

## Why Trenchless Technology ?!



Dr.-Ing. Klaus Beyer  
Executive Director

German Society of Trenchless  
Technology e.V. (GSTT)



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**Trenchless Romania**

**Bucharest :  
13 June 2018**

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## – German Society for Trenchless Technology e.V.

The German Society for Trenchless Technology advocates the pioneering trenchless technology that **combines economic efficiency and environmental protection.**

This **modern approach for installing underground supply** lines can be utilized for **drinking water, wastewater**, gas, heating, telecommunications or electricity lines.

**GSTT's goal is to promote this modern technology** that has been proven and tested worldwide since 30 years.

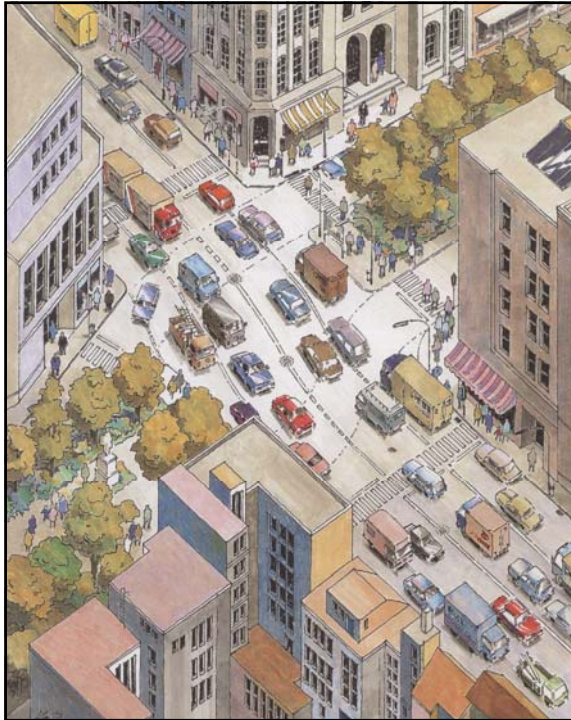
Together with international partners, GSTT is continuously working on advancing the science and the practice of trenchless technology **for the public and environmental benefit.**



## – International Society for Trenchless Technology

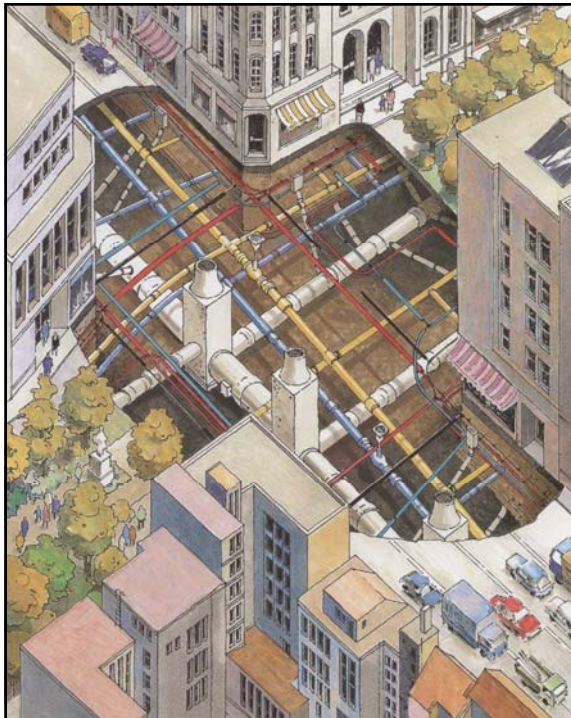
Approx. 3.500 members in approx. 55 countries (Societies in 28 regions)





## Why trenchless?!

What happens here  
if a pipeline has to  
be repaired?



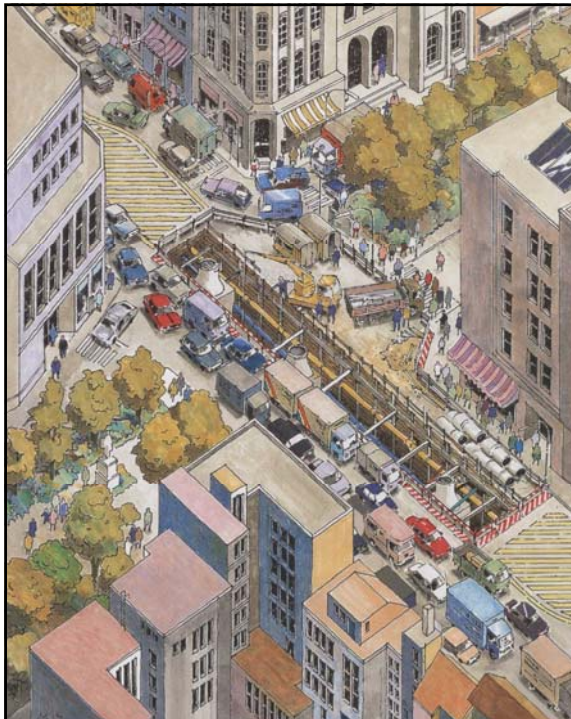
## Why trenchless?!

A look into the  
underground.

A pipework like a  
spider's web.







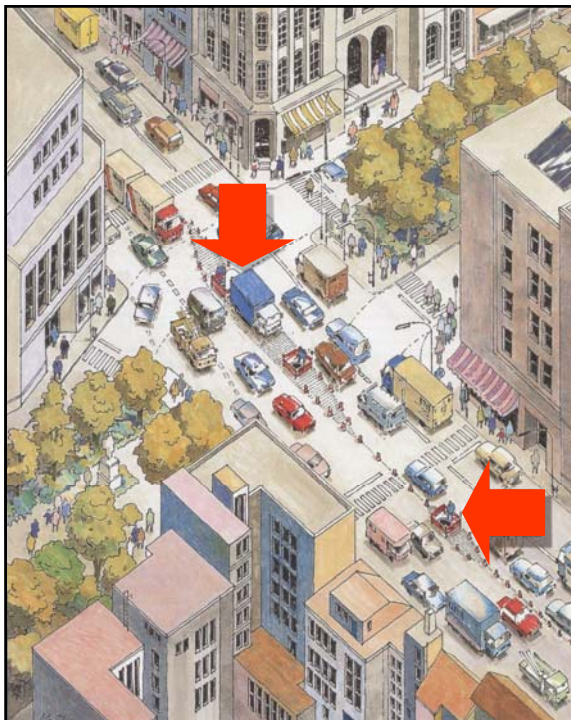
## Why trenchless?!

worst case.....

....a big trench

....a big building site

.... a lot of traffic  
jam and  
environment  
pollution



## Why trenchless?!

...or like this....

NO DIG  
technologies will be  
used!

why digging  
trenches.....

..if there are better  
solutions?!



## Why trenchless?!

### Advantages of trenchless method, direct costs:

- reduction of roadway rubble
- reduction of excavation and transportation of soil
- reduction of repositioning of other pipelines
- reduction of groundwater lowering

### Economic savings, indirect costs:

- reduction of traffic jam
- reduction of noise- and CO<sub>2</sub>-Emission
- reduction of risk of accidents
- reduction of risk to damage close-by buildings
- less influence of residents
- protection of vegetation and groundwater



## Savings as a result from trenchless construction from 1984 bis 2016

Saving direct costs in new constructions in the sewer field in Berlin from 1984 - 2017:

**75 Mio. €** could be saved could be saved and thus invested in other projects

**1,47 Mio. m<sup>2</sup>** Road surface had to be not broken and therefore not restored

**2,7 Mio. m<sup>3</sup>** Soil had to be excavated and not reinstalled or transported and disposed

**223.000 Truckloads** had not be transported through the city

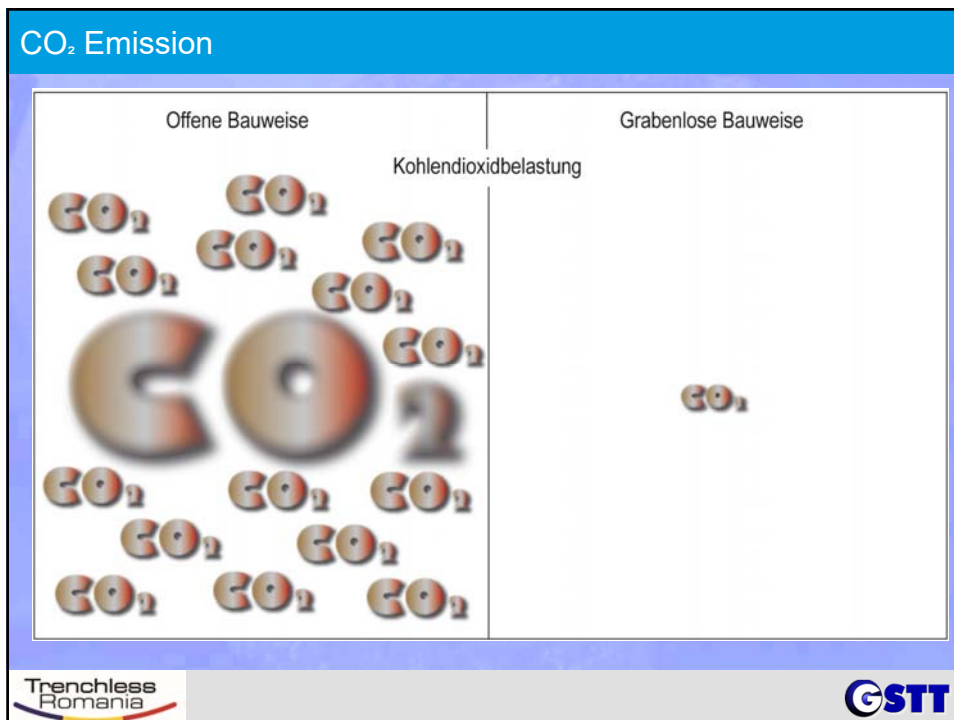
**238 Mio. m<sup>3</sup>** Groundwater had to be not promoted (~ water supply of Berlin for approximately 14 months)



## Comparison equipment use



## CO<sub>2</sub> Emission





## CO<sub>2</sub> Emission - Example

### Project details:

Application: main sewer  
location: city; 2 track road; left track; grass strip 3m  
length: 250 m  
depth: 4,50 m  
breadth: 1,50 m  
pipes: DN 600  
Geology: gravel/clay (density 1,70 t/m<sup>3</sup>)  
groundwater: -

litre Petrol 2,33 kg CO<sub>2</sub> \* / 2,37 kg CO<sub>2</sub> \*\*

litre Diesel 2,64 kg CO<sub>2</sub> \* / 2,65 kg CO<sub>2</sub> \*\*

(total burning)

Source:

\*Umweltbundesamt

\*\*Kraftfahrtbundesamt

## CO<sub>2</sub> Emission - Example

### conditions:

- site-condition: good
- 100% removal of excavated soil
- fuel consumption (litre/kWh) (from register of construction equipment)
- diesel consumption in l CO<sub>2</sub>-Emission in kg  
 $3,154 \text{ kg CO}_2/\text{kg fuel} \times 0,82 \text{ kg/L (diesel)} = 2,64 \text{ kg CO}_2/\text{litre}$
- treatment of asphalt: per 1 to ca. 7 - 8 l diesel

### conventional method (70 days):

excavation + laying + backfilling + compaction: max. 4 m / day (without road surface)

Road finishing machine max. working breadth 2 m

### trenchless (40 days):

capacity: ca. 4 pies (12 m) / day

Starting pit: DN 3000/DA 3600; target pit: 2x DN2500/DA3000

construction time: 30 h

# CO<sub>2</sub> Emission – Example conventional method

## register of construction equipment (conventional method)

Betriebsdaten	Beschreibung	BGL 2001	Leistung KW	Verbrauch Liter/kWh	Korrektur der Leistung	Betriebszeit gesamt h	Verbrauch Diesel in l		CO <sub>2</sub> Ausstoß in kg	
							pro Stunde	gesamt	kg / h	gesamt
<b>offene Bauweise</b>	<b>Bauzeit ca. 70 Tage</b>									
Hydraulikbagger auf Rädern	(20t)	R.1.01.0100	100	0,16	0,8	650	12,8	8.320,0	33,8	21.964,8
LKW / Muldenkipper	(26t)	P.2.01.0200	200	0,14	0,8	501	22,4	11.222,4	59,1	29.627,1
LKW / Dreiseitenkipper	(25t)	P.2.01.0250	160	0,14	0,8	20	17,9	358,4	47,3	946,2
Radlader		D.3.10.0050	50	0,16	0,7	280	5,6	1.568,0	14,8	4.139,5
Straßenfräse		E.7.01.2030	370	0,16	0,9	6	53,3	319,7	140,7	844,0
Schwarzdeckenfertiger		E.3.80.0002	82	0,16	0,8	20	10,5	209,9	27,7	554,2
Tandem - Vibrationswalze		E.8.30.0400	30	0,16	0,8	40	3,8	153,6	10,1	405,5
Explosionsstampfer	(Benzin)	D.8.70.0065	2,7	0,16	1	130	0,4	56,2	1,0	130,9
Doppelvibrationswalze / handgeführt		D.8.21.0045	5	0,16	0,9	325	0,7	234,0	1,9	617,8
							Σ:	22.442,2	Σ:	59.229,9

Trenchless  
Romania

GSTT



# CO<sub>2</sub> Emission – Example conventional method

## register of construction equipment (conventional method)

Betriebsdaten	Beschreibung	BGL 2001	Leistung KW	Verbrauch Liter/kWh	Korrektur der Leistung	Betriebszeit gesamt h	Verbrauch Diesel in l pro Stunde	Verbrauch Diesel in l gesamt	CO <sub>2</sub> Ausstoß in kg kg / h	CO <sub>2</sub> Ausstoß in kg gesamt
<b>offene Bauweise</b>	Bauzeit ca. 70 Tage									
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59,23 t

Trenchless  
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59,23 t





CO <sub>2</sub> Emission – Example trenchless method										
register of construction equipment (trenchless)										
Betriebsdaten	Beschreibung	BGL 2001	Leistung KW	Verbrauch Liter/kWh	Korrektur der Leistung	Betriebszeit gesamt h	Verbrauch Diesel in l		CO <sub>2</sub> Ausstoß in kg	
							pro Stunde	gesamt	kg / h	gesamt
<u>geschlossene Bauweise</u>	Bauzeit ca. 40 Tage									
Stromaggregat - Leistung	(300kVA)	R.0.10.0300	265	0,15	0,6	120	23,9	2.862,0	63,0	7.555,7
Stromaggregat - Stillstand	(300kVA)	R.0.10.0300	265	0,15	0,2	170	8,0	1.351,5	21,0	3.568,0
Hydraulikbagger auf Rädern	(20t)	R.1.01.0100	100	0,15	0,8	208	12,0	2.496,0	31,7	6.589,4
LKW / Muldenkipper	(26t)	P.2.01.0280	200	0,14	0,8	38	22,4	851,2	59,1	2.247,2
LKW / Dreiseitenkipper	(25t)	P.2.01.0280	160	0,14	0,8	42	17,9	752,6	47,3	1.987,0
Radiolader		D.3.10.0080	50	0,16	0,7	20	5,6	112,0	14,8	295,7
Doppelvibrationswalze / handgeführt		D.8.21.0045	5	0,16	0,9	5	0,7	3,6	1,9	9,5
							Σ:	8.428,9		Σ: 22.252,4

CO <sub>2</sub> Emission – Example trenchless method										
register of construction equipment (trenchless)										
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							Σ:	8.428,9		Σ: 22.252,4

22,25 t

## CO<sub>2</sub> Emission - Example

trenchless method	22,2 tons CO <sub>2</sub>
conventional method	59,2 tons CO <sub>2</sub>

**267 %** more  
CO<sub>2</sub> -Emission!

## CO<sub>2</sub> Emission - Example

CO<sub>2</sub> -emissions due to traffic jam, conventional method:  
100 cars / duration 15 minutes

(2,48 kg CO<sub>2</sub> / l - 10 l / h fuel consumption)

→ 0,62 t CO<sub>2</sub> (100 cars / 15 min)

→ 2,48 t CO<sub>2</sub> (100 cars / h)

→ 14,88 t CO<sub>2</sub> (2 x 3 h / day)

→ 74,44 t CO<sub>2</sub> (2 x 3 h x 5 days)

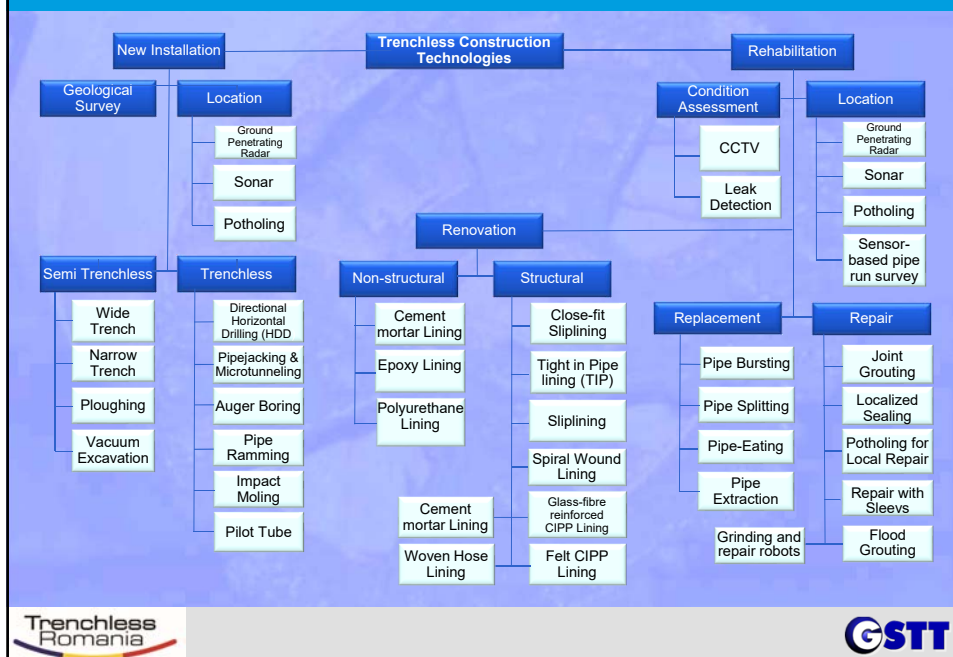
→ **1.041,60 t CO<sub>2</sub> (2 x 3 h x 70 days)**

## CO<sub>2</sub> Emission - Example

trenchless method	22,2 tons CO <sub>2</sub>
conventional method	59,2 tons CO <sub>2</sub> + 1.041,60 tons CO <sub>2</sub>

~ 5000 % more  
CO<sub>2</sub> -Emission!

## Overall view Trenchless Technologies



## Why Trenchless Technology ?!

3 Examples of the plurality of trenchless techniques:

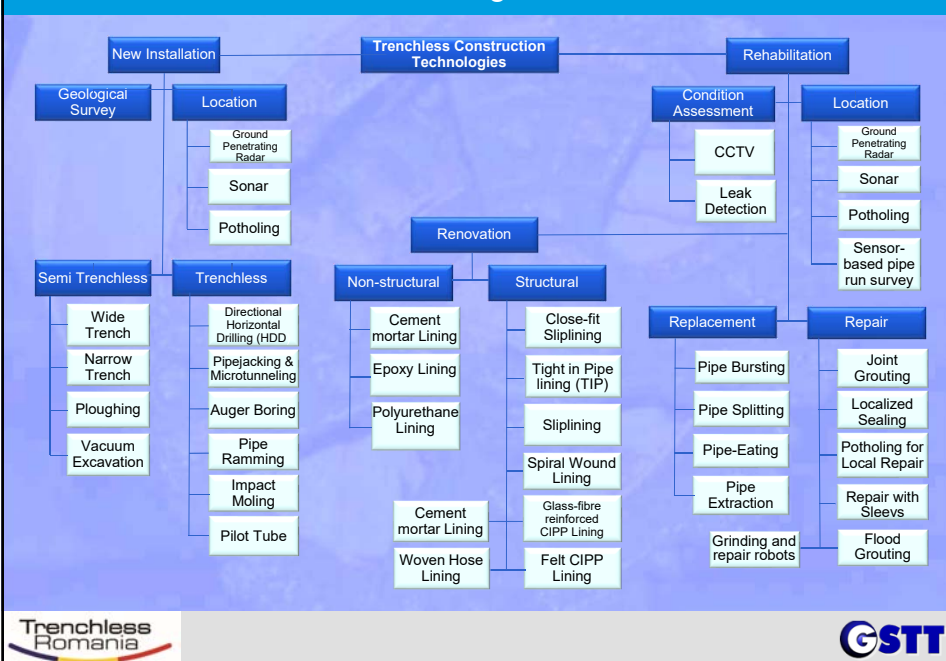
### For New Construction:

- HDD - Horizontal Directional Drilling (DN 25 – DN 1800)
- Microtunnelling (DN 250 – DN 4200)

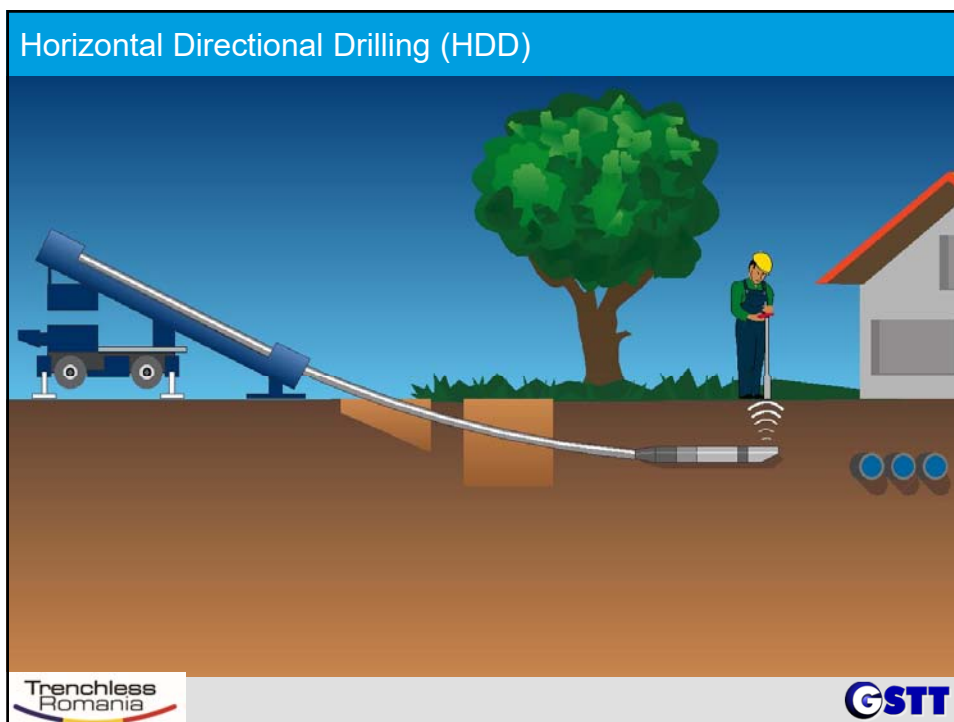
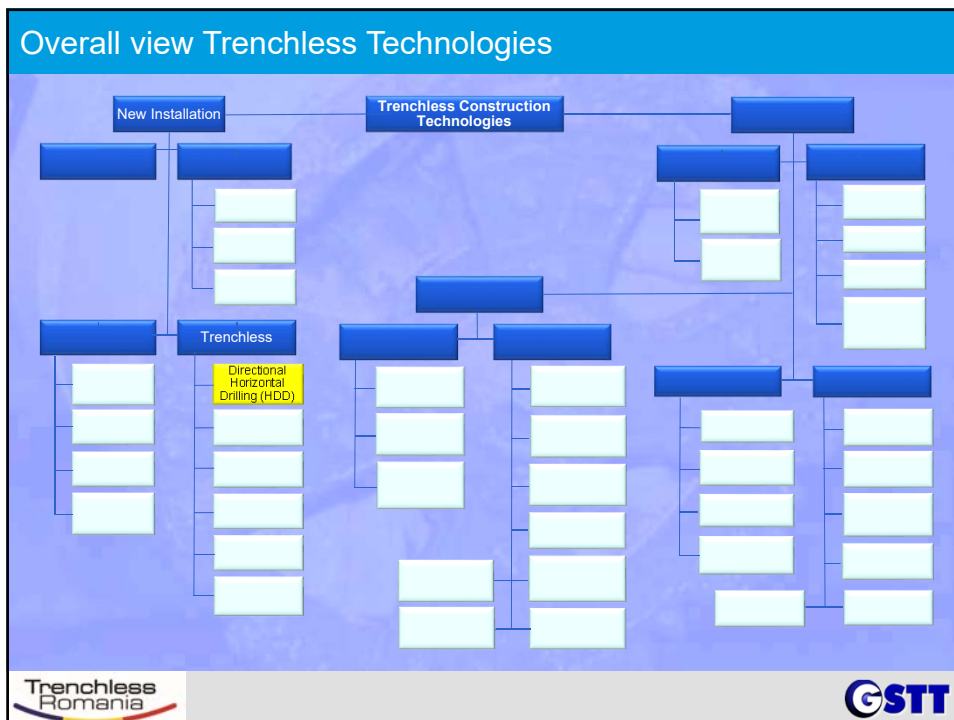
### For Rehabilitation:

- CIPP - Cured-in-place pipe rehabilitation (DN 50 – DN 1800)

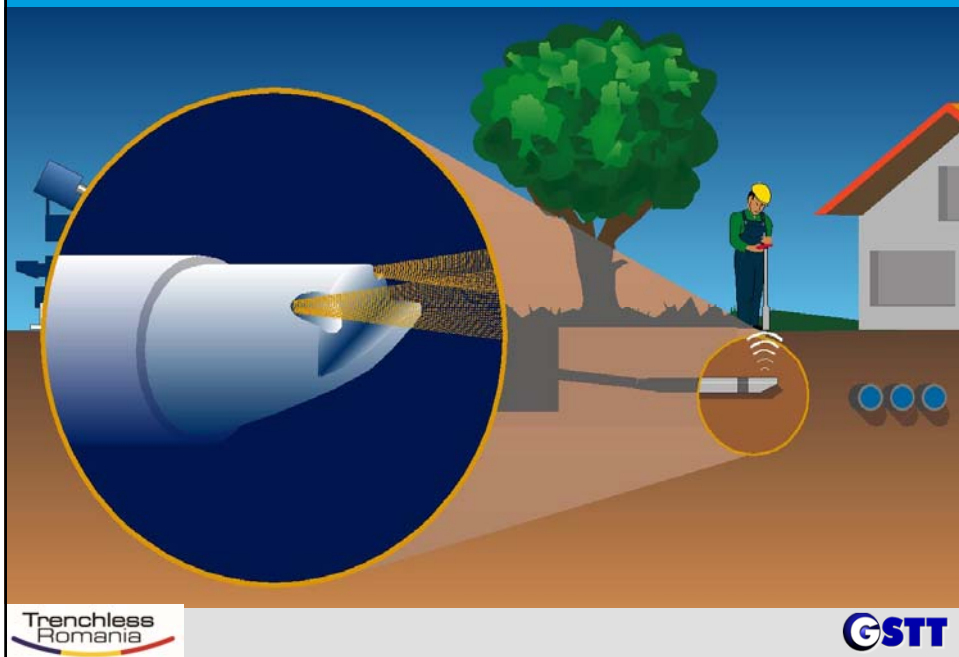
## Overall view Trenchless Technologies





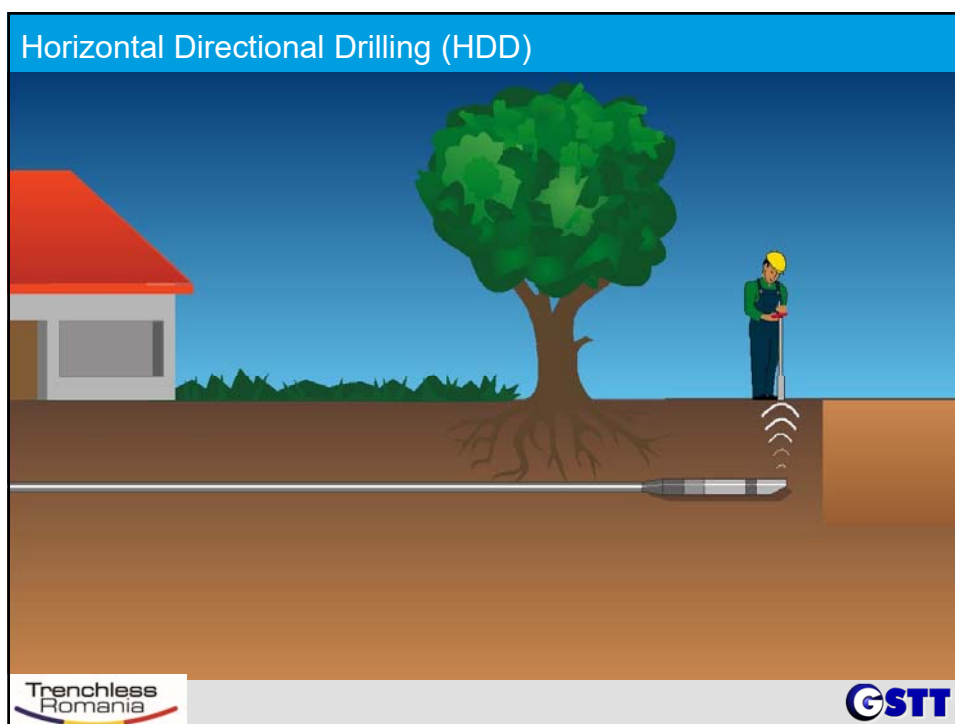
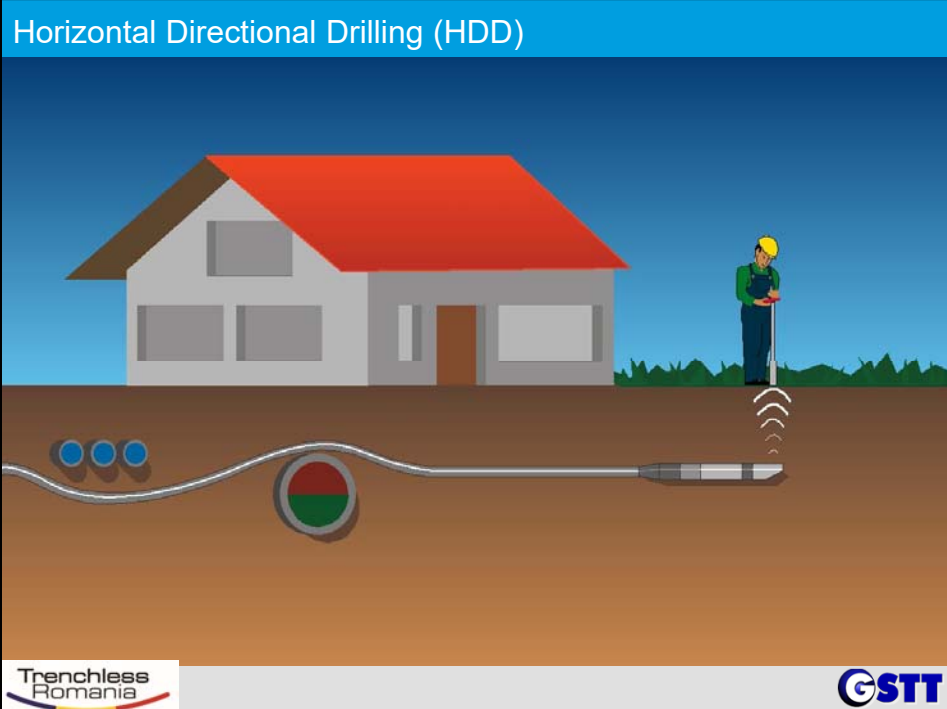


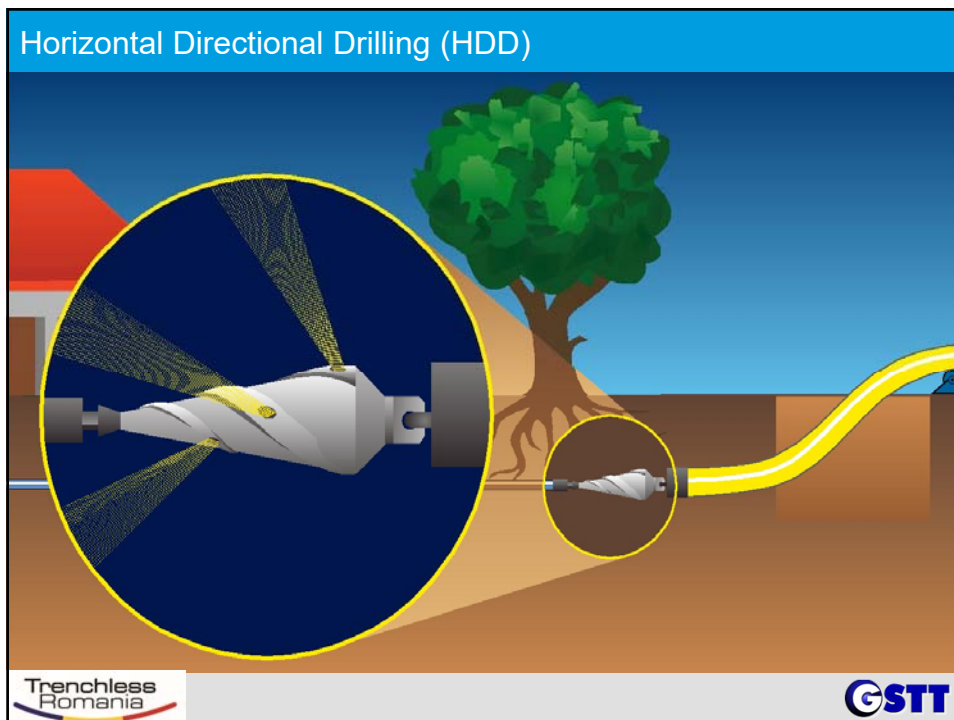
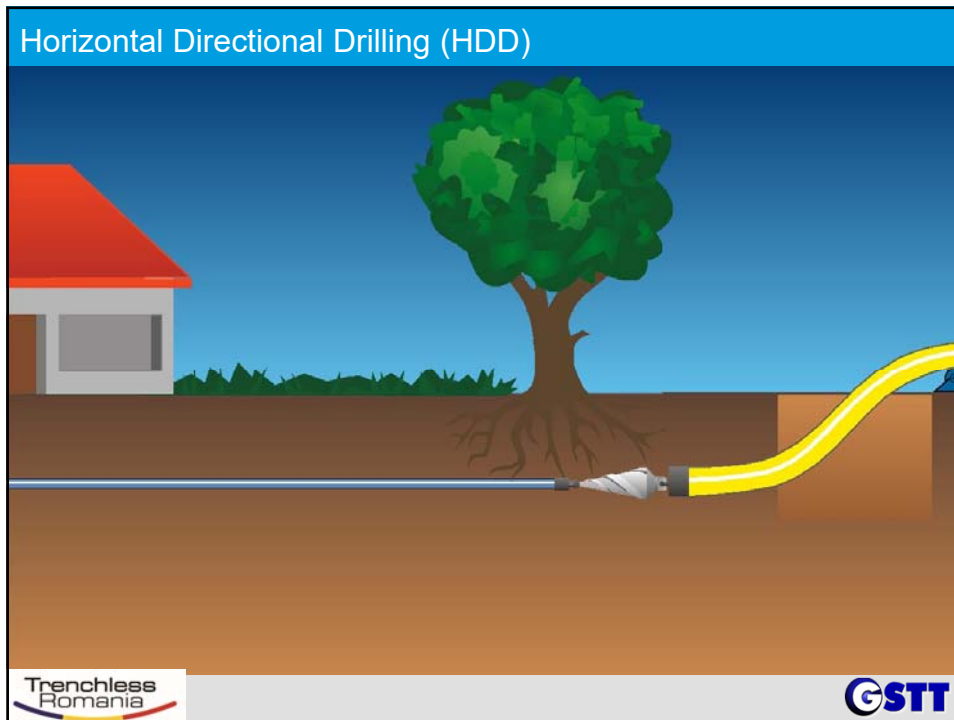
## Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)



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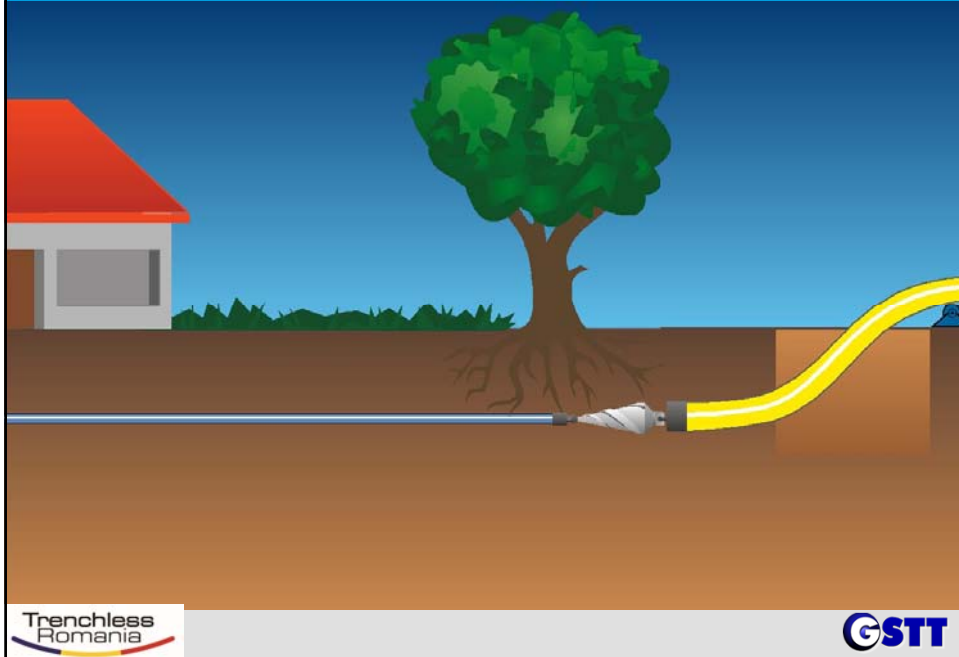




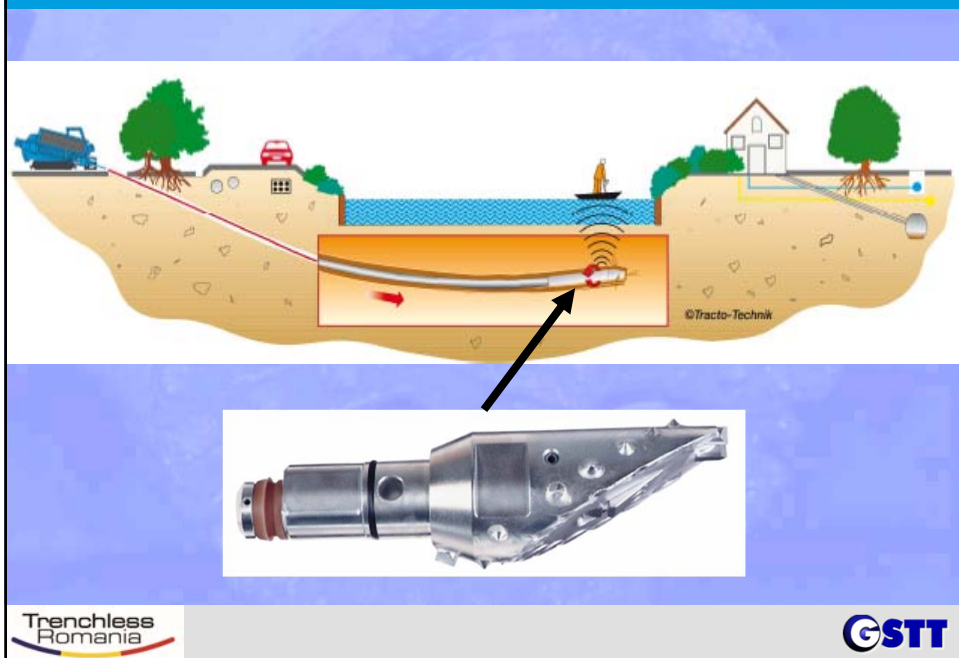




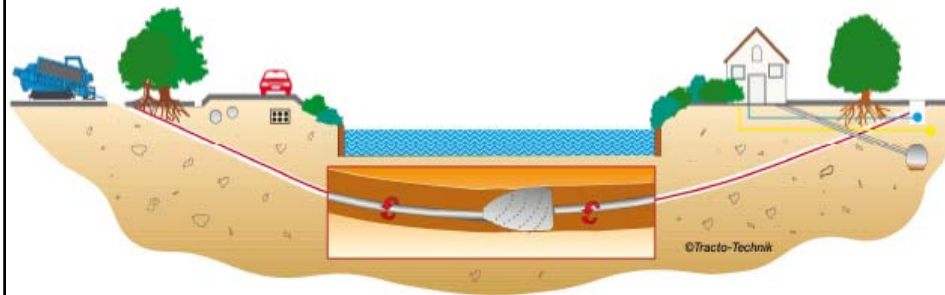
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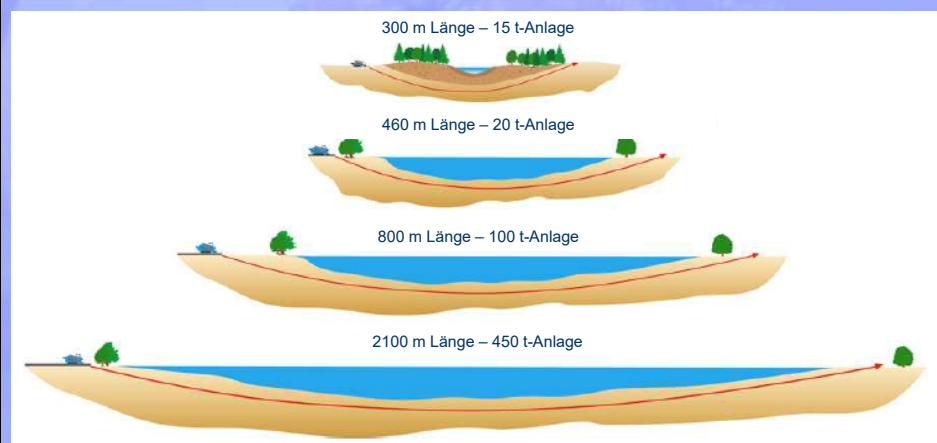
## Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)



Trenchless  
Romania

**CSTT**

## Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)



QUELLE: Tracto Technik

Trenchless  
Romania

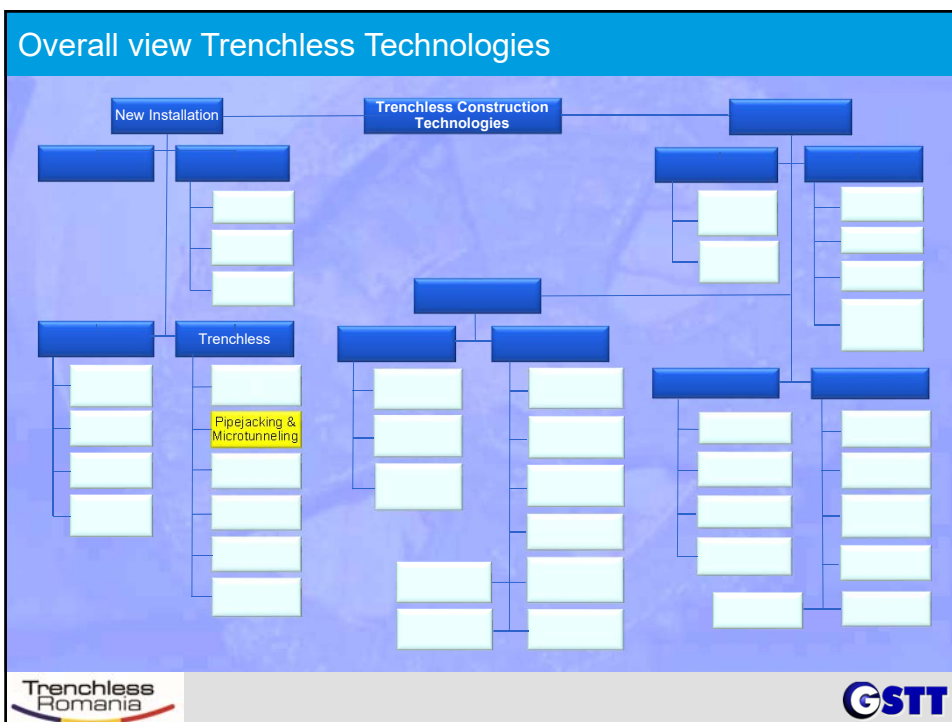
**CSTT**

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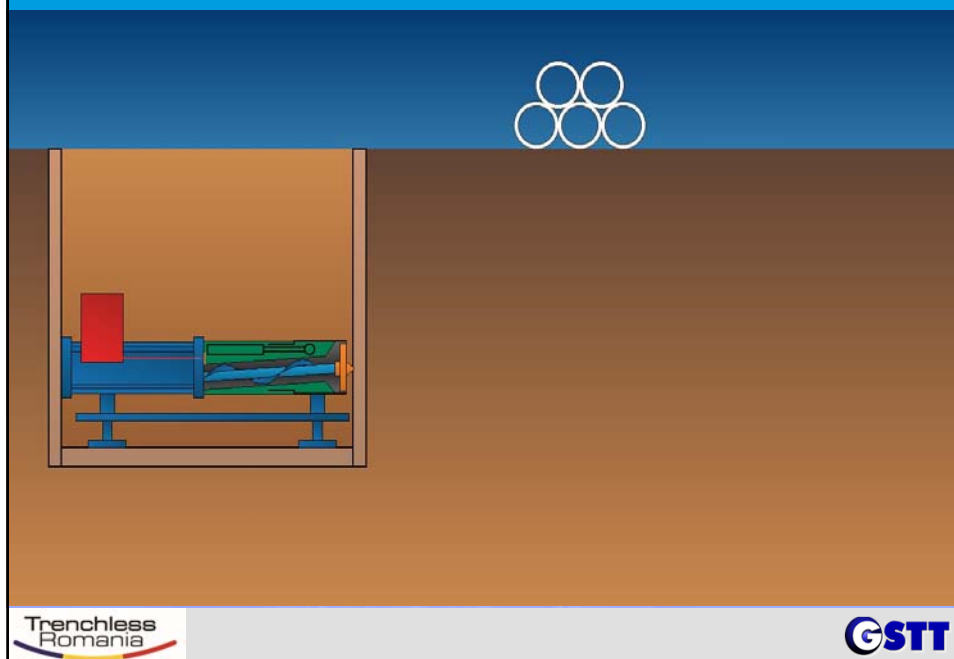
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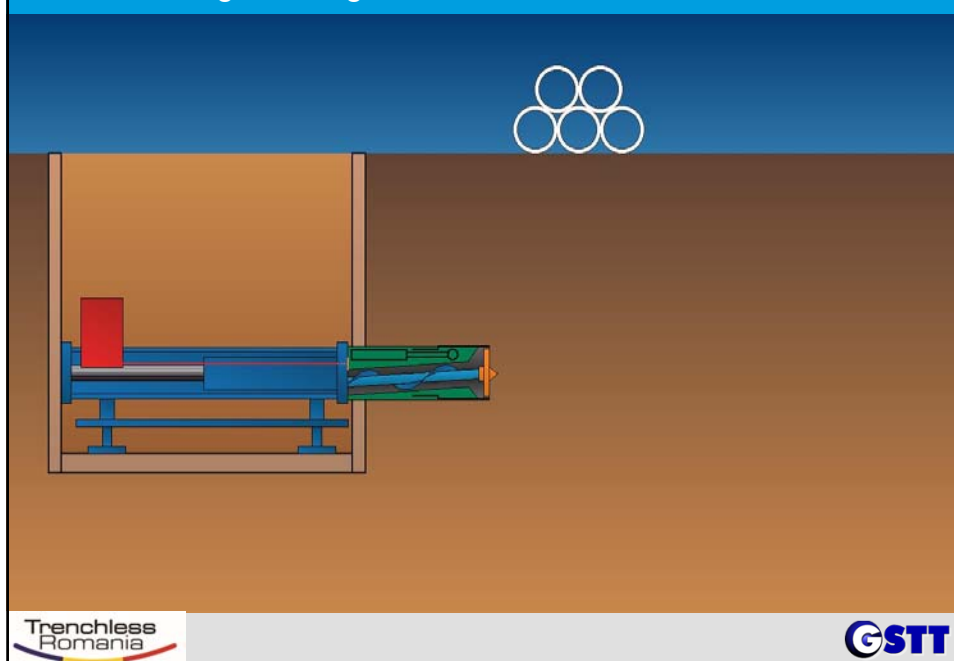
[illegible]



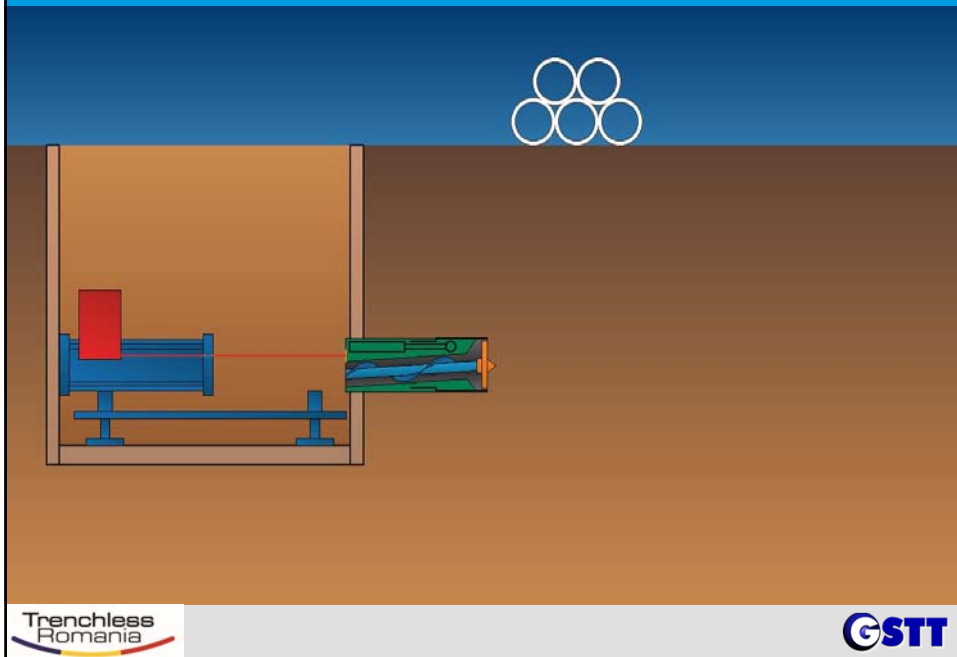
## Microtunnelling with auger soil removal



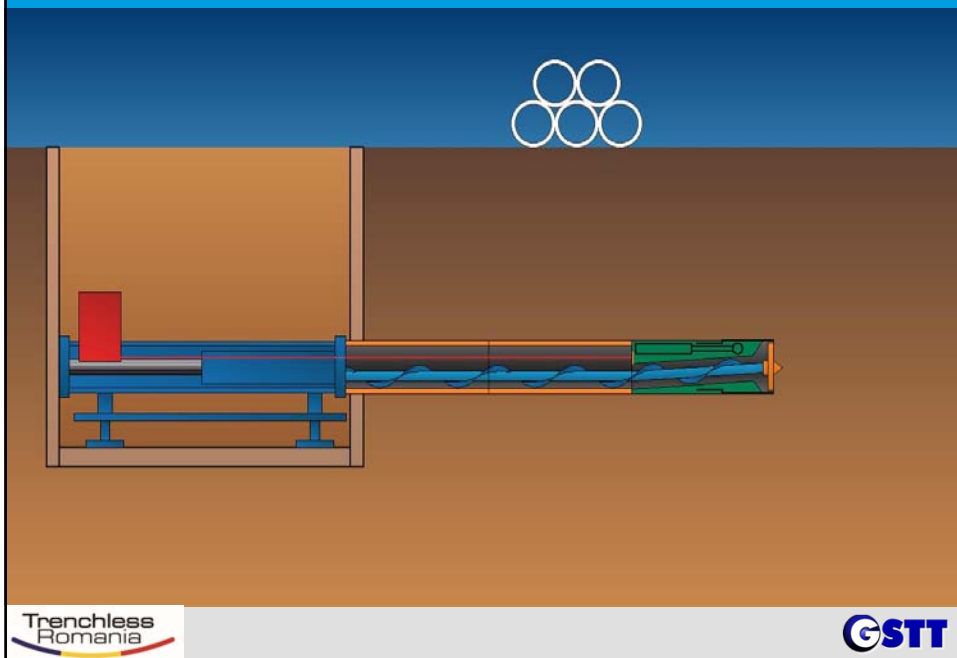
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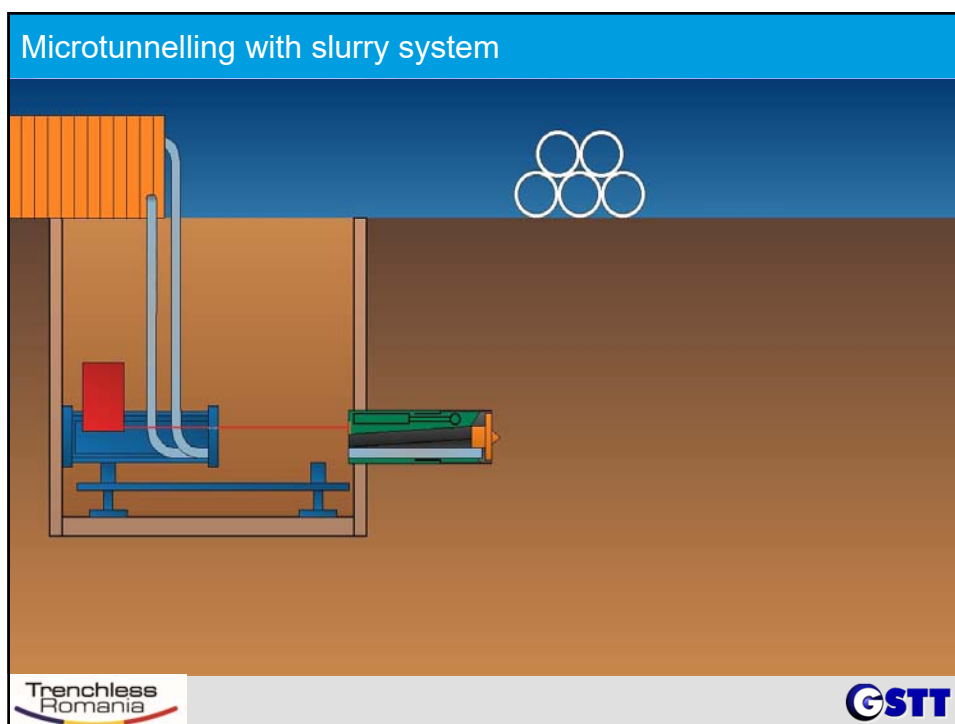
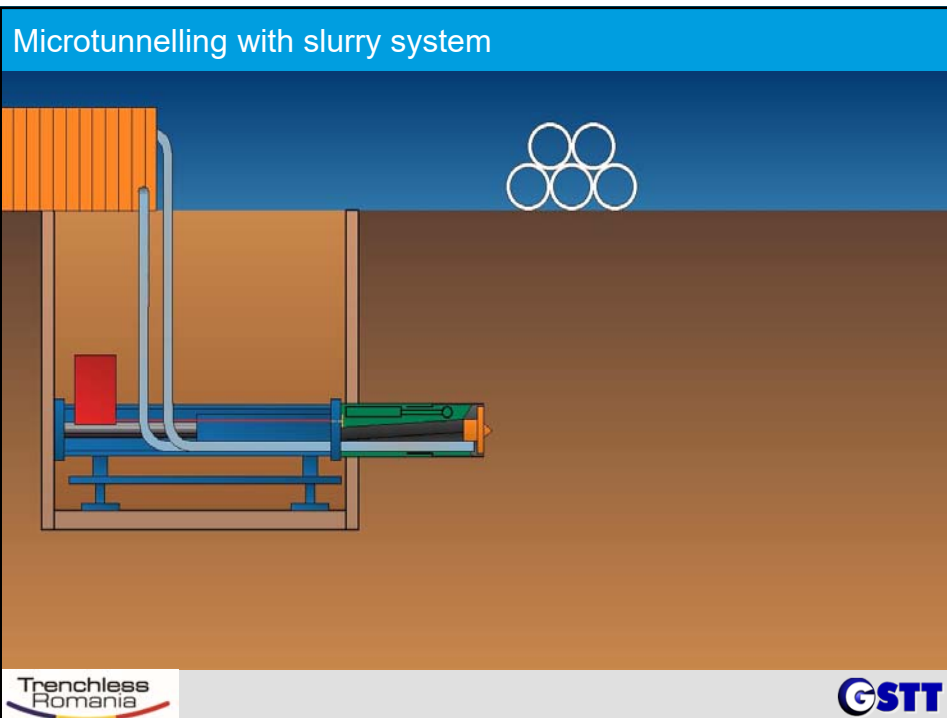


## Microtunnelling with auger soil removal

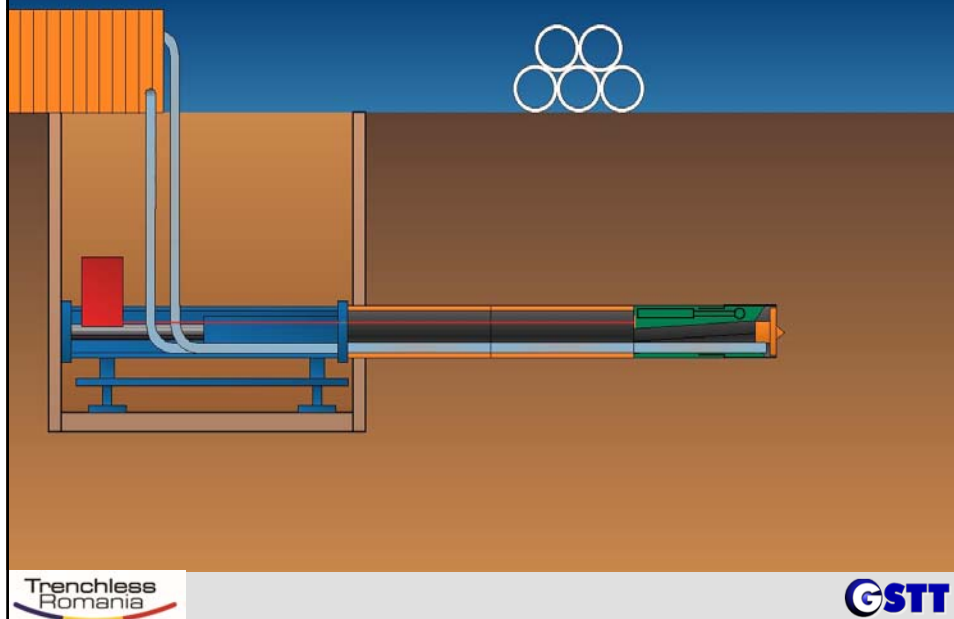


## Microtunnelling with auger soil removal





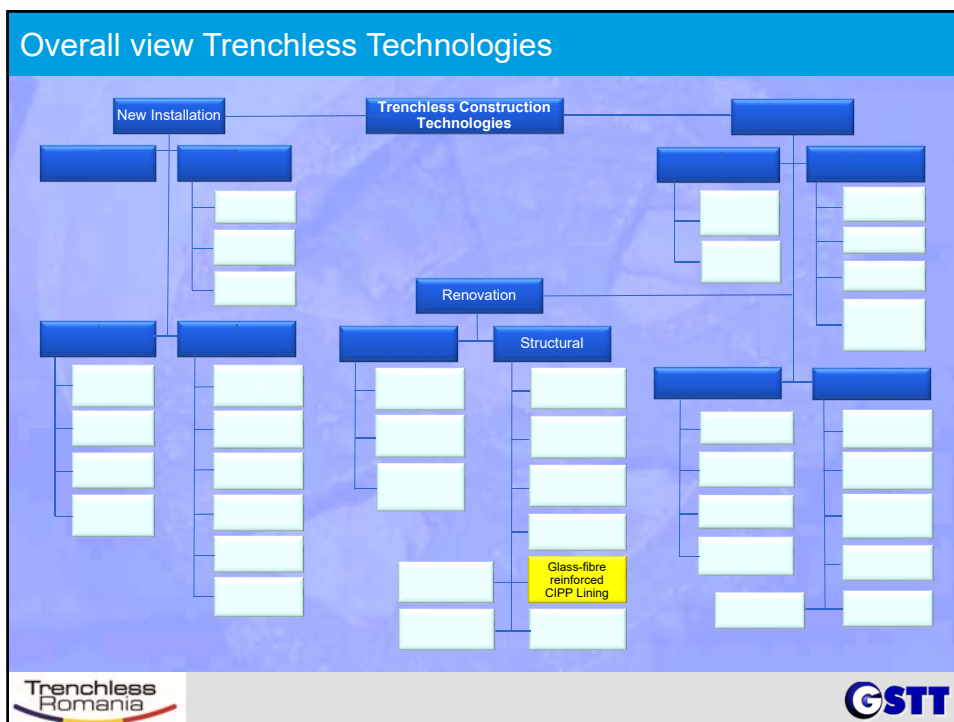
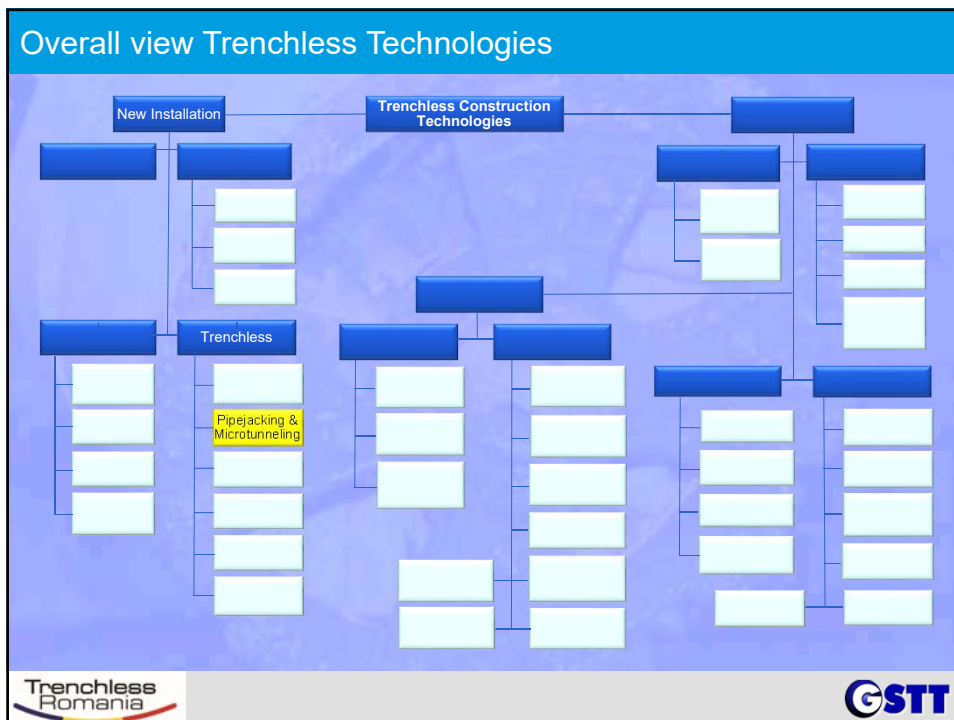
## Microtunnelling with slurry system



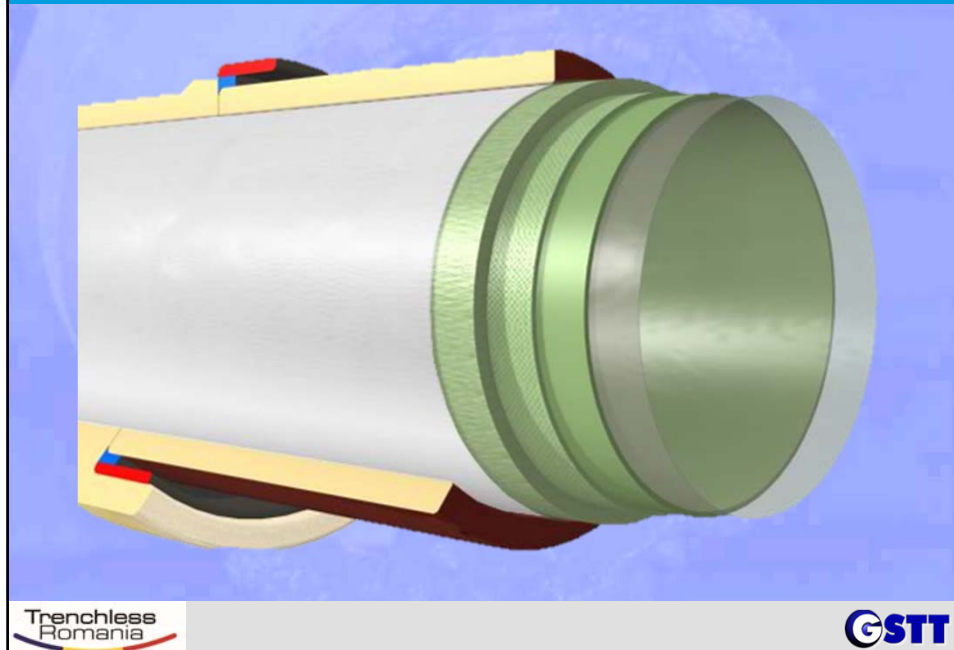
## Microtunnelling



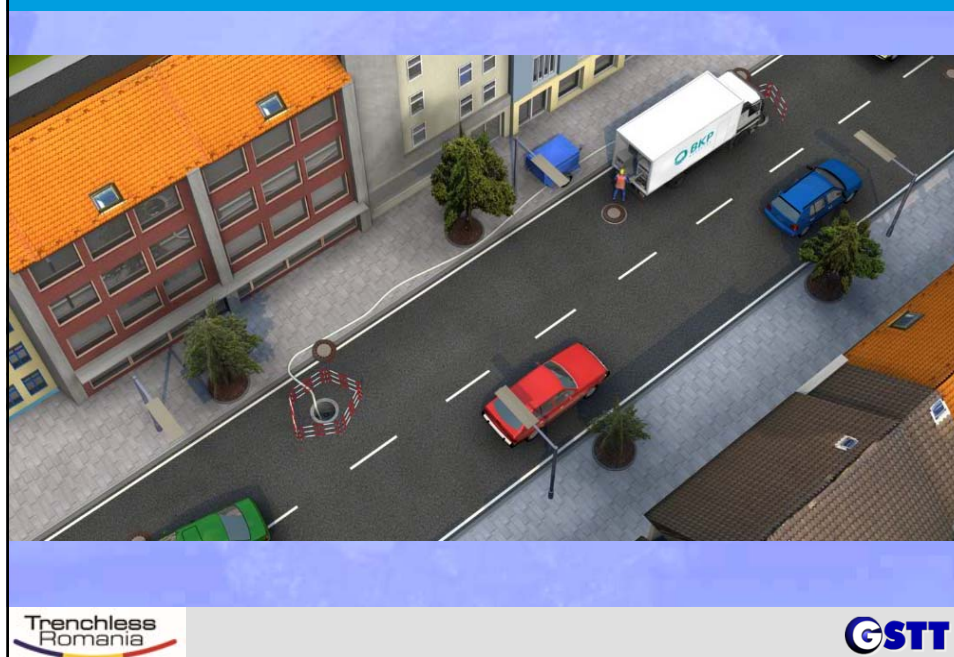




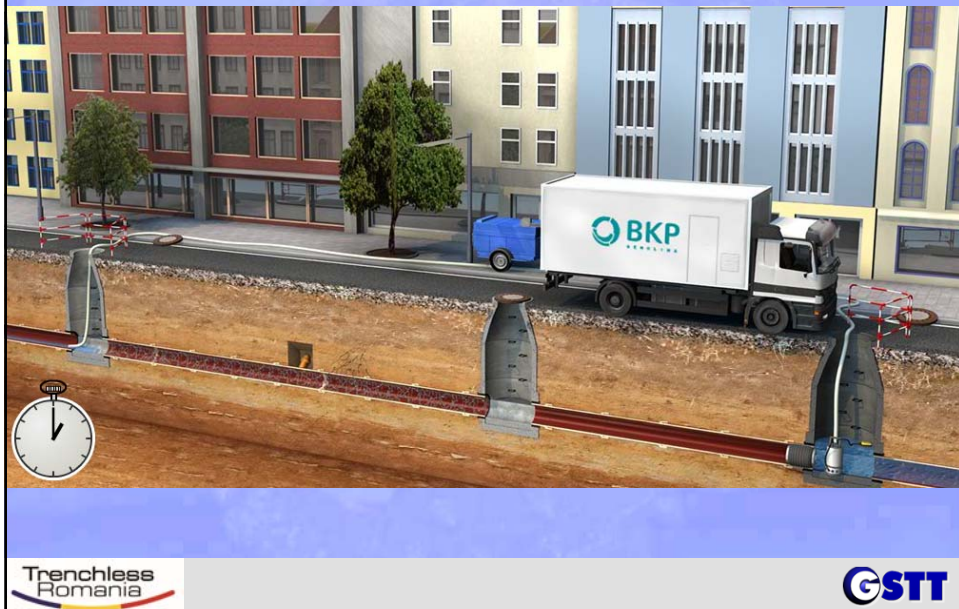
## CIPP - Cured-in-place pipe rehabilitation - Glas-Fibre-Liner Design



## CIPP - Setup of the building site and preparation works



## CIPP - Setup of the building site and preparation works



## CIPP - Pull-in of the pre-liner

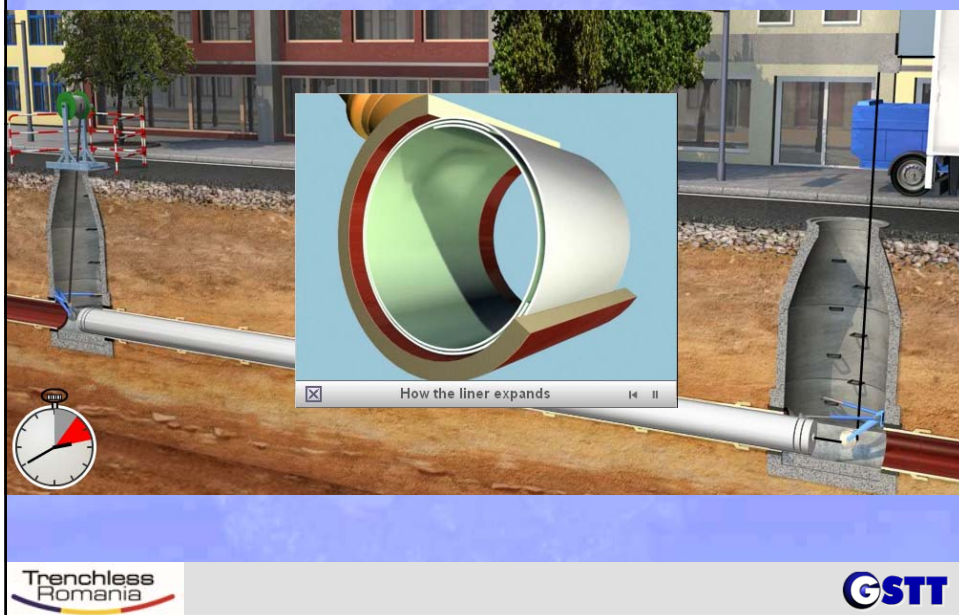




## CIPP - Pull-in of the Glas-Fibre-Liner



## CIPP - Expansion of the Glas-Fibre-Liner





### CIPP - UV-light train



### CIPP - Preparation for curing process



### CIPP - Curing process with UV-light train



### CIPP - Cured-in-place pipe rehabilitation





## WASSER BERLIN INTERNATIONAL / NO DIG BERLIN 2017



Symposium and Exhibition  
26 – 28 March 2019  
[www.NODIGBERLIN.com](http://www.NODIGBERLIN.com)  
Fairground Berlin

**Sitevisiting** at 2017-03-30:  
approx. 500 visitors visit  
approx. 12 construction sites with  
Trenchless Technologies

Trenchless  
Romania

**GSTT**

**GSTT** – German Society for Trenchless Technology e.V.

# Thank you for your attention

Dr.-Ing. Klaus Beyer  
Executive Director

German Society of Trenchless  
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Messedamm 22  
D – 14055 Berlin  
Tel.: +49 30 3038-2143  
FAX: +49 30 3038-2079  
E-Mail: [info@gstt.de](mailto:info@gstt.de)  
Internet: [www.gstt.de](http://www.gstt.de)

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