

ICC-ES Report

PMG-1074

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Reissued 11/2015
This report is subject to renewal 11/2016

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

PERMA-LATERAL™ PULLED-IN-PLACE CURED-IN-PLACE PIPE LINING SYSTEM

DIVISION:

22 00 00—PLUMBING

SECTION:

22 13 16—SANITARY WASTE AND VENT PIPING

Report Holder:

PERMA-LINER INDUSTRIES, LLC.

13000 AUTOMOBILE BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
CLEARWATER, FL 33762



Look for the ICC-ES marks of Conformity!



ICC-ES PMG Listing**PMG-1074**

Effective Date: November 2015

This listing is subject to re-examination in one year.

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CSI: DIVISION: 22 00 00—PLUMBING
Section: 22 13 16—Sanitary Waste and Vent Piping

Product certification system:

The ICC-ES product certification system includes testing samples taken from the market or supplier's stock, or a combination of both, to verify compliance with applicable codes and standards. The system also involves factory inspections, and assessment and surveillance of the supplier's quality system.

Products: Perma-Lateral™ Pulled-in-Place Cured-in-Place Pipe Lining System

Listee: Perma-Liner Industries, LLC.
13000 Automobile Boulevard, Suite 300
Clearwater, Florida 33762
www.perma-liner.com

Compliance with the following codes:

2015, 2012 and 2009 *International Plumbing Code*® (IPC)
2015, 2012 and 2009 *International Residential Code*® (IRC)
2015, 2012 and 2009 IAPMO *Uniform Plumbing Code** (UPC)

*Uniform Plumbing Code® is a registered trademark of IAPMO

Compliance with the following standards:

ASTM F 1743-2008, Standard Practice for Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by Pulled-in Place Installation of Cured-in-Place Thermosetting Resin Pipe (CIPP)
NSF 14-2015, Plastic Piping System Components and Related Materials
LC1011-2010, ICC-ES PMG Listing Criteria for the Rehabilitation of Existing Building Drains and Building Sewers by the Inversion and Curing of Resin-impregnated Tube.

Code Alternate:

LC1011 was approved by the ICC-ES PMG Listing Committee based on several factors, which include the following: (1) ASTM F 1743 is a consensus standard but not referenced in the code. (2) The code prohibits drainage line size reduction in the direction of flow. Perma-Liner's installation does not constitute a reduction to a smaller nominal pipe size. Further, the resulting surface affords less friction loss, which provides equivalent flow capacity despite the small reduction in diameter. (3) The use of this system restores the treated pipe capacity to minimum requirements in the code. Note that this analysis only applies to systems evaluated by ICC-ES in accordance with LC1011.

Identification:

The Perma-Lateral™ Pull in Place Navi-Liner™ Cured-in-place™ Pipe Lining materials are stamped with the product name (Perma-Lateral™ or Navi-Liner), the ASTM designation (ASTM F 1743), and the ICC-ES PMG listing mark, with the mark repeated continuously over the entire length of the

material. (See Figure 1.) Labels must be attached, at a maximum of 20 feet (6096 mm) apart along the length of the lined pipe or tube and at each fixture connection, indicating the listing holder's name, and carrying the ICC-ES PMG listing mark and the words "Caution: CIPP Epoxy Lined Pipe." The label must include a warning against using flame or heat when repairing any part of the system.

Perma-Lateral™ Lining Resin (A) and Hardener (B): Each container bears a label with the product name, the manufacturer's name (Perma-Liner Industries, LLC.), and the ICC-ES PMG listing mark. (See Figure 2).

Installation:

Installation must comply with the manufacturer's published installation instructions and the applicable codes.

The Perma-Lateral™ and Navi-Liner Cured-in-place Pipe (CIPP) Lining Systems must be applied by installers trained and certified by Perma-Liner Industries, LLC.

The Navi-Liner™ Pull in Place Cured-in-place Pipe (CIPP) Lining System may be used to repair vertical and horizontal pipelines.

Inspection and Cleaning: The pipe must be clean of all debris, roots and other obstructions that would block proper inversion of the CIPP. The cleaning must be done with a high-pressure jet unit or with mechanically powered cleaning equipment such as an electric rod machine with cutting attachments.

Inspection of the pipe must be done using a closed circuit television (CCTV) camera. The inspection must be performed by experienced personnel trained in locating breaks, obstacles and service connections. The interior of the pipe must be carefully inspected to determine the location of any conditions that may prevent proper installation of the CIPP liner into the pipe. Conditions such as protruding service taps, collapsed or crushed pipe, reductions in the cross-sectional area of more than 40 percent, or other obstructions must be corrected.

If inspection reveals a condition that cannot be removed by conventional sewer cleaning equipment, then a point repair excavation should be made to uncover and remove or repair the obstruction.

Preparation, Installation and Curing of the Liner: The quantity of the specified Perma-Lateral Lining Resin and Hardener required must be calculated in accordance with the manufacturer's formula based on pipe diameter, length and liner thickness.

Perma-Lateral Lining Resin and Hardener must be mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

The installer must remove all air from the liner tube, using equipment approved by the manufacturer, prior to filling the liner with the epoxy mix.

Once the liner tube has been "wetted out" with the epoxy mix, the installer must evenly distribute the mix in the liner tube using roller equipment approved by the manufacturer, to ensure thorough saturation. The "wetted out" liner tube must be pulled into the pipe by means of a power winch in accordance with ASTM F 1743. The epoxy must be cured using one of the following methods:

Circulation of hot water or steam. A bladder, referred to as a calibration hose, is installed the length of the liner. The bladder is filled with water or steam pressurized to between 5 and 7 psi. The bladder is connected to a heater and circulation pump which circulates the water in the bladder and raises the water temperature to between 125°F and 135°F. This water temperature and pressure are maintained for a minimum of one hour. This forces the liner against the inside diameter of the piping during curing. The bladder is then removed.

Ambient air curing. Depending on the air and ground temperatures, the appropriate mixture of Part B hardener is mixed with Part A to "wet out" the liner, which is pulled into the pipe. There are different formulations of Part B depending on the temperature (hot weather, warm weather and cold weather mixtures). Once the liner is installed in the pipe, the epoxy can be cured by exposing the liner to ambient air.

Cured piping is then inspected in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions, using equipment approved by the manufacturer. A final CCTV inspection is performed and recorded in accordance with Item 5 of the Conditions of Listing (below).

Models: **Perma-Lateral™ Cured-in-Place Pipe Lining System:** The system consists of components tested and listed to NSF 14 and ASTM F 1743. The liner tube is 3 millimeters thick with a reinforced scrim, and is intended to be used for most standard installations.

Navi-Liner Cured-in-Place Pipe Lining System: The system consists of components tested and listed to NSF 14 and ASTM F 1743. The liner tube is 2 millimeters thick and does not have the reinforced scrim, making it more flexible. It is intended to be used where multiple bends are involved in the installation.

Conditions of Listing:

1. Installation must be performed by installers trained and certified by Perma-Liner Industries, LLC.
2. The Perma-Liner™ CIPP System may be used to line pipe with a minimum diameter of 4 inches (102 mm) up to a maximum diameter of 10 inches (254 mm).
3. The minimum thickness of the liner must meet the design parameters of each individual application using the ASTM F 1216-09 Appendix X1 Design Method.
4. The pipe must be inspected and cleaned in accordance with the Inspection and Cleaning section of this listing and the manufacturer’s published installation instructions.
5. Subsequent to curing in accordance with the manufacturers’ instructions, a final video inspection in accordance with ASTM F 1743 must be performed and witnessed by the code official or his designated representative. The final inspection must verify that the liner is continuous over the entire length of the inversion and is free of dry spots, lifts, and delaminations.
6. Perma-Liner™ CIPP System materials are manufactured by Perma-Liner Industries, LLC. located in Clearwater, Florida, under a quality control program with yearly inspections done by ICC-ES.

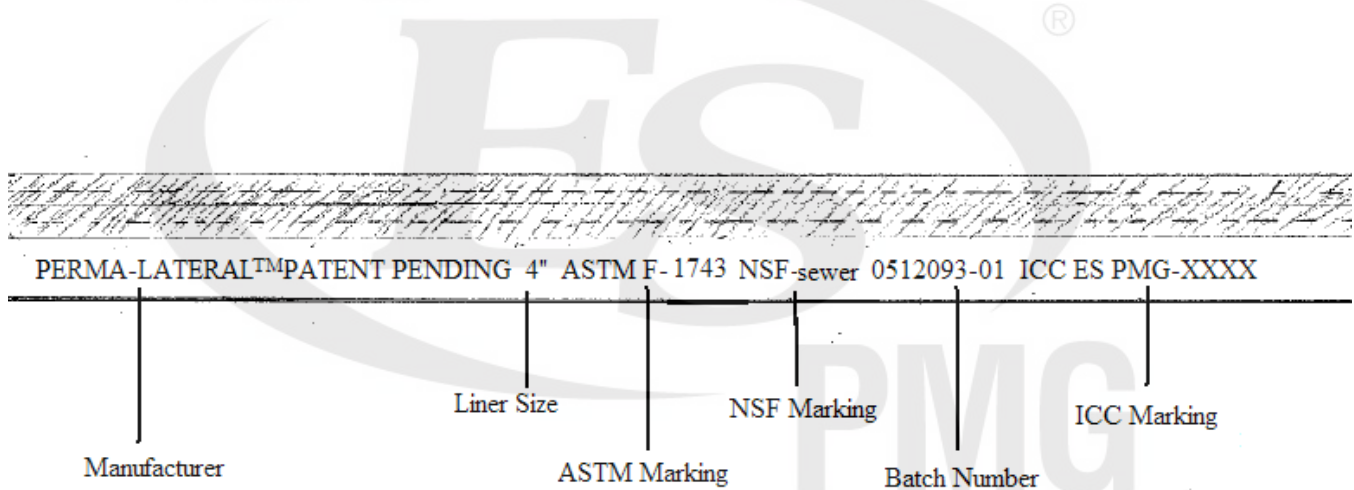


FIGURE 1—LINER MATERIAL LABEL



www.perma-liner.com

PERMA-LATERAL™ LINING SYSTEM

Perma-Lateral™ Lining Resin - A

Perma-Lateral™ Lining Resin - B

Extreme Cold
($< 30^{\circ}\text{F}$)

Cold
($30 - 50^{\circ}\text{F}$)

Warm
($50 - 70^{\circ}\text{F}$)

Hot
($70^{\circ} > \text{F}$)

Heat
Cure

Lot # _____



Toll Free 1-866-336-2568



FIGURE 2—RESIN BUCKET LABEL

PMG