

\*\*\*\*\*  
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA UFGS-33 11 00 (May 2016)

-----  
Preparing Activity: NAVFAC Superseding  
UFGS-33 11 00 (February 2011)

## UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated April 2016

\*\*\*\*\*

### SECTION TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### DIVISION 33 - UTILITIES

#### SECTION 33 11 00

#### WATER UTILITY DISTRIBUTION PIPING

05/16

#### PART 1 GENERAL

- 1.1 UNIT PRICES
  - 1.1.1 Measurement
  - 1.1.2 Payment
- 1.2 REFERENCES
- 1.3 SUBMITTALS
- 1.4 QUALITY CONTROL
  - 1.4.1 Regulatory Requirements
  - 1.4.2 Backflow Preventers
    - 1.4.2.1 Backflow Preventers Certificate
      - 1.4.2.1.1 Backflow Tester Certificate
      - 1.4.2.1.2 Backflow Prevention Training Certificate
- 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING
  - 1.5.1 Delivery and Storage
  - 1.5.2 Handling

#### PART 2 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION
  - 2.1.1 [Raw] Water Transmission Mains
  - 2.1.2 [Raw ]Water Distribution Mains
  - 2.1.3 Water Service Lines
- 2.2 PIPE, FITTINGS, JOINTS AND COUPLINGS
  - 2.2.1 Ductile-Iron Piping
    - 2.2.1.1 Pipe and Fittings
    - 2.2.1.2 Joints and Jointing Material
  - 2.2.2 Plastic Piping
    - 2.2.2.1 PVC Piping
      - 2.2.2.1.1 Fittings for PVC Pipe
      - 2.2.2.1.2 Joints and Jointing Material
    - 2.2.2.2 PVC Piping for Service Lines
      - 2.2.2.2.1 Pipe and Fittings
        - 2.2.2.2.1.1 Joints and Jointing Materials
    - 2.2.2.3 Polyethylene (PE) Pipe
      - 2.2.2.3.1 Fittings For PE Pipe

- 2.2.2.3.1.1 Joints and Jointing Materials
- 2.2.3 Fiberglass Pipe
  - 2.2.3.1 Fiberglass Pipe
- 2.2.4 [Concrete Pressure Pipe] [Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe (PCCP)] [and] [Reinforced Concrete Cylinder Pipe (RCCP)]
  - 2.2.4.1 Piping and Fittings
- 2.2.5 Steel Piping
  - 2.2.5.1 Pipe and Fittings
  - 2.2.5.2 Wall Thickness for Pipe and Fittings
  - 2.2.5.3 Joints and Jointing Material
  - 2.2.5.4 Lining [and Coating]:
- 2.2.6 Steel Piping for Service Lines
- 2.2.7 Copper Pipe and Tubing
  - 2.2.7.1 Copper Pipe and Associated Fittings
  - 2.2.7.2 Copper Tubing and Associated Fittings
- 2.2.8 Piping Beneath Railroad Right-of-Way
- 2.2.9 Pipe Anchorage
- 2.3 VALVES
  - 2.3.1 Gate Valves 80 mm 3 Inch Size and Larger [on Buried Piping]
  - 2.3.2 Gate Valves 80 mm 3 Inch Size and Larger [in Valve Pit(s)] [and] [Aboveground Locations]
  - 2.3.3 Check Valves
  - 2.3.4 Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves
  - 2.3.5 Pressure Reducing Valves
  - 2.3.6 Air Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves
  - 2.3.7 Water Service Valves
    - 2.3.7.1 Gate Valves Smaller than 80 mm 3 Inch in Size [on Buried Piping]
    - 2.3.7.2 Gate Valves Smaller Than 80 mm 3 Inch Size in Valve Pits
    - 2.3.7.3 Check Valves Smaller than 50 mm 2 Inch in Size
  - 2.3.8 Indicator Posts
  - 2.3.9 Valve Boxes
  - 2.3.10 Valve Pits
- 2.4 FIRE HYDRANTS AND HOSE HOUSES
  - 2.4.1 Fire Hydrants
    - 2.4.1.1 [Dry-Barrel Type] [and] [Wet-Barrel Type] Fire Hydrants
    - 2.4.1.2 Flush-Type Fire Hydrants
  - 2.4.2 Fire Hydrant Hose Houses
    - 2.4.2.1 Additional Equipment
- 2.5 METERS
  - 2.5.1 Turbine Type Meters
  - 2.5.2 Propeller Type Meters
  - 2.5.3 Displacement Type Meters
  - 2.5.4 Compound Type Meters
  - 2.5.5 Fire Service Type Meters
  - 2.5.6 Advanced Metering Infrastructure
  - 2.5.7 Direct Digital Control System Interface
  - 2.5.8 Meter Vaults
  - 2.5.9 Meter Boxes
    - 2.5.9.1 Meter Box Materials
- 2.6 ACCESSORIES
  - 2.6.1 Tapping Sleeves
  - 2.6.2 Sleeve-Type Mechanical Couplings
  - 2.6.3 Insulating Joints
  - 2.6.4 Bonded Joints
  - 2.6.5 Dielectric Fittings
  - 2.6.6 Tracer Wire for Nonmetallic Piping
  - 2.6.7 Water Service Line Appurtenances
    - 2.6.7.1 Corporation Stops

- 2.6.7.2 Curb or Service Stops
- 2.6.7.3 Service Clamps
- 2.6.7.4 Goosenecks
- 2.6.7.5 Curb Boxes
- 2.6.8 Fire Department Connections
- 2.7 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS
- 2.8 PROTECTIVE ENCLOSURES
  - 2.8.1 Housing
- 2.9 DISINFECTION

## PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 PRECAUTIONS
  - 3.1.1 Connections to Existing System
  - 3.1.2 Operation of Existing Valves
- 3.2 INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES
  - 3.2.1 General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines
    - 3.2.1.1 Location of Water Lines
      - 3.2.1.1.1 Water Piping Installation Parallel With Sewer Piping
        - 3.2.1.1.1.1 Normal Conditions
      - 3.2.1.1.2 Installation of Water Piping Crossing Sewer Piping
      - 3.2.1.1.3 Sewer Piping or Sewer Manholes
    - 3.2.1.2 Earthwork
    - 3.2.1.3 Pipe Laying and Jointing
    - 3.2.1.4 Installation of Tracer Wire
    - 3.2.1.5 Connections to Existing Water Lines
    - 3.2.1.6 Penetrations
    - 3.2.1.7 Flanged Pipe
  - 3.2.2 Special Requirements for Installation of Water Lines
    - 3.2.2.1 Installation of Ductile-Iron Piping
    - 3.2.2.2 Installation of PVC and PVCO Water Main Pipe
    - 3.2.2.3 Installation of Polyethylene (PE) Piping
    - 3.2.2.4 Installation of Fiberglass Piping
      - 3.2.2.4.1 RTRP I Jointing
      - 3.2.2.4.2 RTRP II Jointing
      - 3.2.2.4.3 RPMP Jointing
      - 3.2.2.4.4 Fittings and Specials for RTRP and RPMP Pipe
      - 3.2.2.4.5 Allowable Offsets
        - 3.2.2.4.5.1 RTRP
        - 3.2.2.4.5.2 RPMP
    - 3.2.2.5 Installation of [Concrete Pressure Pipe][PCCP] and [RCCP] Piping
    - 3.2.2.6 Installation of Steel Piping
    - 3.2.2.7 Installation of Metallic Piping for Service Lines
      - 3.2.2.7.1 Jointing:
        - 3.2.2.7.1.1 Screwed Joints
        - 3.2.2.7.1.2 Joints for Copper Tubing
        - 3.2.2.7.1.3 Flanged Joints
      - 3.2.2.7.2 Protection of Buried Steel Service Line Piping
    - 3.2.2.8 Installation of Plastic Piping
      - 3.2.2.8.1 Jointing
      - 3.2.2.8.2 Plastic Pipe Connections to Appurtenances
    - 3.2.2.9 Fire Protection Service Lines for Sprinkler Supplies
    - 3.2.2.10 Pipe Anchorage Installation
  - 3.2.3 Installation of Valves
    - 3.2.3.1 Installation of Gate Valves
    - 3.2.3.2 Installation of Check Valves
    - 3.2.3.3 Installation of Air Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves

- 3.2.4 Installation of Fire Hydrants
- 3.2.5 Installation Beneath Railroad Right-of-Way
- 3.2.6 Installation of Water Service Piping
  - 3.2.6.1 Location
  - 3.2.6.2 Service Line Connections to Water Mains
- 3.2.7 Installation of Meters
- 3.2.8 Installation of Backflow Preventers
- 3.2.9 Installation of Protective Enclosures
- 3.2.10 Disinfection
- 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL
  - 3.3.1 Field Tests and Inspections
  - 3.3.2 Testing Procedure
    - 3.3.2.1 Hydrostatic Testing
    - 3.3.2.2 Leakage Testing
  - 3.3.3 Special Testing Requirements for Fire Service
  - 3.3.4 Tracer Wire Continuity
- 3.4 CLEANUP

-- End of Section Table of Contents --

\*\*\*\*\*  
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA UFGS-33 11 00 (May 2016)  
-----  
Preparing Activity: NAVFAC Superseding  
UFGS-33 11 00 (February 2011)

## UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated April 2016

\*\*\*\*\*

### SECTION 33 11 00

#### WATER UTILITY DISTRIBUTION PIPING 05/16

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for potable and nonpotable (raw water and sea or salt water) systems, in which the largest size pipe is 1200 mm 48 inches in diameter and the maximum working pressure does not exceed 1200 kPa 175 psi for pipelines 300 mm 12 inch size and smaller and 1000 kPa 150 psi for pipelines larger than 300 mm 12 inch size. This section covers exterior water distribution and transmission systems, including water supply, distribution and service lines and connections to a point approximately 1.5 m 5 feet outside of buildings and structures.

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 items(s) or insert appropriate information.

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

1. Where the anticipated degree of corrosion is so great that coating systems, including polyethylene encasement, are not adequate to protect the piping for the desired life of the system. Cathodic protection should be considered in accordance with AWWA M27. When cathodic protection is used include Section 26 42 13.00 20 CATHODIC PROTECTION BY GALVANIC ANODES.

2. When piping beneath open piers and other exposed locations is subject to freezing temperatures, include requirements for insulation and protective coverings in the project specification. Information on this subject related to open piers may be found

in Technical Report R593, September 1968, "Freeze Protection for Freshwater and Sanitary Piping Under Open Piers," by the Naval Facilities Engineering Services Center, 560 Center Drive, Port Hueneme, California 93043-4328.

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## PART 1 GENERAL

### 1.1 UNIT PRICES

Measurement and payment will be based on completed work performed in accordance with the drawings, specifications, and the Contract payment schedules. Payment will not be made under this section for excavation, trenching, or backfilling.

#### 1.1.1 Measurement

The length of water lines to be paid for will be determined by measuring along the centerlines of the various sizes of pipe provided. Pipe will be measured from center of fitting to center of fitting, from center of water distribution line to end of service connection, and from center of water distribution line to center of hydrant. No deduction will be made for the space occupied by valves or fittings.

#### 1.1.2 Payment

Payment will be made for water lines at the Contract unit price per linear meter foot for the various types and sizes of water lines, and will be full compensation for all pipes, joints, specials, and fittings, complete and in place. Payment for fire hydrants, valves, and valve boxes will be made at the respective Contract unit price each for such items complete and in place. Payment will include providing all testing, plant, labor, and material and incidentals necessary to complete the work, as specified and as shown.

### 1.2 REFERENCES

\*\*\*\*\*

**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 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.**

\*\*\*\*\*

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 HB-17 (2002; Errata 2003; Errata 2005, 17th Edition) Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges

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

AREMA Eng Man (2015) Manual for Railway Engineering

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA B300 (2010; Addenda 2011) Hypochlorites

AWWA B301 (2010) Liquid Chlorine

AWWA C104/A21.4 (2013) Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water

AWWA C105/A21.5 (2010) Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile-Iron Pipe Systems

AWWA C110/A21.10 (2012) Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings for Water

AWWA C111/A21.11 (2012) Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings

AWWA C115/A21.15 (2011) Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe With Ductile-Iron or Gray-Iron Threaded Flanges

AWWA C151/A21.51 (2009) Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for Water

AWWA C153/A21.53 (2011) Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings for Water Service

AWWA C200 (2012) Steel Water Pipe - 6 In. (150 mm) and Larger

AWWA C203 (2008) Coal-Tar Protective Coatings and Linings for Steel Water Pipelines - Enamel and Tape - Hot-Applied

AWWA C205 (2012) Cement-Mortar Protective Lining and Coating for Steel Water Pipe - 4 In. (100 mm) and Larger - Shop Applied

AWWA C206 (2011) Field Welding of Steel Water Pipe

AWWA C207	(2013) Standard for Steel Pipe Flanges for Waterworks Service-Sizes 100 mm through 3600 mm 4 in. through 144 in.
AWWA C208	(2012) Standard for Dimensions for Fabricated Steel Water Pipe Fittings
AWWA C209	(2013) Cold-Applied Tape Coatings for the Exterior of Special Sections, Connections and Fitting for Steel Water Pipelines
AWWA C210	(2007) Standard for Liquid Epoxy Coating Systems for the Interior and Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines
AWWA C300	(2011) Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type
AWWA C301	(2014) Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type
AWWA C303	(2008) Concrete Pressure Pipe, Bar-Wrapped, Steel-Cylinder Type
AWWA C500	(2009) Metal-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service
AWWA C502	(2014) Dry-Barrel Fire Hydrants
AWWA C503	(2014) Wet-Barrel Fire Hydrants
AWWA C504	(2010) Standard for Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves
AWWA C508	(2009; Addenda A 2011) Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service, 2 In. (50 mm) Through 24 In. (600 mm) NPS
AWWA C509	(2009) Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service
AWWA C511	(2007) Standard for Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly
AWWA C512	(2007) Air-Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves for Waterworks Service
AWWA C515	(2009) Reduced-Wall, Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service
AWWA C600	(2010) Installation of Ductile-Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances
AWWA C602	(2011) Cement-Mortar Lining of Water Pipelines in Place—4 In. (100 mm) and Larger



AWWA C604	(2011) Installation of Buried Steel Water Pipe—4 In. (100 mm) and Larger
AWWA C605	(2013) Underground Installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fittings for Water
AWWA C606	(2015) Grooved and Shouldered Joints
AWWA C651	(2014) Standard for Disinfecting Water Mains
AWWA C700	(2015) Standard for Cold Water Meters - Displacement Type, Bronze Main Case
AWWA C701	(2012) Standard for Cold-Water Meters - Turbine Type for Customer Service
AWWA C702	(2015) Cold-Water Meters - Compound Type
AWWA C703	(2015) Cold-Water Meters - Fire Service Type
AWWA C704	(2015) Propeller-Type Meters for Waterworks Applications
AWWA C706	(2010) Direct-Reading, Remote-Registration Systems for Cold-Water Meters
AWWA C707	(2010) Encoder-Type Remote-Registration Systems for Cold-Water Meters
AWWA C800	(2014) Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings
AWWA C900	(2007; Errata 2008) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, and Fabricated Fittings, 4 In. Through 12 In. (100 mm Through 300 mm), for Water Distribution
AWWA C905	(2010; Errata 2012; Errata 2013) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings 14 In. Through 48 In. (350 mm through 1,200 mm) for Water Transmission and Distribution
AWWA C906	(2015) Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Fittings, 4 In. (100 mm) through 65 In., (1,575 mm) for Water Distribution and Transmission
AWWA C909	(2009) Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe, 4 IN through 24 IN (100 mm Through 600 mm), for Water, Wastewater, and Reclaimed Water Service
AWWA C950	(2013) Fiberglass Pressure Pipe

AWWA M11	(2004; 4th Ed; Errata 2013) Manual: Steel Water Pipe: A Guide for Design and Installation
AWWA M23	(2002; 2nd Ed) Manual: PVC Pipe - Design and Installation
AWWA M45	(2013; 3rd Ed) Fiberglass Pipe Design
AWWA M55	(2006) PE Pipe - Design and Installation
AWWA M9	(2008; Errata 2013) Manual: Concrete Pressure Pipe

#### ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B16.1	(2015) Gray Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings Classes 25, 125, and 250
ASME B16.15	(2013) Cast Copper Alloy Threaded Fittings Classes 125 and 250
ASME B16.18	(2012) Cast Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
ASME B16.22	(2013) Standard for Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
ASME B16.26	(2013) Standard for Cast Copper Alloy Fittings for Flared Copper Tubes
ASME B16.3	(2011) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300
ASME B16.4	(2011) Standard for Gray Iron Threaded Fittings; Classes 125 and 250
ASME B18.2.2	(2010) 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

#### ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A126	(2004; R 2014) Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings for Valves, Flanges, and Pipe Fittings
ASTM A307	(2014) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength
ASTM A47/A47M	(1999; R 2014) Standard Specification for Ferritic Malleable Iron Castings

ASTM A48/A48M	(2003; R 2012) Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings
ASTM A53/A53M	(2012) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A536	(1984; R 2014) 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	(2009; R 2014) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Gravity Sewer Pipe
ASTM B32	(2008; R 2014) Standard Specification for Solder Metal
ASTM B42	(2015a) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes
ASTM B61	(2015) Standard Specification for Steam or Valve Bronze Castings
ASTM B62	(2015) Standard Specification for Composition Bronze or Ounce Metal Castings
ASTM B88	(2014) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM B88M	(2013) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube (Metric)
ASTM C150/C150M	(2015) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C94/C94M	(2015) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM D1599	(2014; E 2015) Resistance to Short-Time Hydraulic Failure Pressure of Plastic Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings
ASTM D1784	(2011) Standard Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds
ASTM D1785	(2012) 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 D2464	(2015) Standard Specification for Threaded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80
ASTM D2466	(2015) 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 D2564	(2012) Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems
ASTM D2657	(2007; R 2015) Heat Fusion Joining Polyolefin Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D2774	(2012) Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pressure Piping
ASTM D2855	(2015) Standard Practice for Making Solvent-Cemented Joints with Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D3035	(2015) Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR-PR) Based on Controlled Outside Diameter
ASTM D3139	(1998; R 2011) Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM D3261	(2015) Standard Specification for Butt Heat Fusion Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Fittings for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe and Tubing
ASTM D3839	(2014) Underground Installation of "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe
ASTM D4161	(2014) "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe Joints Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM F1483	(2012) Oriented Poly(Vinyl Chloride), PVCO, Pressure Pipe
ASTM F1674	(2011) Standard Test Method for Joint Restraint Products for Use with PVC Pipe
ASTM F2164	(2013) Standard Practice for Field Leak Testing of Polyethylene (PE) and Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Pressure Piping Systems Using Hydrostatic Pressure

ASTM F402	(2005; R 2012) Safe Handling of Solvent Cements, Primers, and Cleaners Used for Joining Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings
ASTM F477	(2014) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe
ASTM F714	(2013) Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR) Based on Outside Diameter
FOUNDATION FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL AND HYDRAULIC RESEARCH (FCCCHR)	
FCCCHR List	(continuously updated) List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies
FCCCHR Manual	(10th Edition) Manual of Cross-Connection Control
MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)	
MSS SP-80	(2013) Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle and Check Valves
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)	
NFPA 1961	(2013) Standard on Fire Hose
NFPA 1963	(2014) Standard for Fire Hose Connections
NFPA 24	(2013) Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances
NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF)	
NSF 372	(2011) Drinking Water System Components - Lead Content
NSF/ANSI 14	(2014) Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials
NSF/ANSI 61	(2015) Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)	
UFC 3-600-01	(2006; with Change 3)) Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)	
UL 246	(2011; Reprint Feb 2013) Hydrants for Fire-Protection Service
UL 262	(2004; Reprint Oct 2011) Gate Valves for

Fire-Protection Service

UL 312 (2010; Reprint Mar 2015) Check Valves for  
Fire-Protection Service

UL 789 (2004; Reprint Feb 2013) Standard for  
Indicator Posts for Fire-Protection Service

UNI-BELL PVC PIPE ASSOCIATION (UBPPA)

UBPPA UNI-PUB-08 (2010) Tapping Guide for PVC Pressure Pipe)

1.3 SUBMITTALS

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Review Submittal Description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list to reflect only the submittals required for the project.

The Guide Specification technical editors have designated 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 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, Air Force, and NASA projects.

An "S" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal is required for the Sustainability Notebook to fulfill federally mandated sustainable requirements in accordance with Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING.

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" 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.] Submittals with an "S" are for inclusion in the Sustainability Notebook, in conformance with Section 01 33 29

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe, Fittings, Joints and Couplings; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Valves; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Indicator Posts; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Valve Boxes; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Hydrants; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Meters; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Pipe Anchorage; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Tapping Sleeves; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Corporation Stops; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Fire Department Connections; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Backflow Preventers; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Railroad Crossing Casing Pipe; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

SD-06 Test Reports

Backflow Preventer Tests

Bacteriological Samples; G[, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

SD-07 Certificates

Pipe, Fittings, Joints and Couplings

Shop-Applied Lining [and Coating]

Lining

Lining for Fittings

Valves

Hydrants

Meters

Backflow Prevention Training Certificate

Backflow Tester Certification

Disinfection Procedures

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

## Manufacturer's Instructions

### 1.4 QUALITY CONTROL

#### 1.4.1 Regulatory Requirements

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Effective January 2014, the SDWA requirements for "lead free" were updated. The amended definition of "lead free\*" is 0.20 percent max lead for solder and flux; 0.25 percent max lead for products by weighted average; Multiple component products are calculated to address total wetted exposure based upon wetted surface area of each component and that component's lead content by percentage

NSF/ANSI 61 was revised in 2008 to establish Annex G for requirements when a 0.25 percent lead content requirement needed to be met since some states (California, Vermont, Maryland, and Louisiana) incorporated these requirements prior to the SDWA. In 2010 the lead content evaluation procedures of Annex G were moved to NSF/ANSI 372.

\*\*\*\*\*

Comply with NSF/ANSI 61 and NSF 372 for materials for potable water piping, components and specialties for domestic water; comply with lead content requirements for "lead-free" plumbing as defined by the U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act effective January 2014.

Comply with NSF/ANSI 14 for plastic potable water piping and components. Provide plastic pipe and fittings, bearing the seal of the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) for potable water service from the same manufacturer.

Comply with NFPA 24 for materials, installation, and testing of fire main piping and components.

#### 1.4.2 Backflow Preventers

##### 1.4.2.1 Backflow Preventers Certificate

Certificate of Full Approval from FCCCHR List, University of Southern California, attesting that the design, size and make of each backflow preventer has satisfactorily passed the complete sequence of performance testing and evaluation for the respective level of approval. Certificate of Provisional Approval will not be acceptable.

##### [1.4.2.1.1 Backflow Tester Certificate

Prior to testing, submit to the Contracting Officer certification issued by the State or local regulatory agency attesting that the backflow tester has successfully completed a certification course sponsored by the regulatory agency. Tester must not be affiliated with any company participating in any other phase of this Contract.



#### 11.4.2.1.2 Backflow Prevention Training Certificate

Submit a certificate recognized by the State or local authority that states the Contractor has completed at least 10 hours of training in backflow preventer installations. The certificate must be current.

### 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

#### 1.5.1 Delivery and Storage

Inspect materials delivered to site for damage. Unload and store with minimum handling and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective covering. Store plastic piping, jointing materials and rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes, fittings, valves, hydrants, and other accessories free of dirt and debris.

#### 1.5.2 Handling

Handle pipe, fittings, valves, hydrants, and other accessories in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and in a manner to ensure delivery to the trench in sound undamaged condition. Avoid injury to coatings and linings on pipe and fittings; make repairs if coatings or linings are damaged. Do not place other material, hooks, or pipe inside a pipe or fitting after the coating has been applied. Inspect the pipe for defects before installation. Carry, do not drag pipe to the trench. Use of pinch bars and tongs for aligning or turning pipe will be permitted only on the bare ends of the pipe. Clean the interior of pipe and accessories of foreign matter before being lowered into the trench and keep them clean during laying operations by plugging. Replace material found to be defective before or after laying with sound material without additional expense to the Government. Store rubber gaskets that are not to be installed immediately, under cover out of direct sunlight.

Handle ductile iron pipe, fittings, and accessories in accordance with AWWA C600. Handle PVC and PVC-O pipe, fittings, and accessories in accordance with AWWA C605. Handle PE pipe, fittings, and accessories in accordance with AWWA M55. [Handle fiberglass pipe, fittings, and accessories in accordance with AWWA M45. ] [Handle steel pipe, fittings and accessories in accordance with AWWA C604.]

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

\*\*\*\*\*

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

- 1. Plan and location of all new pipelines, including size of pipe.**
- 2. Maximum working pressure of the system.**
- 3. Location, size, and type of service of existing connecting, intersecting, and adjacent pipelines and other utilities.**

4. Paved areas and railroads which pass over new pipelines.
5. Profile to show unusual conditions.
6. Class or thickness of pipe, including material identification, and limits for same where class or thickness will be different for different sections of pipeline.
7. Bedding conditions.
8. Location of flanged joints, joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings, grooved and shouldered type joints, and insulating joints.
9. Location of valves, hydrants, and indicator posts; and details concerning valves, where necessary.
10. Size and shape of hydrant operating nut and cap nuts if nonstandard nuts are required; dimensions of threads (major diameter, minor diameter, pitch diameter, thread form, and number of threads per inch) on hydrant hose and pumper connections if nonstandard threads are required.
11. Connection of service line to water main, if different from that specified.
12. Location or size of thrust blocks, including type; mechanical pipe and joint restraint; or location of and details of metal harness, when necessary (metal harness, when necessary, must be shown for PVC plastic water main pipe).
13. Design details of concrete thrust blocks.
14. Design details for fire hydrant installation.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 2.1.1 [Raw] Water Transmission Mains

Provide [raw] water transmission mains indicated as greater than 300 mm 12 inch diameter pipe sizes of ductile iron, PVC[, Polyethylene (PE)] or [, fiberglass] [, steel] [,concrete pressure][, PCCP] [, RCCP] pipe. Provide water main accessories and valves as specified and where indicated.

#### 2.1.2 [Raw ]Water Distribution Mains

Provide water distribution mains indicated as 100 through 300 mm 4 through 12 inch lines of ductile iron, PVC, PVC[, Polyethylene (PE)] [, fiberglass] [, steel] pipe. Provide water main accessories and valves as specified and where indicated.

#### 2.1.3 Water Service Lines

Provide water service lines indicated as less than 100 mm 4 inch diameter pipe sizes from water distribution main to building service at [a point

approximately 1.5 m 5 feet from building] [the point[s] indicated]. Provide water service lines of copper pipe, copper tubing, [or] PVC, ductile iron[, fiberglass][, steel] pipe. Provide water service line appurtenances as specified and where indicated.

## 2.2 PIPE, FITTINGS, JOINTS AND COUPLINGS

\*\*\*\*\*

### NOTE: Contaminated Areas:

AWWA Standards indicate that the selection of materials is critical for water pipe in locations where there is likelihood the pipe will be exposed to significant concentrations of pollutants composed of low-molecular-weight petroleum products or organic solvents or their vapors. Documented research has shown that pipe materials (such as polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, and asbestos cement) and elastomers used in mechanically joined piping systems (such as those used in jointing gaskets and packing glands) may be subject to permeation by lower molecular weight organic solvents or petroleum products. If a water pipe must pass through such a contaminated area or an area subject to contamination, consult with the manufacturer regarding permeation of pipe walls, jointing materials, and so forth, *before selecting materials for use in that area.*

### NOTE: Allowable Piping Materials:

1. The project specification should include all piping materials for water transmission mains, water distributionmains and water service lines which are suitable for use in the project. Unless otherwise indicated because of project specific conditions, material selection from the list of suitable materials is the Designer of Record's responsibility.

2. Refer to the appropriate Unified Facilities Criteria, AWWA Standard and pipe manufacturer for information on piping materials suitable for use on water supply systems.

3. Pipe materials which are known to be unsuitable for particular local conditions (i.e., corrosion, deterioration, etc.) should not be permitted for the project. However, consider use of more effective protective coatings, etc., where economically feasible.

\*\*\*\*\*

Submit manufacturer's standard drawings or catalog cuts, except submit both drawings and cuts for push-on [and rubber-gasketed bell-and-spigot] joints. Include information concerning gaskets with submittal for joints and couplings.

### 2.2.1 Ductile-Iron Piping

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: AWWA C151/A21.51, AWWA C115/A21.15 and AWWA C153/A21.53 include 80 mm through 1600 mm 3 in through 64 in ductile iron pipe or fittings. AWWA C110/A21.10 include 80 mm through 1200 mm 3 in through 48 in ductile iron fittings.

Insert the necessary Pressure Class/Thickness Class to meet project conditions, as determined from AWWA C151/A21.51, Tables for Pressure Class and Thickness Class.

Class 150 pipe will normally be specified for water distribution systems except where local conditions require a higher class. Class 150 pipe is furnished with wall thickness suitable for laying with a standard design depth of cover, using a flat bottom trench without blocks and with compacted backfill.

Cement-mortar linings with twice the standard thickness may be specified for ductile-iron pipe conveying unusually aggressive waters. Consideration will be given to the service life of the pipe and the potential for changes in treatment methods.

Polyethylene encasement will apply where soil conditions warrant, in accordance with Appendix A of AWWA C105/A21.5.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 2.2.1.1 Pipe and Fittings

- a. Pipe, [except flanged pipe,] AWWA C151/A21.51, [Pressure Class [\_\_\_\_]] [Thickness Class [\_\_\_\_]]. [ Flanged pipe, AWWA C115/A21.15.] Fittings, AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53[; fittings with push-on joint ends are to meet the same requirements as fittings with mechanical-joint ends, except that the bell design is to be factory modified for push-on joint]. Provide fittings with pressure ratings equivalent to that of the pipe. Pipe ends and fittings are to be compatible for the specified joints. Provide cement-mortar lining, AWWA C104/A21.4, [twice the] standard thickness on pipe and fittings.

#### 2.2.1.2 Joints and Jointing Material

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Push-on joint or mechanical joint may be used except when the greater deflection afforded by the mechanical joint (as compared to the push-on joint) is considered necessary for all joints in the distribution system. See AWWA C600 for allowable deflection on each type of joint. When mechanical joints, flanged joints, mechanically coupled type joints using sleeve-type mechanical couplings, grooved or shouldered type joints, and insulating joints are specified as exceptions to the basic jointing method, their location(s) should be either

indicated on the project drawings or specified using terminology consistent with that on the project drawings.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Do not locate flanged joints, grooved joints, and shouldered joints on buried pipelines unless they are in valve pits or chambers.**

\*\*\*\*\*

Provide [push-on joints] [or] [mechanical joints] for pipe and fittings [unless otherwise indicated]. [Provide mechanical joints where indicated.] [Provide flanged joints where indicated.] [Provide mechanically coupled type joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling where indicated.] [Provide [grooved] [or] [shouldered] type joints where indicated.] [Provide insulating joints where indicated.] [Sleeve-type mechanical couplings in lieu of push-on joints are acceptable, subject to the limitations specified in the paragraph SLEEVE-TYPE MECHANICAL COUPLINGS.] [Utilize [grooved] [or] [shouldered] type joints in lieu of [flanged joint or] push-on joint, except where joint is buried.]

- a. Push-On Joints: Shape of pipe ends and fitting ends, gaskets, and lubricant for joint assembly as recommended in AWWA C111/A21.11.
- b. Mechanical Joints: Dimensional and material requirements for pipe ends, glands, bolts and nuts, and gaskets as recommended in AWWA C111/A21.11.
- c. Flanged Joints: Bolts, nuts, and gaskets for flanged connections as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15. Provide ductile iron setscrewed flanges, ASTM A536, Grade 70-50-05 or 60-42-10, and conform to ASME B16.1, Class 125. Provide setscrews for setscrewed flanges with a tensile strength of 1310 MPa 190,000 psi, heat treated and zinc-coated steel. Gasket and lubricants for setscrewed flanges, in accordance with mechanical-joint gaskets specified in AWWA C111/A21.11. During the design of setscrewed gasket provide for confinement and compression of gasket when joint to adjoining flange is made.
- d. Insulating Joints: Designed to prevent metal-to-metal contact at the joint between adjacent sections of piping. Provide flanged type joint with insulating gasket, insulating bolt sleeves, and insulating washers. Provide full face dielectric type gaskets, as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15. Bolts and nuts, as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15.
- e. Sleeve-Type Mechanical Coupled Joints: As specified in the paragraph SLEEVE-TYPE MECHANICAL COUPLINGS.
- [ f. [Grooved] [and] [Shouldered] Type Joints: [Grooved] [and] [shouldered] pipe ends and couplings, AWWA C606. Joint dimension as specified in AWWA C606 for rigid joints [, joint dimensions as specified in AWWA C606 for flexible joints].

#### ]2.2.2 Plastic Piping

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Do not use plastic pipe when it will be**

subject to temperature in excess of 37.8 degrees C  
100 degrees F in installed usage or exposed to a  
source of heat from adjacent lines or equipment.

\*\*\*\*\*  
2.2.2.1 PVC Piping

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: AWWA C900 includes 100 mm through 300 mm 4 in  
through 12 in PVC pipe or PVC fabricated fittings.  
Use a minimum Pressure Class 165 (DR 25). See  
Appendix A to AWWA C900. Do not include PVC plastic  
water main pipe when pipe of greater strength than  
Pressure Class 305 is required.

Ductile iron pipe size = cast iron pipe size;  
abbreviation DIOD=DIPS=CIOD=CIPS

\*\*\*\*\*  
a. Plain end or gasket bell end, with a minimum Pressure Class [165  
(DR25)], [235 (DR 18)] [305 (DR 14)] AWWA C900 with ductile iron  
outside diameter (DIOD).

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: AWWA C905 includes 350 mm through 1200 mm 14  
in through 48 in PVC pipe or PVC fabricated  
fittings. Use a minimum Pressure Class 165 (DR 25).  
See Appendix B to AWWA C905. Do not include PVC  
plastic water main pipe when pipe of greater  
strength than Class 305 (DR14) is required.

\*\*\*\*\*  
[ b. Plain end or gasket bell end, with a minimum Pressure Class [165 (DR  
25)] [200 (DR 21)] [\_\_\_\_\_] AWWA C905 with ductile iron outside diameter  
(DIOD).  
]

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: AWWA C909 includes 100 mm through 600 mm 4 in  
through 24 in PVC pipe. Use a minimum Pressure  
Class 165. Do not include PVC plastic water main  
pipe when pipe of greater pressure class 305 is  
required.

\*\*\*\*\*  
c. Plain end or gasket bell end, Pressure Class [165] [\_\_\_\_\_] PVC  
pressure pipe, AWWA C909 with ductile iron outside diameter (DIOD).

2.2.2.1.1 Fittings for PVC Pipe

Gray iron or ductile iron fittings, AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53,  
with cement-mortar lining for fittings, AWWA C104/A21.4, standard  
thickness. Fittings with push-on joint ends are to conform to the same  
requirements as fittings with mechanical-joint ends, except that bell  
design is to be factory modified for push-on joint compatible for use with  
PVC plastic pipe specified in this paragraph. Provide cement-mortar lined  
iron fittings and specials in accordance with AWWA C104/A21.4. [Fittings  
and specials of the same material as the pipe with elastomeric gaskets, in

conformance with AWWA C605 and AWWA C900 [AWWA C905]. ][Manufacture pipe couplings and fittings for PVC plastic from material that meets ASTM F1483 and ASTM D1784, Class 12454-B.]

#### 2.2.2.1.2 Joints and Jointing Material

Provide push-on joints ASTM D3139 between pipes, pipes and metal fittings, valves, and other accessories or compression-type joints/mechanical joints, ASTM D3139 and AWWA C111/A21.11. Provide each joint connection with an elastomeric gasket compatible for the bell or coupling with which it is to be used. Gaskets for push-on joints for pipe, ASTM F477. Gaskets for push-on joints and compression-type joints/mechanical joints for joint connections between pipe and metal fittings, valves, and other accessories, AWWA C111/A21.11, respectively, for push-on joints and mechanical joints. Utilize mechanically coupled joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling, as specified in the paragraph SLEEVE-TYPE MECHANICAL COUPLINGS, as an optional jointing method in lieu of push-on joints on plain-end PVC plastic pipe, subject to the limitations specified for mechanically coupled joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling and to the use of internal stiffeners as specified for compression-type joints in ASTM D3139.

#### 2.2.2.2 PVC Piping for Service Lines

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: In the text below, delete bracketed wording  
where piping is to be installed at or exposed to  
temperatures below 4.5 degrees C 40 degrees F.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

##### 2.2.2.2.1 Pipe and Fittings

ASTM D1785, Schedule 40; or ASTM D2241, with SDR as necessary to provide 1000 kPa 150 psi minimum pressure rating. Fittings, ASTM D2466 or ASTM D2467. Provide pipe and fittings of the same PVC plastic material and of the following pipe/fitting combinations, as marked on the pipe and fitting, respectively: [PVC 1120/PVC I; PVC 1220/PVC 12;] PVC 2120/PVC II; PVC 2116/PVC II.

##### 2.2.2.2.1.1 Joints and Jointing Materials

Provide [screw][elastomeric-gasket][solvent cement] joints. Solvent cement for jointing, ASTM D2564. Test pipe couplings, when used as required by ASTM D2464.

#### 2.2.2.3 Polyethylene (PE) Pipe

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Polyethylene (PE) pipe is subject to  
oxidative degradation by many variables including  
pH, the concentration and type of disinfectant,  
water temperature, installation procedure and  
conditions. Disinfectants like chlorine,  
chloramines, chlorine dioxide, ozone and others may  
create an Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) in PE  
Pipe. Review PPI Technical Note, LONG TERM  
RESISTANCE OF AWWA C906 POLYETHYLENE (PE) PIPE TO  
POTABLE WATER DISINFECTANTS, TN-44/2015, and compute  
service life for potable water distribution lines  
based on project conditions.<NPR>**

<NPR>AWWA C906 includes 100 mm through 1650 mm 4 in through 65 in PE pipe and fittings. Use PE4710, CC2 with a minimum Pressure Class 200 (DR 11). Select either CC2 or CC3 based on computed service life; see TN-44/2015. Use AWWA M55 and

<https://plasticpipe.org/pdf/ppi-position-paper-hdpe-potable-water-pc-pipe-si>

\*\*\*\*\*

AWWA C906, ASTM D3035, PE4710, [CC2][CC3] with a minimum Pressure Class [200 (DR11)], [250 (DR 9)] with ductile iron outside diameter (DIOD).

#### 2.2.2.3.1 Fittings For PE Pipe

AWWA C906, AWWA M55, ASTM D3035, molded and manufactured to comply with ASTM F714. AWWA C906, AWWA M55, ASTM D3261 for butt fusion fittings ANSI Class 150 or as necessary to provide minimum pressure rating.

##### 2.2.2.3.1.1 Joints and Jointing Materials

- a. Mechanical Joint: DIOD Mechanical joint adapter and gaskets for mechanical joints for joint connections between pipe and metal fittings, valves, and other accessories, AWWA C111/A21.11.
- b. Butt Fusion: Jointing is to comply with ASTM D2657, Butt Fusion. No offset in alignment between adjacent pipe joints or fittings is permitted.

#### 2.2.3 Fiberglass Pipe

##### [2.2.3.1 Fiberglass Pipe

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: AWWA C950 includes 25 mm through 4000 mm 1 in through 156 in fiberglass pipe. Both glass-fiber-reinforced thermosetting-resin pipe (RTRP; Grades 1 and 2) and glass-fiber-reinforced polymer-mortar pipe (RPMP; Grades 3 and 4) are included in this specification.

Fiberglass pipe can be used for potable water systems. Some advantages of fiberglass include durability, corrosion resistance, and eliminating the need for interior or exterior lining or coatings. However, special attention should be made to bedding and pipe support requirements. Pipe leaks are difficult to locate due to the manufacturing process. Refer to AWWA M45 for design considerations.

Types refer to the method of manufacturing. Type I is filament bound. Type II is centrifugally cast. Grade is determined by construction (glass-fiber-reinforced or glass-fiber-reinforced mortar) and bonding materials (epoxy or polyester). Grade 1 is glass-fiber reinforced epoxy (RTRP epoxy). Grade 2 is glass-fiber-reinforced polyester (RTRP polyester). Grade 3 is glass-fiber reinforced epoxy mortar (RPMP epoxy). Grade 4 is glass-fiber



reinforced polyester mortar (RPMP polyester). Liner classification is determined by whether or not a liner is used and, if used, what type. Liner A is no liner. Liner B is a thermoplastic liner. Liner C is a reinforced thermoset polyester liner. Liner D is a nonreinforced thermoset polyester liner. Liner E is a reinforced thermoset epoxy liner. Liner F is a nonreinforced thermoset epoxy liner.

\*\*\*\*\*

AWWA C950, Type [I][II], Pressure Class 150 with a minimum pipe stiffness of 248 kPa 36 psi, Grade [1][2][3][4], Liner [A][B][C][D][E][F].

- a. Provide pipe with a quick-burst strength greater than or equal to four times the normal working pressure of the pipe. The quick-burst strength test is to meet the requirements of ASTM D1599.
- b. Provide fittings and specials compatible with the pipe supplied. Filament wound or molded fittings up to 150 mm 6 inches are to conform to AWWA C950. Provide cement-mortar lined iron fittings in accordance with AWWA C104/A21.4 and conforming to AWWA C110/A21.10 and AWWA C111/A21.11. [Provide fittings and specials required for closures, curves, bends, branches and connections to valves, pipe, or structures consistent with the details furnished by the manufacturer and to AWWA C300, AWWA C301, or AWWA C303.] Provide fittings that will withstand working and testing pressures specified for the pipe.
- c. Provide bell and spigot joints with elastomeric gaskets in accordance with ASTM D4161. Provide mechanically coupled joints with elastomeric gasket, flanged, threaded and bonded coupling, or bell and spigot with compatible adhesive, provided they are compatible with the pipe and convey water at the pressure and temperature of the pipe.

]2.2.4 [Concrete Pressure Pipe] [Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe (PCCP)]  
[and] [Reinforced Concrete Cylinder Pipe (RCCP)]

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: AWWA C300 includes Reinforced Concrete Cylinder Pipe (RCCP), steel-cylinder type, in sizes 760 mm to 3660 mm 30 in to 144 in.

AWWA C301 includes prestressed concrete pressure pipe (PCCP) manufactured with a steel cylinder and wire reinforcement in sizes 410 mm to 3660 mm 16 in to 144 in.

AWWA C303 includes concrete pressure pipe, reinforced with a steel cylinder that is helically wrapped with mild steel bar reinforcement, in sizes 250 mm to 1830 mm 10 in to 72 in.

NOTE: Verify pipe sizes required. In the Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountain, and Southwest States, concrete pipe is available in 250 mm 10 inch diameter and larger, pretensioned type only in sizes less than 400 mm 16 inches. In other parts of the country, concrete pipe may not be available in sizes below 400 mm 16 inch diameter.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 NOTE: For projects in the Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountain, and Southwest states where only piping of less than 400 mm 16 inch size is involved, delete requirements which are referenced to AWWA C300 and AWWA C301.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 NOTE: Use 1000 kPa 150 psi except when a higher pressure rating, up to 1400 kPa 200 psi is necessary.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 NOTE: AWWA recommends a minimum of 1.8 m 6 feet of earth cover above raw water transmission mains for ordinary conditions. Delete this information when depth is indicated on the drawings.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

AWWA Standards do not include reinforced and prestressed concrete pipe sizes less than 250 mm 10 inches in diameter.

Nominal inside diameter of pipe, mm inches	1506	2008
Nominal lining thickness, mm inch	61/4	61/4
Nominal coating thickness, mm inch	251	251
Class 150		
Total steel area per meter, square mm per foot, square inch	19900.94	19900.94
Minimum cylinder thickness, mm gauge	1.51916	1.51916

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 2.2.4.1 Piping and Fittings

[Prestressed concrete pressure pipe (PCCP), AWWA C301]. [Reinforced Concrete Cylinder Pipe (RCCP), steel-cylinder type AWWA C300.] [Concrete pressure pipe, reinforced with a steel cylinder that is helically wrapped with mild steel bar reinforcement AWWA C303.] Pipe has been designed for the following minimum conditions:

- a. Pressure rating - [\_\_\_\_\_] kPa psi
- [ b. Earth cover - [\_\_\_\_\_] m feet
- ] c. Water hammer - 40 percent of pressure rating
- d. Live load - AASHTO H 20 truck loading

\*\*\*\*\*  
 NOTE: In those parts of the United States where concrete pipe will be carrying sulfate-bearing waters or where concrete pipe will be buried in  
 \*\*\*\*\*

soils containing sulfates specify concrete pipe manufactured using sulfate-resisting cement. Specify Type II (moderate sulfate resisting) cement when water-soluble sulfates (as SO<sub>4</sub>) in the soil are in the range of 0.1 and 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 sulfate. The availability of pipe made using Type V cement should be verified. In areas where reactive aggregates are known to occur, specify low alkali cement.

\*\*\*\*\*

Provide fittings that match the same specification as that used for the pipe and are designed as specified for the pipe. [Utilize [Type II] [Type V] [low alkali cement] pipe and fittings that match the requirements of ASTM C150/C150M.] Include factory inscribed pressure rating identification markings for pipe and fittings.

Jointing Material: Provide rubber-gasket joints compatible with the type using a bell and spigot joint design of steel.

#### [2.2.5 Steel Piping

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: AWWA C200 includes steel water pipe, 150 mm 6 inch in nominal diameter and larger.

Verify availability of pipe sizes required. In the Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountain, and Southwest States, steel pipe is available in 125 mm 5 inch diameter and larger. In other parts of the country, steel pipe may not be available in sizes less than 600 mm 24 inch diameter since the major producer in those areas has discontinued production of steel water pipe.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Delete coatings not allowed for the project. AWWA M11 in the chapter on protective coatings contains information on the relative merits of cement-mortar and coal-tar enamel coatings. See Foreword to AWWA C210 for information on coal-tar epoxy coating.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Delete requirements for lining of aboveground piping when aboveground piping is not included in project. When included, pipe and fittings for aboveground lines will be furnished with lining only. Exterior protection for aboveground piping should be specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Use of steel pipe is restricted to water supply and service lines only where future tapping is not anticipated; use for sizes 80 mm 3 inches in diameter and larger. Insert pipe sizes and minimum acceptable thickness in the blanks.

Specify cement to conform to ASTM C150/C150M, Portland Cement, Type II for high sulfate soils or waters. Specify cement to conform to ASTM C150/C150M, Portland Cement, low alkali when reactive aggregates are used. ASTM C150/C150M, Portland Cement, will be added to paragraph REFERENCES when specified.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 2.2.5.1 Pipe and Fittings

Pipe, AWWA C200. Fittings, AWWA C208 and to AWWA C200, with reference to the requirements specified therein for "Special Sections." Provide cement-mortar lining and [cement-mortar] [coal-tar enamel] [coal-tar epoxy] coating on pipe and fittings [for underground lines] in accordance with applicable AWWA standard. Provide cement-mortar lining on [pipe and fittings for aboveground lines.] Utilize pipe ends and fittings compatible for the joints and jointing materials used.

- a. Utilize welded or seamless pipe with plain, or shouldered and grooved ends in accordance with AWWA C606 for use with mechanical couplings or bell-and-spigot ends with rubber gaskets. Provide bell-and-spigot ends for sizes less than 150 mm 6 inches diameter in accordance with AWWA C200.
- b. Provide fittings and specials made of the same material as the pipe. Use specials and fittings made of standard steel tube turns or segmentally welded sections, with ends to accommodate the type of couplings or joints specified for the pipe. Match the thickness rating of pipe fittings and specials to the thickness specified and the pressure rating calculated for the pipe with which they are used. Provide identical protective materials for fittings and specials as specified for the pipe. Hand wrap, line, or coat specials and fittings that cannot be mechanically wrapped, lined, or coated using the same material used for the pipe with the same number of applications of each material, smoothly applied.

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Use 1000 kPa 150 psi except when a higher pressure rating, up to 1400 kPa 200 psi is necessary.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: A minimum earth cover of 1.5 m 5 feet is recommended for ordinary conditions. Delete this information when depth is indicated on the drawings.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 2.2.5.2 Wall Thickness for Pipe and Fittings

The minimum metal thickness for steel pipe wall is [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch, based on steel having a yield strength of [\_\_\_\_\_] kPa psi. Pipe has been designed

for the following minimum conditions:

Pressure rating	[_____] kPa psi
[Earth cover]	[[_____] m feet]
Water hammer	40 percent of pressure rating
Live load	AASHTO H 20 truck loading
Allowable deflection	2 percent of nominal pipe diameter

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: In the calculation of wall thickness for steel water main pipe, base the value of E' (modulus of soil reaction) on realistic expectations of sidefill compaction rather than theoretical ones.

Calculate pipe wall thickness on the basis of an allowable fiber stress in the steel equal to 50 percent of the minimum yield strength of the steel used in the manufacture of the pipe. Design procedure in accordance with the methods given in AWWA M11, Chapter 4, "Determination of Pipe Wall Thickness," Chapter 5, "Water Hammer and Pressure Surge," and Chapter 6, "External Loads."

Design fittings to withstand the hydrostatic pressure test specified herein in paragraphs TESTING PROCEDURE, and SPECIAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

\*\*\*\*\*

Ensure that the wall thickness of fittings is equal to or greater than that required for the pipe. Reinforce fittings in accordance with methods given in AWWA M11, Chapter 13, "Supplementary Design Data and Details" when necessary to meet the pressure test requirements.

#### 2.2.5.3 Joints and Jointing Material

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: At the text below, AWWA M11, Chapter 8, "Pipe Joints," contains detailed information on the various field jointing methods for steel piping.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: At the text below, delete requirements for and references to welded joints when not allowed for the project. Welded joints should not be allowed for piping less than 600 mm 24 inches in diameter, except when pipeline is to be cement-mortar lined in place after installation.

\*\*\*\*\*

Provide rubber-gasketed pipe and fitting bell-and-spigot joints [, welded joints,] or the mechanically coupled type using a sleeve-type mechanical

coupling [, unless otherwise specified]. [Provide flanged joints where indicated.] [Provide mechanically coupled type joints using a sleeve type mechanical coupling where indicated.] [Provide [grooved] [or] [shouldered] type where indicated.] [Provide insulating joints where indicated.] It is acceptable to use [[Grooved] [or] [shouldered] type joints in lieu of flanged joints.]

- a. Rubber-Gasketed Bell-and-Spigot Joints: Design joints and pipe ends in accordance with the pipe manufacturer's standard for this type of joint, except that the joint is to also meet the requirements specified for rubber-gasketed joints and rubber gaskets in AWWA C200.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: At the text below, delete requirements for and references to welded joints when not allowed for the project. Welded joints should not be allowed for piping less than 600 mm 24 inches in diameter, except when pipeline is to be cement mortar lined in place after installation.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

- b. Welded Joints: Provide electrodes of the quality specified in AWWA C206.
- c. Sleeve-Type Mechanical Coupled Joints: As specified in paragraph SLEEVE-TYPE MECHANICAL COUPLINGS.
- d. [Grooved] [and] [Shouldered] Type Joints: [Provide pipe ends grooved by roll grooving or with welded-on adapters and cut grooves. Provide grooves made by roll grooving with dimensions as recommended by the coupling manufacturer. Match dimensions for cut grooves in adapters to AWWA C606.] Couplings [and shouldered pipe ends], AWWA C606. Match the joint dimensions as specified in AWWA C606 for rigid joint [, joint dimensions as specified in AWWA C606 for flexible joints].

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: At the text below, use Class D flanges when maximum working pressure is 1200 kPa 175 psi or less in lines 300 mm 12 inches in diameter and smaller, or 1000 kPa 150 psi or less in lines larger than 300 mm 12 inches in diameter. For higher working pressures, use Class E flanges.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

- e. Flanged Joints: Provide pipe ends with steel flanges, AWWA C207; [Class D] [Class E]. Bolts and nuts for flanged connections, AWWA C207. Rubber gaskets, AWWA C207; asbestos gaskets are not allowed.
- f. Insulating Joints: Design to prevent metal-to-metal contact at the joint between adjacent sections of piping. Provide flange type joints with insulating gasket, insulating bolt sleeves, and insulating washers. Provide dielectric type gaskets, full face, and in other respects as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15. Bolts and nuts as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15.

#### 2.2.5.4 Lining [and Coating]:

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Under ordinary conditions, steel water pipe and fittings in the sizes included in water distribution systems covered by this specification are furnished with factory-applied cement-mortar lining. In-place cement-mortar lining for new construction is required only under unusual conditions.

Delete bracketed text when lining is factory applied.

\*\*\*\*\*

- a. Cement-Mortar Lining: AWWA C205, shop-applied. Materials for cement mortar lining in place as specified in AWWA C602.
- b. Cement-Mortar Coating: AWWA C205, shop-applied.

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Use coal-tar enamel coating with double felt wraps instead of single layer of felt wrap where trench soil is classified as Group IV, Unusually Corrosive (as defined in AWWA M11, Chapter 10, "Principles of Corrosion and Corrosion Control"); or where electrical resistivity of soil has been measured at less than 2,000 ohms/cc.

\*\*\*\*\*

- c. Coal-Tar Enamel Coating: Except as otherwise specified, prepare, prime, and coat piping with hot-applied coal-tar enamel and a bonded [single layer of felt wrap in accordance with AWWA C203] [double felt wraps in accordance with AWWA C203]. Asbestos felt is not to be used; provide fibrous-glass mat felt material as specified in Section 10 of AWWA C203. Shop-apply coating.
- d. Coal-Tar Epoxy Coating: Clean, prime, and topcoat piping with coal-tar epoxy coating system in accordance with AWWA C210. Shop-apply coating.

#### ][2.2.6 Steel Piping for Service Lines

Pipe, ASTM A53/A53M, Standard Weight, zinc-coated. Fittings, ASME B16.4, Class 125, zinc coated; or ASME B16.3, Class 150, zinc coated, threaded.

[

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Protective materials for galvanized pipe less than 80 mm 3 inches in diameter will be required only where the pipe is within the zone of influence of adjacent buried cathodic protection systems.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mechanically apply, in a factory or plant especially equipped for the purpose, the protective materials for steel pipe. Unless otherwise indicated, the materials consist of [one of the following] [the following] for the indicated pipe material and size:

Clean pipe and fittings less than 80 mm 3 inches in diameter of foreign material by wire brushing and solvent cleaning, and apply one coat of

coal-tar primer and two coats of coal-tar enamel matching the requirements of AWWA C203; protect threaded ends of pipe and fittings prior to coating.]

#### ]2.2.7 Copper Pipe and Tubing

##### 2.2.7.1 Copper Pipe and Associated Fittings

Pipe, ASTM B42, regular, threaded ends. Provide lead-free brass or bronze fittings, ASME B16.15, 825 kPa 125 pound.

##### 2.2.7.2 Copper Tubing and Associated Fittings

Tubing, ASTM B88M ASTM B88, Type K. Fittings for solder-type joint, ASME B16.18 or ASME B16.22; fittings for compression-type joint, ASME B16.26, flared tube type.

#### [2.2.8 Piping Beneath Railroad Right-of-Way

Piping passing under the right-of-way of a commercial railroad is to conform to the specifications for pipelines conveying nonflammable substances in Chapter 1, Part 5 of the AREMA Eng Man. Provide ductile-iron pipe in lieu of cast-iron pipe. Ductile-iron railroad crossing casing pipe is to conform to and have strength computed in accordance with ASTM A746.

#### ]2.2.9 Pipe Anchorage

Provide pipe anchorage designed for a minimum working pressure of 2.4 MPa 350 psi and in accordance with [AWWA C600][AWWA C605][AWWA M9][AWWA M11, Chapter 13, "Supplementary Design Data and Details"]. Provide [concrete thrust blocks (reaction backing) ][restrained joints ][restraint devices with gripper wedges incorporated into a follower gland and specifically designed for the pipe material[ and meeting the requirements of AWWA C110/A21.10 ]][or ][metal harness].

### 2.3 VALVES

#### 2.3.1 Gate Valves 80 mm 3 Inch Size and Larger [on Buried Piping]

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: AWWA C500 includes NRS gate valves, 75 mm through 1200 mm 3 in through 48 in , and OS&Y gate valves, 75 mm through 600 mm 3 in through 24 in. AWWA C509 includes sizes 75 mm through 900 mm 3 in through 36 in. AWWA C515 includes NRS gate valves, 75 mm through 1200 mm 3 in through 48 in, and OS&Y gate valves, 75 mm through 400 mm 3 in through 16 in.

For UL 262 valves in systems on which pipe is pressure rated at 1000 kPa 150 psi, use a working pressure of 1200 kPa 175 psi for valve sizes 300 mm 12 inches and smaller, and 1000 kPa 150 psi for valves larger than 300 mm 12 inches.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Delete all requirements involving gearing when no valves 400 mm 16 inch size and larger as specified in this paragraph are included in the project. Indicator should be required for geared



valves where valve is in location where gate position cannot readily be seen.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Delete requirements for bypasses when no valves 400 mm 16 inch size and larger as specified in this paragraph are included in the project. Fill in blank with each valve size 400 mm 16 inches and larger included in the project.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Add the following requirement for water main gate valves in areas where it is known that the local water promotes galvanic corrosion in the form of dezincification or dealuminization: "Use Lead-Free Grade A, Grade D, or Grade E bronze in valves as specified in AWWA C500 and AWWA C509"; Add the following requirement for Water Main Check Valves: Use lead-free Grade A, Grade D, or Grade E bronze in check valves as specified in AWWA C508; and for Water Service Line Gate Valves 80 mm 3 Inch Size and Larger. Use Grade A, Grade D, or Grade E lead-free bronze in check valves as specified in AWWA C500, AWWA C509, and AWWA C515.

Add the following requirement when a protective interior coating is considered necessary for corrosion protection: "Provide a protective epoxy interior coating conforming to AWWA C550." Insert the latest publication of AWWA C550, "Protective Epoxy Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants" in the paragraph REFERENCES. Protective coating is required on all valves whose interiors are exposed to sea water or salt water, or where there is a serious corrosion problem other than galvanic corrosion.

\*\*\*\*\*

AWWA C500, AWWA C509, AWWA C515, or UL 262. Unless otherwise specified, valves matching requirements of: (1)AWWA C500: nonrising stem type with double-disc gates and mechanical-joint ends or push-on joint ends compatible for the adjoining pipe, (2)AWWA C509 or AWWA C515: nonrising stem type with mechanical-joint ends [or resilient-seated gate valves 80 to 300 mm 3 to 12 inches in size], and (3)UL 262: inside-screw type with operating nut, double-disc or split-wedge type gate, designed for a hydraulic working pressure of 1200[\_\_\_\_\_] kPa 175[\_\_\_\_\_] psi, and have mechanical-joint ends or push-on joint ends as appropriate for the pipe to which it is joined. Match materials for UL 262 valves to the reference standards specified in AWWA C500. Valves open by counterclockwise rotation of the valve stem. Stuffing boxes have 0-ring stem seals [, except for those valves for which gearing is specified, in which case use conventional packing in place of 0-ring seal]. Stuffing boxes are bolted and constructed so as to permit easy removal of parts for repair. Use valves with special ends for connection to [cement piping or to] sleeve-type mechanical coupling in lieu of mechanical-joint ends and push-on joint ends. Provide valve ends and gaskets for connection to [cement piping or to] sleeve-type mechanical couplings that conform to the requirements

specified [respectively] for the [joint or] coupling. [Where an indicator post is shown, provide an indicator post flange; indicator post flange for AWWA C500, AWWA C509, or AWWA C515 valve is to conform to the requirements of UL 262.] [Provide [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch size valves with gearing [and indicator], AWWA C500.] [Provide [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch size valves with bypasses, AWWA C500.] Provide valves from one manufacturer.

[Valves [on [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch service lines] have threaded ends.] [Valves [on [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch service lines] have ends compatible with joining to the pipe used; [push-on joint ends or mechanical-joint ends for joining to ductile-iron pipe] [or] [push-on joint ends or mechanical-joint ends for joining to PVC plastic water main pipe]; gaskets and pipe ends, AWWA C111/A21.11.]

### 2.3.2 Gate Valves 80 mm 3 Inch Size and Larger [in Valve Pit(s)] [and] [Aboveground Locations]

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: For ordinary conditions, outside-screw-and-yoke rising-stem type is preferred to nonrising stem/inside-screw type.

NOTE: For ordinary conditions, the double-disc or split-wedge type gate is preferred to the solid-wedge/solid or one-piece gate.

NOTE: For UL 262 valves in system on which pipe is pressure rated at 1000 kPa 150 psi, use a working pressure of 1200 kPa 175 psi for valve sizes 300 mm 12 inches and smaller, and 1000 kPa 150 psi for valves larger than 300 mm 12 inches.

NOTE: Delete all requirements involving gearing when no valves 400 mm 16 inch size and larger as specified in this paragraph are included in the project. Indicator is required for geared valves where valve is in location where gate position cannot readily be seen.

/NOTE: Delete requirements for bypasses when no valves 400 mm 16 inch size and larger as specified in this paragraph are included in the project. Fill in blank with each valve size 400 mm 16 inches and larger included in the project.

NOTE: Add the following requirement for water main gate valves in areas where it is known that the local water promotes galvanic corrosion in the form of dezincification or dealuminumization: "Use lead-free Grade A, Grade D, or Grade E bronze as specified in AWWA C500 and AWWA C509"; Add the following requirement for Water Main Check Valves: "Use lead-free Grade A, Grade D, or Grade E bronze as specified in AWWA C508"; and for Water Service Line Gate Valves 80 mm 3 Inch Size and Larger. "Use lead-free Grade A, Grade D, or Grade E bronze as specified in AWWA C500, AWWA C509, and AWWA C515".

Add the following requirement when a protective

interior coating is considered necessary for corrosion protection: "Provide protective epoxy interior valve coating conforming to AWWA C550." Insert the latest publication of AWWA C550, "Protective Epoxy Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants" in the paragraph REFERENCES. Protective coating is required on all valves whose interiors are exposed to sea water or salt water, or where there is a serious corrosion problem other than galvanic corrosion.

\*\*\*\*\*

AWWA C500, AWWA C509, AWWA C515, or UL 262. Unless otherwise specified, valves matching the requirements of: (1) AWWA C500: [outside-screw-and-yoke rising-stem] [nonrising stem] type with [double-disc] [solid-wedge] gates and flanged ends, (2) AWWA C509 or AWWA C515: [outside-screw-and-yoke rising-stem] [nonrising stem] type with flanged ends, and (3) UL 262: [outside-screw-and-yoke] [inside-screw] type, with [double-disc or split-wedge] [solid or one-piece] type gate and flanged ends, and designed for a hydraulic working pressure of 1200[\_\_\_\_\_] kPa 175[\_\_\_\_\_] psi. Match materials for UL 262 valves to the reference standards specified in AWWA C500. [Valves [[\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch size] are nonrising stem type or inside-screw type [where indicated].] [Valves [[\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch size] are solid-wedge gates or solid or one-piece type gates [where indicated].] Provide valves with handwheels that open by counterclockwise rotation of the valve stem. Bolt and construct stuffing boxes so as to permit easy removal of parts for repair. In lieu of flanged ends, provide valves with [grooved] [or] [shouldered] ends compatible with [grooved] [or] [shouldered] type joints, as specified in the paragraph DUCTILE-IRON PIPING. [Provide valves [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch size with gearing [and indicator], AWWA C500 or AWWA C509.][Provide [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch size valve with bypasses, AWWA C500.] Provide valves from one manufacturer.

### 2.3.3 Check Valves

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Add the following requirement in areas where it is known that the local water promotes galvanic corrosion in the form of dezincification or dealuminization: "Use lead-free Grade A, Grade D, or Grade E bronze as specified in" (for Water Main Gate Valves) "AWWA C500 or AWWA C509"; (for Water Main Check Valves) "AWWA C508"; (for Water Service Line Gate Valves 80 mm 3 Inch Size and Larger) "AWWA C500."

Add the following requirement when a protective interior coating is considered necessary for corrosion protection: "Coat the interior lining of valves with a protective epoxy conforming to AWWA C550." Insert the latest publication of AWWA C550, "Protective Epoxy Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants" in the paragraph REFERENCES. Protective coating is required on all valves whose interiors are exposed to sea water or salt water, or where there is a serious corrosion problem other than galvanic corrosion.

\*\*\*\*\*

Swing-check type, AWWA C508 or UL 312. Valves matching requirements of:  
(1) AWWA C508: Iron or steel body and cover and flanged ends, and (2)  
UL 312: Cast iron or steel body and cover, flanged ends, and designed for  
a minimum working pressure of [1.03][\_\_\_\_\_] MPa[150][\_\_\_\_\_] psi. Materials  
for UL 312 valves are to match the reference standards specified in  
AWWA C508. Provide valves with a clear port opening. [Provide  
[spring-loaded] [weight-loaded] valves [where indicated].] [Class 125  
flanges are to match ASME B16.1.] Provide [grooved] [or] [shouldered] ends  
[grooved] [or] [shouldered] type joints, as specified in the paragraph  
DUCTILE-IRON PIPING in lieu of flanged ends. Provide valves from one  
manufacturer.

#### 2.3.4 Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Although butterfly valves are acceptable for  
use in 3 in through 72 in sizes, they are typically  
used in sizes greater than 12 inches.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Provide rubber-seated butterfly valves and wafer type valves that match the  
performance requirements of AWWA C504. Wafer type valves not meeting  
laying length requirements are acceptable if supplied and installed with a  
spacer, providing the specified laying length. Meet all tests required by  
AWWA C504. Flanged-end valves are required in a pit. Provide a union or  
sleeve-type coupling in the pit to permit removal. Direct-bury  
mechanical-end valves 80 through 250 mm 3 through 10 inches in diameter.  
Provide a valve box, means for manual operation, and an adjacent pipe joint  
to facilitate valve removal. Provide valve operators that restrict closing  
to a rate requiring approximately 60 seconds, from fully open to fully  
closed.

#### 2.3.5 Pressure Reducing Valves

Maintain a constant downstream pressure regardless of fluctuations in  
demand. Using pressure reducing valves capable of providing [\_\_\_\_\_] MPa  
psi operating pressure on the inlet side, with outlet pressure set for  
[\_\_\_\_\_] MPa psi. Provide hydraulically-operated, pilot controlled, globe or  
angle type valves that are capable of being actuated either by diaphragm or  
piston. Provide diaphragm-operated, adjustable, spring-loaded type pilot  
controls made of lead-free bronze with stainless steel working parts,  
designed to permit flow when controlling pressure exceeds the spring  
setting. Construct the bodies of bronze, cast iron or cast steel with  
lead-free bronze trim; the valve stem of stainless steel; the seat of  
lead-free bronze; and the valve discs and diaphragms of synthetic rubber.  
Ends are to be [threaded] [flanged].

#### 2.3.6 Air Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves

Provide air release [, air vacuum] and combination air valves that release  
air and prevent the formation of a vacuum, are in compliance with the  
provisions of AWWA C512 and are the size shown. Provide valves with an  
iron body, lead-free bronze trim and stainless steel float that  
automatically releases air when the lines are being filled with water and  
admits air into the line when water is being withdrawn in excess of the  
inflow.

### 2.3.7 Water Service Valves

#### 2.3.7.1 Gate Valves Smaller than 80 mm 3 Inch in Size [on Buried Piping]

Gate valves smaller than 80 mm 3 inch size [on Buried Piping] MSS SP-80, Class 150, solid wedge, nonrising stem, with flanged or threaded end connections, a union on one side of the valve, and a handwheel operator.

#### 2.3.7.2 Gate Valves Smaller Than 80 mm 3 Inch Size in Valve Pits

MSS SP-80, Class 150, solid wedge, inside screw, rising stem. Provide valves with flanged or threaded end connections, a union on one side of the valve, and a handwheel operator.

#### 2.3.7.3 Check Valves Smaller than 50 mm 2 Inch in Size

Design check valves for a minimum working pressure of 1.03 MPa 150 psi or as indicated with a clear waterway equal to the full nominal diameter of the valve. Valves open to permit flow when inlet pressure is greater than the discharge pressure, and close tightly to prevent return flow when discharge pressure exceeds inlet pressure. Cast the size of the valve, working pressure, manufacturer's name, initials, or trademark on the body of each valve.

Design the valves for screwed fittings, made of lead-free bronze and in conformance with MSS SP-80, Class 150, Types 3 and 4 compatible for the application.

### 2.3.8 Indicator Posts

Provide upright gate valve with indicator post in accordance with UL 789 and NFPA 24, where indicated. Construct indicator post body of cast iron, ductile iron or a combination of both, bronze operating nut, cast iron locking wrench meeting the requirements of ASTM A126 Class B, with open and shut target window.

### 2.3.9 Valve Boxes

Provide a valve box for each gate valve [on buried piping] [, except where indicator post is shown]. Construct adjustable valve boxes manufactured from [cast iron ][or ][precast concrete] of a size compatible for the valve on which it is used. [Provide cast iron valve boxes with a minimum cover and wall thickness of 5 mm 3/16 inch and conforming to ASTM A48/A48M, Class 35B. Coat the cast-iron box with a heavy coat of bituminous paint.] [Design precast concrete boxes installed in locations subjected to vehicular traffic to withstand the following [\_\_\_\_\_] AASHTO load designation as outline in AASHTO HB-17. Manufacture precast concrete boxes in accordance with Section 03 42 13.00 10 PLANT-PRECAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS FOR BELOW GRADE CONSTRUCTION.] Provide a round head. Cast the word "WATER" on the lid. The least diameter of the shaft of the box is [135 mm 5 1/4 inches][as indicated].

### 2.3.10 Valve Pits

Construct the valve pits at locations indicated or as required above and in accordance with the details shown.

## 2.4 FIRE HYDRANTS AND HOSE HOUSES

### 2.4.1 Fire Hydrants

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: For projects in all parts of the United States except California and Hawaii, delete requirements for and references to wet-barrel type hydrants. For projects in California and Hawaii, ascertain from the local fire department serving the base or station (1) whether wet-barrel type hydrants are desired exclusively, (2) whether dry-barrel type hydrants are necessary (in areas having freezing temperatures), or (3) whether either type hydrant is acceptable. Only dry-barrel type hydrants have hydrant stem. For hose gate valves in dry-barrel fire hydrants, use UL 246 as the standard reference.

The fire hydrant in most prevalent use in the U.S. is the one conforming to AWWA C502 or UL 246. Standard for this hydrant are National Standard pipe threads on hose and pumper connections and operating nut and cap nuts of pentagonal shape measuring 40 mm 1 1/2 inches from point to opposite flat at base. These threads and nuts are also standard for Factory Mutual approved hydrants. For the purposes of this guide specification, these threads and nuts will be defined as standard threads and nuts. Thread dimensions other than National Standard and operating nut and cap nuts differing in size and shape from that described above will be defined as nonstandard threads and nuts.

\*\*\*\*\*

Provide hydrants where indicated. Paint hydrants with at least one coat of primer and two coats of enamel paint. Paint barrel and bonnet colors in accordance with UFC 3-600-01. Stencil hydrant number and main size on the hydrant barrel using black stencil paint.

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: At the text below, add the following requirement when a protective interior coating is considered necessary for corrosion protection:  
"Provide a protective epoxy interior coating conforming to AWWA C550 on those portions of the hydrant continuously in contact with sea water or salt water."

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Use "specified ...." wording under the following circumstances: (1) project at existing station where hydrants with standard threads and nuts are in use; (2) project at existing station where conversion to hydrants with standard threads and nuts is in progress; (3) project at new location where local fire department connects to hydrants with standard threads and nuts. Use "indicated" under the following circumstances: (1) project at

existing station where hydrants with nonstandard threads and nuts are in use; (2) project at new location where local fire department connects to hydrants with nonstandard threads and nuts.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 2.4.1.1 [Dry-Barrel Type] [and] [Wet-Barrel Type] Fire Hydrants

Provide [Dry-barrel type hydrants, AWWA C502 or UL 246, "Base Valve" design, with 150 mm 6 inch inlet, 135 mm 5 1/4 inch valve opening, one [115] [\_\_\_\_\_] mm [4 1/2] [\_\_\_\_\_] inch pumper connection, and two 65 mm 2 1/2 inch hose connections.] Provide [Wet-barrel type hydrants, AWWA C503 or UL 246, "Wet Barrel" design with 150 mm 6 inch inlet, one [115][\_\_\_\_\_] mm [4 1/2] [\_\_\_\_\_] inch pumper connection, and two 65 mm 2 1/2 inch hose connections. Individually valve pumper connection and hose connections with independent nozzle gate valves.] Provide [mechanical-joint or push-on joint end] [mechanical-joint end only] inlet [, except where flanged end is indicated]; with end matching requirements as specified for the joint as [specified in [AWWA C502] [or] [AWWA C503] or UL 246] as [indicated] for size and shape of operating nut, cap nuts, and threads on hose and pumper connections. Provide hydrants with [frangible sections as mentioned in AWWA C502] [breakable features as mentioned in AWWA C503]. Design the hydrant with special couplings joining [upper and lower sections of hydrant barrel] [and upper and lower sections of hydrant stem] that break from a force imposed by a moving vehicle. Hydrant is to be fully operational under normal conditions.

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: At the text below, add the following requirement when a protective interior coating is considered necessary for corrosion protection:  
"Provide a protective epoxy interior coating conforming to AWWA C550 on those portions of the hydrant continuously in contact with sea water or salt water."

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Use "specified ...." wording under the following circumstances: (1) project at existing station where hydrants with standard threads and nuts are in use; (2) project at existing station where conversion to hydrants with standard threads and nuts is in progress; (3) project at new location where local fire department connects to hydrants with standard threads and nuts. Use "indicated" under the following circumstances: (1) project at existing station where hydrants with nonstandard threads and nuts are in use; (2) project at new location where local fire department connects to hydrants with nonstandard threads and nuts.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 2.4.1.2 Flush-Type Fire Hydrants

Provide flush-type hydrants that conform to the requirements of AWWA C502, except that they are designed to permit placement of hydrant below surface of pavement. Provide 150 mm 6 inch inlet, 108 mm 4 1/4 inch minimum valve opening, one [115] [\_\_\_\_\_] mm [4 1/2] [\_\_\_\_\_] inch pumper connection, and

one 65 mm 2 1/2 inch hose connection that have readily accessible hose and pumper connections and operating nuts enclosed in a cast iron box with a cast-iron cover set flush with the pavement. Provide flush lifting cover handle. Inlet has either mechanical-joint or push-on joint end [, except where flanged end is indicated]. Size and shape of operating nut and cap nuts and threads on hose and pumper connections as [specified in AWWA C502] [indicated].

#### 2.4.2 Fire Hydrant Hose Houses

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: The hydrant-hose house equipment listed is standard for areas such as family housing where mobile fire department response within approximately 15 minutes is unlikely. In other types of installations where lack of prompt fire department response necessitates fully equipped hydrant-hose houses for use by station personnel, the type and amount of equipment needed for individual hose houses will be adjusted depending on the needs of the immediate area. Do not specify metal-hose houses, in salt water areas or other locations where there is a corrosive atmosphere.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Provide hose houses matching the requirements of NFPA 24 at each fire hydrant indicated on the drawings to have a fire-hydrant hose house.

##### 2.4.2.1 Additional Equipment

Provide the following equipment, in addition to that listed in NFPA 24, Hose Houses and Equipment, with each hose house:

- a. 60 m200 feet of 65 mm 2-1/2 inch woven jacketed, rubber lined hose matching the requirements of NFPA 1961 with a minimum service test pressure of 2.06 MPa 300 psi; 30 m 100 feet of 40 mm 1-1/2 inch woven jacketed, rubber lined hose matching the requirements of NFPA 1961 with a minimum service test pressure of 2.06 MPa 300 psi; One gated 65 by 40 by 40 mm 2-1/2 by 1-1/2 by 1-1/2 inch wye; One playpipe for 65 mm 2-1/2 inch hose with 25 mm 1 inch shutoff nozzle tip; One playpipe for 40 mm 1-1/2 inch hose with 13 mm 1/2 inch shutoff nozzle or combination nozzle; Two adapter fittings, 65 to 40 mm 2-1/2 to 1-1/2 inch; Two spanners for 40 mm 1-1/2 inch hose.

#### 2.5 METERS

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: Water meters are required to be installed to allow for the management of water use during occupancy for most facilities. Refer to UFC 1-200-02 High Performance and Sustainable Building Requirements for criteria and guidance. In some situations, sub-metering may be required. Where sub-metering is required sub-meters must conform to the same requirements as meters.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Certificates are to attest that tests set forth in each referenced publication have been performed, whether specified in that publication to



be mandatory or otherwise and that production control tests have been performed at the intervals or frequency specified in the publication. Other tests are to have been performed within 3 years of the date of submittal of certificates on the same type, class, grade, and size of material as is being provided for the project.

#### 2.5.1 Turbine Type Meters

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Turbine type main-line meters require a strainer.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Provide [an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and Direct Digital Communication (DDC) compatible] turbine type meters matching the requirements of AWWA C701 [Class I] [Class II]. Construct the main casing of [lead-free bronze] [cast iron protected by corrosion resistant coating] with stainless steel external fasteners. Straight-reading [permanently sealed] [open] registers are to read in cubic meters [U.S. gallons] [cubic feet] and match the accuracy and capacity requirements of AWWA C701, utilizing [a direct reading remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C706] [or] [an encoder type remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C707]. Provide connections compatible with the type of pipe and conditions encountered.

#### 2.5.2 Propeller Type Meters

Provide [an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and Direct Digital Communication (DDC) compatible] propeller type meters that conform to AWWA C704. Straight-reading [permanently sealed] [open] registers are to read in cubic meters [U.S. gallons] [cubic feet] matching the accuracy and capacity requirements of AWWA C703. Provide [a direct-reading remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C706] [or] [an encoder-type remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C707]. Provide connections compatible with the type of pipe and conditions encountered.

#### 2.5.3 Displacement Type Meters

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Where highly aggressive water is encountered, the manufacturers should be consulted for recommendations concerning materials of construction.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Provide [an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and Direct Digital Communication (DDC) compatible] displacement type meters that meet the requirements of AWWA C700. Straight-reading registers are to read in cubic meters [U.S. gallons] [cubic feet] matching the accuracy and capacity requirements of AWWA C700. Provide frost-protection design for meters in sizes 13 through 25 mm 1/2 through 1 inch. Provide connections compatible to the type of pipe and conditions encountered. Provide [a direct reading remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C706] [or] [an encoder type remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C707].

#### 2.5.4 Compound Type Meters

Provide [an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and Direct Digital Communication (DDC) compatible] compound type meters that meet the requirements of AWWA C702 and [are to] [are not to] be furnished with

strainers. Construct the main casing of [lead-free bronze] [cast iron protected by corrosion resistant coating] with stainless steel external fasteners. Tap the main casing for field testing purposes. Equip the meter with a straight-reading [permanently sealed] [open] register that reads in cubic meters [U.S. gallons] [cubic feet] matching the accuracy and capacity requirements of AWWA C702 utilizing connections compatible to the type of pipe and conditions encountered. Provide [a direct reading remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C706] [or] [an encoder type remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C707].

#### 2.5.5 Fire Service Type Meters

Provide [an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and Direct Digital Communication (DDC) compatible] [proportional type] [turbine type] fire service meters matching the requirements of AWWA C703 and [are to] [are not to] be furnished with strainers. The main casing is to be [bronze] [cast iron protected by corrosion resistant coating] with stainless steel external fasteners. Equip the meter with a straight-reading [permanently sealed] [open] register is to read in cubic meters [U.S. gallons] [cubic feet] matching the accuracy and capacity requirements of AWWA C703 utilizing [a direct reading remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C706] [or] [an encoder type remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C707]. When turbine type main line meters are used, supply a separate check valve with the meter as a unit.

#### 2.5.6 Advanced Metering Infrastructure

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Water Meters are required per the Utility Meter Policy Memo dated 16 April 2013 from the Office of Under Secretary of Defense.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

[The Government will supply][Provide] an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) compatible water meter(s) [for the Contractor to install] and connect to the existing AMI Data Acquisition System (DAS). Use the existing Government laptop computers to configure the meter using existing software loaded on the computer. Modifications to existing software on the computer or the addition of software to the computer is not allowed. The Contractor must ensure that the meter(s) transmit the metered data to the DAS. The current meters being used by [\_\_\_\_\_] are: [\_\_\_\_\_]. [The Government will configure the meter(s), which must be compatible with the existing system, using existing software. Contractor is to ensure that the meter(s) transmit the specified data to the DAS. The current meters being used by [\_\_\_\_\_] are: [\_\_\_\_\_].]

#### 2.5.7 Direct Digital Control System Interface

Provide all meters with the capability of providing pulse output to the DDC system provided in Section 23 09 23.13 20 BACnet DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR HVAC.

#### 2.5.8 Meter Vaults

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Meter Vaults are intended for large meters ( 75 mm 3 inch and above). Meter boxes are intended for less than 75 mm 3 inch diameter pipes.**

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Note: The designer is to provide construction details of meter vaults on the drawings.**

\*\*\*\*\*

Install large meters in reinforced concrete vaults manufactured in accordance with Section 03 42 13.00 10 PLANT-PRECAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS FOR BELOW GRADE CONSTRUCTION and in accordance with the details shown on the drawings.

#### 2.5.9 Meter Boxes

Construct meter boxes of cast iron, concrete, or plastic. Cast iron must conform to ASTM A48/A48M, Class 35B. Manufacture concrete meter boxes in accordance with Section 03 42 13.00 10 PLANT-PRECAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS FOR BELOW GRADE CONSTRUCTION. Provide meter boxes of sufficient size to completely enclose the meter and shutoff valve or service stop.

##### 2.5.9.1 Meter Box Materials

- a. Provide [heavy duty cast iron for the meter box and lid] [concrete with heavy duty cast iron lid] for meter boxes set in paved areas subject to vehicular traffic.
- b. Provide [concrete covers with cast iron meter reader lids] [concrete with cast iron lid and cast iron meter reader lid] for boxes set in sidewalks, not subject to vehicular traffic. Plastic boxes and lids are acceptable for use in unpaved areas or grass areas not subject to vehicular traffic.
- c. Box height is to extend from invert of the meter to final grade at the meter location. Cast the word "WATER" in the lid.

#### 2.6 ACCESSORIES

##### 2.6.1 Tapping Sleeves

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Show size of tapping sleeve on drawings.**

\*\*\*\*\*

Provide cast gray, ductile, malleable iron or stainless steel, split-sleeve type tapping sleeves of the sizes indicated for connection to existing main with flanged or grooved outlet, and with bolts, follower rings and gaskets on each end of the sleeve. Utilize similar metals for bolts, nuts, and washers to minimize the possibility of galvanic corrosion. Provide dielectric gaskets where dissimilar metals adjoin. Construction is to be compatible with a maximum working pressure of [1.03] [\_\_\_\_\_] MPa [150] [\_\_\_\_\_] psi. Provide bolts with square heads and hexagonal nuts. Longitudinal gaskets and mechanical joints with gaskets as recommended by the manufacturer of the sleeve. When using grooved mechanical tee, utilize an upper housing with full locating collar for rigid positioning which engages a machine-cut hole in pipe, encasing an elastomeric gasket which conforms to the pipe outside diameter around the hole and a lower housing with positioning lugs, secured together during assembly by nuts and bolts as specified, pre-torqued to 67.8 Newton meters 50 foot-pound.

## 2.6.2 Sleeve-Type Mechanical Couplings

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE:** Delete "or steel" when middle ring of cast iron only is considered necessary due to anticipated corrosion problems.

**NOTE:** Minimum numbers of bolts for each pipe size should be as follows: 80 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 mm 12 inch and 350 mm 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Design couplings to join plain-end piping by compression of a ring gasket at each end of the adjoining pipe sections. The coupling consists 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; provide for confinement and compression of the gaskets. [For [ductile iron] [and] [PVC plastic] pipe, the middle ring is cast-iron [or steel; and the follower rings are malleable or ductile iron].] [For steel piping, the middle ring is steel and the follower rings are steel or malleable iron.] [Cast iron, ASTM A48/A48M not less than Class 25.] Malleable and ductile iron are to meet the requirements of ASTM A47/A47M and ASTM A536, respectively. [Steel is to have a strength not less than that of the pipe.] Design gaskets for resistance to set after installation and to meet the requirements specified for gaskets for mechanical joint in AWWA C111/A21.11. Provide track-head type bolts ASTM A307, Grade A, with nuts, ASTM A563M ASTM A563, Grade A; or round-head square-neck type bolts, ASME B18.5.2.1M and ASME B18.5.2.2M with hex nuts, ASME B18.2.2. Provide 16 mm 5/8 inch in diameter bolts; minimum number of bolts for each coupling is [\_\_\_\_\_] [for [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch pipe], [\_\_\_\_\_] [for [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch pipe,] [and] [\_\_\_\_\_] [for [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch pipe]. Shape bolt holes in follower rings to hold fast to the necks of the bolts used. Do not use mechanically coupled joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling as an optional method of jointing except where pipeline is adequately anchored to resist tension pull across the joint. Provide a tight flexible joint with mechanical couplings under reasonable conditions, such as pipe movements caused by expansion, contraction, slight settling or shifting in the ground, minor variations in trench gradients, and traffic vibrations. Match coupling strength to that of the adjoining pipeline.

## 2.6.3 Insulating Joints

Provide a rubber-gasketed insulating joint or dielectric coupling between pipe of dissimilar metals which will effectively prevent metal-to-metal contact between adjacent sections of piping.

## [2.6.4 Bonded Joints

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE:** Use bonded joints to maintain electrical continuity in metallic pipeline where cathodic protection is provided during construction or where

it is anticipated that cathodic protection will be provided in the future.

\*\*\*\*\*

[Where indicated] [For all ferrous pipe], provide a metallic bond at each joint, including joints made with flexible couplings, caulking, or rubber gaskets, of ferrous metallic piping to effect continuous conductivity. Provide Size 1/0 copper conductor thermal weld type bond wire designed for direct burial and shaped to stand clear of the joint.

#### 12.6.5 Dielectric Fittings

Install dielectric fittings between threaded ferrous and nonferrous metallic pipe, fittings and valves, except where corporation stops join mains to prevent metal-to-metal contact of dissimilar metallic piping elements and compatible with the indicated working pressure.

#### 2.6.6 Tracer Wire for Nonmetallic Piping

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: As an option, warning tape as specified in Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL may be used. Specify non-metallic color coded 'warning tape' when used in conjunction with tracer wire.

\*\*\*\*\*

Provide bare copper or aluminum wire not less than 2.5 mm 0.10 inch in diameter in sufficient length to be continuous over each separate run of nonmetallic pipe.

#### 2.6.7 Water Service Line Appurtenances

##### 2.6.7.1 Corporation Stops

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Delete the paragraph when there is no water service piping of 50 mm 2 inch diameter or less included in the project.

\*\*\*\*\*

Ground key type; lead-free bronze, ASTM B61 or ASTM B62; compatible with the working pressure of the system and solder-joint, or flared tube compression type joint. Threaded ends for inlet and outlet of corporation stops, AWWA C800; coupling nut for connection to flared copper tubing, ASME B16.26.

##### 2.6.7.2 Curb or Service Stops

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Delete this paragraph when there is no water service piping of 40 mm 1 1/2 inch diameter or less included in the project.

\*\*\*\*\*

Ground key, round way, inverted key type; made of lead-free bronze, ASTM B61 or ASTM B62; and compatible with the working pressure of the system. Provide compatible ends for connection to the service piping. Cast an arrow into body of the curb or service stop indicating direction of flow.

#### [2.6.7.3 Service Clamps

Provide service clamps used for repairing damaged cast-iron, steel or PVC pipe with a pressure rating not less than that of the pipe to be connected and either the single or double flattened strap type. Provide clamps with a galvanized malleable-iron body with cadmium plated straps and nuts and a rubber gasket cemented to the body.

#### ]2.6.7.4 Goosenecks

Manufacture goosenecks from Type K copper tubing; provide joint ends for goosenecks compatible with connecting to corporation stop and service line. [Where multiple gooseneck connections are required for an individual service, connect goosenecks to the service line through a compatible lead-free brass or bronze branch connection; the total clear area of the branches to be at least equal to the clear area of the service line.]

#### 2.6.7.5 Curb Boxes

Provide a curb box for each curb or service stop manufactured from cast iron of a size capable of containing the stop on which it is to be used. Provide a round head. Cast the word "WATER" on the lid. Factory coat the box with a heavy coat of bituminous paint.

#### 2.6.8 Fire Department Connections

Provide freestanding, fire department connections with cast-bronze body, thread inlets according to NFPA 1963 and matching local fire department hose threads, threaded bottom outlet and match requirements of NFPA 24. Include lugged caps, gaskets, and chains; lugged swivel connection and drop clapper for each hose-connection inlet; [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch high brass sleeve; and round escutcheon plate.

#### 2.7 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Reduced pressure principle type conforming to the applicable requirements AWWA C511. Provide backflow preventers complete with [65 kg] [150 pound] [\_\_\_\_\_] flanged [cast iron], [bronze][brass] mounted gate valve [and strainer], [304][\_\_\_\_\_] stainless steel or bronze, internal parts. [The particular make, model/design, and size of backflow preventers to be installed must be included in the latest edition of the List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies issued by the FCCCHR List and be accompanied by a Certificate of Full Approval from FCCCHR List.]

Select materials for piping, strainers, and valves used in assembly installation that are galvanically compatible. Materials joined, connected, or otherwise in contact are to have no greater than 0.25 V difference on the Anodic Index, unless separated by a dielectric type union or fitting.

#### 2.8 PROTECTIVE ENCLOSURES

Provide Freeze-Protection Enclosures that are insulated and designed to protect aboveground water piping, equipment, or specialties from freezing and damage, with heat source to maintain minimum internal temperature of [\_\_\_\_\_] degrees C F when external temperatures reach as low as [\_\_\_\_\_] degree C F.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Consider the enclosure materials and ensure that the material is compatible with the environment. Aluminum enclosures are acceptable in most environments and are recommended for harsh environments and areas subject to vandalism.**

\*\*\*\*\*

## 2.8.1 Housing

Reinforced and insulated [aluminum] [or] [fiberglass] construction; with anchoring devices for attaching housing to concrete base, access doors with locking devices, sized to allow access and service of the protected unit, drain openings, and an electric heating cable or heater with self-limiting temperature control.

## 2.9 DISINFECTION

Chlorinating materials are to conform to: Chlorine, Liquid: AWWA B301; Hypochlorite, Calcium and Sodium: AWWA B300.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 PRECAUTIONS

#### 3.1.1 Connections to Existing System

Perform all connections to the existing water system in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

#### 3.1.2 Operation of Existing Valves

Do not operate valves within or directly connected to the existing water system unless expressly directed to do so by the Contracting Officer.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES

#### 3.2.1 General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines

Submit manufacturer's instructions for pipeline installations. These manufacturer's instructions apply to all pipeline installation except as noted herein.

##### 3.2.1.1 Location of Water Lines

Terminate the work covered by this section at a point approximately 1.5 m 5 feet from the building , unless otherwise indicated.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Choose one of the following options.**

\*\*\*\*\*

[Where the location of the water line is not clearly defined by dimensions on the drawings, do not lay water line closer horizontally than 3.0 m 10 feet from any sewer line.][Where water lines cross under gravity sewer lines, construct sewer line of AWWA - compliant ductile iron water piping with rubber-gasketed joints and no joint located within 3 m 10 feet horizontally of the crossing.][Lay water lines which cross sewer force mains and inverted siphons at least 600 mm 2 feet above these sewer lines; when joints in the sewer line are closer than 900 mm 3 feet horizontally

from the water line relay the sewer line to ensue no joint closer than 900 mm 3 feet.]

Do not lay water lines in the same trench with gas lines, fuel lines, electric wiring, or any other utility. Do not install copper tubing in the same trench with ferrous piping materials. Where nonferrous metallic pipe, e.g. copper tubing, cross any ferrous piping, provide a minimum vertical separation of 300 mm 12 inches between pipes.

Where water piping is required to be installed within 1 m 3 feet of existing structures, sleeve the water pipe. Provide ductile-iron or Schedule 40 steel sleeves. Fill annular space between pipe and sleeves with mastic. Install the water pipe and sleeve ensuring that there will be no damage to the structures and no settlement or movement of foundations or footings.

#### 3.2.1.1.1 Water Piping Installation Parallel With Sewer Piping

##### 3.2.1.1.1.1 Normal Conditions

Lay water piping at least 3.0 m 10 feet horizontally from a sewer or sewer manhole whenever possible. Measure the distance edge-to-edge. Provide at least 450 mm 18 inches above the top (crown) of the sewer piping and the bottom (invert) of the water piping. The sewer piping is to be constructed of AWWA-compliant water pipe and pressure tested in place without leakage prior to backfilling where this vertical separation can not be obtained. Shop drawings for the waste water disposal method are required. Test the sewer manhole in place to ensure watertight construction.

##### 3.2.1.1.2 Installation of Water Piping Crossing Sewer Piping

- a. Normal Conditions: Provide a separation of at least 450 mm 18 inches between the bottom of the water piping and the top of the sewer piping in cases where water piping crosses above sewer piping.
- b. Unusual Conditions: When local conditions prevent a vertical separation described above, construct sewer piping passing over or under water piping of AWWA-compliant ductile iron water piping, pressure tested in place without leakage prior to backfilling. Protect water piping passing under sewer piping by providing a vertical separation of at least 450 mm 18 inches between the bottom of the sewer piping and the top of the water piping; adequate structural support for the sewer piping to prevent excessive deflection of the joints and the settling on and breaking of the water piping; and that the length, minimum 6.1 m 20 feet, of the water piping be centered at the point of the crossing so that joints are equidistant and as far as possible from the sewer piping.

##### 3.2.1.1.3 Sewer Piping or Sewer Manholes

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

##### 3.2.1.2 Earthwork

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Earthwork requirements for pipe trenches, including bedding, are covered in Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL. The applicable**



requirements for exterior water distribution system which are set forth in Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL must be incorporated into the project specification, whether in Section 31 23 00.00 20 EXCAVATION AND FILL or in an all-inclusive earthwork section. The above referenced section number and title is subject to change. The specifier should verify the current appropriate specification and revise as necessary if different.

\*\*\*\*\*

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

#### 3.2.1.3 Pipe Laying and Jointing

Remove fins and burrs from pipe and fittings. Before placing in position, clean pipe, fittings, valves, and accessories, and maintain in a clean condition. Provide proper facilities for lowering sections of pipe into trenches. Under no circumstances is it permissible to drop or dump pipe, fittings, valves, or other water line material into trenches. Cut pipe cleanly, squarely, and accurately to the length established at the site and work into place without springing or forcing. Replace a pipe or fitting that does not allow sufficient space for installation of jointing material. Blocking or wedging between bells and spigots is not permitted. Lay bell-and-spigot pipe with the bell end pointing in the direction of laying. Grade the pipeline in straight lines; avoid the formation of dips and low points. Support pipe at the design elevation and grade. Secure firm, uniform support. Wood support blocking is not permitted. Lay pipe so that the full length of each section of pipe and each fitting rests solidly on the pipe bedding; excavate recesses to accommodate bells, joints, and couplings. Provide anchors and supports for fastening work into place. Make provision for expansion and contraction of pipelines. Keep trenches free of water until joints have been assembled. At the end of each work day, close open ends of pipe temporarily with wood blocks or bulkheads. Do not lay pipe when conditions of trench or weather prevent installation. [Provide a minimum of 760 mm 2 1/2 feet depth of cover over top of pipe.]

#### 3.2.1.4 Installation of Tracer Wire

Install a continuous length of tracer wire for the full length of each run of nonmetallic pipe. Attach wire to top of pipe in such manner that it will not be displaced during construction operations.

#### 3.2.1.5 Connections to Existing Water Lines

Make connections to existing water lines after coordination with the facility and with a minimum interruption of service on the existing line. Make connections to existing lines under pressure in accordance with the recommended procedures of the manufacturer of the pipe being tapped and as indicated, except as otherwise specified, tap concrete pipe in accordance with AWWA M9 for tapping concrete pressure pipe.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Use the second paragraph for PWC PEARL'S projects.**

\*\*\*\*\*

All connections to NAVFAC Hawaii's potable water lines 300 mm 12 inches in diameter and smaller using corporation stops or tapping sleeves and tapping valves are only to be made by NAVFAC Hawaii's forces. Coordinate this work, via the Contracting Officer, with NAVFAC Hawaii's and provide NAVFAC Hawaii, Utilities Department, PW65, telephone 473-2557, 14 calendar days advance notification of the date of connection. The Government will furnish, install and operate the tapping machine. Equipment necessary for the installation and operation of the tapping machine as well as necessary cutting blades will be provided by the Government. Disinfection of the tapping machine will be done by the Government. Provide [corporation stops,] [tapping sleeves and tapping valves,] and all other material, labor, and equipment necessary for the connection. Perform all earthwork and disinfection work at the connection prior to installation of the tapping machine by the Government. Perform the disinfection work in the presence of the PWC PEARL Utilities Department personnel. Provide all other connections, including wet tapping mains larger than 300 mm 12 inches in diameter and installation of new pipe fittings in existing mains. Make connections to existing water lines in the presence of the NAVFAC Hawaii Utilities Department personnel. Provide NAVFAC Hawaii, Utilities Department, PW65, telephone 473-2557, 14 calendar days advance notification of the date of connection.

#### 3.2.1.6 Penetrations

Provide ductile-iron or Schedule 40 steel wall sleeves for pipe passing through walls of valve pits and structures. Fill annular space between walls and sleeves with rich cement mortar. Fill annular space between pipe and sleeves with mastic.

#### 3.2.1.7 Flanged Pipe

Only install flanged pipe aboveground or with the flanges in valve pits.

### 3.2.2 Special Requirements for Installation of Water Lines

#### 3.2.2.1 Installation of Ductile-Iron Piping

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES and with the requirements of AWWA C600 for pipe installation, joint assembly, valve-and-fitting installation, and thrust restraint.

- a. Jointing: [Make push-on joints with the gaskets and lubricant specified for this type joint; 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 the gaskets, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint. Make flanged joints up tight; avoid undue strain on flanges, fittings, valves, and other [equipment and] accessories. Align bolt holes for each flanged joint. Use full size bolts for the bolt holes; use of undersized bolts 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 fitting has dimensions that do not allow the making of a flanged joint as specified, replace it. Use setscrewed flanges to make flanged

joints where conditions prevent the use of full-length flanged pipe and assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the setscrewed flange manufacturer.] [Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer.] 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; assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer. [Groove pipe in the field only with 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.] [Make insulating joints with the gaskets, sleeves, washers, bolts, and nuts previously specified for this type joint. Assemble insulating joints as specified for flanged joints, except that bolts with insulating sleeves are to be full size for the bolt holes. Ensure that there is no metal-to-metal contact between dissimilar metals after the joint has been assembled.]

- b. Allowable Deflection: Follow AWWA C600 for the maximum allowable deflection. If the alignment requires deflection in excess of the above limitations, provide special bends or a sufficient number of shorter lengths of pipe to achieve angular deflections within the limit set forth.

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: Delete the following paragraph except when  
required. See the AWWA M41 for ductile iron pipe  
and fittings for guidance.  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: At the text below, see Foreword to AWWA  
C105/A21.5 for guidance on selecting Class of  
polyethylene film.  
\*\*\*\*\*

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

#### 3.2.2.2 Installation of PVC and PVC0 Water Main Pipe

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES; with the requirements of AWWA C605 for laying of pipe, joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories, and setting of hydrants, valves, and fittings; and with the recommendations for pipe joint assembly and appurtenance installation in AWWA M23, Chapter 7, "Installation."

- a. Jointing: Make push-on joints with the elastomeric gaskets specified for this type joint, using either elastomeric-gasket bell-end pipe or elastomeric-gasket couplings. 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 metal fittings, valves, and other accessories, cut spigot end of pipe off square and re-bevel pipe end to a bevel approximately the same as that on ductile-iron pipe used for the same type of joint. Use a 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 for laying the pipe and the recommendations in AWWA M23, Chapter 7, "Installation," for pipe joint assembly. Assemble push-on joints for connection to fittings, valves, and other accessories in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories and with the requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly. Make compression-type joints/mechanical joints with the gaskets, glands, bolts, nuts, and internal stiffeners previously specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories, with the requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly, and with the recommendations of Appendix A to AWWA C111/A21.11. Cut off spigot end of pipe for compression-type joint/mechanical-joint connections and do not re-bevel. Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer using internal stiffeners as previously specified for compression-type joints.

b. Offset: Maximum offset in alignment between adjacent pipe joints as recommended by the manufacturer and not to exceed 5 degrees.

c. Fittings: Install in accordance with AWWA C605.

#### 3.2.2.3 Installation of Polyethylene (PE) Piping

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Thrust restraint/pipe anchorage is not required for piping with fused, threaded, welded, or grooved joints and do not require additional restraint provided that such joint can pass the hydrostatic test.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Install PE pipes in accordance with AWWA M55 and ASTM D2774.

#### 3.2.2.4 Installation of Fiberglass Piping

Install fiberglass piping in accordance with AWWA M45, ASTM D3839 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

##### 3.2.2.4.1 RTRP I Jointing

Assemble the pipe in conformance with the manufacturer's written instruction and installation procedures. Prepare field bonding and curing of joints as specified by the pipe manufacturer (several pipe joints having interference-fit type couplings may be bonded and cured simultaneously. The pipe is not to be moved and additional joints are not to be made until the previously bonded joints are completely cured. Joints not having interference-fit type coupling are to be fitted with a clamp that will hold the joint rigidly in place until the joint cement has completely cured. Provide a protective material on the inner surface of the clamp to prevent damage to the plastic pipe when the clamp is tightened in place. Provide a manufacturer recommended device or method to determine when the joint is pulled against the pipe stop. Provide a gauge from the pipe manufacturer to measure the diameter of the spigot ends to ensure the diameter conforms to the tolerances specified by the manufacturer. Gauge all pipe ends. Perform factory certified tests to verify that short-term rupture strength is 10.3 MPa 1,500 psi or greater when carried out in accordance with ASTM D1599. At any ambient temperatures, field bonded epoxy-cemented joints are to be cured with a self-regulating, thermostatically temperature

controlled, electrical heating blanket for the time and temperature recommended by the manufacturer for the size and type of joint, or by an alternate heating method recommended by the manufacturer. Do not move the joint sections during heating, or until the joint has cooled to ambient temperature.

#### 3.2.2.4.2 RTRP II Jointing

Utilize a reinforced overlay joint to join sections together through a placement of layers of reinforcement fiberglass roving, mat, tape or fabric saturated with compatible catalyzed resin.

#### 3.2.2.4.3 RPMP Jointing

Utilize bell and spigot gasket-sealing couplings to connect pipes. Lubricate the spigot prior to push-together assembly.

#### 3.2.2.4.4 Fittings and Specials for RTRP and RPMP Pipe

Assemble metal to RTRP and RPMP pipe connections by bolting steel flanges to RTRP and RPMP pipe flanges. Utilize cast-iron fittings with gasket bell or mechanical joint with RTRP if pipe has cast iron outside diameter. Steel flanges are to be flat-faced type. Use spacer rings to provide a flat-face seat for RTRP and RPMP pipe flanges where raised-face steel flanges are used. Provide a full-face Buna "N" gasket 3 mm 1/8 inch thick with a shore hardness of 50-60 between all flanged connections. The RTRP and RPMP pipe flange are to have raised sealing rings. Use flat washers under all nuts and bolts on RTRP and RPMP pipe flanges. Torque non-corrosive bolts and nuts to not more than 135 Newton meters 100 foot pounds. Do not direct bury flanges. Provide a concrete pit for all flanged connections.

#### 3.2.2.4.5 Allowable Offsets

##### 3.2.2.4.5.1 RTRP

Comply with manufacturer's recommendations for the maximum offset in alignment between adjacent pipe joints but do not exceed 5 degrees.

##### 3.2.2.4.5.2 RPMP

Comply with manufacturer's recommendations for pipe with bell and spigot rubber gasket joints. Maximum allowable deflections from a straight line or grade is 4 degrees and determined by the diameter, unless a lesser amount is recommended by the manufacturer. Form short-radius curves and closures with short lengths of pipe or fabricated specials specified.

#### 3.2.2.5 Installation of [Concrete Pressure Pipe][PCCP] and [RCCP] Piping

Except as otherwise specified in the following subparagraphs, install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES; with the laying and joining requirements specified in AWWA M9; and with the recommendations given in AWWA M9 "Design of Thrust Restraints for Buried Pipe".

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Some pipe joints eliminate the need for concrete thrust blocks, such as full exterior joint welds, skip welds, clamp type harness, bell bolt harness and snap ring harnesses.**

\*\*\*\*\*

- a. Jointing: Make joints with the gaskets specified for concrete pipe joints, using a lubricant recommended by the manufacturer. Assemble joints in accordance with the joining requirements specified in AWWA M9 and with the recommendations given for laying the pipe in AWWA M9, chapter entitled "Installation by Trenching or Tunneling--Methods and Equipment." Acceptable joint types are bell and spigot, structural welded, skip welded, clamp type harness, bell bolt harness and snap ring harnesses. Prior to backfilling, wrap joints with a joint wrapper and fill with grout as recommended by the manufacturer. For pipe large enough to accommodate a worker, point the interior joint space with a stiff mixture of portland cement and smooth finish with a hand trowel.
- b. Allowable Offsets: To the extent possible, follow the manufacturer's laying schedule, which will indicate the use and location of joint gaps, spacers, beveled joints, short pipe lengths, fabricated specials and beveled adapters. Unless a lesser amount is recommended by the manufacturer, the maximum allowable offset in a joint is 5 degrees.

#### 3.2.2.6 Installation of Steel Piping

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with AWWA C604 and AWWA M11, Chapter 12, "Transportation, Installation, and Testing." [Apply protective coating for aboveground piping as specified in Section [\_\_\_\_].]

- a. Jointing: Make rubber-gasketed bell-and-spigot joints with the gaskets previously specified for this type joint, using a lubricant recommended by the pipe manufacturer; assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer.[ Make welded joints in accordance with AWWA C206 and with the recommendations given for installation of pipe in AWWA M11, Chapter 12, "Transportation, Installation, and Testing."] Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer.[ Make flanged joints with the gaskets, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint. Make flanged joints up tight; avoid undue strain on flanges, fittings, valves, and other [equipment and] accessories. Align bolt holes for each flanged joint. Use full-size bolts for the bolt holes; use of undersized bolts is not permitted. Do not allow adjoining flange faces to be out of parallel to such degree that the flanged joint cannot be made watertight without straining the flange. Replace flanged pipe or fittings with dimensions that do not allow the making of a flanged joint as specified.][ Make grooved type joints with the couplings specified for this type joint connecting pipe with roll-grooved ends or pipe with welded-on cut-grooved adapters, each with dimensions as previously specified for this type joint. Groove pipe ends in the field only with manufacturer recommended groove rolling equipment and manufacturer recommended groove adapters in the field only with manufacturer recommended groove cutting equipment; design groove rolling and groove cutting equipment especially for the purpose and produced by a manufacturer of grooved joint couplings. Obtain approval for field-cut grooves before assembling the joint.][ Make shouldered type joints with the couplings specified for this type joint connecting pipe with the shouldered ends specified for this type joint.] Assemble [grooved][ and ][shouldered] type joints in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer.][ Make insulating joints with the gaskets, sleeves, washers, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint. Assemble

insulating joints as specified for flanged joints, except that bolts with insulating sleeves are to be full size for the bolt holes. Ensure that there is no metal-to-metal contact between dissimilar metals after the joint has been assembled.] Finish joints on piping with cement-mortar lining[ and on piping with cement-mortar coating] as specified in Appendix on Field Joints in AWWA C205.[ Finish joints on piping with [coal-tar enamel][ or ][coal-tar epoxy] coating by cleaning, priming, coating, and wrapping with a cold-applied tape coating matching the requirements of, and applied in accordance with AWWA C209.]

- b. Allowable Offsets: For pipe with bell-and-spigot rubber-gasket joints, maximum allowable deflections from a straight line or grade, as required by vertical curves, horizontal curves, or offsets is 5 degrees unless a lesser amount is recommended by the manufacturer. Form short-radius curves and closures with short lengths of pipe or fabricated specials specified.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Under ordinary conditions, steel water pipe and fittings in the sizes included in water distribution systems covered by this specification are furnished with factory-applied cement-mortar lining.**

**NOTE: Under unusual circumstances add cement mortar lining after installation. Add the following note: "Provide cement mortar lining after installation in accordance with AWWA C602".**

\*\*\*\*\*

- c. Cement Mortar Lining: AWWA C205, shop applied.

#### 3.2.2.7 Installation of Metallic Piping for Service Lines

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES and with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for pipe installation, unless otherwise specified.

##### 3.2.2.7.1 Jointing:

###### 3.2.2.7.1.1 Screwed Joints

Make screwed joints up tight with a stiff mixture of graphite and oil, inert filler and oil, or graphite compound; apply to male threads only. Threads are to be full cut; do not leave more than three threads on the pipe exposed after assembling the joint.

###### 3.2.2.7.1.2 Joints for Copper Tubing

Cut copper tubing with square ends; remove fins and burrs. Replace dented, gouged, or otherwise damaged tubing with undamaged tubing. Make solder joints using ASTM B32, 95-5 tin-antimony or Grade Sn96 solder. Solder and flux are not to contain more than 0.2 percent lead. Before making joint, clean ends of tubing and inside of fitting or coupling with wire brush or abrasive. Apply a rosin flux to the tubing end and on recess inside of fitting or coupling. Insert tubing end into fitting or coupling for the full depth of the recess and solder. For compression joints on flared tubing, insert tubing through the coupling nut and flare tubing.

#### 3.2.2.7.1.3 Flanged Joints

Make flanged joints up tight, avoid undue strain on flanges, valves, fittings, and accessories.

#### 3.2.2.7.2 Protection of Buried Steel Service Line Piping

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Use coal-tar enamel coating with double felt wraps instead of single layer of felt wrap where soil in which pipe is to be buried is classified as Group IV, Unusually Corrosive (as defined in AWWA M11, Chapter 10, "Principles of Corrosion and Corrosion Control"); or where electrical resistivity of soil has been measured at less than 2,000 ohms/cc.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

[Unless otherwise specified,] prepare, prime, and coat exterior surface of zinc-coated steel pipe and associated fittings to be buried with hot-applied coal-tar enamel with a bonded [single layer of felt wrap in accordance with AWWA C203] [double felt wraps in accordance with AWWA C203]. For the felt wrap material, use fibrous-glass mat as specified in AWWA C203; use of asbestos felt will not be permitted. Use solvent wash only to remove oil, grease, and other extraneous matter from zinc-coated pipe and fittings.

#### 3.2.2.8 Installation of Plastic Piping

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES and with the applicable requirements of ASTM D2774 [and ASTM D2855], unless otherwise specified. Handle solvent cements used to join plastic piping in accordance with ASTM F402.

##### 3.2.2.8.1 Jointing

[Make solvent-cemented joints for PVC plastic piping using the solvent cement previously specified for this material; assemble joints in accordance with ASTM D2855. ]Make plastic pipe joints to other pipe materials in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.

##### 3.2.2.8.2 Plastic Pipe Connections to Appurtenances

Connect plastic pipe service lines to corporation stops and gate valves in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.

##### 3.2.2.9 Fire Protection Service Lines for Sprinkler Supplies

Connect water service lines used to supply building sprinkler systems for fire protection to the water distribution main in accordance with NFPA 24.

##### 3.2.2.10 Pipe Anchorage Installation

- a. Provide thrust blocks where indicated. Use concrete, ASTM C94/C94M, having a minimum compressive strength of 15 MPa 2,500 psi at 28 days; or use concrete of a mix not leaner than one part cement, two and one half parts sand, and five parts gravel, having the same minimum



compressive strength.

- b. Provide restrained joints in accordance with NFPA 24, Chapter 10[ and in accordance with ASTM F1674].
- c. [For metal harness use tie rods and clamps as shown in NFPA 24. ][Provide structural welded, skip welded, clamp type harness, bell bolt harness, snap ring harness for pipe anchorage. ][Provide metal harness fabricated by the pipe manufacturer and furnished with the pipe.]

### 3.2.3 Installation of Valves

#### 3.2.3.1 Installation of Gate Valves

Install gate valves, AWWA C500 and UL 262, in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation and with the recommendations of the Appendix ("Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Gate Valves") to AWWA C500. Install gate valves, AWWA C509 or AWWA C515, in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation and with the recommendations of the Appendix ("Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Gate Valves") to AWWA C509 or AWWA C515. Install gate valves on PVC and PVC0 water mains in accordance with the recommendations for appurtenance installation in AWWA M23, Chapter 7, "Installation." Make and assemble joints to gate valves as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings.

#### 3.2.3.2 Installation of Check Valves

Install check valves in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation [, except as otherwise indicated]. Make and assemble joints to check valves as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings.

#### 3.2.3.3 Installation of Air Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves

Install pressure vacuum assemblies of type, size, and capacity indicated. Include valves and test cocks. Install according to the requirements of plumbing and health department and authorities having jurisdiction. Do not install pressure vacuum breaker assemblies in vault or other space subject to flooding.

#### 3.2.4 Installation of Fire Hydrants

Install hydrants[, except for metal harness,] in accordance with AWWA C600 for hydrant installation and as indicated. Make and assemble joints as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings.[ Provide metal harness as specified under pipe anchorage requirements for the respective pipeline material to which hydrant is attached.] Install hydrants with the 115 mm 4 1/2 inch connections facing the adjacent paved surface. If there are two paved adjacent surfaces, install hydrants with the 115 mm 4 1/2 inch connection facing the paved surface where the connecting main is located.

#### [3.2.5 Installation Beneath Railroad Right-of-Way

Install piping passing under the right-of-way of a commercial railroad in accordance with the specifications for pipelines conveying nonflammable substances in Chapter 1, Part 5, of the AREMA Eng Man.[ For PVC plastic water main pipe, also install in accordance with the recommendations of

AWWA M23 for installation of casings.]

### 13.2.6 Installation of Water Service Piping

#### 3.2.6.1 Location

Connect water service piping to the building service where the building service has been installed. Where building service has not been installed, terminate water service lines approximately 1.5 m 5 feet from the building line at the points indicated; close such water service lines with plugs or caps.

#### 3.2.6.2 Service Line Connections to Water Mains

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Use first optional sentence for service line piping less than 80 mm 3 inches in diameter. Use third optional sentence for service line piping 80 mm 3 inches in diameter or larger. Delete references to size except when more than one size range is present.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

[Connect service lines [[\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch size] to the main [by a corporation stop and gooseneck and install a service stop below the frostline][as indicated].] [Connect service lines 50 mm 2 inch size to the main [with a rigid connection or a corporation stop and gooseneck and install a gate valve on service line below the frostline] [as indicated].] [Connect service lines [[\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch size] to the main [with a rigid connection and install a gate valve on service line below the frostline] [as indicated].] [Connect service lines to ductile-iron water mains in accordance with AWWA C600 for service taps.] [Connect service lines to PVC plastic water mains in accordance with UBPPA UNI-PUB-08 and the recommendations of AWWA M23, Chapter 9, "Service Connections."] [Connect service lines to concrete water mains in accordance with the recommendations of AWWA M9, "Tapping Concrete Pressure Pipe."] Connect service lines to steel water mains in accordance with the recommendations of the steel water main pipe manufacturer and with the recommendations for special and valve connections and other appurtenances in AWWA M11, Chapter 13, "Supplementary Design Data and Details."

#### 3.2.7 Installation of Meters

Install meters and meter [boxes][vaults] at the locations shown on the drawings. Center meters in the [boxes][vaults] to allow for reading and ease of removal or maintenance.

#### 3.2.8 Installation of Backflow Preventers

Install backflow preventers of type, size, and capacity indicated. Include valves and test cocks. Install according to requirements of plumbing and health department and authorities having jurisdiction. Support NPS 63 mm 2 1/2 inch and larger backflow preventers, valves, and piping near floor with 300 mm 12 inch minimum air gap, and on concrete piers or steel pipe supports. Do not install backflow preventers that have a relief drain in vault or in other spaces subject to flooding. Do not install by-pass piping around backflow preventers.

### 3.2.9 Installation of Protective Enclosures

Install concrete base level and with top approximately[50 mm2 inches][  
[\_\_\_\_\_] mm [\_\_\_\_\_] inches] above grade. Install protective enclosure over  
valve and equipment. Anchor protective enclosure to concrete base.

### 3.2.10 Disinfection

[ Disinfection of systems supplying nonpotable water is not required.

] Prior to disinfection, provide disinfection procedures, proposed  
neutralization and disposal methods of waste water from disinfection  
procedures as part of the disinfection submittal. Disinfect new water  
piping and existing water piping affected by Contractor's operations in  
accordance with AWWA C651. Fill piping systems with solution containing  
minimum of 50 parts per million of available chlorine and allow solution to  
stand for minimum of 24 hours. Flush solution from the systems with  
domestic water until maximum residual chlorine content is within the range  
of 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million, or the residual chlorine content of  
domestic water supply. Obtain at least two consecutive bacteriological  
samples from new water piping. Analyze samples by a certified laboratory,  
and submit the results of the bacteriological samples. Obtain approval by  
the Contracting Officer prior to the new water piping being placed into  
service.

## 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

### 3.3.1 Field Tests and Inspections

Notify the Contracting Officer a minimum of five days in advance of  
hydrostatic testing. Coordinate the proposed method for disposal of waste  
water from hydrostatic testing. Perform field tests, and provide labor,  
equipment, and incidentals required for testing[, except that water needed  
for field tests will be furnished as set forth in "AVAILABILITY AND USE OF  
UTILITY SERVICES" in Section 01 50 00 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AND  
CONTROLS]. Provide documentation that all items of work have been  
constructed in accordance with the Contract documents. [Do not begin  
testing on any section of a pipeline where concrete thrust blocks have been  
provided until at least five days after placing of the concrete.] [After  
installation conduct Backflow Preventer Tests and provide test reports  
verifying that the installation meets the FCCCHR Manual Standards.]

### 3.3.2 Testing Procedure

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: Delete references to water service lines of  
these materials except when there is water service  
pipe of 80 mm 3 inch size or larger included in the  
project. Ductile-iron piping is available in 80 mm  
3 inch size, but 100 mm 4 inch size is smallest for  
PVC plastic water main pipe.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: NFPA 24 requires a minimum test pressure of  
1400 kPa 200 psi or 375 kPa 50 psi in excess of the  
system working pressure. Several of the AWWA  
standards do not meet the requirements of NFPA 24.  
Where water mains or water service lines provide

**fire service or water and fire service, they must be tested in accordance with NFPA 24.**

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 3.3.2.1 Hydrostatic Testing

Test the water system in accordance with the applicable specified standard. Where water mains provide fire service, test in accordance with the special testing requirements given in the paragraph SPECIAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE SERVICE. Test ductile-iron water mains in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. The amount of leakage on ductile-iron pipelines with mechanical-joints [or push-on joints] is not to exceed the amounts given in AWWA C600; no leakage will be allowed at joints made by any other methods. Test PVC and PVC-O plastic water systems made with PVC pipe in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for pressure and leakage tests. The amount of leakage on pipelines made of PVC plastic water main pipe is not to exceed the amounts given in AWWA C605, except that at joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings, no leakage will be allowed. Test concrete water mains in accordance with the recommendations in AWWA M9, "Hydrostatic Testing and Disinfection of Mains." The amount of leakage on concrete pipelines is not to exceed 1.8 liters per 24 hours per millimeter 20 gallons per 24 hours per inch of pipe diameter per mile of pipeline. Test steel water mains in accordance with applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. The amount of leakage on steel pipelines with rubber-gasketed bell-and-spigot joints is not to exceed 1.8 liters per 24 hours per millimeter 20 gallons per 24 hours per inch of pipe diameter per mile of pipeline; no leakage will be allowed at joints made by any other method. Repair of welded joints to stop leakage is to be done by welding only. Test water service lines in accordance with requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. No leakage will be allowed at copper pipe joints, copper tubing joints (soldered, compression type, brazed), plastic pipe joints, flanged joints, [and] screwed joints.

#### 3.3.2.2 Leakage Testing

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.

For PE perform leak testing in accordance with ASTM F2164.

#### 3.3.3 Special Testing Requirements for Fire Service

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: NFPA 24 requires a minimum test pressure of 1400 kPa 200 psi or 375 kPa 50 psi in excess of the system working pressure. Where water mains or water service lines provide fire service or water and fire service, they must be tested in accordance with NFPA 24.**

\*\*\*\*\*

Test water mains and water service lines providing fire service or water and fire service in accordance with NFPA 24. The additional water added to the system must not exceed the limits given in NFPA 24

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: To ensure future locatability of non-metallic mains, require tracer wire continuity verification.**

**Delete this requirement for metallic mains,  
including concrete mains with steel cylinders.**

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 3.3.4 Tracer Wire Continuity

Test tracer wire for continuity after service connections have been completed and prior to final pavement or restoration. Verify that tracer wire is locatable with electronic utility locating equipment. Repair breaks or separations and re-test for continuity.

#### 3.4 CLEANUP

Upon completion of the installation of water lines and appurtenances, remove all debris and surplus materials resulting from the work.

-- End of Section --