# **Underwater Seepage Crack** Repair Using Polymeric Repair Material – Field Demonstration

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### Central Arizona Project- Tucson Aqueduct Reach 2

- Site conditions
  - Ambient Air





### Central Arizona Project- Tucson Aqueduct Reach 2

- Canal Characteristics
  - Canal Depth 12 ft.
  - Width at the bottom 14 ft.
  - Slope of Canal Walls 1 ½:1
  - Concrete Lining
    - 3" thick unreinforced
    - 3000 psi @ 28 days Comp. Str.



### Goals for the Project

- Seal seepage cracks while in service.
- Determine if premixing the grout with water in an injection nozzle would help to initiate curing reaction.
- Determine if preheating the premix water can reduce set time.



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# Equipment

 Water heater and generator for heating premix water.





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# Equipment Cont.

 Airless paint sprayer and hoses for pumping grout and premix water.





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# Equipment Cont.

• Commercial diver



• Mobile command center





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# Equipment Cont.

• Injection Assemblies





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### Method

- Products
  - M#1 Manufactured product 1
  - M#2 Manufactured product 2
- Test Sections
  - Approximate 2 ft. sections.
  - Crack width varied from  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1".
  - Some cases had up to ½" of offset





### Method Cont.

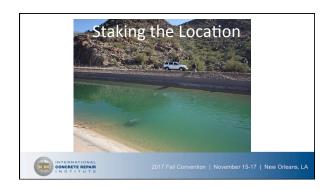
### • M#1 Test Cases

- Test 1: Single Component Nozzle- no mix water
- F-assembly with mix water

  - Test 2: 80 degree F. mix water
  - Test 3: 90 degree F. mix water
  - Test 4: 100 degree F. Mix water Test 5: 110 degree F. mix water
  - Test 6: 120 degree F. mix water
  - Test 7: 180 degree F. mix water
- M#2 Test Cases
  - Test 1: Single Component Nozzle- no mix water
  - F-assembly with mix water

    - Test 2: 80 degree F. mix water
      Test 3: 100 degree F. Mix water
      Test 4: 120 degree F. mix water
  - Test 5: 180 degree F. mix water





### M#1 Results

Test 1- Single component nozzle- no mix water

- · Injection observations-
  - Slow reaction time
  - Product flowed out of the crack before it adhered to the crack
- 24 hour Visual Inspection

  - Little penetrationLarge amount of product running down face of canal.





### M#1 Results Cont.

Test 2 - F-assembly w/ 80 deg. F. mix water

- · Injection observations-

  - Quick reaction time
     Appeared to infiltrate and adhere to the crack
- 24 hour Visual Inspection
  - Good expansion
  - Good adhesion to crack



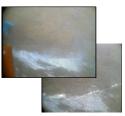


### M#1 Results Cont.

### Test 3 - F-assembly w/ 90 deg. F. mix water

- · Injection observations-
  - Faster reaction time than 80 deg. F. water.
  - Less product flowed out of the crack.
- 24 hour Visual Inspection

  - Good expansionGood adhesion to crack





### M#1 Results Cont.

### Test 4 - F-assembly w/ 100 deg. F. mix water

- · Injection observations-
  - Faster reaction time than 90 deg. F. water.
    Less product flowed out of the crack.
- 24 hour Visual Inspection

  - Product appeared gelatinousLittle strength and adhesion





### M#1 Results Cont.

### Test 5 - F-assembly w/ 110 deg. F. mix water

- · Injection observations-
- - Flow in the canal began to increase
     Very little product flowed out of the crack
- 24 hour Visual Inspection
  - Product appeared gelatinous
  - No gaps
  - Good penetration and adhesion
  - Chunks could be easily broken off





### M#1 Results Cont.

### Test 6 - F-assembly w/ 120 deg. F. mix water

- · Injection observations-
  - Product filled crack better than 110 deg. F. test.
    Diver liked 120 deg. F. water the best.
- 24 hour Visual Inspection

  - Good penetration
    No gaps
    Product felt solid and not gelatinous





# M#1 Results Cont. Test 7 - F-assembly w/ 180 deg. F. mix water Injection observationsExcessive amount of product flowed out of the cracks 24 hour Visual Inspection Poor penetration Product felt gelatinous.





### M#2 Results

### Test 1 – Single component nozzle – no mix water

- · Injection observations-
- Little to no runoff of the product
- 24 hour Visual Inspection
  - Good penetration
  - No gapsGood adhesion
  - Final product felt firm but flexible





### M#2 Results Cont.

### Test 2 – F-assembly 80 deg. F. mix water

- Injection observations-
- Increase in runoff of product down canal face
   Product became stringy as it cured
- 24 hour Visual Inspection
  - Good penetration
  - Good adhesion
  - Final product felt firm but flexible





### M#2 Results Cont.

### Test 3 – F-assembly 100 deg. F. mix water

- · Injection observations-
  - Quick reaction time
  - Some runoff down the face of the canal Product became stringy as it cured
- 24 hour Visual Inspection
  - Moderate penetration - No gaps
  - Final product had a gooey bond and setup
     Low adhesion





# M#2 Results Cont. Test 4 – F-assembly 120 deg. F. mix water Injection observationsQuick reaction time Similar runoff as test 3 Product became stringy as it cured 24 hour Visual Inspection Poor penetration Low adhesion

# M#2 Results Cont. Test 5 – F-assembly 180 deg. F. mix water Injection observations Quick reaction time Less penetration than all the other tests 24 hour Visual Inspection Poor penetration Good adhesion





### Conclusions

- Both grouts performed better when premixed with water in the injection nozzle prior to injection.
- Premixing with heated water reacted the grout faster.
  - $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{-}}$  Gave grout sufficient time to Adhere to crack surface.
  - Less product waste.



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### Conclusions Cont.

- M#1 performed optimally when mixed with water at 120 deg. F.
- M#2 performed optimally when mixed with water at 80 deg. F.



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### Conclusions Cont.

- 180 degree F. mix water caused near instantaneous particle curing that did not adhere well in the crack for either product.
- The diver preferred M#2 over M#1 because it had better adhesion, penetration, and felt firmer.



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### QUESTIONS?





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