

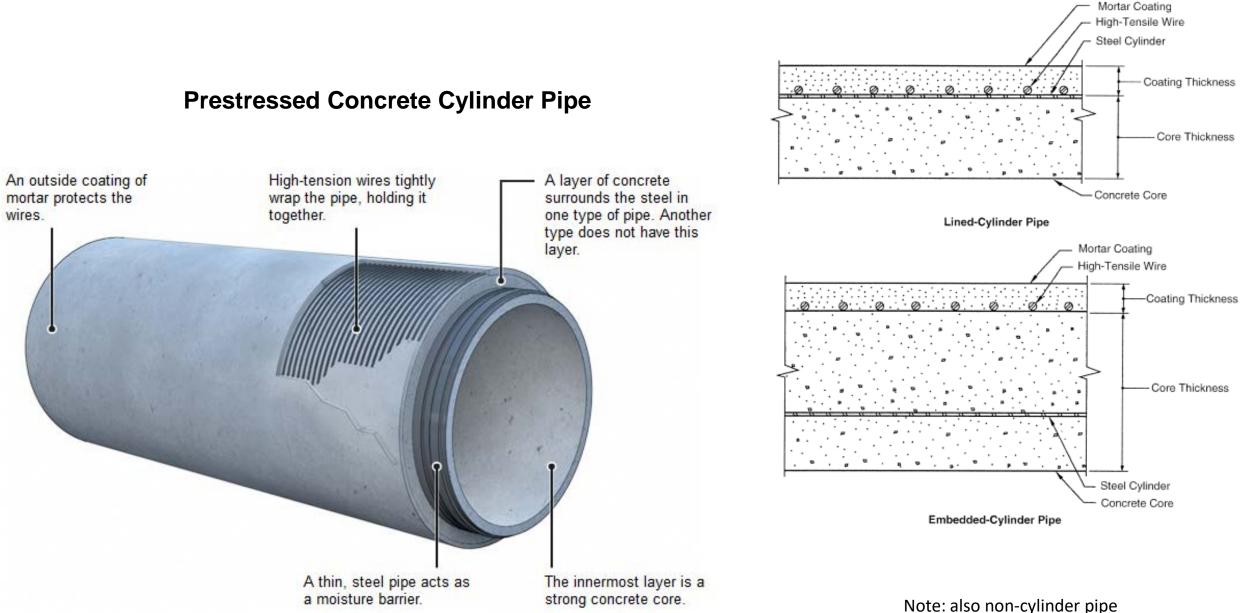


Presented by Jessica Torrey Materials Engineer TSC, Materials & Corrosion Laboratory jtorrey@usbr.gov 303-445-2376

# Corrosion Webinar Series PCCP at Reclamation

## What is PCCP?

wires.



Source: Pure Technologies, www.puretechltd.com

### What is PCCP?





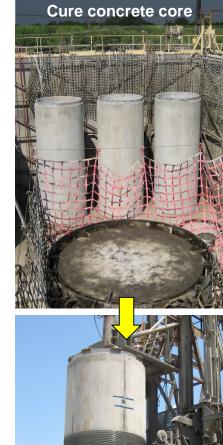






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Spray mortar coating





### **Historical Perspective**

- Reclamation specified PCCP from ~1960 to 1990
- Current Reclamation-owned active inventory: ~90 miles in 48 sections
- In the 1970's, Class II and IV wire were introduced, and one manufacturer in particular produced pipe with wire that has had high probability of failure
- After several failures, Reclamation stopped installing PCCP in 1990
- AWWA C301 and C304 are the manufacture and design standards

# **PCCP: Principle Causes of Failure**

- Corrosion of Wire leading to Breaks
  - Defective prestressing wire
  - Incomplete encasement of wire with mortar/cement slurry
  - Insufficient mortar cover
  - Cracking of mortar
  - Carbonation of mortar



Ak-Chin Link Pipeline



Santa Clara Conduit



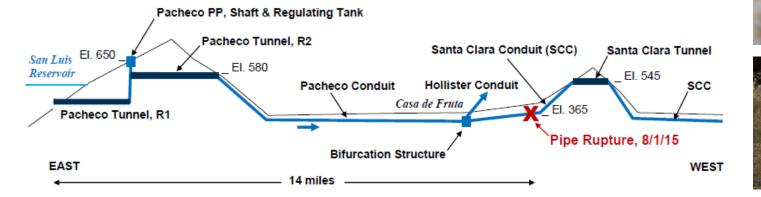
CAP Causes and Extents Report

# **Reclamation PCCP Failures**

- 1984- Central Utah Project (UT), Jordan Aqueduct Reach 3
  - Failed one month after going into service
  - Defective wire had longitudinal cracks, was wound exceeding specified tensile stresses
  - 2.3 miles lined with steel liner at cost of ~\$5 million
- 1990- Central Arizona Project (AZ)
  - 6.5 miles of 21' diameter PCCP siphons constructed from 1975-1980
  - Exposed 223 units, 40% were distressed and needed repair, 10% of those needed replacement
  - Estimated cost of implementing repairs at the time was \$117 million
- 2015- Central Valley Project (CA), Santa Clara Conduit
- 2016- Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NM), Kutz Siphon

# Santa Clara Conduit Failure

- •Central Valley Project, California
- •Saturday, August 1, 2015
- •10' long, 8' diameter PCCP section failed
- Failure mode: corrosion leading to broken wires
  - Corrosive soil
  - Microcracking and carbonation in mortar coating





# Santa Clara Conduit Failure

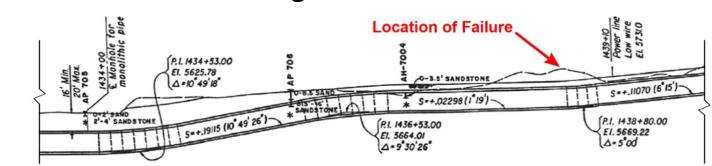
- Emergency Repair:
  - Replaced with cement mortar lined and coated steel pipe





# **Kutz Siphon Failure**

- •Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, New Mexico (now BIA owned)
- •Friday, May 13, 2016
- Two 40' long, 17.5' diameter PCCP sections failed
- Concrete and water projected 200'
- Lost 1,000 cfs into the San Juan River
- •Put 75,000 acres of irrigated land out of service







#### •Failure mode: corrosion leading to broken wires

# **Kutz Siphon Failure**

- Emergency Repair:
  - Replace with steel
  - Fill with CLSM, no corrosion protection
- 2017-2018 Repair:
  - Line steel sections with epoxy
  - Install cathodic protection at repair









### **Lessons Learned**

- Prevention!
  - Know your system- risk assessment
  - Regular electromagnetic (EM) inspections for wire breaks, 3-5 yrs
  - Timely action to address problem areas or institute more frequent monitoring
  - Install corrosion protection
  - Schedule future repairs/replacement for deteriorating sections
- Prepare for future emergencies
  - Have spare replacement sections and butt-straps on hand
  - Have design ready for future replacements
  - Have emergency action plan ready
- Maintenance and planned repairs are cheaper than reacting to pipe breaks.

# **Condition Assessment**

- Site Evaluation
  - Topographic and geologic evaluation: near-surface groundwater, high corrosivity soils, arroyos and washes
  - Man-made features that could increase corrosion potential: electrical transmission lines, foreign line crossings, roadways
  - Soil resistivity surveys or corrosivity laboratory analysis
- Potential Surveys
  - Pipe-to-soil/close interval survey or cell-to-cell survey
  - Conducted above ground to identify areas of anomalous potential gradients indicating corrosion is occurring

# **Condition Assessment**

- Visual Inspection (Pipe Interior)
  - Cracks in core
  - Leaks at joints
- Acoustic Inspection
  - Manual sounding- delamination of concrete or un-grouted areas/hollows
  - Impact Echo Testing- delamination, hollows, cracks
  - Free-floating acoustic sensor- leak detection
- Electromagnetic Inspection
  - Number and location of prestressing wire breaks
  - Can be conducted for in-service or dewatered pipe
- Acoustic Fiber Optic Monitoring
  - Continuous monitoring for wire breaks
  - Cables installed inside pipe
  - Requires monthly/annual monitoring contract



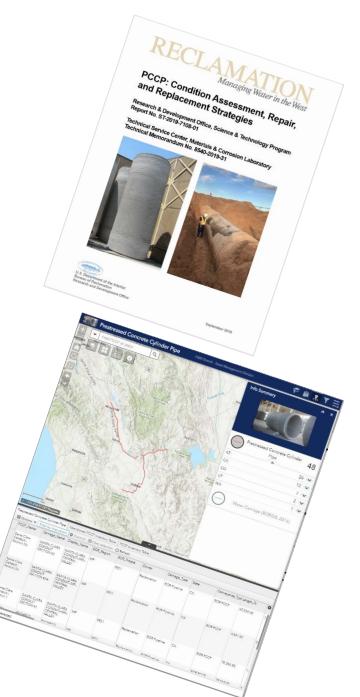
# **Repair Methods**

- Interior Crack and Joint Repair
  - Reclamation's "Guide to Concrete Repair, 2nd ed."
  - Surface preparation, repair product application, curing
- Installation of Cathodic Protection
  - Requires electrical continuity of protected sections
  - Should not be polarized more negative than -1000 mV<sub>CSE</sub> to avoid hydrogen embrittlement
- Wire Splicing and Tendon Wrapping
  - Exterior repair requiring pipe excavation
  - Use anchor blocks and tensioning devices to install replacement wire or tendons
- Structural Liner
  - Internal repair to provide structural support for distressed sections
  - Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymer (CFRP)
  - Spray-in-Place Pipe (SIPP)



# **Current PCCP Activities in TSC**

- Science & Technology Program research projects (Research Office)
  - ST-2019-7108-01/TM 8540-2019-31
     PCCP: Condition Assessment, Repair, Replacement Strategies
  - FY19-22: PCCP Educational Demonstration
- Inventory and GIS-Viewer for PCCP (Joint RO and PO)
- PCCP electromagnetic inspections (Policy Office)
  - Fund and award contract for EM inspection of prioritized Reclamation-owned PCCP installations
  - Coordinate and facilitate inspections
  - Compile all inspection data into PCCP database
  - TM OOP-PCCP-8140-RA-2019-1
     Risk Analysis Process for Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe



# **PCCP** Inventory

- Tabular inventory of Reclamation-owned PCCP
- Collected:
  - Basic pipe specs: age, diameter, length, operating pressure
  - Design data, as-built drawings, specs
  - Inspection reports
  - Monitoring or cathodic protection details
  - Details of repairs/replacements

#### Data linked to GIS-Viewer

Region	State	Project	# PCCP Sections	Length (miles)	Construction Year(s)
LC	AZ	Ak-Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement	3	15.7	1981
LC	AZ	Central Arizona	21	23.5	1980-1992
LC	AZ	Salt River	3	0.5	1992
MP	CA	Central Valley	9	27.3	1986-1987
MP	CA	Ventura River	3	2.5	1958
PN	WA	Columbia Basin	1	0.4	1976
UC	CO	Dolores	7	18.5	1982-1992
UC	UT	Central Utah	1	0.2	1987
		TOTAL:	48	89	

## **PCCP Web-based Geospatial Viewer**

- Confirm all PCCP on map (start and end locations only)
  - Tool: visualize PCCP locations and identify those in proximity to high risk areas (high population, gas/power lines, etc.)
- Populate Master Table
  - Tool: manually query database to find high-risk sections (i.e., search for any pipe with max press > 650 and # breaks > 15)
- Tie Master Table to Graphic Data Table
  - Tool: query database and then locate exact pipe on map
  - Tool: snapshot summary box for each pipe
- Collect and Tie Relevant Documents to Database (ongoing)
  - Tool: access documents associated with a given PCCP section directly from map
- Stationing and Association with # of wire breaks (future work)
  - Tool: visualize wire breaks along pipe layout on map; see if breaks are dispersed or clustered

#### **PCCP Viewer Demo**

#### Resources

- TSC Materials and Corrosion Laboratory (S&T Research Projects)
  - POCs Jessica Torrey and Matt Jermyn
  - Project ID 7108: Critical Review of PCCP at Reclamation
  - Project ID 19275: PCCP Inspection Truthing and Educational Demonstration
- TSC Water Conveyance Group (EM Inspection Coordination)
   POCs Kylie Pelzer and Chris Duke
- Policy Office Asset Management Division (Inspection Contract and Viewer)

   POC Nick Casamatta
- <u>Corrosion Webinar Series</u>

#### **Questions/Comments/Discussion**

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#### **Cathodic Protection**



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