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Condition Assessment of FRP Composite Pipe and Tanks

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Final Report ST-2017-1701-01



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Executive Summary

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) began specifying composite structures over half a century ago. These structures include fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) pipeline and tanks. Currently, there is no guidance in place for the inspection of existing structures to reduce the likelihood of failures. Furthermore, the rate of new installations of composites is increasing. An inspection program would help to evaluate the condition of new composite structures and identify defects that occur during manufacturing, shipping and handling, and installation.

The previous Reclamation Technical Memorandum No. MERL-2015-032 reviewed the state of the art for composite pipeline materials. The document identified the need for improved quality assurance through non-destructive evaluation (NDE) techniques and other tests. NDE inspection methods also allow structure owners to evaluate the condition of FRP pipe and tanks and identify defects before failure occurs. Prompt repairs of defects will lead to improved safety, reduced loss of resources, and increased service life of structures.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate NDE methods for detecting and monitoring defects on FRP composite pipe and tanks, in collaboration with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The scoping study is a comprehensive literature review which contains:

- Reclamation's history with glass fiber reinforced polymer composite pipe.
- Inspection techniques.
- Resources for nondestructive testing of pipe and tanks.
- Travel report – Flowtite (Thompson Pipe Group), Zachary, Louisiana.
- Travel report – Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Water Treatment Plant, Leadville, Colorado.
- Recommendations for future work.

Acknowledgements

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Acronyms

%	percent
°C	degree Celsius
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	American Water Works Association
cm	centimeter
FRP	fiber reinforced polymer
GRP	glass reinforced polymer
GFRP	glass fiber reinforced polymer
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
km	kilometer
LLC	Limited Liability Company
m	meter
MPa	megapascal
NDE	nondestructive evaluation
NDT	nondestructive testing
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
RPM	reinforced polymer mortar
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UT	ultrasonic testing
UV	ultra-violet

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Introduction

Fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) composites are materials consisting of fibers in a polymer matrix. They can be used to fabricate pipe and tanks by embedding fiber reinforcements (glass, carbon, aramid, etc.) in cured thermosetting resin. The composite structure can contain multiple components including aggregate, fillers (granular or platelet), thixotropic agents, and pigments and dyes. Fibers can be orientated to provide specific structural properties.

There are many advantages of using FRP composite material over traditional materials, which include: corrosion resistance, light weight, durability, and strength. In addition, the thermosetting resins used, such as epoxy, vinyl ester, or polyester, provide heat-resistance up to 260 °C operating temperatures [1]. The resins also provide a smooth interior surface that results in a low friction factor for pipe (high Hazen-Williams roughness coefficient). A Norwegian study also identified FRP as being more environmentally friendly than its alternatives, including ferrous, polyethylene, and polyvinyl chloride pipes [2].

FRP composite systems are typically higher initial cost compared to other materials. However, the initial cost is mitigated by considering the life cycle cost, and as a result, using FRP composites may be less expensive than other construction materials.

FRP composite use grew exponentially during recent years in many industries and for many applications, including pipe, tanks, vaults, and gates. The composite market in North America reached \$1.2 billion in 2013 for pipe and tanks [3]. The increased use of FRP composites requires a re-evaluation of inspection technologies for quality control/quality assurance during fabrication as well as for assessing in service performance. Possible manufacturing, shipping, handling, or installation defects to inspect for include delaminations, fiber splitting, fracture, waviness, resin voids, pores, and micro-cracks. In-service condition assessments of composites detects changes to the material as result of damage or degradation.

The subject study focuses on FRP pipe and tanks in alignment with Reclamation's growing use. FRP pipe are available in diameters from under 10 cm to greater than 3 m with available pressure classes for the smaller pipe exceeding 7 MPa. The pipe and fitting sizes come in standard sizes or can be custom fabricated to meet a project's design requirements. FRP tanks are designed and manufactured in a variety of sizes depending on the gallon capacity. The FRP tank properties make them a superior choice for a wide range of liquid storage and process applications [4-5].

Reclamation's History with FRP Pipe

Reclamation has a long history with a specific FRP pipe type called reinforced polymer mortar (RPM) pipe. This pipe incorporates a sand filler to economically increase wall thickness and pipe stiffness for large diameter (greater than 30 cm), buried applications. It is also manufactured for non-pressure applications such as sewers and gravity-flow drains.

Reclamation installed about 161 km of RPM pipe on projects between 1967 and 1984 in diameters ranging from 15 to 183 cm. Table 1 shows the RPM pipe database [6] that lists the RPM pipe specifications issued by the Denver, Colorado, office.

Table 1. — Reclamation RPM Pipe Database [6]

Project	Water District	Region	Length (m)	Diameter (cm)	Award Date / Completion Date	Failure
Central Valley	Westland Water	Mid-Pacific (MP)	789	38	4/25/1967 1/1/1978	-
Central Valley	Westland Water	Mid-Pacific (MP)	8,103	76 to 91	9/7/1967 1/1/1978	-
Central Valley	Westland Water	Mid-Pacific (MP)	2,566	25 to 69	5/19/1971 11/19/1973	-
Chief Joseph Dam	Lake Chelan Reclamation	Pacific Northwest (PN)	4,570	69 to 114	6/29/1972 5/30/1974	Yes – 5 failures
Bostwick Park	Bostwick Park Water Conservancy	Upper Colorado (UC)	448	122	10/27/1972 10/27/1972	-
Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program	Garrison Diversion Conservancy	Great Plains (GP) / Missouri Basin (MB) / Upper Missouri (UM)	11,209	61 to 122	11/15/1972 11/5/1974	-
Central Valley	Westland Water	Mid-Pacific (MP)	32,697	61 to 137	7/9/1974 6/8/1976	-
Central Valley	El Dorado Irrigation	Mid-Pacific (MP)	6,437	69 to 76	3/14/1975 2/11/1977	-
Central Valley	Westland Water	Mid-Pacific (MP)	8,018	76 to 84	5/13/1975 4/17/1977	-
Central Valley	Westland Water	Mid-Pacific (MP)	33,665	61 to 137	6/30/1976 8/29/1978	-
Central Valley	El Dorado Irrigation	Mid-Pacific (MP)	3,104	69 to 76	1/10/1977 9/2/1978	-
Navajo Indian Irrigation	Navajo Agricultural Products Industry	Upper Colorado (UC) / Great Plains (GP) / Southwest (SW)	455	61 to 76	5/9/1978 10/15/1979	-
Central Valley	Dunnigan Water	Mid-Pacific (MP)	1,423	107 to 122	-	-
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control	Grand Valley Water Users Association	Upper Colorado (UC)	7,219	69 to 107	9/15/1981 3/3/1984	-
Central Valley	Colusa County Water	Mid-Pacific (MP)	3,714	69 to 76	8/19/1981 6/15/1982	-
Chief Joseph Dam	Oroville-Tonasket Irrigation	Pacific Northwest (PN)	4,667	61 to 76	8/18/1982 2/9/1984	Yes – 2 failures
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control	Highlander “C” Irrigation	Lower Colorado (LC)	4,392	15 to 183	8/6/1982 7/26/1984	-

Reclamation experienced several unexplained ruptures of RPM pipe leading to a temporary moratorium in 1990, which applied to the use of FRP pipe for Reclamation projects [7]. The pipe failures were later attributed to the manufacturing process, which preceded the development of American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards for FRP pipe.

Reclamation also used glass reinforced polymer (GRP) composite pipe, which is a type of FRP pipe and is better known as fiberglass pipe. It is also synonymous with the acronym GFRP. Reclamation's FRP moratorium also applied to this pipe type although it has provided good service with no reported failures.

In 1991, partial lifting of the moratorium by Reclamation allowed the use of pipe following the AWWA Standard for Fiberglass Pressure Pipe, C950-88 [8], on a case-by-case basis. In 1997, the FRP moratorium was lifted completely. This allowed for GRP pipe design in accordance with AWWA M45 Fiberglass Pipe Design Manual [9] and manufacture in accordance with AWWA C950-95 Standard [10].

Reclamation Technical Memorandum No. MERL-2015-032 contains a detailed discussion on the FRP moratorium and the manufacturing process improvements that allowed for use of this pipe type at Reclamation [11].

Recently, some Reclamation clients requested GRP pipe to be included as a pipe type option in new construction. This includes 26 kilometers (km) of 61-centimeter (cm) diameter Flowtite GRP pipe for the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project Reach 22B in New Mexico [12]. Reclamation has additional projects in the design phase with FRP listed as an option for sections of the pipelines. A summary of the trip report for travel to a Flowtite manufacturing facility is included in Appendix A.

FRP Inspection Techniques

FRP composites are subject to several degradation modes and manufacturing defects. Possible composite damage types for FRP structures include delamination, mechanical damage, osmotic blistering, and stress corrosion [13]. Some damage result from manufacturing whereas others result from the environment or physical impacts during service. Understanding the damage types ensures the use of appropriate inspection techniques. For a summary of factors affecting FRP composites durability in service [14], see Chapter 4 of the Feasibility Review of FRP Materials for Structural Applications, prepared in 2010 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Non-destructive evaluation (NDE), also known as non-destructive testing (NDT), is of great interest for FRP inspection. The advantage of NDE techniques is that it provides structural integrity information without disturbing or altering the integrity. Conversely, non-NDE techniques may test a structure to failure. Both approaches are valuable, but NDE is necessary for quality assurance of new installations and inspection of existing structures. The advancement of NDE technology for existing structures and the improved awareness of the potential issues are too often in response to failures.

NDE techniques can be classified as contact or non-contact. Examples of contact techniques include ultrasonic testing (UT), eddy current, electromagnetic, and penetrants, whereas non-contact techniques include visual, thermography, radiography, and holography [15]. Each technique has its advantages and intended applications, particularly regarding the FRP damage types that it can detect. Table 2 summarizes relevant NDE techniques for pipe and tanks. For descriptions of some of the most common NDE techniques, see Chapter 7 within the Feasibility Review of FRP Materials for Structural Applications [14].

Table 2. — FRP Inspection Techniques

NDE Technique	Underlying Principles	Types of Defects Detected	Standards	References
Visual	Qualitative indication of damage, primarily by sight observation	Blisters, delamination, discoloring, porosity, surface features, engineering drawing disparities	ASTM D2563	[1,16,17]
Pressure	Pressurizing a pipe structure allows for defect determination and hydrostatic design stress evaluation	Cracks, delamination, fiber waviness	ASTM D1599 ASTM D2992	[1,18,19]
Tapping	Physical striking of sensor tool used to identify changes in material stiffness	Delamination	-	[20]
Ultrasonic	Sound waves transmitted into material and reflected waves detect changes in material properties; low frequencies used to determine wall thickness; high frequencies resolve defects within matrix that are greater than half of the wavelength	Cracks, delamination, inclusions, wall thickness	-	[1,15, 21-24]
Acoustic Emission	Sound waves generated in the material during change in stress; sensors detect and locate source of event; combination of acousto-ultrasonic resolves degree of inhomogeneity	Fiber breaks, crack growth, delamination	ASTM E1067 ASTM E1118	[1,15,23,25-28]
Electromagnetic	Magnetism or electricity used to induce magnetic fields or currents to detect changes in material properties	Carbon fiber reinforced composite flaws		[15]
Infrared Thermography	Infrared radiation (thermal radiation) used to resolve changes in the material thermal conductivity, emissivity, density, and specific heat capacity within the composite; use of external heat source increases contrast	Cracks, voids, surface thickness irregularities		[29-34]
Radiography	X-ray or gamma-ray radiation used to resolve changes in material densities within the composite; use of penetrants can increase contrast	Cracks, delamination, inclusions, fiber waviness and orientation, voids, wall thickness		[12,15,35,36]

Figure 1 provides an example of a digital tap hammer, which is a hand-held instrument for performing the tapping technique at the manufacturer or during field inspections. Other NDE techniques to consider for application to FRP materials include acousto-ultrasonic,

shearography, Barcol hardness, optical fiber, endoscopic, terahertz technology, and wireless sensor networks [29, 37].



Figure 1. — Digital tap hammer

Resources Providing Nondestructive Testing for Pipe and Tanks

There are many resources which provide nondestructive testing including visual, ultrasonic, radiographic, infrared thermography, and acoustic emission testing for pipe and tanks. Table 3 provides information on several possible resources.

Table 3. — FRP Inspection Resources

Organization	Inspection Capabilities	Source
WINS-NDT, Waves in Solids, LLC	Standard suite of NDE techniques as well as long range ultrasonic and acoustic emission techniques; serves a wide range of industries, including FRP pipe and tanks	http://wins-ndt.com/
Flowtite Technology	Pipe manufacturer that performs quality control testing, acoustic emission, microwave, and X-ray tomography	http://www.flowtite.com/en , [38]
Fiberglass Structural Engineering	Pipe manufacturer that performs quality control testing, including acoustic emission, radiography, infrared thermography, ultrasonic, and electromagnetic	http://www.fse.com/services/fiberglass-testing-evaluation/

Organization	Inspection Capabilities	Source
UTComp	Developed UltraAnalytix™ technique for ultrasonic tank and pipe inspection	https://www.utcomp.ca/inspection/
TSP Environmental	Licenses UltraAnalytix™ ultrasonic for FRP tank inspection	https://tspenvironmental.com/
US Army Corps of Engineers	Practices several FRP inspection NDE techniques, including visual inspection, tapping, infrared thermography, and ultrasonic testing; equipment list includes the Thermal Wave Imaging, Inc., VoyageIR Pro, which provides a compact, cost-effective thermographic flaw detection system and a Sonatest Masterscan 380 for ultrasonic testing	[14]

Reclamation NDE on FRP Pipe and Tanks

Reclamation has several facilities that utilize NDE for pipe and tanks. Below is a brief description of two of them.

Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Water Treatment Plant

FRP storage tanks providing enhanced chemical resistance at the Leadville, Colorado, mine site include:

- Two horizontal GRP tanks containing 50% sodium hydroxide, 20,820 liters capacity each
- Two vertical GRP tanks containing 10% sulfuric acid, 20,820 liters capacity each
- Two vertical GRP tanks containing 10% sodium hydroxide, 20,820 liters capacity each
- Four GRP tanks, part of the gravity sand filtration system

Visual inspection of all tanks is performed annually. Repair is required when delamination of the C-veil is found. C-veil is a thin ply of fiberglass which contain C Glass, a chemically resistant glass that withstands acid and alkaline environments. These tanks were first inspected using video inspection conducted by URS Corporation engineers during 2010 plant assessment. Due to observations resulting from the video inspection, FreeWater Systems, LLC, was hired to inspect the tanks. The degree of damage was sufficient that immediate repairs were performed to prevent a sudden failure. Damage inside the tanks was evidenced by discoloration and bubbling. FreeWater Systems did all the repairs to the C-veils and locations where deterioration was found. Bubbling was caused when the sodium hydroxide had soaked into the fibers and created a bumpy surface. Reclamation performed a site visit on May 25, 2017; a summary of the trip report is included in Appendix B.

Yuma Desalting Plant

The GRP aboveground pipeline at Yuma Desalting Plant range between 20 to 30 years old. There are also some new pipelines that are shown in figure 2. Pipelines are mostly used for low and moderate pressure water (~0.7 MPa) as well as for cleaning chemicals. All the pipelines were produced by Koch Fiberglass. Failures have only occurred at the fittings (taper fit elbows and quick key couplings) and faulty assembly procedures (disengagement of the fittings due to bad bonding practice) during original construction. Visual inspection has been performed whenever a problem occurs by disassembling the pipe. Visual inspection has found no evidence of degradation of the pipe. There are also some 30-year-old GRP tanks at Yuma Desalting Plant and they have not shown any issues.

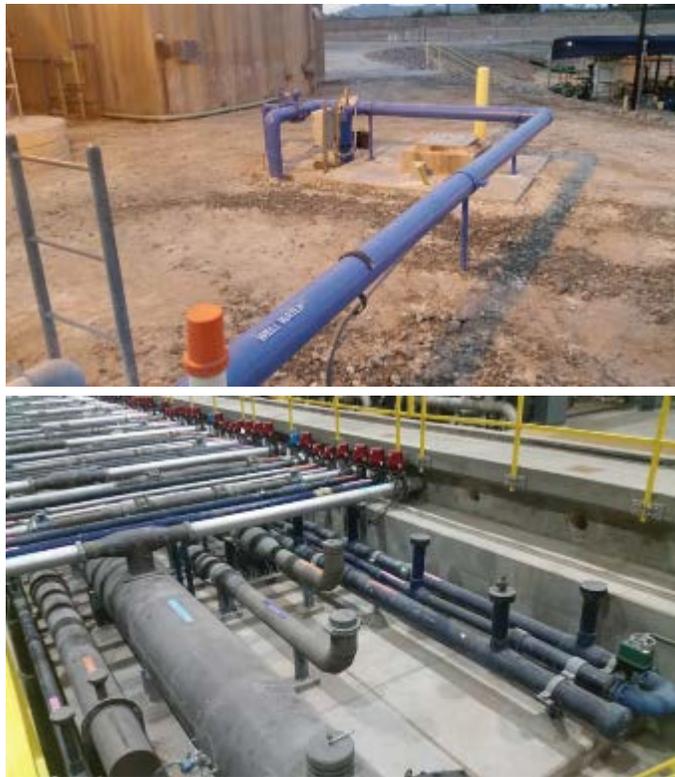


Figure 2. — GRP aboveground pipelines at Yuma Desalting Plant.

Summary and Recommendations

Reclamation is currently responsible for the operation and maintenance of hundreds of miles of composite pipelines. Also, composite materials are being included as an option for new pipelines more often. Performing condition assessment and acceptance inspections of these pipelines is critical to their success.

This report provides examples of Reclamations experience with FRP pipe and tanks with a focus on the types of applicable NDE techniques. Sophisticated NDE techniques provide support for the development of FRP materials and manufacturing quality control. Several NDE techniques are now available for field inspection of existing structures. Visual inspection and ultrasonic testing provide the most field-ready options, while a digital tap hammer, acoustic emission, and infrared thermography can provide additional information or verifications.

This research included two inspections to build Reclamation's understanding and expertise with manufacturing and maintenance inspections of FRP materials. The trip reports appear as appendices.

FRP composite defect types should be studied in more detail along with appropriate inspection tools and testing procedures. Proper inspection processes should be developed and practiced in the laboratory and then used to monitor quality and to detect defects on Reclamation FRP pipe and tanks in the field. A detailed, standardized process should be developed that specifies the types of NDE methods to use for inspections of new or existing FRP components. Periodic inspections, normally at 3- to 5-year intervals, are recommended to monitor for any changes.

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APPENDIX A

**Travel Report – Flowtite (Thompson
Pipe Group) Factory Visit,
Zachary, Louisiana**

Date: 4/4/2017

**Travelers: Atousa Plaseied (8540), Jay Swihart (8540), Nick Clough (8140),
and Emma Manzanares (FCCO)**

Flowtite Reps: Jeff LeBlanc, Casey Wood (tour guide), and Erica Chandler

GFRP pipe evolution from 1970's designs to the current design and Flowtite pipe "recipe" were discussed. Pipe, tank, and manholes used to be manufactured in Owens Corning, but delivered to other companies including Flowtite. Research and Development is still in Owens Corning. Flowtite manufactures pipe, couplings/fittings (figure A-1), and Tee connectors (figure A-2). Pipe (with diameter of 30 to 244 cm) is composed of the following materials:

Resin: Polyester and vinyl ester.

Fiber: E-CR glass (E-glass w/o Boron), both continuous and chopped (about 5 cm long)

Filler: Sand

Note that Flowtite also manufactures flanges. Flanges are handmade, labor intensive, and all fiberglass with no sand. The quantity of glass is increased and the sand is reduced in higher pressure pipe ratings. As a result, a thinner walled pipe can be designed to withstand higher pressures than a thicker walled pipe with sand.

The fabrication process (figure A-3 to A-9) is a filament wound manufacturing process including steel wrap, Mylar wrap, fiberglass wrap, chopped glass fibers, sand, resin, and heat. Mylar acts as a liner between the mandrel and the mixture throughout the fabrication process and is removed after the pipe sections are fabricated. The mandrel is similar to the steel pipe fabrication. The chopped glass fiber provides the axial strength for the pipe and the fiberglass strands provide the hoop strength for the pipe under pressure. All pipe sections are stamped with the following identifications (figure A-10):

- Diameter
- Pressure
- Stiffness

A 0.25 MPa stiffness is standard in the U.S. No structural change is needed due to UV light because of thermoset resin used. Thermoset resins are fully cured and are UV resistant.



Figure A-1.—GFRP pipe couplings/fittings with gaskets for sealing



Figure A-2.—GFRP tee connector



Figure A-3.—Flowtite filament wound manufacturing process



Figure A-4.—Continuous fiberglass thread woven and wrapped over Mylar



Figure A-5.—Chopped glass fiber waste



Figure A-6.—Heating system to cure resin



Figure A-7—Cutting pipe to the required length



Figure A-8.—Lowering the pipe for testing



Figure A-9.—Checking the pipe and removing Mylar



Figure A-10.—Stamping the pipe identification
(diameter (24 inch or 61 cm), pressure (250 psi or 2 MPa), and stiffness (36 psi or 0.25 MPa))

After the pipe fabrication, the pipe sections move to a calibration station: the ends are calibrated/adjusted to fit in the Flowtite couplings. Pipe sections are then forwarded to the hydro-tester station (figure A-11) for pressure testing with water. All pipe sections are tested to twice the rated pressure and held for two minutes. The setup for hydro-testing the GFRP pipe is similar to steel pipe hydro-testing. The pipe fails if it loses pressure.



Figure A-11.—Hydro-tester station

The following tests are performed in the laboratory:

Resin: initial gel time and reactive properties

Physical properties:

- Viscosity
- Solid content
- Acid number
- Flash point
- Shelf life at 25°C

Curing properties:

- Gel time at 25°C
- Reactivity test at 25°C

Fiber and sand: check grain size for sand (0.2% moisture or less)

Barcol Hardness: ASTM D2583

Tensile Strength: ISO 527 (figure A-12 shows the samples for mechanical testing)

Tensile Modulus: ISO 527

Stiffness tester: ASTM 2412: pipe sample deflects until breaks (figure A-13, test observed).



Figure A-12.—Samples for mechanical testing



Figure A-13.— Mechanical properties tester (29,000 N load at 5% deflection)

The fittings were tested similar to pipe at twice the pressure rating and held for a period of two minutes to ten minutes (figure A-14).



Figure A-14.—pressure testing of the fittings

As mentioned earlier, flanges are fabricated by hand (figure A-15). The pipe section is placed on a table. Sections of woven fiberglass cloths (figure A-16) approximately 20 cm × 30 cm are layered on a separate table and coated with resin. They are then formed to the pipe to create a flange. This process is time intensive and takes about 2 days (2 to 3 shifts per day) to complete one flange. The flange bolt holes are then drilled by hand.

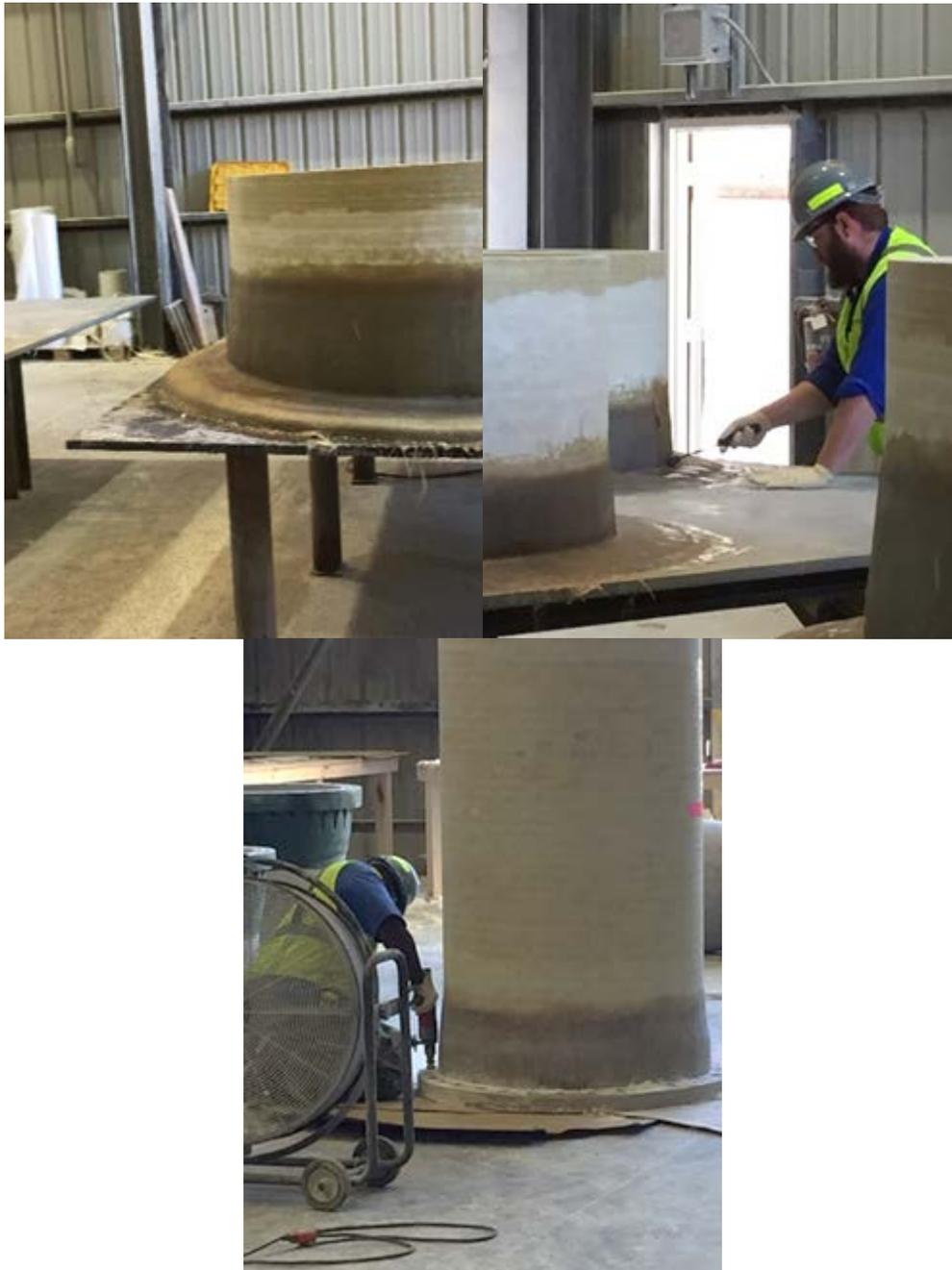


Figure A-15.—Fabrication process of flanges

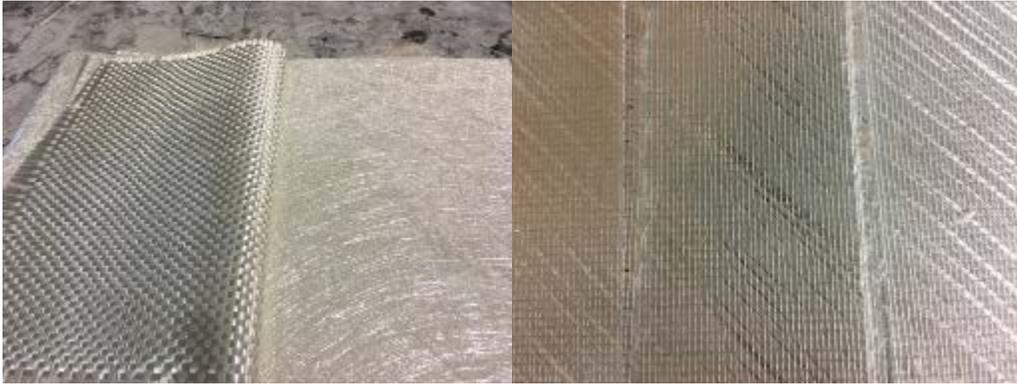


Figure A-16.—Woven fiberglass cloths

APPENDIX B

**Travel Report –
Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Water
Treatment Plant, Leadville, Colorado**

Date: 5/25/2017

Travelers: Atousa Plaseied (8540), Jay Swihart (8540), and Christine Henderson (8540)

Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Water Treatment Plant Rep: Jenelle Stefanic

Inspector: Ron Harris (Free Water Systems)

Visual Inspection of acid and caustic tanks were performed 5 years after 2012 inspection and 4 year after 2013 repair in May 2017. The reports from 2012 and 2017 inspections, prepared by Ron Harris, Western Underground Fiberglass Service, a division of Free Water Systems, LLC.

Tank Inspection and Repair Protocol – Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Water Treatment Plant – December 2012

Inspection:

Two tanks were inspected:

1) Dilute sulfuric acid tank – Design Tanks – Dion 6631 – 3 m D x 4 m T – mfd 12/2000

This tank has a failing liner. Many deteriorated areas appear throughout the entire interior surface. The bottom cap joint and areas around all the penetrations and manway show severe deterioration. There is also a series of cracks appearing on one side, which appear to be possible shipping damage. Structurally, this tank appears intact. There is a mixer mounted on the outside top of this tank, with a platform bolted directly into the top of the tank at each end with common lag bolts. These bolts have wallowed out and allow the mixer to shake when in operation.

This tank requires relining and the addition of two support platforms on top for the mixer.

Penetrations on this tank are:

- 61 cm Manway
- 2 – 8 cm Flanged nozzles
- 1 – 5 cm Flanged nozzle
- 1 – 10 cm Nozzle
- 1 – 5 cm Threaded nipple – plugged

Repair Protocol:

The entire interior of this tank will need to be sanded, with particular attention to the deteriorated areas and the areas around the bottom cap and penetrations. After sanding, two thorough acetone wipes will be needed to prepare for layers of penetrating resin. Layers of penetrating resin need to be applied until there is no fiber visible on the interior surface. After letting the penetrating resin harden thoroughly, all areas treated will require an additional sanding, followed again by

twice wiping down with acetone. Final application will be a layer of Derakane resin over C-veil, with the final, top layer, requiring an added surfacing agent to promote complete curing. The manway flange on this tank is also deteriorated and will require the same treatment, plus a final sanding, to insure a good seal. The manway blank appears intact, not requiring any work.

Mounting brackets for the mixer will need to be added after adding a gusset to each top corner. This gusset should “wrap” around from the horizontal top surface to the vertical side of the tank for several inches and be built up with succeeding layers of 57 g structural mat to a thickness of at least 0.6 cm. An FRP channel, 8 cm x 3 cm and 5 cm longer than the pump bracket, should then be laminated onto the gusset, giving adequate clearance underneath for the nuts on the mounting bolts. Rubber washers would be recommended between the mounting and the pump bracket to absorb vibration.

2) NaOH storage Tank – Palmer Tanks – Hetron 922 – 2 m D x 5 m T – mfd 9/23/2005

This tank shows a few small areas of deterioration around the penetrations and the manway. These areas need to be resurfaced. Structurally this tank appears sound and should provide many more years of service. Those deteriorated areas are all where hand lamination was used during production and require the same basic repair protocol as the interior of the acid tank. The manway flange shows some minor deterioration and should be resurfaced and refaced. The manway blank appears intact.

Penetrations on this tank are: 61 cm Manway
1 – 8 cm Nozzle
2 – 5 cm Nozzles

Tank Inspection and Repair Protocol – Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Water Treatment Plant – May 2017

1) Tank Description: Dilute Sulfuric Acid Tank AS4
Dimensions: 3 m D x 4 m T Shape: Cylinder
Function: Dilution/Metering
Material: Fiberglass: FRP – Dion 6631
FRP Type: Helical _____ Chop Hoop: _____ Cast: X Other: _____
Steel Type: Welded: _____ Riveted: _____ Other: _____
General Condition: Previous Repairs Relined in 2013 appear intact – no exposed fiber visible
Floor: Good
Joint: Good
Seams: N/A
Top: Not Inspected, Indoor

Fittings: Good

Notes: Recommend Follow up Inspection in five years Maximum

2) Tank Description: NaOH Storage Dilute Tank CS4

Dimensions: 2 m D x 5 m T Shape: Cylinder

Function: Caustic Storage/Metering

Material: Fiberglass: Hetron 922

FRP Type: Helical X Chop Hoop: _____ Cast: _____ Other: _____

General Condition: Good (Tank was re-lined in 2015)

Floor: Good

Joint: Good

Seams: Good

Top: Not Inspected – Indoors

Fittings: Good

Notes: Recommend re-inspection in 3-5 years

Inspection was performed on both acid and caustic tanks (figures B-1 and B-2). These tanks are used for chemical treatment and cleaning water. Visual inspection was a reliable and easy method to detect blisters, air pockets, voids, and delamination in FRP tanks. Digital tap hammer could also be used as a tool for detecting delamination by change in the sound.

Technical Memorandum No. 8540-2017-028
 Condition Assessment of FRP Composite Pipes and Tanks
 Final Report ST-2017-1701-01



Figure B-1.—Acid and caustic tanks used for water treatment with their manufacturing information



Figure B-2.—Visual inspection of the acid tank interior