAMMERHEAD



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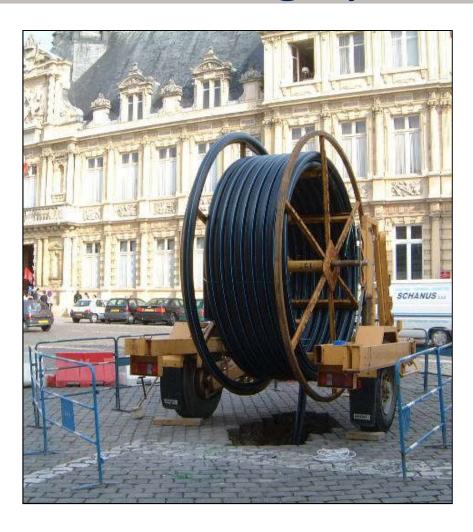
Operational Video





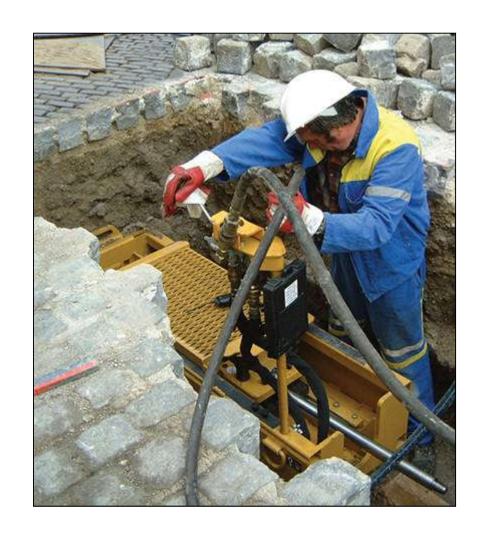
Static Bursting Systems

- Easy to operate
- No pipe contamination
- Continuous HDPE pipe
 - > Less or no fusion time
 - > Pre-chlorination
- Compact
 - Minimal surface disruption



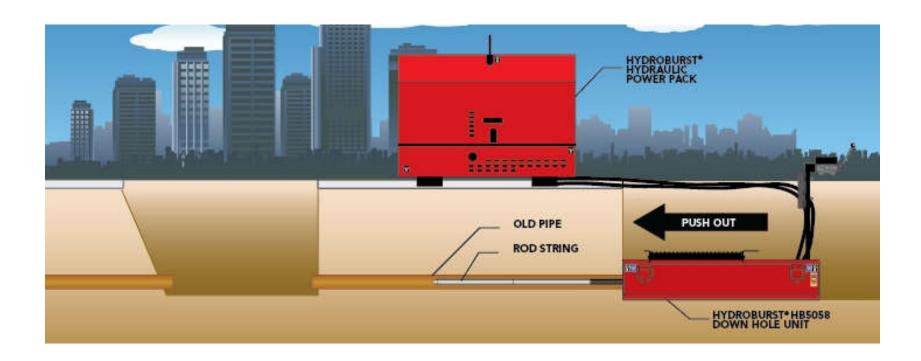


- High tonnage pull back force
- Bursting Head/Slitter
 - > Breaks existing pipe
 - > Expands surrounding soil
 - > Pulls in new pipe



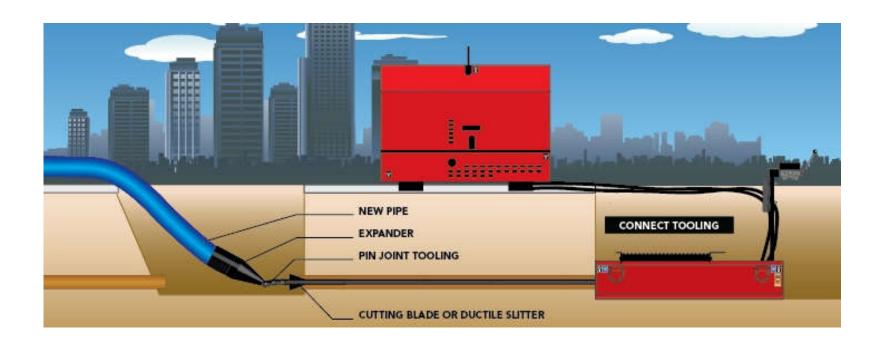
Push out rod





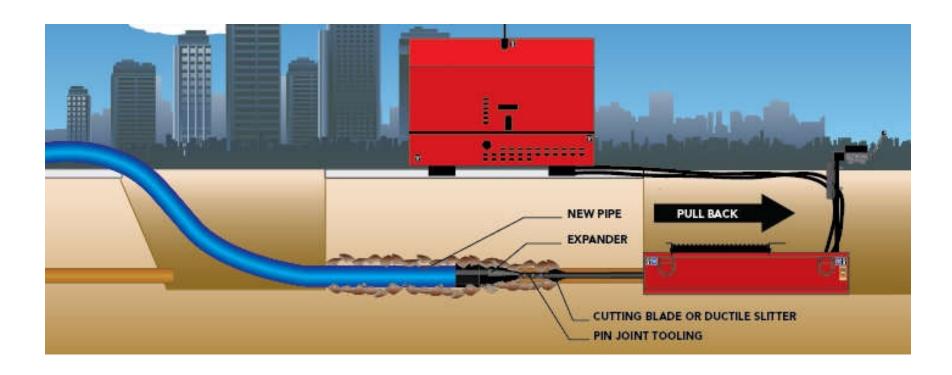
Attach tooling and pipe





Pull back

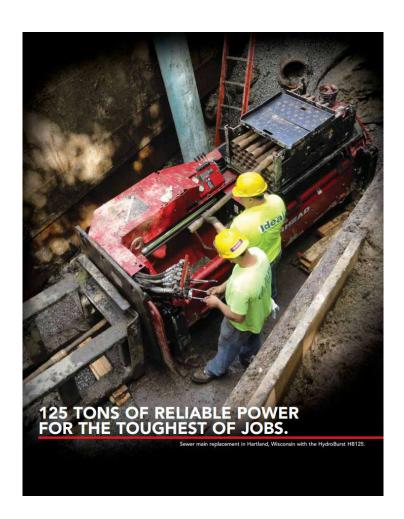




Mainline Pipe Bursting



- Static Systems
 - Full range of equipment for projects from 2"- 24"
 - HB3038
 - HB5058
 - 100XT
 - HB125
 - HB175

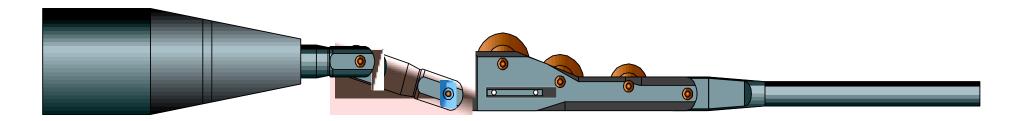




Static Pipe Bursting Systems

- Ductile Slitter
 - ➤ Ductile iron
 - **≻**Steel













Open Cut VS: Bursting Cost Comparison

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Project #1 7,250' existing 8" VCP replacing with 8" DIPS HDPE and replacing 40, 4' pre-cast manholes.

Open cut=\$281,262.00 Pipe Burst=\$162,422.00

Project #2 2,569' existing 8" VCP replacing with 8" DIPS HDPE and replacing 10, 4' pre-cast manholes.

Open cut=\$123,056.00 Pipe Burst=\$51,485.00

Project #3 2,771' existing 8" VCP replacing with 8" DIPS HDPE and replacing 13, 4' pre-cast manholes.

Open cut=\$130,764.00 Pipe Burst=\$62,447.00

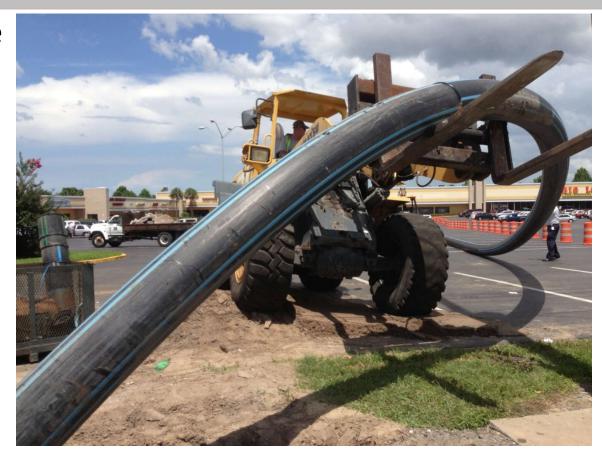
Project #4 4,200' existing 8" VCP replacing with 8" DIPS HDPE and replacing 16, 4' pre-cast manholes.

Open cut=\$206,353 Pipe Burst=\$111,823.00

Total Savings=\$353,258.00

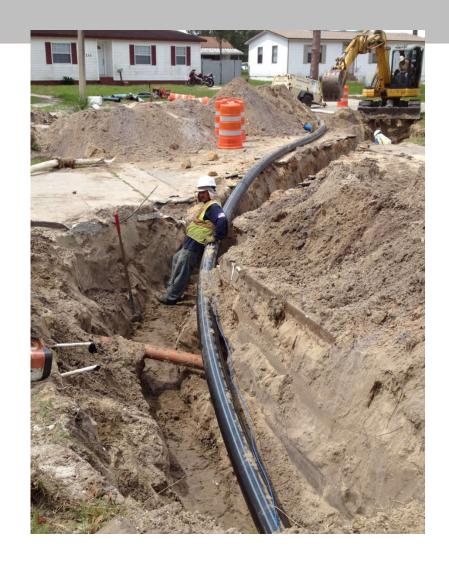
Pipe Bursting Project Implementation educational sessions

- Utilized HDPE pipe because of its flexibility and strength and longest trenchless track record
- Previous pilot test used FPVC but it failed through rapid crack propagation



Pipe Bursting Project Implementation

- PE4710 pipe can be bent to a radius 25 times the nominal pipe diameter, see AWWA M55, table 8-2
- Eliminates many fittings required for directional changes
- Refer to PPI PE Handbook chapter 16, pipe bursting
- HDPE is easy to handle in the field



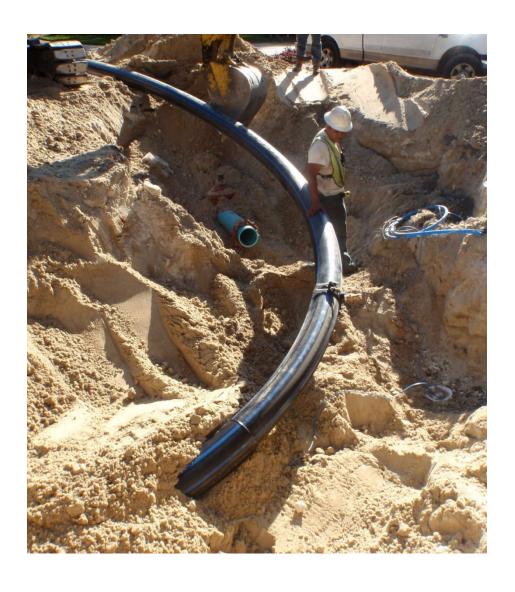
Pipe Bursting Project Implementation

- PE4710 butt fused joints per:
 - ASTM F2620, heat fusion
 - PPI TR33, generic butt fusion procedure
 - PPI TN42, training guidelines
- HDPE fused joints are stronger than original pipe
- Thrust block required when connected to jointed pipe – see AWWA M55, chapter 8, installation



Pipe Bursting Project Implementation







Pipe Bursting Project Non-Invasive to Residents

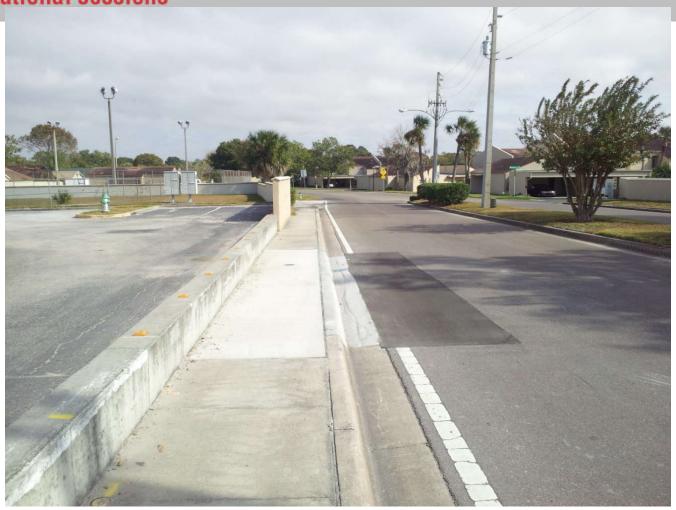




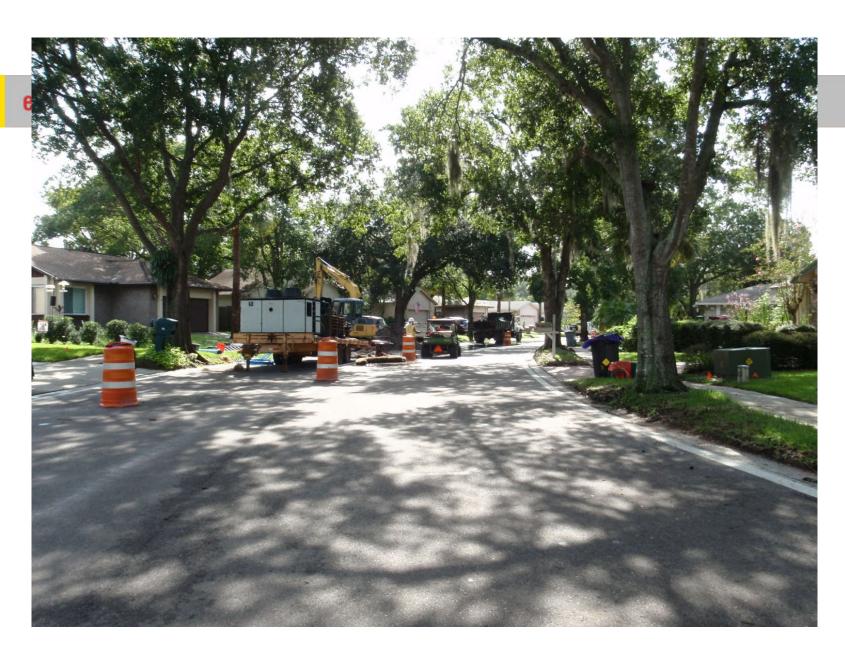
- Bypass pumping eliminated through accepted outages
- 300-400 If per day of bursting production
- 2-3 month project duration for urban neighborhoods minimizes resident impact
 - Minimal Excavations compared to open-cut or directional boring
 - Reduces restoration costs and time
 - Reduces time construction crews are present in front of residents

Pipe Bursting Sites

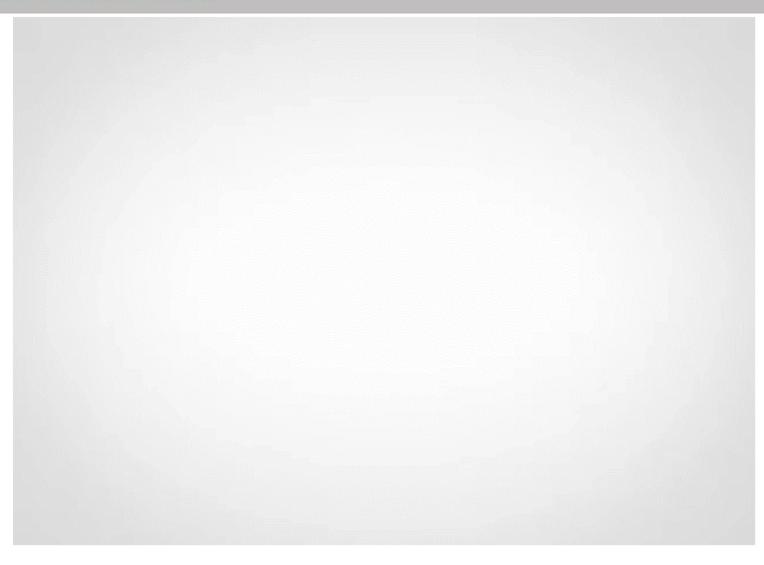














Thank You for Attending educational sessions

QUESTIONS?

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