
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCESA UFGS-02464 (July 2004)

Preparing Activity: USACE (CW) Superseding
UFGS-02464A (August 2003)
UFGS-02457N (September 1999)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated 25 June 2004

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DIVISION 02 - SITE CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 02464A

METAL SHEET PILING

07/04

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SECTION 02464A

METAL SHEET PILING 07/04

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for metal sheet piling.

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

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

Use of electronic communication is encouraged.

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

PART 1 GENERAL

NOTE: Permanent earth retaining structures made with steel sheet piling such as caissons, quaywalls, and retaining walls are covered by this section. Temporary structures such as shoring and sheeting are the responsibility of the Contractor and unless required by conditions of the project, are not to be covered by this section. The extent and location of the work to be accomplished should be indicated on the project drawings.

The following information must also be shown on the project drawings:

1. Location of piles.
2. Soil data, where required.

3. Pile shape.
4. Pile size and weight.
5. Length or tip and cut-off elevations.

1.1 REFERENCES

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

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 WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS D1.1/D1.1M (2002) Structural Welding Code - Steel

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 328/A 328M (2003) Steel Sheet Piling

ASTM A 572/A 572M (2003a) High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel

ASTM A 6/A 6M (2003a) General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling

ASTM A 690/A 690M (2000a) High-Strength Low-Alloy Steel H-Piles and Sheet Piling for Use in Marine Environments

ASTM A 857/A 857M (2000a) Steel Sheet Piling, Cold-Formed, Light Gage

ASTM B 221 (2002) Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes

ASTM B 221M (2002) Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes (Metric)

ASTM B 308/B 308M (2002) Aluminum-Alloy 6061-T6 Standard Structural Profiles

1.2 UNIT PRICES

NOTE: If Section 01270A MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT is

included in the project specifications, this paragraph title (UNIT PRICES) should be deleted from this section and the remaining appropriately edited subparagraphs below should be inserted into Section 01270A.

1.2.1 [Steel Sheet Piling, Type [____], Grade [____]]

1.2.1.1 Payment

Payment for sheet piling quantities will be made at the applicable contract price per linear meter foot for furnished and installed sheet piling. Payment shall cover all cost of furnishing, handling, storing and installing piling including placing, driving, cutting holes and other materials and work incident thereto [except the cost of furnishing piling shall not be included in the contract price for Government furnished piling].

1.2.1.2 Measurement

The length of sheet piling installed [and removed] will be measured to the nearest tenth of a linear meter foot. For installed pilings directed to be cut off before reaching the penetration depth shown, the portion cut off will be measured for payment as the difference between the total length of piling shown on the plans for that location and the length of piling installed below the point of cut-off.

1.2.1.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: linear meter foot.

1.2.2 [Steel Sheet Piling - Fabricated Sections, Type[s] [____], Grade [____]]

1.2.2.1 Payment

Payment for sheet piling quantities will be made at the applicable contract price per linear meter foot for furnished and installed sheet piling. Payment shall cover all cost of furnishing, handling, storing and installing piling including placing, driving, cutting holes and other materials and work incident thereto [except the cost of furnishing piling shall not be included in the contract price for Government furnished piling].

1.2.2.2 Measurement

The length of sheet piling installed [and removed] will be measured to the nearest tenth of a linear meter foot. For installed pilings directed to be cut off before reaching the penetration depth shown, the portion cut off will be measured for payment as the difference between the total length of piling shown on the plans for that location and the length of piling installed below the point of cut-off.

1.2.2.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: linear meter foot.

1.2.3 [Steel Sheet Piling - Government Furnished]

1.2.3.1 Payment

Payment for sheet piling quantities will be made at the applicable contract price per linear meter foot for furnished and installed sheet piling. Payment shall cover all cost of furnishing, handling, storing and installing piling including placing, driving, cutting holes and other materials and work incident thereto [except the cost of furnishing piling shall not be included in the contract price for Government furnished piling].

1.2.3.2 Measurement

The length of sheet piling installed [and removed] will be measured to the nearest tenth of a linear meter foot. For installed pilings directed to be cut off before reaching the penetration depth shown, the portion cut off will be measured for payment as the difference between the total length of piling shown on the plans for that location and the length of piling installed below the point of cut-off.

1.2.3.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: linear meter foot.

1.2.4 [Aluminum Sheet Piling, Type [____]]

1.2.4.1 Payment

Payment for sheet piling quantities will be made at the applicable contract price per linear meter foot for furnished and installed sheet piling. Payment shall cover all cost of furnishing, handling, storing and installing piling including placing, driving, cutting holes and other materials and work incident thereto [except the cost of furnishing piling shall not be included in the contract price for Government furnished piling].

1.2.4.2 Measurement

The length of sheet piling installed [and removed] will be measured to the nearest tenth of a linear meter foot. For installed pilings directed to be cut off before reaching the penetration depth shown, the portion cut off will be measured for payment as the difference between the total length of piling shown on the plans for that location and the length of piling installed below the point of cut-off.

1.2.4.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: linear meter foot.

1.2.5 [Aluminum Sheet Piling - Fabricated Sections, Type[s] [____]]

1.2.5.1 Payment

Payment for sheet piling quantities will be made at the applicable contract price per linear meter foot for furnished and installed sheet piling. Payment shall cover all cost of furnishing, handling, storing and installing piling including placing, driving, cutting holes and other materials and work incident thereto [except the cost of furnishing piling

shall not be included in the contract price for Government furnished piling].

1.2.5.2 Measurement

The length of sheet piling installed [and removed] will be measured to the nearest tenth of a linear meter foot. For installed pilings directed to be cut off before reaching the penetration depth shown, the portion cut off will be measured for payment as the difference between the total length of piling shown on the plans for that location and the length of piling installed below the point of cut-off.

1.2.5.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: linear meter foot.

1.2.6 [Aluminum Sheet Piling - Government Furnished]

1.2.6.1 Payment

Payment for sheet piling quantities will be made at the applicable contract price per linear meter foot for furnished and installed sheet piling. Payment shall cover all cost of furnishing, handling, storing and installing piling including placing, driving, cutting holes and other materials and work incident thereto [except the cost of furnishing piling shall not be included in the contract price for Government furnished piling].

1.2.6.2 Measurement

The length of sheet piling installed [and removed] will be measured to the nearest tenth of a linear meter foot. For installed pilings directed to be cut off before reaching the penetration depth shown, the portion cut off will be measured for payment as the difference between the total length of piling shown on the plans for that location and the length of piling installed below the point of cut-off.

1.2.6.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: linear meter foot.

1.2.7 Cut-Offs

1.2.7.1 Payment

When pilings which have not been driven to penetration depths shown are directed to be cut off except for cut-offs due to excessive battering, a lump sum payment will be made for cutting off each piling.

1.2.7.2 Measurement

An additional sum will be paid for each linear meter foot of the portion cut off and measured for payment. For installed pilings directed to be cut off before reaching the penetration depth shown, the portion cut off will be measured for payment as the difference between the total length of piling shown on the plans for that location and the length of piling installed below the point of cut-off at the rate of 50 percent of the applicable contract unit price. [No payment will be made for cut-off portions of Government furnished pilings.]

1.2.7.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: each.

1.2.8 Splices

1.2.8.1 Payment

Payment will be made for each piling spliced at the direction of the Contracting Officer to drive the piling to a depth greater than shown and extend it up to the required top elevation. An additional sum will be paid for each linear meter foot of the piling extension at the applicable contract unit price.

1.2.8.2 Measurement

Splices will be measured for payment for each piling spliced.

1.2.8.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: each.

1.2.9 Pulled Pilings

1.2.9.1 Payment

The Contractor furnished pilings which have been installed and are pulled at the direction of the Contracting Officer and found to be in good condition will be paid for at the applicable contract unit price for furnishing and installing the pilings in their initial position plus an equal amount for the cost of pulling.

1.2.9.2 Measurement

When such pulled pilings are redriven, an additional amount equal to 50 percent of the applicable contract unit price for furnishing and driving the pilings will be paid for redriving the pilings. This additional price constitutes payment for redriving only. The cost of furnishing, initial driving, and pulling the pilings is to be paid for as specified.

a. Government furnished pilings which are pulled at the direction of the Contracting Officer and found to be in good condition will be paid for at the applicable contract unit price for installing the pilings in their initial position plus an equal amount for the cost of pulling. Such piling when redriven will be paid for at the applicable contract unit cost for installing the pilings.

b. When pilings are pulled and found to be damaged no payment will be made for the initial furnishing and driving or for the pulling of such pilings. Pilings replacing damaged pilings will be paid for at the applicable contract unit prices.

1.2.9.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: each.

1.2.10 Removal of Sheet Pilings

1.2.10.1 Payment

Payment will be made for costs associated with removal of sheet pilings. Payment shall cover cost of pulling, cleaning the interlock, sorting, inventorying and storing.

1.2.10.2 Measurement

Removal of sheet piling will be made at the applicable contract price per linear meter foot for the removal of sheet pilings.

1.2.10.3 Unit of Measure

Unit of measure: linear meter foot.

1.3 NAVY REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: Select the applicable paragraph(s) from the following.

1.3.1 Basis of Bids

NOTE: Use this option for fixed-price contracts.

Base bids on pile sections and lengths as indicated. Should the total number of piles or the number of each length vary from that specified as the basis for bidding, an adjustment in the contract price and time for completion will be made. No additional payment will be made for withdrawn, damaged, rejected, or misplaced piles; for any portion of a pile remaining above the cut-off elevation; for backdriving; for cutting off piles, or for any cut off length of piles.

1.3.2 Measurement and Payment

1.3.2.1 PACNAVAFACENGCOM Projects

NOTE: Edit applicable attachments from Document 00101 for inclusion in Standard Form 1442, "Solicitation, Offer and Award," and "Schedule of Bid Items." Select first bracketed text.

For unit price bid, see [SF 1442, "Solicitation, Offer and Award" and "Schedule of Bid Items."] [Section 00101 BID SCHEDULES.]

1.3.2.2 LANTNAVAFACENGCOM Projects

Payment will be at the contract unit price per length, multiplied by the total length of acceptable piles actually installed. Base bids on the number of piles with pile length from tip to cutoff, as indicated, and on the total length of piling from tip to cutoff as specified in the document titled "Instructions to Bidders." Include in bid a unit price per unit

length piling based on the quantity stated in the document titled "Instructions to Bidders." If the Contracting Officer requires an increase or a decrease in length of piles furnished and installed, the contract price will be adjusted in accordance with the Contract Clauses of the contract. The unit price bid will be used for upward or downward adjustment of the quantity subject to provisions of "FAR 52.211-18, Variations in Estimated Quantities."

1.4 SUBMITTALS

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

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

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy projects.

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

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

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Metal Sheet Piling[; G][; G, [_____]]

Detail drawings for sheet piling, including fabricated sections, shall show complete piling dimensions and details, driving sequence and location of installed piling. Detail drawings shall

include details of top protection, special reinforcing tips, tip protection, lagging, splices, fabricated additions to plain piles, cut-off method, corrosion protection, and dimensions of templates and other temporary guide structures for installing piling. Detail drawings shall provide details of the method of handling piling to prevent permanent deflection, distortion or damage to piling interlocks.

SD-03 Product Data

Driving

Records of the completed sheet piling driving operations. These records shall provide a system of identification which shows the disposition of approved piling in the work, driving equipment performance data, piling penetration rate data, piling dimensions and top and bottom elevations of installed piling. [The format for driving records shall be as directed.]

File Driving Equipment[; G][; G, [____]]

Complete descriptions of sheet piling driving equipment including hammers, [jetting equipment,] extractors, protection caps and other installation appurtenances, prior to commencement of work.

Pulling and Redriving[; G][; G, [____]]

The proposed method of pulling sheet piling, prior to pulling any piling.

Interlocked Joint Strength in Tension Test[; G][; G, [____]]

The procedure for testing sheet piling interlocked joint strength in tension, prior to testing piling.

SD-06 Test Reports

Materials Tests

Certified materials tests reports. Reports showing that sheet piling and appurtenant metal materials meet the specified requirements shall be submitted for each shipment and identified with specific lots prior to installing materials. Material test reports shall meet the requirements of ASTM A 6/A 6M.

Interlock Tension Strength Test[; G][; G, [____]]

..Procedure for testing at least two 75 mm 3 inch long coupons taken randomly from different as-produced pilings of each heat. Test shall conform to the piling manufacturer's standard and will be approved by the Contracting Officer.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Pile Driving Record

Record for each sheet pile driven, as specified.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

Materials delivered to the site shall be new and undamaged and shall be accompanied by certified test reports. The manufacturer's logo and mill identification mark shall be provided on the sheet piling as required by the referenced specifications. Sheet piling shall be stored and handled in the manner recommended by the manufacturer to prevent permanent deflection, distortion or damage to the interlocks; as a minimum, support on level blocks or racks spaced not more than 3 m 10 feet apart and not more than 0.60 m 2 feet from the ends. Storage of sheet piling should also facilitate required inspection activities and prevent damage to coatings and corrosion prior to installation. [Sheet piling over 25 m 80 feet in length shall be handled using a minimum of two pickup points.]

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Material Certificates

For each shipment, submit certificates identified with specific lots prior to installing piling. Identification data should include piling type, dimensions, chemical composition, mechanical properties, section properties, heat number, and mill identification mark.

[1.6.2 Interlock Tension Strength Test

NOTE: Include this paragraph only when heavy gauge
hot-rolled steel sheet piling is required.

Submit for approval the procedure for testing the tension strength of piling interlocks prior to testing sheet piling.

]1.7 EQUIPMENT

Submit descriptions of pile driving equipment to be employed in the work [to the Contracting Officer for approval]. Descriptive information includes manufacturer's name, model numbers, capacity, rated energy, hammer details, cushion material, helmet, templates, and jetting equipment.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 METAL SHEET PILING

NOTE: ASTM A 328/A 328M covers one grade of steel sheet piling for general use. ASTM A 572/A 572M covers three grades (yield strengths of 290, 345, 414 MPa (42, 50 and 60 ksi) of steel available for high strength steel sheet piling. ASTM A 690/A 690M covers one grade of steel available for high strength steel sheet piling for use where greater resistance to marine splash zone conditions is required. Each of the ASTM Specifications contains "Supplementary Requirements" for use when desired by the purchaser. Some of these are provided for and described in the individual ASTM specification; others are standardized, and are indicated only by number and title, with their description found in

ASTM A 6/A 6M.

Hot-rolled steel sheet piling sections are suitable for applications where interlocked joint strength in tension or section stability is a primary design requirement. Section stability (Biaxial Stress) is a consideration in highly stressed applications only.

Hot-rolled, light-duty steel sheet piling sections and cold-formed steel sheet piling sections are suitable for average depth applications such as trench sheeting and bulkheads in moderate water depths. They are not suitable for applications where they are subjected to high concentrated wale loads or where interlocked joint strength in tension or section stability is a primary design requirement.

Cold-formed, light gauge steel sheet piling sections are suitable for applications with a required minimum sheeting thickness of 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) or less, low bending and corrosion resistances, and minimal required interlocked joint strength in tension. The corrosion resistance of light gauge sheet piling can be increased by applying a protective coating.

For applications in salt or brackish water use the most economical of a ASTM A 690/A 690M steel sheet piling which offers greater corrosion resistance or a ASTM A 328/A 328M steel sheet piling with a protective coating in the splash zone. A protective coating should be applied to a ASTM A 690/A 690M sheet piling in the splash zone of waterway bulkheads located in salt or brackish water.

Corrosion protection should be provided where piling is exposed to an adverse environment. Choose system(s) based on economics and potential hazards due to sheet piling system failure; more than one system may be necessary depending on conditions above and below the splash zone. While ASTM A 690/A 690M is suggested for marine environments, its use alone without protective measures may not be effective.

Consideration should be given in design to the use of a ASTM A 572/A 572M high-strength steel sheet piling where economical. In floodwall applications the allowable working stress should not exceed 0.5 of the yield strength of the steel. In other applications the allowable working stress should not exceed 0.6 of the yield strength of the steel.

Aluminum sheet piling sections are suitable for use in applications requiring moderate bending resistance and minimal design interlocked joint strength in tension. Non-draining, clay-muck soils and soils and water with a ph outside the range of 4.5 to 8.5 and containing chlorides, sulfates or

heavy metals (copper, lead, tin, mercury and cobalt) are corrosive to aluminum and should be avoided. Protective coatings or cathodic protection can be used to provide longer service life to aluminum piling in corrosive environments.

Metal sheet piling shall be [hot-rolled steel sections conforming to [ASTM A 328/A 328M] [ASTM A 572/A 572M, Grade [____], [Type [____]] [, interlocked joint strength in tension as shown]] [ASTM A 690/A 690M [, interlocked joint strength in tension as shown]] [hot-rolled, light-duty steel sections conforming to ASTM A 572/A 572M, Grade 50.]] [cold-formed steel sections formed from hot-rolled steel meeting the chemical and mechanical requirements of [ASTM A 328/A 328M] [ASTM A 572/A 572M, Grade [____], Type [____]] [ASTM A 690/A 690M]] [cold-formed, light gauge steel sections conforming to ASTM A 857/A 857M, Grade [____]] [extruded aluminum sections fabricated from aluminum conforming to [ASTM B 221M ASTM B 221,] [ASTM B 308/B 308M,] Alloy 6061, Temper T6.] For protection of sheet piling, coat it in accordance with Section [09967 COATING OF STEEL WATERFRONT STRUCTURES] [09964 PAINTING: HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES] [and] [provide cathodic protection in accordance with Section [13110N CATHODIC PROTECTION BY GALVANIC ANODES] [or] [13111N CATHODIC PROTECTION BY IMPRESSED CURRENT] [13112A CATHODIC PROTECTION SYSTEM (IMPRESSED CURRENT)] [____]].

2.1.1 Interlocks

The interlocks of sheet piling shall be free-sliding, provide a swing angle suitable for the intended installation but not less than 5 degrees when interlocked, and maintain continuous interlocking when installed.

2.1.2 General Requirements

NOTE: The following tables list section properties of commercially available sheet piling. Based upon the design requirements for each piling section select the most suitable corresponding section from these tables or other commercial sources and place the pertinent section properties of this section on the drawings as minimum requirements.

HOT-ROLLED STEEL SECTIONS

SECTION	NOMINAL WEB THICKNESS (IN)	SECTION MODULUS .PER LIN FT OF WALL (CU IN)	WEIGHT PER SQ FT OF WALL (LBS)	WEIGHT PER LIN FT OF PILING (LBS)	MINIMUM INTERLOCKED JOINT STRENGTH IN TENSION (LBS PER LIN IN)		
					A328	A572, GR50, A690	GR60, A572
PZ22	0.375	18.1	22.0	40.3			
PZ27	0.375	30.2	27.0	40.5			
PZ35	0.500	48.5	35.0	66.0			
PZ40	0.500	60.7	40.0	65.6			
PSA23	0.375	2.4	23.0	30.7	3,000		
PS27.5	0.400	2.0	27.5	45.1	16,000	20,000	

HOT-ROLLED STEEL SECTIONS

SECTION	NOMINAL WEB THICKNESS (IN)	SECTION MODULUS PER LIN FT OF WALL (CU IN)	WEIGHT PER SQ FT OF WALL (LBS)	WEIGHT PER LIN FT OF PILING (LBS)	MINIMUM INTERLOCKED JOINT STRENGTH IN TENSION (LBS PER LIN IN)		
					A328	GR50, A690	A572, GR60, A572
PS31	0.500	2.0	31.0	50.9	16,000	20,000	24,000

HOT-ROLLED, LIGHT-DUTY STEEL SECTIONS

SECTION	NOMINAL WEB THICKNESS (IN)	NOMINAL WIDTH (IN)	SECTION MODULUS PER LIN FT OF WALL (CU IN)	WEIGHT PER SQ FT OF WALL (LBS)	WEIGHT PER LIN FT OF PILING (LBS)
PLZ23	.0.335	24.00	30.2	22.6	45.2
PLZ25	0.375	24.00	32.8	24.8	49.6

COLD-FORMED STEEL SECTIONS

SECTION	NOMINAL THICKNESS (IN)	NOMINAL WIDTH (IN)	SECTION MODULUS PER LIN FT OF WALL (CU IN)	WEIGHT PER SQ FT OF WALL (LBS)	WEIGHT PER LIN FT OF PILING (LBS)
SPZ-22	0.350	24.00	18.34	21.64	43.28
SPZ-23.5	0.375	24.00	19.33	23.38	46.76
SPZ-23	0.335	24.00	31.30	23.11	46.22
SPZ-26	0.375	24.00	34.82	25.81	51.62
FZ-7	0.335	24.00	31.60	23.40	46.80
FZ-9	0.375	24.00	35.30	26.20	52.30

COLD-FORMED, LIGHT GAUGE STEEL SECTIONS

GAUGE	NOMINAL THICKNESS (IN)	LAYING WIDTH (IN)	SECTION MODULUS PER LIN FT OF WALL (CU IN)	WEIGHT PER SQ FT OF WALL (LBS)	WEIGHT PER LIN FT OF PILING (LBS)
12	0.1046	18.00	1.65	5.60	8.40
12	0.1046	19.67	1.71	6.00	9.90
10	0.1345	18.00	2.20	7.20	10.80
10	0.1345	19.67	2.20	7.60	12.50
8	0.1644	18.00	2.60	8.80	13.20
8	0.1644	19.67	2.65	9.30	15.20
7	0.1793	18.00	2.67	9.60	14.40
7	0.1793	16.00	2.82	10.90	14.50
7	0.1793	19.67	2.87	10.00	16.40
5	0.2093	16.00	3.26	12.71	16.90

COLD-FORMED, LIGHT GAUGE STEEL SECTIONS

GAUGE	NOMINAL THICKNESS (IN)	LAYING WIDTH (IN)	SECTION MODULUS PER LIN FT OF WALL (CU IN)	WEIGHT PER SQ FT OF WALL (LBS)	WEIGHT PER LIN FT OF PILING (LBS)
5	0.2093	19.67	3.36	11.60	19.10
3	0.2391	16.00	3.69	14.54	19.40

ALUMINUM SECTIONS

SECTION	NOMINAL THICKNESS (IN)	NOMINAL WIDTH (IN)	SECTION MODULUS PER LIN FT OF WALL (CU IN)	WEIGHT PER SQ FT OF WALL (LBS)	WEIGHT PER LIN FT OF PILING (LBS)
AWL-100	0.100	12.00	1.258	_____	_____
AWL-125	0.125	12.00	1.542	_____	_____
AWL-135	0.135	12.00	1.714	_____	_____
AWM-100	0.100	12.00	2.200	_____	_____
AWM-125	0.125	12.00	2.967	_____	_____
AWM-135	0.135	12.00	3.200	_____	_____
PZH-150	0.150	12.00	6.309	_____	_____
PZH-188	0.188	12.00	7.633	_____	_____
PZH-250	0.250	12.00	9.783	_____	_____

Z-Sections develop a maximum resistance to bending per unit weight and are particularly adapted to cantilever and anchored type retaining walls.

Shallow-Arch (SA) sections are multiple purpose sections which have some resistance to bending and considerable interlock flexibility and tightness.

Straight-Web (S) sections have their interlocks designed for maximum flexibility and tensile strength and are particularly adapted to cellular retaining walls and cellular cofferdam construction.

Sheet piling [including special fabricated sections] shall be [full-length] sections of the dimensions shown. [Fabricated sections shall conform to the requirement and the piling manufacturer's recommendations for fabricated sections.] [Fabricated sections connecting cofferdam cells and adjacent arcs composed of pilings from different manufacturers shall be Y-sections fabricated from the respective manufacturer's pilings.] [Fabricated tees, wyes and cross pieces shall be fabricated of piling sections with a minimum web thickness of 13 mm 1/2 inch.] [Sheet piling to be placed in a circular cell or a connecting arc shall be of the same manufacture.] Sheet piling shall be provided with standard pulling holes. Metalwork fabrication for sheet piling shall be as specified and in Section 05055A METALWORK FABRICATION, MACHINE WORK, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

2.2 APPURTENANT METAL MATERIALS

Metal plates, shapes, bolts, nuts, rivets and other appurtenant fabrication and installation materials shall conform to manufacturer's standards and to the requirements specified in the respective sheet piling standards and in Section 05502A METALS: MISCELLANEOUS, STANDARD ARTICLES, SHOP FABRICATED ITEMS.

2.3 TESTS, INSPECTIONS, AND VERIFICATIONS

Requirements for material tests, workmanship and other measures for quality assurance shall be as specified and in Section 05055A METALWORK FABRICATION, MACHINE WORK, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

2.3.1 Materials Tests

Materials tests shall conform to the following requirements. Sheet piling and appurtenant materials shall be tested and certified by the manufacturer to meet the specified chemical, mechanical and section property requirements prior to delivery to the site. Testing of sheet piling for mechanical properties shall be performed after the completion of all rolling and forming operations. Testing of sheet piling shall meet the requirements of ASTM A 6/A 6M.

2.3.2 Interlocked Joint Strength in Tension Test

[The interlocked joint strength in tension test shall conform to the piling manufacturer's standard test, include testing at least two 75 mm 3 inch long coupons taken randomly from different as-produced pilings of each heat and must be approved.]

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EARTHWORK

Perform in accordance with Section 02300 EARTHWORK. Pre-excavation [will] [will not] [be permitted.] [permitted to a maximum depth [of [_____] meters feet below [_____] [as indicated]]. Backfill as indicated.

3.2 INSTALLATION

3.2.1 Pile Driving Equipment

Pile driving equipment shall conform to the following requirements.

3.2.1.1 Driving Hammers

NOTE: Insert desired energy ratings in this paragraph. Hammers with energy ratings between 11 860 and 21 700 J (8,750 and 16,000 foot pounds) are recommended.

Hammers shall be steam, air, or diesel drop, single-acting, double-acting, differential-acting [, or vibratory] type. The driving energy of the hammers shall be between [_____] and [_____] J foot-pounds as recommended by the manufacturer for the piling weights and subsurface materials to be encountered. Repair damage to piling caused by use of a pile hammer with

excess delivered force or energy.

3.2.1.2 Jetting Equipment

Jetting [may be used at no additional cost to the Government] [will not be permitted]. [Jetting equipment shall have not less than two removable or fixed jets of the water or combination air-water type. Water jets shall be designed so that the discharge volume and pressure are sufficient to freely erode the material under and adjacent to the piling.]

3.2.2 Placing and Driving

3.2.2.1 Placing

NOTE: When long piles are being driven, templates
are of value. Long piles are very flexible and
damage easily. Use templates to keep piles vertical.

Any excavation required within the area where sheet pilings are to be installed shall be completed prior to placing sheet pilings. Pilings properly placed and driven shall be interlocked throughout their length with adjacent pilings to form a continuous diaphragm throughout the length or run of piling wall.

a. [Pilings to be placed in cofferdam cells and connecting arcs shall be picked up and completely threaded to demonstrate that they slide freely in interlock.]

b. Pilings shall be carefully located as [shown] [or] [directed.] Pilings shall be placed plumb with out-of-plumbness not exceeding [10] [22] mm per meter [1/8] [1/4] inch per foot of length and true to line. Place the pile so the face will not be more than 150 mm 6 inches from vertical alignment at any point. Top of pile at elevation of cut-off shall be within 12 mm 1/2 inch horizontally and 50 mm 2 inches vertically of the location indicated. Manipulation of piles to force them into position will not be permitted. Check all piles for heave. Redrive all heaved piles to the required tip elevation.

c. Temporary wales, templates, [master pilings] [current deflectors] or guide structures shall be provided to insure that the pilings are placed and driven to the correct alignment. Use a system of structural framing sufficiently rigid to resist lateral and driving forces and to adequately support the sheet piling until design tip elevation is achieved. At least two templates shall be used in placing each piling [at third points] [not less than 6 m 20 feet apart]. Templates shall not move when supporting sheet piling. Fit templates with wood blocking to bear against the web of each alternate sheet pile and hold the sheet pile at the design location alignment. Provide outer template straps or other restraints as necessary to prevent the sheets from warping or wandering from the alignment. Mark template for the location of the leading edge of each alternate sheet pile. If in view, also mark the second level to assure that the piles are vertical and in position. If two guide marks cannot be seen, other means must be used to keep the sheet pile vertical along its leading edge.

d. [Master pilings shall be used to maintain plumbness and proper configuration in placing cofferdam cells over 27 m 90 feet in height in

water flowing at a velocity of more than 1.2 m/s 4 feet per second.]

3.2.2.2 Driving

NOTE: When hard driving or driving through rocky soil or debris is anticipated, require addition of tip protection to prevent damage to sheet piling.

Jetting should generally not be permitted for:

1. Piles dependent on side friction in fine-grained low permeability soils (high clay or silt content) where considerable time is required for the soil to reconsolidate around the piles.
2. Piles subject to uplift.
3. Piles adjacent to existing structures.
4. Piles in closely spaced clusters unless the load capacity is confirmed by tests and unless all jetting is done before final driving of any pile in the cluster.

Pre-augering or spudding should generally not be permitted for piles dependent on side friction in fine-grained, low permeability soils (high clay or silt content) where considerable time is required for the soil to reconsolidate around the piles.

[Prior to driving pilings in water, a horizontal line shall be painted on both sides of each piling at a fixed distance from the bottom so that it shall be visible above the water line after installation. This line shall indicate the profile of the bottom elevation of installed pilings and potential problem areas can be identified by abrupt changes in its elevation.] Pilings shall be driven with the proper size hammer and by approved methods so as not to subject the pilings to damage and to ensure proper interlocking throughout their lengths.

- a. Driving hammers shall be maintained in proper alignment during driving operations by use of leads or guides attached to the hammer. [Caution shall be taken in the sustained use of vibratory hammers when a hard driving condition is encountered to avoid interlock-melt or damages. The use of vibratory hammers should be discontinued and impact hammers employed when the penetration rate due to vibratory loading is 300 mm one foot or less per minute.]
- b. A protecting cap shall be employed in driving when using impact hammers to prevent damage to the tops of pilings. [Use cast steel shoe to prevent damage to the tip of the sheet piling.] Pilings damaged during driving or driven out of interlock shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. [Government furnished pilings damaged during driving shall be stored at the site as directed.]
- c. Pilings shall be driven without the aid of a water jet [unless otherwise authorized]. [Authorized jetting shall be performed on both sides of the pilings simultaneously and must be discontinued when the

pile tip is approximately 1.5 m 5 feet above the ["calculated"] [indicated] pile tip elevation and make the final 1.5 m 5 feet of penetration by driving. Before commencing the driving of the final 1.5 m 5 feet, firmly seat the pile in place by the application of a number of reduced energy hammer blows.]

d. Adequate precautions shall be taken to insure that pilings are driven plumb. Where possible, drive Z-pile with the ball end leading. If an open socket is leading, a bolt or similar object placed in the bottom of the interlock will minimize packing material into it and ease driving for the next sheet. If at any time the forward or leading edge of the piling wall is found to be out-of-plumb in the plane of the wall the piling being driven shall be driven to the required depth and tapered pilings shall be provided and driven to interlock with the out-of-plumb leading edge or other approved corrective measures shall be taken to insure the plumbness of succeeding pilings. The maximum permissible taper for any tapered piling shall be 10 mm per meter 1/8 inch per foot of length.

e. Pilings in each run or continuous length of piling wall shall be driven alternately in increments of depth to the required depth or elevation. No piling shall be driven to a lower elevation than those behind it in the same run except when the pilings behind it cannot be driven deeper. Incrementally sequence driving of individual piles such that the tip of any sheet pile shall not be more than 1.2 m 4 feet below that of any adjacent sheet pile. When the penetration resistance exceeds five blows per inch, the tip of any sheet pile shall not be more than 0.6 m 2 feet below any adjacent sheet pile. [For cofferdam cells the driving increments shall be such that no piling leads the adjacent piling by more than [_____] mm feet and the direction of advancing the driving hammer shall be reversed after each pass around the cell.] If the piling next to the one being driven tends to follow below final elevation it may be pinned to the next adjacent piling.

f. If obstructions restrict driving a piling to the specified penetration the obstructions shall be removed or penetrated with a chisel beam. If the Contractor demonstrates that removal or penetration is impractical the Contractor shall make changes in the design alignment of the piling structure as directed to insure the adequacy and stability of the structure. Pilings shall be driven to depths shown and shall extend up to the elevation indicated for the top of pilings. [Piling driven to rock shall be seated individually on the rock.] A tolerance of [_____] mm inches above the indicated top elevation will be permitted. [At least the first two sheets of the connecting arcs adjacent to the main cells shall be driven in the cofferdam cells prior to filling the cells.] Pilings shall not be driven within 30 m 100 feet of concrete less than 7 days old.

g. Pre-augering or spudding of piles [may be used at no additional cost to the Government] [will not be permitted]. [Discontinue pre-augering or spudding approximately [_____] meters feet above the [calculated] [indicated] pile tip elevation. Drive the pile the final [_____] meters feet of penetration].

3.2.3 Cutting-Off and Splicing

Pilings driven to refusal or to the point where additional penetration cannot be attained and are extending above the required top elevation in excess of the specified tolerance shall be cut off to the required

elevation. Pilings driven below the required top elevation and pilings damaged by driving and cut off to permit further driving shall be extended as required to reach the top elevation by splicing when directed at no additional cost to the Government. [If directed, pilings shall be spliced as required to drive them to depths greater than shown and extend them up to the required top elevation.]

a. Pilings adjoining spliced pilings shall be full length unless otherwise approved. [If splices are allowed in adjoining pilings the splices must be spaced at least [_____] m feet apart in elevation.] Splicing of pilings shall be as indicated. Ends of pilings to be spliced shall be squared before splicing to eliminate dips or camber. Pilings shall be spliced together with concentric alignment of the interlocks so that there are no discontinuities, dips or camber at the abutting interlocks. Spliced pilings shall be free sliding and able to obtain the maximum swing with contiguous pilings. Welding of splices shall conform to the requirements of Section [05500N METAL FABRICATIONS] [05055A METALWORK FABRICATION, MACHINE WORK, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS]. Shop and field welding, qualification of welding procedures, welders, and welding operators shall be in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

b. The tops of pilings excessively battered during driving shall be trimmed when directed, at no cost to the Government. Piling cut-offs [except for Government furnished pilings] shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the site.

c. The Contractor shall cut holes in pilings for bolts, rods, drains or utilities as shown or as directed. All cutting shall be done in a neat and workmanlike manner. A straight edge shall be used in cuts made by burning to avoid abrupt nicks. Bolt holes in steel piling shall be drilled or may be burned and reamed by approved methods which will not damage the surrounding metal. [Bolt holes in aluminum pilings shall be drilled.] Holes other than bolt holes shall be reasonably smooth and the proper size for rods and other items to be inserted. [All holes in steel pilings on the wet side of cofferdams shall be made watertight by welding steel plates over the holes after the piling installation is completed.] Do not use explosives for cutting.

3.2.4 Inspection of Driven Piling

Perform continuous inspection during pile driving. Inspect all piles for compliance with tolerance requirements. Bring any unusual problems which may occur to the attention of the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall inspect the interlocked joints of driven pilings extending above ground. Pilings found to be out of interlock shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. [The Contractor shall use divers to inspect underwater interlocked joints of cofferdam sheet piling. Government divers may also inspect the interlocked joints. The inspection of cofferdams shall be performed after driving is completed, prior to filling each cell and connecting arc, and within 48 hours after filling each cell and arc.]

3.2.5 Pulling and Redriving

The Contractor shall pull, as directed, selected pilings after driving to determine the condition of the underground portions of pilings. Any piling so pulled and found to be damaged, to the extent that its usefulness in the structure is impaired, shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Pilings pulled and found to be in satisfactory condition shall be

redriven when directed. [Government furnished pilings pulled and not redriven shall be stored as directed.]

3.3 REMOVAL

The removal of sheet pilings shall consist of pulling, sorting, cleaning the interlocks, inventorying and storing previously installed sheet pilings as shown and directed.

3.3.1 Pulling

The method of pulling piling must be approved. Pulling holes shall be provided in pilings as required. Extractors shall be of suitable type and size. Care shall be exercised during pulling of pilings to avoid damaging piling interlocks and adjacent construction. If the Contracting Officer determines that adjacent permanent construction has been damaged during pulling, the Contractor will be required to repair this construction at no cost to the Government. Pilings shall be pulled one sheet at a time. Pilings fused together shall be separated prior to pulling unless the Contractor demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer, that the pilings cannot be separated. The Contractor will not be paid for the removal of pilings damaged beyond structural use due to proper care not being exercised during pulling.

3.3.2 Sorting, Cleaning, Inventorying and Storing

Pulled pilings shall be sorted, cleaned, inventoried and stored by type into groups as:

- a. Piling usable without reconditioning.
- b. Piling requiring reconditioning.
- c. Piling damaged beyond structural use.

3.4 QUANTITIES

The estimated quantities of sheet piling listed in the unit price schedule of the contract as to be furnished by the Contractor are given for bidding purposes only. Sheet piling quantities for payment shall consist of the linear meters feet of piling acceptably installed [and removed]. Installed quantities shall consist of all piling including fabricated sections driven between the required top and bottom elevations of pilings plus any additions thereto resulting from changes in design or alignment as provided in paragraph DRIVING. [Removed quantities shall consist of the lengths of piling pulled from below the ground level.]

3.5 INSTALLATION RECORDS

Maintain a pile driving record for each sheet pile. Indicate on the installation record: installation dates and times, type and size of hammer, rate of operation, total driving time, dimensions of driving helmet and cap used, blows required per meter foot for each meter foot of penetration, final driving resistance in blows for final 150 mm 6 inches, pile locations, tip elevations, ground elevations, cut-off elevations, and any reheading or cutting of piles. Record any unusual pile driving problems during driving. Submit complete records to the Contracting Officer.

-- End of Section --

