

Random Pipe Selection Found Similar to CCTV

2020 Study By Major Engineering Firm Finds WRC/NASSCO Codes Fail to Prioritize Pipes To Reduce Infiltration



74,000LF Benchmark Test Compares CCTV and FELL

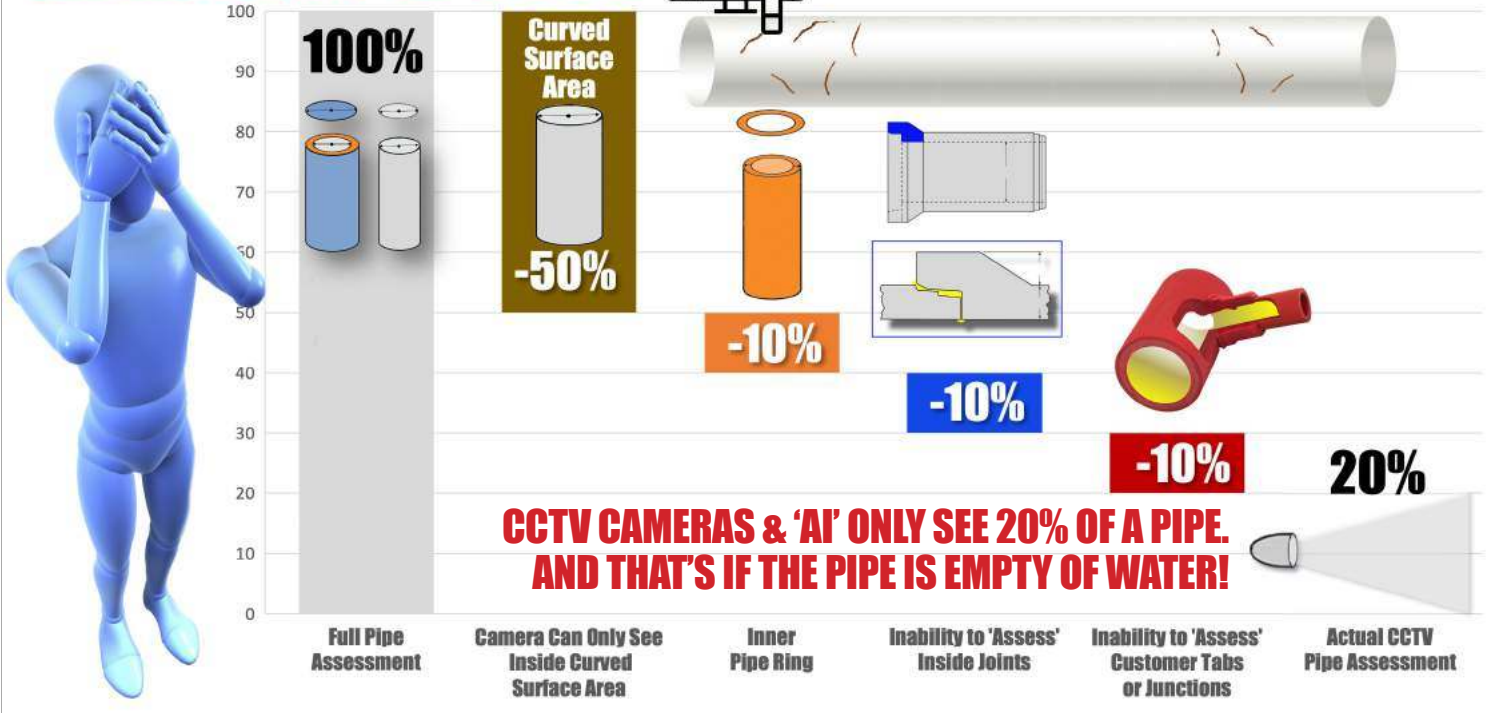
North American Study Finds CCTV



- **Unable to Detect Infiltration**
- **Unreliable Selecting Repairs**
- **Can't Assess Joints for Leaks**
- **Can't Assess Taps for Leaks**
- **Can't Assess CIPP for Leaks**
- **Can't Assess New Pipes**

Worldwide Testing Confirms That CCTV Cameras Miss 80-100% of Leaks

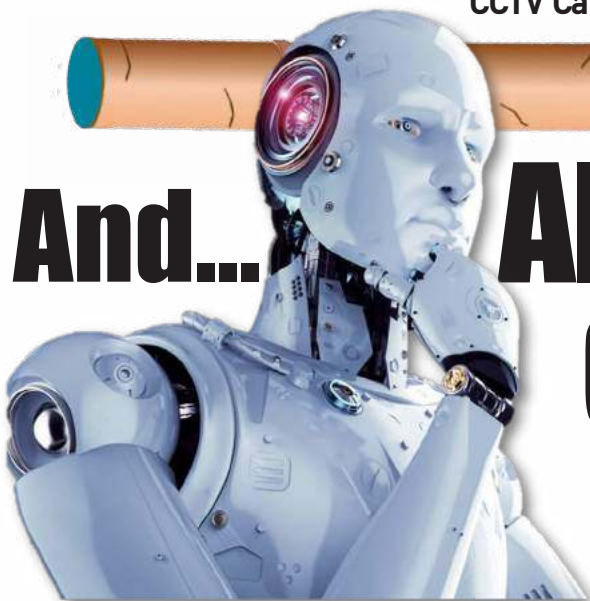
Challenge of CCTV Missing Key Defects



CCTV Can't Tell if Cracks or Bad Joints Leak Through Outer Wall of Pipe.



And...

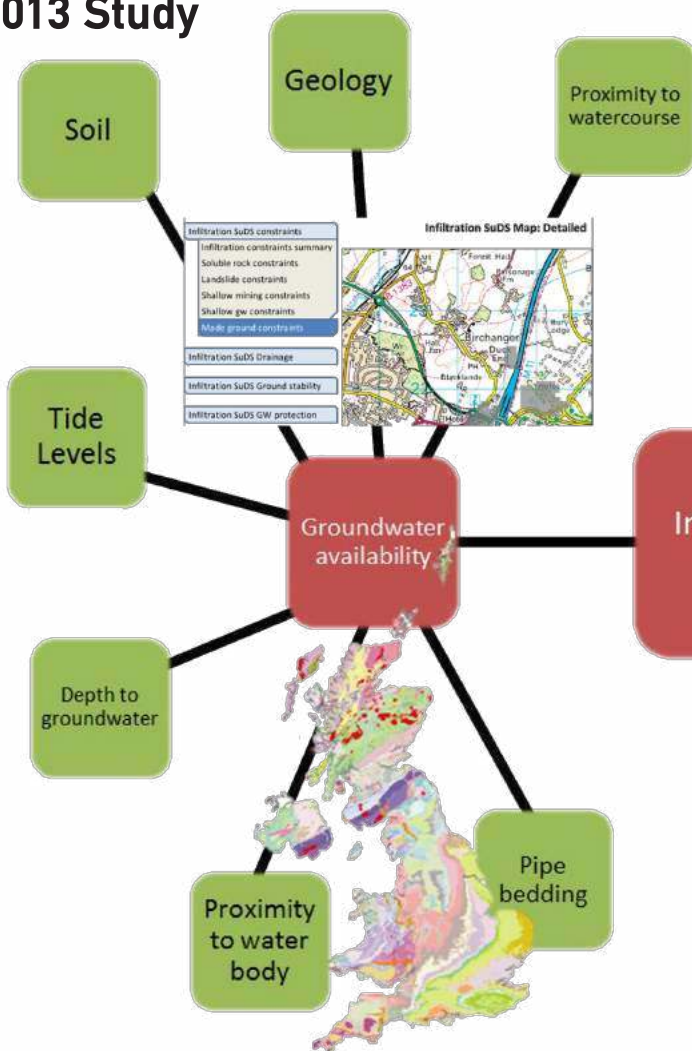


AI CAN'T SEE WHAT CCTV CAN'T SEE!

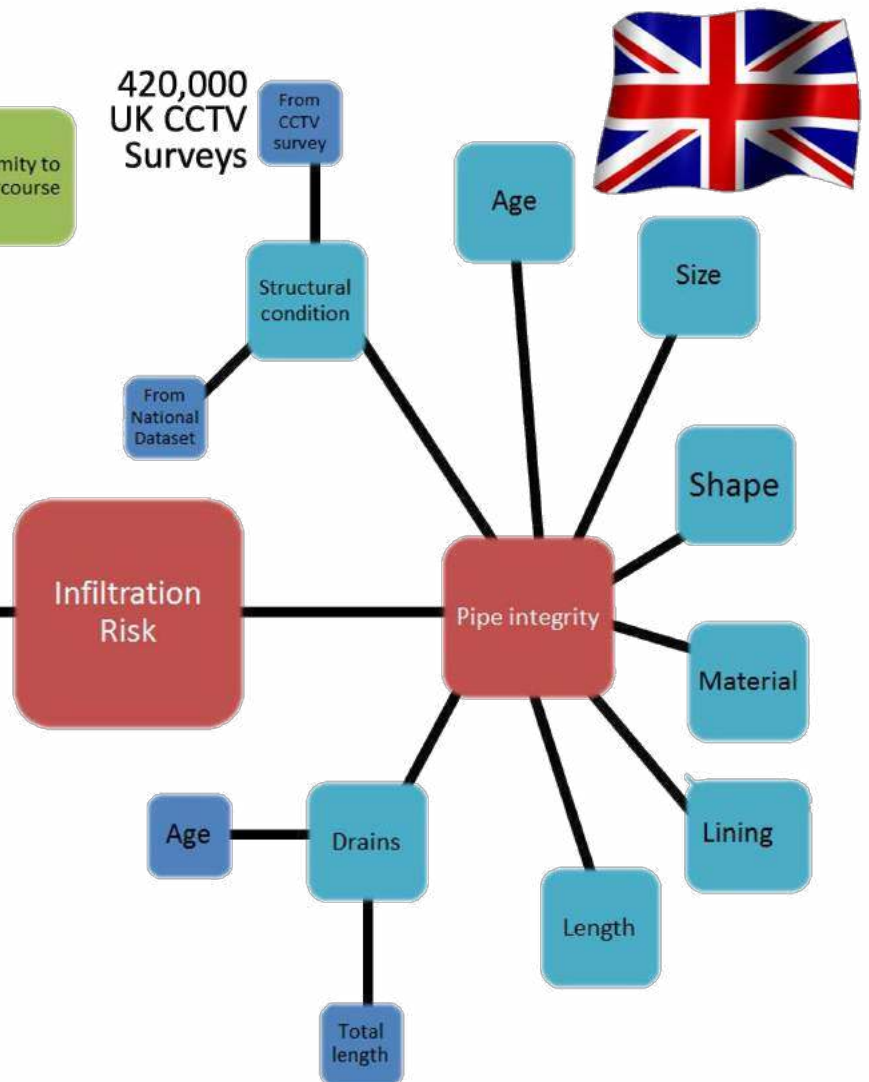
New Tech Was Needed to Evaluate 100% of Pipe Wall.

UK Has Been A Leader in Infiltration Research Without a Breakthrough.. Until Now!

2013 Study



420,000 UK CCTV Surveys



CCTV

- May highlight faults with the pipe
- but not necessarily key infiltrations points

In-situ flowmeter

- May provide a good data set over a range of flow conditions
- Flow meter likely to get ragged up – risk of flooding
- Limited number of locations

Portable flowmeters

Tracer study

Source:

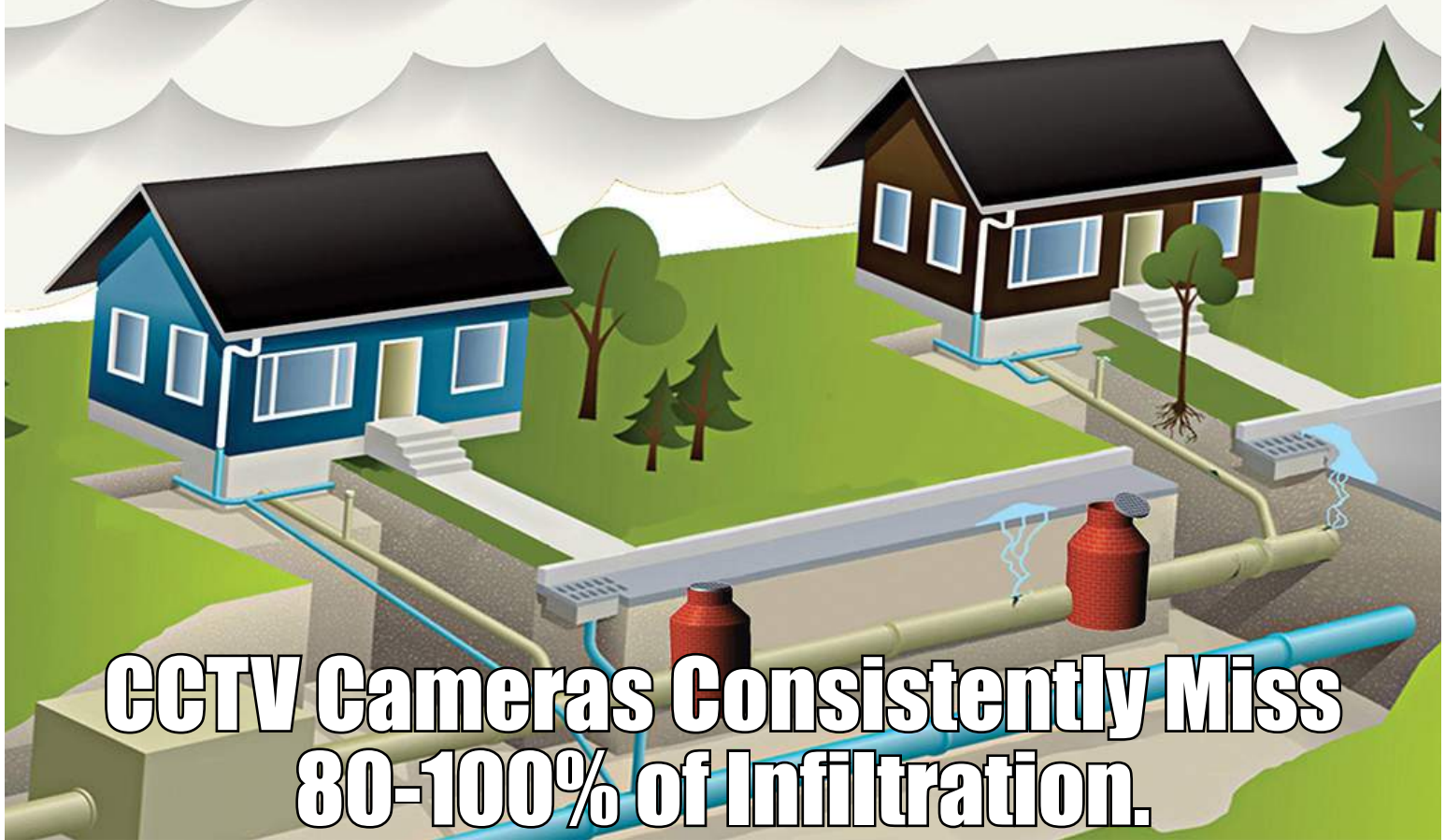
Dr. John Grimm

Anglian Water

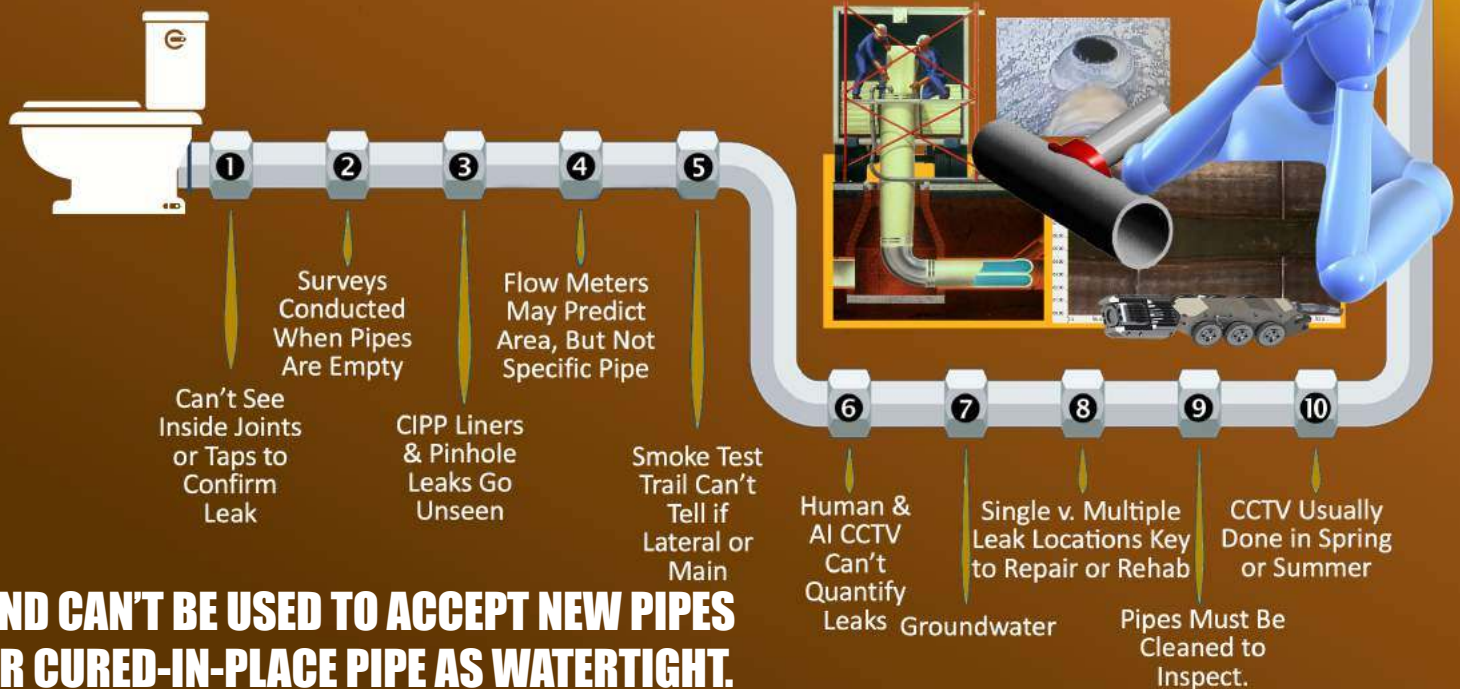
Flow Surveys in Sewer

Networks and at WwTW

Sewer Infiltration



WHY CCTV CAMERAS MISS SO MANY LEAKS?



ASTM F2550

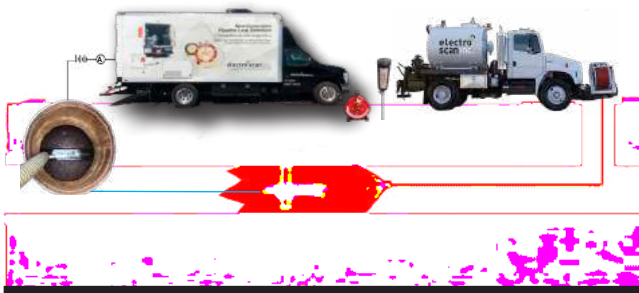
Standard Practice for Locating Leaks By Measuring the Variation of Electric Current Flow Through the Pipe Wall 2018, 2013, and 2006



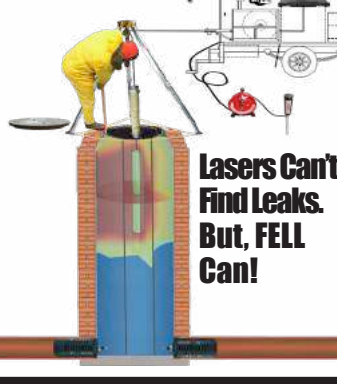
Infiltration of groundwater into a sewer through defects in the pipe can considerably increase the operation and capital costs of a sewer system. Exfiltration of sewage out of a sewer pipe may cause degradation of aquifers and shoreline waters. Accurate location, measurement, and characterization of all potential pipe leak defects are essential inputs for cost-effective design, testing, and certification of pipe repairs, renewal, and new construction.

Pre- and Post-Rehabilitation Condition Assessment

Sewer Mains



Manholes



Service Laterals



CCTV Cameras or Lasers Miss 80-100% of Leaks in Pipe or Manhole Walls.



AI-CCTV Helps Bring Badly Needed Standards to Visual Inspection. But, Still **Does Not** Provide Needed Condition-Based Assessment to Drive Repairs or Rehabilitation Selection or Approval as Watertight

Top Drawbacks of Manual CCTV Inspection

<p>1 Requires No or Low Flow</p> <p>Pipe must be empty to CCTV.</p>	<p>2 Cracks</p> <p>CCTV cannot tell the difference between a superficial surface crack and a crack that goes completely through the pipe wall. Top often, cracks are deemed for the operator, when in reality, the uncracked joint just a few inches away has a larger leakage potential.</p>	<p>3 Fats, Oil & Grease</p> <p>CCTV cannot adequately judge above wall integrity if too much FOG. Call Outs or Observations of 'Grease' may potential structural defects.</p>	<p>4 Encrustation</p> <p>CCTV observations for 'Encrustation' may mis lead based on the self-healing nature of this defect. Also, a recent EPA/WEP study found that encrustation may allow a pipe to PASS a water leak pressure test.</p>	<p>5 Different Codes Used For Same Defect</p> <p>Describe RACF training & certification programs. CCTV inspections are conducted in general but and qualitative, not quantitative assessments.</p>	<p>6 Some Codes Used For Different Defects</p> <p>Below are Condition Characteristics, But Same Condition Designation and Category</p>	<p>7 Different Callouts By Same Operator</p> <p>Operator can record different observations on the same sewer main, at different dates. Code entry issues notwithstanding, CCTV operators may enter different observations on the same day, at a main spot, or several spots apart.</p>
<p>8 Joints</p> <p>A camera's inability to look up and into joint prevents any consistent condition assessment.</p>	<p>9 Silt</p> <p>Unsettled soil and/or silt often hides defects that are missed by visual inspection. With only the leading surface sign of possible roots above pipe.</p>	<p>10 Repeatability</p> <p>Recent studies suggest that certified TV operators are challenged to repeat CCTV observations of an increase in sewer pipe condition assessment.</p>	<p>11 Roots</p> <p>When RACF coding of 'Roots' are not categorized as a structural program, instead, it is included as a maintenance-related rating, having no correlation or contribution to estimating infiltration.</p>	<p>12 Cleaning</p> <p>Many pipe machines apply high pressure cleaning nozzles to be configured with fan jets only but not round jets, which can potentially contribute more pipe wear or risk damage or removal of encrustation.</p>	<p>13 Fittings & Ferncos</p> <p>CCTV cameras do not have the ability to test or evaluate the water tightness of fittings or service connections often used in VCP pipes.</p>	<p>14 Cured-In-Place Pipe</p> <p>CCTV cameras cannot identify or quantify existing leaks in their own, best service connections or services.</p>
<p>15 Paint Repairs</p> <p>CCTV is not a reliable tool to certify paint or spot repairs. Whether completed with a trenchless or open-cut method, CCTV isn't able to see if the newly-coated seams are watertight.</p>	<p>16 Infiltration</p> <p>The combination of lining infiltration coding to water leaks actually were lack of quantified measurements, & requirement to have a pipe empty of water makes identification of 'infiltration' difficult, if not impossible, and not reliable for rehab selection.</p>	<p>17 Pre-Rehabilitation Selection</p> <p>Too often, a rehab program is deemed 'unsuccessful' because flow were not restored because pipe selection was done using only CCTV inspection data. Infiltration, CCTV cameras cannot properly assess pipes for rehab selection.</p>	<p>18 Post-Rehabilitation Certification</p> <p>About every new pipe looks good on CCTV after install. But how will it hold up? Whether it is a rigid pipe, a CIPP pipe, silt or anything in between, CCTV cannot identify pinholes or leaks in the back-scope area.</p>	<p>19 Missed Defects</p> <p>Many on a dual technology result in 'blowups' on the line, built up on the pipe wall. High flow break and service professionals are constantly in missed defects. Not to mention, the most common missed issue for water leaks are - which cameras cannot see.</p>	<p>20 Dark Colored Pipes</p> <p>Dark colored walls not only make it difficult to tell or evaluate the water tightness of fittings or service connections, but they also make visible the camera's light beam further reducing the chance of accurate inspection.</p>	<p>21 Camera Breakdown</p> <p>Cameras and their cables have many moving parts and complex internal heat build up, combined with working in a hazardous environment. As such, breakdowns and component quality varies a lot.</p>

Drawbacks of Manual-Based CCTV		CCTV
1	Automatically Finds Potential Sources of Infiltration 360° of Pipe Wall	No
2	Automatically Finds Leaks Inside Joints Through Bell and Spigot	No
3	Automatically Finds Leaks at Service Connections	No
4	Automatically Finds Sources of Infiltration at Cracks	No
5	Automatically Finds Leak Locations (within 1cm)	No
6	Automatically Measures Size of Leaks - Estimated in GPM	No
7	Automatically Finds Defects That Leak from Bad Couplings	No
8	Automatically Finds Defects That May Still Leak After Repairs	No
9	Automatically Finds Defects That Leak in CIPP Lining Projects	No
10	Automatically Finds Defects After Service Re-Connections	No
11	Automatically Finds Leaks, if Hidden by Silt or Debris on Bottom of Pipe	No
12	Able to Conduct Inspections, When Sewer Pipe is Full of Water	No
13	Able to Determine Size of Potential Leak, if Roots are Present	No
14	Automatically Finds Leaks, if Hidden by Fats, Oils or Grease (FOG)	No
15	Able to Determine Size of Leaks, if Pipe Has Encrustation	No
16	Requires Active Infiltration to Identify Infiltration	Yes
17	Contains Moving Parts That Can Clog from Excess Debris or Silt	Yes
18	Requires Bypass Pumping During Inspection, if Pipe is Full	Yes
19	Requires Special Training and Certification to Identify Defects	Yes
20	Relies on Visual Observations to Record Defects	Yes
21	Avg. Speed of Inspection - Depends on Camera Type & Speed	3m/min

Source: WRc Master Class, Peter Henley, 2016, Peterborough, UK.

Top Drawbacks That Remain With 'AI CCTV'

<p>1 Requires No or Low Flow</p> <p>Pipe must be empty to CCTV.</p>	<p>2 Cracks</p> <p>CCTV cannot tell the difference between a superficial surface crack and a crack that goes completely through the pipe wall. Top often, cracks are deemed for the operator, when in reality, the uncracked joint just a few inches away has a larger leakage potential.</p>	<p>3 Fats, Oil & Grease</p> <p>CCTV cannot adequately judge above wall integrity if too much FOG. Call Outs or Observations of 'Grease' may potential structural defects.</p>	<p>4 Encrustation</p> <p>CCTV observations for 'Encrustation' may mis lead based on the self-healing nature of this defect. Also, a recent EPA/WEP study found that encrustation may allow a pipe to PASS a water leak pressure test.</p>	<h1>#1 #2 #3</h1>			
<p>8 Joints</p> <p>A camera's inability to look up and into joint prevents any consistent condition assessment.</p>	<p>9 Silt</p> <p>Unsettled soil and/or silt often hides defects that are missed by visual inspection. So is also the leading surface sign of possible roots above pipe.</p>	<h1>#4</h1>		<p>11 Roots</p> <p>When RACF coding of 'Roots' are not categorized as a structural program, instead, it is included as a maintenance-related rating, having no correlation or contribution to estimating infiltration.</p>	<p>12 Cleaning</p> <p>Many pipe machines apply high pressure cleaning nozzles to be configured with fan jets only but not round jets, which can potentially contribute more pipe wear or risk damage or removal of encrustation.</p>	<p>13 Fittings & Ferncos</p> <p>CCTV cameras do not have the ability to test or evaluate the water tightness of fittings or service connections often used in VCP pipes.</p>	<p>14 Cured-In-Place Pipe</p> <p>CCTV cameras cannot identify or quantify existing leaks in their own, best service connections or services.</p>
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Drawbacks of Machine-Based AI CCTV		CCTV
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2	Automatically Finds Leaks Inside Joints Through Bell and Spigot	No
3	Automatically Finds Leaks at Service Connections	No
4	Automatically Finds Sources of Infiltration at Cracks	No
5	Automatically Finds Leak Locations (within 1cm)	No
6	Automatically Measures Size of Leaks - Estimated in GPM	No
7	Automatically Finds Defects That Leak from Bad Couplings	No
8	Automatically Finds Defects That May Still Leak After Repairs	No
9	Automatically Finds Defects That Leak in CIPP Lining Projects	No
10	Automatically Finds Defects After Service Re-Connections	No
11	Automatically Finds Leaks, if Hidden by Silt or Debris on Bottom of Pipe	No
12	Able to Conduct Inspections, When Sewer Pipe is Full of Water	No
13	Able to Determine Size of Potential Leak, if Roots are Present	No
14	Automatically Finds Leaks, if Hidden by Fats, Oils or Grease (FOG)	No
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16	Requires Active Infiltration to Identify Infiltration	Yes
17	Contains Moving Parts That Can Clog from Excess Debris or Silt	Yes
18	Requires Bypass Pumping During Inspection, if Pipe is Full	Yes
19	Requires Special Training and Certification to Identify Defects	Yes
20	Relies on Visual Observations to Record Defects	Yes
21	Avg. Speed of Inspection - Depends on Camera Type & Speed	3m/min

ELECTRO SCAN BRINGS SWEEPING CHANGE TO THE PIPELINE LEAK DETECTION MARKET

The Switch is 'ON' to a new way to locate & measure leaks in GPM or LPS!



**Acoustic, Visual, & Smelling
Miss 80-100% of All Leaks.**

And, 'AI' Applied to Old Tech..



CCTV vs. FELL		CCTV	FELL
1	Automatically Finds Potential Sources of Infiltration	NO	YES
2	Automatically Finds Leaks Inside Joints	NO	YES
3	Automatically Finds Leaks at Service Connections	NO	YES
4	Automatically Finds Sources of Infiltration at Cracks	NO	YES
5	Automatically Finds Leak Locations (within 0.4 in or 1 cm)	NO	YES
6	Automatically Measures Size of Leaks (Estimated in GPM)	NO	YES
7	Automatically Finds Defects That Leak from Bad Couplings	NO	YES
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13	Able to Determine Size of Potential Leak, If Roots Are Present	NO	YES
14	Automatically Finds Leaks at Joints, If Grease Is Present	NO	YES
15	Able to Determine Size of Leaks, If Pipe Has Encrustation	NO	YES
16	Requires Active Infiltration to Identify Defect at Source	YES	NO
17	Contains Moving Parts That Could Clog from Debris or Silt	YES	NO
18	Requires Bypass During Inspection, If Pipe Full	YES	NO
19	Requires Special Training and Certification to Identify Defects	YES	NO
20	Relies on Visual Observations to Record Defects	YES	NO
21	Ave. Speed of Inspection (6-30" Sewer Main Diameters)	3ft/min	50ft/min



Adding FELL to CCTV Trucks & Start Finding Infiltration

Aries

Cues

IBAK

Ipek

Rausch

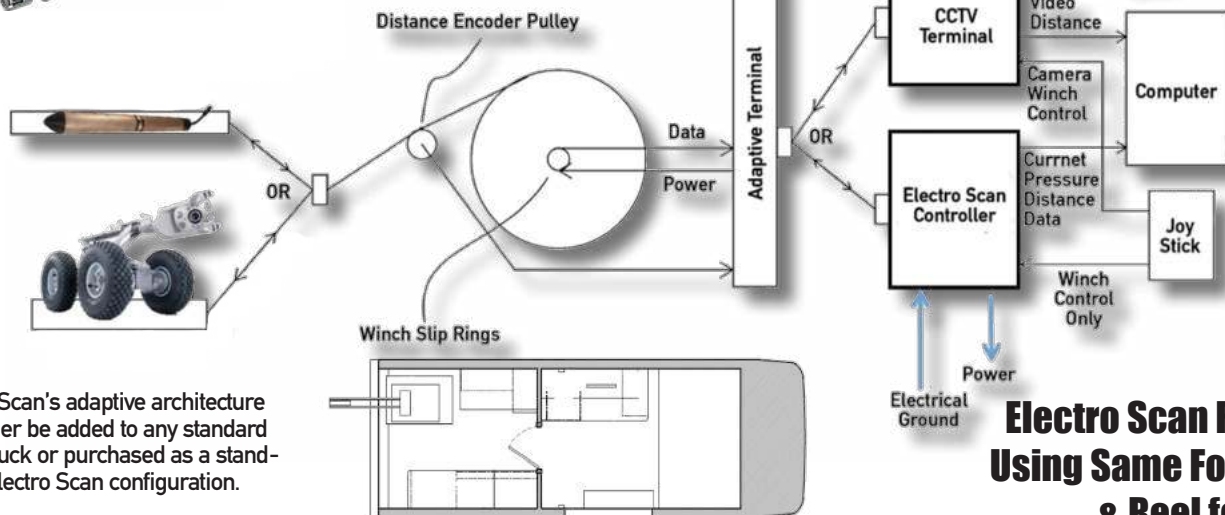
Custom



How We Add Electro Scan to CCTV Trucks



**Convert from
CCTV to FELL &
Back Again In
Minutes.**



Electro Scan's adaptive architecture can either be added to any standard CCTV truck or purchased as a stand-alone Electro Scan configuration.

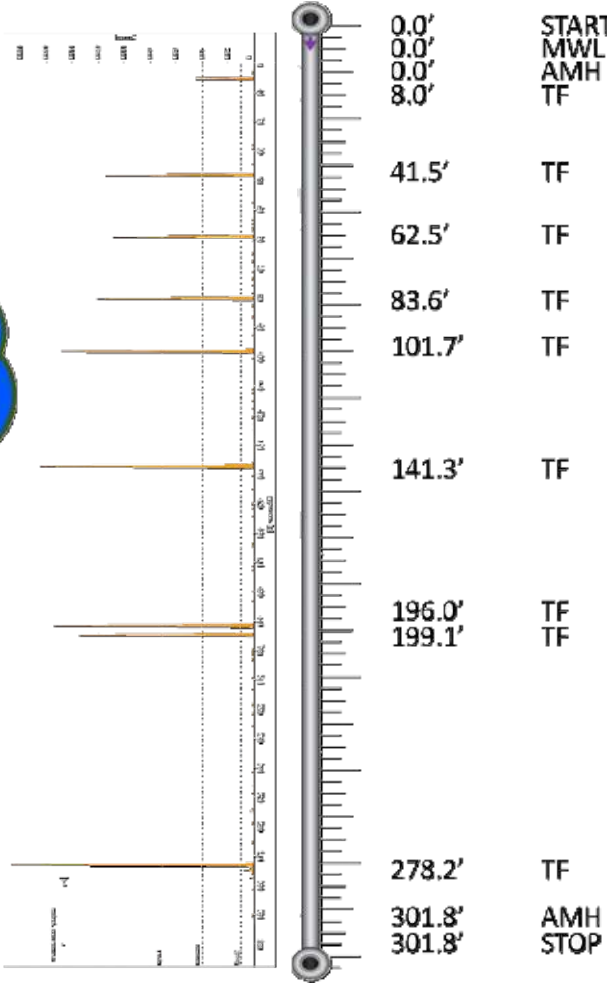
**Electro Scan Replaces CCTV
Using Same Footage Encoder
& Reel for FELL Testing.**

ELECTRO SCAN

v.

CCTV

FELL
20 Defects
82.22 GPM



CCTV
0 Callouts
Causing I&I

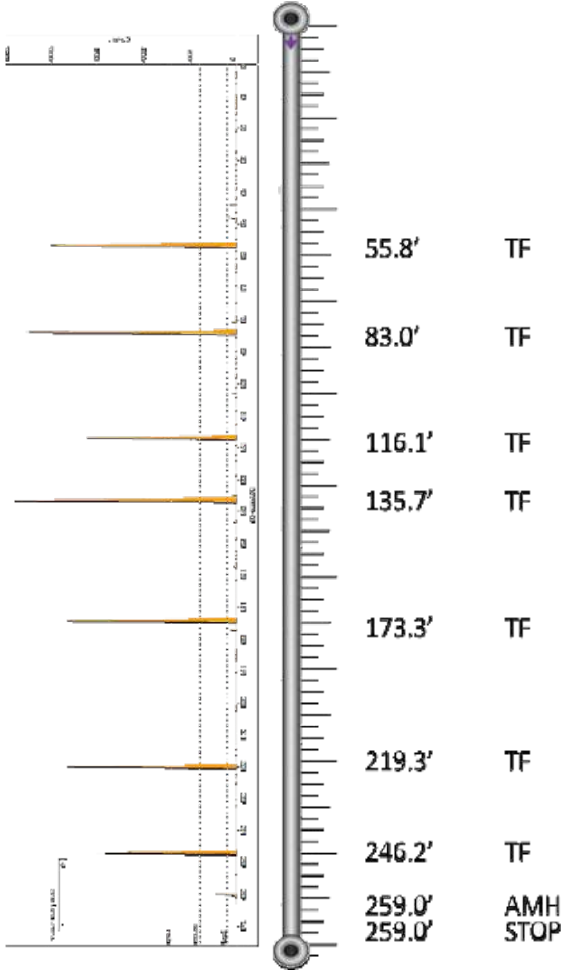
Electro Scan Testing Performed Independent from CCTV
With All Data Machine-Generated Without Modification.

ELECTRO SCAN

v.

CCTV

FELL
28 Defects
71.22 GPM



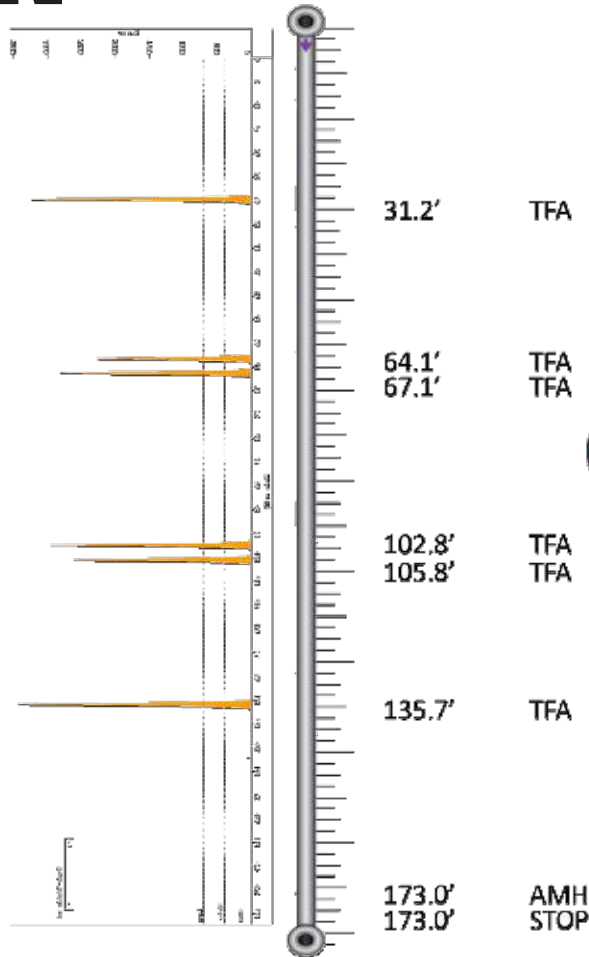
CCTV
0 Callouts
Causing I&I

**Electro Scan Testing Performed Independent from CCTV
With All Data Machine-Generated Without Modification.**

ELECTRO SCAN

V.

CCTV



FELL
8 Defects
60.14 GPM

CCTV
0 Callouts
Causing I&I

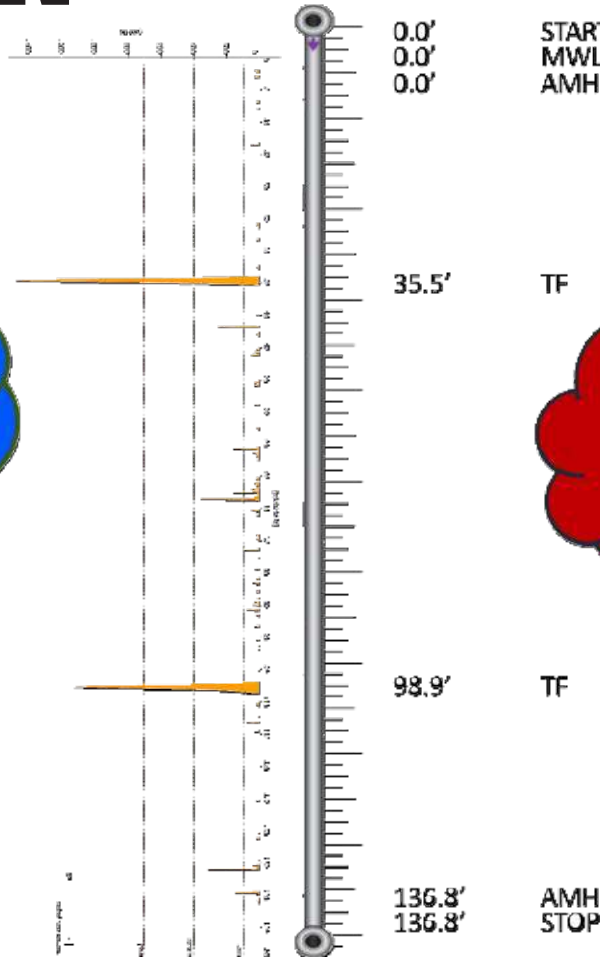
**Electro Scan Testing Performed Independent from CCTV
With All Data Machine-Generated Without Modification.**

ELECTRO SCAN

V.

CCTV

FELL
46 Defects
24.96 GPM



CCTV
0 Callouts
Causing I&I

**Electro Scan Testing Performed Independent from CCTV
With All Data Machine-Generated Without Modification.**

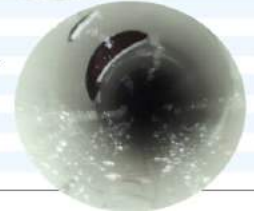
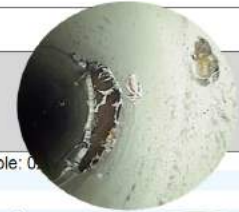
POKE & HOPE: How CIPP Suppliers Make Millions While Utility CAPEX Suffer & Raise Rates

Downstream Manhole Number _____ Rim to Invert _____ Grade to Invert _____ Rim to Grade _____ Use of Sewer _____ Direction _____ Flow Control _____ Height _____
 _____ 5 _____ _____ _____ Sanitary _____ Downstream _____ D _____ 8 _____

Width _____ Shape _____ Material _____ Ln. Method _____ Pipe Joint Length _____ Total Length _____ Length Surveyed _____ Year Laid _____ Year Rehabilitated _____ Tape / Media Number _____
 _____ Circular _____ VCP _____ CP _____ _____ _____ 391.7 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Purpose _____ Sewer Category _____ Pre-Cleaning _____ Cleaned _____ Weather _____ Additional Information _____
 C _____ _____ Jetting _____ _____ Dry _____ _____

Distance (Feet)	Code		Continuous defect	Value			Joint	Circumferential Location		Image Ref.	Struct. Grade	O&M Grade	Remarks	
	Group/Descriptor	Modifier/severity		S/M/L	Inches			%	At / From					To
					1st	2nd								
0.0	AMH												Starting Manhole: 0	
0.0	MWL					10								
11.3	TF	A		6				9						
11.6	MGO													
12.9	TF	A		6				3						
74.8	TF	A		6				3						
101.2	MGO													
106.9	TF	A		6				9						
233.1	MGO													
233.9	TF	A		6				3						
251.2	TF	A		6				9						
377.2	TF	A		6				3						
391.7	AMH												0297MH019	



CCTV Video Showed Leaks at Every Mis-cut. This is frequently called 'Poke & Hope.'

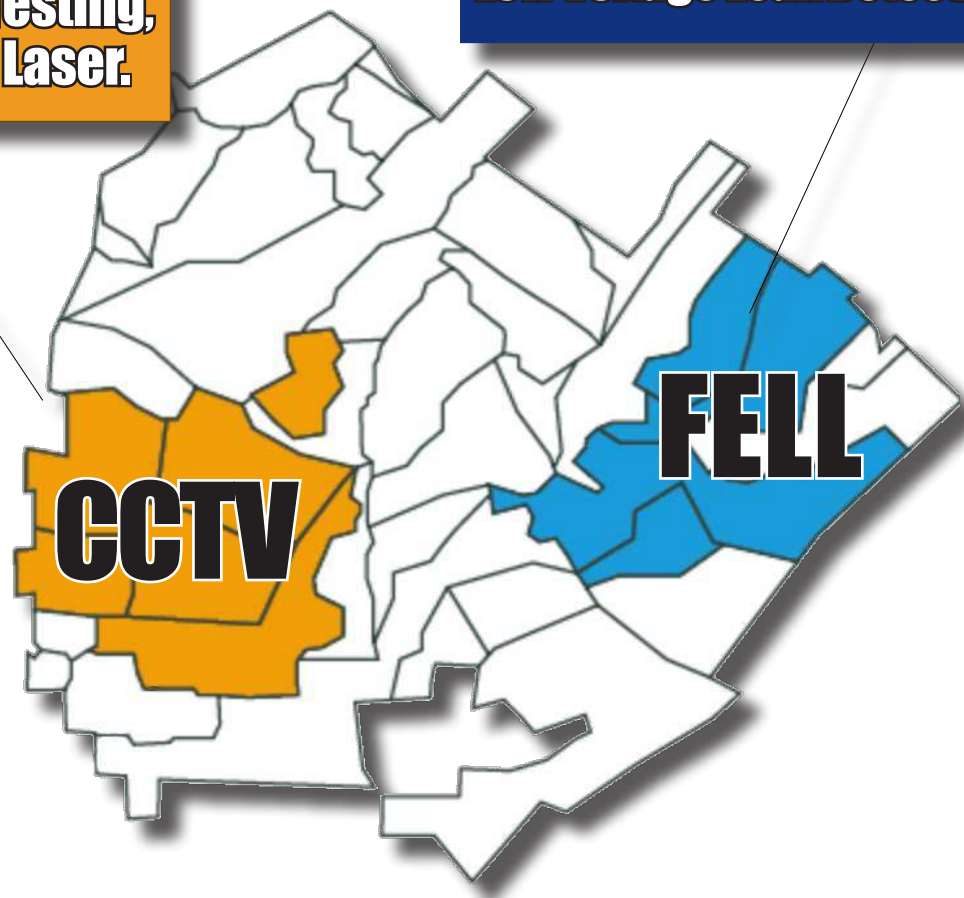
NO CCTV DEFECTS

Structural									O & M						Overall										
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Rating	Quick	Index		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Rating	Quick	Index		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Rating	Quick	Index
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0000

OLD WAY TO FIND LEAKS. CCTV, Smoke & Dye Testing, Acoustic, Sonar, and Laser.

NEW WAY TO FIND LEAKS. Machine-Intelligent FELL Low Voltage Leak Detection.

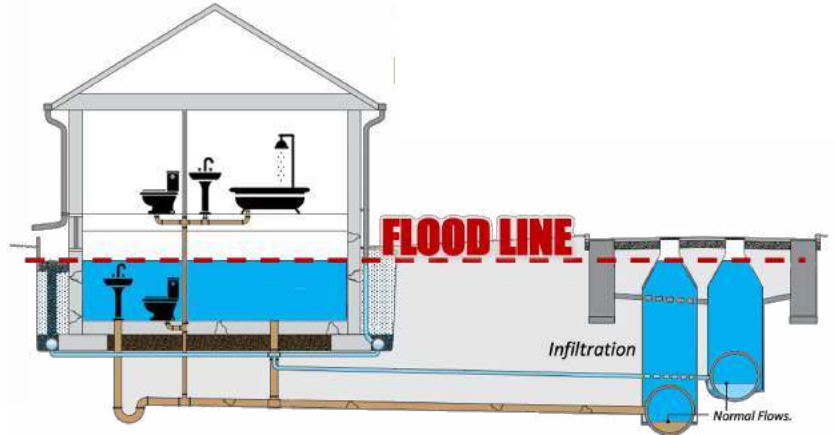
Studies Find CCTV Misses Majority of Infiltration.



New Standard for Targeting High Risk Flood Locations

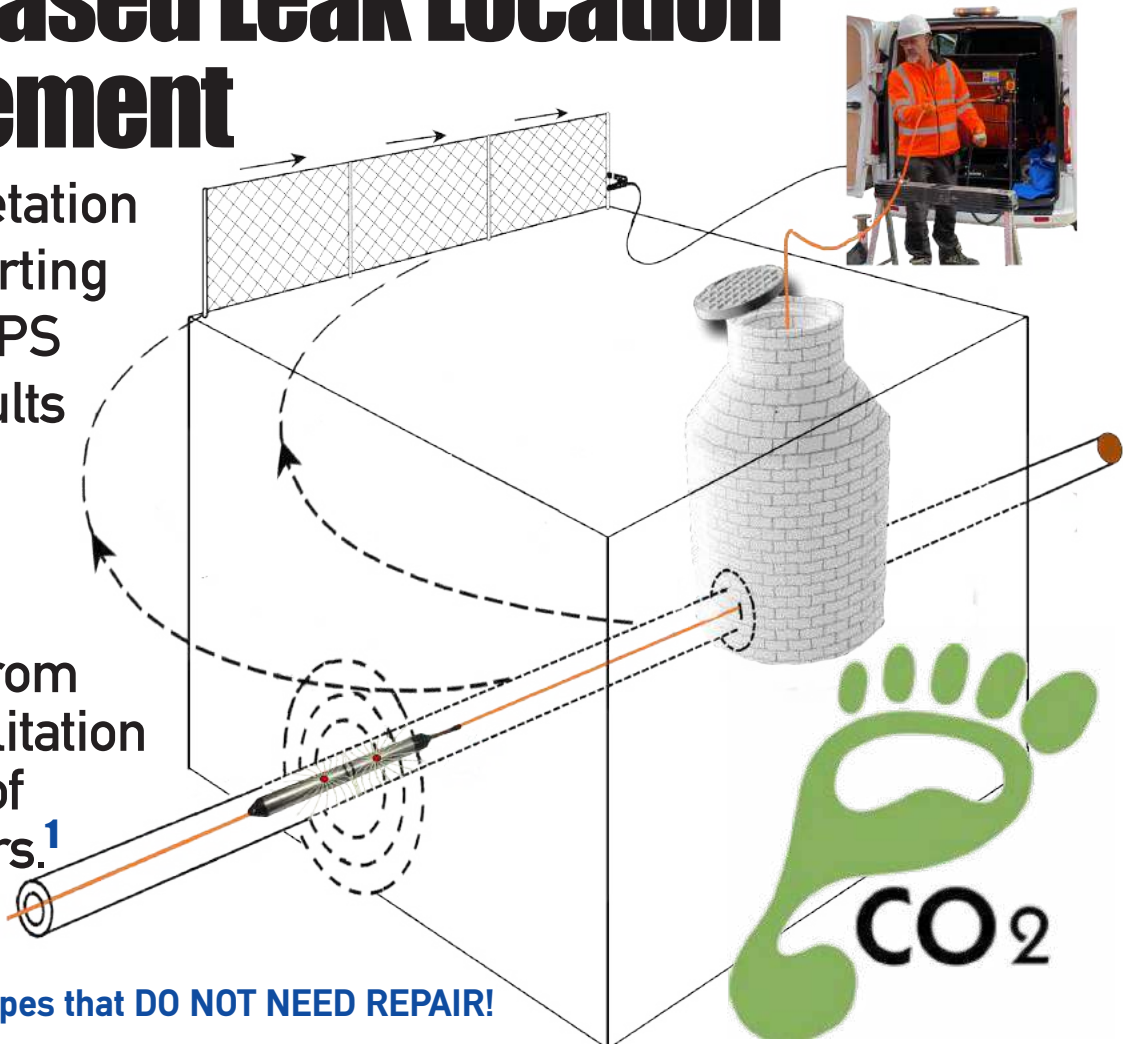
Top 3 Causes of Flooding

1. Wet-Weather Infiltration into Sewers
2. Pipe Blockages
3. Equipment Failure



Science-Based Leak Location & Measurement

- No Data Interpretation
- Real-Time Reporting
- Leaks in GPM/LPS
- Repeatable Results
- Unambiguous
- Unbiased
- Unprecedented
- CO₂ Reduction From Targeted Rehabilitation & Certifications of Watertight Repairs.¹



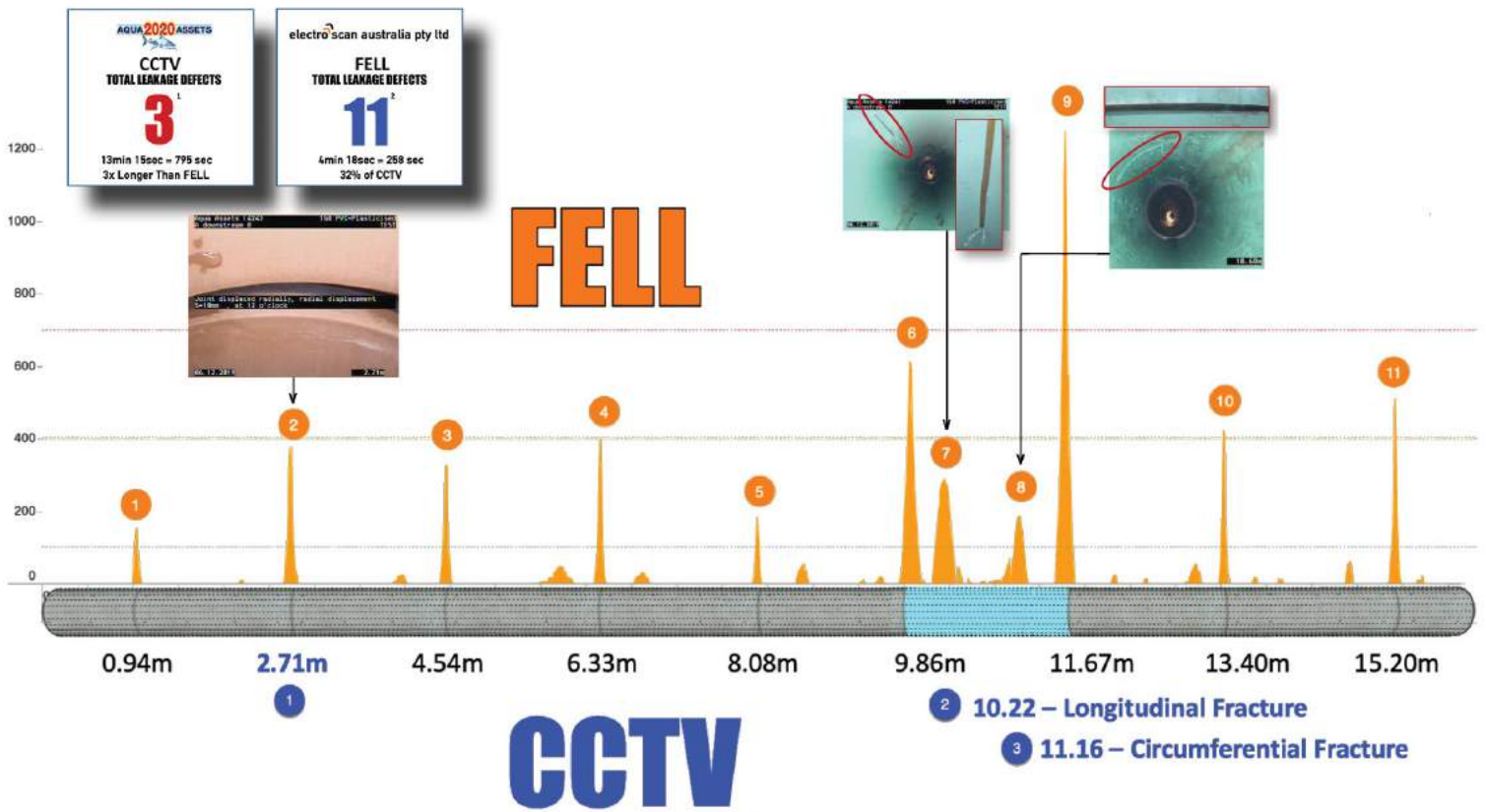
¹ Know right away which pipes that DO NOT NEED REPAIR!



CCTV & FELL Found Same Utility-Planted Defects But, CCTV Missed Leakage at Every Pipe Joints

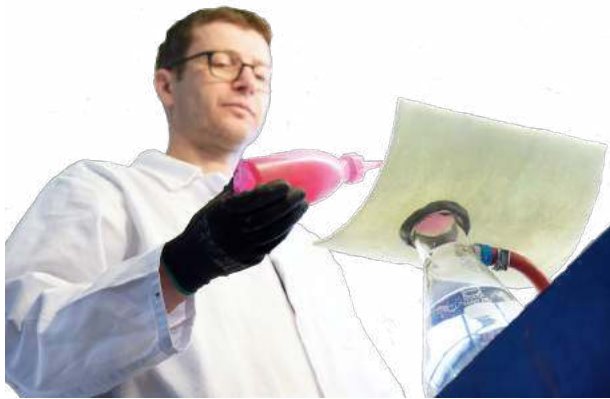


FELL = FOCUSED ELECTRODE LEAK LOCATION

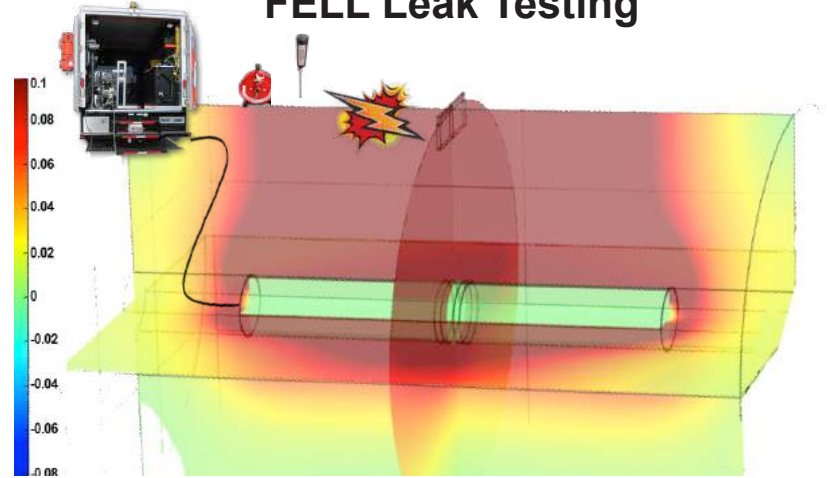


IKT FELL Tests of CIPP Liners

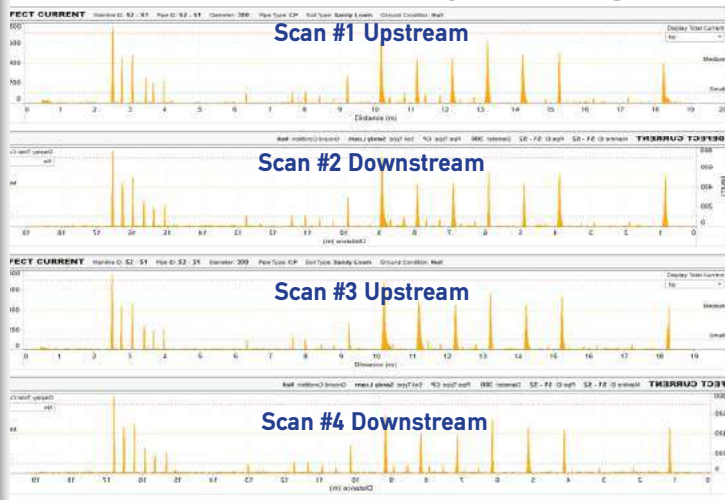
IKT Leak Testing



FELL Leak Testing



IKT Repeatability Testing



IKT - Institut für Unterirdische Infrastruktur, Gelsenkirchen www.ikt.de

IKT-Warentest
„Kurzliner für Hausanschlüsse“
- Auszug aus dem Forschungsbericht -

Gelsenkirchen, Oktober 2018

New Release of Cloud-Based CIPP Leak Assessment Application

DEFECTS	
Large	1
Medium	2
Small	4
Pinhole	7
All Defects	14

LENGTHS	
	0.5000
	0.1366

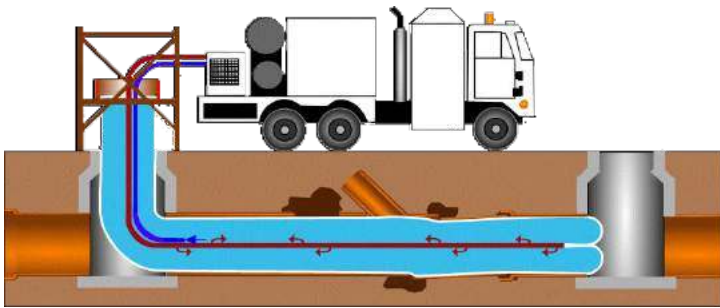
LPS SUMMARY	
Severe	1.527
Moderate	1.064
Minor	0.074
Pinhole	0.013
LPS	2.678
LPD	231,395
Severe %	57.01%
Moderate %	39.72%
Minor %	2.78%
Pinhole %	0.00%

DIAMETER & DISTANCE	
Diameter	150
Distance (m)	4

OPERATOR INFO	
HANSEN Hansen Analytics, LLC	
Atmospheric Test	Scan Start
9/20/2017 2:04:46 AM	9/20/2017 5:38:30 AM

DEFECT CURRENT Mainline ID: 3A - Main Pipe ID: 3A - Main Diameter: 150 Pipe Type: CIPP Soil Type: Sandy Loam Ground Condition: Dry

After 50-Years, CIPP Can Finally Be Tested For Water Tightness



CCTV and Visual Inspection Is NOT ABLE To Test CIPP Liners



Common CIPP Defects, Missed By CCTV

- Accelerant Burns
- Accidental Cuts
- Bad Service Reconnections
- Bad Lateral Liners
- Blisters
- Delamination
- Defective Epoxy
- Equipment Damage
- Foreign Objects
- Improper impregnation
- Lower than Recommended Resin-to-Felt Ratios
- Pinholes
- Peeling
- Poor, Incomplete, or Uneven Curing
- Overheating
- Stretching
- Top-Hat Defects
- Wet-Out Failures
- Wrinkles, including Buckling, Fins, Folds, Lifts, & Ridges

CIPP Lining Process



1. CIPP Lining



2. Lateral

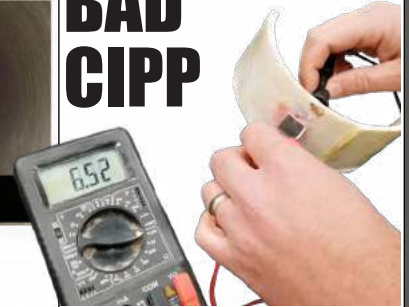


3. Rotary Cutter

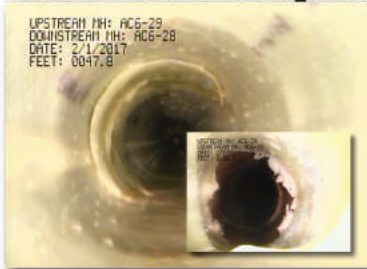


4. CCTV

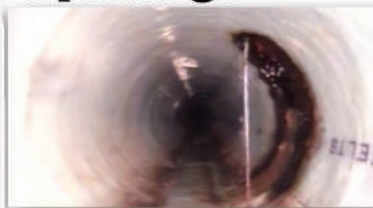
BAD CIPP



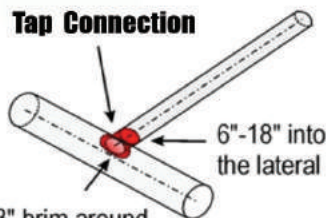
Defective Tap Re-Openings



CIPP May Leak More After Lining Due To Poorly Restored Tap Connections.



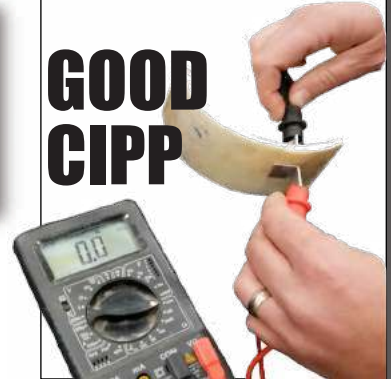
Tap Connection



3" brim around the connection



GOOD CIPP



Electro Scan Ground-Truths CIPP Watertight Condition.

Electro Scan Found & Measured All Leaks, Missed by U.S. CCTV



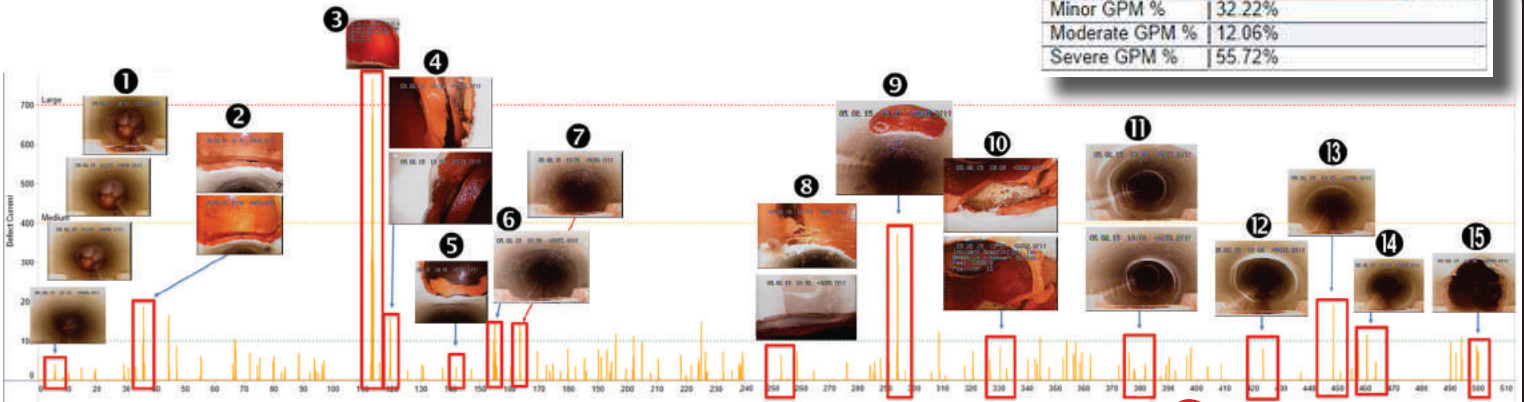
Post-CIPP Assessment

City of Monterey, California, USA

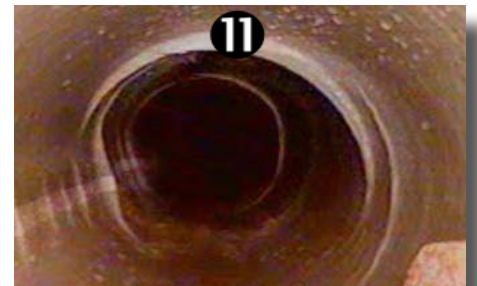
GPM SUMMARY	
Minor GPM	3,580
Moderate GPM	1,340
Severe GPM	6,190
Total GPM	11,110
GPD	15,998
GPD/DM	21,101
Minor GPM %	32.22%
Moderate GPM %	12.06%
Severe GPM %	55.72%

SOURCE: ELECTRO SCAN CERTIFIED FELL OPERATOR

B. ELECTRO SCAN INSPECTION – July 8, 2015



+20 Electro Scan Defects

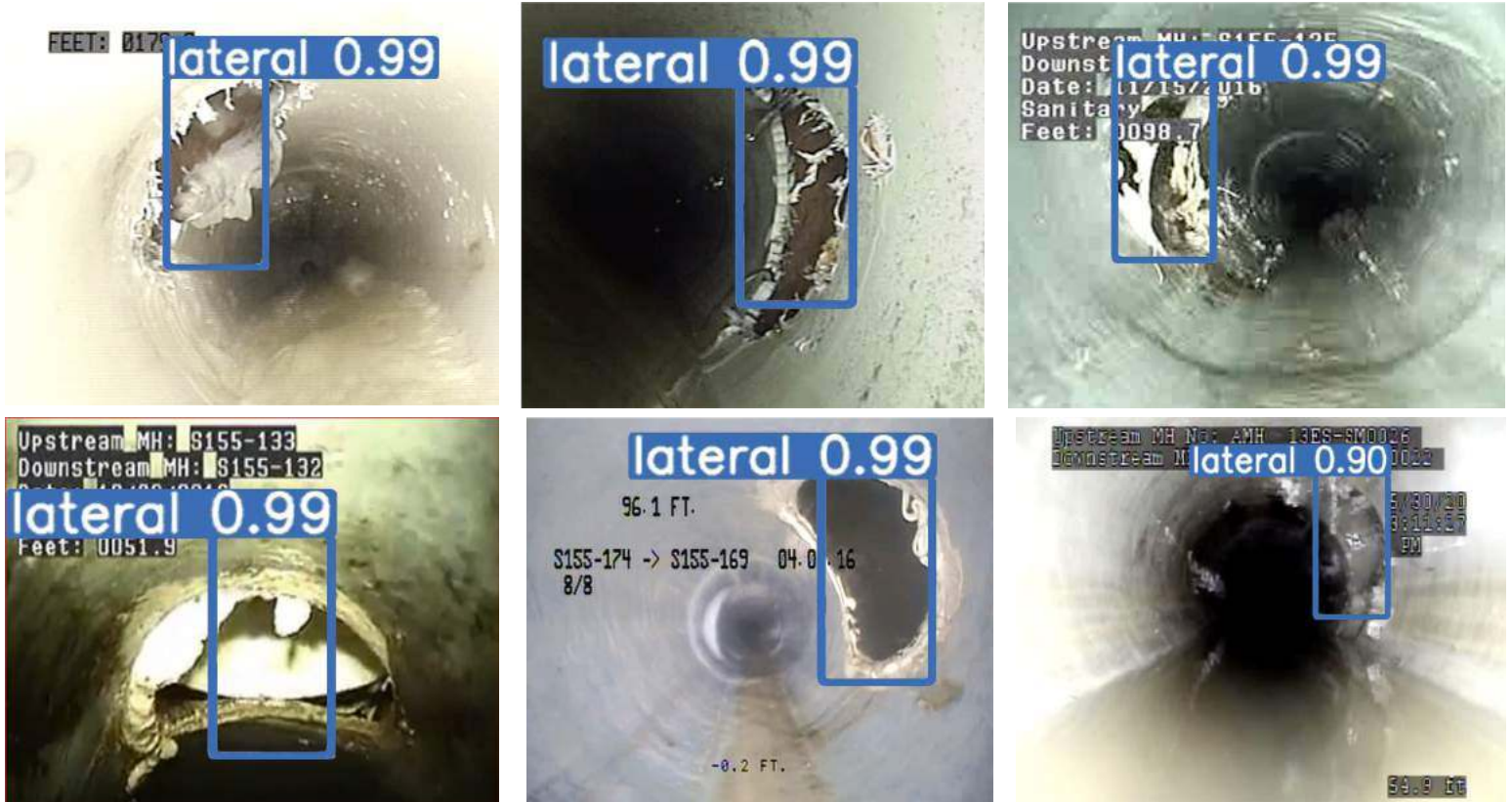


Why Water Leaks & Sewer Infiltration Need AI-Electro Scan Leak Detection?

Structural									O & M						Overall											
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Rating	Quick	Index		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Rating	Quick	Index		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Rating	Quick	Index	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0000			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0000	

CCTV & CCTV-AI Is Not Able To Find Leaks

SEWER Leaks Found By Electro Scan. Approved By CCTV Cameras.

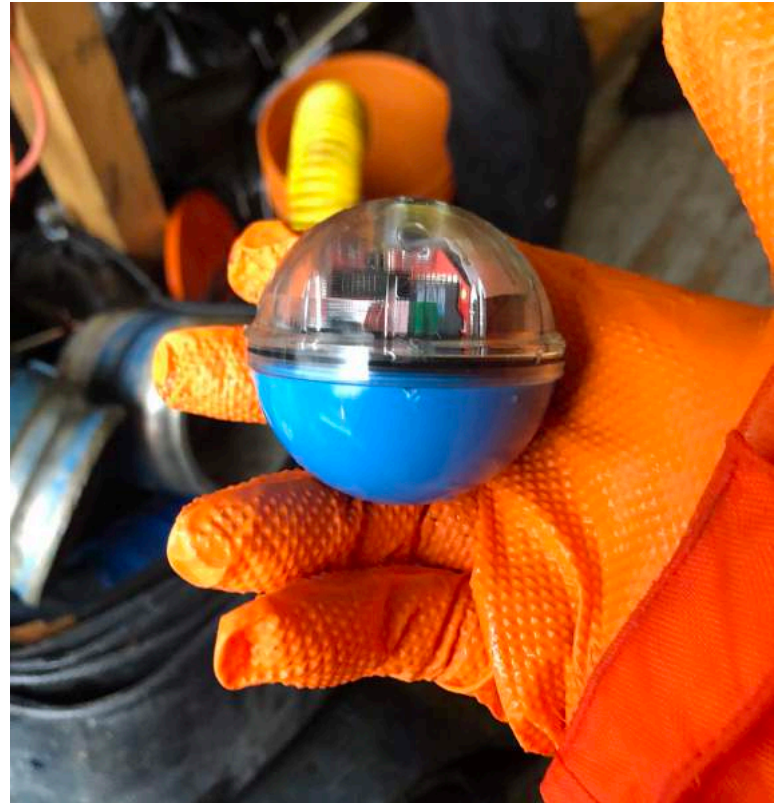


WATER Leaks Found By Electro Scan. Approved By Acoustic Sensors.





ELECTRO SCAN v. ACOUSTIC BALL



SAME DAY. SAME PIPES.

		# Leaks
ELECTRO SCAN	REPORT IN MINUTES	55
ACOUSTIC BALL	REPORT TOOK WEEKS	0

SELECTED DAILY PRODUCTIONS

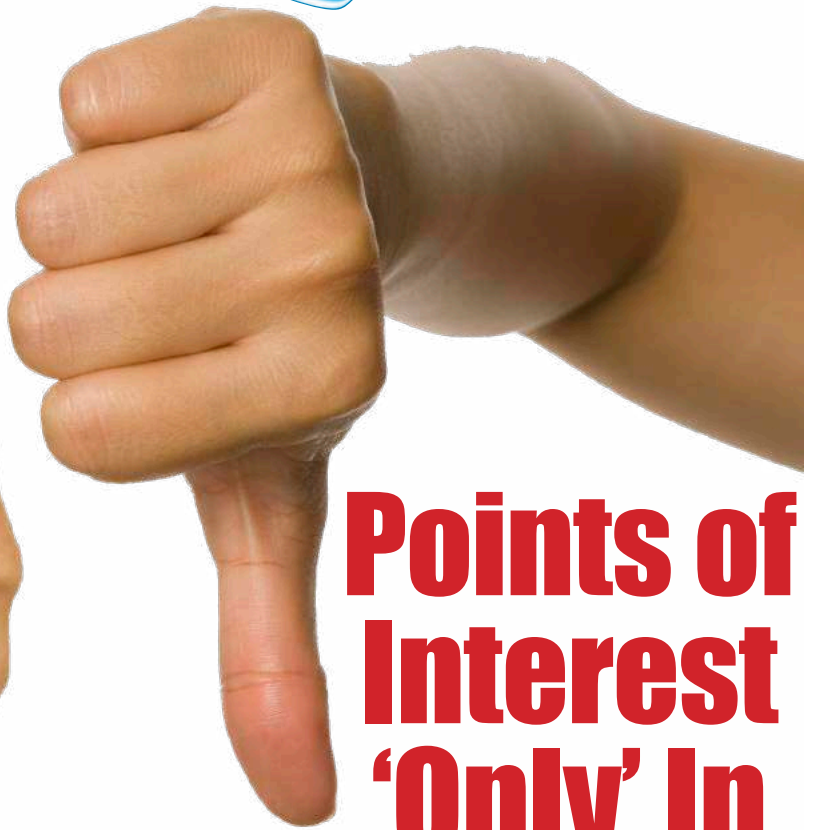
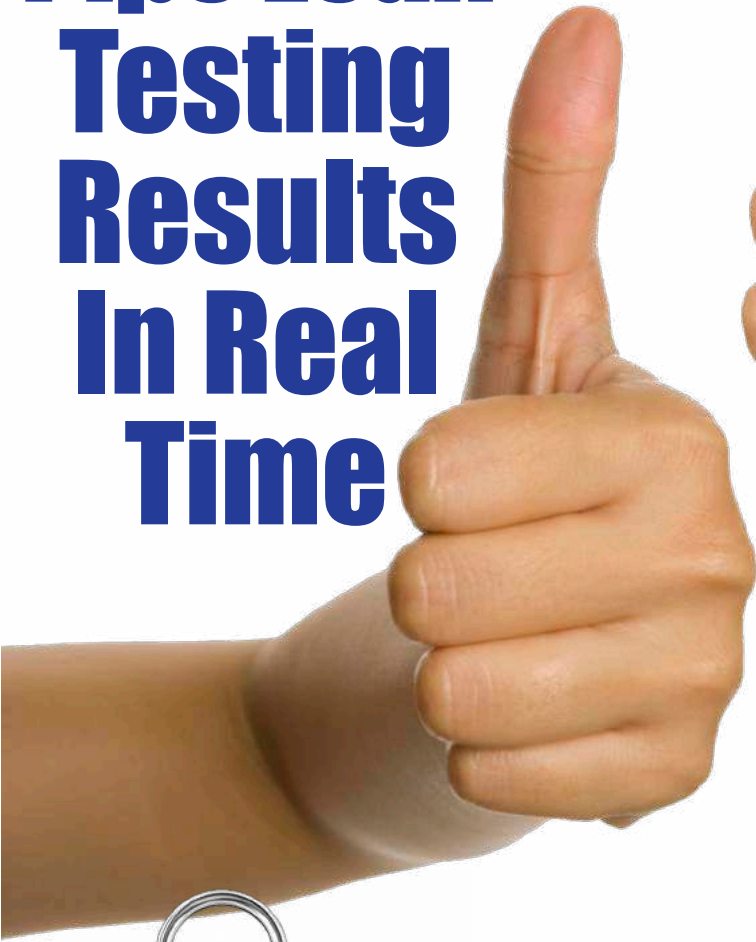
Electro Scan Inc. Daily Production

Rank		Footage	Pipes	Length (ft)
1.	12/19/19 Town of La Grange, NC	7,163	23	311
2.	10/26/2018 Washoe County Community Services Department, NV	6,143	14	439
3.	5/27/20 Union Sanitary District, CA	5,828	6	952
4.	5/26/20 Union Sanitary District, CA	5,722	16	347
5.	2/14/2017 Salt River Project, AZ	5,715	30	181
6.	8/4/2015 Hamilton Township Municipal Authority, PA	5,551	18	299
7.	5/14/20 Hillsborough County, FL	5,423	22	232
8.	10/13/2017 Iowa Great Lakes Sanitary District, IL	5,419	22	231
9.	5/18/2016 East Bay Municipal Utility District, CA	5,377	18	280
10.	9/13/2018 Jurupa Community Services District, CA	5,108	25	199
11.	5/11/20 Hillsborough County, FL	5,087	25	198
12.	7/7/2015 Hamilton Township Municipal Authority, PA	5,041	19	259
13.	12/13/2016 City of Frankfort, KY	4,985	18	271
14.	12/3/2014 Upper Montgomery Joint Authority, PA	4,948	27	177
15.	11/15/2019 Town of La Grange, NC	4,919	24	199
16.	9/21/2017 RAKWA, UAE	4,870	20	236
17.	10/27/2015 Eagle River Water & Sanitation District, CO	4,788	20	234
18.	12/14/2016 City of Frankfort, KY	4,772	18	301
19.	2/4/2015 Miami Beach, FL	4,724	17	277



What's In?

**Pipe Leak
Testing
Results
In Real
Time**



**Points of
Interest
'Only' In
Days or
Weeks**



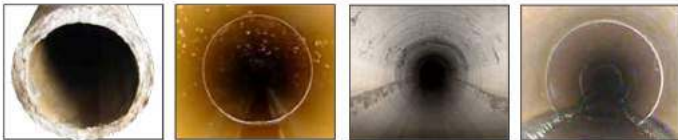
What's Out?

Electro Scan – By Pipe Material

ABS	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene	PCCP	Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe
ACP	Asbestos Cement Pipe	PE	Polyethylene
BRK	Brick	PFP	Pitch Fiber Pipe
CMLSP	Cement Mortar Lined Steel	PP	Plastic Pipe
CON	Concrete	PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
CIPP	Cured-In-Place Pipe	RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
DIP	Ductile Iron (w/Protector 401)	RPM	Reinforced Plastic Mortar
FRP	Fiberglass Reinforced Pipe	RTR	Reinforced Thermosetting Resin
FRPM	Fiberglass Reinforced Polymer	SIPP	Spray-in-Place Pipe
GRP	Glass Reinforced Pipe	SPR	Spiral Wound Pipe
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene	TC	Terracotta or Clay Pipe
ORP	Orangeburg Pipe	VCP	Vitrified Clay Pipe
PB	Polybutylene		



PRE-REHABILITATION



Asbestos Cement Pipe

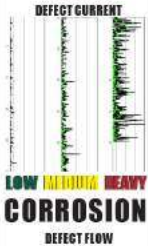
High Density Polyethylene Pipe

Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe

Vitrified Clay Pipe

Electro Scan FELL is unique in its ability to geometrically map the remaining wall, i.e. corrosion of ACP.

Finding & Measuring Pipe Corrosion Using Electro Scan's Patented Data Analytics



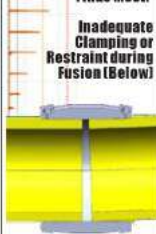
As demonstrated by independent benchmarks, since acoustic and transient pressure sensors are unable to provide detail geometric assessments of pipe walls, and therefore unable to estimate remaining pipe walls, Electro Scan represents a game changing solution to assess & prioritize ACP.

Poor mechanical or fused joints are the Achilles heel of HDPE, and not seen by CCTV cameras or heard by acoustic data loggers or sensors. But, found & quantified by FELL in accordance with ASTM F2550.



Superior to acoustic and electromagnetic sensors, Electro Scan's Low Voltage Conductivity detects leaks other technologies miss.

How PCCP Fails?

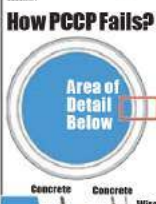


Electro Scan represents the only technology able to reliably & consistently find & measure leaks in GPM. While other devices may attempt to locate corroded wire mesh that may or may not indicate a weakness in the pipe wall, Low Voltage Conductivity represents a game-changing solution to provide unbiased leak locations & severity for each defect.



Electro Scan's FELL is the only technology, representing a Non-Destructive Test (NDT) able to follow a 90° pipe bend to locate a pathway for water to enter or exit a pipe.

By measuring the change in current and the amount of flow, the size of the opening can be computed and translated into an estimated GPM.

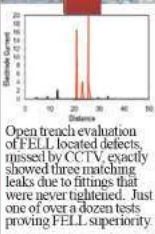


It doesn't matter whether you evaluate VCP from the outside or inside of a pipe, CCTV, Laser, LIDAR, Sonar, GPR, or Acoustic, are not able to detect or measure defect flows.



Electro Scan's FELL is the only technology, representing a Non-Destructive Test (NDT) able to follow a 90° pipe bend to locate a pathway for water to enter or exit a pipe.

By measuring the change in current and the amount of flow, the size of the opening can be computed and translated into an estimated GPM.



POST-REHABILITATION



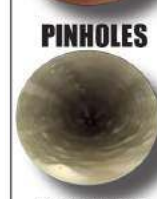
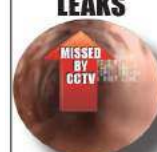
Cured-In-Place Pipe

Grout

Spray-In-Place Pipe

Spiral Wrap Pipe

CIPP liners may not be watertight and defects not seen by certified operators using CCTV cameras. As a result, ASTM F2550 should be added to CIPP specifications to ensure pipe quality & integrity.

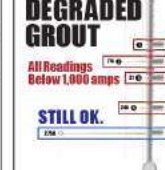


RECOMMENDED USE:
To Find & Quantify Leakage From:
• Accelerant Burns
• Accidental Cuts
• Bad Service Reconnect
• Bad Lateral Liners
• Blisters
• Delamination
• Defective Epoxy
• Equipment Damage
• Foreign Objects
• Pinholes
• Poor Curing
• Overcooking
• Stretching
• Top-Hat Defects
• Wet-Out Failures
• Wrinkles, including: Buckling, Fins, Folds, Lifts, and Ridges

FELL is now preferred over using traditional packers to test joints for water tightness, due to FELL's Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) of joints, laterals, and cracks.



Unlike air testing, FELL does not force any added pressure on joints or laterals. Since air testing can open joints, shift pipes, and even temporarily correct out-of-round conditions in plastic pipes as areas around joints are inflated, packers are no longer recommended for testing the quality of joints or laterals.

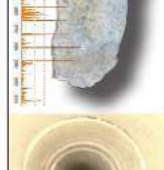


RECOMMENDED USE:
1. All Pre-Grouted Pipes.
2. Post-Grouted Pipes, 6-12 Months After Grout to Detect Drying or Shrinkage.
3. Prior to Warranty Acceptance.

Locking individual wraps is key to any successful Spiral Wrap Pipe project, with problems not identified by CCTV.

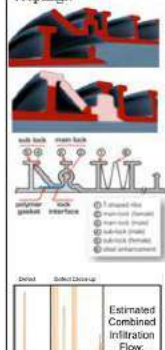


Estimated Combined Infiltration Flow: 14.9 GPM

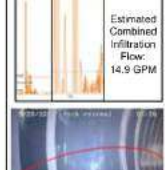


RECOMMENDED USE:
1. Pre-SIPP.
2. Post-SIPP All Liners.
3. Prior to Warranty Acceptance.

In contrast, Electro Scan FELL inspection can find defects to individual couplings.



Estimated Combined Infiltration Flow: 14.9 GPM

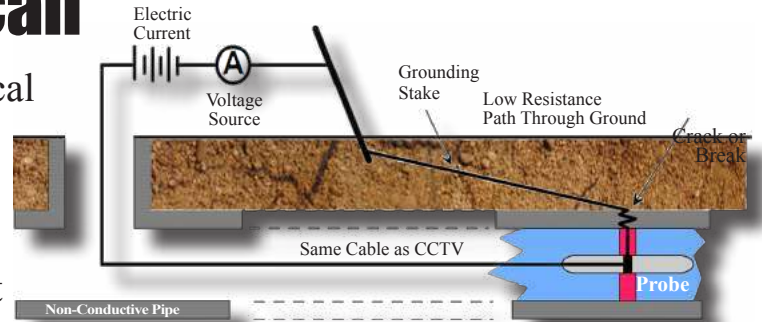


RECOMMENDED USE:
1. Pre-SIPP.
2. Post-SIPP All Liners.
3. Prior to Warranty Acceptance.

Fast & Repeatable Testing

The Science of Electro Scan

Electro Scan establishes a low voltage electrical circuit between the aboveground surface and inside of any pipe. If the circuit 'connects' then a leak is located with 0.4 inches (1cm) accuracy and can be measured to estimate Gallons per Minute or Liters per Second defect flow rate.



Literature Review of FELL Technology

FOCUSED ELECTRODE LEAK LOCATION (FELL)

1. Flow Monitoring Calibration Using Teledyne Isco 4150 Area-Velocity Flow Meter.
2. AWWA M77, Condition Assessment for Water Mains, 2019
3. ASTM F2550, 2018, 2013, 2006
4. Exhumed CIPP Testing of Liners.
5. EPA/WE&RF Field Benchmark Testing.
6. COMSOL® Multiphysics® Testing.
7. Dye Testing Confirmations.
8. Open-Trench Smoke Testing
9. IKT Laboratory & Field Testing.
10. University Testing.
11. Ken Kerri, P.E., Ph.D., Author, Educator
12. Customer Testing.



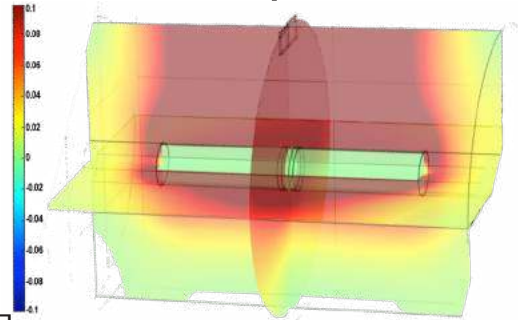
Technology

“Electro Scan’s Focused Electrode Leak Location, is a Game Changing Technology”

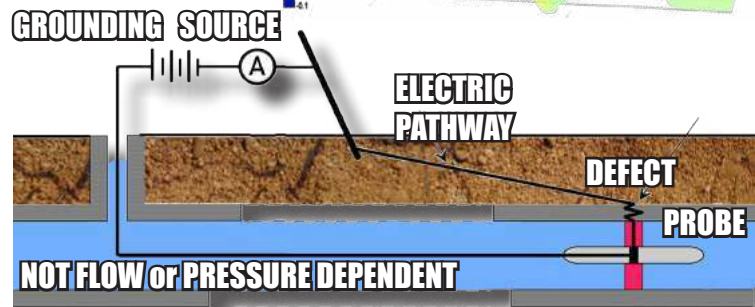


HOW DO WE FIND EVERY LEAK?

If a pipe leaks electricity, it leaks water. And can be measured in gallons per minute or litres per second.



Completing The Circuit Finds Every Leak!



Results independently calibrated using COMSOL Multiphysics®.



FELL FINDS LEAKS MISSED BY OTHERS



CCTV

Helium or Smoke Testing



Acoustic Sensors



Dye Flood Testing



Conductivity

Sonar



“Electro Scan’s Machine-Intelligent Data Replaces Time Consuming, Often Inaccurate Acoustic & Visual Guesswork.”



SSIP

SAFETY
SCHEMES IN
PROCUREMENT

Services

Contract Services

Direct Services By Electro Scan (UK) Limited Staff

Technology Licensing

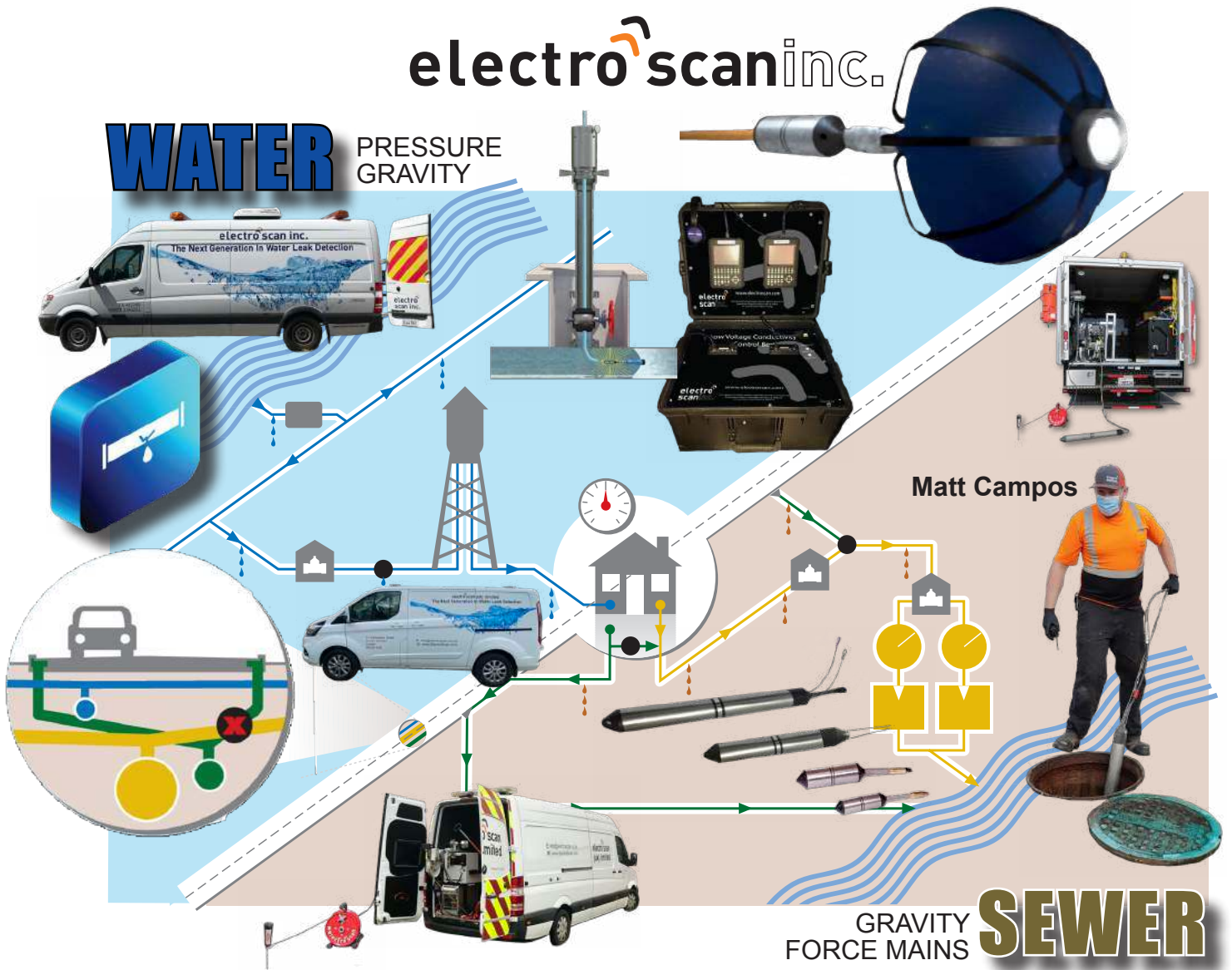
Licensing to 3rd Party Contractors
Equipment Provided, But Not Sold
to Perform Large Scale Projects



electro scan inc.

WATER

PRESSURE
GRAVITY



Matt Campos

GRAVITY
FORCE MAINS **SEWER**

**BEST
IN
CLASS**



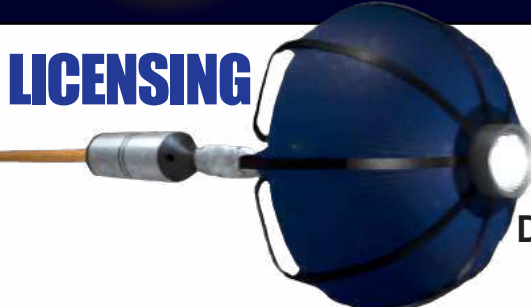
Accurate, Fast, Repeatable



**Field Data
5-Minutes
or Less.**



LICENSING



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