

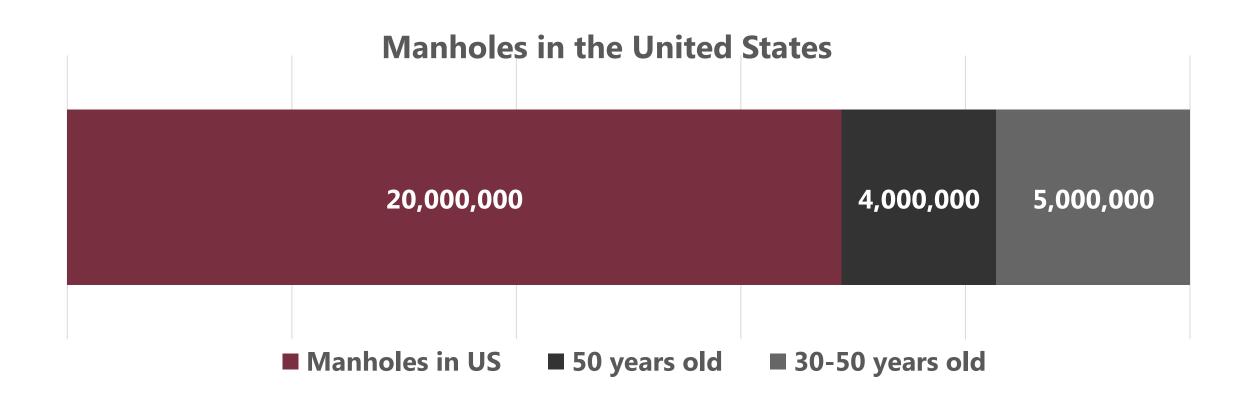
Trenchless Manhole Rehabilitation - Ensuring Project Success

JEFF MAIER, PE
INFRASTRUCTURE PRACTICE LEADER –
WATER TECHNOLOGY TEAM

2020 UCT Conference – Ft Worth, TX



An estimated 3.5 million manholes are likely in very poor condition and in need of immediate attention in the US



EPA estimates that there are at least 23,000 - 75,000 Sanitary Sewer Overflows per year

A significant number of SSO's can be attributed to manholes that are in poor condition

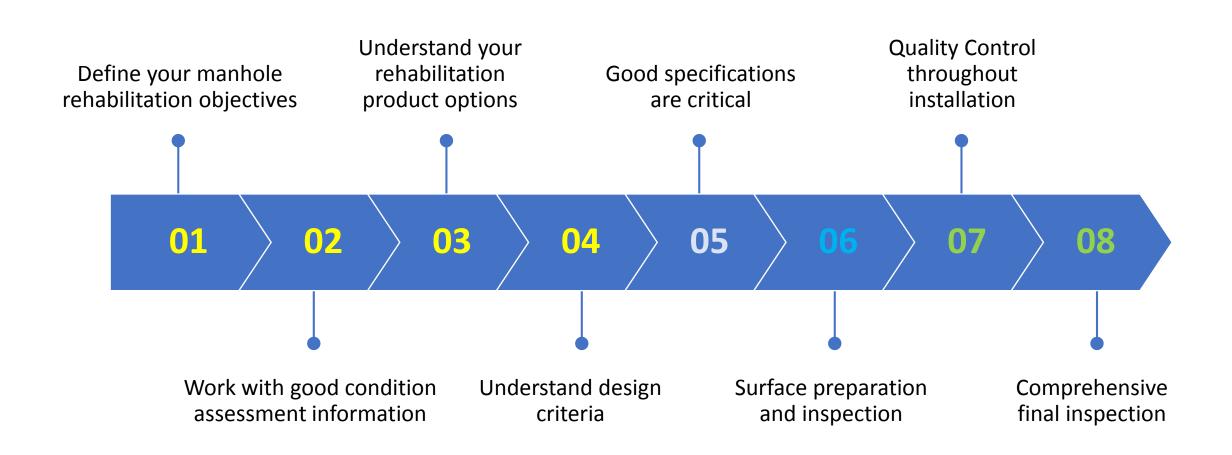
What can be done to remediate the manholes?







Pathway to success – a methodical approach addresses manhole rehabilitation needs and ensures quality



Defining rehabilitation objectives

Identifying problems in your manholes & wastewater system

- Corrosion?
- Inflow and infiltration?
- Structural issues?
- Industrial waste issues?
- Poor construction?

Evaluate risk and consequence of failure

Understanding the problems will help guide rehabilitation approach



Utilizing quality condition assessment information allows for informed decisions & reduces risk



Surface inspection



Manned entry



Manhole pole cameras



Automated inspection systems

Work with high quality inspection information

- ✓ Detailed inspections identify & quantify condition
- ✓ Entry inspections by qualified inspectors will provide most accurate info safety is key
- ✓ Systematic & detailed documentation, including photos, top to bottom within manhole













Unknowns can significantly impact the cost & approach of rehabilitation

Extent of corrosion?

Extent of infiltration?

Structural condition?

Understanding different rehabilitation product options

Resin-based coatings/ linings

Cementitious & geopolymers

Prefabricated structural inserts

I&I Elimination and Grouting







All products have unique strengths and limitations

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Understanding Manhole Rehabilitation Design

Significant differences exist between structural, semi-structural & non-structural rehabilitation methods

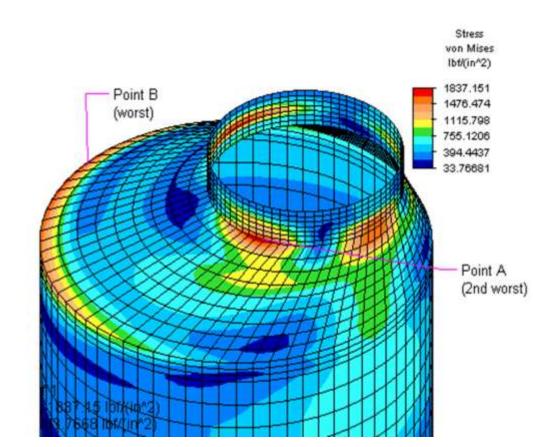
Coatings & linings:

- ✓ Semi-structural for high build applications
- ✓ Non-structural for thin DFT applications

Structural rehabilitation solutions:

- ✓ H-20 load rated composite inserts
- ✓ Polymer manholes
- ✓ New concrete manholes
- ✓ Other systems where design can be proven by FEA

Chemical grout & seals are non-structural



Design considerations for manhole rehabilitation

- "Fully structural" means it can stand completely on its own and resist loading both vertically and horizontally
- Strength of "semi-structural" linings is dependent on individual product material properties and bond to substrate to create an interactive system
- "Semi-structural" will need to rely on some degree of struintegrity of the host manhole-interactive
- Product & system compatibility is critical
- No uniform design standards exist





Well-written specifications are critical!

- Develop specifications for the unique circumstances of the project
- Specs need to be fair to both owner and contractor
- Clear & concise, performance-based specs preferred
- Measurement & payment needs to be well-defined & consistent
- Reference applicable design criteria, appropriate standards (ASTM, NACE ICRI), QA/QC requirements
- Beware of cut & paste specifications and specifications "borrowed" from other municipalities

Unit price contracts help define quantities & control costs

- Performance based specs & unit-price contracts account for unknowns
 - ✓ Chemical grout for infiltration control (per gallon basis)
 - ✓ Substrate build-back material (per kit or per bag basis)
- Be specific with unit price measurement & payment items
- Estimated quantities will provide a basis for contractor bids
- Quantities tracked and rectified at end of project

Owner gets what they pay for, contractor gets paid for what they install

Surface preparation is key to ensure proper bonding

Approximately 95% of coating and lining failures can be attributed to poor surface preparation



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The Importance of Surface Preparation

Removal of soft, corroded concrete, contamination, debris down to

clean and sound substrate

• Define surface profile requirements

- NACE No. 6/ SSPC SP-13, ICRI No. 310.2R-2013
- Infiltration control
- Consistency is key!

Abrasive blasting should be specified & required



Establishing hold points allows inspector to confirm quality and specifications are being met

- ✓ Surface preparation hold point
- ✓ Application hold point
- √ Final inspection
- Inspector should have authority to stop project if there are issues
- Review process in pre-construction meeting
- Communication is key to procedural conformity



Surface Preparation QA/QC Considerations

- Visual inspection of surface preparation prior to coating/lining installation (ICRI 310.2R-2013)
 - Has specified surface profile been established?
 - Has infiltration been stopped?
 - Is surface clean?

It is recommended that SSPC-SP 13/ NACE No. 6 standards be followed





ICRI CSP surface profile comparators are useful tools for surface preparation inspection (ICRI No. 310.2R-2013)





Product Application QA/QC Inspection Considerations

- Ensure proper thickness is being applied
 - ✓ Specify and use wet mil thickness gauges (ASTM D4414)
 - ✓ Typical thicknesses for resurfacing material = ½"
 - ✓ Typical thickness for coating/lining top coat = 125 mils
- Make sure all active infiltration is stopped
- Line the manhole inverts!
- Make sure environment is appropriate for application





Final Inspection QA/QC Considerations

For resin-based polymer coatings & linings:

 Once cured, perform holiday (spark) test on all lined surfaces (NACE SP0188)

- Adhesion testing to verify bond (ASTM D7234)
- Comprehensive visual inspection

Provide written verification of inspection process







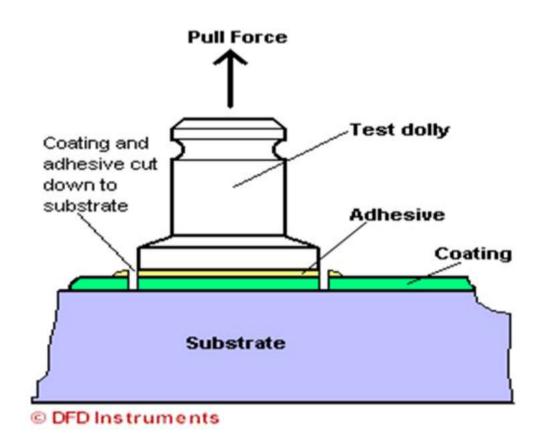
QC & Inspection Procedures Commonly Specified:





Holiday (spark) test on all coated/lined surfaces (NACE SP0188) at 100 volts/mil

QC & Inspection Procedures Commonly Specified:





Adhesion testing to verify bond strength (ASTM D7234)

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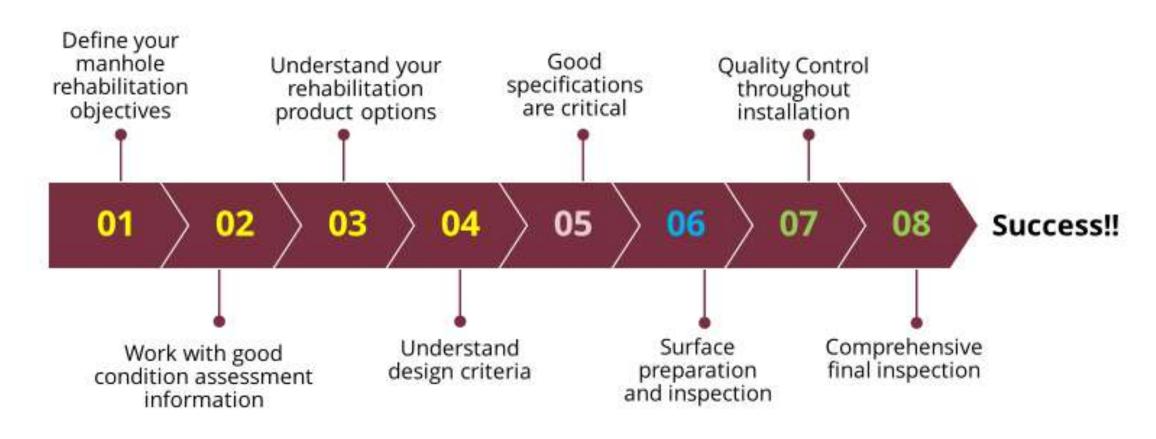
So when things are done correctly...





Before After

Understanding and applying key considerations for manhole rehabilitation delivers successful results



Thank You!

Jeff Maier, PE
Water Technology Team – Infrastructure Practice Leader

JRMaier@GarverUSA.com

