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USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA UFGS-02621 (August 2004)

Preparing Activity: USACE

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Superseding  
UFGS-02621A (January 1998)

## UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMLR dated 22 December 2004

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### SECTION 02621

#### FOUNDATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM 08/04

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NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for foundation drainage system using clay, concrete, cast iron, corrugated steel, corrugated aluminum, and plastic pipe.

Comments and suggestions on this guide specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

Use of electronic communication is encouraged.

Brackets are used in the text to indicate designer choices or locations where text must be supplied by the designer.

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## PART 1 GENERAL

### 1.1 REFERENCES

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NOTE: Issue (date) of references included in project specifications need not be more current than provided by the latest guide specification. Use of SpecsIntact automated reference checking is recommended for projects based on older guide specifications.

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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 ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS  
(AASHTO)

AASHTO M 252M	(1996) Corrugated Polyethylene Drainage Tubing
AASHTO M 294	(2003) Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe, 305- to 915-mm (12- to 36 in.) Diameter

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 74	(2004a) Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings
ASTM A 760/A 760M	(2001a) Corrugated Steel Pipe, Metallic-Coated for Sewers and Drains
ASTM B 745/B 745M	(1997) Corrugated Aluminum Pipe for Sewers and Drains
ASTM C 14	(2003) Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe
ASTM C 14M	(2004) Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe (Metric)
ASTM C 33	(2003) Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C 4	(2004) Clay Drain Tile and Perforated Clay Drain Tile
ASTM C 412	(2003) Concrete Drain Tile
ASTM C 412M	(2004) Concrete Drain Tile (Metric)
ASTM C 425	(2004) Compression Joints for Vitrified Clay Pipe and Fittings
ASTM C 444	(2003) Perforated Concrete Pipe
ASTM C 444M	(2003) Perforated Concrete Pipe (Metric)
ASTM C 508	(2000e1) Asbestos-Cement Underdrain Pipe
ASTM C 654	(2003) Porous Concrete Pipe
ASTM C 654M	(2004) Porous Concrete Pipe (Metric)
ASTM C 700	(2002) Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated
ASTM D 2751	(1996a) Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D 3034	(2004) Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D 3212	(1996a; R 2003) Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals

ASTM F 405	(1997) Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Tubing and Fittings
ASTM F 667	(1997) Large Diameter Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe and Fittings
ASTM F 758	(1995; R 2000) Smooth-Wall Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Underdrain Systems for Highway, Airport, and Similar Drainage
ASTM F 949	(2003) Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe with a Smooth Interior and Fittings

## 1.2 SUBMITTALS

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NOTE: Submittals must be limited to those necessary for adequate quality control. The importance of an item in the project should be one of the primary factors in determining if a submittal for the item should be required.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation 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 projects.

Submittal items not designated with a "G" are considered as being for information only for Army projects and for Contractor Quality Control approval for Navy projects.

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Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.] [for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

#### SD-04 Samples

##### Materials.

Two randomly selected samples of each type of pipe and fitting, prior to delivery of materials to the site.

#### SD-07 Certificates

##### Materials.

Certifications from the manufacturers attesting that materials meet specification requirements.

### 1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

Materials placed in storage shall be stored with protection from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Plastic pipe shall not be exposed to direct sunlight for more than 6 months from time of manufacturer to installation.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIALS

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NOTE: Select materials for contract requirements. Correlate material with other sections. When design requires pipe to be of a particular quality, strength, or bituminous coated, acceptable options should be retained and specification requirements modified accordingly. Thickness of metal pipe will be shown on the drawings. Drain tile should not be used for drains crossing or adjacent to paved areas. Special-quality concrete drain tile should be specified for tile laid in soils that are acidic or contain unusual quantities of sulfates. Porous concrete pipe and perforated corrugated aluminum alloy pipe will be deleted if soils are acidic or contain unusual quantities of sulfates. Where required by soil or water conditions, perforated asbestos-cement pipes should be specified by types.

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Pipe for foundation drainage system shall be of the type and size indicated. Appropriate transitions, adapters, or joint details shall be used where pipes of different types or materials are connected.

#### 2.1.1 Clay Pipe

ASTM C 700, standard or extra strength.

#### 2.1.2 Perforated Clay Pipe

ASTM C 700, standard or extra strength.

#### 2.1.3 Concrete Pipe

ASTM C 14M ASTM C 14, Class [1] [2] [3].

#### 2.1.4 Perforated Concrete Pipe

ASTM C 14M ASTM C 14, Class [1] [2] [3] with perforations conforming to ASTM C 444M ASTM C 444, Type [I] [II].

#### 2.1.5 Porous Concrete Pipe

ASTM C 654M ASTM C 654, standard or extra strength class.

#### 2.1.6 Clay Drain Tile

ASTM C 4, [standard] [extra-quality] [heavy-duty] class.

#### 2.1.7 Perforated Clay Drain Tile

ASTM C 4, [standard] [extra-quality] [heavy-duty] class.

#### 2.1.8 Concrete Drain Tile

ASTM C 412M ASTM C 412, [standard-] [special-] [extra-] [heavy-duty-extra-] quality.

#### 2.1.9 Cast-Iron Soil Pipe

ASTM A 74, [extra-heavy] [service].

#### 2.1.10 Perforated Corrugated Steel Pipe

ASTM A 760/A 760M, Type III.

#### 2.1.11 Perforated Corrugated Aluminum Alloy Pipe

ASTM B 745/B 745M Type III, Class [I] [II].

#### 2.1.12 Perforated Asbestos-Cement Underdrain Pipe

ASTM C 508.

#### 2.1.13 Plastic Pipe

Plastic pipe shall contain ultraviolet inhibitor to provide protection from exposure to direct sunlight.

##### 2.1.13.1 Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Drainage Pipe

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**NOTE: AASHTO M 252M and AASHTO M 294 both provide  
for stiffer pipe than the equivalent ASTM standards.  
When pipe strength is a critical concern, use the  
AASHTO standard.**

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The Contractor shall furnish ASTM F 405 heavy duty for pipe 80 to 150 mm (3 to 6 inches) 3 to 6 inches in diameter inclusive, ASTM F 667 for pipe 200 to 600 mm (8 to 24 inches) 8 to 24 inches in diameter; or AASHTO M 252M for pipe 80 to 250 mm (3 to 10 inches) 3 to 10 inches in diameter or AASHTO M 294 for pipe 300 to 600 mm (12 to 24 inches) 12 to 24 inches in diameter. Fittings shall be pipe manufacturer's standard type and shall conform to

the indicated specification.

2.1.13.2 Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Pipe

ASTM D 2751, with a maximum SDR of 35.

2.1.13.3 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe

ASTM F 758, Type PS 46, ASTM D 3034, or ASTM F 949 with a minimum pipe stiffness of 317 kPa (46 psi). 46 psi.

2.1.13.4 Circular Perforations in Plastic Pipe

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NOTE: Perforation and slot sizing is based on embedment gradation, flow requirements, and structural considerations. The embedment material gradation is in turn based on the gradation of the surrounding soil. To minimize the migration of fines into the coarser material, while maintaining adequate permeability, the following criteria should be met:

a. All soils except clays without a sand or silt fraction must meet the following requirements:

$(15 \text{ percent size of drainage or filter material}) / (85 \text{ percent size of material to be drained})$  less than or equal to 5

$(50 \text{ percent size of drainage or filter material}) / (50 \text{ percent size of material to be drained})$  less than or equal to 25

b. Clays without a sand or silt fraction must meet the following requirements:

$(15 \text{ percent size of drainage or filter material}) / (85 \text{ percent size of material to be drained})$  less than or equal to 5

15 percent size of drainage or filter material less than or equal to 0.4 mm

c. All soils, in addition to the previous requirements, must meet the following requirements:

$(15 \text{ percent size of drainage or filter material}) / (15 \text{ percent size of material to be drained})$  less than or equal to 5

$(85 \text{ percent size of drainage or filter material}) / (\text{slot width})$  greater than or equal to 1.2 mm

$(85 \text{ percent size of drainage or filter material}) / (\text{hole diameter})$  greater than or equal to 1.0



**Additional information can be found in TM 5-820-2.**

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Circular holes shall be cleanly cut, not more than 8 mm (5/16 inch) 5/16 inch or less than 5 mm (3/16 inch) 3/16 inch in diameter, and arranged in rows parallel to the longitudinal axis of the pipe. Perforations shall be approximately 75 mm (3 inches) 3 inches apart, center-to-center, along rows. The rows shall be approximately 38 mm (1-1/2 inches) 1-1/2 inches apart and arranged in a staggered pattern so that all perforations lie at the midpoint between perforations in adjacent rows. The rows shall be spaced over not more than 155 degrees of circumference. The spigot or tongue end of the pipe shall not be perforated for a length equal to the depth of the socket and perforations shall continue at uniform spacing over the entire length of the pipe. Manufacturer's standard perforated pipe which essentially meets these requirements may be used with prior approval of the Contracting Officer.

#### 2.1.13.5 Slotted Perforations in Plastic Pipe

Circumferential slots shall be cleanly cut so as not to restrict the inflow of water and uniformly spaced along the length and circumference of the tubing. Width of slots shall not exceed 3 mm (1/8 inch) 1/8 inch or be less than 0.79 mm (1/32 inch) 1/32 inch. The length of individual slots shall not exceed 32 mm (1-1/4 inches) 1-1/4 inches on 75 mm (3 inch) 3 inch diameter tubing; 10 percent of the tubing inside nominal circumference on 100 to 200 mm (4 to 8 inch) 4 to 8 inch diameter tubing; and 65 mm (2-1/2 inches) 2-1/2 inches on 250 mm (10 inch) 10 inch diameter tubing. Rows of slots shall be symmetrically spaced so that they are fully contained in quadrants of the pipe. Slots shall be centered in the valleys of the corrugations of profile wall pipe. The water inlet area shall be a minimum of 1058 square millimeters per linear meter (0.5 square inch per linear foot) 0.5 square inch per linear foot of tubing. Manufacturer's standard perforated pipe which essentially meets these requirements may be used with prior approval of the Contracting Officer.

#### 2.1.14 Fittings

Fittings shall be of compatible materials for pipe, of corresponding weight and quality, and as specified herein.

#### 2.1.15 Cleanouts and Piping Through Walls

Cleanout pipe and fittings and piping through walls and footings shall be cast-iron soil pipe. Each cleanout shall have a brass ferrule and a cast-brass screw-jointed plug with socket or raised head for wrench.

#### 2.1.16 Cover and Wrapping Materials for Open Joints in Drain Tile

Cover material may be tar paper, roofing paper, reinforced building paper, glass fiber fabric, or other similar type material. Wrapping material shall be 18-14 mesh, 0.25 mm (0.01 inch) 0.01 inch diameter nonferrous wire cloth.

#### 2.1.17 Bedding and Pervious Backfill for Foundation Drains

Bedding and pervious backfill shall be [in accordance with Section 02300 EARTHWORK] [coarse aggregate conforming to ASTM C 33, size number [2.36] [4.75] mm [8] [4] inch] [\_\_\_\_\_].

#### 2.1.18 Protective Covering for Pervious Backfill

Protective covering shall be [building paper] [fiberglass mat of lime borosilicate glass fibers. Fibers shall be 8 to 12 microns in average diameter, 50 to 102 mm (2 to 4 inches) 2 to 4 inches in length, and bonded with phenol formaldehyde resin. Mat shall be roll type, nonperforated, water permeable, with thickness between 6 and 13 mm (1/4 and 1/2 inch) 1/4 and 1/2 inch and density of 12 Kg/cubic meter (3/4 pcf) 3/4 pcf] [filter fabric conforming to Section 02620 SUBDRAINAGE SYSTEM].

### PART 3 EXECUTION

#### 3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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NOTE: The following information should be shown on the drawings:

Location, extent, type, and sizes of foundation drainage system, including designations of drainage lines and outlet lines.

Locations and invert elevations of cleanouts and drainage structures.

Cross section of system showing bedding and backfill with protective covering.

Jointing details.

Cleanout details.

Connections between foundation drainage and related storm drainage systems.

Outlet details.

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##### 3.1.1 Extent

Foundation drainage shall be furnished and installed as a complete system [to 1.5 m 5 feet beyond the building] [as shown].

##### 3.1.2 Outlet Connections

Foundation pipe shall be [connected to the storm drainage system as shown and specified in Section 02630 STORM DRAINAGE] [terminated as shown].

##### 3.1.3 Drainage Lines

Drainage lines shall be constructed of drain tile, perforated pipe, or porous pipe.

##### 3.1.4 Outlet Lines

Outlet lines shall be constructed of closed-joint nonperforated, nonporous pipe.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

#### 3.2.1 Trenching and Excavation

Required trenching and excavation shall be in accordance with Section 02300 EARTHWORK. Trenches shall be kept dry during installation of drainage system. Changes in direction of drain lines shall be made with 1/8 bends. Wye fittings shall be used at intersections.

#### 3.2.2 Bedding

Graded bedding, minimum 150 mm 6 inches in depth, shall be placed in the bottom of trench for its full width and length and compacted as specified prior to laying of foundation drain pipe. Each section shall rest firmly upon the bedding, through the entire length, with recesses formed for bell joints. Except for recesses for bell joints, the bedding shall fully support the lower quadrant of the pipe.

#### 3.2.3 Pipe Laying

Drain lines shall be laid to true grades and alignment with a continuous fall in the direction of flow. Bells of pipe sections shall face upgrade. Interior of pipe shall be cleaned thoroughly before being laid. When drain lines are left open for connection to discharge lines, the open ends shall be temporarily closed and the location marked with wooden stakes. Perforated pipe shall be laid with perforations facing down. Any length that has had its grade or joints disturbed shall be removed and relaid at no additional cost to the Government. Perforated corrugated polyethylene drainage tubing and plastic piping shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and as specified herein. Tubing and piping with physical imperfections shall not be installed.

#### 3.2.4 Jointing

##### 3.2.4.1 Perforated and Porous Pipes

Perforated and porous types of drain pipes shall be laid with closed joints.

##### 3.2.4.2 Nonperforated Drain Tile

Nonperforated and plain-end drain tile shall be laid with 3 to 6 mm 1/8 to 1/4 inch open joints. Open joints shall be covered or wrapped. Covered joints shall have one thickness of the cover material placed over the joint. Material shall overlap the joint not less than 100 mm 4 inches on each side and cover the tile for not less than the upper half or more than the upper two-thirds of the circumference of the tile. Strips of wire cloth wrapping material 75 mm (3 inches) 3 inches wide shall be used for wrapped joints, with ends fastened together.

##### 3.2.4.3 Perforated Corrugated Metal Pipe

Perforated corrugated metal pipe sections shall be joined with standard connecting bands and bolts furnished by the pipe manufacturer.

##### 3.2.4.4 Joints of Concrete or Clay Sewer Pipe

Joints of concrete or clay sewer pipe shall be caulked with oakum and filled solid with cement mortar except where compression joints conforming to ASTM C 425 are used on vitrified clay pipe.

#### 3.2.4.5 Joints of Cast-Iron Pipe

Joints of cast-iron pipe or connections between cast-iron and porous concrete pipes shall be caulked with oakum gasket and filled with lead.

#### 3.2.4.6 Perforated Asbestos-Cement Pipe Joints

Perforated asbestos-cement pipe joints shall be made with tapered couplings or with sleeve-type couplings suitable for holding the pipe firmly in alignment without use of sealing compound or gaskets.

#### 3.2.4.7 Plain-End Perforated Clay

Plain-end perforated clay drain tile joints shall be made with spring-wire clips, coated with a rust preventive, that will maintain a taut but elastic joint between sections when laid.

#### 3.2.4.8 ABS Pipe

ABS pipe shall be joined using solvent cement or elastomeric joints and shall be in accordance with ASTM D 2751, with dimensions and tolerances in accordance with TABLE II therein.

#### 3.2.4.9 PVC Pipe

PVC pipe joints shall be in accordance with ASTM D 3034, ASTM D 3212, or ASTM F 949.

#### 3.2.4.10 Corrugated Polyethylene

Corrugated polyethylene (PE) pipe joints shall be in accordance with ASTM F 405 or ASTM F 667.

#### 3.2.5 Outlet Lines

The outlet end of drain lines connecting with an open gutter or outfall shall be [covered with a removable wire basket of 16-mesh copper or bronze wire cloth fastened with brass or wire straps] [finished as shown].

#### 3.2.6 Backfilling

After joints and connections have been inspected and approved, the specified pervious backfill material shall be placed [a minimum width of 150 mm (6 inches) 6 inches on each side of the pipe or tile] [for the full width of the trench and full width between pipe and adjacent walls] and 300 mm (12 inches) 12 inches above the top of the pipe. The backfill shall be placed preventing displacement of or injury to the pipe or tile. A protective covering, as specified, shall be placed over the pervious backfill for the full width of the trench before regular backfill is placed. Backfill shall be compacted as specified in Section 02300 EARTHWORK.

#### 3.2.7 Cleanouts

Cleanouts shall be provided in locations indicated. Cleanouts in unpaved areas shall be set in 305 by 305 by 102 mm (12 by 12 by 4 inch) 12 by 12 by 4 inch concrete blocks.

-- End of Section --