

# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR MANHOLE REHABILITATION

- 1 **Intent and Method of Manhole Rehabilitation.** Each indicated concrete or brick structure shall be rehabilitated to eliminate infiltration and exfiltration, restore structural integrity and protect the structure from future deterioration. All products to be used in the rehabilitation system shall be supplied by a single manufacturer to insure material compatibility. Contractors bidding on the rehabilitation project(s) must demonstrate that they are qualified by experience and must be trained and approved by the manufacturer to apply the specified products.
- 2 **Materials:** The materials used shall be designed, manufactured, and intended for manhole and sewer structure rehabilitation and the specific application in which they are used. The materials shall be delivered to the job site in original unopened packages and clearly labeled with the manufacturer's identification and printed instructions. All material shall be stored and handled in accordance with recommendation of the manufacturer.
- 3 **Execution:** Manholes requiring rehabilitation are listed or tabulated in the contract documents. The list will identify and locate the manholes to be rehabilitated, the type of rehabilitation required and the vertical footage for each manhole.

**3.1 Surface Preparation** shall consist of water blasting (minimum 3500 psi) the interior of the manhole in order to accomplish the removal of loose mortar, paints, protective coatings, efflorescence, all contaminants, laitance and curing components, leaving a clean, and structurally sound substrate. Mechanical wire brushing or sand assisted water blasting may be required.

**3.2 Hydrostatic Leak Correction.** Leaks may be stopped using one of the following products, depending upon the type and severity of the leaks. Please contact the manufacturer for product recommendations.

### 3.2.1 PARSON QUICK PLUG

Compressive Strength		ASTM C109
15 Minutes	750 psi	
1 Hour	1,500 psi	
1 Day	3,700 psi	
7 Days	4,900 psi	
28 Days	5,500 psi	
Set time	60 seconds	ASTM C191
Sulfate Resistance, Passed	25 Cycles Min	ASTM C88
Freeze-Thaw Resistance, Passed	100 Cycles, no damage	ASTM C666
Expansion	0.10%	ASTM C827
Pull Out Strength, lbs.	14,500 lbs.	ASTM C234
Bond Strength	1 Hour >400 psi	ASTM C321
	24 Hours >1,000 psi	
Shrinkage	0% @ 90% RH	ASTM C596
Density	105-110 pcf	

### 3.2.2 PARSON HYDRO GROUT (Hydrophobic)

Viscosity	100 cps @77°F	ASTM D1638
Density	4 lbs/cu. ft.	ASTM D1622
Elongation	50%	ASTM D638
Tensile Strength	27 psi	ASTM D638
Shear Strength	20 psi	ASTM D732
Water Absorption	< 1 % by volume	ASTM D2842

### 3.2.3 PARSON PERMA SEAL (Hydrophilic)

Viscosity	500 cps @77°F	ASTM D1638
Density	5 lbs/cu. ft.	ASTM D1622
Elongation	400%	ASTM D638
Tensile Strength	370 psi	ASTM D638
Shear Strength	170 psi	ASTM D732

### 3.2.4 PARSON SEAL-TITE (Hydrophobic)

Viscosity	A-200 cps @77°F B-800 cps @77°F	Brookfield Method
Density (Free Rise)	4 lbs/cu. ft.	ASTM D1622
(Confined)	20 lbs/cu. ft.	
Shrinkage	0% after 90 days	
Compressive Strength	100 psi	ASTM D1621
Tensile Strength	105 psi	ASTM D638
Shear Strength	75 psi	ASTM C273
Water Absorption	<1% by volume	ASTM D2172
Elongation	5%	ASTM D1623
Reaction Time	3 - 5 seconds	
Expansion Time	30 seconds	

### 3.3 Hydraulic Cement Patching.

Patching of manhole walls is recommended in areas where large voids exist, such as mortar missing between bricks, around steps, frames and pipe penetrations. All loose, cracked and corroded material shall be removed from the area to be patched, exposing a sound substrate. PARSON RPM or approved equal, is recommended. The product shall be allowed to sufficiently harden prior to application of coating or lining product.

<b>PARSON RPM</b>		
Compressive Strength		ASTM C109
1 day	>6700 psi	
7 days	>8000 psi	
28 days	>9000 psi	
Tensile Strength		ASTM C190
1 day	>590 psi	
7 days	>685 psi	
28 days	>800 psi	
Flexural Strength		ASTM C348
1 day	>1025 psi	
7 days	>1250 psi	
28 days	>1400 psi	
Bond	160 psi	ASTM C321
Shrinkage	0.0%	ASTM C596
Freeze/Thaw	100 cycles, no damage	ASTM C666

### 3.4 Rehabilitation in Low to Moderate Corrosive Environments

If substrate shows low to moderate signs of corrosion or requires structural enhancement, PARSON MH LINER or approved equal, is recommended. PARSON MH LINER can be applied by low to medium velocity wetmix shotcrete equipment or by trowel. Application thickness up to 3" in a single lift as required by each structure to return surface to original dimensions. Finish may be done by trowel, float and/or brush, depending on desired finish.

<b>PARSON MH LINER</b>		
Compressive Strength		ASTM C109
1 Day	>4,000 psi	
28 Days	>9,000 psi	
Flexural Strength		ASTM C293/C78
28 Days	>1,600 psi	
Tensile Strength		ASTM C496
28 Days	>800 psi	
Shrinkage		ASTM C596
28 Days @ 90% RH	0.0%	
Bond		ASTM C882
28 Days	>2,000 psi	
Freeze/Thaw	300 cycles, No damage	ASTM C666
Permeability	< 300 coulombs	AASHTO T277
Applied Density	125 pcf	
Sulfide Resistance	No wt. Loss after 90 Days in 20,000 ppm aqueous sulfuric acid solution	ASTM C267

### 3.5 Rehabilitation in Moderate to High Corrosive Environments

If the substrate shows signs of moderate to high corrosion or degradation, PARSON CA LINER 100, a 100% Calcium Aluminate Cement with select aggregates, or approved equal is recommended. PARSON CA LINER 100 can be applied by low to medium velocity wet mix shotcrete equipment or by trowel. Application thickness up to 2" in a single lift as required by each structure to return surface to original dimensions. Finish may be done by trowel, float and/or brush depending on desired finish.

**PARSON CA LINER 100**

Compressive Strength		ASTM C109
1 Day	>5,500 psi	
28 Days	>9,000 psi	
Flexural Strength		ASTM C293/C78
28 Days	>1,600 psi	
Tensile Strength		ASTM C496
28 Days	>800 psi	
Shrinkage		ASTM C596
28 Days at 90% RH	0.0%	
Bond		ASTM C882
28 Days	>2,000 psi	
Applied Density	137 pcf	
Freeze/Thaw	300 cycles, No damage	ASTM C666
Permeability	< 300 coulombs (very low)	AASHTO T-277
Sulfide Resistance	No wt loss after 90 days in 20,000 ppm aqueous sulfuric acid solution	ASTM C267

**3.6 Rehabilitation in High Corrosive Environments**

If the substrate shows signs of high corrosion or degradation, PARSON CA LINER 100+, a 100% pure fused Calcium Aluminate Cement and Calcium Aluminate aggregate mortar or approved equal is recommended. Either product can be applied by low to medium velocity wet mix shotcrete equipment or by trowel. Application thickness up to 2" in a single lift as required by each structure to return surface to original dimensions. Finish may be done by trowel, float and/or brush depending on desired finish.

**3.6.1 PARSON CA LINER 100+**

Compressive Strength		ASTM C109
1 Day	>6,000 psi	
28 Days	>9,000 psi	
Flexural Strength		ASTM C78/C293
24 hours	>1,400 psi	
28 Days	>1,700 psi	
Tensile Strength		ASTM C496
28 Days	>900 psi	
Shrinkage		ASTM C596
28 Days at 90% RH	0.0%	
Bond		ASTM C882
28 Days	>2,400 psi	
Density	135 pcf	
Freeze/Thaw	300 cycles, No damage	ASTM C666
Permeability	< 300 coulombs (very low)	AASHTO T277
Sulfide Resistance	No wt. loss after 90 days in 20,000 ppm aqueous sulfuric acid solution	ASTM C267

**3.7 Rehabilitation in Extremely High Corrosive Environments**

Surface preparation and repairs shall be accomplished in accordance with sections: (3.1); (3.2); (3.3) of this document. After completion and inspections of work accomplished under these sections, application of one of the product systems listed below.

### 3.7.1 GeoLiner® Geopolymer Mortar

Compressive Strength 28 days	> 8,000 psi	ASTM C39/C109
Bond 28 days	> 3,000 psi	ASTM C882
Flexural Strength 28 days	> 800 psi	ASTM C78
Shrinkage 28 days	≤ 0.02%	ASTM C1090
Tensile Strength 28 days	> 900 psi	ASTM C496
Freeze/Thaw	No visible damage after 300 cycles	ASTM C666
Abrasion Resistance	6 cycles @ 28 days Loss <1.0%	ASTM C1138
Sulfide Resistance	0% loss in 8 week sulfuric acid test @ PH 1.0 immersion	ASTM C267
Rapid Chloride Ion Permeability	< 250 coulombs Very low	ASTM C1202
Modulus of Elasticity 28 days	5.49 x 10 <sup>6</sup> psi	ASTM C469

### 3.7.2 PARSONPOXY SEL-80

Recommended thickness	80-100 mils	
Set Time @ 70°F	6-8 hours	
Recoat time	tack free up to 12 hours	
Cure Time @ 70°F	18-20 hours	
Compressive Strength	19,500 psi	ASTM D695
Tensile Strength	8,000 psi	ASTM D638
Flexural Strength	13,000 psi	ASTM D790
Elongation	4.3% min.	ASTM D638
Flexural Modulus (initial)	750,000 psi	ASTM D790
Flexural Modulus (long term)	375,000 psi	ASTM D790
Modulus of Elasticity	554,000 psi	ASTM D638
Impact, IZOD	0.315 ft lb	ASTM D256
Adhesion	Substrate Failure	ASTM D4541, Concrete Steel (SSPC-10)
	>1,500 psi	ASTM D2240
Hardness, Shore D	88	
Water Vapor Transmission	3.6 gms/sq.m per 24 hrs	ASTM-D1653, Method B
Taber Abrasion, CS17 Wheel	<110 mg loss	ASTM D4060, 1000 g load / 1000 cycles
Temperature Resistance	>220°F	Steel, unprimed and concrete
Chemical Resistance	Excellent	

### 3.7.3 COMPOSITE LINER SYSTEM

Compressive Strength	19,500 psi	ASTM D695
Flexural Strength	13,000 psi	ASTM D790
Flexural Modulus	1,500,000 psi	ASTM D790
Tensile Strength	8,000 psi	ASTM D638
Modulus Of Elasticity	550,000 psi	ASTM D638
Elongation	4.3%	ASTM D638
Adhesion to Concrete	substrate failure	ASTM D4541 (in-house)

### 3.7.4 CONBLOCK MIC

Color: Clear	pH: 3.8
Odor: None	Actives Content: 3.6%
Density: 8.3 lbs./gal.	Volatile Content: < 1.0%

### 3.8 Internal or External Frame & Cone and Joint Inflow / Infiltration Correction.

**3.8.1** Joints to receive a two component, flexible, modified epoxy/ urethane hybrid Joint Sealant shall utilize PARSONPOXY FP or approved equal. The joint and surrounding area shall be clean, structurally sound and free from oil, grease, loose mortar, paints and other contaminants.

**PARSONPOXY FP**

Elongation	600%	ASTM D412
Tensile Strength	1600 psi	ASTM D412
Impact Flexibility	120 inch pounds	ASTM D256
Hardness, Shore A	80	ASTM D2240
Adhesion	350 psi (substrate failure)	ASTM D4541
Slant Shear Strength	2000 psi	ASTM D638

**3.8.2** Joints to receive a flexible seal manufactured from EPDM or Polyisoprene Rubber with internal Stainless Steel expansion bands shall utilize FLEXRIB SEAL or approved equal. Remove rust, dirt, seals and other debris from the inside of the frame casting and the manhole cone area where the seat will be installed.

**FLEXRIB SEAL**

Elongation	500%	ASTM D412
Tensile Strength	1580 psi	ASTM D412
Hardness, Shore A	48	ASTM D2240
Tear Resistance	>210/lb/in	ASTM D624, method B

### 3.9 Invert/Channel Repair

**3.9.1** For repairs requiring a cementitious material use PARSON RPM, or approved equal. Install a pipe plug, with bypass if available, into upstream pipe to completely stop flow into the invert/channel of the manhole. The surface may be damp or saturated surface dry (SSD), but have no standing water or hydrostatic leaks present. Apply product to a nominal thickness of 1/2" thick and trowel smooth. Wait a minimum of 30 minutes before removing pipe plug and releasing flow.

(Refer to Section 3.3 for Physical Properties)

**3.9.2** For repairs requiring an epoxy material use Parsonpoxy FS1. Install a pipe plug, with bypass if available, into upstream pipe to completely stop flow into the invert/channel of the manhole. The surface must be as clean and dry as possible. Apply product to a thickness of 100 mils. Allow a minimum of 45 minutes before removing pipe plug. Be careful not to damage coating.

**PARSONPOXY FS1**

Slant Shear Strength ASTM C882	100% concrete failure
Compressive Strength ASTM D695	19,500 psi
Tensile Strength ASTM D638	8,000 psi
Shore D Hardness ASTM D2240	88

### 3.10 Manhole Cover Inflow Correction

When prevention of groundwater inflow through the manhole cover is required, a PARSON MANHOLE INSERT or approved equal is recommended. The insert shall be manufactured of Ultra High Density, high molecular weight Polyethylene Copolymer or Stainless Steel material and be trimmed to exact measurements as provided by the customer. The manhole insert shall vent the manhole by means of two ventilation holes or valve(s) manufactured of an Ethylene Propylene compound. An adhesive backed, closed cell neoprene or cross linked polyethylene gasket may be applied as required on the underside of the rim of the insert by the manufacturer. A corrosion resistant 1" heavy weight polypropylene strap shall also be included and installed by the manufacturer.

**3.10.1 Ultra High Density, high molecular weight Polyethylene**

Impact brittleness	-180 deg. F	<b>ASTM D1248, Class A, Cat. 5 Type III</b>
Softening Temperature	254 deg. F	ASTM D746-70
Tensile Strength	3800 psi	ASTM D1525-70
Elongation	800%	ASTM D638-71A
Thickness Uniform	1/8 in.	

**3.10.2 STAINLESS STEEL (Grade 304)**

Corrosion Resistance	Excellent	
Tensile Strength	600 MPa	ASTM A240M
Density	8,000 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Thickness	18 gauge	

# CHEMICAL GROUTING

## Guide Specification

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.01 SCOPE OF WORK

This section governs all work, materials and testing required for the chemical grouting of concrete defects. Concrete structures with active leaks shall be repaired as indicated in the Plans and Specifications.

#### 1.02 DESCRIPTION

The Contractor shall be responsible for furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, and testing required for the completion of chemical grouting of Concrete Structures defects in Accordance with the Contract Documents.

#### 1.03 MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

All Materials, additives, mix ratios, and procedures needed for the grouting process shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Manufacturer must provide material data sheets and S.D.S sheets.

#### 1.04 TANKS AND STRUCTURES

Structures to be grouted are concrete construction.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

All products are to from the same Manufacturer

#### 2.01 GROUTING MATERIALS

Chemical grout shall be a Polyurethane based material designed for use in a wet environment. Material must be capable of with standing movement caused by thermal cycle changes and or settling of the structure.

Grouting Materials: BY Parson Environmental Products, Inc.

Polyurethane Chemical Grout

HYDRO GROUT

PERMA-SEAL

Injection Accessories

OAKUM ROPE

INJECTION PORTS

PARSON QUICK PLUG

PARSON RPM

The following properties shall be exhibited by the grout.

1. Documented service of satisfactory performance in similar usage.
2. Controllable reaction times and shrinkage through the use additives supplied by the manufacturer. The minimum set time shall be established by so that adequate grout travel is achieved.
3. Resistance to chemicals; to most organic solvents, mild acids and alkali.
4. The chemical shall be essentially non-toxic in a cured form.
5. The material shall be able to withstand freeze/thaw and moving load conditions.

# CHEMICAL GROUTING

## Guide Specification (cont.)

### 2.02 ADDITIVES

Additives may be utilized for catalyzing the reaction, lowering the freezing temperature of the chemical, and minimizing dehydration of the materials.

### 2.03 MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

The Contractor shall completely identify the types of grout, mortar, and sealant used and provide case histories of successful use or provide proper documentation on the choice of grouting materials based on chemical and physical properties, ease of application, and expected performance, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

### 2.04 MIXING AND HANDLING

Mixing and handling of chemical grout, which may be toxic under certain conditions shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer and in such a manner to minimize hazard to personnel. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to provide appropriate protective measures to ensure that chemicals or gels are handled by authorized personnel in the proper manner. All equipment shall be subjected to the approval of the Engineer. Only personnel authorized by the Manufacturer and thoroughly familiar with the handling of the grout material and additives shall perform the grouting operations.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.01 GENERAL

Polyurethane grouting shall not be started until any structural repairs are complete if needed.

### 3.02 PRELIMINARY REPAIRS

A. The Contractor shall seal all voids and cracks larger than approximately one-half (1/2) inch in Width. All cracked or deteriorated material shall be removed from the area to be patched and replace with a waterproof quick setting mortar such as PARSON QUICK PLUG, in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

B. The Contractor shall perform the necessary assessments prior to starting the job.

### 3.03 TEMPERATURE

Normal grouting operations shall be performed in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.

### 3.04 GROUTING MATERIAL USAGE

Grouting of concrete structure a manhole may include, wall, pipe seals, expansion joints, wall to flattop joint, and/or bench/trough. The Engineer will direct areas of the structure designated to be grouted. If entire structure is scheduled for grouting, it shall include wall, pipe seals, floors, and bench/trough. Pipe seal grouting shall include all pipe seals in the specified areas.

### 3.05 DRILLING AND INJECTION

A. Injection holes shall be drilled through the structure at locations as per industry standards

B. Grout shall be injected with the proper pump and pressures as with suitable ports and packers. Injection pressure shall not cause damage to the manhole structure or surrounding surface. Grout shall be injected through the lowest holes first until rejection or grout is visible at the next port or on the surface. This procedure shall be repeated until the Structure is sealed.

C. Grout travel shall be verified by observation of grout to defects or adjacent injection holes. Provide additional injection holes, if necessary to ensure grout travel.

D. Injection holes shall be cleaned with a drill and patched with a waterproof quick setting mortar such as PARSON QUICK PLUG or PARSON RPM.