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RECEIVED

JUN 17 1991

STEWART

to: *As Listed

date: June 13, 1991

from: Nora Jacobs

copies to: Roy Gottesman
Bob Burnett
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Dave Meeker
Pat Gallagher
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subject: VI Media Coverage

* Communications Committee
Electrical Materials Council
Pipe Resource Organization
Vinyl Packaging Council
VIGOR

Enclosed are a variety of items taken from the clips in the last few months. This will be the last shipment of clips in this format.

Effective next month, we will begin a new process for tracking news coverage related to vinyl recycling and other environmental topics, which will be included in a monthly monitoring report distributed to members of the Packaging Council, VIGOR and the Communications Committee.

In order to make sure that members of the three marketing task forces continue to receive coverage related to the pipe, electrical and packaging markets, I've asked Pat and Dan to forward these items to you directly.

Please call if you have any questions or concerns.



CTL027140

Bacon's

66A-345
PLASTICS NEWS

WEEKLY

MARCH 25, 1991

3274 Video demonstrates pressure pipe tapping

DALLAS—Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association offers a 15-minute video that directs construction field crews on proper procedures for

tapping PVC pressure pipe.

Copies of the video are available in English, French and Spanish. Uni-Bell works cooperatively with the Vinyl Institute's Pipe Resource Organization of Wayne, N.J. For information, call Uni-Bell in Dallas at (214) 243-3902. //

Bacon's

55A-1200
PUBLIC WORKS MAGAZINE

50,000

MONTHLY 25TH PRIC.

DECEMBER 1990

Technical Information Directory on PVC Pipe ☆

615. This publication lists nearly 70 research reports and technical papers from various sources, covering topics such as specifications for highway drainage systems and thawing procedures for water mains. PRO, The Pipe Resource Organization, The Vinyl Institute, Edison, NJ.

Bacon's

11A-540
COMMERCIAL RENOVATION

45,000

BI-MONTHLY 1ST

FEBRUARY 1991

3274 ASSOCIATIONS

A new 15-minute video program that directs construction field crews on the proper procedures for tapping PVC (polyvinyl chloride) pressure pipe is available from Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association, the international association of PVC pipe manufacturers. The video provides specific instructions for wet and dry direct and saddle tapping of PVC pipe. It includes segments on proper equipment selection, site preparation, and step-by-step procedures for actual tapping operations. For a copy of the video, contact: Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association, 2655 Villa Creek Dr., Suite 155, Dallas, TX 75234; 214/2433-3902.

Bacon's

67A-780
REEVES JOURNAL,
PLUMBING-HEATING-COOLING

21,500

MONTHLY 10TH

MARCH 1991

327- PVC Pipe Training Vid o Available to Contractors

WAYNE, N.J.—A new 15-minute video program directing construction field crews on procedures for tapping PVC pressure pipe, is being offered from Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association, reported The Vinyl Institute.

The new video reportedly provides specific instructions for wet and dry direct, and saddle tapping of PVC pipe, announced the Institute. It also includes segments on proper equipment selection, site preparation and step-by-step procedures for actual tapping operations, it was added.

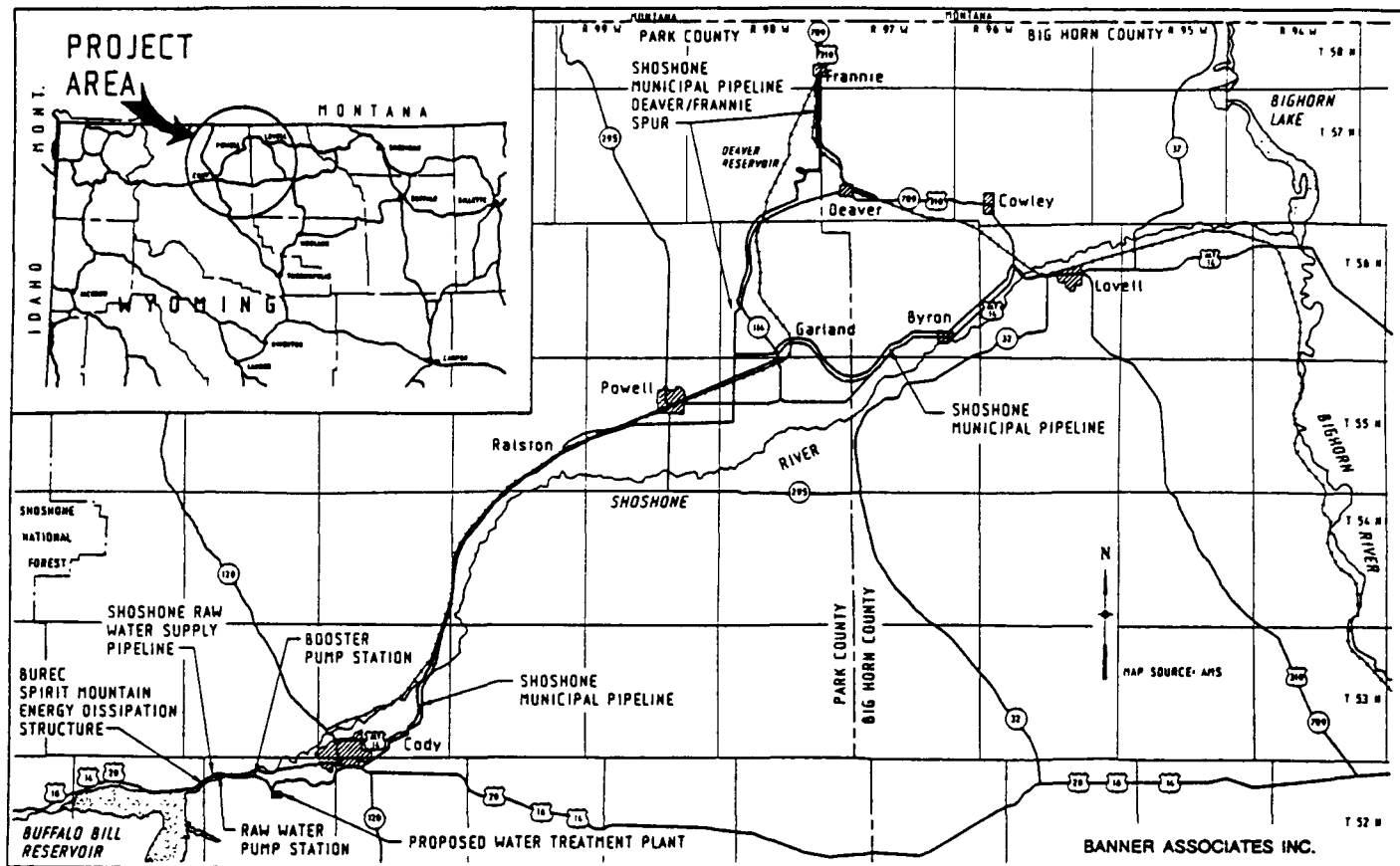
"Applications for PVC pipe are continuing to grow in both new and replacement piping systems," commented Robert Walker, executive director of Uni-Bell. "This video was produced to educate current and potential handlers and installers about the safety and ease with which PVC pipe can be tapped."

The Institute added that copies of the video are available in English, French and Spanish in VHS format. For more information contact Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association at 2655 Villa Creek Drive, Suite 155, Dallas, TX 75234, or phone (214) 243-3902. ■

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Shoshone Municipal Water Supply Joint Powers Board Project



The 45-inch pipe casing was designed to be supported by abutments at each side of the river and by a single pier, and the carrier pipeline was reduced from 36- to 24-inch in diameter for the crossing. As a result, the rocky, narrow channel was spanned successfully and the aesthetic beauty of the area preserved.

The below-grade crossings of the Shoshone River were 500-ft. spans and each required two weeks to cross. Contractors used a "Port-a-Dam" to divert the flow of water to one side, so workers could install pipe on the protected side of the river channel. The pipeline was buried beneath eight inches of cover. Project specifications also required the use of several forms of cathodic protection on steel portions of the pipeline. Deep-well anodes installed along the length of the line were used on treated-water sections, and galvanic ribbon anodes were used on the other steel portions.

Stage II

High mountain construction and an extremely short work season confronted workers and engineers during construction of the recently-completed Stage II water diversion project. The \$115 million project, which includes a system of water diversion structures, two reservoirs and two underground pipelines, provides water for Cheyenne, Wyoming's capital city.

A project of the Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities, Stage II takes water from the Little Snake River drainage and diverts it through a 3800-ft. tunnel under the Sierra Madre Mountains for release into Hog Park Reservoir. The reservoir was enlarged and is designed to hold 22,600 acre-ft. of water. The water in Hog Park Reservoir is then released into the Encampment River and eventually into the North Platte to replace water Cheyenne diverts from the North Platte drainage at

Douglas Creek to transfer to Cheyenne.

Trouble On The Little Snake River Diversion System

The biggest portion of the work - The Little Snake River Diversion System - ran up a cost in excess of \$40 million and was five years behind its original 1985 completion schedule. Work at the site began in 1982 and was accomplished slowly due to a June-to-September construction season on its location in the Medicine Bow National Forest. The job included cut and cover placement of reinforced concrete ranging from 72- to 15-inch in diameter, and improvement of the hydraulic characteristics of the tunnel under the Continental Divide.

Numerous water quality violations - including 97 in 1985 and 27 in 1986 - led the U.S. Forest Service to require more substantial reclamation of the area and mitigation for areas damaged as a result of the project. The work included replacement of all 32 major diversion structures and a soil cementing process to stabilize the ground around the structures so they are less likely to be damaged during spring runoff.

The Douglas Creek water is stored in the 325,000 AF Rob Roy Reservoir, which also was enlarged as part of the project. From Rob Roy, water is transported through about 60 miles of 30-inch steel pipeline to Crystal and Granite Reservoirs near Cheyenne for use as municipal water.

Work on the pipeline from Rob Roy began in 1986, and cost the city about \$47.3 million. Pipe installation was completed using three crews: trenching, pipe laying, and backfill and compaction. Wheel trenchers and track excavators were used to dig the pipe trench, and a Henry Pipe Laying Machine was used to install the pipeline. Crews averaged about 450-ft. of pipeline daily, but on maximum production days installed up to a mile of line.

Future Projects

Sheridan Area Water System Project

Construction is expected to begin this summer on the \$55 million Sheridan Area Water System Project, according to Wally Koch, an engineer for the WWDC. The project, which is scheduled for completion by 1995, is being built by the Sheridan Area Water Supply - Joint Powers Board comprised of three city councilmen and three county commissioners.

"It's basically a system serving a rural area," Koch says.

→ The distribution system was prompted by an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ruling that showed more than 100 rural taps to be in violation of the agency's standards, Koch says. The result will be the construction of a system that is expected to meet the water needs of Sheridan County for the next 20 to 50 years.

The Sheridan system has been divided into five phases. One phase, the \$4 million Big Goose Valley Water Distribution System, is being designed by Centennial Engineers and Research, Inc. of Sheridan. It will convert an existing 16-inch raw water transmission main to a treated water main that will serve the taps currently in violation of EPA standards. The project involves cut and cover placement of about 23 miles of ductile iron and PVC pipe ranging up to 8-inch in diameter. ✓

Another water line section of the project, the Little Goose-Big Horn Water Distribution System, will cost about \$18 million and involves the placement of about 50 miles of

pipeline ranging up to 16-inch in diameter.

An additional phase of the project calls for construction of about 16 miles of steel transmission line in diameters up to 24-inch, from Big Goose Valley to the Sheridan Treatment Plant. Other plans for the distribution system include the expansion of Sheridan's water treatment plant and the combination and enlargement of two reservoirs on Big Horn Mountain.

Rock Springs

In southwest Wyoming, consulting engineers will soon be hired to design the final version of a \$23 million water distribution system for Rock Springs, WY, Zelenka says. Construction of the system is projected by the summer of 1993. The project will divert water from the Green River through the city of Green River to Rock Springs. Construction is expected to include placement of 13 miles of 30-inch steel pipeline and an additional eight miles of smaller diameter transmission line.

Other phases include construction of an intake facility at the Rock Springs treatment plant, and erection of a booster pump station and four water-storage tanks.

With an eye to the future, WWDC engineers also will continue to study the feasibility of expanding Casper's distribution system and will review many smaller projects that upgrade the water systems of townships within Wyoming.