

SP-090147
(New)



Iowa Department of Transportation

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS
FOR
CORROSION PROTECTIVE LINING**

Woodbury County

IM-29-7(51)149--13-97

Effective Date

July 19, 2011

**THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, SERIES 2009, ARE AMENDED BY THE FOLLOWING
MODIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS. THESE ARE SPECIAL PROVISIONS AND SHALL PREVAIL
OVER THOSE PUBLISHED IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Providing a flexible High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) or PVC T-Lock sheet liner with locking extensions into the interior faces of reinforced concrete influent flow structure, individual wet wells and common wet wells to effectively protect concrete surfaces from corrosion.
2. Liner shall be continuous and free from any holes (including pinholes), defects or other faults both across joints and the liner itself. All jointing welding and sealing shall be equally as effective as the liner.
3. Liner shall be continuous from walls to ceilings around pipes and hatches.
4. The manufacturer of the lining shall furnish an affidavit attesting to the successful use of its material as a lining for sewer pipes for a minimum period of five years in raw sewage conditions recognized as corrosive or otherwise detrimental to concrete.

1.02 REFERENCES

A. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

1. ASTM D4437.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

- A. **Product Data:** Provide data indicating chemical and physical characteristics, performance criteria and substrate preparation.
- B. **Manufacturer's Installation Instructions:** Indicate special procedures, surface preparation, welding, testing, perimeter conditions requiring special attention, corner details and special installation.
- C. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer for approval, shop drawings of installation details showing how the structure will be lined. These drawings shall show how returns, corners, joints and coverage will be accomplished. No liner shall be placed until these drawings have been submitted to the Engineer and reviewed.

1.04 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver material to project site in sealed original packages.
- B. Protect and heat or cool material storage location to maintain temperature ranges recommended by manufacturer.
- C. Keep storage area neat and clean and replace or repair damage thereto or to its surroundings.
- D. Avoid danger of fire. Deposit cleaning rags and waste materials in metal containers having tight covers or remove from wet wells each night. Provide fire extinguishers of type recommended by manufacturer in areas of storage and where lining is occurring. Allow no smoking or open containers of solvents. Store solvents in safety cans.

1.05 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Shop Testing:

1. All liners shall be shop-tested for holes. Sheets having holes shall be satisfactorily repaired in the shop and retested prior to shipping the sheets to the project site or the pipe manufacturing plant. Repairs shall be made only by welders prequalified as provided herein.
2. The Engineer may take test samples at the point of manufacture during production of sheet and strip material. All sheets and welds shall be tested in the field.
3. Perform work in accordance with sealant manufacturer's requirements for preparation of surfaces and material installation instructions.
4. Manufacturer: Company specializing in manufacturing the products specified in this Section with minimum five years documented experience.
5. Applicator: Company specializing in performing the work in this Section with minimum three years' experience.
6. Maintain temperature and humidity recommended by the manufacturer during and after installation.

1.06 COORDINATION

- ### A. Coordinate work with other trades.

PART 2 PROCEDURE

2.01 MATERIALS

A. General

1. The manhole liner specified in this section shall be furnished by a manufacturer who is fully experienced, reputable and qualified in the manufacturing of the materials and who has in their employ a full-time field service representative with at least five years field experience. The liner shall be designed, constructed and installed using techniques recommended by the manufacturer.
2. The manufacturer of the lining shall attest to the successful use of its product as a lining for sewer pipes, manholes or pump stations in sewage conditions or other chemical environments recognized as corrosive or otherwise detrimental to concrete.

B. Materials and Dimensions

1. The material used in the embedment liner and in all welding strips shall be made from 97-98 percent virgin high density polyethylene and 2-3 percent carbon black or pigmentation for the purpose of an otherwise specified color. Plasticizers shall not be added to the resin formulation. The material color shall be yellow, white, or off-white. Dark colors will not be acceptable.
2. Embedment sheets for field installation shall be produced in rolls that are a minimum of 6.5 feet in width with 80 mil thickness.
3. Locking studs of the same material as that of the liner shall be integrally extruded with the sheet and have a minimum height of 0.40 inches. The maximum of 39 studs per square foot shall be installed on the liner.

C. Properties:

1. All plastic embedment sheets and welding strips shall have the following physical properties when tested in accordance with the following table.

Nominal Properties for Manhole Liner		
Property	Test Method	Value
Thickness (Min)	ASTM D 751	+/- 10%
Density g/cm ³ (Min)	DIN 53479 / ASTM D 792	0.94
Tensile Strength at Yield, lb/in ² (Min)	DIN 53455 / ASTM D 638	2200
Tensile Elongation at Break, % (Min)		600
Tensile Strength at Break, lb/in ² (Min)		3600
Carbon Black Content % (Max)	ASTM D 1603	2-3
Dimensional Stability, %	DIN 53515	+/-2
Linear Coefficient, in/in/ °C	ASTM D 696	1.2x10-4
Service Temperature		-70°F to 176°F
Stud Pull Out Strength (Min)		>4,300 psf

2. Embedment sheets, and welding strips shall be free of cracks, cleavages, or other defects adversely affecting the protective characteristics of the material. The Engineer may reject any materials which may be defective.
3. Liner shall have demonstrated good chemical resistance via testing in accordance with EPA 9090.
4. Weld strips shall have good impact resistance, be flexible, and have an elongation sufficient to bridge up to 0.5 inch settling cracks, which may occur in the structures or in the joint after installation, without damage to the strip. The lining shall be repairable at any time after installation in pipe, manholes or structures by methods approved and recommended by the manufacturer.
5. Embedment sheets, either roll good or prefabricated panels shall be supplied. Shop welds shall be made by a butt weld and fusing the sheets together by a thermal process such as an extrusion weld, fusion weld, or equal so as to produce continuous welded seams. Specimens taken from shop welded seams shall show no cracks or separations and shall be tested in tension. Each specimen shall withstand a minimum shear strength of 60% of parent tensile yield strength.
6. During installation of the embedment sheet onto the forms, there shall be no cuts made within the liner for purposes such as strapping of sheet. If straps are utilized they shall be placed so that the straps are positioned between embedment studs. Sheets may be supplied in prefabricated, pipe sized tubular shaped sheets, ready to install onto the inner form, or roll goods having specified dimensions listed in the Materials and Dimensions section.
7. Joint strips for pipe seaming shall be approximately 4 inches wide with a minimum width of 3.75 inches. Thickness of joint strips shall be 1/8 inch

2.02 APPROVED MANUFACTURERS

- A. GSE Lining Technologies, Inc: GSE Studliner.
- B. AGRU America; Sure Grip.
- C. Ameron T-Lock
- D. Engineer approved equivalent.

2.03 INSTALLATION

- A. The installation of all plastic liner shall be done in accordance with these specifications. Liner shall be applied and secured to the forms and inspected and reviewed by the Engineer prior to the placement of reinforcing steel.
- B. The work shall include furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals required to install manhole sheet liner with studded backside in concrete structures and appurtenances to effectively protect the exposed concrete surfaces from corrosion in those areas shown on the drawings or specified. The liner shall be continuous and free of pinholes at the joints and in the liner itself.
- C. All work for and in connection with the installation of the lining, field seaming and welding of joints shall be done in strict conformity with all applicable instructions and recommendations of the liner manufacturer unless otherwise specified.
- D. Installation of the lining and the welding of all joints shall be done in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations and the details and methods indicated on approved shop drawings by an experienced and qualified installer acceptable to the manufacturer and the Engineer. Lining welders shall be trained and certified by the lining manufacturer prior to the start of welding. All pipe joints and other lined areas where welding is performed shall be numbered and initialed by the welder. The Contractor shall record on a daily basis at the end of each working day the identification of the joint areas and the welder who performed the work.
- E. Coverage of the lining shall not be less than the minimum specified or as shown on the Plans. Structures shall be fully lined on the interior, including man-way openings.
- F. Concrete poured against lining shall be vibrated in a careful manner so as to protect the lining and product a tense, homogenous concrete, securely anchoring the locking studs into the concrete.
- G. Forms shall be properly cleaned and prepared to remove any abrasive areas that may damage the liner when removing forms. In removing forms, care should be taken to protect the lining from damage. Sharp instruments shall not be used to pry forms from lined surfaces. When forms are removed, any nails that remain in the lining shall be pulled, without tearing the lining, and the resulting holes clearly marked. Form tie holds shall be marked before ties are broken off and all areas of abrasion or damage shall be marked.
- H. Hot joint compounds, such as coal tar, shall not be poured or applied to the lining. Solvents or adhesives shall not be used in fusion of material in any manner.
- I. The Contractor shall take all necessary measures to prevent damage to installed lining from equipment and materials used in or taken through the work area and shall immediately repair any damage.
- J. All welding shall be performed in accordance with the published directives and procedures of the manufacturer and by welders certified by the manufacturer. Completion of welding shall provide a one piece monolithic concrete protective liner system that will provide excellent resistance to hydrogen sulfide attack and will not pull off the wall in the event that infiltration occurs.

2.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit to the Engineer for review complete shop drawings showing liner materials and typical installation details of all liner work and details of materials of construction and installation. The shop drawings shall include manufacturer's detailed drawings, directions and specifications for construction and all special and typical installations.

- B. Included with shipment of liner, submit certified test reports that the liner and material were manufactured in accordance with standards specified herein.

C. Joints in Lining for Concrete Structures

- 1. Lining at joints shall be free of all mortar and other foreign material and shall be clean and dry before joint are made.
- 2. Field joints in the lining shall be of the following types used as prescribed:
 - a. Strip Type: The joint shall be made with a separate 4 inch wide joint strip and two welding strips. The 4 inch joint strip shall be centered over the joint, and then extrusion welded to the liner. The width of the space between adjacent sheets shall not exceed 1 inch. The 4 inch joint strip shall lap over each sheet a minimum of 1.5 inch. It may be used at any transverse or longitudinal joint.
 - b. Lap Type: The joint shall be made by lapping sheets not less than 1 inch. The upstream sheet shall overlap the one downstream. The lap shall be tack-welded into place, then welded with an extrusion bead over the adjoined materials.
 - c. Butt Type: Butt type welds will not be allowed for field welding of joints.
- 3. All welding is to be in strict conformance with the instruction of the liner manufacturer. Welding shall fuse both sheets together to provide a continuous joint equal in corrosion resistance and permeability to the liner plate.

B. Testing

- 1. Field seaming involves bonding of adjacent panels using approved thermal methods such as extrusion welding. Testing and verification of the resulting welds will be required.
- 2. Prior to any field welding of lined surface, trial seams shall be performed to ensure that the technician and method is adequate. Trial seams shall be performed on materials from the current project; a minimum of three feet in length. Trial weld seams shall then be tested to ensure equipment settings are sufficient to produce quality welds. Testing shall consist of both non-destructive and destructive methods.
- 3. Non-destructive testing shall consist of spark testing. Spark testing of the finished seams is required, a copper wire may be set into the weld joint prior to welding. This will allow for spark testing for the welded seam for determination of the presence of possible leaks in the weld. This process is not necessary but may provide an alternative method for non-destructive testing of the welds. Spark testing can be performed with approved instrumentation when set at approximately 20,000 to 35,000 volts depending upon apparatus. Any defects found should be marked and repaired according to approved repair methods. Repairs of pinholes and defective areas shall be performed by extruding a bead of molten plastic over the surface, or if too large, a patch shall be utilized. Once complete, retest using the spark tester when applicable.
- 4. When job requirements mandate destructive seam testing of trial seams, an appropriate number of samples should be determined by the Engineer. Weld seams should then be tested for shear strength according to standard industry guidelines. When proper welding techniques are followed, the weld shall exhibit approximately 80% of the parent tensile yield strength in shear when testing in accordance to ASTM D 4437.

C. Field Seams

- 1. Non-destructive seam testing shall consist of spark testing. Spark testing allows for the welded seam to be tested for determination of the possible leaks in the weld. Spark testing may be performed over the entire surface of the weld and liner sheet. Spark testing shall be performed with approved instrumentation set at approximately 20,000 to 35,000 volts depending upon apparatus. Any defects found shall be marked and repaired according to approved repair methods. The spark testing device shall be equipped with an audible alarm indicated for signaling any defects.
- 2. Repairs of pinholes and defective areas shall be performed by extruding a bead of molten plastic over the surface, or if too large, a patch shall be utilized. Once complete, retest using the spark tester when applicable.

PART 3 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

3.01 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- A. CONTRACTOR shall fully line structures on the interior per the requirements. No separate measurement will be made.

3.02 BASIS OF PAYMENT

- A. This shall be considered incidental to all sanitary sewer structures and connections for furnishing all labor, equipment and materials necessary.

END OF SECTION