

Description

This invention relates to an improved method and apparatus for lining outdoor fluid containment areas such as reservoirs, hazardous waste disposal sites, and other similar applications. Specifically, the present invention relates to a moisture impervious thermoplastic sheet or liner particularly suitable for environmental pollution control as a liquid barrier. The present invention relates to a particular type of liner adapted to facilitate in situ leak testing.

The purpose of using a lining system is to provide a "impermeable" barrier between contaminants and ground water. Generally, these liners are made of insulating material such as high density polyethylene. For example, Gundle Lining Systems, Inc. of Houston, Texas has a high density polyethylene liner available in thickness of 1 millimetre to 3.5 millimeters.

Synthetic liners, manufactured under stringent quality control standards, are thoroughly tested to be defect free at the time of shipment. However, during installation the liner is exposed to a wide spectrum of hazards such as heavy equipment, cutting tools, welding equipment, animals, and vandalism. Even the most stringent quality control program cannot protect against every hazard. Therefore, a final leak check may be conducted after the liner is installed to locate leaks caused by construction damage. These leak tests are designed not only to determine whether or not a leak exists, that is, to detect the leak, but they also hopefully will succeed in locating the leak so that it may be repaired.

Conventional leak detection and location techniques include smoke, traceable gas, electric surveys, and the like. However, in the case of smoke and traceable gas, since there can be no positive assurance that the indicating media has reached the entire surface under the liner, holes that cause leaks may go undetected.

Electrical surveys require the liner to be in contact with electrically conductive media both above and below the liner. This normally means that not only must the liner contain a liquid but also the soil upon which the liner rests must be conductive. The resulting water pressure on top of the liner generally maintains the liner in contact with the underlying ground. However, contact with the earth is not always maintained because of irregularities in the underlying ground and wrinkles in the liner.

Primary liners in a double liner system cannot be tested in this way because the space between the liners would have to be flooded in order to have electrically conductive media on both sides of the primary liner, and this would cause the primary liner to float. Similarly, side slopes are normally not tested due to the extreme difficulty of maintaining a water volume sufficient to cover the sides as well as the bottom of the liner, and because the resulting depth of the water makes testing difficult.

In known systems, the entire liner surface must be surveyed to detect and locate all defects. After the defects are discovered, since the leaks cannot be repaired

under water, it is necessary to drain the liquid from the cover, make repairs, refill and survey again to ensure that all defects have been located and repaired. This process is time consuming and expensive particularly with large lined areas.

In a commercially available apparatus for electrically detecting liner leaks, a potential is induced across the thickness of a liner. If a potential of one polarity is induced on one side of the sheet and a potential of the opposite polarity is induced on the opposite side of the sheet, the resulting electrical field will be affected if there is any conductivity from side to side across the sheet. The effects of the conduction can be sensed to detect the presence of a leak.

Existing systems can detect leaks through pin holes as small as 1.0 millimetre in diameter. Even such small holes may cause leaks on the order of dm^3 per day with 30cms water pressure. Thus, the presence of even small holes in such liners is of considerable significance. One author has recently indicated that on average there are about 26 holes per ten thousand square meters of liner (Peggs, "Detection and Investigation of Leaks in Geomembrane Liners," Geosynthetics World, Winter 1900). Particularly where hazardous materials are involved, it is extremely important that these holes be located and repaired prior to placing the impoundment in service.

The accuracy of existing methods is limited by the fact that both sides of the liner must be in contact with a conductive medium. In the case of a double liner, the upper or primary liner is not in contact with a conductive medium on both sides. With respect to the lower or secondary liner or in a situation where there is only one liner, a problem arises because a liner may not be in good electrical contact with the earth. Moreover, where the earth is dry or not conductive, the system may not be reliable.

It has been suggested that the liner could be placed in contact with a conductive foil sheet. In U.S.-A-3,252,155 a liner is placed over or even adhesively secured to a metal foil sheet. While that system would appear to overcome some of the problems in the prior art, this technique has not achieved acceptance in the industry. It is likely that any type of exposed metal foil would be severely degraded at the construction site. Moreover, adhesively or mechanically securing the metal foil to the liner would be extremely difficult to achieve, particularly in situ. Even if the foil could be effectively attached, it would be expensive and would raise the possibility of galvanic corrosion.

Thus, a need continues to exist for a liner which may be more easily and economically inspected using an electrical inspection apparatus without the necessity of a liquid medium within the reservoir and without the need for maintaining good electrical contact with conductive natural surroundings outside the liner.

The present invention seeks to provide a method and apparatus is to provide to facilitate the detection of

holes in liners.

According to one aspect of this invention there is provided a flexible thermoplastic liner in an outdoor fluid containment area, said thermoplastic liner has an upper flexible plastic layer and a lower conductive flexible plastic layer over said containment area, said lower flexible plastic layer being adapted to sufficiently conduct electricity to enable detection of pin hole leaks in the liner by establishing a potential difference between a probe within the containment area and said lower plastic layer.

Preferably the lower conductive layer contains conductive particles embedded within it. The conductive particles may comprise carbon black and may form from about 10 to 25 percent by weight of the lower plastic layer. The lower plastic layer may be less than 20 percent of the total thickness of the liner and is preferably between about 5 and 10 percent of the total thickness of the liner. The lower plastic layer may form the lower outward surface of the liner and the lower plastic layer may be formed from low density polyethylene plastic. The upper plastic layer may be formed of high density polyethylene. The two layers may be integrally bonded to one another. The layers may be co-extruded together.

Preferably, the conductive layer has a volume resistivity of less than 280 ohm-cm.

The conductive plastic layer may be less dense than the upper plastic layer.

Thus the conductive layer may be formed of plastic that is less dense than the plastic forming the upper layer.

Preferably, the conductive layer has a volume resistivity of between about 10 and about 60 ohm-cm.

According to another aspect of this invention there is provided a method for waterproofing an area of soil, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(a) forming a plurality of flexible plastic sheets, each sheet having an upper flexible plastic layer and a lower conductive flexible layer said lower flexible layer being adapted to sufficiently conduct electricity to enable detection of pinhole leaks by establishing a potential difference between a probe within the containment area and the lower layer;

(b) covering the soil to be waterproofed with a plurality of said flexible sheets;

(c) aligning said sheets in an overlapping fashion to create a seam region between the adjoining sheets; and

(d) permanently joining said sheets to provide a continuous and uninterrupted barrier of plastic facing the area from which liquid is to be barred.

Preferably the conductive regions of the sheets are electrically bridged to one another across the seam, and the bridge may be formed by depositing electrically conducting plastic.

The method may include additional step of causing a spark to be created where a hole exists in a sheet to detect a pin hole leak.

The forming step may include the step of co-extruding a first plastic stream and a second plastic stream having conductive particles dispersed within it.

The thermoplastic liner of a preferred embodiment may be formed by co-extruding two layers of plastic material together. One layer may be conventional plastic used in such applications, while the other layer may have conductive particles dispersed within it. The resulting composite functions as a fully effective liner having connected thereto a conductive region which may act as a plate for allowing electrical testing to detect pin hole leaks.

In order that the invention may be more readily understood, and so that further features thereof may be appreciated, the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a landfill, hazardous waste disposal pond, reservoir or lagoon having a thermoplastic liner in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, wherein the lower layer is exaggerated in thickness for illustration purposes;

Figure 2 is an enlarged end view of one embodiment of a seam between sheets forming the liner shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged end view of another embodiment of a seam for the liner shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of the liner illustrating a wrinkle;

Figure 5 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of a liner illustrating a depression in the sub-grade or underlying ground; and

Figure 6 is a sectional view of another embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to Figure 1, a hazardous waste site or outdoor fluid containment area 10 may contain a number of water soluble pollutants such as liquid, sludge, solids, or a combination thereof. The outdoor fluid containment area 10 is lined with a water impermeable plastic sheet or thermoplastic liner 12. The liner 12 has a bottom 14 and sidewall 16. The sidewall 16 covers inclined area 18 of the containment area 10 and the bottom 14 covers the planar portion 20 of the containment area 10. A liquid (not shown) may be contained by the water impermeable flexible plastic liner 12.

The thermoplastic liner 12 may be a uniform density material having an upper layer 22 and a lower layer 24

in contact with the containment area 10. The lower layer 24 is made of a conductive plastic designed to conduct electricity. The lower layer 24 may be integrally bonded to the upper layer 22 of the liner 12. Through the use of the conductive lower layer 24, electrical testing for holes can be easily accomplished using well known equipment.

The thermoplastic liner 12 can be manufactured using standard thermoplastic techniques, such as by co-extrusion. For example, a conductive plastic stream may be co-extruded with a convention plastic stream to form an integral sheet. With a co-extrusion technique, the conductive plastic seamlessly bonds with the conventional plastic in laminar fashion to form a solid, continuous plastic sheet of a desired thickness containing a lower conductive layer and an upper insulating layer. While a joint "A" is shown in Figure 1 for illustration purposes, with a co-extrusion technique there may be no such distinct boundary between the layers. Thus the layers may fuse into each other with no distinct interface.

In this way, the upper layer provides the strength and integrity normally required to function as lining for reservoirs and containment areas. At the same time, the lower layer provides a conductive plate to facilitate *in situ* electrical analysis of the sheet. Because it is not responsible for providing structural integrity, the lower layer may be relatively thin, for example, on the order of 0.127mm (5 mils). In accordance with one preferred embodiment of the present invention, the conductive layer is less than 20% of the thickness of the overall liner and preferably about 5 to 10% of the overall liner thickness.

The conductive layer 24 may be formed in a variety of ways. For example, a doping material may be added to the type of plastic that is normally used to form liners, so that a chemically inert, conductive layer may be formed. In this way, the doping material may be maintained in isolation from the materials associated with the containment area. A variety of particles may be used including powders, flakes, and fibers. For example, the lower layer 24 may be doped with particles such as carbon black, metal particles, or other materials to make the layer sufficiently conductive to allow the detection of leaks regardless of the electrical characteristics of the surrounding material or soil. Advantageously, the conductive particles are non-metals, and particular advantages may be achieved by using particles that are themselves chemically inert.

While it is generally advantageous to maintain the conductive region in chemical isolation from the environment, it is also advantageous to insure that the conductive region is proximate to the lower surface of the liner. This is because the conductive layer defines the lower boundary of the thickness of the thermoplastic liner to be electrically tested for holes.

In one preferred embodiment, the conductive filler constitutes more than 5% by weight of its layer 24. In another preferred embodiment, the conductive material constitutes between about 10 and about 25% by weight

of its layer 24. For example, in an embodiment where the dopant material is carbon black, the carbon black preferably makes up between about 10 and about 15% by weight of its layer 24. One useful carbon black is furnace type carbon black such as "Black Pearls 2000" available from Cabot Carbon of Billerica, Massachusetts. This carbon black has a nitrogen surface area of about 1475 m²/g.

The doping material, such as carbon black, may be thoroughly intermixed within a plastic stream which is then co-extruded onto the layer 22. Alternatively, a plastic layer containing conductive material may be secured, using any conventional techniques such as adhesive or heat, to another sheet to form the composite. In any case, the conductive layer advantageously has a volume resistivity of less than 280 ohm-cm. A particularly desirable sheet has a volume resistivity of between 10 and 60 ohm-cm. The use of particles with a surface area of greater than 1000 m²/g is also advantageous.

Although medium or high density polyethylene or other plastic materials may be used to form the conductive layer 24, it may be desirable to form the conductive layer from low density polyethylene to provide additional elasticity. For example, one useful resin is linear low density polyethylene such as that available from Union Carbide, DGDA-7208, having a density of about 0.85g/cm³. Thus the lower plastic layer 24 may be less dense than the upper plastic layer 22.

With the present invention, pin hole leaks may be quickly located using the electrical monitoring technique since the more conductive layer quickly and reliably draws electricity through the hole. A spark discharge probe 26 may be moved across the liner 12 to detect a spark discharge between the probe and the conductive layer 24. A source of potential 28 is connected to the layer 24 and the probe 26. A conventional detector/alarm indicates when a hole is detected. While the probe 26 may take a variety of forms, the probe 26 is illustrated as a brush bristles 32. The bristles 32 are at a relatively high potential so that when they pass over a hole, a spark jumps between the layer 24 and the bristles. This spark can be detected by an operator or by conventional equipment.

In this way, the existence and location of the leak may be more reliably determined. Since it is no longer necessary to fill the reservoir to do the test, the need to empty the reservoir to fix the leaks is avoided. Since these reservoirs may be on the order of 50,000 square meters, this is an important advantage. Moreover, with this technique the primary liner of a dual liner system may be analyzed. Since it is often desirable to use double liners in the more sensitive applications, the ability to effectively electrically test the primary liner is a very important advantage.

The liner may be formed of a number of large flexible sheets aligned in overlapping fashion. Adjacent sheets are connected at seams using conventional welding techniques, such as extrusion or wedge welding.

Referring now to Figure 2, one technique for seaming together adjacent layers in abutting fashion involves extrusion welding the layers in lapped abutment. A pair of extrusion welds 42 and 44 may be used to join the lapped liner 12. Since the conductive layers 24 are then spaced vertically apart, it may be desirable to electrically join the adjacent conductive layers. This may advantageously be accomplished by using a welding plastic for the weld 44 that has been rendered conductive in the fashion described previously for the layer 24.

Referring to Figure 3, a technique is illustrated for joining adjacent sheets in lapped abutment by way of a wedge welding technique known in the art. In this case, a cavity 46 may be formed between a pair of wedge welds 48. Electrical continuity can be assured by electrically connecting the layers. This may be done by providing an electrical bridge near the edge of the liner 12 between adjacent sheets. For example, conductive plastic may be deposited at 50 to provide the desired connection. The integrity of the welds 48 may be assured by pressure testing the cavity 46.

With the present invention, the presence of a wrinkle in liner 12 has no adverse effect as it generally does with the prior art. As shown in Figure 4, the wrinkle 34 in line 12 has a hole 36. With the present invention, the gap 38 between the liner 12 and the subgrade is of no consequence since the layer 24 provides the needed potential difference. With the prior art, the potential difference is diminished because the subgrade, which is effectively the other electrode, has been spaced from the liner 12.

Similarly, as shown in Figure 5, the presence of a depression 40 in the subgrade 20 is of no consequence with the present invention. However, with prior art system, the hole 36 may go undetected because the depression 40 effectively removes the second electrode (the subgrade 20) from the system.

The present invention is advantageously applied to a double liner system as illustrated in Figure 6. As explained previously, double liners present a problem in testing using conventional techniques because it is not feasible to get the upper or the primary liner in close contact with the ground. In Figure 6, the primary liner 52 sits over a secondary liner 54. The liners 52 and 54 may be made in the same fashion as the liner 12. However, in case of a leak in the primary liner 52, the liquid will be controlled by the secondary liner 54. In the illustrated embodiment, the primary 52 and secondary 54 each include an upper layer 22 and a lower conductive layer 24. The probe 26 may then be connected to a power supply 28 which in turn may be connected to the conductive layer of both the primary 52 and secondary 54. If desired, the secondary layer may dispense with the conductive layer 24. However, if it is necessary to repair the primary by cutting out a section, including the conductive layer 24 on the secondary sheet allows electrical testing of the secondary through the hole made in the primary. This makes it possible to check to see if any cuts were accidentally made in the secondary when cutting the primary.

The following example serves to illustrate one embodiment of the present invention. A 1.52mm (60 mil) high density polyethylene base liner was co-extruded with a 0.15mm (6 mil) high density polyethylene conductive layer which contained 15% by weight of Cabot Corp. "Black Pearls 2000" furnace type carbon black. The carbon black was mixed into the plastic by using a screw type blender to obtain an A-1 dispersion. The carbon black has a nitrogen surface area of 1475 m²/g. A 12,000 volt spark tester, made by Pipeline Inspection Co., model 725, was connected with the cathode attached to the lower conductive layer and the anode connected to a 60.96 cm (two foot) wide brass brush. The liner was seamed to form one panel of double sheet width using both the extrusion and hot wedge welding systems. The liner was then placed on a non-conducting, high density polyethylene liner on a concrete surface to insulate the panel from any outside electrical sources. The entire surface of the panel was tested by dragging the brass brush over the surface. Thereafter, three holes approximately 0.1 millimetre in diameter were pierced through the upper layer and the conducting layer of the test panel and the panel was retested over the entire surface. All holes were detected as the brush passed over by a visible spark and audible alarm.

Thus, it is apparent that there has been provided, in accordance with the invention, a method and apparatus that fully satisfies the aims, objects and advantages set forth above. While the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent of those skilled in the art in light of the foregoing description. For example, while a polyethylene liner is disclosed, other plastics can be used including polyvinyl chloride polymers.

Claims

1. A flexible thermoplastic liner (12) in an outdoor fluid containment area, characterised in that said thermoplastic liner has an upper flexible plastic layer (22) and a lower conductive flexible plastic layer (24) over said containment area, said lower flexible plastic layer (24) being adapted to sufficiently conduct electricity to enable detection of pin hole leaks in the liner by establishing a potential difference between a probe (32) within the containment area and said lower plastic layer.
2. A thermoplastic liner as claimed in claim 1, wherein said lower conductive layer (24) contains conductive particles embedded within it.
3. A thermoplastic liner as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said conductive layer (24) has a volume resistivity of less than 280 ohm-cm.

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Thus, it is apparent that there has been provided, in accordance with the invention, a method and apparatus that fully satisfies the aims, objects and advantages set forth above. While the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent of those skilled in the art in light of the foregoing description. For example, while a polyethylene liner is disclosed, other plastics can be used including polyvinyl chloride polymers.

Claims

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2. A thermoplastic liner as claimed in claim 1, wherein said lower conductive layer (24) contains conductive particles embedded within it.
3. A thermoplastic liner as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said conductive layer (24) has a volume resistivity of less than 280 ohm-cm.



4. A thermoplastic liner as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein said conductive plastic layer (24) is less dense than said upper plastic layer (22).
5. A thermoplastic liner (12) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein the conductive layer (24) is formed of plastic that is less dense than the plastic forming the upper layer.
6. A thermoplastic liner as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein said conductive layer (24) has a volume resistivity of between about 10 and about 60 ohm-cm.
7. A method for waterproofing an area of soil characterised in that the method comprises the steps of:
 - (a) forming a plurality of flexible plastic sheets, each sheet having an upper flexible plastic layer (22) and a lower conductive flexible layer (24) said lower flexible layer (24) being adapted to sufficiently conduct electricity to enable detection of pinhole leaks by establishing a potential difference between a probe (32) within the containment area and the lower layer;
 - (b) covering the soil (20) to be waterproofed with a plurality of said flexible sheets;
 - (c) aligning said sheets in an overlapping fashion to create a seam region between the adjoining sheets; and
 - (d) permanently joining said sheets to provide a continuous and uninterrupted barrier of plastic facing the area from which liquid is to be barred.
8. A method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the method comprises the step of forming a bridge (44) so that the conductive regions of said sheets are electrically bridged (44) to one another across the seam.
9. A method as claimed in claim 8, wherein said bridge (44) is formed by depositing electrically conducting plastic.
10. A method as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 9 including the step of causing a spark to be created where a hole exists in a sheet to detect a pin hole leak.
11. A method as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 10, wherein said forming step includes the step of coextruding a first plastic stream with a second plastic stream having conductive particles dispersed within it.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine flexible thermoplastische Auskleidung (12) in einer flüssigkeitenthaltenden Freifläche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die thermoplastische Auskleidung eine obere flexible Plastikschiicht (22) und eine untere leitende flexible Plastikschiicht (24) über die Eingrenzungsfläche besitzt, wobei die untere flexible Plastikschiicht (24) dazu eingerichtet ist, genügend Strom zu leiten, um die Erfassung von Nadelloch-Lecks in der Auskleidung durch Herstellen einer Potentialdifferenz zwischen einem Meßfühler (32) innerhalb der Eingrenzungsfläche und der unteren Plastikschiicht zu ermöglichen.
2. Eine thermoplastische Auskleidung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die untere leitende Schicht (24) leitende Partikel in sich eingebettet enthält.
3. Eine thermoplastische Auskleidung nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei die leitende Schicht (24) einen Volumenwiderstand von weniger als 280 Ohm-cm besitzt.
4. Eine thermoplastische Auskleidung mit einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die leitende Plastikschiicht (24) eine geringe Dichte als die obere Plastikschiicht (22) besitzt.
5. Eine thermoplastische Auskleidung (12) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die leitfähige Schicht (24) aus Plastik gebildet ist, das eine geringere Dichte als das Plastik, das die obere Schicht bildet, besitzt.
6. Eine thermoplastische Auskleidung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die leitfähige Schicht (24) einen Volumenwiderstand zwischen ungefähr 10 und ungefähr 60 Ohm-cm besitzt.
7. Ein Verfahren zum Wasserabdichten einer Bodenfläche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Verfahren die Schritte umfaßt:
 - (a) Bilden einer Vielzahl von flexiblen Plastikfolien, wobei jede Folie eine obere flexible Plastikschiicht (22) und eine untere leitende flexible Schicht (24) besitzt, wobei die untere flexible Schicht (24) dazu eingerichtet ist, Strom in ausreichender Weise zu leiten, um die Erfassung von Nadellochlecks durch Aufbauen einer Potentialdifferenz zwischen einem Meßfühler (32) innerhalb der Eingrenzungsfläche und der unteren Schicht zu ermöglichen;
 - (b) Bedecken des Bodens (20) der wasserabgedichtet werden soll mit einer Vielzahl von flexiblen Folien;



(c) Ausrichten der Folien in überlappender Weise um eine Nahtregion zwischen benachbarten Folien zu erzeugen; und

(d) permanentes Verbinden der Folien um eine kontinuierliche und ununterbrochene Barriere von Plastik gegenüber der Fläche, von der die Flüssigkeit ferngehalten werden soll, zu schaffen.

8. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, wobei das Verfahren den Schritt des Bildens einer Brücke (44) umfaßt, so daß die leitenden Regionen der Planen elektrisch miteinander über die Naht hinweg überbrückt (44) werden.
9. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei die Brücke (44) durch Ablagerung elektrisch leitenden Plastiks gebildet wird.
10. Ein Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 9 mit dem Schritt des Verursachens eines Funkens, der dort erzeugt werden soll, wo ein Loch in einer Folie existiert, um ein Nadelloch-Leck zu erfassen.
11. Ein Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 10, wobei der Schritt des Bildens den Schritt des Co-Extrudierens eines ersten Plastikstroms mit einem zweiten Plastikstrom umfaßt, der leitfähige Partikel in sich feinst verteilt besitzt.

Revendications

1. Un revêtement de thermoplastique souple (12) dans une surface de confinement extérieur de fluide, caractérisé en ce que ledit revêtement de thermoplastique a une couche de plastique souple supérieure (22) et une couche de plastique souple conductrice inférieure (24) au-dessus de ladite surface de confinement, la couche de plastique souple inférieure (24) étant adaptée pour conduire suffisamment l'électricité pour permettre la détection de fuites de trou d'aiguille dans le revêtement en établissant une différence de potentiel entre un capteur (32) à l'intérieur de la surface de confinement et ladite couche de plastique inférieure.
2. Un revêtement de thermoplastique comme revendiqué dans la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite couche conductrice inférieure (24) contient des particules conductrices noyées dans celle-ci.
3. Un revêtement de thermoplastique comme revendiqué dans la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel ladite couche conductrice (24) a une résistivité volumique de moins de 280 ohm-cm.

4. Un revêtement de thermoplastique comme revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite couche de plastique conductrice (24) est moins dense que ladite couche de plastique supérieure (22).

5. Un revêtement de thermoplastique (12) comme revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel la couche conductrice (24) est formée de plastique qui est moins dense que le plastique formant la couche supérieure.

6. Un revêtement de thermoplastique comme revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite couche conductrice (24) a une résistivité volumique entre 10 environ et 60 ohm-cm environ.

7. Un procédé pour rendre étanche à l'eau une surface de sol, caractérisé en ce que le procédé comprend les étapes de :

(a) former une pluralité de feuilles de plastique souples, chaque feuille ayant une couche de plastique souple supérieure (22) et une couche souple conductrice inférieure (24), ladite couche souple inférieure (24) étant adaptée pour conduire suffisamment l'électricité pour permettre la détection de fuites de trou d'aiguille en établissant une différence de potentiel entre un capteur (32) à l'intérieur de la surface de confinement et la couche inférieure ;

(b) couvrir le sol (20) à rendre étanche à l'eau avec une pluralité des dites feuilles souples ;

(c) aligner lesdites feuilles d'une façon recouvrante pour créer une zone de jointure entre les feuilles contiguës ; et

(d) joindre de façon permanente lesdites feuilles pour fournir une barrière continue et ininterrompue de plastique face à la surface de laquelle du liquide est à bloquer.

8. Un procédé comme revendiqué dans la revendication 7, dans lequel le procédé comprend l'étape de former un pont (44) de sorte que les zones conductrices desdites feuilles soient électriquement pontées (44) les unes aux autres par la jointure.

9. Un procédé comme revendiqué à la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit pont (44) est formé en déposant du plastique électriquement conducteur.

10. Un procédé comme revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 9, incluant l'étape de faire créer une étincelle à l'endroit où un trou existe



dans une feuille pour détecter une fuite de trou d'aiguille.

11. Un procédé comme revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 10, dans lequel ladite étape de formage inclut l'étape de coextruder un premier jet de plastique avec un second jet de plastique ayant des particules conductrices dispersées à l'intérieur.

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