

Outline

- Project Description
- Construction
- Repairs during construction
- Water Leakage & Site Visit
- Logistical Challenges
- Chemical Grout Repairs





Columbia Basin Project

- Over 2,600 Miles of canals, laterals, and pipelines
- 2,500 miles of drains
- Irrigates 671,000 acres of land
- Produces \$1.4 Billion in produce annually





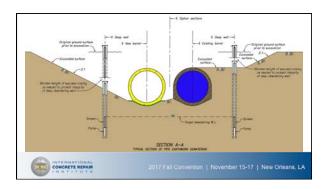
































Joint Repairs During Construction

Acrylic latex concrete bonding agent mixed at 1:3 ratio with water

Hydrophilic polyurethane mixed at 1:1 to 2:1 ratio with water and injected into the joint

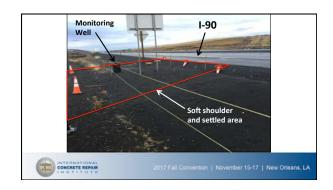




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WEKO-Seals Installed WEKO-Seals Installed 2017 Fall Convention | November 15-17 | New Orleans, LA



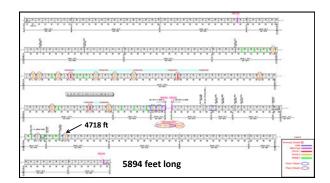












Logistical Challenges Access to siphon entrance Siphon length & repair locations Siphon 5894 ft long Furthest repair 4718 ft Considered confined space Good air flow but long distances Personnel transport Electrical power Joint tester wouldn't fit past WEKO-Seal (tight tolerances) Weather Access to siphon entrance Siphon Separation Strepton S





Weather Was a Factor

- Multiple days of freezing rain
 - 2-1/2 days of delay overall
- Periodic drifted snow removal
- Removal of ice buildup at entrance





Chemical Grout Repairs

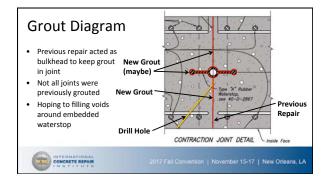


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Grout Holes · Offset from joint • 45 degree angle • 1-ft spacing (to start) · Cleaned with oil-free

- Plastic bang-in ports with zerk fittings
- Water injected first - Clean out





Chemical Grouts

- Hydrophilic polyurethane
 - Require water to propagate the chemical reaction
 Flexible foam

 - Shrinks when dehydrated (water is half, or more, of the volume)
- Hydrophobic polyurethane
 Require little or no water, typically use a catalyst
 - Can be two component
 Little to no shrinkage upon drying
- · Acrylic based resins
- Epoxy resins
 Structural applications





Grouting

- Flexible Hydrophobic Polyurethane
 - Two products, similar characteristics

 - Mixed with 5% catalyst
 Final cure time in 4-5 min @ 50°F
- Grouting sequence
 - 1. Invert to haunch

 - 2. Haunch to spring line
 - 3. Spring line to shoulder







Grouting

- Grout takes
 - Average of ~2.5 gallons per joint

 - Highest take 4 gallons
 Lowest take 0.5 gallons
- Grout Travel
 - Average of 3-4 feet
 - Some travel of 23 feet (half the circumference)
 - A few noticeable "voids" under invert (could be unbonded interface between rat slab and siphon barrel





Before and After











Acknowledgements

- Bureau of Reclamation Personnel
 - Denver Technical Services Center
 - Ephrata Field Office
 - Yakima Field Office
- East Columbia Irrigation District Personnel
- ICRI

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