

# **SPRAY-IN-PLACE PIPE REHABILITATION**

# **MARKET DRIVERS**

Aging Infrastructure Leads to Water Main Breaks and Non-Revenue Water

Drinking water is delivered via one million miles of pipes across the country. Many of those pipes were laid in the early to the mid 20th century with a **lifespan of 75 to 100 years**.



Aging water pipe infrastructure leads to pipe degradation and main breaks.

There are close to 237,600 breaks per year in the US leading to approximately **\$2.8 billion lost in yearly revenue.**<sup>1</sup>

## Water Quality

Decaying pipes can be plagued with heavy tuberculation, biological buildup, and corrosion.



#### Higher Cost of Maintenance

Aging pipes require more maintenance, and pumps have to work harder because of corrosion and mineral buildup — resulting in pumps wearing out quicker and higher energy costs.

# **PIPE TYPES**

There are several pipe materials that have been used over the last 120+ years. Each pipe material listed below can benefit from our pipe lining technology:



Cast iron is a metal alloy made of iron, carbon, and silicone. It is cast in a mold to create a pipe.



#### Ductile Cast Iron Ductile iron is a type of cast iron. It is more fatigue and wear-resistant than cast iron because of the round graphite structures that are

cast into the metal.



# Concrete Lined Ductile Iron

Cast iron pipes are lined with cement to increase flow efficiency and prevent tuberculation.



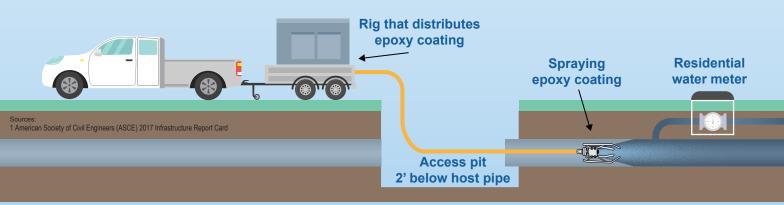
## Concrete

Concrete pipes are composed of cement (an aggregate of sand and gravel) and water. The concrete pipe making equipment casts the pipes with a rotating mold, giving them a hollow shape.

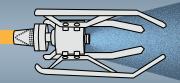
#### Asbestos Cement (AC) Asbestos cement pipes are made of a mixture of asbestos fiber, Portland cement, and silica sand, compressed by steel rollers.

#### Galvanized Steel Galvanized pipes are steel pipes that are coated with zinc.

# **SPRAY-IN-PLACE PIPE (SIPP) REHABILITATION**







# **HOW DOES SIPP WORK?**



## **DIG PIT & ACCESS PIPE**

We mutually agree with the utility on the access point locations. We then dig an access pit two-feet below the host pipe. A three-foot section of the host pipe is removed to allow access to the relining equipment. We confirm the section of pipe that we are restoring utilizing CCTV.



### **PREPARE PIPE** INTERIOR

The pipe interior is prepared for restoration by drag scraping and/or hydro-jetting to create a clean, smooth dry surface.



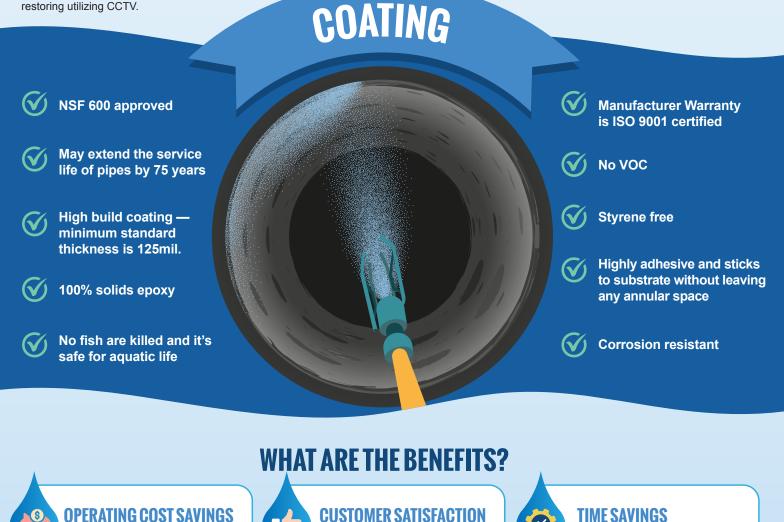
#### **CCTV INSPECTION** & REPAIRS

A second CCTV inspection follows to determine that the surface of the host pipe has been fully prepared for the lining.



### **APPLY EPOXY** COATING

The epoxy coating is then applied and, once cured, we do a final CCTV to make sure the lining is correct. We reassemble the sections of pipe that were removed at the access points. The utility proceeds with the chlorination/disinfection before system restoration.



- Extend service life of pipes
- Minimal excavation -2% excavation compared to traditional dig-and-replace
- No reinstatement of service connections required
- No specific tools required to perform repairs

**CUSTOMER SATISFACTION** 

Can improve water quality

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- Can improve system efficiency by enhancing flow capacity
- Lining is impermeable epoxy coating





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