29.2.4 Slip Lining

J. Sliplining shall be carried out using High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) to the material requirements and standards as given in Section 02650 of the specification, or Polypropylene (PP) to BS EN 1852-1.

K. All liner pipe shall be provided with joints designed so that neither the outside diameter of the pipe is increased nor the internal diameter of the pipe is decreased at the joint.

L. Ensure that all pipes including cut lengths and all fittings before dispatch from the pipe manufacturer's works are indelibly marked as follows:

i. The manufacturer's name, initials, or identification mark.

ii. The nominal internal diameter in mm.

iii. The length in m.

iv. Mark the classification i.e. pressure rating, stiffness.

v. The date of manufacture and batch number.

vi. A stamp to show that they meet the required inspection requirements and hydraulic tests at the point of manufacture.

vii. Stencil in legible letters the pipe identification number on the inside and outside at each end. Ensure that the same number appears on all record sheets and documents relating to the manufacture delivery and testing of that pipe.

viii. The manufacturing standard.

ix. The project or contract number.

29.2.5 Annulus Grout

Low strength grout for filling the annular space between the host pipe and the liner, where applicable, shall be a cementitious mixture incorporating suitable admixtures as approved by the Engineer and shall have a minimum compressive strength of 12N/mm².

29.2.6 Chemical Sealing Materials

A. Chemical resin for sealing pipe joints and manholes shall be a hydrophilic polyurethane compound suitable for injection.

B. The material must be "salt-water" grade able to react with saline ground water to form a flexible seal.

C. In every case, mixing and handling of chemical sealing materials shall be in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.