



Trenchless Reconditioning of Natural Gas Pipelines via CIPL

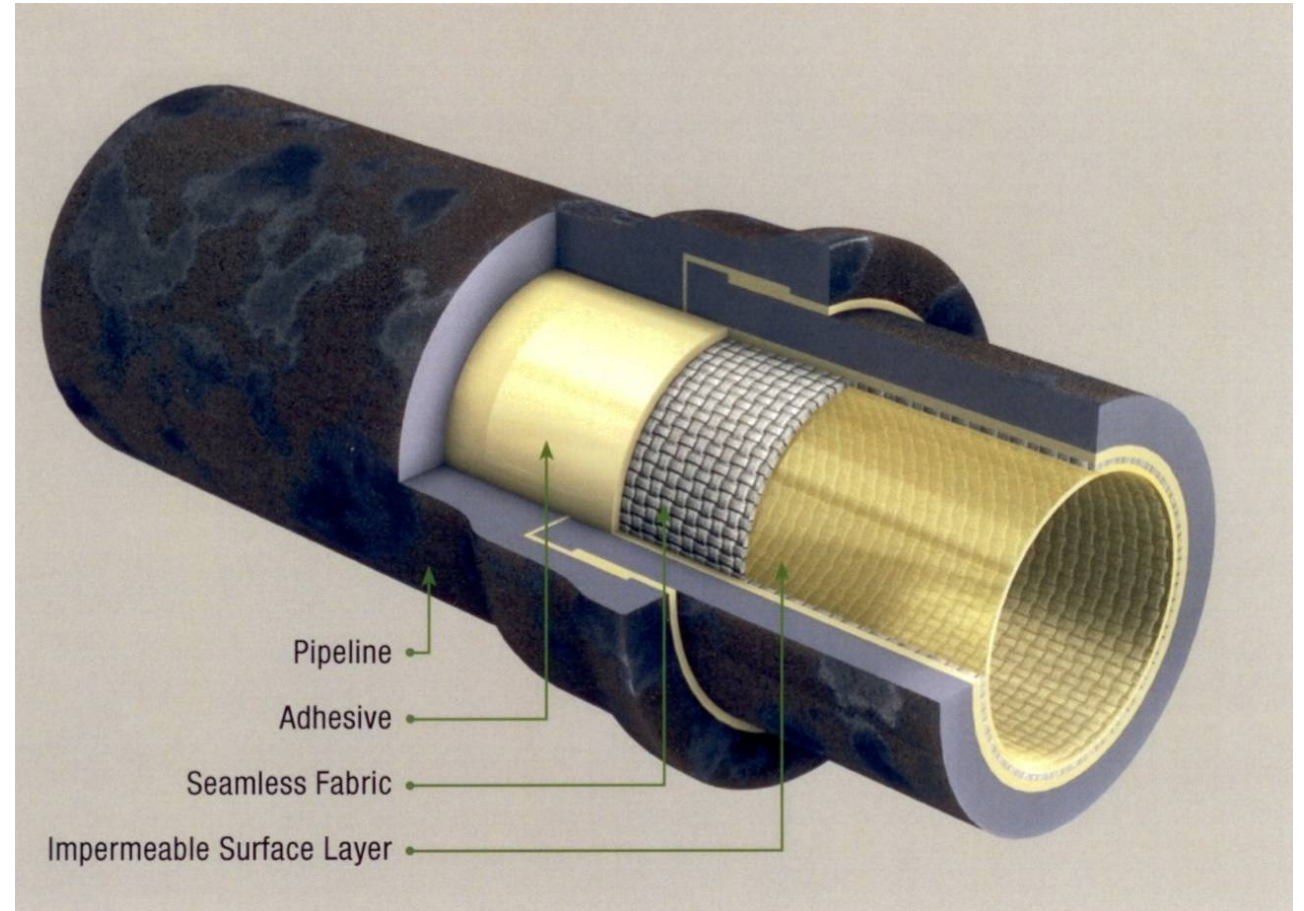
Process Overview and Work Efficiencies





Components of a Composite Pipeline

1. Seamless Circular Woven fabric made of Polyester Yarns
2. polyurethane Non- Permeable Inner Skin
3. Solvent Free 2-part Epoxy Adhesive
4. Host Pipe
5. Collectively a Composite Pipeline





LINING PROCESS

SURFACE PREPARATION PHASE

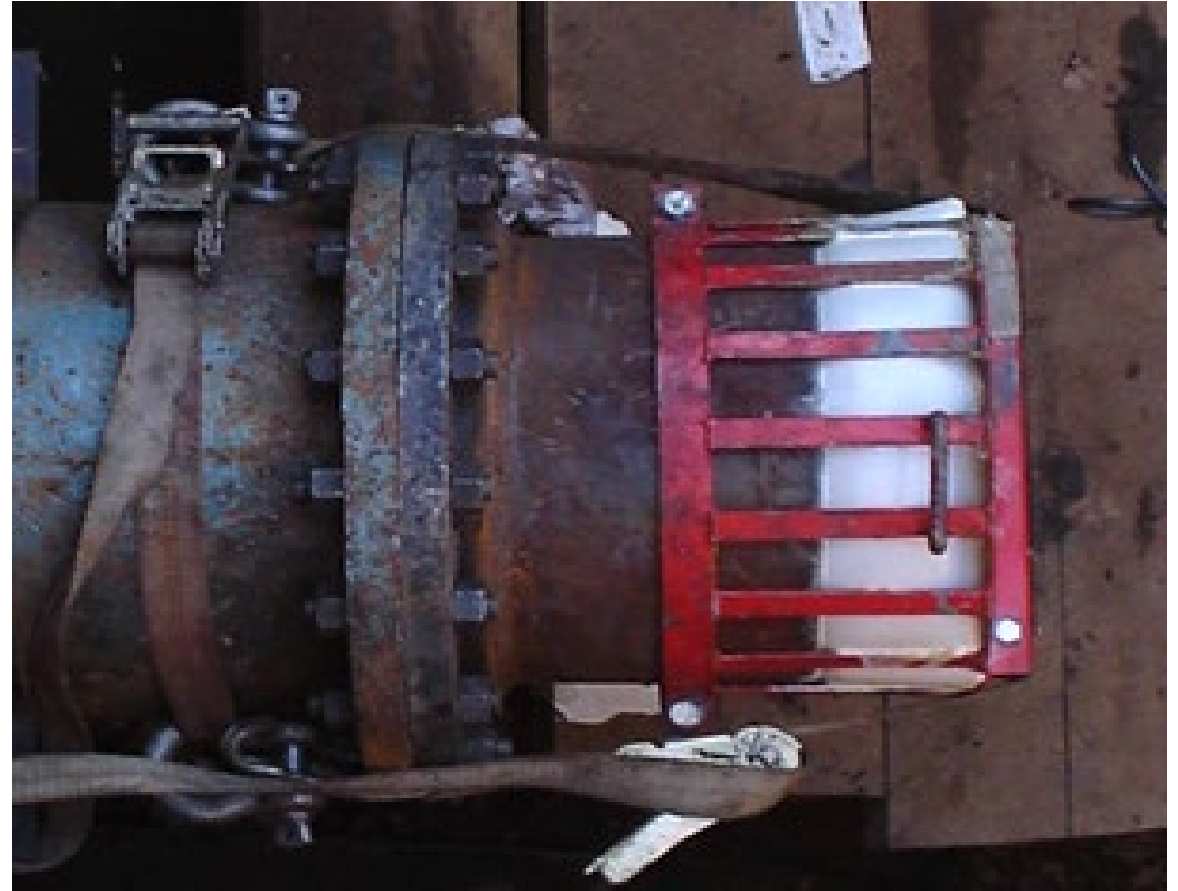
- Initial CCTV Inspection (Identify any anomalies)
- Proprietary “Abrasive Blast” cleaning process
- Simultaneous vacuum recovery of cleaning waste
- Post-cleaning CCTV Inspection
- Identification of service taps





LINER “WET-OUT” AND “INVERSION”

- Hand-mix 2 component Epoxy adhesive (Non-Haz)
- Add adhesive to liner (rollers ensure 100% saturation)
- Load liner into pressure drum
- “Invert” liner into cleaned pipe with air pressure
- Begin curing process





CIPL Work Efficiencies

- **Longer Distances Between Pits**
 - a. Improved Sandblasting Equipment
 - b. Larger Pressure Drum & Improved Robotics
 - c. Improved Adhesive Pot Life
- **Remote Pressure Monitoring**
 - a. Minimizes Crew Participation
 - b. Minimizes Traffic Control Requirements
- **Carbon Fiber Reinforcements**
 - a. Bridge Abutment Walls
 - b. Drip Pot Standpipe Removal & Bridge Construction
 - c. Lateral Abandonment



CIPL Work Efficiencies

- **Service Transfer**

- a. Robotic Service Locator
- B. Robotic Reinstatement

- **Debris Removal**

- a. Dust Collector

- **Lateral Reconditioning**

- a. Robotic Lateral Reinstatement

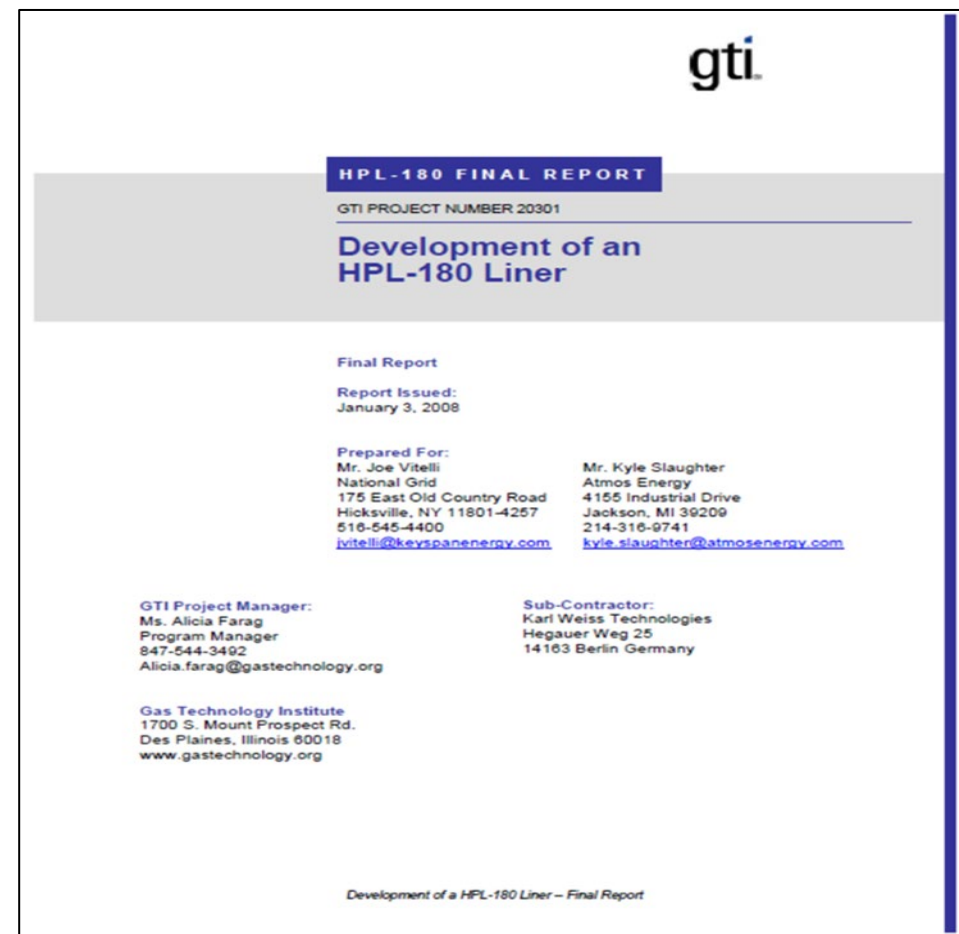
- **Turnkey Approach**

- a. Engineering Gas/Lining Layout
- b. Pit Design and Excavation
- c. Disassembly and Reassembly of Gas Main



Improved Adhesive

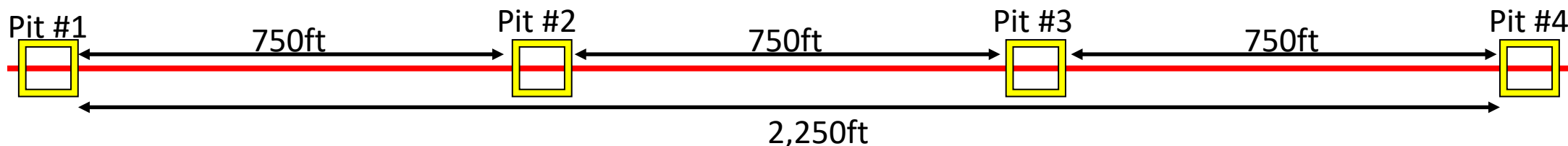
- Epoxy vs. Polyurethane
- Epoxy has longer pot life allowing for:
 - a. Large Diameter Pipelines to be Lined
 - b. Longer Inversion Lengths
 - c. Working in Hot Summer Months
- Funded by National Grid & Atmos Energy
- Tested at GTI
- Prepared by PPM
- Liner & Epoxy Meets ASTM 2207



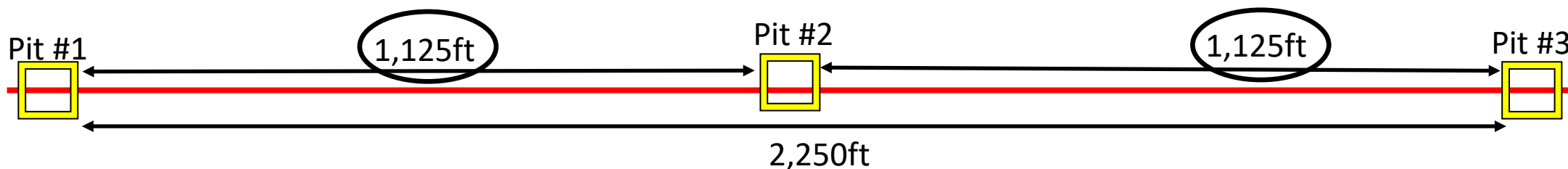


Longer Distances Between Pits

Example A. To Line approx. 2,250ft of Main 4 Pits are Required Without Advancements



Example B. To Line approx. 2,250ft of Main 3 Pits are Required With Advancements



Collective Cost Savings Associated with
One Single Pit Eliminated include;

- Excavation, Backfill & Paving W/Associated Traffic Control
- Pipe Cutting & Removal W/ New Assembly Reconnected
- Crew Time, Both PPM & National Grid



Remote Pressure Monitoring

- Remote Pressure Monitoring allows PPM's Technicians to read the internal Pressure of the Liner without the need for a PPM Crew as well as a Utility Crew plus traffic control to open the road plates to view the Pressure Gauges.
- PPM Technicians can Read the Pressure "Off Site" and Report Their Findings back to the Utility

Collective Cost Savings Associated with One Project include;

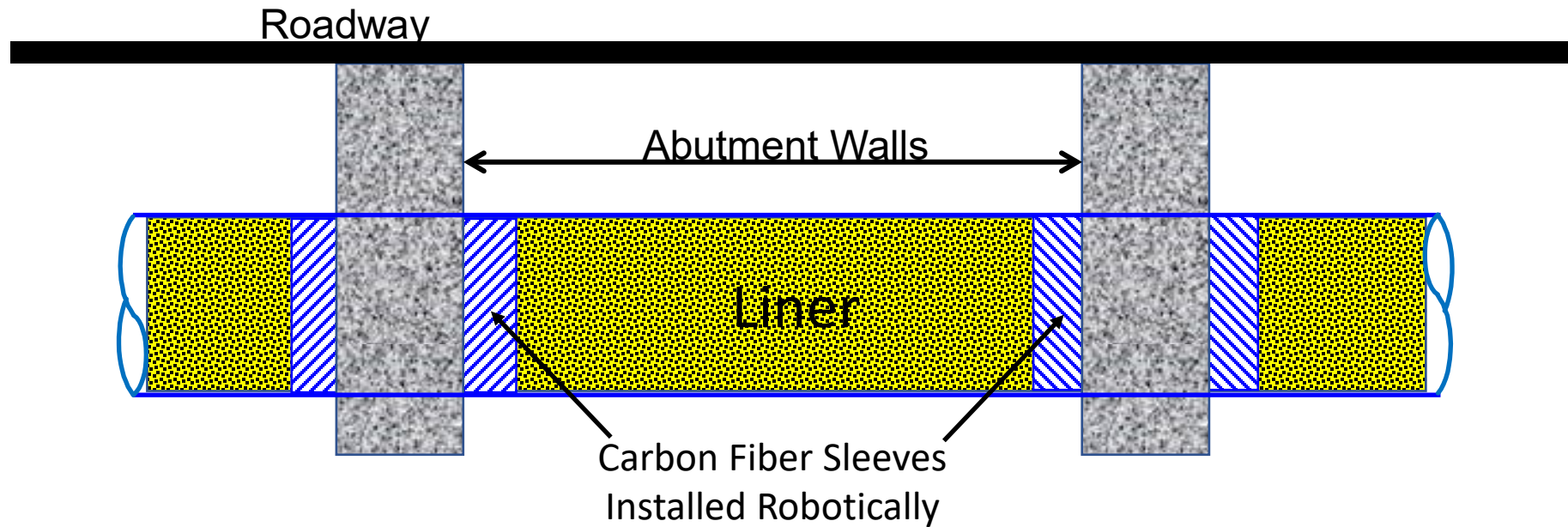
- Crew Time, Both PPM & National Grid
- Associated Traffic Control





Carbon Fiber Reinforcement

- Saves The Removal of the Pipeline



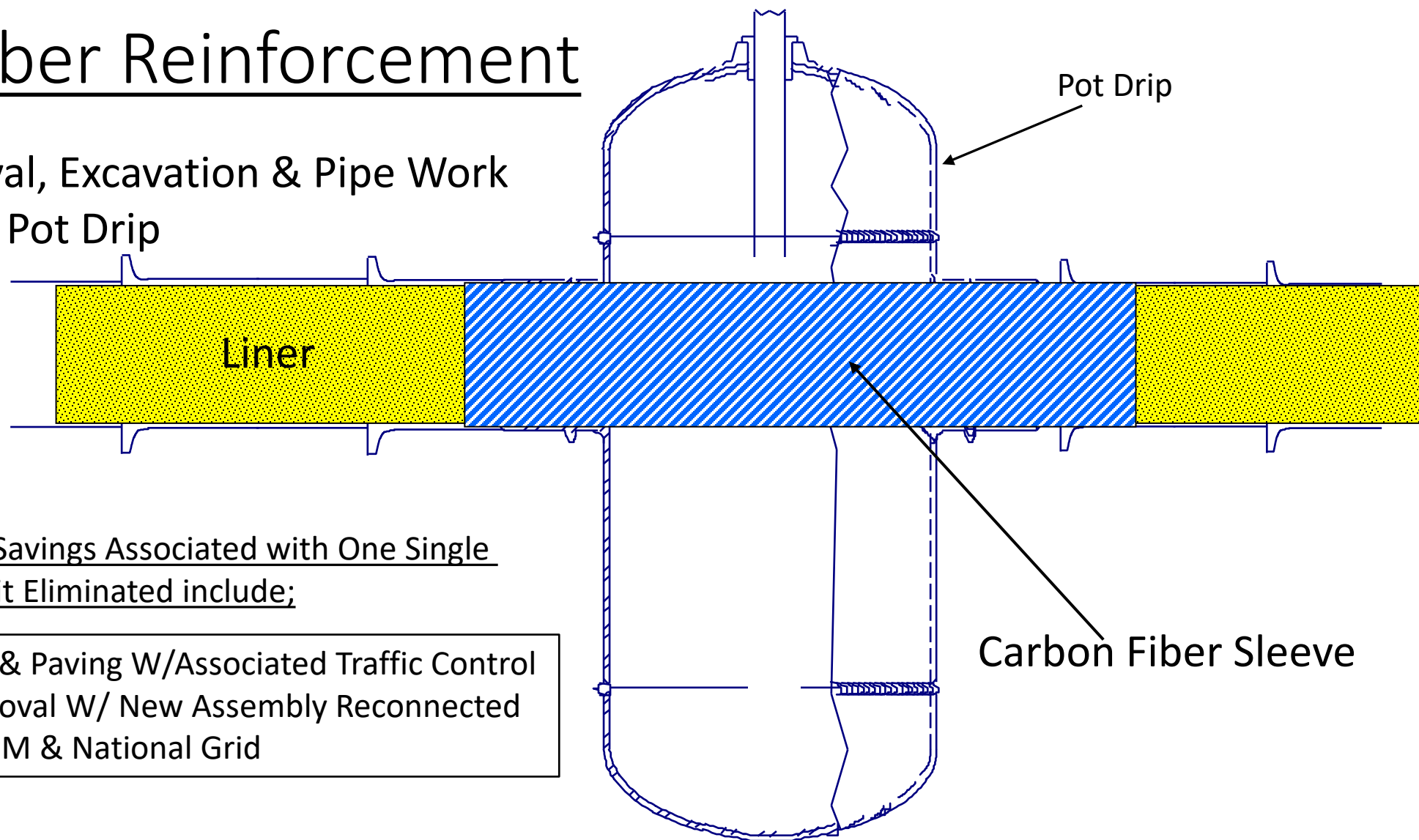
Collective Cost Savings Associated with One Project include;

- Approved Carbon Fiber Materials



Carbon Fiber Reinforcement

- Saves The Removal, Excavation & Pipe Work of the Unwanted Pot Drip



Collective Cost Savings Associated with One Single Pit Eliminated include;

- Excavation, Backfill & Paving W/Associated Traffic Control
- Pipe Cutting & Removal W/ New Assembly Reconnected
- Crew Time, Both PPM & National Grid

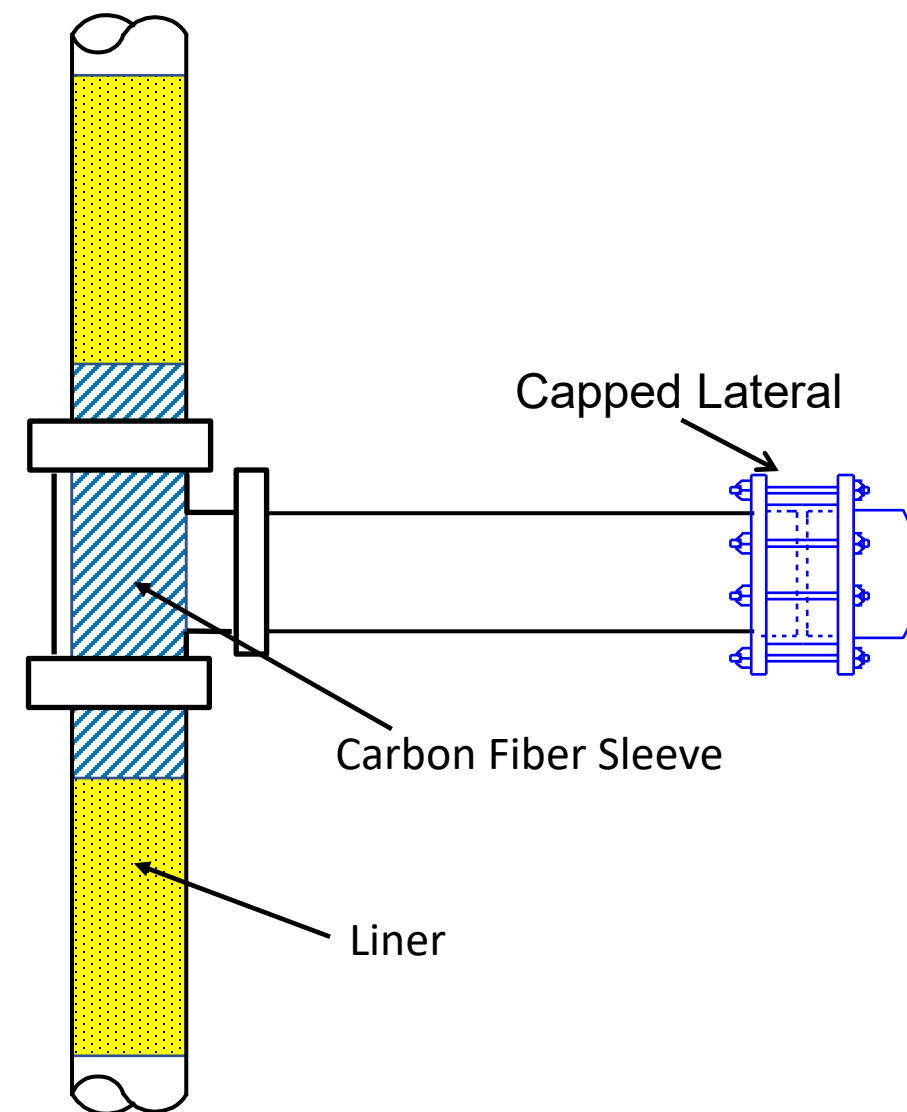


Carbon Fiber Reinforcement

- Saves The Removal, Excavation & Pipe Work of the Unwanted Lateral

Collective Cost Savings Associated with One Single Pit Eliminated include;

- Excavation, Backfill & Paving W/Associated Traffic Control
- Pipe Cutting & Removal W/ New Assembly Reconnected
- Crew Time, Both PPM & National Grid

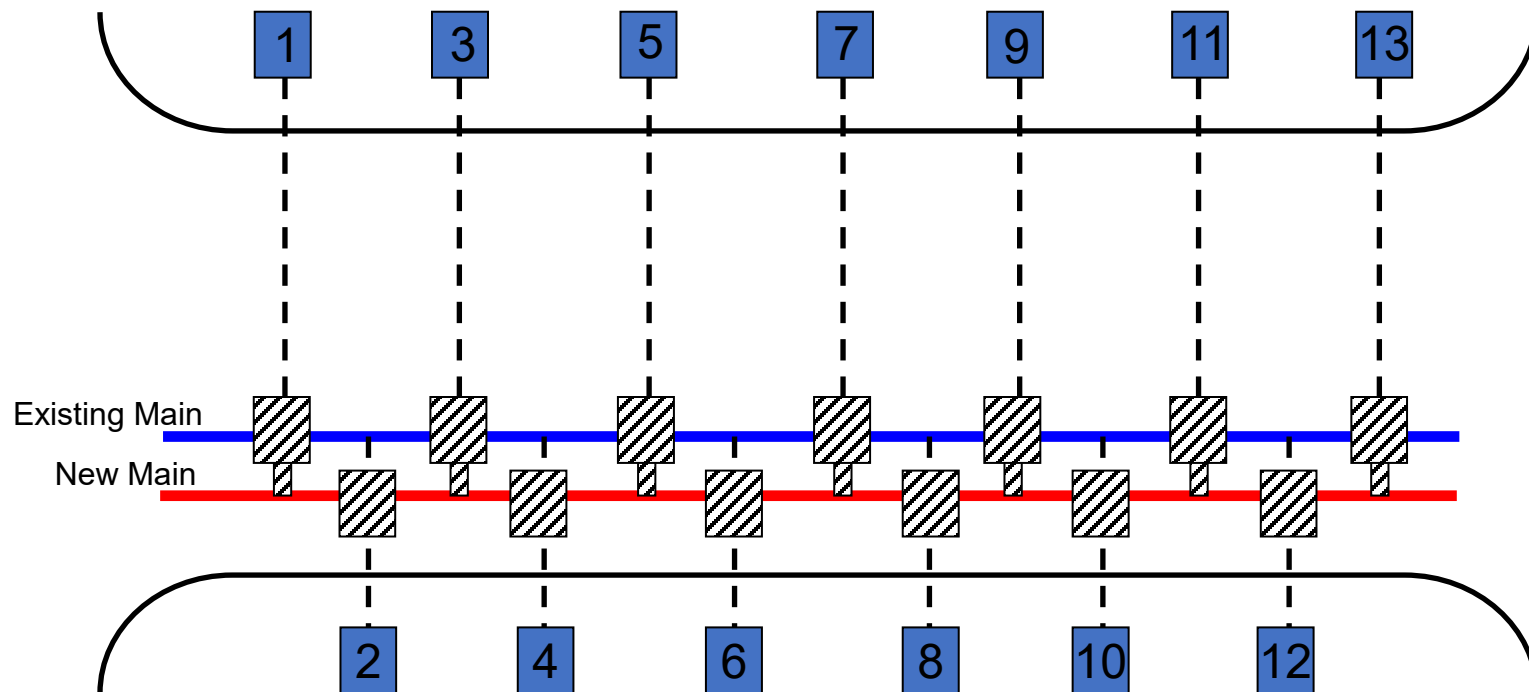




Service Transfer

- Saves The Transfer, Excavation & Pipe Work with Each Gas Service

- Conventional methods of installation requires trenching to install new main and a separate excavation at every service





Robotic Service Reinstatement

- Saves The Removal, Excavation & Pipe Work at Each Service Transfer

Collective Cost Savings Associated with One Single Pit Eliminated include;

- Excavation, Backfill & Paving W/Associated Traffic Control
- Pipe Cutting & Removal W/ New Assembly Reconnected
- Crew Time, Both PPM & National Grid



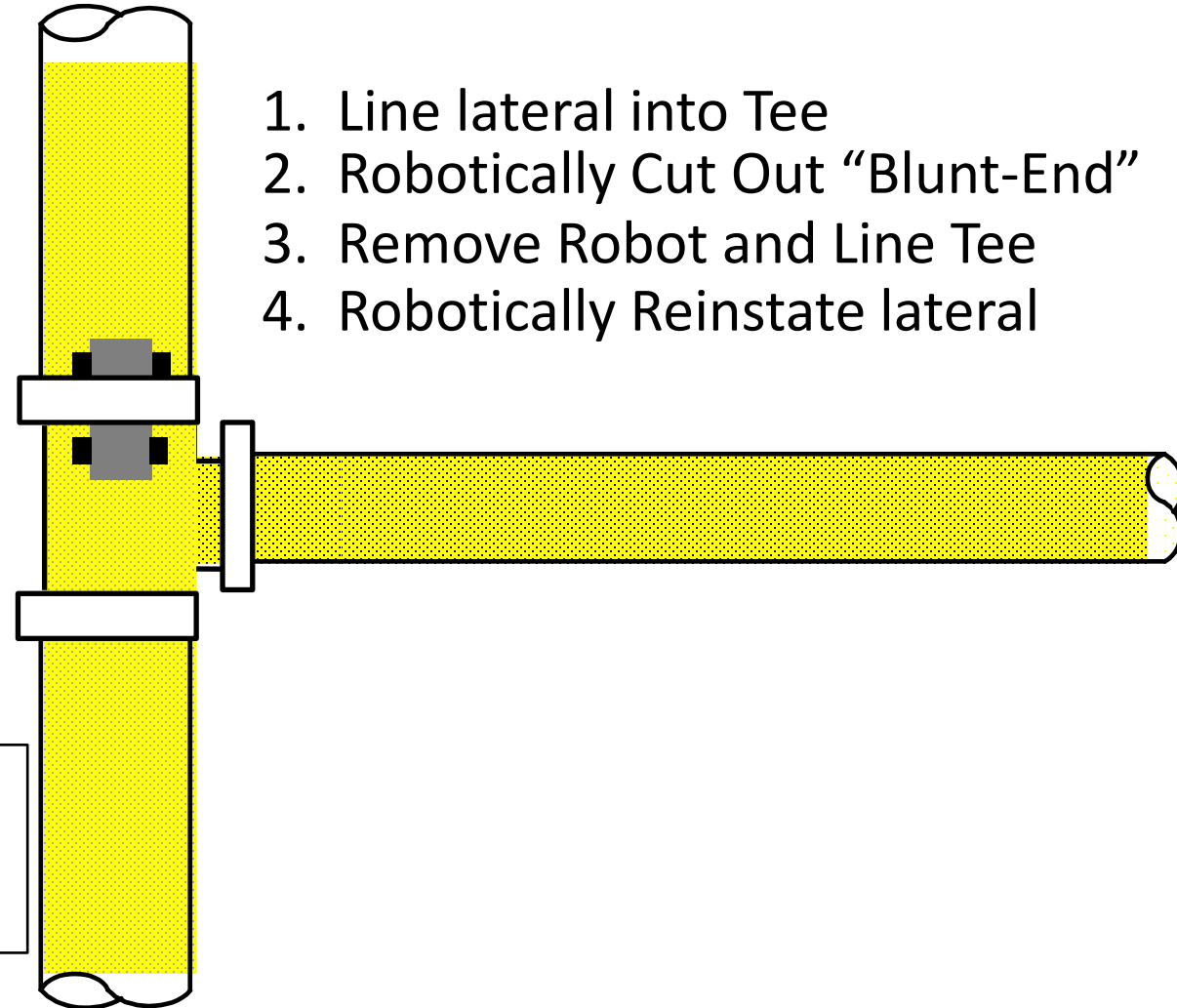


Lateral Reconditioning

- Saves The Removal, Excavation & Pipe Work of the Required Lateral

Collective Cost Savings Associated with One Single Pit Eliminated include;

- Excavation, Backfill & Paving W/Associated Traffic Control
- Pipe Cutting & Removal W/ New Assembly Reconnected
- Crew Time, Both PPM & National Grid





Dust Collector

- Smaller Footprint
- Very Quiet
- Easy Assembly





Site Selection

IDEAL CANDIDATES FOR CIP LINING:

- Crossings (bridges, highways, railroads, rivers, env. sensitive)
- Large diameter pipe where throughput cannot be reduced
- Urban centers & areas of high concern (schools, churches, hospitals)
- High \$ restoration areas (paving, stringent & costly stipps)
- Residential areas where customer service may be of concern





UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY

The Underground Utilities Event | July 13-15, 2021 | Music City Center | Nashville, TN

Turn-key Approach: PPM/Subcontractor & National Grid





Turn-key Approach

DEFINED SCOPE OF WORK
GENERAL GUIDELINES, TASKS & INFORMATION

A. ENGINEERING LAYOUT & ANALYSIS

- *DESIGN, STOP-OFF, PURGE, PIPE WORK AND RECONNECT PROCEDURE*

B .EXCAVATIONS

C. RECONNECT PROCEDURE IN PREPARATION OF PRESSURE TEST

D. BACK-FILL AND FINAL RESTORATION

E. ASSIGNED PROJECT MANAGER ON SITE THROUGHOUT ENTIRE PROJECT

CIPL Adds 100 Years of additional Longevity to the Existing Pipeline



UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY

The Underground Utilities Event | July 13-15, 2021 | Music City Center | Nashville, TN

Thank You
Casey Giambrone
CFG@Progressivepipe.com
631-339-3075

