**UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS**

**References are in agreement with UMRL dated January 2021**
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SECTION TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIVISION 33 - UTILITIES

SECTION 33 30 00

SANITARY SEWERAGE

**05/18**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES
1.2 SUBMITTALS
1.3 QUALITY CONTROL
1.3.1 Installer Qualifications
1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING
1.4.1 Delivery and Storage
1.4.1.1 Piping
1.4.1.2 Cement, Aggregate, and Reinforcement
1.4.2 Handling

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION
2.1.1 Sanitary Sewer Gravity Pipeline
2.1.2 Sanitary Sewer Pressure Lines
2.2 MATERIALS
2.2.1 Gravity Pipe
2.2.1.1 Clay Piping
2.2.1.1.1 Clay Pipe and Fittings
2.2.1.1.2 Clay Piping Jointing Materials
2.2.1.2 Concrete Gravity Sewer Piping
2.2.1.2.1 Concrete Gravity Pipe and Fittings
2.2.1.2.2 Jointing Materials for Concrete Gravity Piping
2.2.1.3 Ductile Iron Gravity Sewer Pipe and Associated Fittings
2.2.1.3.1 Ductile Iron Gravity Pipe and Fittings
2.2.1.4 PVC Gravity Sewer Piping
2.2.1.4.1 PVC Gravity Pipe and Fittings
2.2.1.4.2 PVC Gravity Joints and Jointing Material
2.2.2 Pressure Pipe
2.2.2.1 Concrete Pressure Piping
2.2.2.1.1 Concrete Pressure Pipe and Fittings
2.2.2.1.2 Jointing Materials for Concrete Pressure Piping
2.2.2.2 Ductile Iron Pressure Piping
2.2.2.2.1 Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings

2.2.2.2.2 Ductile Iron Pressure Joints and Jointing Materials
2.2.2.3 PVC Pressure Pipe and Associated Fittings
2.2.2.3.1 Pipe and Fittings Less Than 100 mm 4 inch Diameter
2.2.2.3.1.1 Screw-Joint
2.2.2.3.1.2 Push-On Joint
2.2.2.3.1.3 Solvent Cement Joint
2.2.2.3.2 Pipe and Fittings 100 mm 4 inch Diameter And Larger
2.2.2.4 High Density Polyethylene Pipe (HDPE)
2.2.2.5 Reinforced Plastic Mortar Pipe (RPMP)
2.2.2.6 Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Pipe (RTRP)
2.2.2.6.1 Filament Wound RTRP-I
2.2.2.6.2 Centrifugally Cast RTRP-II
2.2.2.7 Dual Wall and Triple Wall Polypropylene
2.2.3 Piping Beneath Railroad Right-of-Way
2.2.4 Cement Mortar
2.2.5 Portland Cement
2.2.6 Portland Cement Concrete
2.2.7 Precast Concrete Manholes
2.2.8 Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Manholes
2.2.9 Gaskets and Connectors
2.2.10 External Preformed Rubber Joint Seals
2.2.11 Precast Concrete Septic Tanks
2.2.12 Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Septic Tanks
2.2.13 Septic Tank Piping
2.2.14 Siphon for Septic Tank
2.2.15 Sewage Absorption Field Materials
2.2.16 Frames, Covers, and Gratings for Manholes
2.2.17 Manhole Steps
2.2.18 Manhole Ladders

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION
3.1.1 Installation Drawings
3.2 INSTALLATION
3.2.1 Connections to Existing Lines
3.2.2 General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines
3.2.2.1 Location
3.2.2.1.1 Sanitary Piping Installation Parallel with Water Line
3.2.2.1.1.1 Normal Conditions
3.2.2.1.1.2 Unusual Conditions
3.2.2.1.2 Installation of Sanitary Piping Crossing a Water Line
3.2.2.1.2.1 Normal Conditions
3.2.2.1.2.2 Unusual Conditions
3.2.2.1.3 Sanitary Sewer Manholes
3.2.2.2 Earthwork
3.2.2.3 Pipe Laying and Jointing
3.2.3 Special Requirements
3.2.3.1 Installation of Clay Piping
3.2.3.2 Installation of Concrete Gravity Sewer Piping
3.2.3.3 Installation of Concrete Pressure Lines
3.2.3.3.1 Joints
3.2.3.3.2 Pipe Anchorage
3.2.3.4 Installation of Ductile Iron Gravity Sewer Pipe
3.2.3.5 Installation of Ductile-Iron Pressure Lines
3.2.3.6 Installation of PVC Piping
3.2.3.7 Installation of PVC Pressure Pipe
3.2.3.7.1 Pipe Less Than 100 mm 4 Inch Diameter
3.2.3.7.1.1 Threaded Joints

3.2.3.7.1.2 Push-On Joints
3.2.3.7.1.3 Solvent-Weld Joints
3.2.3.7.2 Pipe 100 mm 4 inch Diameter And Larger
3.2.3.7.3 Pipe Anchorage
3.2.3.8 Installation of Dual Wall and Triple Wall Polypropylene
3.2.3.9 Pipeline Installation Beneath Railroad Right-of-Way
3.2.4 Concrete Work
3.2.5 Manhole Construction
3.2.6 Miscellaneous Construction and Installation
3.2.6.1 Connecting to Existing Manholes
3.2.6.2 Metal Work
3.2.6.2.1 Workmanship and Finish
3.2.6.2.2 Field Painting
3.2.7 Sewage Absorption Trench Construction
3.2.8 Installations of Wye Branches
3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL
3.3.1 Tests
3.3.1.1 Hydrostatic Sewer Test
3.3.1.2 Leakage Tests for Nonpressure Lines
3.3.1.2.1 Infiltration Tests and Exfiltration Tests
3.3.1.2.1.1 Precast Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines
3.3.1.2.2 Negative Air Pressure Test
3.3.1.2.2.1 Concrete Pipe
3.3.1.2.2.2 Precast Concrete Manholes
3.3.1.2.3 Low-Pressure Air Tests
3.3.1.2.3.1 Clay Pipelines
3.3.1.2.3.2 PVC Pipelines
3.3.1.2.3.3 Dual Wall and Triple Wall Polypropylene
3.3.1.3 Tests for Pressure Lines
3.3.1.3.1 Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe
3.3.1.3.2 Concrete Pressure Pipe
3.3.1.3.3 PVC Pressure Pipe
3.3.1.4 Deflection Testing
3.3.1.4.1 Pull-Through Device
3.3.1.4.2 Deflection Measuring Device
3.3.1.4.3 Pull-Through Device Procedure
3.3.1.4.4 Deflection measuring device procedure
3.3.1.5 Dye Test
3.3.1.6 Smoke Test
3.3.2 Field Tests for Cast-In-Place Concrete
3.3.3 Inspection
3.3.3.1 Pre-Installation Inspection
3.3.3.2 Post-Installation Inspection

-- End of Section Table of Contents --

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**USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA** | **UFGS-33 30 00 (May 2018)**

**Preparing Activity: USACE** | **Superseding UFGS-33 30 00 (April 2008)**

**UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS**

**References are in agreement with UMRL dated January 2021**

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SECTION 33 30 00

SANITARY SEWERAGE
**05/18**

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**NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for piping and appurtenant structures for an exterior sanitary sewer system.**

**Adhere to UFC 1-300-02 Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) Format Standard when editing this guide specification or preparing new project specification sections. Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable item(s) or insert appropriate information.**

**Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.**

**Comments, suggestions and recommended changes for this guide specification are welcome and should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).**

**For corrosive soils select materials, coatings or cathodic protection systems in accordance with UFC 3-230-01. When cathodic protection is used include Section 26 42 13.00 20 CATHODIC PROTECTION BY GALVANIC ANODES.**

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**NOTE: For Army and Air Force, impress current cathodic protection(ICCP) may be used. When ICCP is used include Section 26 42 17.00 10 CATHODIC PROTECTION SYSTEM (IMPRESSED CURRENT.**

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PART 1 GENERAL

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**NOTE: In areas where problems with root penetration are anticipated, specify pipe which has the kind of**

**joint which will successfully resist root penetration. Generally speaking, the more watertight the joint, the greater the resistance to root penetration will be. Rubber-gasketed and compression-type joints are considered to give the best performance for this application.**

**When using plastic pipe in areas with contaminated soil or groundwater, consult with the manufacturer regarding permeation of pipe walls. When pipe is installed in contaminated soil or groundwater consult with the manufacturer regarding selection of appropriate gasket material based on type and concentration of contaminants and refer to AWWA C605.**

**Plastic pipe is subject to temperature limitations which must be observed.**

**Use caution if considering concrete pipe for septic flows. Depending on septicity, these pipes may not be satisfactory.**

**Give special attention in the design stage of project to plastic pipe materials, particularly with respect to superimposed external loads which could cause excessive deflection of the pipe. The degree of sidefill compaction should be considered realistically, particularly in marginal cases.**

**Where different classes, strengths, etc., of pipe are required for different sections of long pipelines due to significant differences in external loading, expand or modify the applicable paragraphs of this specification accordingly. Show the limits for each class, strength, etc., either on the project drawings or appropriately describe them in the applicable paragraph of the project specification.**

**Pipe joints: When more than one type of joint is applicable for the specified piping, permit each as a Contractor's option except where watertight joints are necessary or in areas where root penetration problems are anticipated. In these cases, rubber-gasketed or compression-type, or solvent-cemented joints are preferred. Use fuel resistant joint gaskets when required.**

**It may be necessary to modify chemical requirements for cement under certain conditions. Sulfate resistance is required for concrete pipe when pipe is carrying sulfate-bearing waters, or when pipe is buried in soil containing sulfates. Specify Type II (moderate sulfate resisting) cement when water-soluble sulfates (as S04) in the soil are in the range of 0.1 to 0.2 percent and, for water, are in the range of 150 to 1000 parts per million. Specify Type V (sulfate resisting) cement when soils contain in excess of 0.2 percent water-soluble**

**sulfate and water samples contain in excess of 1000 parts per million. In areas where reactive aggregates are known to occur, specify low alkali cement.**

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## 1.1 REFERENCES

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**NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.**

**Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a Reference Identifier (RID) outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.**

**References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.**

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The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PIPE ASSOCIATION (ACPA)

| | |
|---|---|
| ACPA 01-102 | (2000) Concrete Pipe Handbook |
| ACPA 01-103 | (2000) Concrete Pipe Installation Manual |

AMERICAN RAILWAY ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY ASSOCIATION (AREMA)

| | |
|---|---|
| AREMA Eng Man | (2017) Manual for Railway Engineering |

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

| | |
|---|---|
| ASME B1.20.1 | (2013; R 2018) Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch) |
| ASME B1.20.2M | (2006; R 2011) Pipe Threads, 60 Deg. General Purpose (Metric) |
| ASME B16.1 | (2020) Gray Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings Classes 25, 125, and 250 |
| ASME B18.2.2 | (2015) Nuts for General Applications: Machine Screw Nuts, Hex, Square, Hex Flange, and Coupling Nuts (Inch Series) |

| | |
|---|---|
| ASME B18.5.2.1M | (2006; R 2011) Metric Round Head Short Square Neck Bolts |
| ASME B18.5.2.2M | (1982; R 2010) Metric Round Head Square Neck Bolts |

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

| | |
|---|---|
| AWWA C104/A21.4 | (2016) Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water |
| AWWA C105/A21.5 | (2018) Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile-Iron Pipe Systems |
| AWWA C110/A21.10 | (2012) Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings for Water |
| AWWA C111/A21.11 | (2017) Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings |
| AWWA C115/A21.15 | (2020) Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe With Ductile-Iron or Gray-Iron Threaded Flanges |
| AWWA C151/A21.51 | (2017) Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast |
| AWWA C153/A21.53 | (2019) Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings for Water Service |
| AWWA C302 | (2016) Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Noncylinder Type |
| AWWA C600 | (2017) Installation of Ductile-Iron Mains and Their Appurtenances |
| AWWA C605 | (2014) Underground Installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe and Fittings |
| AWWA C606 | (2015) Grooved and Shouldered Joints |
| AWWA C900 | (2016) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, and Fabricated Fittings, 4 In. Through 60 In. (100 mm Through 1,500 mm) |
| AWWA M9 | (2008; Errata 2013) Manual: Concrete Pressure Pipe |

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

| | |
|---|---|
| ASTM A47/A47M | (1999; R 2018; E 2018) Standard Specification for Ferritic Malleable Iron Castings |
| ASTM A48/A48M | (2003; R 2016) Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings |
| ASTM A123/A123M | (2017) Standard Specification for Zinc |

| | |
|---|---|
| | (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products |
| ASTM A307 | (2014; E 2017) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts, Studs, and Threaded Rod 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength |
| ASTM A536 | (1984; R 2019; E 2019) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings |
| ASTM A563 | (2015) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts |
| ASTM A563M | (2007; R 2013) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts (Metric) |
| ASTM A746 | (2018) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Gravity Sewer Pipe |
| ASTM C12 | (2017) Standard Practice for Installing Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines |
| ASTM C14 | (2020) Standard Specification for Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe |
| ASTM C14M | (2020) Standard Specification for Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe (Metric) |
| ASTM C33/C33M | (2018) Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates |
| ASTM C76 | (2020) Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe |
| ASTM C76M | (2020) Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe (Metric) |
| ASTM C94/C94M | (2020) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete |
| ASTM C150/C150M | (2020) Standard Specification for Portland Cement |
| ASTM C260/C260M | (2010a; R 2016) Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete |
| ASTM C270 | (2019) Standard Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry |
| ASTM C361 | (2016) Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Low-Head Pressure Pipe |
| ASTM C361M | (2016) Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Low-Head Pressure Pipe (Metric) |

| | |
|---|---|
| ASTM C425 | (2004; R 2013) Standard Specification for Compression Joints for Vitrified Clay Pipe and Fittings |
| ASTM C443 | (2020) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets |
| ASTM C443M | (2020) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets (Metric) |
| ASTM C478 | (2018) Standard Specification for Circular Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections |
| ASTM C478M | (2018) Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections (Metric) |
| ASTM C700 | (2013) Standard Specification for Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated |
| ASTM C828 | (2011) Low-Pressure Air Test of Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines |
| ASTM C923 | (2008; R 2013; E 2016) Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures, Pipes and Laterals |
| ASTM C923M | (2008b; R 2013) Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures, Pipes and Laterals (Metric) |
| ASTM C969 | (2019) Standard Practice for Infiltration and Exfiltration Acceptance Testing of Installed Precast Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines |
| ASTM C969M | (2019) Standard Practice for Infiltration and Exfiltration Acceptance Testing of Installed Precast Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines (Metric) |
| ASTM C972 | (2000; R 2011) Compression-Recovery of Tape Sealant |
| ASTM C990 | (2009; R 2014) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants |
| ASTM C990M | (2009; R 2014) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants (Metric) |

| | |
|---|---|
| ASTM C1214 | (2013) Standard Test Method for Concrete Pipe Sewerlines by Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Test Method |
| ASTM C1214M | (2013) Standard Test Method for Concrete Pipe Sewerlines by Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Test Method (Metric) |
| ASTM C1227 | (2013) Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Septic Tanks |
| ASTM C1244 | (2020) Standard Test Method for Concrete Sewer Manholes by the Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Test Prior to Backfill |
| ASTM C1244M | (2020) Standard Test Method for Concrete Sewer Manholes by the Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Test Prior to Backfill (Metric) |
| ASTM C1644 | (2006; R 2017) Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete On-Site Wastewater Tanks and Pipes |
| ASTM D412 | (2016) Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers - Tension |
| ASTM D624 | (2000; R 2020) Standard Test Method for Tear Strength of Conventional Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers |
| ASTM D1784 | (2020) Standard Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds |
| ASTM D1785 | (2015; E 2018) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC), Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120 |
| ASTM D2241 | (2015) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series) |
| ASTM D2321 | (2020) Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications |
| ASTM D2412 | (2011) Determination of External Loading Characteristics of Plastic Pipe by Parallel-Plate Loading |
| ASTM D2464 | (2015) Standard Specification for Threaded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80 |
| ASTM D2466 | (2017) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Fittings, Schedule 40 |
| ASTM D2467 | (2015) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80 |
| ASTM D2996 | (2017) Standard Specification for Filament-Wound "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe |
| ASTM D2997 | (2015) Centrifugally Cast "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe |
| ASTM D3034 | (2016) Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings |
| ASTM D3139 | (2019) Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals |
| ASTM D3212 | (2007; R 2020) Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals |
| ASTM D3262 | (2020) "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Sewer Pipe |
| ASTM D3350 | (2012) Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials |
| ASTM D3753 | (2019) Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Manholes and Wetwells |
| ASTM D3840 | (2014) "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe Fittings for Nonpressure Applications |
| ASTM D4101 | (2017) Standard Classification System and Basis for Specification for Polypropylene Injection and Extrusion Materials |
| ASTM D4161 | (2014) "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe Joints Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals |
| ASTM F477 | (2014) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe |
| ASTM F667/F667M | (2016) Standard Specification for 3 through 24 in. Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe and Fittings |
| ASTM F714 | (2013; R 2019) Standard Specification for |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR-PR) Based on Outside Diameter |
| ASTM F758 | (2014) Smooth-Wall Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Underdrain Systems for Highway, Airport, and Similar Drainage |
| ASTM F794 | (2003; R 2014) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Profile Gravity Sewer Pipe and Fittings Based on Controlled Inside Diameter |
| ASTM F894 | (2019) Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Large Diameter Profile Wall Sewer and Drain Pipe |
| ASTM F949 | (2020) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe with a Smooth Interior and Fittings |
| ASTM F1417 | (2011a; E 2020) Standard Practice for Installation Acceptance of Plastic Non-pressure Sewer Lines Using Low-Pressure Air |
| ASTM F2736 | (2013; E 2014) Standard Specification for 6 to 30 in. (152 To 762 mm) Polypropylene (PP) Corrugated Single Wall Pipe And Double Wall Pipe |
| ASTM F2764/F2764M | (2018a) Standard Specification for 6 to 60 in. [150 to 1500 mm] Polypropylene (PP) Corrugated Double and Triple Wall Pipe and Fittings for Non-Pressure Sanitary Sewer Applications |

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL OFFICIALS (IAPMO)

| | |
|---|---|
| IAPMO Z1000 | (2013) Prefabricated Septic Tanks |

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

| | |
|---|---|
| 29 CFR 1910.27 | (Nov 2016) Scaffolds and Roope Descent Systems |

UNI-BELL PVC PIPE ASSOCIATION (UBPPA)

| | |
|---|---|
| UBPPA UNI-B-6 | (1998) Recommended Practice for Low-Pressure Air Testing of Installed Sewer Pipe |

## 1.2 SUBMITTALS

**********

**NOTE: Review submittal description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list, and corresponding submittal**

**items in the text, to reflect only the submittals required for the project. The Guide Specification technical editors have classified those items that require Government approval, due to their complexity or criticality, with a "G." Generally, other submittal items can be reviewed by the Contractor's Quality Control System. Only add a “G” to an item, if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.**

**For Army projects, fill in the empty brackets following the "G" classification, with a code of up to three characters to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects.**

**The "S" classification indicates submittals required as proof of compliance for sustainability Guiding Principles Validation or Third Party Certification and as described in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.**

**Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed item for Army projects.**
**********

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.][for information only. When used, a code following the "G" classification identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Contractor's License; G[, [_____]]

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Installation Drawings; G[, [_____]]

SD-03 Product Data

Precast Concrete Manholes

Frames, Covers, and Gratings

Gravity Pipe

Pressure Pipe

Precast Concrete Septic Tanks; G[, [_____]]

SD-06 Test Reports

Precast Concrete Sewer Manhole Test; G[, [_____]]

Hydrostatic Sewer Test; G[, [_____]]

Infiltration Tests And Exfiltration Tests; G[, [_____]]

Negative Air Pressure Test; G[, [_____]]

Low-Pressure Air Tests; G[, [_____]]

Tests For Pressure Lines; G[, [_____]]

Deflection Testing

Concrete Pipe Test; G[, [_____]]

SD-07 Certificates

Portland Cement

Gaskets

Pre-Installation Inspection Request; G

Post-Installation Inspection; G

## 1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

### 1.3.1 Installer Qualifications

Install specified materials by a licensed underground utility Contractor licensed for such work in the state where the work is to be performed. Verify installing Contractor's License is current and state certified or state registered.

## 1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

### 1.4.1 Delivery and Storage

Check upon arrival; identify and segregate as to types, functions, and sizes. Store off the ground in a manner affording easy accessibility and not causing excessive rusting or coating with grease or other objectionable materials.

#### 1.4.1.1 Piping

Inspect materials delivered to site for damage; store with minimum of handling. Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective coverings. Store plastic piping and jointing materials and rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes and fittings free of dirt and debris.

[1.4.1.2 Cement, Aggregate, and Reinforcement

**********

**NOTE: Delete this paragraphs if cast-in-place**

**concrete is not used.**

**Select 03 30 00 for projects with large amounts of cast-in-place concrete work.**

**Select 03 30 53 for projects with small amounts of cast-in-place concrete work.**

**For Army, Use 03 30 00.**

**********

As specified in Section [03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE][03 30 53 MISCELLANEOUS CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE].

]1.4.2 Handling

Handle pipe, fittings, and other accessories in such manner as to ensure delivery to the trench in sound undamaged condition. [Take special care not to damage linings of pipe and fittings; if lining is damaged, make satisfactory repairs.] Carry, do not drag, pipe to trench. Store solvents, solvent compounds, lubricants, elastomeric gaskets, and any similar materials required to install the plastic pipe in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and discard those materials if the storage period exceeds the recommended shelf life. Discard solvents in use when the recommended pot life is exceeded.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

2.1.1 Sanitary Sewer Gravity Pipeline

[Provide [mains and laterals] [[_____] mm inch lines] of [clay pipe] [concrete pipe] [ductile-iron pipe] [polypropylene pipe] [or] [polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe]. Provide building connections [[_____] mm inch lines] of [clay pipe] [concrete pipe] [or] [polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe].] [Provide new and modify existing exterior sanitary gravity sewer piping and appurtenances. Provide each system complete and ready for operation. The exterior sanitary gravity sewer system includes equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship as specified herein more than 1.5 m 5 feet outside of building walls.]

2.1.2 Sanitary Sewer Pressure Lines

Provide pressure lines of [ductile iron pressure pipe] [concrete pressure pipe] [or] [polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pressure pipe].

2.2 MATERIALS

**********

**NOTE: Show the following information on the project drawings:**

**Location of all new pipelines, diameter of pipe, fittings and appurtenances including but not limited to valves, fire hydrants, yard hydrants, thrust blocks, restrained joints and details where necessary;**

**Location, size, and type of service of existing connecting, intersecting, or adjacent pipelines and other utilities;**

**Paved areas and railroads which pass over new pipelines;**

**Profile, where necessary to show unusual conditions**

**Invert elevations at beginning and end of pipelines and at manholes or similar structures;**

**Where different materials are required, show the material, class or thickness of pipe and limits where class or thickness must be different for different sections of pipeline;**

**Details for manholes, septic tank(s), and sewage absorption trench;**

**Bedding conditions, where different from those specified in the appropriate specification ;**

**Location and size of thrust blocks on pressure lines**

**Location of flanged joints on pressure sewers;**

**Location of mechanical joints on ductile-iron piping (when used on only part of the system).**

**********

Provide materials conforming to the respective specifications and other requirements specified below. Submit manufacturer's product specification,standard drawings or catalog cuts.

2.2.1 Gravity Pipe

2.2.1.1 Clay Piping

2.2.1.1.1 Clay Pipe and Fittings

**********

**NOTE: Tables of trench loadings, trench backfill loads, and supporting strengths of clay pipe are included in the Vetrified Clay Pipe Engineering Manual (2015 edition) of the National Clay Pipe Institute. The required strength of clay pipe can be derived from these tables when depth of trench is known.**

**Specify "bell-and-spigot piping only" in areas where corrosion problems may be anticipated with the stainless steel parts of the couplings used for plain-end piping.**

**********

ASTM C700, [standard strength] [extra strength] [bell-and-spigot piping only].

2.2.1.1.2 Clay Piping Jointing Materials

Use ASTM C425.

2.2.1.2 Concrete Gravity Sewer Piping

2.2.1.2.1 Concrete Gravity Pipe and Fittings

**********

**NOTE: The D-load (load per linear meter foot of diameter) must be calculated on the basis of project conditions to determine the applicable Class or strength of pipe. The Concrete Pipe Design Manual (2011 edition) of the American Concrete Pipe Association contains design information and methods by which the applicable Class or strength of pipe can be determined when depth of trench is known.**

**It may be necessary to modify chemical requirements for cement under certain conditions. Sulfate resistance is required for concrete pipe when pipe is carrying sulfate-bearing waters, or when pipe is buried in soil containing sulfates. Specify Type II (moderate sulfate resisting) cement when water-soluble sulfates (as S04) in the soil are in the range of 0.1 to 0.2 percent and, for water, are in the range of 150 to 1000 parts per million. Specify Type V (sulfate resisting) cement when soils contain in excess of 0.2 percent water-soluble sulfate and water samples contain in excess of 1000 parts per million. In areas where reactive aggregates are known to occur, specify low alkali cement.**

**Delete requirement for tongue-and-groove pipe (concrete pipe) when not allowed for the project.**

**********

Provide [nonreinforced concrete pipe conforming to ASTM C14M ASTM C14, Class [_____]][reinforced concrete pipe conforming to ASTM C76M ASTM C76, Class [_____]]. Provide circular pipe with elliptical reinforcement having a readily visible line at least 300 mm 12 inches long painted or otherwise applied on the inside and outside of the pipe at each end so that when the pipe is laid in the proper position, the line will be at the center of the top of the pipe. Provide fittings and specials conforming to the applicable requirements specified for the pipe including the strength of the pipe. [Use pipe and fittings containing [Type II] [Type V] [low alkali cement] cement conforming to ASTM C150/C150M.]

2.2.1.2.2 Jointing Materials for Concrete Gravity Piping

Provide gaskets and pipe ends for rubber gasket joint conforming to ASTM C443M ASTM C443. Use gaskets suitable for use with sewage.

Submit certificates of compliance stating that the fittings or gaskets used for waste drains or lines designated on the plans as [_____] are [oil] [_____] resistant.

2.2.1.3 Ductile Iron Gravity Sewer Pipe and Associated Fittings

2.2.1.3.1 Ductile Iron Gravity Pipe and Fittings

**********
**NOTE: ASTM A746 also contains design information and methods by which the required Thickness Class of Pipe can be determined when depth of trench is known.**

**Delete requirements for and references to push-on joints for ductile-iron gravity sewer pipe and associated fittings when the greater deflection afforded by the mechanical joint is considered necessary throughout.**
**********

Provide ductile iron pipe conforming to ASTM A746 with cement-mortar lining in conforming to AWWA C104/A21.4, Pressure Class [_____]. Provide push-on joints conforming to AWWA C111/A21.11.

2.2.1.4 PVC Gravity Sewer Piping

2.2.1.4.1 PVC Gravity Pipe and Fittings

[ASTM D3034, SDR 35, or ASTM F949 with ends suitable for elastomeric gasket joints.] [ASTM F794, Series 46, for ribbed sewer pipe with smooth interior, size 200 mm 8 inch through 1200 mm 48 inch diameters.]

2.2.1.4.2 PVC Gravity Joints and Jointing Material

Provide joints conforming to ASTM D3212. Gaskets are to conform to ASTM F477.

2.2.2 Pressure Pipe

2.2.2.1 Concrete Pressure Piping

2.2.2.1.1 Concrete Pressure Pipe and Fittings

**********
**NOTE: Delete reference to AWWA C302 within brackets when pressure rating greater than 310 kPa 45 psi is required.**

**It may be necessary to modify chemical requirements for cement under certain conditions. Sulfate resistance is required for concrete pipe when pipe is carrying sulfate-bearing waters, or when pipe is buried in soil containing sulfates. Specify Type II (moderate sulfate resisting) cement when water-soluble sulfates (as S04) in the soil are in the range of 0.1 to 0.2 percent and, for water, are in the range of 150 to 1000 parts per million. Specify Type V (sulfate resisting) cement when soils contain in excess of 0.2 percent water-soluble sulfate and water samples contain in excess of 1000 parts per million. In areas where reactive aggregates are known to occur, specify low alkali cement.**

**For concrete pressure piping, ASTM C361M C361 covers pipe for up to 37.5 m 125 feet of hydrostatic head, approximately 379 kPa 55 psi; AWWA C302 covers pipe and fittings for 310 kPa 45 psi pressure rating, 30 m 100 feet of hydro-static head) only. ASTM C361M ASTM C361 contains tables giving design requirements for pipe in all combinations of 30 and 37.5 m 100 and 125 feet of hydrostatic head with 1.5, 3.0, 4.5, 6.0 m 5, 10, 15, and 20 feet of earth cover. Where higher pressure ratings are necessary, piping conforming to AWWA C300, C301, or C303 should be specified.**

**********

Provide pipe conforming to [AWWA C302 or to] ASTM C361M ASTM C361. Design pipe for hydrostatic head of [30] [38] m [100] [125] feet and external loading of [1.5] [3.0] [4.5] [6.0] m [5] [10] [15] [20] feet of earth cover. Provide circular pipe with elliptical reinforcement having a readily visible line at least 300 mm 12 inches long painted or otherwise applied on the inside and outside of the pipe at each end so that when the pipe is laid in the proper position, the line will be at the center of the top of the pipe. [Use [Type II] [Type V] [low alkali] cement conforming to AWWA C302 in manufacturing pipe and fittings] Provide fittings.

2.2.2.1.2 Jointing Materials for Concrete Pressure Piping

**********

**NOTE: Use first bracketed wording when pressure rating greater than 310 kPa 45 psi is not required. Use second bracketed wording when pressure rating greater than 310 kPa 45 psi is required.**

**********

Provide gaskets as specified in [the referenced specification for the pipe] [ASTM C361M ASTM C361] and are suitable for use with sewage.

2.2.2.2 Ductile Iron Pressure Piping

**********

**NOTE: Ductile iron pipe is used for sizes 75 mm 3 inches to 1600 mm 64 inches.**

**********

2.2.2.2.1 Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings

Provide [push-on-joint] [mechanical joint] [flanged] ductile-iron pipe conforming to AWWA C151/A21.51, [Pressure Class [_____]] [Thickness Class [_____]]. Provide fittings conforming to AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53. [Provide fittings with push-on joint ends conforming to AWWA C111/A21.11.] Use fittings which have a pressure rating at least equivalent to that of the pipe. Pipe and fittings are to have cement-mortar lining conforming to AWWA C104/A21.4, standard thickness.

2.2.2.2.2 Ductile Iron Pressure Joints and Jointing Materials

a. Joints, general: Use [push-on joints] [or] [mechanical joints]for pipe and fittings except as otherwise specified in this paragraph. [Use mechanical-joints where indicated.] [Use flanged joints where

indicated.] [Joints made with sleeve-type mechanical coupling may be used in lieu of push-on joint.] [[Grooved] [or] [shouldered] type joints may be used in lieu of push-on joint [or flanged joint], except where joint is buried.]

b. Push-on joints: Shape of pipe ends and fitting ends, gaskets, and lubricant for joint assembly are to conform to AWWA C111/A21.11.

c. Mechanical joints: Dimensional and material requirements for pipe ends, glands, bolts and nuts, and gaskets are to conform to AWWA C111/A21.11.

d. Flanged joints: Provide bolts, nuts, and gaskets for flanged connections as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15. Provide flange for setscrewed flanges of ductile iron, ASTM A536, Grade 65-45-12, and conforming to the applicable requirements of ASME B16.1, Class 250. Provide 190,000 psi tensile strength, heat treated, and zinc-coated steel setscrews for setscrewed flanges. Conform gasket for setscrewed flanges to the applicable requirements for mechanical-joint gaskets specified in AWWA C111/A21.11. Design of setscrewed gasket are to provide for confinement and compression of gasket when joint to adjoining flange is made.

**********

**NOTE: At the text below, delete "or steel" when middle ring of cast iron only is considered necessary due to anticipated corrosion problems. Delete requirement for strength of steel when steel is not allowed as a material for middle ring.**

**At the text below, minimum numbers of bolts for each pipe size should be as follows:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **75 mm 3 inch** | **3** |
| **100 mm 4 inch** | **4** |
| **150 mm 6 inch** | **5** |
| **200 mm 8 inch** | **6** |
| **250 mm 10 inch** | **7** |
| **300 and 350 mm 12 and 14 inch** | **8** |
| **400 mm 16 inch** | **9** |
| **450 mm 18 inch** | **10** |
| **500 mm 20 inch** | **12** |
| **550 mm 22 inch** | **13** |
| **600 mm 24 inch** | **14** |

**********

e. Joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings: Provide couplings designed to couple plain-end piping by compression of a ring gasket at each end of the adjoining pipe sections. Provide couplings consisting of one middle ring flared or beveled at each end to provide a gasket seat, two follower rings, two resilient tapered rubber gaskets, and bolts and nuts to draw the follower rings toward each other to compress the gaskets. The middle ring and the follower rings are to be true circular sections free from irregularities, flat spots, and surface defects; the design is to provide for confinement and compression of the gaskets. The middle ring is to be of cast-iron [or steel], and the follower rings are to be of malleable iron or ductile iron. Cast iron couplings are to conform to ASTM A48/A48M and not be less than Class 25. Malleable iron couplings are to conform to ASTM A47/A47M. Ductile iron couplings are to conform to ASTM A536. [Steel is to have a strength not less than that of the pipe.] Gaskets are to be designed for long life and resistance to set after installation and meet the applicable requirements specified for gaskets for mechanical joint in AWWA C111/A21.11. Bolts are to be track-head type; bolts and nuts are to be either of the following: bolts conforming to the tensile requirements of ASTM A307, Grade A, with nuts conforming to the tensile requirements of ASTM A563M ASTM A563, Grade A; or round-head square-neck type bolts conforming to ASME B18.5.2.1M and ASME B18.5.2.2M with hex nuts conforming to ASME B18.2.2. Bolts are to be 16 mm 5/8 inch in diameter; minimum number of bolts for each coupling are to be [_____] [for [_____] mm inch pipe [,[_____] for [_____] mm inch pipe,] and [_____] for [_____] mm inch pipe]. Bolt holes in follower rings are to be of a shape to hold fast the necks of the bolts used. Sleeve-type mechanical couplings are not to be used as an optional method of jointing except where pipeline is adequately anchored to resist tension pull across the joint.

f. [Grooved] [and] [Shouldered] Type Joints: [Grooved pipe ends] [Shouldered pipe ends] and couplings are to conform to AWWA C606. Joint dimensions are to be as specified in AWWA C606 for rigid joints.

2.2.2.3 PVC Pressure Pipe and Associated Fittings

Pipe, couplings and fittings are to be manufactured of materials conforming to ASTM D1784, Class 12454B.

2.2.2.3.1 Pipe and Fittings Less Than 100 mm 4 inch Diameter

2.2.2.3.1.1 Screw-Joint

Provide pipe conforming to dimensional requirements of ASTM D1785, Schedule 80, with joints meeting requirements of 1.03 Mpa 150 psi working pressure, 1.38 Mpa 200 psi hydrostatic test pressure, unless otherwise shown or specified. Provide fittings for threaded pipe conforming to requirements of ASTM D2464, threaded to conform to the requirements of ASME B1.20.2MASME B1.20.1 for use with Schedule 80 pipe and fittings. Pipe couplings when used, are to be tested as required by ASTM D2464.

2.2.2.3.1.2 Push-On Joint

**********

**NOTE: Use AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53 and AWWA C111/A21.11, for joints on 3 inch or larger piping.**

**********
ASTM D3139, with ASTM F477 gaskets.[ Fittings for push-on joints are to be iron conforming to AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53 and AWWA C111/A21.11 with a cement-mortar lining conforming to AWWA C104/A21.4, standard thickness.]

2.2.2.3.1.3 Solvent Cement Joint

Provide pipe conforming to dimensional requirements of ASTM D1785 or ASTM D2241 with joints meeting the requirements of 1.03 Mpa 150 psi working pressure and 1.38 Mpa 200 psi hydrostatic test pressure. Fittings for solvent cement jointing are to conform to ASTM D2466 or ASTM D2467.

2.2.2.3.2 Pipe and Fittings 100 mm 4 inch Diameter And Larger

Provide pipe conforming to AWWA C900 and be plain end or gasket bell end, Pressure Class [150 (DR 18)] [ ], with cast-iron-pipe-equivalent OD. Fittings are to be gray-iron or ductile-iron conforming to AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53 and AWWA C111/A21.11 with a cement-mortar lining conforming to AWWA C104/A21.4, standard thickness. Fittings for pipe to pipe push-on joint ends are to conform with AWWA C900.

2.2.2.4 High Density Polyethylene Pipe (HDPE)

ASTM F894, Class 63, size 450 mm 18 inch through 3000 mm 120 inch. ASTM F714, size 100 mm 4 inch through 1200 mm 48 inch, will have pipe stiffness greater than or equal to 1170/D for cohesionless material pipe trench backfills. For all PE pipes, the polyethylene are to be certified by the resin producer as meeting the requirements of ASTM D3350, cell Class 334433C or higher. Fittings for High Density Polyethylene Pipe are to meet the same material specifications as the pipe class. Joints for HDPE meetingASTM F894 will be rubber gasket joints conforming to ASTM F477. HDPE meeting ASTM F714 will have fused joints in accordance with manufacturer's instruction.

2.2.2.5 Reinforced Plastic Mortar Pipe (RPMP)

Reinforced plastic mortar pipe are to be produced be in accordance with ASTM D3262 and have an outside diameter equal to ductile iron pipe dimensions from 450 mm 18 inch to 1200 mm 48 inch. The inner surface of the pipe is to have a smooth uniform continuous resin-rich surface liner. The minimum pipe stiffness is to be 248 kPa 36 psi. RPMP is to be in accordance with ASTM D3262. Fittings for RPMP: ASTM D3840. Joints for RPMP: Bell and spigot gasket coupling utilizing an elastomeric gasket in accordance with ASTM D4161 and ASTM F477.

2.2.2.6 Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Pipe (RTRP)

RTRP pipe: ASTM D3262. Fittings for RTRP: ASTM D3262. Joints for RTRP: Bell and spigot type utilizing an elastomeric gasket in accordance with ASTM F477.

2.2.2.6.1 Filament Wound RTRP-I

RTRP-I is to conform to ASTM D2996, except pipe is to have an outside diameter equal to cast iron outside diameter or standard weight steel pipe. The pipe is to be suitable for a normal working pressure of 1.03 MPa 150 psi at 22.8 degrees C 73 degrees F. The inner surface of the pipe is to have a smooth uniform continuous resin-rich surface liner conforming to

ASTM D2996.

2.2.2.6.2 Centrifugally Cast RTRP-II

RTRP-II is to conform to ASTM D2997. Pipe is to have an outside diameter equal to standard weight steel pipe.

2.2.2.7 Dual Wall and Triple Wall Polypropylene

Provide 300 to 750 mm12 to 30 inch polypropylene pipe having a smooth interior and annular exterior corrugations, in compliance with ASTM F2736. Provide 750 to 1500 mm30 to 60 inch polypropylene pipe having a smooth interior and exterior surfaces with annular inner corrugations, in compliance with ASTM F2764/F2764M. Pipe is suitable for gravity flow only and is to have a minimum pipe stiffness of 46 psi when tested in accordance with ASTM D2412. Pipe sizes 300 to 1500 mm 12- through 60-inch diameters are to have a reinforced bell, manufacturer's pre-installed polymer composite band or a manufacturer's compatible pipe polymer composite band.

2.2.3 Piping Beneath Railroad Right-of-Way

Where pipeline passes under the right-of-way of a commercial railroad, piping is to conform to the specifications for pipelines conveying nonflammable substances in AREMA Eng Man, except as otherwise specified in this paragraph. For casing pipe provide ductile-iron pipe in lieu of cast-iron soil pipe. Ductile-iron pipe is to conform to and have strength computed in accordance with ASTM A746.

2.2.4 Cement Mortar

Provide cement mortar conforming to ASTM C270, Type M with Type II cement.

2.2.5 Portland Cement

**********

**NOTE: Type II cement normally will be specified, but Type V cement will be specified when the soils contain in excess of 0.2 percent water-soluble sulfate as SO(4), or the waste water contains in excess of 1000 parts per million sulfates. Type I cement may be permitted when it can be assured that the water soluble sulfates in the soil will be less than 0.1 percent and the waste water will contain less than 150 parts per million sulfates over the design life of the project.**

**********

Submit certificates of compliance stating the type of cement used in manufacture of concrete pipe, fittings, septic tanks, and precast manholes. Provide portland cement conforming to ASTM C150/C150M, Type [II] [V] for concrete used in concrete pipe, concrete pipe fittings, septic tanks, and manholes and type optional for cement used in concrete cradle, concrete encasement, and thrust blocking. [Use air-entraining admixture conforming to ASTM C260/C260M with Type V cement.] [,Use a cement containing less than 0.60 percent alkalies where aggregates are alkali reactive, as determined by Appendix XI of ASTM C33/C33M.]

2.2.6 Portland Cement Concrete

**********
**NOTE: When ready-mix concrete conforming to ASTM C94/C94M is not economically available, rewrite this paragraph to permit use of concrete mixed onsite. Specify concrete aggregates conforming to ASTM C33/C33M and concrete consisting of 1 part portland cement, 2-1/2 parts sand, and 5 parts gravel, with just enough water for workable consistency**
**********

Provide portland cement concrete conforming to ASTM C94/C94M, compressive strength of 28 MPa 4000 psi at 28 days, except for concrete cradle and encasement or concrete blocks for manholes. Concrete used for cradle and encasement is to have a compressive strength of 17 MPa 2500 psi minimum at 28 days. Protect concrete in place from freezing and moisture loss for 7 days.

2.2.7 Precast Concrete Manholes

Provide precast concrete manholes, risers, base sections, and tops conforming to ASTM C478M ASTM C478[ and be manufactured in accordance with Section 03 42 13.00 10 PLANT-PRECAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS FOR BELOW GRADE CONSTRUCTION; base and first riser are to be monolithic].

2.2.8 Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Manholes

Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Manholes are to conform to ASTM D3753.

2.2.9 Gaskets and Connectors

Provide gaskets for joints between [manhole] [wastewater tanks]sections conforming to ASTM C443M ASTM C443. Resilient connectors for making joints between [manhole] [wastewater tanks] and pipes entering manhole are to conform to ASTM C923M[ASTM C1644] [ ASTM C923 or ASTM C990M ASTM C990].

2.2.10 External Preformed Rubber Joint Seals

An external preformed rubber joint seal is an accepted method of sealing cast iron covers to precast concrete sections to prevent ground water infiltration into sewer systems. All finished and sealed manholes constructed in accordance with paragraph entitled "Manhole Construction" are to be tested for leakage in the same manner as pipelines as described in paragraph entitled "Leakage Tests." The seal is to be multi-section with a neoprene rubber top section and all lower sections made of Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) rubber with a minimum thickness of 1.5 mm 60 mils. Each unit is to consist of a top and bottom section and have mastic on the bottom of the bottom section and mastic on the top and bottom of the top section. The mastic is to be a non-hardening butyl rubber sealant and seal to the cone/top slab of the manhole/catch basin and over the lip of the casting. Extension sections are to cover up to two more adjusting rings. Properties and values are listed in the following table:

| Properties, Test Methods and Minimum Values for Rubber used in Preformed Joint Seals | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Physical Properties | Test Methods | EPDM | Neoprene | Butyl Mastic |
| Tensile, kPa psi | ASTM D412 | 12,6841840 | 15,1322195 | -- |
| Elongation, percent | ASTM D412 | 553 | 295 | 350 |
| Tear Resistance, N/mm ppi | ASTM D624 (Die B) | 49280 | 29160 | -- |
| Rebound, percent, 5 minutes | ASTM C972 (mod.) | -- | -- | 11 |
| Rebound, percent, 2 hours | ASTM C972 | -- | -- | 12 |

[2.2.11 Precast Concrete Septic Tanks

Provide precast concrete septic tanks risers, base sections, and tops conforming to ASTM C478MASTM C1227 and be manufactured in accordance with Section 03 42 13.00 10 PLANT-PRECAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS FOR BELOW GRADE CONSTRUCTION; base and first riser are to be monolithic.

][2.2.12 Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Septic Tanks

Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Septic Tanks are to conform to IAPMO Z1000.

]2.2.13 Septic Tank Piping

PVC pipe and fittings. [Provide NSF/ANSI 46 certified effluent filter on the outlet pipe.]

2.2.14 Siphon for Septic Tank

PVC or Polyethylene,of an approved standard design, and prompt and positive in action.

2.2.15 Sewage Absorption Field Materials

[Pipe is to be perforated corrugated polyethylene tubing conforming to ASTM F667/F667M.] [Pipe is to be perforated PVC pipe conforming to ASTM F758.] [Chambers are to be high density polyethylene conforming to IAPMO PS 63]

2.2.16 Frames, Covers, and Gratings for Manholes

[Submit certification on the ability of frame and cover to carry the imposed live load.] Frame and cover are to be cast gray iron, ASTM A48/A48M, Class 35B, cast ductile iron, ASTM A536, Grade 65-45-12, or reinforced concrete, ASTM C478 ASTM C478M. Frames and covers are to be circular [with] [without] vent holes. Size are to be [as indicated on the plans] [for 24 inch opening]. Stamp or cast the words "Sanitary Sewer" into covers so that it is plainly visible.

2.2.17 Manhole Steps

[Zinc-coated steel] [as indicated] conforming to 29 CFR 1910.27 [with a plastic or rubber coating pressure-molded to the steel is to be used. Provide plastic coating conforming to ASTM D4101, copolymer polypropylene. Rubber is to conform to ASTM C443M ASTM C443, except shore A durometer hardness is to be 70 plus or minus 5.] Aluminum steps or rungs will not be permitted. Steps are not required in manholes less than 1.2 m 4 feet deep.

2.2.18 Manhole Ladders

Provide a steel ladder where the depth of a manhole exceeds 3.6 m 12 feet. The ladder is not to be less than 406 mm 16 inches in width, with 19 mm 3/4 inch diameter rungs spaced 305 mm 12 inches apart. The two stringers are to be a minimum 10 mm 3/8 inch thick and 51 mm 2 inches wide. Galvanize ladders and inserts after fabrication in conformance with ASTM A123/A123M.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Installation Drawings

Submit Installation Drawings showing complete detail, both plan and side view details with proper layout and elevations.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Backfill after inspection by the Contracting Officer. Before, during, and after installation, protect plastic pipe and fittings from any environment that would result in damage or deterioration to the material. Keep a copy of the manufacturer's instructions available at the construction site at all times and follow these instructions unless directed otherwise by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.1 Connections to Existing Lines

**********

**NOTE: For Navy, Use BMS B-5.2.19 to determine Installation requirements for connecting to existing sanitary sewer lines and incorporate into this paragraph. In accordance with BMS B-5.2.19 a Utility Connection Permit must be submitted during design.**

**********

Obtain approval from the Contracting Officer before making connection to existing line. Conduct work so that there is minimum interruption of service on existing line.

3.2.2 General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines

These general requirements apply except where specific exception is made in the following paragraphs entitled "Special Requirements."

3.2.2.1 Location

**********

**NOTE: Horizontal and vertical separation distances must be in accordance with the Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities, State or local requirements.**
**********

Terminate the work covered by this section at a point approximately 1.5 m 5 feet from the building[, unless otherwise indicated]. Install pressure sewer lines beneath water lines only, with the top of the sewer line being at least 0.60 m 2 feet below bottom of water line. When these separation distances can not be met, contact the Contracting Officer for direction.

3.2.2.1.1 Sanitary Piping Installation Parallel with Water Line

3.2.2.1.1.1 Normal Conditions

Install sanitary piping or manholes at least 3 m 10 feet horizontally from a water line whenever possible. Measure the distance from edge-to-edge.

3.2.2.1.1.2 Unusual Conditions

When local conditions prevent a horizontal separation of 3 m 10 feet, the sanitary piping or manhole may be laid closer to a water line provided that:

a. The top (crown) of the sanitary piping is to be at least 450 mm 18 inches below the bottom (invert) of the water main.

b. Where this vertical separation cannot be obtained, construct the sanitary piping with AWWA-approved ductile iron water pipe pressure and conduct a hydrostatic sewer testwithout leakage prior to backfilling.

c. The sewer manhole is to be of watertight construction and tested in place.

3.2.2.1.2 Installation of Sanitary Piping Crossing a Water Line

3.2.2.1.2.1 Normal Conditions

Lay sanitary sewer piping by crossing under water lines to provide a separation of at least 450 mm 18 inches between the top of the sanitary piping and the bottom of the water line whenever possible.

3.2.2.1.2.2 Unusual Conditions

When local conditions prevent a vertical separation described above, use the following construction:

a. Construct sanitary piping passing over or under water lines with AWWA-approved ductile iron water pressure piping and conduct a hydrostatic sewer testwithout leakage prior to backfilling.

b. Protect sanitary piping passing over water lines by providing:

(1) A vertical separation of at least 450 mm 18 inches between the bottom of the sanitary piping and the top of the water line.

(2) Adequate structural support for the sanitary piping to prevent

excessive deflection of the joints and the settling on and breaking of the water line.

(3) That the length, minimum 6.1 m 20 feet, of the sanitary piping be centered at the point of the crossing so that joints are equidistant and as far as possible from the water line.

3.2.2.1.3 Sanitary Sewer Manholes

No water piping shall pass through or come in contact with any part of a sanitary sewer manhole.

3.2.2.2 Earthwork

**********
**NOTE: Earthwork requirements, including bedding, for pipe trenches and utility structures are covered in Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.**
**********

**********
**NOTE: For Navy, earthwork requirements or pipe trenches, including bedding, are covered in Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL. The applicable requirements which are set forth in Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL must be incorporated into the project specification. The specifier should verify the current appropriate specification and revise as necessary.**
**********

Perform earthwork operations in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL.

3.2.2.3 Pipe Laying and Jointing

Inspect each pipe and fitting before and after installation; replace those found defective and remove from site. Provide proper facilities for lowering sections of pipe into trenches. Lay nonpressure pipe with the bell [or groove] ends in the upgrade direction. Adjust spigots in bells [and tongues in grooves] to give a uniform space all around. Blocking or wedging between bells and spigots [or tongues and grooves] will not be permitted. Replace by one of the proper dimensions, pipe or fittings that do not allow sufficient space for installation of joint material. At the end of each work day, close open ends of pipe temporarily with wood blocks or bulkheads. Provide batterboards not more than 7.50 m 25 feet apart in trenches for checking and ensuring that pipe invert elevations are as indicated. Laser beam method may be used in lieu of batterboards for the same purpose. Construct branch connections by use of regular fittings or solvent cemented saddles as approved. Provide saddles for PVC pipe conforming to Table 4 of ASTM D3034.

3.2.3 Special Requirements

3.2.3.1 Installation of Clay Piping

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the requirements of ASTM C12 for pipe laying. Make joints with a compression

joint material specified for clay pipe joints and assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer of the pipe.

3.2.3.2 Installation of Concrete Gravity Sewer Piping

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the provisions for rubber gasket jointing and jointing procedures of ACPA 01-103 or of ACPA 01-102, Chapter 9, "Installation, Inspection and Construction Testing." Make joints with the gaskets specified for concrete gravity sewer pipe joints. Clean and dry surfaces receiving lubricants, cements, or adhesives. Affix gaskets to pipe not more than 24 hours prior to the installation of the pipe. Protect gaskets from sun, blowing dust, and other deleterious agents at all times. Before installation of the pipe, inspect gaskets and remove and replace loose or improperly affixed gaskets. Align each pipe section with the previously installed pipe section, and pull the joint together. If, while pulling the joint, the gasket becomes loose and can be seen through the exterior joint recess when the pipe is pulled up to within 25 mm 1 inch of closure, remove the pipe and remake the joint.

3.2.3.3 Installation of Concrete Pressure Lines

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the laying and joining requirements specified in the guide specifications for installation of pipe given in AWWA M9, Chapter 14, "Guide Specifications for Installation of Pipe."

3.2.3.3.1 Joints

Make joints with the gaskets specified for concrete pressure pipe joints, using an approved lubricant recommended by the pipe manufacturer. Assemble these joints in accordance with the joining requirements specified in the guide specifications for installation of pipe given in AWWA M9, Chapter 14, "Guide Specifications for Installation of Pipe," and with the recommendations given for laying the pipe in AWWA M9, Chapter 6, "Installation by Trenching or Tunneling -- Methods and Equipment."

3.2.3.3.2 Pipe Anchorage

Provide concrete thrust blocks (reaction backing) for pipe anchorage. Size and position thrust blocks as indicated. Use concrete conforming to ASTM C94/C94M having a minimum compressive strength of 13.80 MPa 2,000 psi at 28 days; or use concrete of a mix not leaner than one part cement 2 1/2 parts sand, and 5 parts gravel, having the same minimum compressive strength.

3.2.3.4 Installation of Ductile Iron Gravity Sewer Pipe

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and associated fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the requirements of AWWA C600 for pipe installation and joint assembly.

**********

**NOTE: At the text below, delete requirements for and references to push-on joints for ductile-iron gravity sewer pipe and associated fittings when the**

**greater deflection afforded by the mechanical joint is considered necessary throughout.**
**********

a. [Make push-on joints with the gaskets and lubricant specified for this type joint and assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly.] Make mechanical-joints with the gaskets, glands, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint and assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly and the recommendations of Appendix A to AWWA C111/A21.11.

**********
**NOTE: At the text below, delete the paragraph except when required. See AWWA C105/A21.5 for guidance on selecting Class of polyethylene film.**
**********

b. Exterior protection: Completely encase buried ductile iron pipelines with polyethylene tube or sheet in accordance with AWWA C105/A21.5, using [Class A] [Class C] polyethylene film.

3.2.3.5 Installation of Ductile-Iron Pressure Lines

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the requirements of AWWA C600 for pipe installation, joint assembly, and valve-and-fitting installation.

a. [Make push-on joints with the gaskets and lubricant specified for this type joint and assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly.] Make mechanical-joints with the gaskets, glands, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly and the recommendations of Appendix A to AWWA C111/A21.11. [Make flanged joints with gaskets, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint. Make flanged joints up tight, taking care to avoid undue strain on flanges, fittings, and other accessories. Align bolt holes for each flanged joint. Use full size bolts for the bolt holes; use of undersized bolts to make up for misalignment of bolt holes or for any other purpose will not be permitted. Do not allow adjoining flange faces to be out of parallel to such degree that the flanged joint cannot be made watertight without overstraining the flange. When flanged pipe or fittings have dimensions that do not allow the making of a proper flanged joint as specified, replace it by one of proper dimensions.] [Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer, as approved.] [Make [grooved] [and] [shouldered] type joints with the couplings previously specified for this type joint connecting pipe with the [grooved] [or] [shouldered] ends specified for this type joint and assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer, as approved. [Groove pipe in the field only with approved groove cutting equipment designed especially for the purpose and produced by a manufacturer of grooved joint couplings; secure approval for field-cut grooves before assembling the joint.]]

**********
**NOTE: Delete the text below except when required.**

**See Foreword to AWWA C105/A21.5 for guidance on selecting Class of polyethylene film.**
**********

b. Exterior protection: Completely encase buried ductile iron pipelines with polyethylene tube or sheet in accordance with AWWA C105/A21.5, using [Class A] [Class C] polyethylene film.

c. Pipe anchorage: Provide concrete thrust blocks (reaction backing) for pipe anchorage. Size and position thrust blocks as indicated. Use concrete conforming to ASTM C94/C94M having a minimum compressive strength of 13.80 MPa 2,000 psi at 28 days; or use concrete of a mix not leaner than one part cement, 2 1/2 parts sand, and 5 parts gravel, having the same minimum compressive strength.

3.2.3.6 Installation of PVC Piping

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the requirements of ASTM D2321 for laying and joining pipe and fittings. Make joints with the gaskets specified for joints with this piping and assemble in accordance with the requirements of ASTM D2321 for assembly of joints. Make joints to other pipe materials in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.

3.2.3.7 Installation of PVC Pressure Pipe

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with AWWA C605. AWWA C605 includes requirements such as excavation, installation, and placement of apputenances.

3.2.3.7.1 Pipe Less Than 100 mm 4 Inch Diameter

3.2.3.7.1.1 Threaded Joints

Make by wrapping the male threads with joint tape or by applying an approved thread lubricant, then threading the joining members together. Tighten the joints with strap wrenches which will not damage the pipe and fittings. Tighten the joint no more than 2 threads past hand-tight.

3.2.3.7.1.2 Push-On Joints

Bevel the ends of pipe for push-on joints to facilitate assembly. Mark pipe to indicate when the pipe is fully seated. Lubricate the gasket to prevent displacement. Exercise care to ensure that the gasket remains in proper position in the bell or coupling while making the joint.

3.2.3.7.1.3 Solvent-Weld Joints

Comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

3.2.3.7.2 Pipe 100 mm 4 inch Diameter And Larger

Make push-on joints with AWWA C900 pipe with intrgral elastomeric gasket . For pipe-to-pipe push-on joint connections, use only pipe with push-on joint ends having factory-made bevel. For push-on joint connections to fittings, use cut spigot end of pipe off square, marked to match the manufacturer's insertion line and beveled to match factory supplied bevel. . Use an approved lubricant recommended by the pipe manufacturer for push-on

joints. Assemble push-on joints for pipe-to-pipe joint connections in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605. Assemble push-on joints for connection to fittings in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories and with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly. Make mechanical-joints or flanged jointswith the gaskets, glands, bolts, nuts, and internal stiffeners specified for this type joint and assemble in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories or with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for ductile iron joint assembly, and with the recommendations of Appendix A to AWWA C111/A21.11. Cut off spigot end of pipe for mechanical-joint or flanged jointconnections and do not bevel.

3.2.3.7.3 Pipe Anchorage

Provide concrete thrust blocks (reaction backing) for pipe anchorage. Size and position thrust blocks as indicated. Use concrete conforming to ASTM C94/C94M having a minimum compressive strength of 13.80 MPa 2,000 psi at 28 days; or use concrete of a mix not leaner than one part cement, 2 1/2 parts sand, and 5 parts gravel, having the same minimum compressive strength.

3.2.3.8 Installation of Dual Wall and Triple Wall Polypropylene

Install pipe in accordance with "General Requirements for installation of Pipelines" of this section, with the polypropylene pipe manufacturer's recommendations, and with the requirements of ASTM D2321 for laying and joining pipe and fittings. Place a minimum of 150 mm 6 inches of Class 1 or Class 2 backfill over the crown of the pipe with minimum 90 percent compaction.

3.2.3.9 Pipeline Installation Beneath Railroad Right-of-Way

Where pipeline passes under the right-of-way of a commercial railroad, install piping in accordance with the specifications for pipelines conveying nonflammable substances in AREMA Eng Man.

3.2.4 Concrete Work

**********

**NOTE: Delete this paragraphs if cast-in-place concrete is not used.**

**Select 03 30 00 for projects with large amounts of cast-in-place concrete work.**

**Select 03 30 53 for projects with small amounts of cast-in-place concrete work.**

**For Army, Use 03 30 00.**

**********

Cast-in-place concrete is included in Section [03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE][03 30 53 MISCELLANEOUS CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE]. Support the pipe on a concrete cradle, or encased in concrete where indicated or directed.

### 3.2.5 Manhole Construction

Construct base slab of cast-in-place concrete or use precast concrete base sections. Make inverts in cast-in-place concrete and precast concrete bases with a smooth-surfaced semi-circular bottom conforming to the inside contour of the adjacent sewer sections. For changes in direction of the sewer and entering branches into the manhole, make a circular curve in the manhole invert of as large a radius as manhole size will permit. For cast-in-place concrete construction, either pour bottom slabs and walls integrally or key and bond walls to bottom slab. No parging will be permitted on interior manhole walls. For precast concrete construction, make joints between manhole sections with the gaskets specified for this purpose; install in the manner specified for installing joints in concrete piping. Parging will not be required for precast concrete manholes. Perform cast-in-place concrete work in accordance with the requirements specified under paragraph entitled "Concrete Work" of this section. Make joints between concrete manholes and pipes entering manholes with the resilient connectors specified for this purpose; install in accordance with the recommendations of the connector manufacturer. Where a new manhole is constructed on an existing line, remove existing pipe as necessary to construct the manhole. Cut existing pipe so that pipe ends are approximately flush with the interior face of manhole wall, but not protruding into the manhole. Use resilient connectors as previously specified for pipe connectors to concrete manholes.

### 3.2.6 Miscellaneous Construction and Installation

#### 3.2.6.1 Connecting to Existing Manholes

Connect pipe to existing manholes such that finish work will conform as nearly as practicable to the applicable requirements specified for new manholes, including all necessary concrete work, cutting, and shaping. Center the connection on the manhole. Holes for the new pipe are be of sufficient diameter to allow packing cement mortar around the entire periphery of the pipe but no larger than 1.5 times the diameter of the pipe. Cut the manhole in a manner that will cause the least damage to the walls.

#### 3.2.6.2 Metal Work

##### 3.2.6.2.1 Workmanship and Finish

Perform metal work so that workmanship and finish will be equal to the best practice in modern structural shops and foundries. Form iron to shape and size with sharp lines and angles. Do shearing and punching so that clean true lines and surfaces are produced. Make castings sound and free from warp, cold shuts, and blow holes that may impair their strength or appearance. Give exposed surfaces a smooth finish with sharp well-defined lines and arises. Provide necessary rabbets, lugs, and brackets wherever necessary for fitting and support.

##### 3.2.6.2.2 Field Painting

After installation, clean cast-iron frames, covers, gratings, and steps not buried in concrete to bare metal, remove mortar, rust, grease, dirt, and other deleterious materials and apply a coat of bituminous paint. Do not paint surfaces subject to abrasion.

3.2.7 Sewage Absorption Trench Construction

Grade trenches uniformly with no slope. [Lay perforated pipe with the perforations downward.] [Comply with the chamber manufacturer's instructions.]

3.2.8 Installations of Wye Branches

Install wye branches in an existing sewer using a method which does not damage the integrity of the existing sewer. Do not cutinto piping for connections except when approved by the Contracting Officer. When the connecting pipe cannot be adequately supported on undisturbed earth or tamped backfill, support on a concrete cradle as directed by the Contracting Officer. Provide and install concrete required because of conditions resulting from faulty construction methods or negligence without any additional cost to the Government. Do not damage the existing sewer when installing wye branches in an existing sewer.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

The Contracting Officer will conduct field inspections and witness field tests specified in this section. Be able to produce evidence, when required, that each item of work has been constructed in accordance with the drawings and specifications.

[3.3.1 Tests

**********
**NOTE: Select the tests that are applicable to the work being performed and the desired testing standard. Delete the testing paragraphs that are not required or not applicable to the type of work being performed.**
**********

Perform field tests and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing[, except that water and electric power needed for field tests will be furnished as set forth in Section [_____]].

3.3.1.1 Hydrostatic Sewer Test

**********
**NOTE: This paragraph is for conflicts between the sanitary sewer line and waterline when unusual conditions are encountered.**

**Refer to state standard for minimum test pressure or if state standards are not applicable use a minimum test pressure of 200 kPa 30 psi.**
**********

When unusual conflicts are encountered between sanitary sewer and waterlines a hydrostatic pressure sewer test will be performed in accordance with the applicable AWWA standard for the piping material or AWWA C600[ with a minimum test pressure of [_____]].

3.3.1.2 Leakage Tests for Nonpressure Lines

Test lines for leakage by either [infiltration tests and exfiltration

tests,] [negative air pressure tests] [or by low-pressure air tests]. When necessary to prevent pipeline movement during testing, place additional backfill around pipe sufficient to prevent movement, but leaving joints uncovered to permit inspection. When leakage or pressure drop exceeds the allowable amount specified, make satisfactory correction and retest pipeline section in the same manner. Correct visible leaks regardless of leakage test results.

3.3.1.2.1 Infiltration Tests and Exfiltration Tests

[3.3.1.2.1.1 Precast Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines

Test leakage of precast concrete pipe in accordance with ASTM C969M ASTM C969. The allowable leakage limit is located in ASTM C969M ASTM C969. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to ASTM C969M ASTM C969.

][3.3.1.2.2 Negative Air Pressure Test

[3.3.1.2.2.1 Concrete Pipe

**********

**NOTE: This test method covers testing of 4 to 36-in. diameter circular concrete pipe sewerlines utilizing gasketed joints.**

**********

Test concrete pipe test in accordance with ASTM C1214M ASTM C1214. The allowable vacuum loss is located in ASTM C1214M ASTM C1214 Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to ASTM C1214M ASTM C1214.

][3.3.1.2.2.2 Precast Concrete Manholes

**********

**NOTE: This test method is used for testing concrete manhole sections utilizing mortar, mastic, or gasketed joints.**

**This test method is intended to be used as a preliminary test to enable the installer to demonstrate the condition of the concrete manholes prior to backfill.**

**Misuse of the test criteria in ASTM C1244 or ASTM C1244M may cause permanent damage to the system being tested.**

**********

Test precast concrete sewer manhole test in accordance with ASTM C1244M ASTM C1244. The allowable vacuum drop is located in ASTM C1244M ASTM C1244 Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to ASTM C1244M ASTM C1244.

]]3.3.1.2.3 Low-Pressure Air Tests

3.3.1.2.3.1 Clay Pipelines

Test clay pipe in accordance with ASTM C828. The allowable pressure drop is located in ASTM C828. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to ASTM C828.

3.3.1.2.3.2 PVC Pipelines

Test PVC pipe in accordance with UBPPA UNI-B-6. The allowable pressure drop is located in UBPPA UNI-B-6. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to UBPPA UNI-B-6.

3.3.1.2.3.3 Dual Wall and Triple Wall Polypropylene

Test polypropylene pipe in accordance with ASTM F1417 or UBPPA UNI-B-6. The allowable pressure drop is located in ASTM F1417 or UBPPA UNI-B-6 depending on the chosen test procedure. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to ASTM F1417 or UBPPA UNI-B-6 depending on the chosen test procedure.

[3.3.1.3 Tests for Pressure Lines

Test pressure lines in accordance with the applicable standard specified in this paragraph[, except for test pressures. For hydrostatic pressure test, use a hydrostatic pressure 345 kPa 50 psi in excess of the maximum working pressure of the system, but not less than 690 kPa 100 psi, holding the pressure for a period of not less than one hour. For leakage test, use a hydrostatic pressure not less than the maximum working pressure of the system]. Leakage test may be performed at the same time and at the same test pressure as the pressure test.

[3.3.1.3.1 Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe

Test ductile-iron pressure pipe in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. Leakage on ductile-iron pipelines with mechanical-joints [or push-on joints] are not to exceed the amounts given in AWWA C600[; no leakage will be allowed at joints made by any other methods].

][3.3.1.3.2 Concrete Pressure Pipe

Test concrete pressure pipes in accordance with the recommendations in AWWA M9. The leakage rate is dependent upon the type of concrete pressure used and the diameter of the pipe. The allowable leakage rate is indicated in AWWA M9, chapter titled, "Hydrostatic Testing and Disinfection of Mains".

][3.3.1.3.3 PVC Pressure Pipe

Test PVC pressure pipe in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for hydrostatic and leakage tests. The quantity of water that must be supplied during testing is not to exceed the quantity of water calculated in accordance with AWWA C605 to maintain the specified test pressure within 34 kPa5 psi.

]]3.3.1.4 Deflection Testing

**********
**NOTE: Specify deflection testing only when warranted by scope or size of project.**
**********

Perform a deflection test on entire length of installed plastic pipeline on completion of work adjacent to and over the pipeline, including leakage

tests, backfilling, placement of fill, grading, paving, concreting, and any other superimposed loads determined in accordance with ASTM D2412. Deflection of pipe in the installed pipeline under external loads is not to exceed 4.5 percent of the average inside diameter of pipe. Determine whether the allowable deflection has been exceeded by use of a pull-through device or a deflection measuring device.

3.3.1.4.1 Pull-Through Device

This device is to be a spherical, spheroidal, or elliptical ball, a cylinder, or circular sections fused to a common shaft. Space circular sections on the shaft so that the distance from external faces of front and back sections will equal or exceed the diameter of the circular section. Pull-through device may also be of a design promulgated by the Uni-Bell Plastic Pipe Association, provided the device meets the applicable requirements specified in this paragraph, including those for diameter of the device, and that the mandrel has a minimum of 9 arms. Ball, cylinder, or circular sections are to conform to the following:

a. A diameter, or minor diameter as applicable, of 95 percent of the average inside diameter of the pipe; tolerance of plus 0.5 percent will be permitted.

b. Homogeneous material throughout, is to have a density greater than 1.0 as related to water at 4 degrees C 39.2 degrees F, and a surface Brinell hardness of not less than 150.

c. Center bored and through-bolted with a 6 mm 1/4 inch minimum diameter steel shaft having a yield strength of not less than 483 MPa 70,000 psi, with eyes or loops at each end for attaching pulling cables.

d. Suitably Back each eye or loop with a flange or heavy washer such that a pull exerted on opposite end of shaft will produce compression throughout remote end.

3.3.1.4.2 Deflection Measuring Device

Sensitive to 1.0 percent of the diameter of the pipe being tested and be accurate to 1.0 percent of the indicated dimension. Prior approval is required for the deflection measuring device.

3.3.1.4.3 Pull-Through Device Procedure

Pass the pull-through device through each run of pipe, either by pulling it through or flushing it through with water. If the device fails to pass freely through a pipe run, replace pipe which has the excessive deflection and completely retest in same manner and under same conditions.

3.3.1.4.4 Deflection measuring device procedure

Measure deflections through each run of installed pipe. If deflection readings in excess of 4.5 percent of average inside diameter of pipe are obtained, retest pipe by a run from the opposite direction. If retest continues to show a deflection in excess of 4.5 percent of average inside diameter of pipe, replace pipe which has excessive deflection and completely retest in same manner and under same conditions.

[3.3.1.5 Dye Test

Perform a dye test from the projects sanitary sewer point of connection to the first downstream manhole on the next active sanitary sewer branch main. Use nontoxic non-staining sewer tracing dye. Test results are to be noted in the daily Construction Quality Control (CQC) Report as required in 01 45 00.00 10 Quality Control.

a. Continue testing until it can be visually confirmed by way of the dye that the sewer connection is appropriate or until deficiencies are discovered.

b. During the test, monitor the storm drainage system downstream from the project, either manholes or outfalls, for any sign of cross-connection.

][3.3.1.6 Smoke Test

Perform a smoke test on the relevant portion of the sewer system. Test results are to be noted in the daily Construction Quality Control (CQC) as required in 01 45 00.00 10 Quality Control.

a. Continue testing until it can be visually confirmed that the projects sanitary sewer point of connection has not been cross-connected to the storm drainage system.

b. During the test, monitor the storm drainage system, either manholes or outfalls, for any sign of cross-connection.

]][3.3.2 Field Tests for Cast-In-Place Concrete

**********

**NOTE: Delete this paragraphs if cast-in-place concrete is not used.**

**Select 03 30 00 for projects with large amounts of cast-in-place concrete work.**

**Select 03 30 53 for projects with small amounts of cast-in-place concrete work.**

**For Army, Use 03 30 00.**

**********

Field testing requirements are covered in Section [03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE][03 30 53 MISCELLANEOUS CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE]

][3.3.3 Inspection

Check each straight run of pipeline for gross deficiencies by holding a light in a manhole; the light must show a practically full circle of light through the pipeline when viewed from the adjoining end of line.

3.3.3.1 Pre-Installation Inspection

Prior to connecting the new service, perform pre-installation inspection after trenching and layout is complete. Submit pre-installation inspection request for field support at least [14] [_____] days in advance. The Installation's Utilities Field Support personnel will

perform the pre-installation inspection.

3.3.3.2 Post-Installation Inspection

**********
**NOTE: For Navy, contact Installation staff to determine if dye testing or smoke testing is required by either state,local,or Navy requirements at the specific project location.**
**********

Perform a post-installation inspection after connection has been made and before the connection is buried. Submit post-installation inspection request for field support at least [14] [_____] days in advance. The Installation's Utilities Field Support personnel will perform the post-connection inspection.[ During the post-installation inspection the Contractor will be responsible for performing a [dye test] [smoke test].]

] -- End of Section --