

**SECTION 33 40 00****STORM SEWER UTILITIES**

## SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Delete between // \_\_\_\_\_ // if not applicable to project. Also delete any other item or paragraph not applicable in the section and renumber the paragraphs.
2. References to pressure in this section are gauge pressure unless otherwise noted

**PART 1 - GENERAL****1.1 DESCRIPTION**

This section specifies materials and procedures for construction of outside, underground storm sewer systems that are complete and ready for operation. This includes piping, structures and all other incidentals.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Excavation, Trench Widths, Pipe Bedding, Backfill, Shoring, Sheeting, Bracing: Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.
- B. Concrete Work, Reinforcing, Placement and Finishing: Section 03 30 00, CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.
- C. General plumbing, protection of Materials and Equipment, and quality assurance: Section 22 05 11, COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR PLUMBING.
- D. Fabrication of Steel Ladders: Section 05 50 00, METAL FABRICATIONS.
- E. Materials and Testing Report Submittals: Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA AND SAMPLES.
- F. Erosion and Sediment Control: Section 01 57 19, TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

**1.3 DEFINITIONS**

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Add definitions as necessary for project clarity.

**1.4 ABBREVIATIONS**

- A. HDPE: High-density polyethylene
- B. PE: Polyethylene

**1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING**

- A. Do not store plastic manholes, pipe, and fittings in direct sunlight.
- B. Handle manholes // catch basins // and // stormwater inlets // according to manufacturer's written rigging instructions.

**1.6 COORDINATION**

- A. Coordinate connection to storm sewer main with the Public Agency providing storm sewer off-site drainage.
- B. Coordinate exterior utility lines and connections to building services up to the actual extent of building wall.

**1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE:**

- A. Products Criteria:
  - 1. When two or more units of the same type or class of materials or equipment are required, these units shall be products of one manufacturer.
  - 2. A nameplate bearing manufacturer's name or trademark, including model number, shall be securely affixed in a conspicuous place on equipment. In addition, the model number shall be either cast integrally with equipment, stamped, or otherwise permanently marked on each item of equipment.

**1.8 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Manufacturers' Literature and Data shall be submitted, as one package, for pipes, fittings and appurtenances, including jointing materials, hydrants, valves and other miscellaneous items.

**1.9 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS**

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Based on project design for local conditions, delete references not applicable for project.

- A. The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referenced in the text by the basic designation only.
- B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

A185/A185M-07.....Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain, for  
Concrete

A242/A242M-04(2009).....High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel

A536-84(2009).....Ductile Iron Castings

A615/A615M-09b.....Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for  
Concrete Reinforcement

A760/A760M-10.....Corrugated Steel Pipe, Metallic-Coated for  
Sewers and Drains

- A798/A798M-07.....Installing Factory-Made Corrugated Steel Pipe  
for Sewers and Other Applications
- A849-10.....Post-Applied Coatings, Paving, and Linings for  
Corrugated Steel Sewer and Drainage Pipe
- A929/A929M-01(2007).....Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip  
Process for Corrugated Steel Pipe
- B745/B745M-97(2005).....Corrugated Aluminum Pipe for Sewers and Drains
- B788/B788M-09.....Installing Factory-Made Corrugated Aluminum  
Culverts and Storm Sewer Pipe
- C14-07.....Non-reinforced Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and  
Culvert Pipe
- C33/C33M-08.....Concrete Aggregates
- C76-11.....Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and  
Sewer Pipe
- C139-10.....Concrete Masonry Units for Construction of  
Catch Basins and Manholes
- C150/C150M-11.....Portland Cement
- C443-10.....Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using  
Rubber Gaskets
- C478-09.....Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
- C506-10b.....Reinforced Concrete Arch Culvert, Storm Drain,  
and Sewer Pipe
- C507-10b.....Reinforced Concrete Elliptical Culvert, Storm  
Drain, and Sewer Pipe
- C655-09.....Reinforced Concrete D-Load Culvert, Storm  
Drain, and Sewer Pipe
- C857-07.....Minimum Structural Design Loading for  
Underground Precast Concrete Utility Structures
- C891-09.....Installation of Underground Precast Concrete  
Utility Structures
- C913-08.....Precast Concrete Water and Wastewater  
Structures

- C923-08.....Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced  
Concrete Manhole Structures, Pipes, and  
Laterals
- C924-02(2009).....Testing Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines by Low-  
Pressure Air Test Method
- C990-09.....Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast  
Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint  
Sealants
- C1103-03(2009).....Joint Acceptance Testing of Installed Precast  
Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines
- C1173-08.....Flexible Transition Couplings for Underground  
Piping Systems
- C1433-10.....Precast Reinforced Concrete Monolithic Box  
Sections for Culverts, Storm Drains, and Sewers
- C1479-10.....Installation of Precast Concrete Sewer, Storm  
Drain, and Culvert Pipe Using Standard  
Installations
- D448-08.....Sizes of Aggregate for Road and Bridge  
Construction
- D698-07e1.....Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil  
Using Standard Effort (12 400 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup> (600  
kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>))
- D1056-07.....Flexible Cellular Materials—Sponge or Expanded  
Rubber
- D1785-06.....Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe,  
Schedules 40, 80, and 120
- D2321-11.....Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe  
for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
- D2751-05.....Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Sewer  
Pipe and Fittings
- D2774-08.....Underground Installation of Thermoplastic  
Pressure Piping

- D3034-08.....Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
- D3350-10.....Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials
- D3753-05e1.....Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Manholes and Wetwells
- D4101-11.....Polypropylene Injection and Extrusion Materials
- D5926-09.....Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Gaskets for Drain, Waste, and Vent (DWV), Sewer, Sanitary, and Storm Plumbing Systems
- F477-10.....Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe
- F679-08.....Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Large-Diameter Plastic Gravity Sewer Pipe and Fittings
- F714-10.....Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR) Based on Outside Diameter
- F794-03(2009).....Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Profile Gravity Sewer Pipe and Fittings Based on Controlled Inside Diameter
- F891-10.....Coextruded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe With a Cellular Core
- F894-07.....Polyethylene (PE) Large Diameter Profile Wall Sewer and Drain Pipe
- F949-10.....Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe With a Smooth Interior and Fittings
- F1417-11.....Installation Acceptance of Plastic Gravity Sewer Lines Using Low-Pressure Air
- F1668-08.....Construction Procedures for Buried Plastic Pipe
- C. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO):
- M190-04.....Bituminous-Coated Corrugated Metal Culvert Pipe and Pipe Arches

- M198-10.....Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants
- M252-09.....Corrugated Polyethylene Drainage Pipe
- M294-10.....Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe, 12 to 60 In. (300 to 1500 mm) Diameter
- D. American Water Works Association(AWWA):
- C105/A21.5-10.....Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile iron Pipe Systems
- C110-08.....Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings
- C219-11.....Bolted, Sleeve-Type Couplings for Plain-End Pipe
- C600-10.....Installation of Ductile iron Mains and Their Appurtenances
- C900-07.....Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 4 In. Through 12 In. (100 mm Through 300 mm), for Water Transmission and Distribution
- M23-2nd ed.....PVC Pipe "Design And Installation"
- E. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME):
- A112.6.3-2001.....Floor and Trench Drains
- A112.14.1-2003.....Backwater Valves
- A112.36.2M-1991.....Cleanouts
- F. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
- 318-05.....Structural Commentary and Commentary
- 350/350M-06.....Environmental Engineering Concrete Structures and Commentary
- G. National Stone, Sand and Gravel Association (NSSGA): Quarried Stone for Erosion and Sediment Control

#### **1.10 WARRANTY**

The Contractor shall remedy any defect due to faulty material or workmanship and pay for any damage to other work resulting therefrom

within a period of // one year // two years // from final acceptance. Further, the Contractor will furnish all manufacturers' and suppliers' written guarantees and warranties covering materials and equipment furnished under this Contract.

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Update material requirements to agree with applicable requirements (types, grades, classes, and other related items) specified in the referenced Applicable Publications. Delete sections not applicable to project.

### **2.1 FACTORY-ASSEMBLED PRODUCTS**

A. Standardization of components shall be maximized to reduce spare part requirements. The Contractor shall guarantee performance of assemblies of components, and shall repair or replace elements of the assemblies as required to deliver specified performance of the complete assembly.

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain one or more of paragraphs below. If retaining more than one type of pipe, indicate location of each type on Drawings.

### **2.2 STEEL PIPE AND FITTINGS**

A. Steel pipe and fittings shall be as per ASTM A760.

B. Type of pipe: // I // II // IR // IIR //.

SPEC WRITER NOTE: If Type I or II is selected, use Paragraph C. If Type IR or IIR is selected, use Paragraph D.

C. Corrugations: // Annular // Helical // 2-2/3 by 1/2 inch (68 by 13 mm) corrugations.

D. Corrugations: Helical 3/4 by 3/4 by 7-1/2 inch (19 by 19 by 190 mm) corrugations.

E. Internal Coating: Internal coating shall be // fully bituminous coated (AASHTO M190 Type A) // half bituminous coated, part paved (AASHTO M190 Type B) // fully bituminous coated, part paved (AASHTO M190 Type C) // fully bituminous coated, fully paved (AASHTO M190 Type D) // concrete lined as per ASTM A849 // polymer precoated, part paved (AASHTO M190, Type B modified) // polymer precoated, fully paved (AASHTO M190, Type D modified) //.

F. Exterior Coating: // Aluminum // Zinc // Polymer // Coated.

G. Gaskets: ASTM D1056, Type 2, // A1 // B3 //.

H. Connecting Bands: To be same type and size as the ends of the pipe being connected.

### 2.3 ALUMINUM PIPE AND FITTINGS

A. Corrugated aluminum pipe and fittings shall be ASTM B745, Type I with fittings of similar form and construction as pipe.

1. Special-joint bands shall be corrugated steel with O-ring seals.
2. Standard-joint bands shall be corrugated steel.

### 2.4 ABS PIPE AND FITTINGS

A. ABS Sewer Pipe and Fittings: Pipe and fittings shall conform to ASTM D2751, with bell-and-spigot ends for gasketed joints.

1. NPS 3 to NPS 6 (DN 80 to DN 150): SDR 35.
2. NPS 8 to NPS 12 (DN 200 to DN 300): SDR 42.

B. Gaskets: ASTM F477, elastomeric seals.

### 2.5 PE PIPE AND FITTINGS

A. Corrugated PE drainage pipe and fittings, NPS 3 to NPS 10 (DN 80 to DN 250); ASTM F714, SDR 21 with smooth waterway for coupling joints.

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Select Paragraph 1 or 2 below. If both types of couplings are required indicate on Drawings location for different couplings.

1. Silt-tight Couplings: PE sleeve with ASTM D1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 2 gasket material that mates with tube and fittings.
2. Soil-tight Couplings: AASHTO M252, corrugated, matching tube and fittings.

B. Corrugated PE pipe and fittings, NPS 12 to NPS 60 (DN 300 to DN 1500); // AASHTO M294, Type S // ASTM F714, SDR 21 for pipes 3 to 24 inches (300 to 600 mm) // with smooth waterway for coupling joints. Pipe shall be produced from PE certified by the resin producer as meeting the requirements of ASTM D3350, minimum cell class 335434C.

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Select Paragraph 1, 2 or 3 below. If both types of couplings are required indicate on Drawings location for different couplings.

1. Silt-tight Couplings: PE sleeve with ASTM D1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 2 gasket material that mates with tube and fittings.
2. Soil-tight Couplings: AASHTO M252, corrugated, matching tube and fittings.
3. Water tight joints shall be made using a PVC or PE coupling and rubber gaskets as recommended by the pipe manufacturer. Rubber

gaskets shall conform to ASTM F477. Soil tight joints shall conform to requirements in AASHTO HB-17, Division II, for soil tightness and shall be as recommended by the manufacturer.

C. Profile Wall PE Pipe: Pipe shall comply with ASTM F894, Class 160.

1. Profile Wall PE Plastic Pipe Joints: Joints shall be as per ASTM F894, // gasket // or // thermal // weld type with integral bell.

D. PVC Pipe And Fittings

1. PVC Cellular-Core Pipe And Fittings: ASTM F891, Sewer and Drain Series, PS 50 minimum stiffness, PVC cellular-core pipe with plain ends for solvent-cemented joints.
2. Fittings: ASTM D3034, // SDR 35 // Insert SDR //, PVC socket-type fittings.

E. PVC Corrugated Sewer Piping

1. Pipe: ASTM F949, PVC, corrugated pipe with bell-and-spigot ends for gasketed joints.
2. Fittings: ASTM F949, PVC molded or fabricated, socket type.
3. Gaskets: ASTM F477, elastomeric seals.

F. PVC Profile Sewer Piping

1. Pipe: ASTM F794, PVC profile, gravity sewer pipe with bell-and-spigot ends.
2. Fittings: ASTM D3034, PVC with bell ends.
3. Gaskets: ASTM F477, elastomeric seals.

G. PVC Type PSM Sewer Piping

1. Pipe: ASTM D3034, // SDR 35 // Insert SDR //, PVC Type PSM sewer pipe with bell-and-spigot ends.
2. Fittings: ASTM D3034, PVC with bell ends.
3. Gaskets: ASTM F477, elastomeric seals.

H. PVC Gravity Sewer Piping

1. Pipe and fittings shall be ASTM F679, // T-1 // T-2 // wall thickness, PVC gravity sewer pipe with bell-and-spigot ends.
2. Gaskets: ASTM F477, elastomeric seals for gasketed joints.

I. PVC Pressure Piping

1. Pipe: AWWA C900, // Class 100 // Class 150 // and // Class 200 // PVC pipe with bell-and-spigot ends for gasketed joints.
2. Fittings: AWWA C900, // Class 100 // Class 150 // and // Class 200 // PVC pipe with bell ends
3. Gaskets: ASTM F477, elastomeric seals.

## 2.6 CONCRETE PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Non-Reinforced-Concrete sewer pipe and fittings shall be ASTM C14, // Class 1 // Class 2 // Class 3 //, with // bell-and-spigot // or // tongue-and-groove // ends and // gasketed joints with ASTM C443, rubber gaskets // sealant joints with ASTM C990, bitumen or butyl-rubber sealant //.
- B. Reinforced-Concrete sewer pipe and fittings shall be ASTM C76 or ASTM C655.
1. // Bell-and-spigot // or // tongue-and-groove // ends and // gasketed joints with ASTM C443, rubber gaskets // sealant joints with ASTM C990, bitumen or butyl-rubber sealant //.
- SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain one of subparagraphs below for NPS 12 to NPS 144 (DN 300 to DN 3600).
2. Class I: // Wall A // Wall B //
  3. Class II, Wall B
  4. Class III: // Wall A // Wall B // Wall C
  5. Class IV: // Wall A // Wall B // Wall C //
  6. Class V: // Wall B // Wall C //
- C. Reinforced arch culvert and storm drain pipe and fittings shall be ASTM C506, Class // A-III // A-IV // and // gasketed joints with ASTM C443, rubber gaskets // sealant joints with ASTM C990, bitumen or butyl-rubber sealant //.
- D. Reinforced-Concrete elliptical culvert and storm drain pipe and fittings shall be ASTM C507, Class // HE III // HE IV // VE III // VE IV // VE V // VE VI // and // gasketed joints with ASTM C443, rubber gaskets // sealant joints with ASTM C990, bitumen or butyl-rubber sealant //.

## 2.7 NONPRESSURE TRANSITION COUPLINGS

- A. Comply with ASTM C1173, elastomeric, sleeve-type, reducing or transition coupling, for joining underground non-pressure piping. Include ends of same sizes as piping to be joined, and corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
- B. Sleeve Materials
1. For concrete pipes: ASTM C443, rubber.
  2. For plastic pipes: ASTM F477, elastomeric seal or ASTM D5926, PVC.
  3. For dissimilar pipes: ASTM D5926, PVC or other material compatible with pipe materials being joined.

- C. Unshielded, Flexible Couplings: Couplings shall be an elastomeric sleeve with // stainless-steel shear ring and // corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
- D. Shielded, flexible couplings shall be elastomeric or rubber sleeve with full-length, corrosion-resistant outer shield and corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
- E. Ring-Type, flexible couplings shall be elastomeric compression seal with dimensions to fit inside bell of larger pipe and for spigot of smaller pipe to fit inside ring.

## 2.8 PRESSURE PIPE COUPLINGS

- A. Couplings: AWWA C219, tubular-sleeve coupling, with center sleeve, gaskets, end rings, and bolt fasteners.
- B. Metal, bolted, sleeve-type, reducing or transition coupling, for joining underground pressure piping. Include // 150-psi (1035-kPa) // 200-psi (1380-kPa) // Insert value // minimum pressure rating and ends sized to match adjoining pipes.
- C. Center-Sleeve Material: // Carbon steel // Stainless steel // Ductile iron // Malleable iron //.
- D. Gasket Material: Natural or synthetic rubber.
- E. Metal Component Finish: Corrosion-resistant coating or material.

## 2.9 EXPANSION JOINTS AND DEFLECTION FITTINGS

### SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Expansion joints and deflection fittings in three paragraphs below are for buried, ductile iron pressure pipe and other pipe with same diameters.
2. Expansion joints in first paragraph below provide both offset and expansion. Indicate minimum required offset and expansion data on Drawings.

- A. Ductile iron flexible expansion joints: Compound fitting with combination of flanged and mechanical-joint ends complying with AWWA C110. Include two gasketed ball-joint sections and one or more gasketed sleeve sections, rated for 250-psi (1725-kPa) minimum working pressure and for offset and expansion indicated.

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Expansion joints in first paragraph below provide linear expansion only.

- B. Ductile iron expansion joints: Three-piece assemblies of telescoping sleeve with gaskets and restrained-type, // ductile iron // or // steel with protective coating //, bell-and-spigot end sections complying with

AWWA C110. Include rating for 250-psi (1725-kPa) minimum working pressure and for expansion indicated.

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Fittings in paragraph below provide deflection only.

C. Ductile iron deflection fittings: Compound-coupling fitting, with ball joint, flexing section, gaskets, and restrained-joint ends, complying with AWWA C110. Include rating for 250-psi (1725-kPa) minimum working pressure and for up to 15 deg of deflection.

## 2.10 BACKWATER VALVES

A. Cast-Iron Backwater Valves: ASME A112.14.1, gray-iron body and bolted cover, with bronze seat.

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain one or more of three subparagraphs below. If more than one type is required, show location of each on Drawings.

//1. Horizontal type; with swing check valve and hub-and-spigot ends. //

//2. Combination horizontal and manual gate-valve type; with swing check valve, integral gate valve, and hub-and-spigot ends. //

//3. Terminal type; with bronze seat, swing check valve, and hub inlet. //

B. Plastic backwater valves: Horizontal type; with PVC body, PVC removable cover, and PVC swing check valve.

## 2.11 CLEANOUTS

A. Cast-Iron Cleanouts: ASME A112.36.2M, round, gray-iron housing with clamping device and round, secured, scoriated, gray-iron cover. Include gray-iron ferrule with inside calk or spigot connection and countersunk, tapered-thread, brass closure plug.

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain one or more options in first subparagraph below. If more than one top-loading classification is required, show location of each on Drawings.

1. Top-Loading Classification(s): // Light Duty // Medium Duty // Heavy Duty // and // Extra-Heavy Duty //

2. Pipe fitting and riser to cleanout shall be same material as main pipe line.

B. Plastic Cleanouts shall have PVC body with PVC threaded plug. Pipe fitting and riser to cleanout shall be of same material as main line pipe.

**2.12 DRAINS**

- A. Cast-Iron Area Drains: ASME A112.6.3, gray-iron round body with anchor flange and round // secured // grate. Include bottom outlet with inside calk or spigot connection, of sizes indicated.
1. Top-Loading Classification(s): // Medium Duty // Medium and Heavy Duty // Heavy Duty //
- B. Cast-Iron Trench Drains: ASME A112.6.3, 6 inch (150 mm) wide top surface, rectangular body with anchor flange or other anchoring device, and rectangular // secured // grate. Include units of total length indicated and quantity of bottom outlets with inside calk or spigot connections, of sizes indicated.
1. Top-Loading Classification(s): // Medium Duty // Heavy Duty // Extra-Heavy Duty // Medium and Heavy Duty // Medium and Extra-Heavy Duty // Heavy and Extra-Heavy Duty // Medium, Heavy, and Extra-Heavy Duty //
- C. Steel Trench Drains: ASTM A242, welded steel plate, to form rectangular body with uniform bottom downward slope of 2 percent toward outlet, anchor flange, and grate.
1. Plate Thicknesses: // 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) // and // 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) //
  2. Overall Widths: // 7-1/2 inches (190 mm) // and // 12-1/3 inches (313 mm) //
- D. Grate openings shall be // 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) circular // 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) circular // or // 3/8 by 3 inch (9.5 by 76 mm) slots //.

**2.13 ENCASEMENT FOR PIPING**

- A. Material: AWWA C105 // Linear low-density polyethylene film of 0.008 inch (0.20 mm) // or // high-density, cross-laminated polyethylene film of 0.004 inch (0.10 mm) // minimum thickness.
- B. Form: // Sheet // or // tube //
- C. Color: // Black // or // natural // Insert color //

**2.14 MANHOLES AND CATCH BASINS**

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain one or more paragraphs below. If more than one paragraph is selected, show location of each on Drawings.

- A. Standard Precast Concrete Manholes:
1. Description: ASTM C478 (ASTM C478M), precast, reinforced concrete, of depth indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
  2. Diameter: 48 inches (1200 mm) minimum unless otherwise indicated.

3. Ballast: Increase thickness of precast concrete sections or add concrete to base section as required to prevent flotation.
4. Base Section: 6 inch (150 mm) minimum thickness for floor slab and 4-inch (102 mm) minimum thickness for walls and base riser section, and separate base slab or base section with integral floor.
5. Riser Sections: 4 inch (102 mm) minimum thickness, and lengths to provide depth indicated.
6. Top Section: Eccentric-cone type unless concentric-cone or flat-slab-top type is indicated, and top of cone of size that matches grade rings.
7. Joint Sealant: ASTM C990 (ASTM C990M), bitumen or butyl rubber.
8. Resilient Pipe Connectors: ASTM C923 (ASTM C923M), cast or fitted into manhole walls, for each pipe connection.
9. Steps: If total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is greater than 60 inches (1500 mm). // Individual FRP steps or FRP ladder // Individual FRP steps; FRP ladder; or ASTM A615, deformed, 1/2 inch (13 mm) steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D4101, PP // ASTM A615, deformed, 1/2 inch (13 mm) steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D4101, PP //, width of 16 inches (400 mm) minimum, spaced at 12 to 16 inch (300 to 400 mm) intervals.
10. Adjusting Rings: Reinforced-concrete rings, 6 to 9 inch (150 to 225 mm) total thickness, to match diameter of manhole frame and cover, and height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope.

**B. Designed Precast Concrete Manholes:**

1. Description: ASTM C913; designed for A-16 (AASHTO HS20-44), heavy-traffic, structural loading; of depth, shape, and dimensions indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
2. Ballast: Increase thickness of one or more precast concrete sections or add concrete to manhole as required to prevent flotation.
3. Joint Sealant: ASTM C990 (ASTM C990M), bitumen or butyl rubber.
4. Resilient Pipe Connectors: ASTM C923 (ASTM C923M), cast or fitted into manhole walls, for each pipe connection.
5. Steps: If total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is greater than 60 inches (1500 mm). // Individual FRP steps or FRP ladder // Individual FRP steps; FRP ladder; or ASTM A615, deformed, 1/2 inch (13 mm) steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D4101, PP // ASTM A615 deformed, 1/2 inch (13 mm) steel reinforcing rods encased

in ASTM D 4101, PP //, width of 16 inches (400 mm) minimum, spaced at 12 to 16 inch (300 to 400 mm) intervals.

6. Adjusting Rings: Reinforced-concrete rings, 6 to 9 inch (150 to 225 mm) total thickness, to match diameter of manhole frame and cover, and height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope.

#### C. Fiberglass Manholes:

1. Description: ASTM D3753.
2. Diameter: 48 inches (1200 mm) minimum unless otherwise indicated.
3. Ballast: Increase thickness of concrete base as required to prevent flotation.
4. Base Section: Concrete, 8 inch (203 mm) minimum thickness.
5. Resilient Pipe Connectors: ASTM C923 (ASTM C923M), cast or fitted into manhole walls, for each pipe connection.
6. Steps: If total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is greater than 60 inches (1500 mm). // Individual FRP steps or FRP ladder // Individual FRP steps; FRP ladder; or ASTM A615, deformed, 1/2 inch (13 mm) steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D4101, PP // ASTM A615, deformed, 1/2 inch (13 mm) steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D4101, PP //, width of 16 inches (400 mm) minimum, spaced at 12 to 16 inch (300 to 400 mm) intervals.
7. Adjusting Rings: Reinforced-concrete rings, 6 to 9 inch (150 to 225 mm) total thickness, to match diameter of manhole frame and cover, and height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope.

#### D. Manhole Frames and Covers:

1. Description: Ferrous; 24 inch (610 mm) ID by 7 to 9 inch (175 to 225 mm) riser with 4 inch (102 mm) minimum width flange and 26-inch (600 mm) diameter cover. Include indented top design with lettering cast into cover, using wording equivalent to "STORM SEWER."
2. Material: // ASTM A536, Grade 60-40-18 ductile // ASTM A48/A48M, Class 35 gray // iron unless otherwise indicated.

### 2.15 CONCRETE FOR MANHOLES AND CATCH BASINS

A. General: Cast-in-place concrete according to ACI 318, ACI 350/350R, and the following:

1. Cement: ASTM C150, Type II.
2. Fine Aggregate: ASTM C33, sand.
3. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM C33, crushed gravel.

4. Water: Potable.
- B. Concrete Design Mix: 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) minimum, compressive strength in 28 days.
1. Reinforcing Fabric: ASTM A185, steel, welded wire fabric, plain.
  2. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615, Grade 60 (420 MPa) deformed steel.
- C. Manhole Channels and Benches: Channels shall be the main line pipe material. Include benches in all manholes and catch basins.
1. Channels: Main line pipe material or concrete invert. Height of vertical sides to three-fourths of pipe diameter. Form curved channels with smooth, uniform radius and slope. Invert Slope: Same slope as the main line pipe. Bench to be concrete, sloped to drain into channel. Minimum of 6 inch slope from main line pipe to wall sides.

#### **2.16 POLYMER-CONCRETE, CHANNEL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**

- A. General Requirements for Polymer-Concrete, Channel Drainage Systems: Modular system of precast, polymer-concrete channel sections, grates, and appurtenances; designed so grates fit into channel recesses without rocking or rattling. Include quantity of units required to form total lengths indicated.
- B. Sloped-Invert, Polymer-Concrete Systems:
1. Channel Sections:
    - a. Interlocking-joint, precast, modular units with end caps.
    - b. 4-inch (102 mm) inside width and deep, rounded bottom, with built-in invert slope of 0.6 percent and with outlets in quantities, sizes, and locations indicated.
    - c. Extension sections necessary for required depth.
    - d. Frame: Include gray-iron or steel frame for grate.
  2. Grates:
    - a. Manufacturer's designation "// Heavy // Medium // Duty," with slots or perforations that fit recesses in channels.
    - b. Material: // Fiberglass // Galvanized steel // Gray iron // Stainless steel//.
  3. Covers: Solid gray iron if indicated.
  4. Locking Mechanism: Manufacturer's standard device for securing grates to channel sections.
- C. Narrow-Width, Level-Invert, Polymer-Concrete Systems:
1. Channel Sections:
    - a. Interlocking-joint, precast, modular units with end caps.

- b. 5 inch (127 mm) inside width and 9-3/4 inch (248 mm) deep, rounded bottom, with level invert and with NPS 4 (DN 100) outlets in quantities, sizes, and locations indicated.
- 2. Grates:
    - a. Slots or perforations that fit recesses in channels.
    - b. Material: // Fiberglass // Galvanized steel // Gray iron // Stainless steel //.
  - 3. Covers: Solid gray iron if indicated.
  - 4. Locking Mechanism: Manufacturer's standard device for securing grates to channel sections.
- D. Wide-Width, Level-Invert, Polymer-Concrete Systems:
- 1. Channel Sections:
    - a. Interlocking-joint, precast, modular units with end caps.
    - b. 8 inch (203 mm) inside width and 13-3/4 inch (350 mm) deep, rounded bottom, with level invert and with outlets in quantities, sizes, and locations indicated.
  - 2. Grates:
    - a. Slots or other openings that fit recesses in channels.
    - b. Material: // Fiberglass // Gray iron //.
  - 3. Covers: Solid gray iron if indicated.
  - 4. Locking Mechanism: Manufacturer's standard device for securing grates to channel sections.
- E. Drainage Specialties: Precast, polymer-concrete units.
- 1. Large Catch Basins:
    - a. 24 by 12 inch (610 by 305-mm) polymer-concrete body, with outlets in quantities and sizes indicated.
    - b. Gray-iron slotted grate.
    - c. Frame: Include gray-iron or steel frame for grate.
  - 2. Small Catch Basins:
    - a. 19 to 24 inch by approximately 6 inch (483 to 610 mm by approximately 150 mm) polymer-concrete body, with outlets in quantities and sizes indicated.
    - b. Gray-iron slotted grate.
    - c. Frame: Include gray-iron or steel frame for grate.
  - 3. Oil Interceptors:
    - a. Polymer-concrete body with interior baffle and four steel support channels and two 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) thick, steel-plate covers.
    - b. Steel-plate covers.

- c. Capacity: // 140 gal. (530 L) // 200 gal. (757 L) // 260 gal. (984 L) //.
- d. Inlet and Outlet: // NPS 4 (DN 100) // NPS 6 (DN 150) //.
- 4. Sediment Interceptors:
  - a. 27 inch (686 mm) square, polymer-concrete body, with outlets in quantities and sizes indicated.
  - b. 24 inch (610 mm) square, gray-iron frame and slotted grate.
- F. Supports, Anchors, and Setting Devices: Manufacturer's standard unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Channel-Section Joining and Fastening Materials: As recommended by system manufacturer.

### **2.17 PLASTIC, CHANNEL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**

- A. General Requirements for Plastic, Channel Drainage Systems:
  - 1. Modular system of plastic channel sections, grates, and appurtenances.
  - 2. Designed so grates fit into frames without rocking or rattling.
  - 3. Number of units required to form total lengths indicated.
- B. Fiberglass Systems:
  - 1. Channel Sections:
    - a. Interlocking-joint, fiberglass modular units, with built-in invert slope of approximately 1 percent and with end caps.
    - b. Rounded or inclined inside bottom surface, with outlets in quantities, sizes, and locations indicated.
    - c. Width: // 6 inches (150 mm) // 6 or 8 inches (150 or 203 mm) // 8 inches (203 mm) //.
  - 2. Factory- or field-attached frames that fit channel sections and grates.
    - a. Material: // Galvanized steel // Stainless steel // Manufacturer's standard metal //.
  - 3. Grates with slots or perforations that fit frames.
    - a. Material: // Fiberglass // Galvanized steel // Gray iron //Stainless steel //.
  - 4. Covers: Solid gray iron if indicated.
  - 5. Drainage Specialties:
    - a. Large Catch Basins: 24 inch (610 mm) square plastic body, with outlets in quantities and sizes indicated. Include gray-iron frame and slotted grate.

- b. Small Catch Basins: 12 by 24 inch (305 by 610 mm) plastic body, with outlets in quantities and sizes indicated. Include gray-iron frame and slotted grate.
- C. PE Systems:
- 1. Channel Sections: Interlocking-joint, PE modular units, 4 inches (102 mm) wide, with end caps. Include rounded bottom, with level invert and with outlets in quantities, sizes, and locations indicated.
  - 2. Grates: PE, ladder shaped; with stainless-steel screws.
  - 3. Color: Gray unless otherwise indicated.
  - 4. Drainage Specialties: Include the following PE components:
    - a. Drains: 4 inch (102 mm) diameter, round, slotted top; with NPS 4 (DN 100) bottom outlet.
    - b. Drains: 8 inch (203 mm) diameter, round, slotted top; with NPS 6 (DN 150) bottom outlet.
    - c. Drains: 4 inch (102 mm) square, slotted top; with NPS 3 (DN 80) bottom outlet.
    - d. Drains: 8 inch (203 mm) square, slotted top; with NPS 6 (DN 150) bottom outlet.
    - e. Catch Basins: 12 inch (305 mm) square plastic body, with outlets in quantities and sizes indicated. Include PE slotted grate 11-3/4 inches (298 mm) square by 1-1/8 inches (28.6 mm) thick.
- D. Supports, Anchors, and Setting Devices: Manufacturer's standard unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Channel-Section Joining and Fastening Materials: As recommended by system manufacturer.

## 2.18 PIPE OUTLETS

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Detail outlets on Drawings. Delete first paragraph below if piping includes flared outlet fittings and concrete head walls are not required.

- A. Head walls: Cast in-place reinforced concrete, with apron and tapered sides.
- B. Riprap basins: Broken, irregularly sized and shaped, graded stone according to NSSGA's "Quarried Stone for Erosion and Sediment Control."

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain one of three subparagraphs below or insert another grade.

- 1. Average Size: NSSGA No. R-3, screen opening 2 inches (51 mm).
- 2. Average Size: NSSGA No. R-4, screen opening 3 inches (76 mm).
- 3. Average Size: NSSGA No. R-5, screen opening 5 inches (127 mm).

4. Average Size: // Insert size //

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain both paragraphs below to require specific stone sizes.

C. Filter Stone: NSSGA's "Quarried Stone for Erosion and Sediment Control," No. FS-2, No. 4 screen opening, average-size graded stone.

D. Energy Dissipaters: To be as per NSSGA's "Quarried Stone for Erosion and Sediment Control," No. A-1, 3-ton (2721-kg) average weight armor stone, unless otherwise indicated.

## 2.19 DRY WELLS

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain one of three paragraphs below.

A. Concrete Well: ASTM C913, precast, reinforced, perforated concrete rings. Include the following:

1. Concrete Floor: 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) minimum 28 day compressive strength.
2. Cover: Liftoff-type concrete cover with cast in lift rings
3. Wall Thickness: 4 inches (102 mm) minimum with 1 inch (25 mm) diameter or 1 by 3 inch (25 by 76 mm) maximum slotted perforations arranged in rows parallel to axis of ring
4. Total free area of perforations: Approximately 15 percent of ring interior surface
5. Ring construction: Designed to be self-aligning.
6. Filtering material: ASTM D448, Size No. 24, 3/4 to 2-1/2 inch (19 to 63 mm) washed, crushed stone or gravel.

B. Manufacture PE side panels and top cover to assemble into 50 gal. (190 L) storage capacity units.

C. Constructed-in-place aggregate type well: Include the following:

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain subparagraph 1 or 2 below.

1. Line with clay or concrete bricks.
2. Line with concrete blocks or precast concrete rings with notches or weep holes.
3. Filtering Material: ASTM D448, Size No. 24, 3/4 to 2-1/2 inch (19 to 63 mm) washed, crushed stone or gravel.
4. Cover: Precast, reinforced-concrete slab, designed for structural loading according to ASTM C890 and made according to ASTM C913. Include slab dimensions that extend 12 inches (300 mm) minimum beyond edge of excavation. Cast cover with opening for manhole in center.

5. Manhole: 24 inch (610 mm) diameter, reinforced-concrete access lid with steel lift rings. Include bituminous coating over entire surface.

## **2.20 STORMWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEMS**

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain one of two paragraphs below.

### **A. Chamber Systems:**

1. Storage and leaching chambers: Molded PE with perforated sides and open bottom. Include number of chambers, distribution piping, end plates, and other standard components as required for system total capacity.
2. Filtering material: ASTM D448, Size No. 24, 3/4 to 2-1/2 inch (19 to 63 mm) washed, crushed stone or gravel. Include Geotextile woven or spun filter fabric, in one or more layers, for minimum total unit weight of 4 oz./sq. yd (135 g/sq. m).

### **B. Pipe Systems: Perforated manifold, header, and lateral piping complying with AASHTO M252 for NPS 10 (DN 250) and smaller, AASHTO M294 for NPS 12 to NPS 60 (DN 300 to DN 1500). Include fittings, couplings, seals, and filter fabric.**

## **2.21 HEADWALLS**

- A. Headwalls: Cast in-place concrete with a minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi (20 MPa) at 28 days.

## **2.22 FLARED END SECTIONS**

- A. Flared End Sections: Sections shall be of standard design fabricated from zinc-coated steel sheets conforming to requirements of ASTM A929.

## **2.23 PRECAST REINFORCED CONCRETE BOX CULVERT**

- A. Precast Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert: Designed for highway loadings with 2 feet (600 mm) of cover or more subjected to dead load only, conforming to ASTM C1433. For less than 2 feet (600 mm) of cover, subjected to highway loading, conform to ASTM C1433.

## **2.24 RESILIENT CONNECTORS AND DOWNSPOUT BOOTS FOR BUILDING ROOF DRAINS**

- A. Resilient connectors and downspout boots: Flexible, watertight connectors used for connecting pipe to manholes and inlets, and shall conform to ASTM C923.

## **2.25 WARNING TAPE**

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Use non-detectable type for cemeteries only.

- A. Standard, 4-Mil polyethylene 3 inch (76 mm) wide tape // detectable // non-detectable // type, green with black letters, and imprinted with "CAUTION BURIED STORM DRAIN LINE BELOW".

### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

#### **3.1 PIPE BEDDING**

- A. The bedding surface of the pipe shall provide a firm foundation of uniform density throughout the entire length of pipe. Concrete pipe requirements are such that when no bedding class is specified, concrete pipe shall be bedded in a soil foundation accurately shaped and rounded to conform with the lowest one-fourth of the outside portion of circular pipe. When necessary, the bedding shall be tamped. Bell holes and depressions for joints shall not be more than the length, depth, and width required for properly making the particular type of joint. Plastic pipe bedding requirements shall meet the requirements of ASTM D2321. Bedding, haunching and initial backfill shall be either Class IB or Class II material. Corrugated metal pipe bedding requirements shall conform to ASTM A798.

#### **3.2 PIPING INSTALLATION**

- A. Drawing plans and details indicate general location and arrangement of underground storm drainage piping. Install piping as indicated, to extent practical. Where specific installation is not indicated, follow piping manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Install piping with // 36 inch (915 mm) // 48 inch (1220 mm) // 60 inch (1520 mm) // 72 inch (1830 mm) // Insert dimension // minimum cover as shown on the Drawings.
- C. Install piping beginning at low point, true to grades and alignment indicated with unbroken continuity of invert. Place bell ends of piping facing upstream. Install gaskets, seals, sleeves, and couplings according to manufacturer's written instructions for use of lubricants, cements, and other installation requirements.
  - 1. Do not lay pipe on unstable material, in wet trench or when trench and weather conditions are unsuitable for the work.
  - 2. Support pipe on compacted bedding material. Excavate bell holes only large enough to properly make the joint.
  - 3. Inspect pipes and fittings, for defects before installation. Defective materials shall be plainly marked and removed from the

site. Cut pipe shall have smooth regular ends at right angles to axis of pipe.

4. Clean interior of all pipe thoroughly before installation. When work is not in progress, open ends of pipe shall be closed securely to prevent entrance of storm water, dirt or other substances.
  5. Lower pipe into trench carefully and bring to proper line, grade, and joint. After jointing, interior of each pipe shall be thoroughly wiped or swabbed to remove any dirt, trash or excess jointing materials.
  6. Do not walk on pipe in trenches until covered by layers of shading to a depth of 12 inches (300 mm) over the crown of the pipe.
  7. Warning tape shall be continuously placed 12 inches (300 mm) above storm sewer piping.
- D. Install manholes for changes in direction unless fittings are indicated. Use fittings for branch connections unless direct tap into existing sewer is indicated.
- E. Install proper size increasers, reducers, and couplings where different sizes or materials of pipes and fittings are connected. Reducing size of piping in direction of flow is prohibited.
- F. When installing pipe under streets or other obstructions that cannot be disturbed, use pipe-jacking process of microtunneling.
- G. Install gravity-flow, nonpressure drainage piping according to the following:
1. Install piping pitched down in direction of flow.
  2. Install piping // NPS 6 (DN 150) // Insert value // and larger with restrained joints at tee fittings and at changes in direction. Use corrosion-resistant rods, pipe or fittings; or cast in-place concrete supports or anchors.
  3. Install // hub-and-spigot // hubless //, cast iron soil piping according to CISPI's "Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings Handbook."
  4. Install ductile iron piping and special fittings according to AWWA C600.
  5. Install corrugated steel piping according to ASTM A798.
  6. Install corrugated aluminum piping according to ASTM B788.
  7. Install ABS sewer piping according to ASTM D2321 and ASTM F1668.
  8. Install PE corrugated sewer piping according to ASTM D2321 with // gasketed joints // gaskets with fused joints //.

9. Install PVC cellular-core piping, PVC sewer piping, and PVC profile gravity sewer piping, according to ASTM D2321 and ASTM F1668.
10. Install // non-reinforced-concrete // reinforced concrete // sewer piping according to ASTM C1479.
11. Install force-main pressure piping according to the following:
  - a. Install piping with restrained joints at tee fittings and at horizontal and vertical changes in direction. Use corrosion-resistant rods, pipe or fittings; or cast in-place concrete supports or anchors.
  - b. Install ductile iron pressure piping and special fittings according to AWWA C600.
  - c. Install PVC pressure piping according to AWWA M23, or ASTM D2774 and ASTM F1668.
  - d. Install corrosion-protection piping encasement over the following underground metal piping according to AWWA C105/A21.5.
    - 1) Hub-and-spigot, cast iron soil pipe and fittings.
    - 2) Hubless cast iron soil pipe and fittings.
    - 3) Ductile iron pipe and fittings.
    - 4) Expansion joints and deflection fittings.

### **3.3 REGRADING**

- A. Raise or lower existing manholes and structures frames and covers in regraded areas to finish grade. Carefully remove, clean and salvage cast iron frames and covers. Adjust the elevation of the top of the manhole or structure as detailed on the drawings. Reset cast iron frame and cover, grouting below and around the frame. Install concrete collar around reset frame and cover as specified for new construction.
- B. During periods when work is progressing on adjusting manholes or structures cover elevations, the Contractor shall install a temporary cover above the bench of the structure or manhole. The temporary cover shall be installed above the high flow elevation within the structure, and shall prevent debris from entering the wastewater stream.

SPEC WRITER NOTE: If the project includes connections to existing VA owned manholes, retain the first optional Article 3. If the project includes connections to existing public utility manholes, retain the second optional.

### **3.4 CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING VA-OWNED MANHOLES**

- A. Make pipe connections and alterations to existing manholes so that finished work will conform as nearly as practicable to the applicable

requirements specified for new manholes, including concrete and masonry work, cutting, and shaping.

### 3.5 CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING PUBLIC UTILITY MANHOLES

- A. Comply with all rules and regulations of the public utility.
- B. Backwater Valve Installation
- C. Install // horizontal-type backwater valves // combination horizontal and manual gate-valve // terminal-type backwater valves // in piping where indicated.
- D. Cleanout Installation
  - 1. Install cleanouts and riser extensions from sewer pipes to cleanouts at grade. Use cast iron soil pipe fittings in sewer pipes at branches for cleanouts and cast iron soil pipe for riser extensions to cleanouts. Install piping so cleanouts open in direction of flow in sewer pipe.
    - a. Use Light-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in // earth or unpaved foot-traffic // Insert other // areas.
    - b. Use Medium-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in // paved foot-traffic // Insert other // areas.
    - c. Use Heavy-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in // vehicle-traffic service // Insert other // areas.
    - d. Use Extra-Heavy-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in // roads // Insert area //.
  - 2. Set cleanout frames and covers in earth in cast in-place concrete block, // 18 by 18 by 12 inches (450 by 450 by 300 mm) // Insert dimensions // deep. Set with tops // 1 inch (25 mm) // Insert dimension // above surrounding earth grade.
- E. Set cleanout frames and covers in concrete pavement and roads with tops flush with pavement surface.

### 3.6 DRAIN INSTALLATION

- A. Install type of drains in locations indicated.
  - 1. Use Light-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in // earth or unpaved foot-traffic // Insert other // areas.
  - 2. Use Medium-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in // paved foot-traffic // Insert other // areas.
  - 3. Use Heavy-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in // vehicle-traffic service // Insert other // areas.
  - 4. Use Extra-Heavy-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in // roads // Insert area //.

- B. Embed drains in 4 inch (102 mm) minimum concrete around bottom and sides.
- C. Set drain frames and covers with tops flush with pavement surface.
- D. Assemble trench sections with flanged joints and embed trench sections in // 4 inch (102 mm) // Insert dimension // minimum concrete around bottom and sides.

### 3.7 MANHOLE INSTALLATION

- A. Install manholes, complete with appurtenances and accessories indicated. Install precast concrete manhole sections with sealants according to ASTM C891.
- B. Set tops of frames and covers flush with finished surface of manholes that occur in pavements. Set tops // 3 inches (76 mm) // Insert dimension // above finished surface elsewhere unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Circular Structures:
  - 1. Precast concrete segmental blocks shall lay true and plumb. All horizontal and vertical joints shall be completely filled with mortar. Parge interior and exterior of structure with 1/2 inch (15 mm) or cement mortar applied with a trowel and finished to an even glazed surface.
  - 2. Precast reinforced concrete rings shall be installed true and plumb. The joints between rings and between rings and the base and top shall be sealed with a preform flexible gasket material specifically manufactured for this type of application. Adjust the length of the rings so that the eccentric conical top section will be at the required elevation. Cutting the conical top section is not acceptable.
  - 3. Precast reinforced concrete manhole risers and tops. Install as specified for precast reinforced concrete rings.
- D. Rectangular Structures:
  - 1. Precast concrete structures shall be placed on a 8 inch (200 mm) reinforced concrete pad, or be provided with a precast concrete base section. Structures provided with a base section shall be set on an 8 inch (200 mm) thick aggregate base course compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum density as determined by ASTM D698. Set precast section true and plumb. Seal all joints with preform flexible gasket material.

2. Do not build structures when air temperature is 32 deg F (0 deg C), or below.
3. Invert channels shall be smooth and semicircular in shape conforming to inside of adjacent sewer section. Make changes in direction of flow with a smooth curve of as large a radius as size of structure will permit. Make changes in size and grade of channels gradually and evenly. Construct invert channels by one of the listed methods:
  - a. Forming directly in concrete base of structure.
  - b. Building up with brick and mortar.
4. Floor of structure outside the channels shall be smooth and slope toward channels not less than 1 to 12 or more than 1 to 6. Bottom slab and benches shall be concrete.
5. The wall that supports access rungs or ladder shall be 90 deg vertical from the floor of structure to manhole cover.
6. Install steps and ladders per the manufacturer's recommendations. Steps and ladders shall not move or flex when used. All loose steps and ladders shall be replaced by the Contractor.
7. Install manhole frames and covers on a mortar bed, and flush with the finish pavement. Frames and covers shall not move when subject to vehicular traffic. Install a concrete collar around the frame to protect the frame from moving until the adjacent pavement is placed. In unpaved areas, the rim elevation shall be 2 inches (50 mm) above the adjacent finish grade. Install an 8 inch (203 mm) thick, by 12 inch (300 mm) concrete collar around the perimeter of the frame. Slope the top of the collar away from the frame.

### **3.8 CATCH BASIN INSTALLATION**

- A. Construct catch basins to sizes and shapes indicated.
- B. Set frames and grates to elevations indicated.

### **3.9 STORMWATER INLET // AND OUTLET // INSTALLATION**

- A. Construct inlet head walls, aprons, and sides of reinforced concrete.
- B. Construct riprap of broken stone.
- C. Install outlets that spill onto grade, anchored with concrete.
- D. Install outlets that spill onto grade, with flared end sections that match pipe.
- E. Construct energy dissipaters at outlets.

### **3.10 DRY WELL INSTALLATION**

- A. Excavate hole to diameter of at least 6 inches (150 mm) greater than outside of dry well. Do not extend excavation into ground-water table.

- B. Install precast, concrete-ring dry wells according to the following:
1. Assemble rings to depth indicated, and extend rings to height where top of cover will be approximately 8 inches (203 mm) below finished grade.
  2. Backfill bottom-inside of rings with filtering material to level at least 12 inches (300 mm) above bottom.
  3. Extend effluent inlet pipe 12 inches (300 mm) into rings and terminate into side of tee fitting.
  4. Backfill around outside of rings with filtering material to top level of rings and install cover over top of rings.
- C. Install manufactured, PE dry wells according to manufacturer's written instructions and the following:
1. Assemble and install panels and cover.
  2. Backfill bottom-inside of rings with filtering material to level at least 12 inches (300 mm) above bottom.
  3. Extend effluent inlet pipe 12 inches (300 mm) into unit and terminate into side of tee fitting.
  4. Install filter fabric around outside of unit.
  5. Install filtering material around outside of unit.
- D. Install constructed-in-place dry wells according to the following:
1. Install brick lining material dry and laid flat, with staggered joints for seepage. Build to diameter and depth indicated.
  2. Install block lining material dry, with staggered joints and 20 percent minimum of blocks on side for seepage. Install precast concrete rings with notches or weep holes for seepage. Build to diameter and depth indicated.
  3. Extend lining material to height where top of manhole will be approximately // 8 inches (203 mm) // Insert dimension // below finished grade.
  4. Backfill bottom of inside of lining with filtering material to level at least 12 inches (300 mm) above bottom.
  5. Extend effluent inlet pipe 12 inches (300 mm) into lining and terminate into side of tee fitting.
  6. Backfill around outside of lining with filtering material to top level of lining.
  7. Install manhole over top of dry well. Support cover on undisturbed soil. Do not support cover on lining.

**3.11 CHANNEL DRAINAGE SYSTEM INSTALLATION**

- A. Install with top surfaces of components, except piping, flush with finished surface.
- B. Assemble channel sections to form slope down toward drain outlets. Use sealants, adhesives, fasteners, and other materials recommended by system manufacturer.
- C. Embed channel sections and drainage specialties in // 4 inch (102 mm) // Insert dimension // minimum concrete around bottom and sides.
- D. Assemble channel sections with flanged or interlocking joints.
- E. Embed channel sections in // 4 inch (102 mm) // Insert dimension // minimum concrete around bottom and sides.

**3.12 STORMWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM INSTALLATION**

SPEC WRITER NOTE: Retain one of two paragraphs below to match systems specified.

- A. Chamber Systems: Excavate trenches of width and depth, and install system and backfill according to chamber manufacturer's written instructions. Include storage and leaching chambers, filtering material, and filter mat.
- B. Piping Systems: Excavate trenches of width and depth, and install piping system, filter fabric, and backfill, according to piping manufacturer's written instructions.

**3.13 CONNECTIONS**

- A. Connect // nonpressure, gravity-flow // force-main // drainage piping in building's storm building drains specified in Division 22 Section FACILITY STORM DRAINAGE PIPING.
- B. Encase entire connection fitting, plus 6 inch (150 mm) overlap, with not less than 6 inches (150 mm) of concrete with 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi (20.7 MPa).
- C. Make connections to existing piping and underground manholes.
  - 1. Use commercially manufactured wye fittings for piping branch connections. Remove section of existing pipe; install wye fitting into existing piping.
  - 2. Make branch connections from side into existing piping, NPS 4 to NPS 20 (DN 100 to DN 500). Remove section of existing pipe, install wye fitting into existing piping.
  - 3. Make branch connections from side into existing piping, NPS 21 (DN 525) or larger, or to underground manholes and structures by cutting into existing unit and creating an opening large enough to allow 3

inches (76 mm) of concrete to be packed around entering connection. Cut end of connection pipe passing through pipe or structure wall to conform to shape of and be flush with inside wall unless otherwise indicated. On outside of pipe, manhole, or structure wall, use epoxy-bonding compound as interface between new and existing concrete and piping materials.

4. Protect existing piping, manholes, and structures to prevent concrete or debris from entering while making tap connections. Remove debris or other extraneous material that may accumulate.
- D. Pipe couplings, expansion joints, and deflection fittings with pressure ratings at least equal to piping rating may be used in applications below unless otherwise indicated.
1. Use nonpressure-type flexible couplings where required to join gravity-flow, nonpressure sewer piping unless otherwise indicated.
    - a. // Unshielded // Shielded // flexible couplings for same or minor difference OD pipes.
    - b. Unshielded, increaser/reducer-pattern, flexible couplings for pipes with different OD.
    - c. Ring-type flexible couplings for piping of different sizes where annular space between smaller piping's OD and larger piping's ID permits installation.
  2. Use pressure-type pipe couplings for force-main joints.

### **3.14 CLOSING ABANDONED STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**

- A. Abandoned Piping: Close open ends of abandoned underground piping indicated to remain in place. Include closures strong enough to withstand hydrostatic and earth pressures that may result after ends of abandoned piping have been closed. Use either procedure below:
1. Close open ends of piping with at least // 8 inch (203 mm) // Insert dimension // thick, brick masonry bulkheads.
  2. Close open ends of piping with threaded metal caps, plastic plugs, or other acceptable methods suitable for size and type of material being closed. Do not use wood plugs.
- B. Abandoned Manholes and Structures: Excavate around manholes and structures as required and use one procedure below:
1. Remove manhole or structure and close open ends of remaining piping.
  2. Remove top of manhole or structure down to at least // 36 inches (915 mm) // Insert dimension // below final grade. Fill to within // 12

inches (300 mm) // Insert dimension // of top with stone, rubble, gravel, or compacted dirt. Fill to top with concrete.

C. Backfill to grade according to Division 31 Section EARTH MOVING.

### **3.15 IDENTIFICATION**

A. Install green warning tape directly over piping and at outside edge of underground structures.

### **3.16 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

A. Inspect interior of piping to determine whether line displacement or other damage has occurred. Prior to final acceptance, provide a video record of all piping from the building to the municipal connection to show the lines are free from obstructions, properly sloped and joined.

1. Submit separate reports for each system inspection.
2. Defects requiring correction include the following:
  - a. Alignment: Less than full diameter of inside of pipe is visible between structures.
  - b. Deflection: Flexible piping with deflection that prevents passage of ball or cylinder of size not less than 92.5 percent of piping diameter.
  - c. Damage: Crushed, broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged piping.
  - d. Infiltration: Water leakage into piping.
  - e. Exfiltration: Water leakage from or around piping.
3. Replace defective piping using new materials, and repeat inspections until defects are within allowances specified.
4. Reinspect and repeat procedure until results are satisfactory.

### **3.17 TESTING OF STORM SEWERS:**

- A. Submit separate report for each test.
- B. Test new piping systems, and parts of existing systems that have been altered, extended, or repaired, for leaks and defects.
  1. Do not enclose, cover, or put into service before inspection and approval.
  2. Test completed piping systems according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
  3. Schedule tests and inspections by authorities having jurisdiction with at least 24 hours advance notice.
  4. Submit separate report for each test.
  5. Air test gravity sewers. Concrete Pipes conform to ASTM C924, Plastic Pipes conform to ASTM F1417, all other pipe material conform to ASTM

C828 or C924, after consulting with pipe manufacturer. Testing of individual joints shall conform to ASTM C1103.

6. Test force-main storm drainage piping. Perform hydrostatic test after thrust blocks, supports, and anchors have hardened. Test at pressure not less than 1-1/2 times the maximum system operating pressure, but not less than // 150 psi (1035 kPa) // Insert value //.

a. Ductile iron Piping: Test according to AWWA C600, "Hydraulic Testing" Section.

b. PVC Piping: Test according to AWWA M23, "Testing and Maintenance" Chapter.

C. Leaks and loss in test pressure constitute defects that must be repaired. Replace leaking piping using new materials, and repeat testing until leakage is within allowances specified.

### **3.18 CLEANING**

A. Clean interior of piping of dirt and superfluous materials. // Flush with potable water. // Flush with water //.

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