

Applications for Rehabilitation of Culverts

There are two types of trenchless technology applications for rehabilitations covered below: sliplining and cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) lining for culvert and other pipe rehabilitation.

Note that some specifications described in the following content may not be the same as the specifications followed by your agency. Always check with your State agency's standards and specifications when using these guidelines.

Sections

- **Sliplining**
- **Cured-in-place Pipe (CIPP)**

Sliplining

When inspecting installations, the inspector should check for the following:

- Ideal host pipes for sliplining are straight with no deformities**
 - No bends or modest bends
 - No severe protrusions into the pipe
 - Only mildly offset joints
- Appropriate grout is selected and applied**
- Methods are undertaken to avoid flotation of the liner when grouting needs to be avoided, especially in large pipes**
- Evidence of grouting pressure damage or collapse of liner**

Cured-in-place Pipe (CIPP)

When inspecting installations, the inspector should check for the following:

- Host pipe inspected prior to installation**
 - Typically through closed-circuit television (CCTV) using the Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program (PACP)
 - Inspector should be knowledgeable on the different conditions that can occur in a sewer and should determine if a sewer can be rehabilitated to specified standards, or if it must first be cleaned and/or repaired
- Cure schedule is followed based on the manufacturer's requirements and contractor performance for different field conditions**
- Lateral connections done so that there is a clean, smooth opening within tolerance, meeting the contract-specified requirements**