



**TUALATIN VALLEY**  
WATER DISTRICT

# **IMPLEMENTING HDPE FOR TVWD ENGINEERS & OPERATORS**

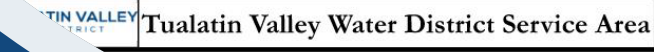
**Sarah Alton**

October 28, 2021 – 11:00 AM

# TOPICS

1. About TVWD
2. About TVWD's main replacement program
3. Planning the pilot program
4. Design
5. Purchasing Equipment
6. Training
7. Construction
8. Lessons Learned

## District Info



# ABOUT TVWD

## General

- TVWD is a special district that serves over 217,000 customers in Washington County, OR
- Service area is more than 41 square miles
- Over 758 miles of pipe (distribution and transmission)

## Main Breaks

- From July 2020 – June 2021, TVWD operations repaired more than 40 shear or corrosion-related leaks



# About TVWD

## Main Replacement Program

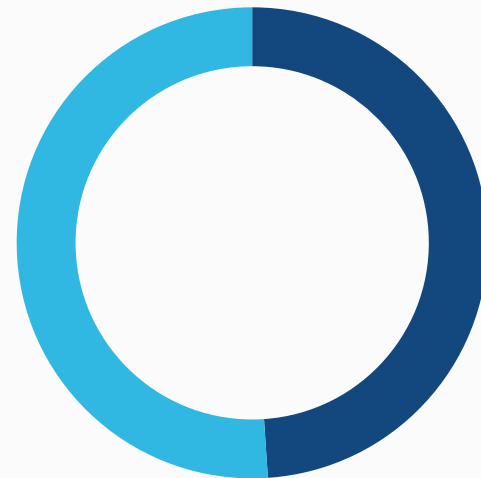


# MAIN REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

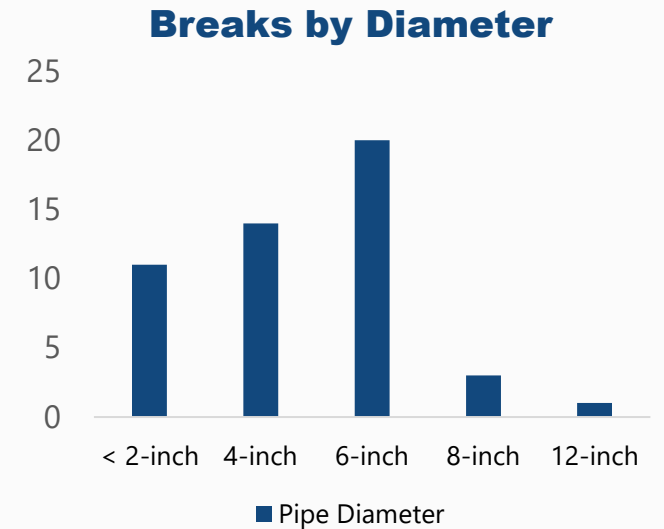
Why even consider HDPE?

## NO END IN SIGHT...

- TVWD has a goal of 1% replacement per year (7.5 miles)
  - Currently replacing much less than 1%
- Program is reactionary to leaks
- Over 120 projects identified
- Most projects are 6-inches or less
- HDPE is a cost-effective option for 4-inches or less



■ Shear ■ Corrosion  
**Breaks by Type**





# Planning the Program

HDPE Replacement Options



# PLANNING THE PROGRAM

## TVWD's Approach

### 1. Start with the idea

- TVWD Engineering and Operations staff attended the “HDPE Roadshow” and learned about HDPE for waterlines

### 2. Get initial buy-in and develop the pilot program

- Determined the cost per linear foot of HDPE projects vs. traditional DIP projects
- Presented idea for pilot program to management for approval

### 3. Compile list of representative projects

### 4. Initiate design

- TVWD acquired the help of Ferguson waterworks contacts to design our first HDPE project

### 5. Train operators

- Again, TVWD used the help of Ferguson waterworks to get the necessary training and certification

### 6. Purchase equipment and supplies

- Based on the design and list of projects, TVWD was able to purchase the right equipment

### 7. Construct project

- For the first project, we had Ferguson to help us inspect and test the new pipe

### 8. Get feedback and improve!



# POLL QUESTION #1

Does your organization currently use or plan to use HDPE?

Options:

1. Yes
2. No
3. Unsure

# Design Process

## HDPE Replacement Options



# DESIGN PROCESS

Answering some major questions!

## 1. What type of pipe should we use?

- DR 7? DR 9? DR 11?

## 2. How do we install the service lines?

- Butt fusion? Electrofusion?
- What type of EF fittings work best?

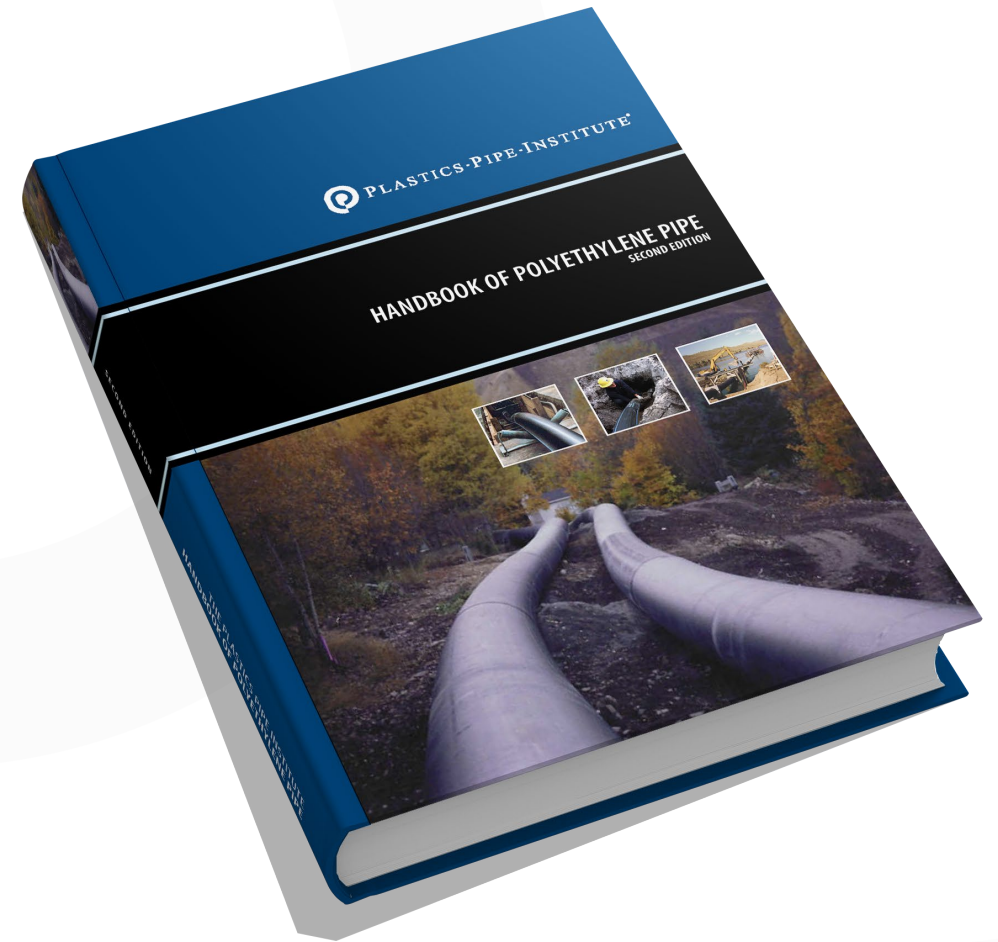
## 3. How do we install appurtenances like CARVs or blowoffs?

- What type of EF fittings?
- What about thrust restraint?

## 4. What about cathodic protection?

- Are anodes required for service lines and meters?

PPI Field Manual – Absolutely Essential ([link](#))



# DESIGN PROCESS

Answering some major questions!

## 1. What type of pipe should we use?

- TVWD selected DR-9 PE4710 (IPS).
- This type of pipe could be used in most applications in our service area so parts can be maintained on hand for repair.
- IPS has the same O.D. as ductile iron pipe so our fittings would also work.

## 2. How do we install the service lines?

- We tried both! We will discuss more in detail on the next slide.

## 3. How do we install appurtenances like CARVs or blowoffs?

- Again, we tried both! Our design progression will follow.

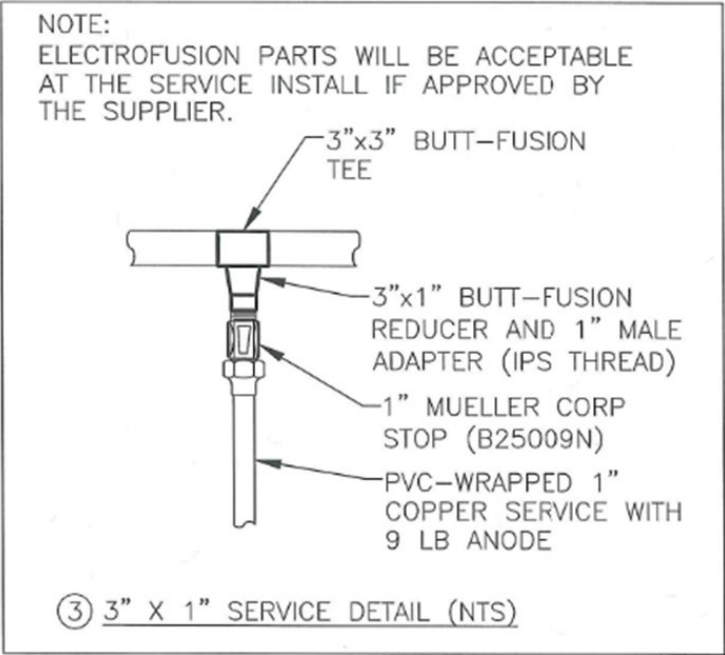
## 4. What about cathodic protection?

- Ok, this was an easy question. Based on our experiences, we knew we would need to have sacrificial anodes on the copper service lines.

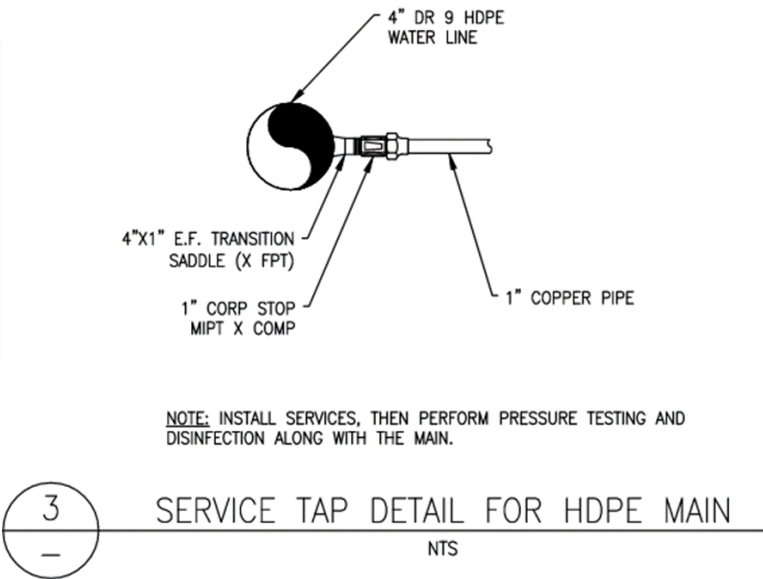


# SERVICE SADDLES

## Design Progression – Based on Operations Feedback



1



Credit to Wallis Engineering

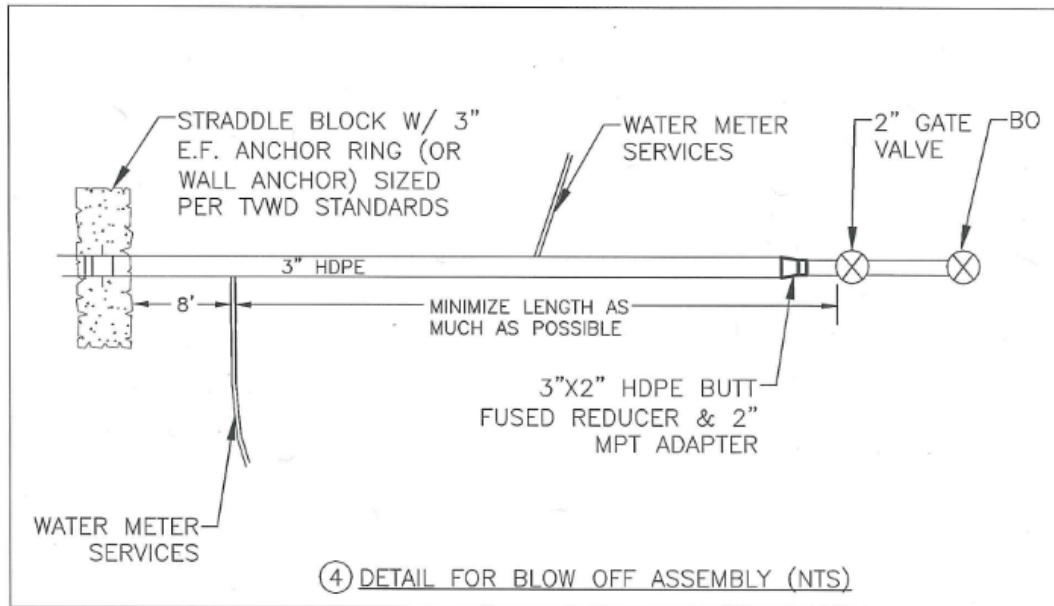
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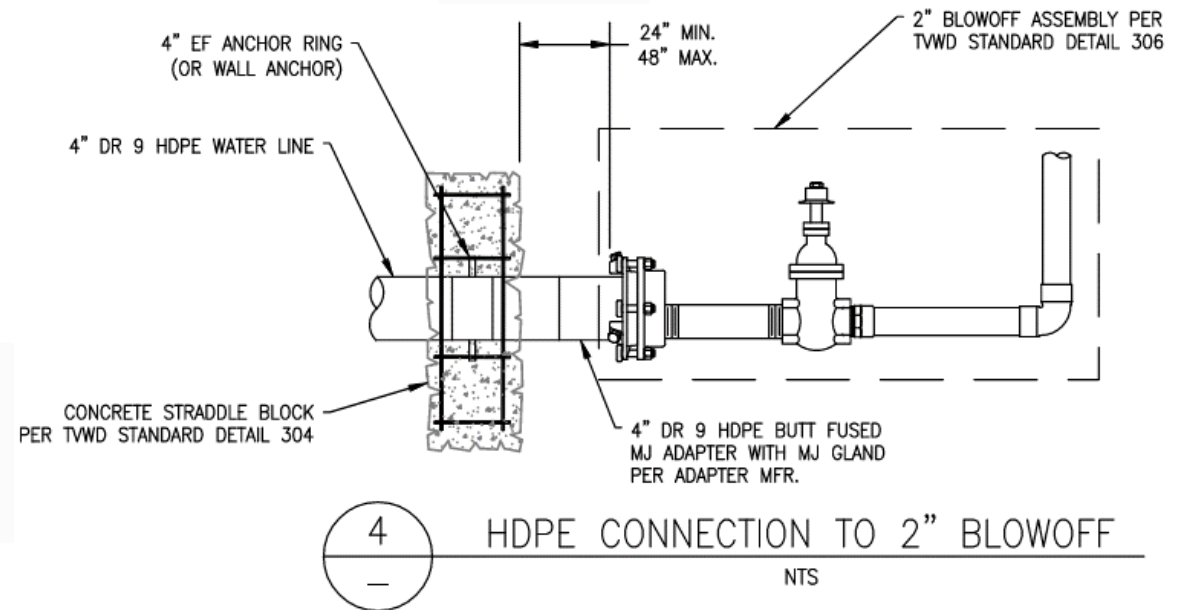
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# BLOWOFF DESIGN

## Design Progression – Based on Operations Feedback



1



*Credit to Wallis Engineering*

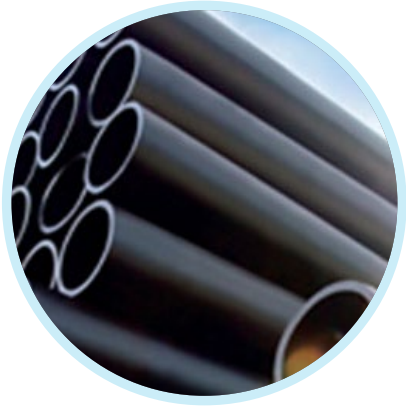
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# Purchasing Equipment

HDPE Equipment Options



# PURCHASING EQUIPMENT



Determine what work will be done



Determine what equipment you need



Justify the purchase



# TVWD'S EQUIPMENT



1-4" Pitbull (Butt Welding Machine)

Raptor Electrofusion Machine & Scanner



TVWD purchased equipment for just under \$10k in 2018. This has been worth the investment.

- Weekly rental rates would have been about \$1,000.
- We have used the equipment on more than 6 projects. Each project has been 1-2 weeks.

# Training

## HDPE Installation



# TRAINING TVWD OPERATORS

Learning a new skill takes practice.

- 1. Training TVWD Operators was essential to the success of the HDPE program.**
- 2. Training was offered locally by Ferguson**
  - TVWD operators took the certification training course a couple of months before commencing their first project.
- 3. Variety of training is available, TVWD chose training for up to 6” pipe**
  - We already knew our equipment would only go up to 4” and that we were not planning to use HDPE in-house for anything larger than 4”.
- 4. Training meets ASTM standard for HFE (Heat Fusion Equipment) Operator**
  - The certification lasts for one year.
  - Operations staff are responsible for maintaining their certificate.
- 5. Ongoing HDPE projects are the most effective training. HDPE fusion is a technical skill that must be practiced**
  - Engineering staff will continue to look for HDPE projects in order to maintain this skill set.



# Construction

## Project Example





# DAMASCUS WATERLINE

## 3" HDPE Directional Drill



HDPE laid out

Drill rig and exit pit



Bore Pit and tracer wire

# Lessons Learned

## Project Examples



# PRESSURE TESTING

Not quite the same as ductile iron pipe.

## Ductile Iron Pipe

- Test occurs once pipe is buried
- Pipe does not expand or contract based on temperature
- Test pressure is the higher of 150 psi or 1.5 times the system pressure
- Pressure is held for one hour before determining leakage
- Leakage is determined by the following formula:

$$L = \frac{S \cdot D \cdot P^{0.5}}{148,000}$$

where:

$L$  = Allowable leakage (gal/hour)

$D$  = Nominal pipe diameter (inches)

$S$  = Length of pipe tested (feet)

$P$  = Average test pressure (psi)

## HDPE (Reference: [PPI Technical Note 802](#))

- Pre-test and visually inspect the pipe for leaks before burying or boring in
- Pipe does expand and contract based on temperature.
  - This results in a significantly longer test so the pipe temperature stabilizes from the water temperature.
- Test pressure is the lower of 1.5 times system pressure or pressure rating of the lowest pressure rated component in the test section.
- Initial expansion phase:
  - Pressurize the system and add water as necessary to maintain test pressure for 4 hours.
- Test phase:
  - Reduce pressure by 10 psi and stop adding water. Monitor pressure for 1 hour. If pressure holds, leakage is not indicated.

## POLL QUESTION #2

How long is the initial expansion phase during an HDPE pressure test?

Options:

1. 1 hour
2. 2 hours
3. 4 hours
4. None, there is no initial expansion phase.



# WELDING IN WEATHER

One last tip – invest in a canopy so you can weld in any weather (especially in the PNW)





**TUALATIN VALLEY**  
WATER DISTRICT

**THANK YOU**

**Sarah Alton**

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