



Application Bulletin for Repairing Polyethylene Sumps

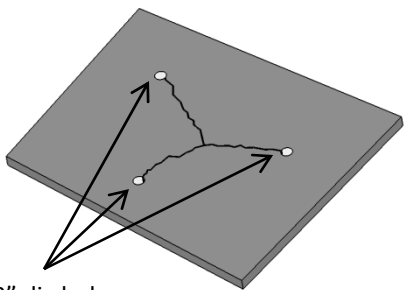
Many poly sumps in the industry are starting to fail. Many failures are associated with cracking or splits in thin wall sumps. This breach can lead to water intrusion into the sump and is a path for fuel to escape into the soils. DPM has developed 3 methods to repair these sumps which may extend their life for several years. DPM recommends that only someone trained in the use of these materials and procedures perform these repairs.

Repair Instruction for Poly sumps Rev 5-07-09

WARNING: DPM assumes no liability for any failure of the sump or the repair should one occur. DPM assumes no liability for pollution or any other secondary claim arising from failure of any repaired sump using these or any other procedure.

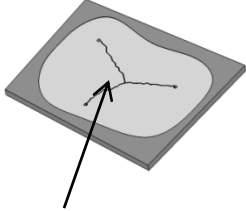
Option 1

STEP 1: Terminating the crack
As with any repair of a cracked media the crack should be terminated by drilling a 1/8" diameter hole at the end of each crack.



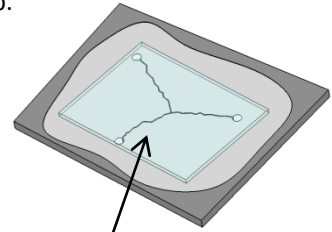
1/8" dia holes

STEP 2: Clean and Sand
Steam clean and sand the surfaces to be repaired at least 2" beyond the crack in all directions. After sanding clean the area with DBC and let air dry or wipe dry with a clean cloth.



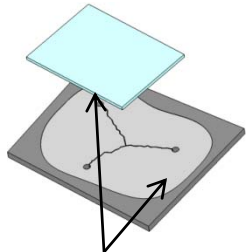
Sand and Clean

Step 3: Cover the crack
Secure a strip of polypropylene. Cut the repair strip to cover the crack a minimum of 1" of bonding area on both sides of the crack. Sand and clean the bonding surface of the repair strip.



Strip of Polyethylene

Step 4: Cold Fusion
Apply a coat of cold fusion to both surfaces and apply pressure to the repair strip.

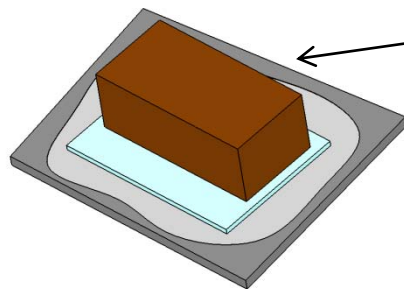


Apply cold fusion



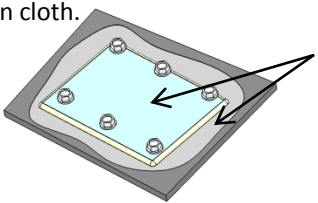
DAG III
Gun for applying cold fusion

Step 5: Applying Pressure to the repair strip
Pressure can be applied by placing weighted objects over the repair area or tek screws may be used to secure the repair strip to the sump wall. Tek screws should be used sparingly or not at all if possible.

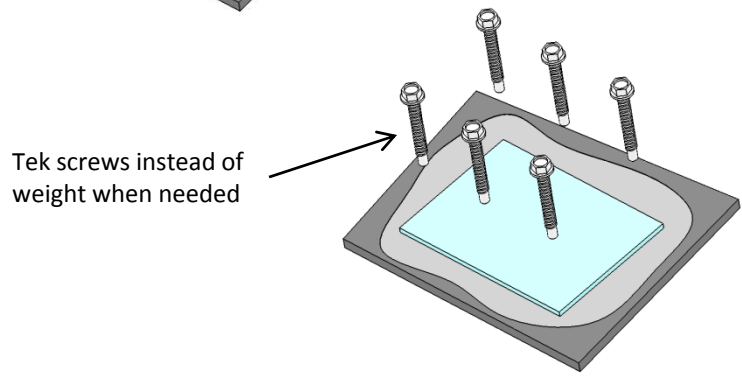


Weight to apply pressure

Step 6: Clean the repair area
Once the repair has been completed and the weight removed, clean the entire repaired area again with DBC and allow to air dry or wipe with clean cloth.



Clean this area



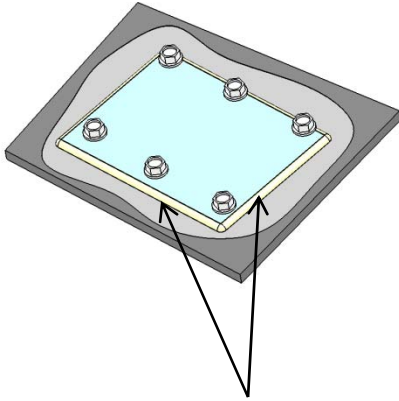
Tek screws instead of weight when needed

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Step 7: Bond the seams

Apply a liberal amount of DBB V around the entire perimeter of the patch to bond the seams



Apply DBB V to entire perimeter

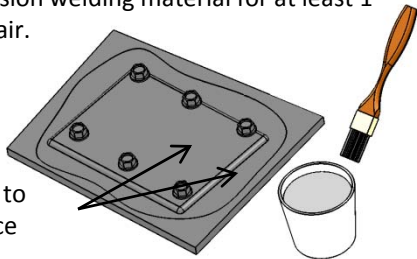
DAG III



Use this gun to apply DBB V

Step 8: Apply DBF II

Apply a liberal coat of DBF II Polysulfide liquid to the entire repaired area making sure to cover all exposed cold fusion welding material for at least 1" beyond the repair.



Apply DBF II to entire surface

NOTES:

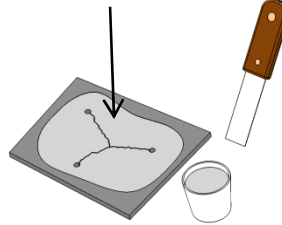
Cold fusion while an excellent bonding agent for poly is not very fuel resistant and will deteriorate over time in the presence of fuel and fuel vapors. It is therefore imperative that all exposed surfaces containing the cold fusion product be protected with DBB V then coated with DBF II Polysulfide liquid.

DBF II Polysulfide liquid may be dispensed into a small cup. A small paint brush may be used to paint the polysulfide over the repair.

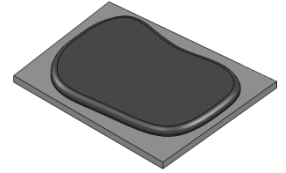
Option 2

Perform steps 1 and 2 as described in option 1. Next using a trowel or putty knife apply DRP paste over the entire area for approximately 3-4" beyond the crack.

Apply DRP Paste



Before DRP Paste



After DRP Paste

Option 3

Perform steps 1 and 2 as described in option 1. Next hot air weld the crack closed. Option 1 or option 2 may be applied after welding to enhance the repair



Hot Air Welder

Materials Required

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Cold Fusion	DBC Cleaner	DBC Cleaner
DBC Cleaner	DRP Paste (32 oz)	Hot Air Welder
DBB V Bonder		HDPE (welding rod)
DBF II Polysulfide		
DAG III for DBB V and cold fusion		
Polyethylene material for patch		