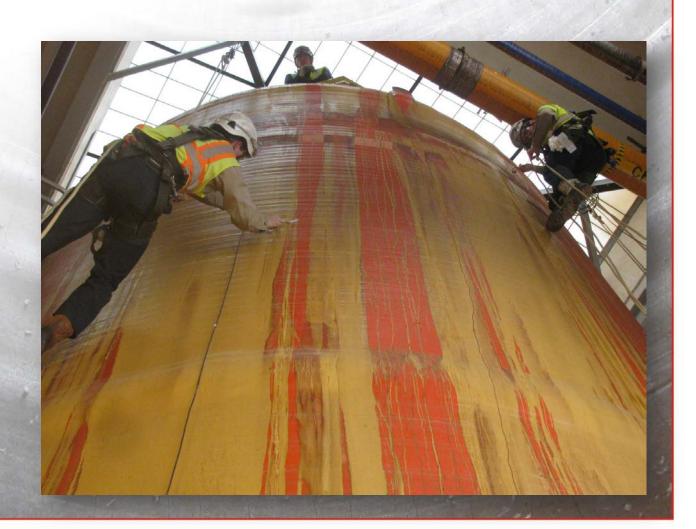
NEWEA 2019

Condition Assessment
Of FRP Assets
Case Histories:
Where and How to Look

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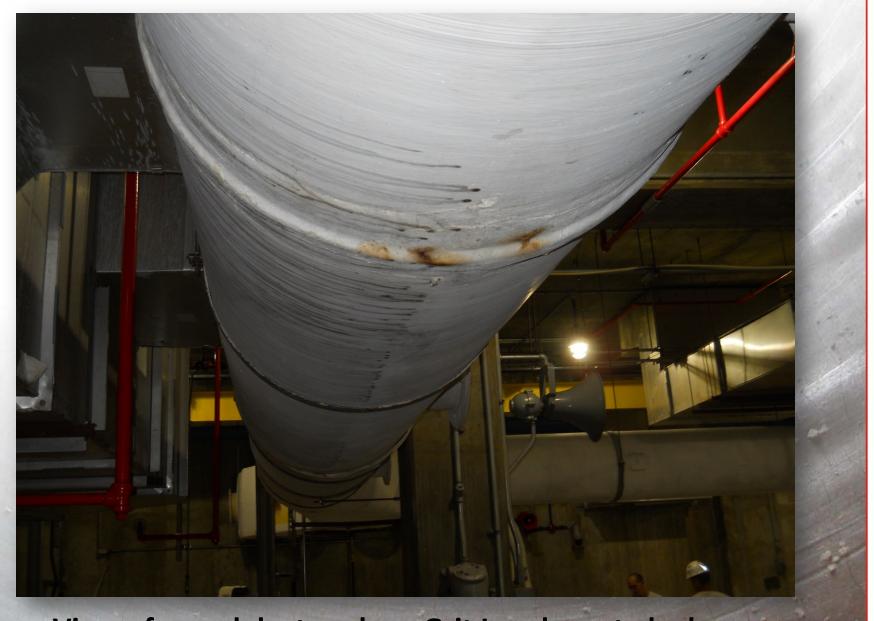


Ensuring Good FRP Asset Decisions Means Knowing Where and How to Look in Condition Assessment



Case History "A"

- Odor control ductwork & equipment 21 years in service
- Look for construction related deficiencies
- Look for solids carry-over airflow related damage
- Examine the laminate performance with coupon removal



View of round ductwork on Grit Level - note leakage



Abrasion damage to corrosion barrier

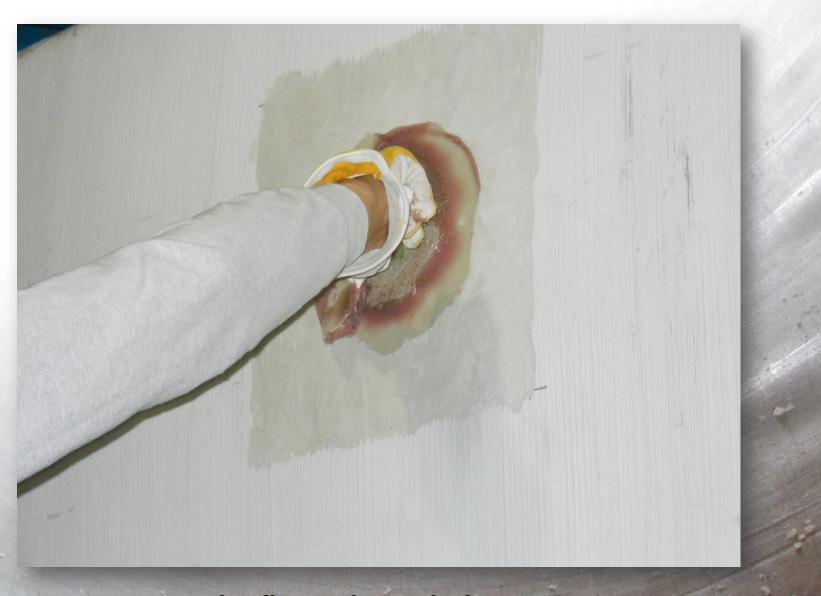




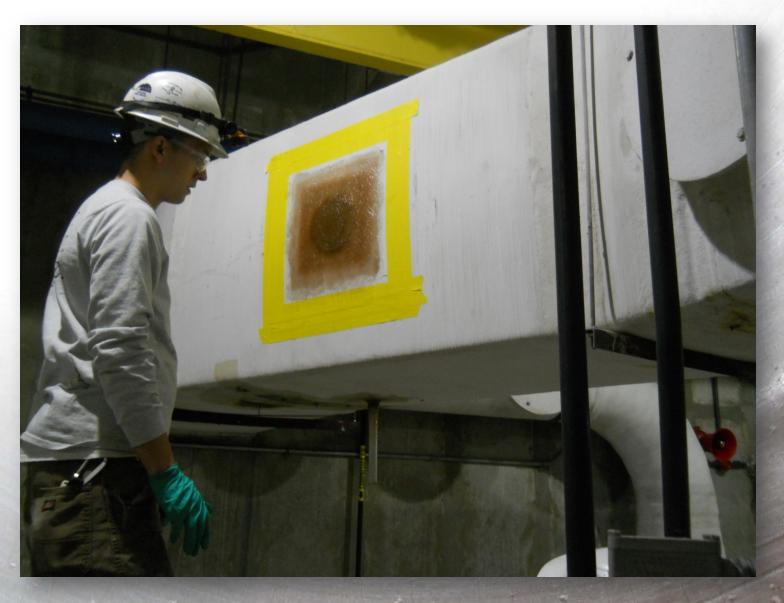
Shows preparation for the core hole repair and shows repair plug with flange – this can be done with the system on-line



Depicts preparation of the vinyl ester resin repair compound

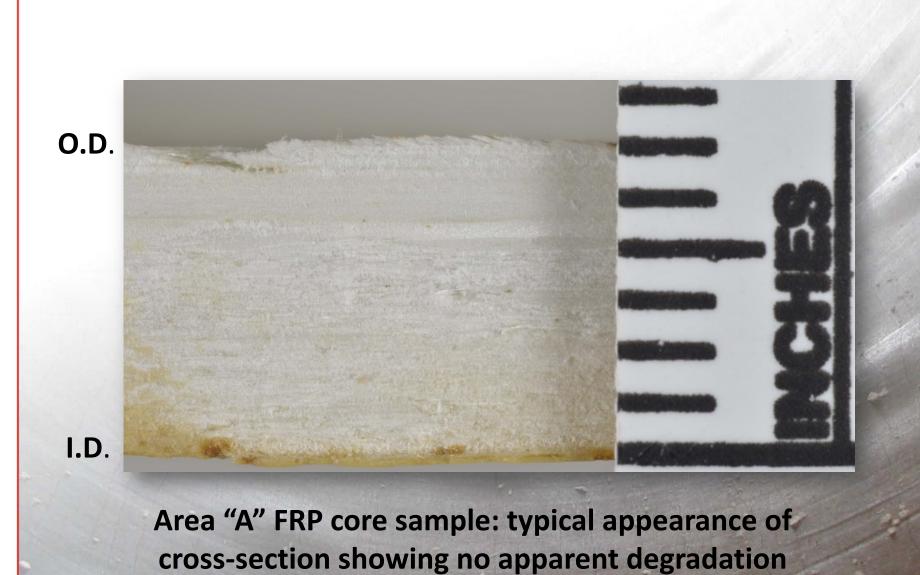


Demonstrates the flanged core hole repairs in progress



Shows the repair being completed prior to gel coating at Area A.





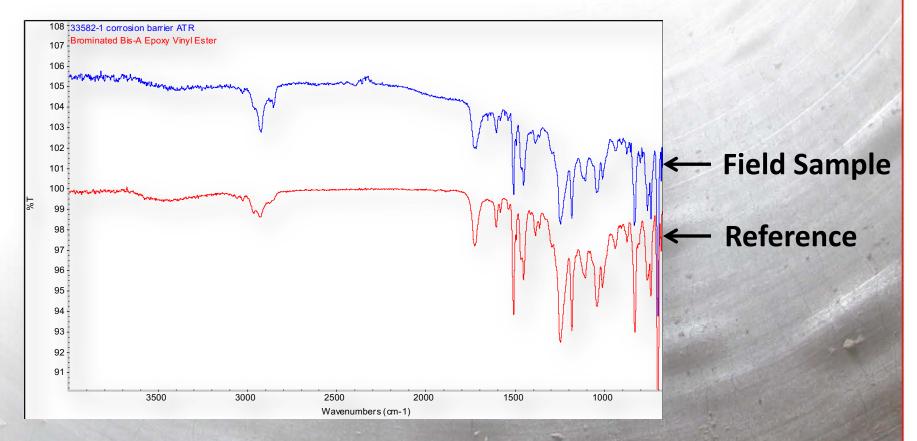
Laminate Sequence: Compare to Design



Laminate sequence from Area "A" FRP core (Test specification #1)

This laminate sequence analyses reveals double resin rich veils which exceeded the 20 mil minimum thickness requested by the MWRA performance specifications (Section 15680, 2.07 D.)

Resin I.D.



FTIR-ATR spectra of Area A FRP core inside surface (blue) and for reference sample of brominated bisphenol A epoxy vinyl ester resin (red).

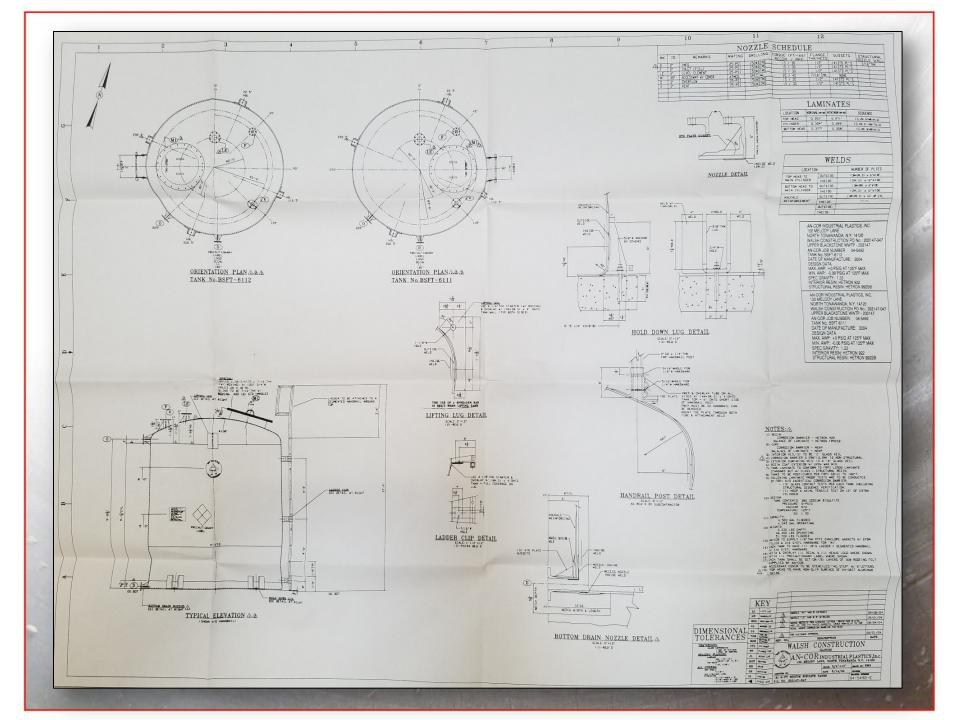
Conclusions

- Ductwork problems were identified as localized, joint leaks - localized. Overall ductwork was well constructed and met design specifications
- Localized replacement and repair work needed

Case History "B"

Sodium Hypochlorite Storage Tank – 14 years old:

- Look for corrosion barrier damage
- Look for latent construction defects
- Look for in-service damage from construction activities or operation

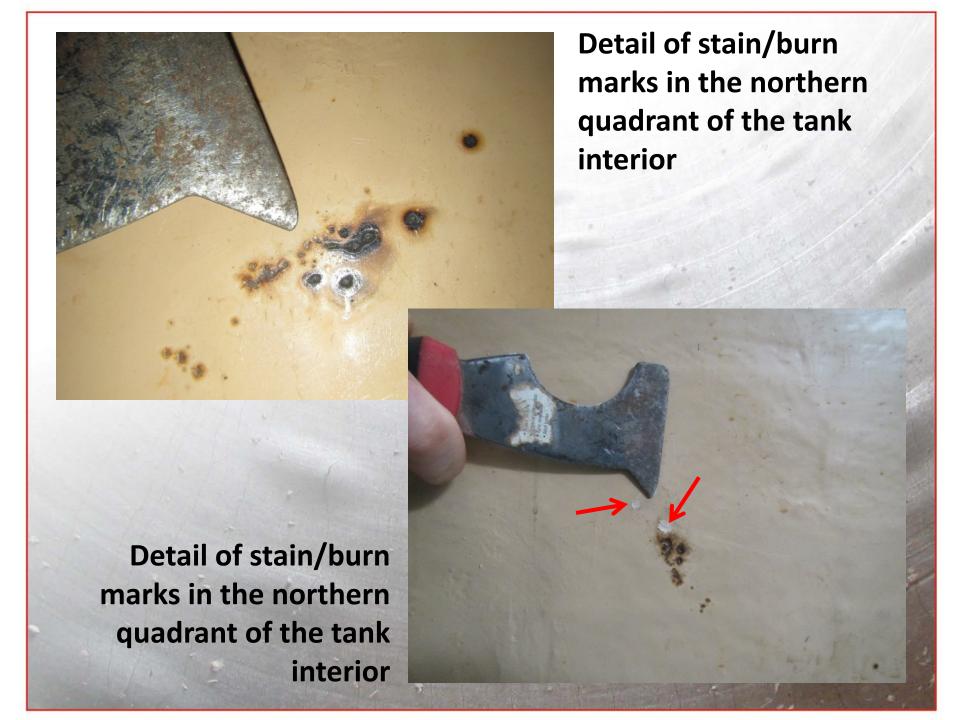


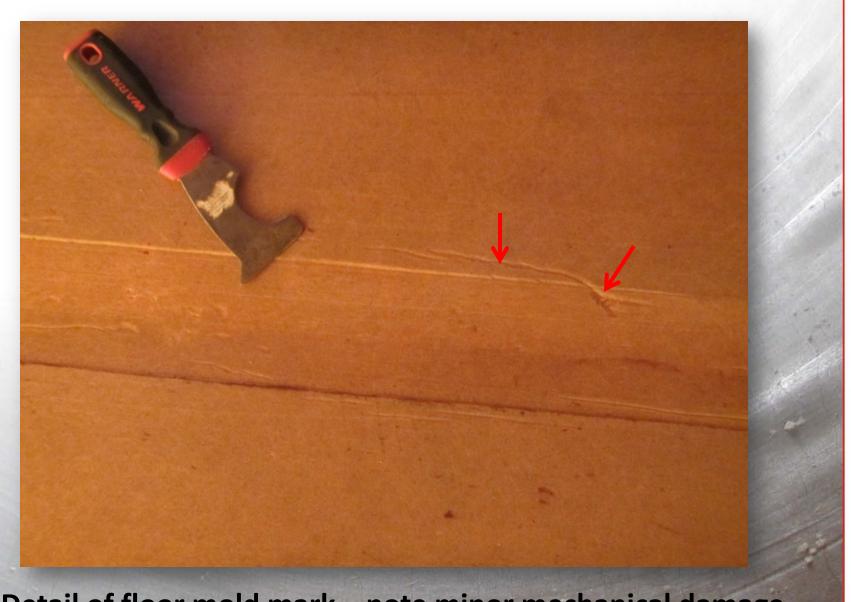


Concrete tank base, containment area and protective coatings



Gussets at tank drain pipe in the southwestern quadrant





Detail of floor mold mark – note minor mechanical damage



Floor patch in the northwestern quadrant with thinned gel coat/ corrosion barrier



Staining in the eastern quadrant with scraped off gel coat - corrosion barrier intact



Exposed chopped mat at the top of the secondary lamination in the northeast knuckle area – no corrosion barrier damage

Conclusions

- No construction defects
- Some in-service deterioration to monitor no damage into structural laminate
- Tank to be re-inspected in 5 years

Case History "C"

Ferric chloride storage tanks - 21 years old

- Look for evidence of external distress
- Look for internal condition of the corrosion barrier and carefully inspect critical areas – i.e. tank knuckle, nozzles, welds, or secondary laminations, etc.
- Compare external findings to internal findings
- Acoustic emission examination performed to identify defects



External Evidence of Leakage





Cracking at nozzle lamination



Internal cracking at knuckle



Cracking of corrosion barrier where floor laminate was applied over balsa core

Conclusions

- Tanks with damage were taken out of service immediately
- Extensive tank repairs were designed and scheduled
- Tanks are safely back in service

