

Cold Weather Operations

Who is the Alliance?



Social Media

Join thousands of **PE Alliance** followers!



pepipeorg



company/alliance-for-pe-pipe



PEPipeAlliance



hdpe4710



allianceforpepipe

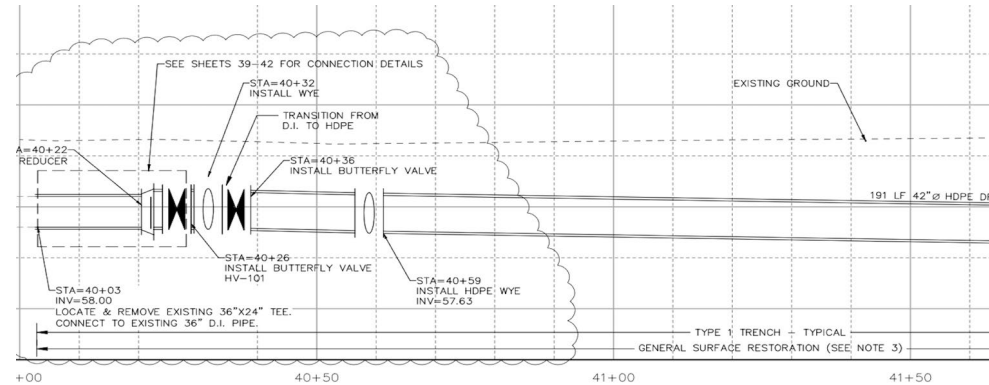
Free Resources

Email: DLANDY@pepipe.org

Schedule A Seminar

Project Review & Assistance

Spec Writing / Editing



REV 5/2020

SECTION 02515

HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE PIPE AND FITTINGS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 Scope of Work

The Contractor shall provide solid wall high density polyethylene pipe (HDPE) and fittings which conform to AWWA, ASTM and other referenced documents listed in this specification with flanged and thermal butt fusion joints complete in place.

1.02 Manufacturer Qualifications

- Manufacturer shall have a minimum of 5 years recent experience producing HDPE pressure pipe and fittings for at least the specified sizes and lengths, and shall be able to submit documentation of at least 5 installations in satisfactory operation for at least 5 years.
- HDPE pipe and fittings manufacturers and distributors shall be listed as current members of the Alliance for PE Pipe.
- Contractor shall have a minimum of 5 years recent experience installing HDPE pressure pipe and fittings for at least the specified pipe and fittings sizes and lengths and shall be able to submit documentation of at least 5 installations in satisfactory operation for at least 5 years.
- All pipe and fittings of each material type shall be furnished by the same manufacturer.
- The HDPE utility pipe and fittings manufacturer shall review and approve or prepare all Shop Drawings and other submittals for all components furnished under this Section.
- Pipe and fittings, including linings and coatings, that will convey potable water or water that will be treated to become potable, shall be certified by an accredited organization in accordance with NSF 61 as being suitable for contact with potable water, and shall comply with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction at Site.

1.03 Referenced Standards


- American Water Works Association (AWWA) latest edition:
 - AWWA C901 - Polyethylene Pressure Pipe and Tubing, 1/2 Inch Through 3 Inch for Water Service

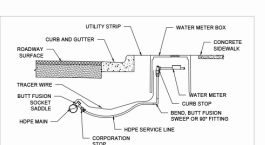
02515 - 1
Alliance for PE Pipe

Free Resources

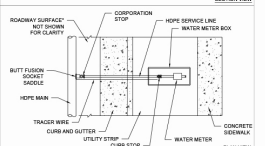
Engineer's Package

Engineer's Package






SECTION VIEW



PLAN VIEW

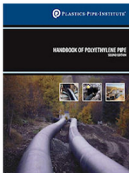
WATER SERVICE WITH BUTT FUSION SOCKET SADDLE
ALLIANCE FOR PE PIPE



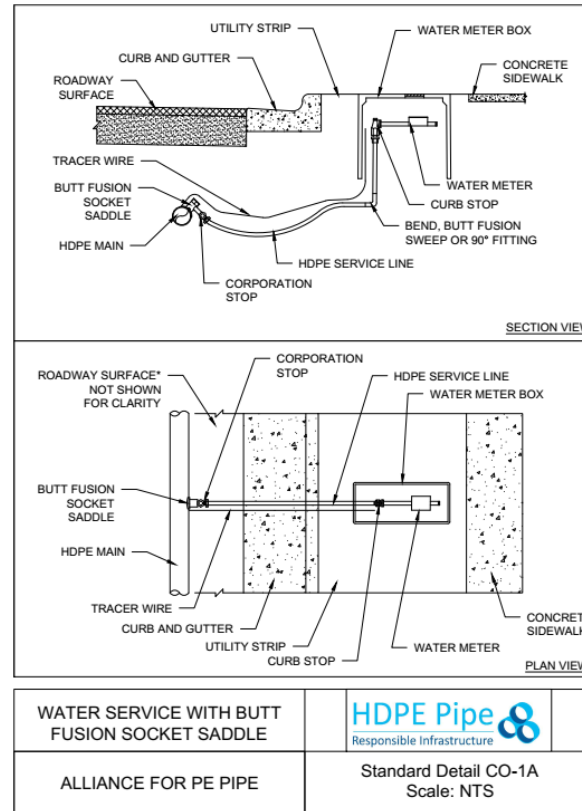
STANDARD DETAIL CO-1A
Scale: NTS
REV 5/2020

PE Handbook
WRF Earthquake Report
Alliance Operator Qualifications
Alliance Insider's Guide
Alliance Decision Trees

Alliance Pipe Chart
Model Specifications
HDPE Standard Details
PPI MAB Contacts
PPI MAB EF 1 - <12"
PPI MAB EF 1 - >14"
PPI TN 44 - Long Term Resistance
PPI TN 49 - Service Tubes
PPI TN 54 - Squeeze Off
PPI Transitions



Standard Details



Case Studies



Email: DLANDY@pepipe.org

Acknowledgments

Red Deer, Alberta
Integrity Fusion Products
ISCO Industries
SECOR
Core & Main
McElroy Manufacturing
PPI – MAB
ASTM

Sandale
Performance Pipe
WL Plastics
Pipeline Plastics
Fairbanks, AK
Strongbridge
ASTM

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- Questions
- PDH (leave contact info in survey)
- Project Assistance
- Specification Writing
- Engineers Package
- Case Studies

Training



What is Polyethylene

Semi-Crystalline Polymer

- Molecules pack in Tight Formations
- Up to 90% Crystalline region
- Side branching effects Density
- Tensile Strength, Stiffness, Abrasion, Hardness, Chemical Resistance



Thermoplastic

- Plastic that can be repeatedly softened by heating and hardened by cooling
- Process is reversible and repeatable
- Retains all physical properties



Polyethylene - Thermoplastic



Molten

Reshaping



Reform

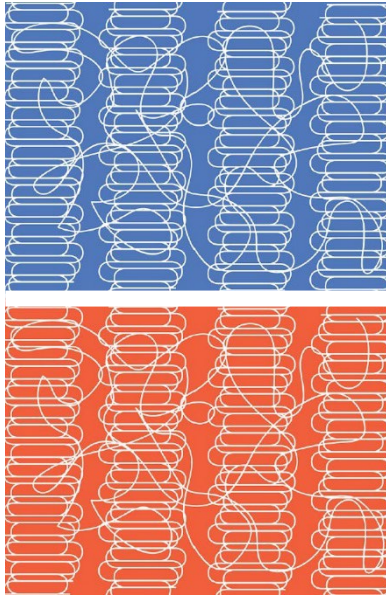


Solidified

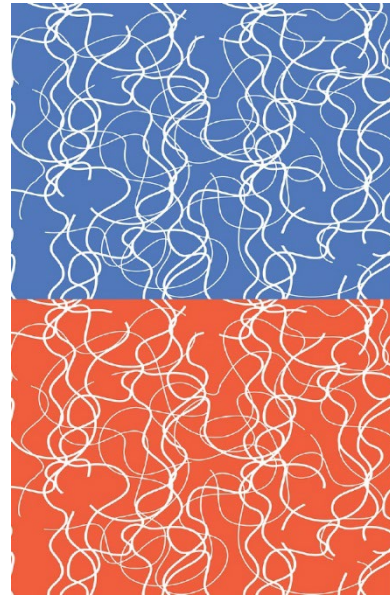
Cooling

Heating

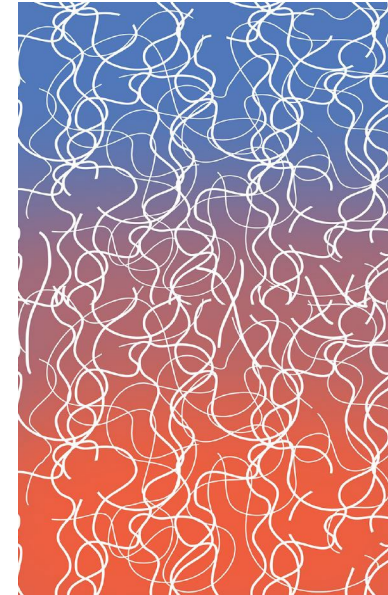
What Happens During Heat Fusion



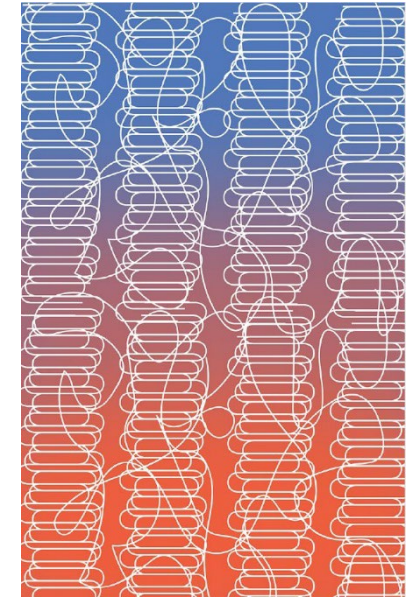
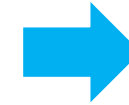
2 HDPE surfaces at rest.
HDPE molecules in a
semi-crystalline state



In the presence of
heat the crystals
disentangle



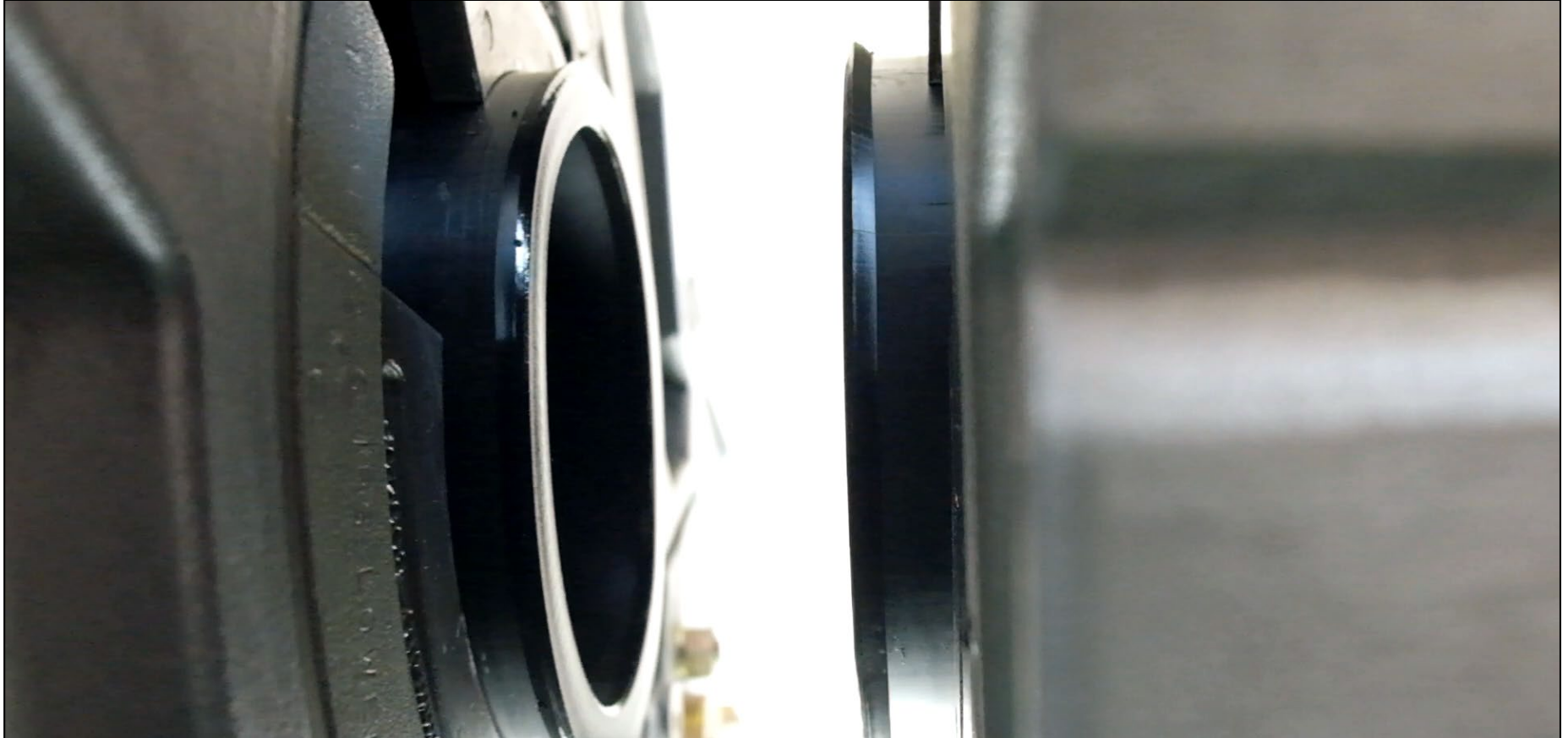
With time, the
molecules travel
across the boundary
between the 2
surfaces



When cool, the
molecules return to a
semi- crystalline state
across the fusion zone



Strength of Fusion – Butt Fusion



Butt Fusion –Steps to Completion

Clean, clamp and align the pipe

Face the pipe ends to establish clean, parallel surfaces

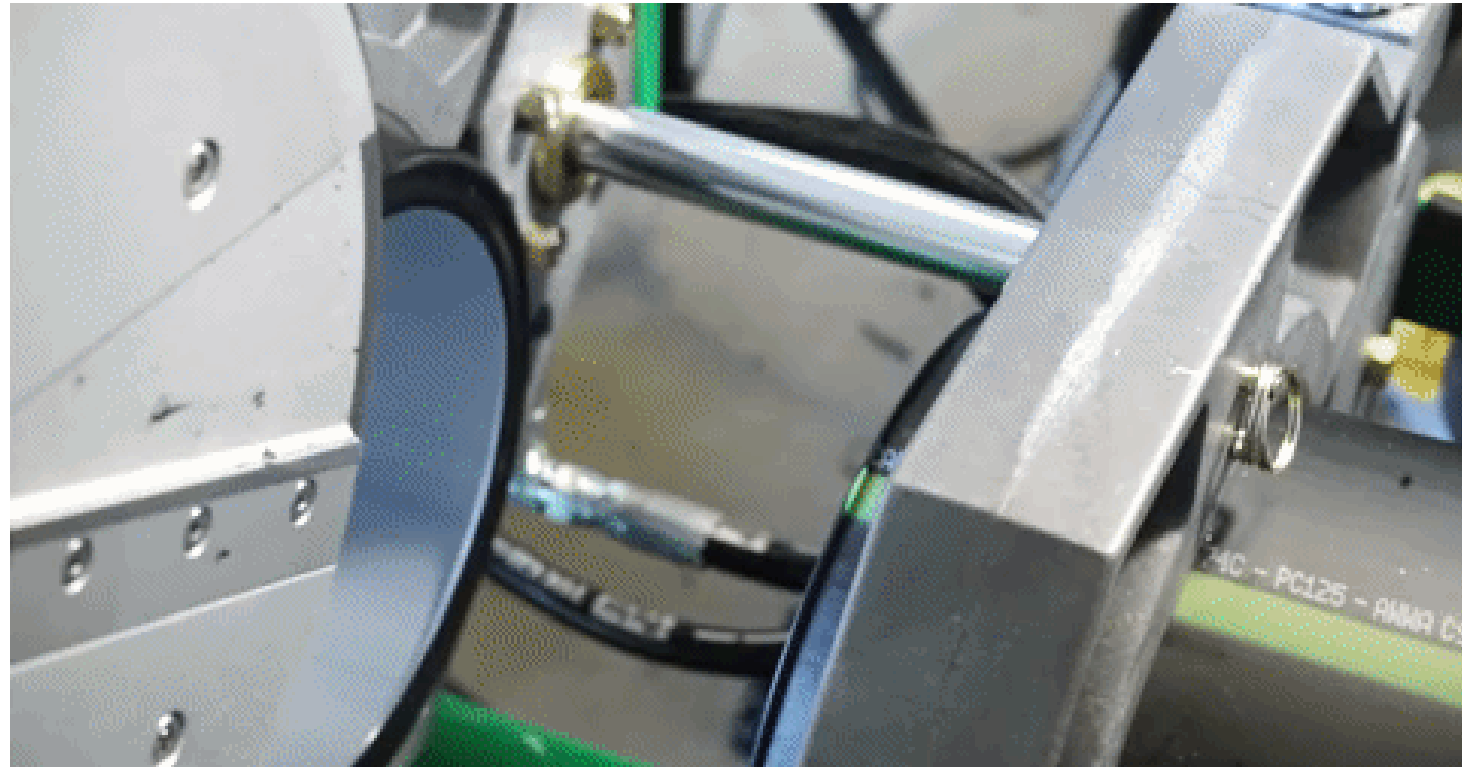
Align the pipe ends

Melt the pipe interfaces

Join the two pipe ends together by applying the force

Hold under pressure until the joint is cool

CLEAN IT, SHAVE IT, HEAT IT, FUSE IT!



Electrofusion – Process Overview

Requires an EF Fitting

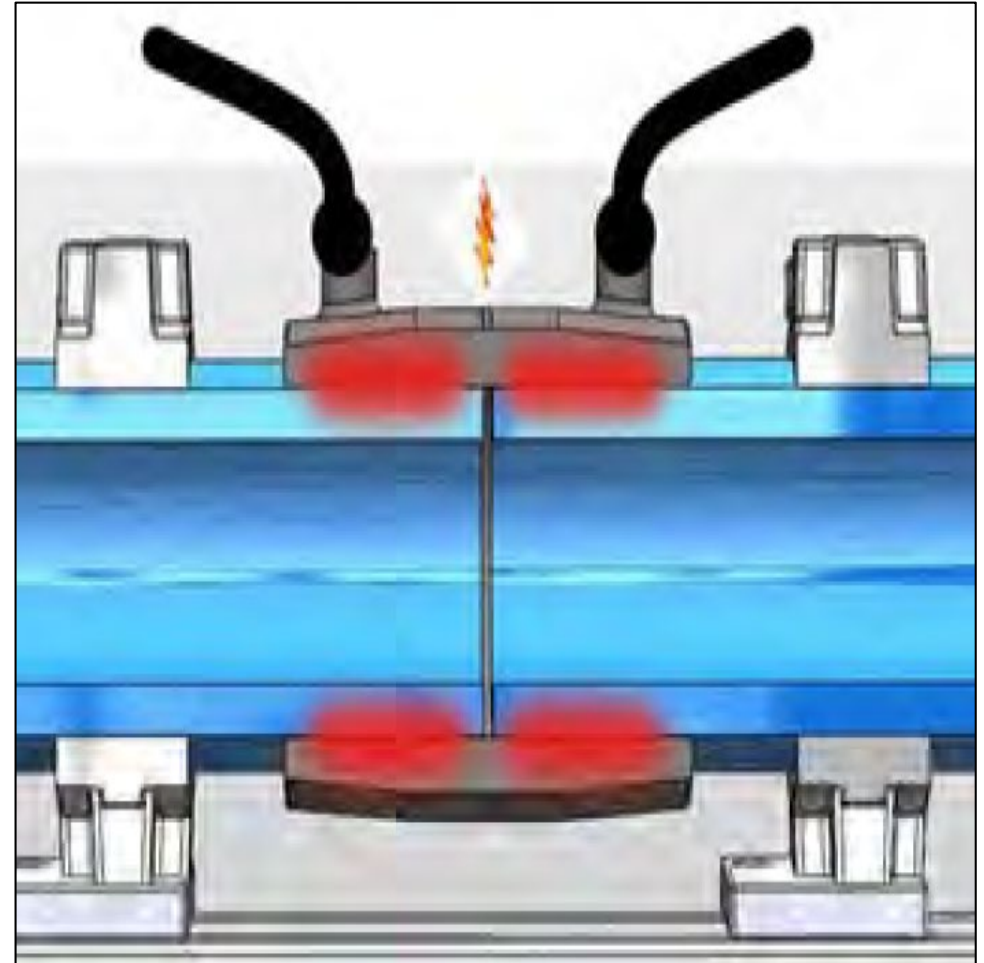
Peeled and Clean surfaces

Melt fitting - molten PE swells creating pipe contact

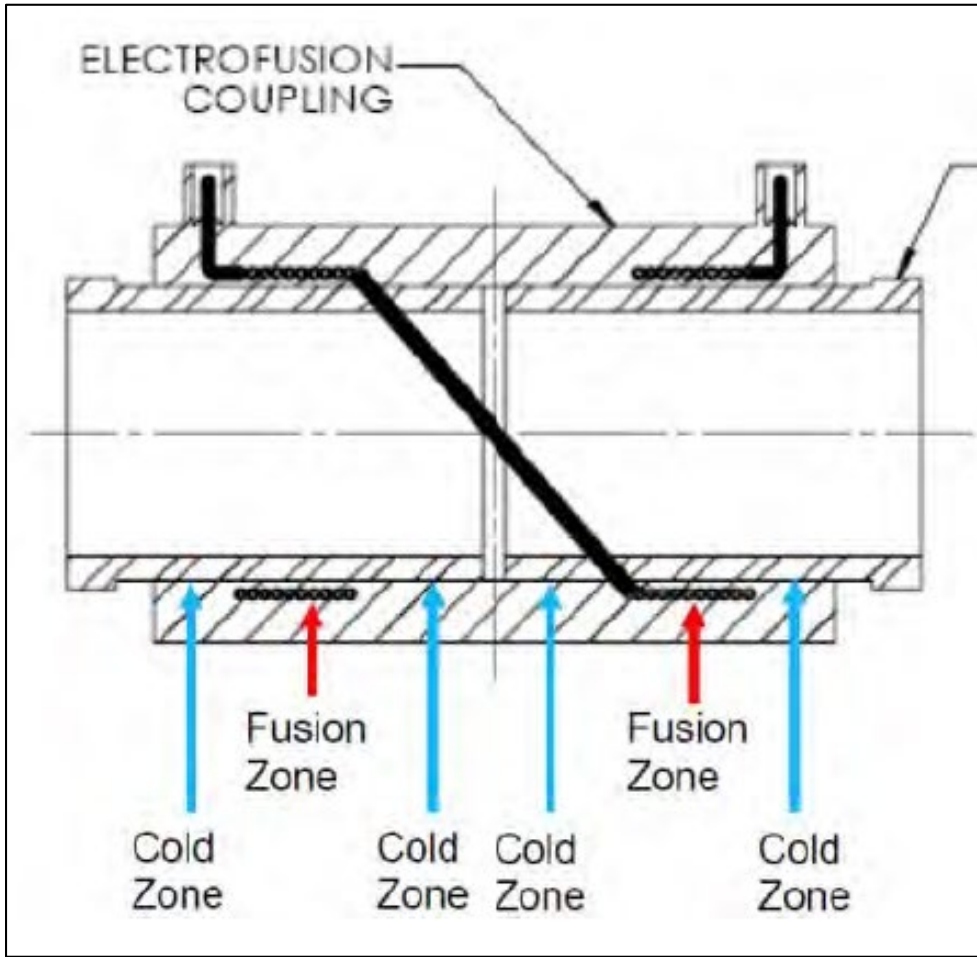
Pipe and Cold Zones contain melt and pressure develops

Molecules co-mingle during fusion time

Cool



Electrofusion Fittings



Electrofusion Processor

Electrofusion processor

Scans bar codes for any EF product

*Recognizes product parameters instantly
and performs required EF times for each
specific fitting*

Attached EF processor leads to EF fitting

*Make certain information on EF processor
screen matches barcode of fitting*

Start electrofusion when ready



Inclement Weather



“Inclement weather” is a generic term often used to describe **weather conditions that are either unsafe or undesirable for outdoor events.**

Inclement weather can come in many different forms (rain, snow, sleet, hail, cold, high wind, severe dust storm, extreme high temp).

Safety



**Safety must always be the
#1 priority.**



HDPE Behavior & Things To Know

Water Can Freeze in
HDPE pipe without
Damage



Insulated HDPE



Use Tools to Help Align the Pipe



West Fork Upper Battle Creek Diversion

Innovative PE Solution

- State of Alaska, Bradley Lake Hydroelectric
- Engineer: Orion, GMC Contracting
- Project Type: raw water
- 2.3 miles DR17 63"
- Max grade of 18%, road built
- Utilized McElroy Talon
- “Toughest test yet for Talon” – Vince King



ISCO

McELROY

What Is “Normal Operating Temperature?”

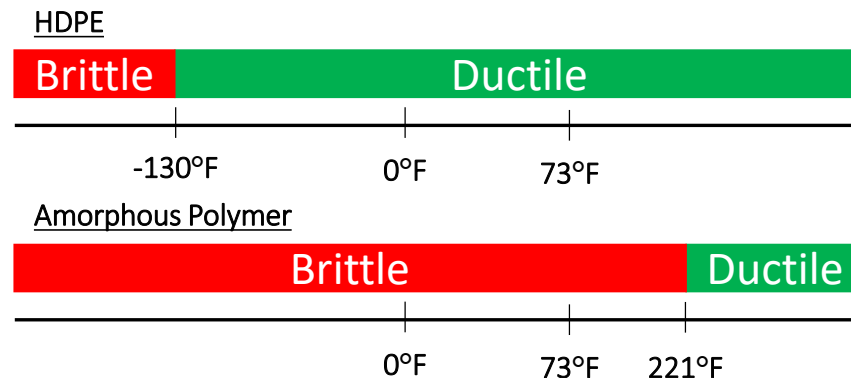


Most electrofusion fittings can be installed at ambient temperatures ranging from **14° F** (-10°C) to **114° F** (44.5°C) without any changes needing to be made to standard fusion times or procedures)

For temps outside of this temperature range, contact the fitting manufacturer for more information.

Temperature Operating Range

- Pressure Service Temperature between -40°F to 140°F
- Glass Transition Temperature for Polyethylene is -130°F



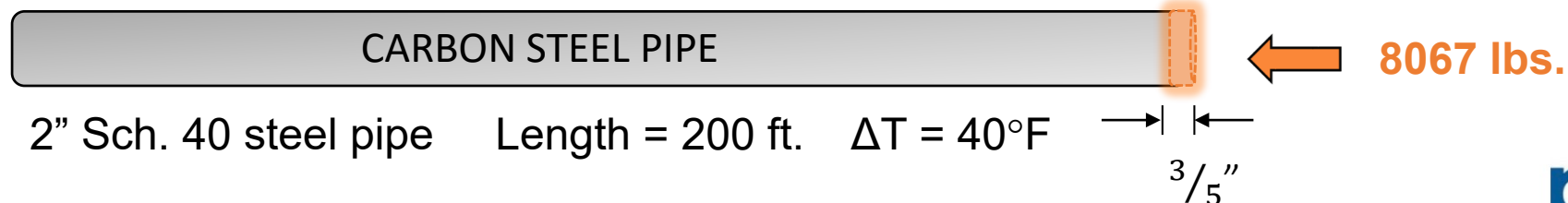
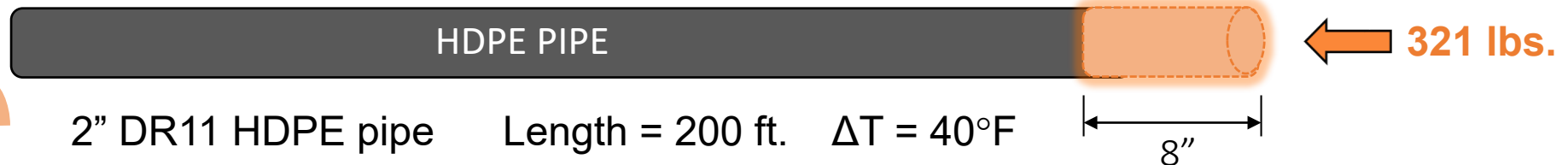
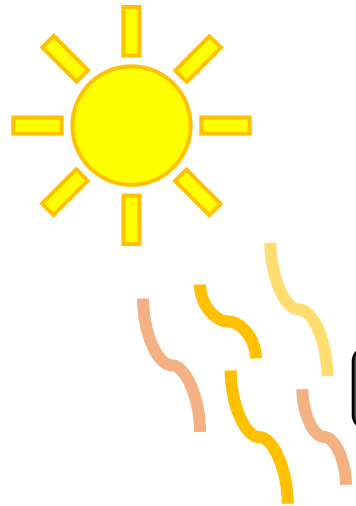
Thermal Effects – Temporary Condition

Thermal Expansion and Contraction

- PE expands and contracts at a rate of about 1 in/10°F/100 ft
- However, PE requires a much smaller force to restrain expansion and contraction compared to other materials

Piping Material	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (α), in/in-°F	Elastic Modulus* (E), psi	Stress, psi ($\sigma = \alpha E \Delta T$)
Carbon Steel	6.5×10^{-6}	29×10^6	$188.5 \times \Delta T$
Stainless Steel	9.9×10^{-6}	28×10^6	$277.2 \times \Delta T$
Polyethylene	80×10^{-6}	0.065×10^6	$5.2 \times \Delta T$

*Polyethylene uses a time and temperature-dependent modulus of elasticity. Modulus shown in this table is for 10 hours at 73°F
^Values for carbon steel and stainless steel obtained from www.engineeringtoolbox.com



Cold Weather

Lower temperatures require greater force to manipulate HDPE

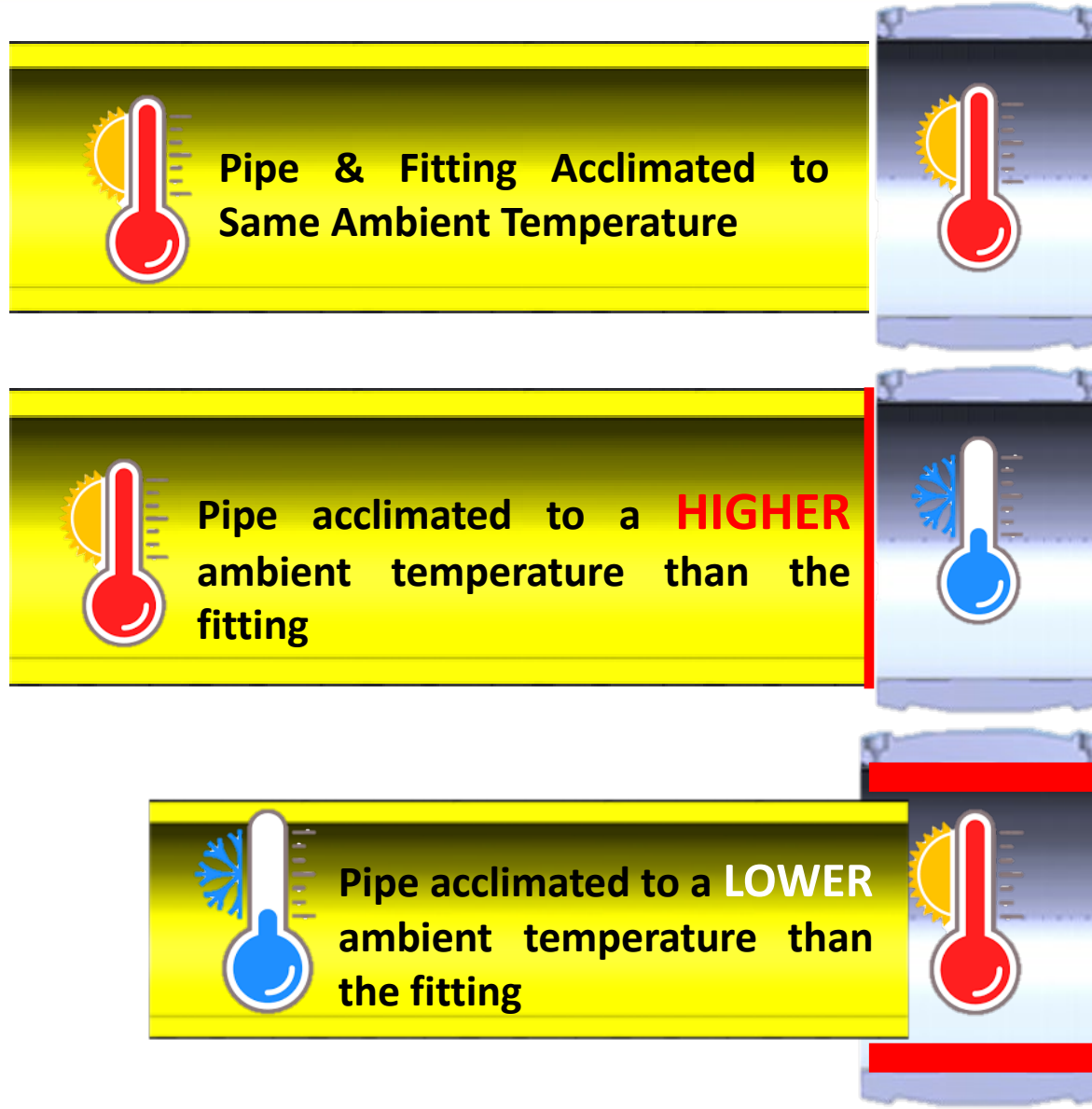
Coiled pipe is especially affected by cold weather

Understand how your uncoiling process is managed - higher pressures, slower speeds

Safety procedures



System Equilibrium



Maintain Equipment

Use appropriate hydraulic fluid for the temperatures and the equipment manufacturer's recommendations

Hydraulic Fluid Characteristic Chart																													
Fluid	cST 100F	cST 210F	V.I.	-30°F -34°C	-15°F -26°C	0°F -18°C	15°F -9°C	30°F -1°C	45°F 7°C	60°F 15°C	75°F 24°C	90°F 32°C	105°F 40°C	120°F 49°C	135°F 57°C	150°F 65°C	165°F 74°C	180°F 82°C	195°F 90°C	Range									
Mobil																													
DTE 10 Excel 15	15.8	4.1	168																							-16°F to 113°F -27°C to 45°C			
DTE 10 Excel 32	32.7	6.6	164																								12°F to 154°F -11°C to 68°C		
DTE 10 Excel 46	45.6	8.5	164																									23°F to 173°F -5°C to 78°C	
DTE 10 Excel 68	68.4	11.2	156																										37°F to 196°F 3°C to 91°C
Univis N32	34.9	6.9	164																									12°F to 150°F -11°C to 66°C	
Univis N46	46	8.5	163																										24°F to 166°F -4°C to 74°C
Univis N68	73.8	12.1	160																										39°F to 193°F 4°C to 89°C

NOTE: This chart is based on pump manufacturer recommendations of 13 to 500 cST. Temperatures shown are fluid temperatures not ambient temperatures.

Check the Generators

Know what temperature the generators providing power on site are rated for

Check the amperage and voltage output of the generator in actual cold weather conditions

Varying power can affect the performance of fusion equipment



Resources



ASTM F2620-20A^{ε1}

RESOURCES

ASTM

- ANNEX A1. COLD WEATHER PROCEDURES



Designation: F2620 – 20a^{ε1}

An American National Standard

Standard Practice for Heat Fusion Joining of Polyethylene Pipe and Fittings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2620; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—Table 2 was editorially corrected for clarity in October 2021.

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

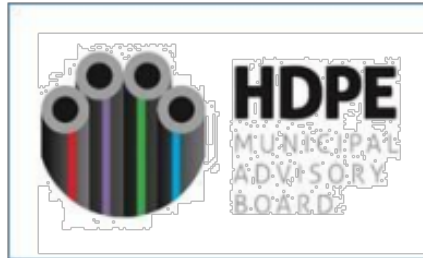
A1. COLD WEATHER PROCEDURES

RESOURCES

PLASTIC PIPE INSTITUTE
MUNICIPAL ADVISORY BOARD

Municipal Advisory Board

Established May 1, 2008 at the University of Texas, Arlington



MAB Guidelines for Fusing HDPE Pipe in Cold and Inclement Weather

(MAB-8 2022)

<https://plasticpipe.org/common/Uploaded%20files/Technical/MAB-08.pdf>

Cold Weather Fusion: MAB-08 Procedure

- 1. Remove snow, ice and melted ice from pipe*
- 2. HDPE has reduced impact resistance in cold weather - Don't drop pipe*
- 3. Provide adequate enclosures without excessive heat*
- 4. Plug or cap opposite ends of pipe*
- 5. Ensure equipment is free of ice and snow*
- 6. Ensure ID & OD are clear of moisture*
- 7. Shield fusion area with an equipment shelter*
- 8. Use portable space heaters. Direct fired heaters are not allowed in confined spaces*
- 9. Preheat pipe*
- 10. Keep heating tool in an insulated container between fusions*

Golden Rule #1



BE PATIENT!

Golden Rule #2



***Change the conditions,
not the procedure***

Remove snow, ice, and melted ice from pipe



Remove any ice, frost, snow, dirt or contamination from the pipe and machine before loading into the machine

Clean and dry OD and ID of pipe in fusion zone

Examine Pipe

- Inspect for damage
- Cut out any compromised areas



Don't Drop The Pipe

HDPE has reduced impact resistance in cold weather

- *As always, handle with care to ensure pipeline integrity*
- *HDPE has the most impact resistance*



Provide Adequate Enclosures



- *Without excessive heat*

Protect The Fusion Area

Shield your fusion area from wind, dirt and moisture

- *Portable shelter*
- *Trailer*
- *Canopy*



Protect The Fusion Area



Protect The Fusion Area



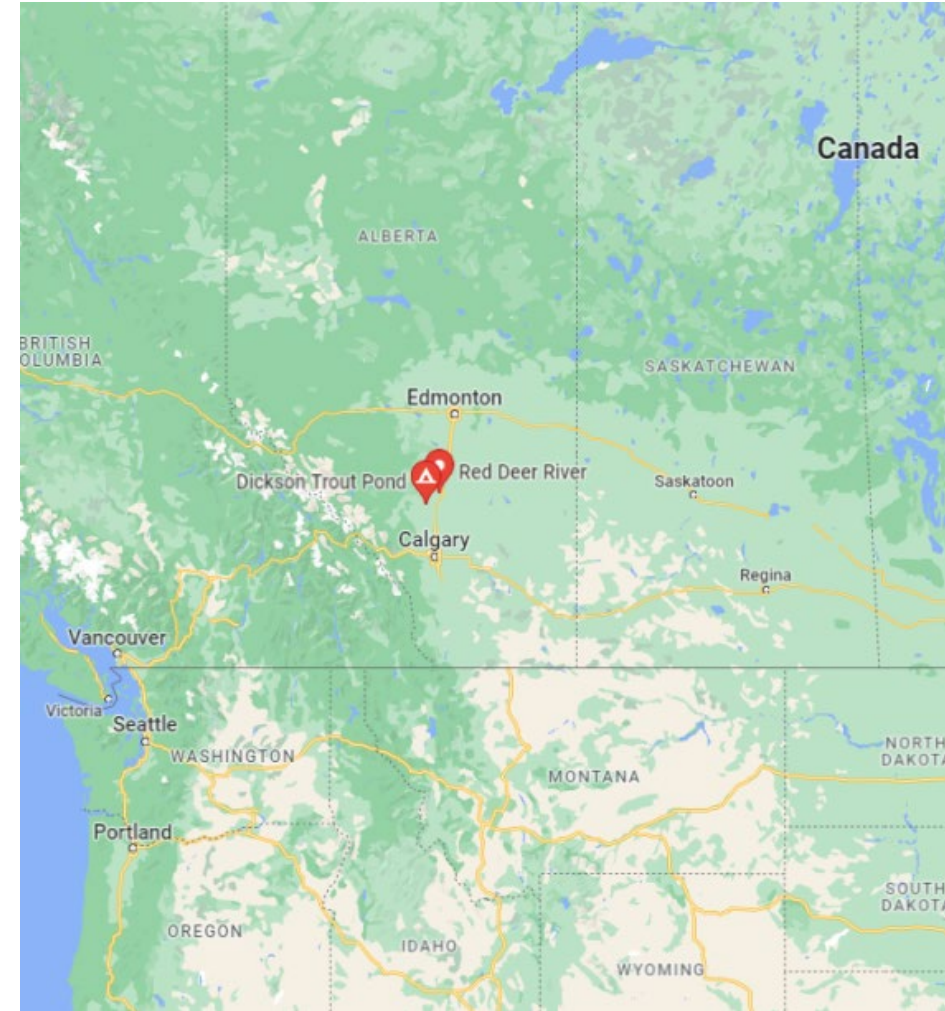
Central Alberta Regional Wastewater System, Red Deer

10 km pipeline in Red Deer

*Larger project for 150,000
population growth*

*HDD and open cut to be used to
install*

*Knibb Developments was the
contractor for this project*



Central Alberta Regional Wastewater System, Red Deer

*Previously attempted to use
just tents*

*Opted for McElroy
QuickCamp system*

*3300' 32" HDPE was
completed in 20 days*



McElroy QuickCamp

*Lighted, insulated and
temperature controlled
Unfolds to 21'8"x24'7"
shelter that has room for
office or storage*



McElroy QuickCamp



Use Tents, Tarps and Warm Air

Reels and/or stick pipes can be tented with tarps

Supply warm air from an indirect fired heater



Plug Opposite Ends of Pipe



Ensure Equipment is Free of Ice and Snow



Ensure ID & OD are clear of moisture

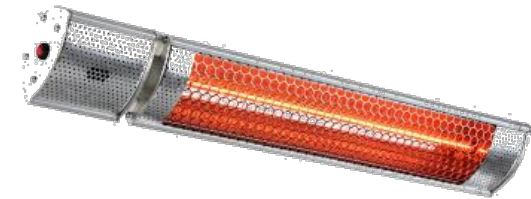


Use Portable Heaters

Salamander



Infrared heaters



Heating blankets



Pre-Heat Pipe



Preheat pipe in insulated area

Do not heat pipe to greater than 120° F (49° C)

Use multiple heaters or heating elements if necessary

Protect the Heater

- *Keep heater in insulated bag or protective device until ready*
- *Check heater temperature before every fusion*



Summary: Cold Weather Considerations



- Don't Drop The Pipe
- Provide adequate enclosures
- Use Tents, Tarps, and Warm Air If Possible
- Protect The Fusion Zone
- Use Portable Space Heaters
- Pre-Heat Pipe
- Keep Heating Tool in Insulated Container

Summary: Extreme Heat Considerations



- Understand thermal effects
- Provide adequate enclosures
- Protect The Fusion Zone
- Keep Heating Tool in Insulated Container

Summary: Windy Considerations



- Cap the pipe ends to protect fusion zone
- Provide adequate enclosure to protect fusion zone
- Keep Heating Tool Insulated Container

Summary: Precipitation Considerations



- Remove snow, ice & melted ice from pipe
- Ensure equipment is free of ice and snow
- Provide adequate enclosures
- Protect The Fusion Zone
- Ensure ID and OD are clear of moisture
- Keep Heating Tool in Insulated Container

Contact Info

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- Questions
- PDH (leave contact info in survey)
- Project Assistance
- Specification Writing
- Engineers Package
- Case Studies