

Europea de Hincas Teledirigidas, S.A.









Experts in tunneling with Tunnel Boring Machines





EUROHINCA

Europea de Hincas Teledirigidas, S.A., EUROHINCA, was incorporated in 1996 for the execution of pipelines using the pipe jacking technique with tunnel boring machines. Since then, Eurohinca succeeded in more than 120 projects completing more than 40 kilometers of tunnels. EUROHINCA is the Spanish microtunneling market leader and one of the better equipped tunneling contractors in Europe.

EUROHINCA employs highly specialized personnel and owns 8 Tunnel Boring Machines (7 made by the German manufacturer Herrenknecht) with different diameter and operating principles to be able to complete a large variety of underground applications. EUROHINCA has gained a wide experience in the execution of tunnels in difficult ground conditions, operating its TBM's and rental equipment.





SEA & DAM OUTFALLS

CANTABRIAN SEA

MOMPAS 1999 DN2000 – 450 m CAMARIÑAS 2003 DN2500 – 200m

DAMS

LA JAROSA 2008 DN800 – 30 m OLIANA 2009 DN1000 – 15 m PUENTESVIEJAS 2009 DN2000 – 45 m

LAKE OUT - FALLS:

NEGRATIN 2003 DN1600 – 192 m EBRO 2006 DN1500 – 100 m PONTA DA BARCA 2008 DN1500 – 44 m



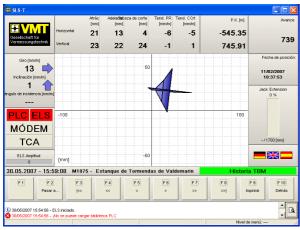
MEDITERRANEAN: SDP EMISSARY 2011 DN2500 - 1160 m SDP INTAKE 1 2012 DN2500 - 1315 m SDP INTAKE 2 2012 DN2500 - 1317 m DEP. ALICANTE 1999 DN2000 – 474 m MAZARRÓN 2005 DN2000 – 450 m BESOS 2008 DN2500 – 352 m MONCOFAR 2012 DN1500 – 441 m DES. ALICANTE 2005 DN2000 -123 m ENAGAS BCN 2005 DN2000 - 65 m AGUILAS 2009 DN2000 - 405 m MONCOFAR 2012 DN1200 - 444 m AZERBAIJAN:
CEYREBATAN 1 - 2014
DN1600 - 467 m
CEYREBATAN 2 - 2014
DN1600 - 467 m
CEYREBATAN 3 (in process)

DN1600 - 467 m

ADVANTAGES OF TRENCHLES TECHNOLOGY

TUNNELS + TRENCH

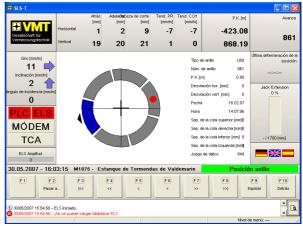
- · Less effect on existing services.
- · Lower environmental impact.
- Minimizes spoil and waste generated.
- · Compact installation.



Guidance System. Position and tendencies of the T.B.M.

TBM + MINING

- Increased security for workers.
 (Works inside a shield)
- Less risk of surface settlements.
 Excavation Front is supported).
- Higher outputs. Minor delays.
- Reduced impact on ground water level.



Guidance System. Selection ring program

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- SEWER AND WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS. COLLECTORS.
- CROSSINGS UNDER EXISTING SERVICES

(roads, streets, railways, rivers, airport runways, golf courses, etc.)

- SEA OUTFALLS. WATER RELEASE OR INTAKE.
- TUNNELS WITH TUNNEL BORING MACHINES.
- UNDERGROUND CORRIDORS.
- GAS AND OIL PIPELINES. DRAINAGE AND EVACUATION SYSTEMS.
- PIPE ARCHING FOR ROAD OR RAILWAY CROSSINGS.
- STEEL PRESSURE PIPES.
- WATER INTAKE AND RELEASE FOR FISH FARM OR DESALINATION PLANTS.
- WATER WASTE PIPE AND INTAKES IN RESERVOIR DAM.



Launch shaft in pipe jacking outfall. A Coruña

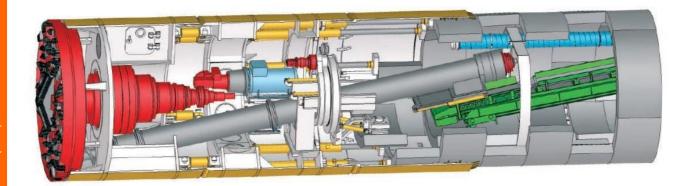


Road crossing with pipe jacking

CLOSE FACE TUNNEL BORING MACHINES



EPBSHIELDS



The EPB Shields (Earth Pressure Balance) are TBM machines that support the tunnel face with the pressure applied by the excavated soil located inside the excavation chamber; the controlled extraction of the soil from the excavation chamber by means of a variable speed auger allows the adjustment of the pressure applied to the tunnel face.

The excavated material is transported to the launching shaft by conveyor belts or muck wagons.

The EPB Shields were initially designed to bore soft, cohesive ground, (mainly clay), but with the use of foam and polymers it is possible to bore other type of soils as sand or even rock.



EPB control panel



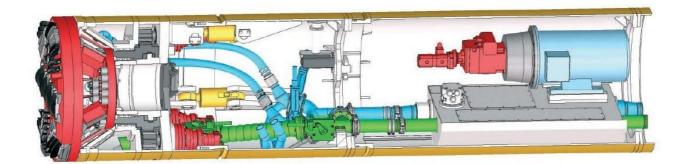
Back up of EPB



Assembling an EPB machine in the launching shaft

CLOSE FACE TUNNEL BORING MACHINES



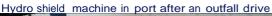


The TBM mix shield, or hydro shield, supports the tunnel face by the pressure of the bentonite suspensions injected in the excavating chamber and mixed with the excavated material.

This mixture is crushed in the excavation chamber and is evacuated by hydraulic pumps to the launch shaft where a separation plant separates the excavated material from the bentonite suspension.

The Hydro shield TBM can be used in almost all type of grounds, and performs well in sand, rock, under ground water level (Sea outfalls) and it is specially indicated for small diameters.









Breakthrough of Hydro shield in reception shaft



Hydro shield control panel mounted in launch shaft

OPEN FACE TUNNEL BORING MACHINES



OPEN SHIELDS-ROADHEADERSOREXCAVATORS

Open face shields allow a visual contact to tunnel face. The front is excavated by powerful road headers or excavators. The extraction of the excavated material is made by muck wagons pushed by locomotives or winches.

Ii is an economic and optimal solution for non urban areas with cohesive soils and above ground water level.





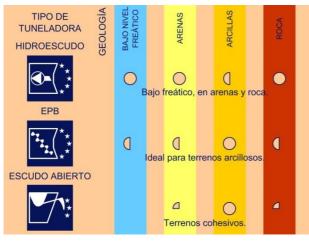


Front face in an excavator open shield

TBM CHOICE

A detailed and comprehensive geotechnical study (including ground investigation, ground water level, type of soil, resistance to simple compression, rock abrasively, etc. ..) is the basis for the selection of the appropriate TBM equipment and tunnel excavation method.

With complete information it is possible to define the most suitable TBM, cutter head configuration and tools, characteristics of the lining, the alignment of the tunnel, and also, if necessary, preventive measures to be taken, monitoring systems, etc..



Range of ground per TBM



Rock tunnel face

TUNNEL LINING

Two types of lining are typically employed in micro tunneling:



<u>SEGMENTALLINING</u>

Precast concrete elements that are installed inside the tail skin shield of the TBM, building a complete ring that constitutes the final tunnel lining.

The thrust of the machine is made on the last ring installed: this allows to excavate great lengths and curved tunnels alignment.



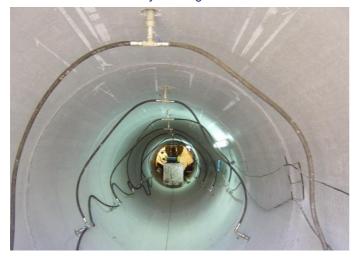
Segments in the Back up of the T.B.M.



PIPEJACKING

Prefabricated pipes (concrete, steel, etc..) that form the lining of the tunnel and are installed and pushed from the launch shaft pushing forward the TBM to the ending shaft.

To reduce the friction between the pipe and the ground during the jacking phase bentonite is injected in the overcut. Intermediate jacking stations are necessary for long distances.



Bentonite injection points in a pipe jacking tunnel



Last lining ring in the reception shaft



Jacking frame in launching Shaft



Downloading a jacking pipe



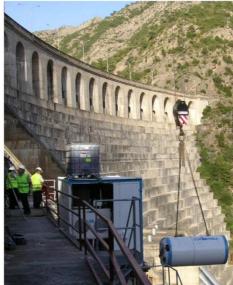


























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