

PART 00400 - DRAINAGE AND SEWERS

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Section 00405 - Trench Excavation, Bedding, and Backfill

Description

00405.00 Scope - This work consists of excavating trenches, constructing trench foundations, and placing bedding, pipe zone material and backfill.

00405.01 General - Excavate, backfill and dispose of excess excavated materials in connection with minor structures and conduits such as subsurface drain, culvert, siphon, irrigation and sewer pipe of nominal inside diameters not exceeding 72 inches. Perform excavation for major structures and conduits with a nominal inside diameter or width greater than 72 inches according to Section 00510.

Trench excavation does not include earthwork covered under any other section, or any earthwork that may be specifically included and provided for other pay items of the Contract. Dispose of excess excavated materials and perform other matters not covered in this Section according to Section 00330.

00405.02 Definitions:

Boulder Excavation - The removal, without drilling, blasting or splitting, of masses of rock having one or more dimensions of 3 feet or greater.

Common Excavation - The removal of all material not classified as rock excavation.

Flexible Pipe - For the purpose of these Specifications, potable water pipes and pipes constructed of corrugated metal, PVC, and polyethylene are considered flexible pipes.

Pipe Bedding - Furnishing, placing and compacting specified materials on the trench foundation so as to uniformly support the barrel of the pipe.

Pipe Zone - The area from the top of the bedding to a point 8 inches, minimum, above the top outside of the pipe barrel for the full width of the trench.

Rigid Pipe - For the purpose of these Specifications, pipes constructed of concrete and ductile iron are considered rigid pipes.

Rock Excavation - Excavation of solid ledge rock that, in the opinion of the Engineer, requires for its removal drilling and blasting, wedging, sledging, barring, or breaking up with power-operated tools.

The term "Rock Excavation" indicates a method of removal and not a geological formation.

Surface Removal - The removal of surface material such as topsoil, sod, pavement, sidewalks, or gravel, that requires different equipment or methods than those used for trench excavation.

Trench Backfill - Furnishing, placing, and compacting material other than Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM) in the trench, between the top of the pipe zone material and the bottom of the pavement base rock, ground surface or surface material.

Trench Excavation - The removal of all material encountered in the trench to the depths as shown or as directed. Trench excavation is classified as either common or rock excavation.

Trench Foundation - The bottom of the trench on which the pipe bedding is to lie and which provides support for the pipe.

00405.03 Lines, Grades, and Cross Sections - Excavate trenches to the lines, depths, grades and cross sections shown on the plans or as established. Variations will be allowed only when necessary to ensure firm foundations and when such variations will not be detrimental to the work.

Materials

00405.10 General - Materials may be native or imported, as specified.

00405.11 Trench Foundation - Where additional excavation is required due to groundwater or other unstable conditions so that the native material cannot support the pipe, furnish one of the following materials for trench foundation:

- Selected general backfill conforming to 00330.13.
- Selected granular backfill conforming to 00330.14.
- Selected stone backfill conforming to 00330.15.
- Other approved material.

00405.12 Bedding - If groundwater is present in the bedding zone, use 3/4" - 0 aggregate bedding. If groundwater is not present, and unless otherwise specified, furnish one of the following materials for bedding the pipe:

- 3/8" - 0 PCC fine aggregate conforming to 02690.30(h).
- Commercially available 3/4" - 0 aggregate.
- No. 10 - 0 sand drainage blanket material conforming to 00360.10.
- Reasonably well graded, from maximum size to dust, sand with 100 percent passing the 3/8 inch sieve.
- Commercially available 3/8" - 0 or No. 10 - 0 sand.
- A continuous cradle of concrete conforming to Section 00440. Acceptance of the concrete will be by visual inspection.

00405.13 Pipe Zone Material - For flexible pipes, backfill the pipe zone with bedding material as described in 00405.12.

For rigid pipes, unless otherwise directed, furnish either:

- 1" - 0 or 3/4" - 0 base aggregate conforming to 02630.10, or
- Commercially available 1" - 0 or 3/4" - 0 aggregate.

00405.14 Trench Backfill - Furnish the following materials where shown or required:

(a) Class A Backfill - Use native or common material that, in the opinion of the Engineer, meets the characteristics required for the specific surface loading or other criteria of the backfill zone.

(b) Class B Backfill - Use granular material consisting of gravel or crushed rock meeting the requirements of Section 00641. Designated size shall be 1" - 0 or 3/4" - 0.

(c) Class C Backfill - Use clean sand with no particle size larger than 1/4 inch.

(d) Class D Backfill - Use pit run or bar run material, well graded from coarse to fine. The maximum dimension shall be 3 inches.

(e) Class E Backfill - Use Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM) conforming to Section 00442.

00405.15 Quality Control - Provide quality control according to Section 00165.

Labor

00405.30 Quality Control Personnel - Provide technicians having CEBT, CAgT, and CDT technical certifications.

Construction

00405.40 General - Perform all excavation and backfilling according to the following requirements:

(a) Limitation on Commencement - Do not commence excavation until the undisturbed or existing ground has been measured and the measurements have been approved by the Engineer.

(b) Natural Stream Protection - Hold to a minimum excavations in, or adjacent to, natural stream beds. Comply with 00290.30(a). Restore the streambed according to 00405.46(f).

(c) Partial Embankment Construction for Exposed Pipe - Construct partial embankment according to 00330.42(c-6) and the plans, before excavating trenches.

(d) Temporary Handling of Water - Provide temporary measures according to 00405.43.

00405.41 Trench Excavation - Excavate trenches according to the following:

(a) Within Paved Areas to Be Preserved - Excavate trenches for pipe installation by the open excavation method, unless otherwise directed. Do not disturb the adjoining pavement more than necessary.

(b) Open Trench Limit - Limit the length of open trench to 100 feet, or as allowed. Related resurfacing shall be completed within 800 feet of the open trench limit.

(c) Trench Width - Keep the trench width at the ground surface to the minimum necessary to install the pipe in a safe manner, but not less than 24 inches. In all cases, make trenches of sufficient width to allow for shoring and to permit proper jointing of the pipe and backfilling of material along the sides of the pipe. Refer to the Standard Drawings for minimum trench widths for various diameter pipes. Make excavations for manholes and other structures wide enough to provide a minimum of 12 inches between the structure surface and the sides of the excavation. Keep the top of the trench within right-of-way or permit limits.

(d) Trench Grade - Excavate trenches to the lines and grades shown or as established, with proper allowance for pipe thickness, pipe bedding and foundation stabilization. Place pipe bedding on a firm, undisturbed, foundation, true to grade. If the trench is excavated below grade without authorization, restore to grade with material of the type specified for pipe bedding at no additional cost to the Agency. Place the material over the full width of the trench, in compacted layers not exceeding 6 inches.

(e) Disposal of Excess Material - Place excavated material at locations and in such a manner that it does not create a hazard to pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or interfere with the function of existing drainage facilities.

Make arrangements for and dispose of all excess material not required elsewhere on the Project in an approved manner, at no additional cost to the Agency, and according to 00330.41(a-4).

(f) Trench Protection - Provide the materials, labor and equipment necessary to protect trenches at all times. Provide safe working conditions in the trench and protect the work, existing property, utilities, pavement, and the public. The method of protection shall be according to the Contractor's design. The Contractor may elect to use any combination of shoring, overbreak, tunneling, boring, sliding trench shields or other methods of accomplishing the work, provided the method meets with the approval of the Engineer and complies with all applicable local, state, and federal safety codes.

Be responsible for damages resulting from improper removal of shoring or from failure to shore.

(g) Existing Abandoned Facilities - Remove and dispose of existing abandoned pipe, structures and other facilities as necessary to construct the trench according to 00310.41(c).

00405.42 Rock Excavation - Where rock excavation as defined in this Section is required, remove the rock to provide the minimum clearances shown on the Standard Drawings. Excavate and remove the overburden and expose the rock to allow the Engineer to measure the rock prior to removal.

If using explosives, comply with the requirements of 00170.94. Prior to blasting, obtain the approval of the Engineer and the appropriate permits. Provide all tools and devices required for loading and using explosives, blasting caps and accessories. When blasting rock in trenches, cover the area to be shot with blasting mats or other protective material to prevent the scattering of rock fragments outside of the excavation.

00405.43 Dewatering - Promptly remove and dispose of all water entering the trench during the time the trench is being prepared for the pipe laying, during the laying of the pipe and until the backfill at the pipe zone has been completed. Dispose of the water in an approved manner without damage to adjacent property.

Control groundwater to prevent softening of the bottom of excavations or formation of "quick" conditions or "boils". Design and operate dewatering systems to prevent removal of the natural soils and so that the groundwater level outside the excavation is not reduced to the extent that would damage or endanger adjacent structures or property.

When dewatering near a river, lake, or stream, conform to the requirements of 00290.30(a) and Section 00280. When the presence of water or other conditions in the excavated area would be detrimental to the purpose of the work, obtain approval of the Engineer for the temporary measures required to correct or care for the condition.

If water or other conditions encountered require permanent correction or care not anticipated by the Contract and not due to the Contractor's neglect or method of operation, perform the work according to 00140.60.

00405.44 Trench Foundation - Make the full length and width of completed trench bottoms firm. Do not place bedding material before the trench foundation is inspected and approved. If bell and spigot pipe is used, recess the trench bottom to accommodate the bell.

When, in the judgment of the Engineer, the existing material in the bottom of the trench is unsuitable for supporting the pipe, excavate below grade, as directed. Replace the excavated material with imported trench foundation material conforming to 00405.11. Place the trench foundation material in 6 inch layers and compact according to 00330.43 except compact selected stone backfill material in 12 inch layers. Bring the trench foundation material to the elevation established.

00405.45 Pipe Bedding - Spread the bedding smoothly to the proper grade so that the pipe is uniformly supported along the barrel. Excavate bell holes at each joint to permit proper assembly and inspection of the joint. Bedding under the pipe shall provide a firm, unyielding support along the entire pipe length.

00405.46 Backfilling - Backfill with material conforming to 00405.13 and the details shown, or as directed.

(a) General - Begin backfilling when:

- The foundation has been prepared, if required.
- The bedding has been prepared.
- The drainage facilities and fittings are installed.
- The installation has been inspected and approved.

Thoroughly tamp and compact all trench backfill with machine or pneumatic operated tampers of a size and type that will obtain the required density.

Test for density according to 00330.43.

Backfill either to the top of the trench, the surrounding ground level, or the upper limit of excavation, as directed. Dispose of excess excavated material not used in backfill work according to Section 00330.

(b) Pipe Zone - Place the materials in the pipe zone in layers not greater than 6 inches thick and in a manner that equalizes pressure on the structure and minimizes stress. Before placing backfill material, condition, aerate, or wet the material so that the moisture content of each layer is within minus 4 percent to plus 2 percent of optimum moisture content.

As required under the haunches of pipe and in areas not accessible to mechanical tampers or to testing, compact with hand methods to ensure intimate contact between the backfill material and the pipe or structure. Provide thorough compaction.

Ponding or jetting will not be allowed within the pipe zone.

(c) Trench Backfill - The following requirements apply in the trench backfill area and in the pipe zone, except where in conflict with the requirements of 00405.46(b):

(1) General - Use Class B trench backfill unless otherwise specified or approved.

The Engineer may sample excavated material to determine the suitability of the Class A material for use as backfill. If the material is approved, the Contractor may elect to use the material in place of the specified backfill. Prevent excavated material from becoming saturated beyond the critical moisture limits, and replace any saturated Class A material with Class B, C, or D material, as specified, at no additional cost to the Agency.

(2) Class A, B, C, or D Backfill - Backfill the trench above the pipe zone in successive lifts. Do not allow the backfill to free-fall into the trench until at least 3 feet of cover is provided over the top of the pipe. Modify the method of compaction as necessary to protect the pipe.

Compact the top 3 feet of trench backfill material within the roadway and shoulders, and within a 2V:1H slope line projected from each subgrade shoulder, to not less than 95 percent of maximum density. Compact all other trench backfill material to not less than 90 percent of maximum density.

Determine the maximum density by AASHTO T 99. If the specified compaction is not obtained, the Contractor may be required to use a modified compaction procedure or reduce the thickness of lifts. If approved materials meeting the Specifications cannot be compacted to the required density regardless of compactive effort or method, the Engineer may reduce the required density or direct that alternate materials be used. Do not proceed with excavation and pipe laying operations until the backfill can be compacted to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

If the material is not density testable, the Engineer will observe each layer for deflection or reaction under the compaction equipment to verify that no soft or pumping areas remain. Compact until there is no perceptible deflection under the compaction equipment.

When the backfilling is complete, finish the surface area as specified. In paved or graveled areas, maintain the surface of the trench backfill level with the existing grade with 3/4" - 0 crushed aggregate material, or asphalt concrete if directed, until final pavement replacement is complete and accepted.

(3) Class E Backfill - Backfill the trench above the pipe zone with CLSM material. If the CLSM is to be used as a temporary surfacing, backfill the CLSM to the top of the trench and strike it off to provide a smooth surface. If the CLSM is not to be used as a temporary surfacing, backfill the CLSM up to the bottom of the proposed resurfacing. No compaction of CLSM is allowed. Use steel plates to protect the CLSM from traffic a minimum of 24 hours. After 24 hours, the CLSM may be paved, or opened to traffic until permanent surface restoration is completed, if it has hardened sufficiently to prevent rutting.

(d) Ponding or Jetting of Backfill Materials - Ponding or jetting will not be allowed within roadbed lateral limits. Ponding or jetting will be allowed outside roadbeds when approved by the Engineer in writing.

Use Class C or D trench backfill material at no additional cost to the Agency. Provide drainage at the bottom of the trench to remove water from the jetting operation. Compact to the density and deflection requirements of 00405.46(c).

Furnish equipment that provides a minimum gauge pressure of 35 psi at the discharge nozzle. Use a rigid pipe that will reach within 1 foot of the bottom of the backfill. Insert the pipe at intervals not exceeding 4 feet throughout the entire width and length of the trench backfill.

(e) Temporary Trench Plating - When temporary steel plates are installed over a street cut, they shall be capable of carrying at least an MS-18 loading. Place steel plates with a minimum of 12 inches bearing on all sides of a cut. Anchor steel plates to minimize shifting. Shim the edges of all steel plates with cold mix asphalt.

(f) Restoration of Streambeds - Comply with 00290.30(a) and Section 00280. Upon completion of the work:

- Restore the streambed to its former condition of resistance to scour.
- Remove all matter that has come into the stream due to the Contractor's activities.

00405.48 Surface Removal:

(a) General - For trench resurfacing, see Section 00495.

(b) Topsoil - Where trenches cross lawns, garden areas, pastures, cultivated fields or other areas on which topsoil exists, remove the topsoil to a minimum 12 inch depth and place the material in a stockpile. Do not mix the topsoil with other excavated material. After the trench has been backfilled, replace the topsoil.

In lieu of stockpiling the topsoil, approved imported topsoil may be substituted, to a depth specified or approved, at no additional cost to the Agency.

Maintain the finished grade of the topsoil level with the area adjacent to the trench until final acceptance by the Engineer, and repair damage to adjacent topsoil caused by the Contractor's operations. Remove all rock, gravel, clay and other foreign materials from the surface. Regrade and add topsoil as required.

(c) Pavement, Curb, and Sidewalk - Use saws to cut portland cement concrete pavement, curbs and sidewalks, regardless of thickness. In bituminous pavement, when no pavement overlay will occur, saw-cut the pavement along each edge of the area to be removed. When roadways will receive a pavement overlay as part of the Project or following trench resurfacing, bituminous pavement to be removed may be cut by wheel cutter, jack hammer, or other approved methods.

Upon completion of backfill and just prior to pavement re-surfacing, saw the surfacing on both sides of the trench a minimum of 6 inches wider than each top of the trench. In areas of any undermined or damaged surfacing, re-saw to a width outside these areas. When saw-cutting, follow lines parallel to the pipe centerline.

Where the width changes in areas of asphalt pavement re-surfacing, cut the transition between the different widths at 45 degrees. When the pipe line changes direction, or there is a connecting pipe line that requires the saw cut alignment to change at an angle greater than 60 degrees, make a minimum 24 inch transition saw cut. If there is damaged or undermined surfacing at the transition point, make the transition saw cut beyond the damaged or undermined surfacing. Make the transition saw cut angle half the angle change in the direction of the pipe line or connecting line.

If the asphalt surfacing is to be overlaid, the second saw cut will only be required to firm subgrade.

A second saw cut for concrete sidewalks, driveways and pavements will not be required unless needed to reach firm subgrade.

Remove and dispose of pavement lying within the limits of the cuts and from any adjoining areas damaged by the cutting and removal operations according to Section 00310.

Measurement

00405.80 Measurement - Except for rock excavation, boulder excavation, and trench foundation, no measurement of quantities will be made for work performed under this Section.

Imported topsoil will be measured according to 01040.80.

00405.81 Rock Excavation and Boulder Excavation - The quantities of rock excavation and boulder excavation will be measured as follows:

(a) Rock Excavation - Rock excavation will be measured on the volume basis. Measurement will be of the actual dimensions of rock removed within the following limits:

- **Length** - Length will be the horizontal distance measured along the centerline of the trench excluding manholes, inlets, and other structures.
- **Width** - Width will be the width of the rock removed but will not be greater than the outside diameter of the pipe bell plus 12 inches.
- **Depth** - Depth will be measured at 30 foot intervals, or as specified, along the centerline of the trench. The depth will not be greater than 6 inches below the outside bell of the pipe.

Rock excavation for manholes, inlets, and other structures will be computed from the rock excavated to a depth 6 inches below the bottom of the structure and an area within a line parallel with, and 12 inches outside of, the actual dimensions of the manhole, inlet, or structure.

No separate measurement will be made for the following:

- Soft or disintegrated rock.
- Hardpan or cemented gravel that can be removed with a hand pick or power-operated excavator or shovel.
- Loose, shaken, or previously blasted rock or broken stone in rock fillings or elsewhere.
- Rock outside of the minimum limits of measurement allowed, which may fall into the excavation.

(b) Boulder Excavation - Boulder excavation will be measured on the volume basis. Measurement will be made in the field by the Engineer after removal of each boulder from the excavation but prior to removal from the site. Each boulder removed will be measured for length, width, and height. The volume of each boulder will be determined as the product of 85 percent of each of the three measured dimensions.

00405.82 Trench Foundation - The quantities of unsuitable trench foundation will be measured on either the weight basis or the volume basis as follows:

- **Weight Basis** - Trench foundation will be measured on the weight basis. The quantity of replacement foundation material will be based on weigh tickets from scales meeting the requirements of Section 00190. Present weigh tickets to the Engineer for signature on the day the material is delivered.
- **Volume Basis** - Trench foundation will be measured on the volume basis, computed using the following dimensions:
 - **Length** - Length will be the horizontal distance measured along the centerline of the trench. Measurement will be continuous through manhole or structure locations.
 - **Width** - Width will be the nominal inside diameter of the pipe plus two times dimension "B" from "Table A" shown on the standard drawings.
 - **Depth** - Depth will be the vertical distance from the top of the underlying surface (following excavation of unsuitable material) to the bottom of the pipe bedding. The depth will be measured at intervals of 30 feet, or as specified, along the centerline of the trench and the average depth between points will be used for the volume computation.

Payment

00405.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of rock excavation, boulder excavation, and trench foundation will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) Rock Excavation	Cubic Yard
(b) Boulder Excavation	Cubic Yard
(c) Trench Foundation.....	Ton or Cubic Yard

Item (c) includes removal of unsuitable material and replacement as necessary to provide a stable foundation for the pipe.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Imported topsoil will be paid for according to 01040.90.

No separate or additional payment will be made for:

- trench excavation
- trench backfill
- saw cutting
- trench protection
- pipe bedding
- pipe zone material
- dewatering

Section 00406 - Tunneling, Boring, and Jacking

Description

00406.00 Scope - This work consists of installing conduits, pipes, casings, linings, and sleeves by tunneling, boring, and jacking without excavating the overlying surface.

00406.01 Descriptive Terms:

Tunneling - Tunneling includes all methods by which an underground passageway is excavated and lining materials are brought in and placed.

Boring - Boring includes all methods by which a conduit, casing, pipe or sleeve is pushed or pulled into place and in which the excavation method precludes the stationing of a worker within the conduit without stopping or removing the excavation equipment.

Jacking - Jacking includes all methods by which a conduit, casing, pipe or sleeve is pushed or pulled into place with one or more workers inside to excavate and assist in keeping the conduit on the required grade and alignment.

Materials

00406.10 Pipe Bedding and Pipe Zone Material - Furnish pipe bedding and pipe zone material meeting the requirements of Section 00405.

00406.11 Pipe - Furnish pipe materials meeting the strength, class, and type specified or shown.

00406.12 Casing - Furnish casing of a size to permit proper construction to the required lines and grades. Furnish casings that are made of smooth steel pipe or concrete pipe suitable for the purpose intended. Optionally, the casing may be constructed of galvanized, standard-offset, tunnel liner plate with gauge and section modulus as approved.

The class of casing specified is based on the superimposed loads and not on the stresses resulting from jacking or boring operations. Any increase in casing strength to withstand jacking or boring operations shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

When pressure grouting is specified, equip jacked casings 36 inch diameter and larger with nipples installed at the springline and the crown, at 10 foot centers.

00406.13 Grout - Furnish grout for filling the annular space between the carrier pipe and the casing pipe of one part portland cement, five parts sand, and seven parts 3/8 inch maximum size rounded aggregate by volume, or as approved.

Furnish grout for pressure grouting outside jacked carrier or casing pipe of one part portland cement and three parts sand by volume, or as approved.

00406.14 Sand - Furnish sand for filling the annular space between the carrier pipe and the casing pipe of clean, sharp, and well graded so that 100 percent passes the No. 8 sieve, and between 10 percent and 35 percent passes the No. 50 sieve, or as approved.

Construction

00406.40 Excavation - Excavation for work under this Section is unclassified and includes whatever materials are encountered to the depths shown or required.

00406.41 Required Submittals - Before beginning the work, submit the following to the Engineer according to 00150.35:

(a) Tunneling - Submit the following stamped working drawings:

- Tunnel shaft bracing design and dimensions
- Tunnel support details
- Method of backpacking tunnel supports
- Design of bracing to prevent lining from shifting or flotation
- Backfill material or pressure concrete mix design, placement method and equipment
- Poling plate dimensions and details, when required

(b) Boring and Jacking - Submit the following unstamped working drawings:

- Jacking pit construction
- Casing or conduit
- Jacking head
- Excavation method
- Tee or wye installation
- A substitute design for any part of the system that is changed as a result of the jacking or boring operation
- Bracing to prevent pipe shift and flotation, if placed in a casing, and the materials, method and equipment for backfilling
- Backfill material or pressure grout mix, placement method and equipment

Submit for review the following stamped working drawings:

- Jacking pit bracing
- Any structure that is required because of the particular method or procedure used by the Contractor

00406.42 Tunneling - Construct the pipe on a firm subgrade, thoroughly compacted and true to grade. If the material in the bottom of the tunnel is ledge rock, extend excavation of the tunnel to a depth below the bottom of the pipe, and provide a bedding of crushed aggregate or concrete as specified in Section 00405. Restore to grade any excavation made below grade without approval by backfilling with approved bedding material, at no additional cost to the Agency.

00406.43 Boring and Jacking - Boring or jacking may be allowed in lieu of the open trench method or tunneling with approval of the Engineer. Jack or bore all conduit, casings, pipe or sleeves to the required line and grade.

Equip the leading section of pipe or casing with a jacking head. Perform all excavation entirely within the jacking head.

Should loss of surrounding material occur during the jacking or boring operation, backpack or grout the voids before the completion of the shift. Fill or backpack all voids with grout or granular material as approved.

00406.44 Concrete Pipe - Protect the driving ends of concrete pipe against spalling and other damage. Protect intermediate joints by the installation of sufficient bearing shims to properly distribute the bearing stresses. Remove all sections of conduit showing signs of failure and replace with new sections, or with approved cast-in-place sections, which are adequate to carry the loads imposed on them.

00406.45 Smooth Steel Casing - Join sections of smooth steel casing to be jacked or bored by welding the joints with a continuous weld for the full circumference, or by other approved means. Provide joints capable of resisting the jacking or boring forces.

Brace pipe installed in casing to prevent shifting or flotation. Fill the void between the casing and the pipe with grout or other material, as specified or approved.

00406.46 Grouting Voids Outside Casing - On pipes 36 inch or larger, fill completely the void space between the tunnel and the casing or liner plate with approved grout. After the casing or carrier pipe has been jacked or tunneled into position, fill with grout under pressure, through the grout holes provided, to fill all voids outside the pipe using the following sequence:

- Grout at the springline hole at one end and pump the grout until it appears in the grout hole at the crown.
- Grout through the opposite springline hole until the grout appears at the hole in the crown.
- Grout through the hole at the crown until the grout appears in the next set of holes along the pipe.
- Plug the holes at the starting point and move to the next set of holes.
- Repeat the sequence until the full length of the pipe has been grouted.

Provide a continuous color video recording of the grout placement, to provide documentation that grout was properly placed according to the above Specifications. On the video, identify the location of the grouting operation in relationship to the end of the casing, tunnel or liner plate.

00406.47 Cradles for Cased or Tunneled Pipe - Where cradles are shown, provide a strapped cradle under the barrel of the carrier pipe. The barrel shall bear continuously on the cradles.

00406.48 Placing Fill in Casing - Where shown, completely fill the annular space between the pipe and the casing, tunnel liner or tunnel wall with approved grout or sand to prevent pipe flotation. Pour or pump the fill from the two ends and from intermediate points as necessary. Complete grouting in a continuous operation without stopping. Perform sand filling using a gunite machine or other approved equipment.

00406.49 Railroad Crossings - Perform all work in railroad rights-of-way according to the railroad permit.

Measurement

00406.80 Measurement - No measurement of quantities will be made for tunneling, boring, or jacking work, or for casing or conduit used to install pipe.

Where tunneling, boring, jacking, or open trench excavation is used at the Contractor's option in lieu of another specified method, measurement will be made as originally bid.

The quantities of pipe installed by tunneling, boring, or jacking will be measured according to the appropriate items under which this work is required.

Payment

00406.90 Payment - The additional effort required to install conduits, pipes, casings, linings, and sleeves by tunneling, boring, or jacking (other than under a railroad) will be paid for at the Contract lump sum amount for the item "Tunneling, Boring, and Jacking".

If tunneling, boring, jacking, or open trench excavation is used at the Contractor's option in lieu of another specified method, payment will be made as originally bid.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Tunneling, boring, or jacking under a railroad will be paid for according to 00445.91.

Pipe will be paid for according to the appropriate items under which this work is required.

Section 00410 - Common Provisions for Pipe Lining**Description**

00410.00 Scope - This work consists of rehabilitating existing pipes by furnishing and installing pipe liners by pipe bursting and lining, slip lining, and cured-in-place lining as shown.

00410.01 Definitions:

Cured-In-Place Pipe - Inserting a resin impregnated tube into an existing pipe, expanding it, and curing it to form a new lined pipe.

Gravity Pipe - Pipe designed to convey fluids under conditions where the hydraulic gradient and free-water surface are coincident within the pipe.

Host Pipe - The existing pipe to be lined.

Obstruction - An object that protrudes into the host pipe that may impede the liner installation, create an unfavorable condition after the liner has been installed, and may not be removed by conventional cleaning equipment. This may be a protruding service lateral tap, grout or mineral deposit, heavy roots, off set joint, broken or collapsed pipe, change in internal pipe diameter, or similar condition.

Pipe Bursting and Lining - Breaking and expanding the diameter of an existing pipe and inserting a new pipe inside the broken pipe.

Slip Lining - Inserting a new smaller diameter pipe into an existing pipe and filling the remaining annular space.

Point Repair - A localized repair of the host pipe to a condition suitable for pipe lining.

Service Line Connection - A side or lateral pipe connection to the sewer main.

00410.03 Submittals - Submit the following to the Engineer 10 calendar days before the preconstruction conference:

- Installation plan that includes the method of installation, sequencing, host pipe preparation, temporary modification of existing structures, equipment by size, make, model and manufacturer.
- Manhole connection and repair plan.
- Service connection details and product information.
- Property notification fliers.
- Host pipe point repair plan, including methods and equipment.
- Sewer cleaning methods and location of debris disposal facility.
- Bypass and flow diversion plan according to 00490.40.

Submit pre-installation video inspection and reports 7 calendar days before beginning pipe lining work.

Submit post-installation video inspection reports.

Equipment

00410.20 By-pass Pumping Equipment - Provide pumps, hoses, manifolds, and associated equipment meeting requirements of 00490.40.

00410.22 Pipe Cleaning Equipment - Provide equipment specifically designed for cleaning sanitary and storm sewers. Provide special cutting and grinding attachments required to remove obstructions from host pipe before lining.

00410.23 Debris Transport Equipment - Provide equipment specifically designed to contain and transport debris removed from sewers.

Construction

00410.40 General - Verify existing host pipe diameter, length, and condition before ordering materials.

00410.41 Pipe Cleaning - Flush and clean all parts of the existing gravity pipe system to remove debris and foreign material. Cleaning methods may include washing with high-pressure water, mechanical removal, sandblasting of the walls, entry with hand tools, or other methods as approved. Do not use chemicals without written approval of the Engineer.

Transport and dispose of all material removed from the host pipe to an approved disposal facility. Do not dispose of material back into the collection system.

Conduct work that prevents blockage and minimizes surcharging in the sewer manholes and connecting sewer pipelines.

00410.42 Dye Testing - Verify service connections as shown or directed using an inert water coloring dye. Document results of dye testing showing the location and activity status of each connection tested. Coordinate access the properties and structures on which to perform dye testing and connection verification.

00410.43 Pre-Construction Video Inspection - After cleaning existing gravity pipe, perform pre-construction video inspection according to Section 00415.

00410.44 Host Pipe Preparation - Before installing the liner remove obstructions and perform pipe repairs as shown or as required by the lining method.

00410.45 Property Notification - Notify all affected properties in writing 1 week before installing the pipe lining. Notify all affected properties in writing 24 hours before any service interruption. When work has been stopped for at least 7 calendar days, notify all affected properties again 24 hours before resuming work. Make personal contact with any property that cannot be reconnected within the time stated in the written notice. Obtain permission from the property owner before entering private property.

00410.46 Bypass Pumping and Flow Diversion - Perform bypass pumping according to 00490.40. Contain or divert flows from service lines until reconnected.

00410.47 Structure Restoration - Seal all holes and voids in manhole and structure walls immediately surrounding the new liner. Provide a smooth transition between the existing structure channel invert and the liner.

Reinstall manhole cones, slabs, grade rings, frames, covers, inverts, and reconstruct benches and channels after each pipe liner installation. Replace manhole steps removed for liner installation with new steps, as shown. Repair holes resulting from removal of existing steps as approved.

00410.48 Surface Restoration - Restore damaged surfacing according to 00495.

Finishing, Cleaning Up, and Testing

00410.70 General - After completing each manhole to manhole section and before connecting service lines, flush and clean all parts of the system by removing all debris from the pipe.

00410.71 Testing - Conduct pipe testing according to 00445.72 and 00445.73.

00410.72 Post-Construction Video Inspection - After completing each manhole to manhole section of pipe liner installation, service reconnections, finish work, and final cleaning, perform post-construction video inspections according to Section 00415.

00410.73 Repairs - Perform repairs according to 00415.70(c).

Section 00411 - Pipe Bursting and Slip Lining

Description

00411.00 Scope - This work consists of furnishing and installing high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe in gravity sewer pipe by the pipe bursting and slip lining methods.

00411.01 Submittals - In addition to the submittals described in 00410.03, submit the following 10 calendar days before the preconstruction conference.

- Method of pipe bursting, including listed equipment by size, make, model and manufacturer.
- Method of slip lining, including listed equipment by size, make, model and manufacturer.

Materials

00411.10 Pipe - Furnish high molecular weight, high-density polyethylene pipe and fittings that are made from virgin grade material, to the diameter specified, and to tolerances meeting the requirements of ASTM F 714 with a minimum ratio of orthogonal diameters, before installation, of 0.95.

(a) Markings - Provide pipe materials that are legibly marked, by the pipe manufacturer, with the following information:

- Name and trademark of manufacturer.
- Nominal pipe size.
- Dimension ratio.
- The letters PE followed by the polyethylene grade according to ASTM D 1248, followed by the hydrostatic design basis in hundreds of psi.
- Manufacturing standard reference.
- A production code from which the date and place of manufacture can be determined.

(b) Pipe Color - Provide uniformly colored black or gray pipe.

(c) Dimension Ratio - Provide nominal 8 to 18 inch sized pipe having a minimum dimension ratio (DR) of 17.

00411.11 Service Connections - Furnish lateral service connections to the sewer main with manufactured gasketed tees, electrofusion saddle tees, or approved equal that provide water-tight connections between the rehabilitated sewer main and the service line connection.

Equipment

00411.20 Pipe Bursting, Fusion, and Pipe Assembly Equipment - Use equipment, approved by the pipe manufacturer and the Engineer, designed for pipe bursting, butt fusion, and saddle fitting welding. Use heating faces that have a non-stick coatings. Provide joining equipment capable of attaining appropriate fusion temperature, alignment, and pressure.

Use manufacturer's recommended pipe bursting tools for the diameter of pipe to be installed, as well as the diameter and material of pipe to be replaced.

Labor

00411.30 Personnel Qualifications - Provide installers that are certified by the manufacturer and have at least 2 years of experience of butt fusion welding of 8 inch and larger diameter pipes. Provide a supervisor with the same certification as the installers in addition to having installation experience on at least 50,000 feet of 8 inch and larger diameter pipes.

Construction

00411.40 Pipe Joining - Perform joining methods meeting the requirements of ASTM F 2620 and the pipe manufacturer's recommendations, or as approved.

Perform full penetration welds that provide a homogeneous material across the entire cross section of the weld. Remove fusion beads greater than 1/16" on the inside of the pipe using an approved cutting device.

Perform trial fusion welds in the field and provide samples before installation of the pipe. Use the same fusion machine that was used in the trial welds for the final welds incorporated into the work.

Electrofusion may be used for field closures as necessary when fusion equipment can be utilized in a trench type environment.

Other joining methods may be used if the pipe material is selected from the QPL.

00411.41 Receiving Pits and Insertion Pits - Locate all pits to suit the specified pipe lining operation. Use existing manholes where practical. Remove manhole inverts, benches, and channels to permit access for installation equipment. Enlarge the input and output pipe openings if required to accommodate the maximum outside diameter size of the insertion equipment. Do not put undue stress on existing structures. Reinstall inverts and reconstruct benches and channels after pipe liners have been installed.

In areas where new manholes are not being installed or existing manholes are not available, excavate and restore pits at no additional cost to the Agency.

00411.42 Installation:

(a) Pipe Bursting - Break existing pipe by utilizing a constant tension system with a hydraulic or pneumatic bursting device that breaks away the pipe. A static "cone cracking" method may be used if approved. Create a void of sufficient size to accommodate the pipe. Continue pipe bursting and lining without interruption for the entire pipe segment unless otherwise approved. Extend the pipe 12 inches into the manhole or concrete structure to allow for contraction/relaxation after installation.

(b) Slip Lining - Do not score or damage the liner pipe during the installation process. Fill annular space between the new liner and the host pipe as approved.

00411.43 Connections:

(a) General - After completing the installation, allow the pipe to stabilize for at least 12 hours before making the final connections.

(b) Manholes - Make all connections to concrete manholes, structures, and pipelines using slip-on sanded adaptors.

(c) Service Line - Reconnect all service lines as approved after the air tests have been performed and accepted.

Finishing and Cleaning Up

00411.70 Manhole Base Reconstruction - Reconstruct manhole bases by removing the existing base and constructing a new base with a finished surface no higher than 6 inches below the outside portion of the lowest pipe outflow. Shape new smooth, depression free channels to the elevation shown. Remove the bottom manhole step as required for the new base. Do not damage existing manhole walls or existing pipes. Repair all cracks with non-shrink grout.

Measurement

00411.80 Measurement - The quantities of pipe bursting and the quantities of slip lining of the various kinds, types, and sizes will be measured on the length basis. The length will be measured, with no deduction for structures or fittings, along the pipe flow line from center to center of manholes, inlets, structures, special sections, or the ends of pipe, whichever is applicable.

The quantities of service line reconnections will be measured on a unit basis, regardless of size.

Payment

00411.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) Pipe Bursting, _____ inch.	Foot
(b) Slip Lining, _____ inch.....	Foot
(c) Service Line Reconnections.....	Each

In items (a) and (b), the nominal size of the new liner pipe will be inserted in the blank.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Section 00412 - Cured-in-Place Pipe Lining

Description

00412.00 Scope - This work consists of rehabilitating existing pipes by furnishing and installing pipe liners by cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) lining methods as shown.

00412.01 Submittals - In addition of the submittals described in 00410.03, submit the following 10 calendar days before the preconstruction conference:

- Certification by the lining system manufacturer that the installer is licensed and certified as competent to perform the work.
- Documentation showing the installer meets the qualifications listed in 00412.30, and a list of the key qualified personnel who are assigned to work on this project.
- Certification that manufacturing processes operate under a quality management system according to recognized industry standards.
- Certification of test results confirming that the CIPP liner system meets the minimum chemical resistance requirements according to ASTM F 1216 and ASTM F 1743.
- Catalog data, and manufacturer's technical data showing complete information on material composition, physical properties, and dimensions of system components of the tube and resin system. Include manufacturer's recommendation for handling, storage, insertion, curing, trimming, finishing, and repair of damaged liner.
- Calculations for the volume of resin to be used for each segment and detailed description of the wet out process. Include tube and resin manufacturers wet out recommendations including the roller gap, material feed speed and vacuum requirements for each liner size and thickness.
- End seal material to be used, and method of installation. If a grout sealing method is proposed or suggested, provide certification from the grout manufacturer or supplier that the grout material for sealing structures and service laterals is compatible with the proposed resin and liner system and is suitable for use in aqueous environments.
- Sampling and testing plan for physical properties according to ASTM F 1216 and ASTM F 1743, including name and location of laboratory performing testing on installed liner system. Provide certification that each test shall be performed by a laboratory with appropriate accreditation for the specific test to be performed.
- Stamped design of the proposed CIPP liner system according to 00150.35 and 00412.02.

Upon liner system delivery, submit wet-out logs documenting resin volumes used.

00412.02 Design Parameters - Follow the design considerations of ASTM F 1216 and meet the following:

Condition	Parameter
Service Life	Greater than 50 year
Pipe Conditions	Fully deteriorated
Load Conditions:	
Soil	*
Traffic	*
Groundwater Elevation	*
Pipe Ovality	*
Modulus of Soil Reaction	*
Enhancement Factor	7.0
Long-term Flexural:	
Strength	50% of initial (ASTM D 790)

Modulus of Elasticity.....	50% of initial (ASTM D 790)
Maximum Deflection	5%
Minimum Factor of Safety.....	2.0

* Parameters will be listed in the Special Provisions.

Materials

00412.10 Tube - Furnish tubing that consists of absorbent non-woven felt fabric meeting the requirements of ASTM F 1216, Section 5.1 and exhibits the following characteristics:

- A smooth, impermeable, bonded coating on the inside of the finished pipe.
- Sewn or bonded seams, stronger than non-seamed material, as recommended by the tube manufacturer.
- No allowable delamination in the cured CIPP.

Verify pipe lengths and pipe diameters before ordering tubing.

00412.11 Resin - Furnish resins meeting the requirements of ASTM F 1216, Section 5.2, or ASTM F 1743, Section 5.2.3. Comply with the structural requirements specified for the installed liner system.

Furnish thermosetting polyester, vinylester, or epoxy resin and a catalyst system compatible with the installation process, and is able to cure in the presence or absence of water. Color the resin with a pigment compatible with the resin system.

00412.12 Liner Properties - Furnish liners that have the minimum physical properties stated in ASTM F 1216, ASTM F 1743 and ASTM D 2990, and are also resistant to chemical properties and flow characteristics typically found in municipal sanitary sewer flows. Fabricate the liner to a size that when cured, will tightly fit the pipe being rehabilitated. The finished liner system shall be homogeneous across the wall thickness containing no intermediate or encapsulated elastomeric layers.

Characteristic	Test Method	Epoxy/Vinylester	Polyester Resin
Initial Flexural Strength	ASTM D 790	5,000 psi	4,500 psi
Initial Flexural Modulus of Elasticity	ASTM D 790	400,000 psi	250,000 psi (min.)

Labor

00412.30 Personnel Qualifications - Provide installers who:

- Are licensed, and certified by the manufacturer of the CIPP product system to be used on the Project.
- Have at least 3 years of active experience in the installation of CIPP.
- Have installed at least 50,000 feet of CIPP in similar conditions.

Construction

00412.40 General - Handle and store all liner material to ensure that the material is not torn, cut, exposed to direct sunlight or otherwise damaged. Before installing the liner, verify its condition with the Engineer. If any part of the liner material becomes torn, cut, or damaged before or during insertion, repair or replace it at no additional cost to the Agency before proceeding further.

00412.41 Installation - Install CIPP according to ASTM F 1216 Section 7, ASTM F 1743 Section 6, and the manufacturer's recommendations.

(a) General - Liners may be installed in continuous runs through manholes where there are two or more continuous host pipe segments requiring lining.

Provide temporary downstream dams or filtration measures in the pipeline to catch excess resin and construction debris.

Do not allow the temperature of water discharged from processing liners to exceed the level allowed by State or local requirements.

Provide a "back-up" robotic cutter assembly train and key spare components on-site during CIPP lining activities.

(b) Pipe Liner End Seal - Install an end seal when reconnecting to the rehabilitated host pipe.

00412.42 Service Line Reconnection - Reinstate active service laterals using an internal cutter. Open hole to a minimum of 95 percent, but do not exceed 105 percent of the service lateral diameter. Make each connection free from burrs or projections, and with a smooth and crack-free edge.

Finishing, Cleaning Up, and Testing

00412.70 General - Remove temporary dams or filtration measures after work is complete and pipe is clean and restored.

00412.71 Material Sampling and Testing - Obtain samples and perform material testing according to ASTM F 1216 and ASTM F 1743. Perform one physical properties test per 1,000 feet installed, or as specified.

00412.72 Repairs - Before making repairs, provide the CIPP liner system manufacturer's recommendations for liner repairs, subject to approval. Repair or replace CIPP liners that have:

- Wrinkles, fins or other discontinuities in the lower one-third of the pipe that are perpendicular to the flow and exceed 1/2 inches in height, or are greater than 3 percent of the host pipe inside diameter.
- Wrinkles, fins or other discontinuities in the upper two-thirds of the pipe that are perpendicular to the flow and are greater in height than 5 percent of the host pipe inside diameter.
- Blisters or dry spots present.
- Leakage through the liner in excess of ASTM F 1216 and ASTM F 1743 standards.
- Separation of the liner from the host pipe.
- Delamination of CIPP layers.

00412.75 Warranty - A 1 year Contractor warranty, according to 00170.85(b-1), is required for the CIPP work.

Make all repairs and replace the liner or portions of the liner within 6 months of the Agency's written notification of failure of an item.

Furnish materials and use procedures to repair and replace failed liners that meet the specifications in effect at the time of original installation, or if no longer available, use current CIPP specifications.

Measurement

00412.80 Measurement - The quantities of installed CIPP liners, of the various kinds, types, and sizes, will be measured on the length basis. The length will be measured, with no deduction for structures or fittings, along the pipe flow line from center to center of manholes, inlets, structures, special sections, or the ends of pipe, whichever is applicable.

The quantities of service line reconnections will be measured on the unit basis, regardless of size.

Payment

00412.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) CIPP Liner, _____ inch	Foot
(b) Service Line Reconnections	Each

In item (a), the nominal size of the host pipe will be inserted in the blank.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Section 00415 - Video Pipe Inspection

Description

00415.00 Scope - This work consists of cleaning 4 inch to 72 inch in diameter pipes and inspecting them using video and related electronic equipment and making a recorded narrative and written report of the findings.

Equipment

00415.20 Mainline Inspection Equipment - Use the following equipment unless otherwise approved.

(a) Camera and Lighting - Use a digital color video camera equipped with an illumination device that provides clear and sharp images with all pipe sizes and material types. The camera and lighting are capable of operating in 100% humidity conditions with ability to pan and tilt 275° and rotate 360°.

(b) Footage Meter - Provide on the recorded video a footage meter displaying footage in tenths of feet and indicating the camera's position from its starting point. Calibrate the footage meter to be accurate within 2 feet per 1,000 feet.

(d) Drive Device - Use tractors, manual winches, power winches, video cable, powered rewinds, self-propulsion, or other devices that do not obstruct the camera view. Maintain the camera along the approximate center vertical axis of the pipe at all times.

00415.21 Service Line Lateral Inspection Equipment - Use the following equipment unless otherwise approved.

(a) Push Camera - Provide a portable camera system that can be manually inserted into service line laterals. The imaging capabilities and illumination requirements for the push camera system are similar to 00415.20(a). Provide a hand-held push camera on site at all times.

(b) Lateral Launch Camera - Provide a camera component as part of the mainline video inspection system that can be launched into a service line lateral connection while inspecting mainline. The lateral launch camera is capable of inspecting the length of the lateral from the mainline connection to beyond the edge of the right-of-way. The imaging capabilities and lighting requirements for the lateral launch camera system are similar to 00415.20(a).

(c) Electronic Location Device - Provide a radio transmitter that can be attached to the video camera system that can be detected from the surface to determine the horizontal and vertical position of the pipes below ground. Provide a locator device on site at all times.

Construction

00415.40 General Video Inspection:

(a) Notice and Access - Notify the Engineer a minimum of 48 hours before beginning cleaning or video inspection. Allow access to the Engineer at all times to observe the video monitor and all other operations.

(b) Cleaning - Install a screen to catch debris at the downstream end of the pipe run. Clean the pipe of obstructions that will impede video inspection. Avoid causing damage to pipe while completing the cleaning operation. Remove and dispose of solid debris according to 00290.20.

(c) Inspection - After cleaning, pre-charge the pipe with clean water to assist in locating bellies and deformations of the pipe. Control the flow into the segment to be inspected. If required, perform bypass pumping according to Section 00490. Perform continuous video inspection while pipe remains clean. Video inspect pipes one segment at a time. Do not move the camera at a speed greater than 30 feet per minute. Move the camera through the line in either direction stopping, panning or tilting as necessary to permit documentation of the pipe's condition including the location of all lateral connections, additional connections to the mainline and other characteristics. Stop and inspect joints as directed in the Special Provisions.

If, during the inspection operation, the camera will not pass through the entire segment, set up equipment so that the inspection can be performed from the opposite access point back to the obstruction.

(d) Narrative and Extent of Inspection - Provide a verbal narrative description on each video inspection recording. Include the following minimum information in the narrative: the beginning and the end of the video, the site location or street address, access point identifications, the total footage of the pipe inspected, the company name, the operator's name and the date, time and weather conditions.

Make note of all joints, lateral connections, and other conditions within the pipe.

(e) Footage Metering - Begin all video inspection with the footage meter set to zero and begin video inspection from the middle of the access point. Provide accurate on-screen distance measurements in the video recording. Ensure that the footage information on the recorded video corresponds to the footage references in the written inspection report.

(f) Recording Format and Labeling - Record the video inspection using an approved file format.

Furnish recordings on an approved media storage device including a text file to indicate the project number and name, date of inspection, pipe segment number, Contractor's name and whether it is a pre-construction or post-construction video, filenames, and description of file contents.

(g) Continuity, Image and Audio - Record video continuously, without editing or starts and stops, in color from the beginning to the end of each pipe segment. Ensure that the pipe image is free of visual distortions and appears level and centered in the pipe being inspected. Ensure that the audio portion of the composite video recording is sufficiently free from electrical interference and background noise to provide complete clarity of the narrative description.

(h) Video Inspection Recording and Written Inspection Report - Furnish one copy of all pre-construction and post-construction video inspection reports and video recordings within three days after completing the inspections or as specified. All accepted video recordings, inspection reports, and any related information become the property of the Agency.

Include in the written report the location in relation to an adjacent access point for each feature observed during inspection. Include other points of significance including locations of building pipes, unusual conditions, roots, location and depth of pipe sags, all connections, pipe material and size, and broken pipe. Ensure that the footage information on the recorded video corresponds to the footage references in the written inspection report.

00415.41 Pre-Construction Video Inspection:

(a) Types of Inspection - Perform the following pre-construction video inspections:

- For new pipe installations, one inspection of service line laterals with a push camera.
- For existing pipe installations, one inspection of the mainline.

(b) Mainline Inspection - Clean and complete video inspection of all existing mainline pipes and positively locate each lateral connection to the mainline as shown or directed.

(c) Lateral Inspection and Field Location - Locate and video inspect each lateral from its mainline connection to the edge of the right-of-way or to a distance as specified or directed. Use an electronic location device to verify the path of the lateral. Use marker paint to record the alignment of the lateral on the ground. Indicate where the lateral crosses the right of way line.

For open-trench work, inspect laterals using a hand-held push camera. Have a hand-held push camera and a locator device on site for the project duration, whether or not it is used to complete the lateral inspection.

For trenchless work in mains with a diameter of 18 inches and less, use a lateral camera. The Engineer will view inspection as it is performed. For mains larger than 18 inches, use an approved method.

Record all information about its condition, live or abandoned service, length, distances to surface features, fittings, and all obstructions.

Finishing and Cleaning Up

00415.70 Post-Construction Video Inspection:

(a) Types of Inspection - Perform the following post-construction video inspections for new pipe installations and existing pipe installations:

- One inspection of the mainline.
- One inspection of service line laterals with a launch camera.

(b) Inspection of Completed Work - Video inspect all completed work according to 00415.40.

(c) Corrections to Deficiencies in Work - Each delivered video recording will be reviewed and any pipe deficiencies noted. Correct all pipe deficiencies that are revealed in the recording and written report within 48 hours after receiving notification. Re-perform the video inspection, submit the new video, and update the written report at no additional cost to the Agency.

Measurement

00415.80 Measurement - The quantities of work performed under this Section will be measured according to the following:

(a) Mainline Video Inspection - Mainline video inspection will be measured on the length basis. The length will be measured, with no deduction for structures or fittings, along the pipe flow line from center to center of manholes, inlets, special sections, or the ends of pipe, whichever is applicable. Pipes with sloped ends will be measured from the top of the sloped end section.

(b) Service Line Lateral Video Inspection - Service line lateral video inspections, regardless of length, will be measured on the unit basis. When multiple service line laterals are connected to the mainline by a single shared connection, each service line lateral will be counted separately.

Payment

00415.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) Mainline Video Inspection	Foot
(b) Service Line Video Inspection, Launch Camera	Each
(c) Service Line Video Inspection, Push Camera	Each

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

No separate or additional payment will be made for:

- providing the hand-held push camera and locator device on site at all times
- excavation work
- restoration work

Section 00420 - Salvaging Pipe

Description

00420.00 Scope - This work consists of removing, cleaning, and stockpiling or relaying culvert pipe and other pipe.

Acceptable pipe, parts and special sections will be referred to as "salvaged".

Materials

00420.10 Materials - Furnish joint materials, connecting bands, and other materials required in relaying pipe meeting the requirements of the Specifications for the type of pipe and materials involved. Salvaged material may be used if approved.

Construction

00420.40 Trench Excavation - Excavate and backfill trenches to remove pipe and to relay salvaged pipe according to Section 00405.

00420.41 Removal of Pipe - Excavate materials over the pipe, and remove, disassemble and clean the exposed pipe without damaging the pipe. Acceptable partial sections of pipe may be cut off for reuse.

00420.42 Stockpiling - Stockpile salvaged materials not used on the Project as directed.

00420.43 Relaying - Install salvaged materials at the locations, in the quantities designated, and conforming to Specifications for new installations. As directed, cut sections of salvaged pipe to obtain the length required for relaying. Make connections to new pipe, inlet and outlet structures, salvaged or new end sections, or other special sections as provided in the Specifications for new pipe installations.

Measurement

00420.80 Measurement - The quantities of salvaged pipe will be measured on the length basis, regardless of size, kind, or type that is removed, cleaned, and stockpiled or relaid. Stockpiled pipe will be measured from end to end of each pipe. Relaid pipe will be measured according to Section 00445.

The maximum depth to flow line for each run of relaid pipe will be determined along the pipe centerline, by measuring vertically from the flow line to the surface of the original ground, paved surface or subgrade and slopes of other excavations, whichever is less.

Payment

00420.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of salvaged, stockpiled, and relaid pipe will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) Salvaging and Stockpiling _____ Pipe.....	Foot
(b) Salvaging and Relaying _____ Pipe, _____ Depth.....	Foot

In item (a), the nominal diameter of pipe will be inserted in the blank.

In item (b), the nominal diameter of the pipe will be inserted in the first blank, and the maximum flow line depth "5 feet", "10 feet", "20 feet", "over 20 feet" will be inserted in the second blank.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing all materials, equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

No separate or additional payment will be made for removing, cleaning, transporting, and stockpiling or relaying the pipe or for excavation or backfill.

Section 00430 - Subsurface Drains

Description

00430.00 Scope - This work consists of constructing subsurface drains to the lines and grades shown or established using drain pipe, special filter material or granular drain material, and drainage geotextile.

00430.01 Descriptive Terms - The terms used in designating drain pipe or when referring to them on the plans are as follows:

Aluminum - The base metal for aluminum sheets.

Concrete, Steel, Aluminum, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride - The basic material of the pipe.

Drain Pipe - Perforated pipe of specified material.

Metal - Aluminum and steel.

Steel - The base metal for galvanized or aluminum coated sheets.

Subsurface Drain - Drainage system beneath the base, usually with a perforated drain pipe, to collect and drain groundwater.

00430.02 Contractor's Options - If the Contractor has an option of using different kinds of pipe, the option and its limitations will be shown on the plans or on a "Pipe Data" sheet of the plans.

The limiting factors and requirements shown on the plans or on the Pipe Data sheet are minimums. The Contractor may substitute stronger, larger, and higher quality material at any installation site, provided the substitution meets the approval of the Engineer and is made at no additional cost to the Agency.

00430.03 Size Determination - The nominal size of pipe will be determined according to AASHTO tolerances for pipe dimensions for the appropriate kind or class of pipe.

Materials

00430.10 Materials - Furnish materials meeting the following requirements:

Commercial Grade Concrete.....	00440
Delineators.....	00840
Drainage Geotextile.....	02320
Perforated Concrete Pipe.....	02410.10
Perforated Corrugated Aluminum Alloy Pipe.....	02420.50
Perforated Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe.....	02415.10
Perforated Corrugated Steel Pipe.....	02420.30
Perforated Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe.....	02415.50
Protective Coatings.....	02420.20
Special Filter Materials.....	02610.10

Furnish wire mesh that is commercial quality 1/4 inch galvanized metal screening.

00430.11 Granular Drain Backfill Material - Furnish granular drain backfill material of 1 1/2" - 3/4", 1 1/4" - 3/4", or 3/4" - 1/2" crushed or uncrushed rock or gravel meeting the requirements of 02690.20(d) and the following gradation requirements:

Sieve Size	Percent Passing (by weight)		
	Designated Sizes		
	1 1/2" - 3/4"	1 1/4" - 3/4"	3/4" - 1/2"
2"	100		
1 1/2"	95 - 100	100	
1 1/4"	-	90 - 100	
1"	-	-	100
3/4"	0 - 15	0 - 15	90 - 100
1/2"	0 - 2	0 - 2	0 - 15
1/4"	-	-	0 - 3

Construction

00430.40 General - Excavate trench, prepare bedding, backfill, except as noted in 00430.46, according to Section 00405 and dispose of excavated materials according to Section 00330. If required, place geotextile according to Section 00350 before backfilling.

Install a Type W-1 delineator at each outlet protection block as shown.

00430.41 Foundations in Unyielding Material - Excavate rock, hardpan or other unyielding materials a minimum of 3 inches below established grade of the pipe exterior to place special filter material or drain backfill material.

00430.42 Laying Pipe - Lay the pipe according to Section 00445. Place pipe with perforations down unless otherwise directed.

00430.43 Joining Pipe - Fasten pipes together with appropriate coupling fittings or bands as specified for the type of pipe used. Close upstream end of pipe with plugs suitable to prevent entry of soil materials.

00430.44 Contact Surfaces, Aluminum to Concrete - Coat aluminum pipe and aluminum coated steel pipe that contact portland cement concrete with asphalt mastic according to Section 00445.

00430.45 Inspection - The installation will be inspected after the pipe is laid and joined and before backfilling. Remove and reinstall or replace any pipe found to be out of alignment, unduly settled or damaged.

00430.46 Backfilling:

(a) Special Filter Material - After the pipe is installed and inspected, place up to 12 inches of uncompacted special filter material above the top of the pipe. Above this, place approved backfill material or special filter material, as directed, and compact according to Section 00405.

(b) Granular Drain Backfill Material - Drainage geotextile is required when using granular drain backfill material. Place granular drain backfill material according to (a) above and as shown.

Measurement

00430.80 Measurement - The quantities of subsurface drain pipes of the various kinds, types, and sizes will be measured, with no deduction for fittings and special sections, along the pipe flow line from end to end of pipe.

The quantities of subsurface drain outlets will be measured on the unit basis.

Drainage geotextile will be measured according to 00350.80.

Delineators will be measured according to 00840.80.

Trench resurfacing will be measured according to 00495.80.

Payment

00430.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) _____ Inch Drain Pipe.....	Foot
(b) Subsurface Drain Outlets.....	Each

In item (a), the nominal diameter of pipe will be inserted in the blank.

Item (b) includes furnishing and installing pipe, constructing outlet protection blocks, connecting pipe to inlets, and excavating and disposing of excess materials.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Drainage geotextile will be paid for according to 00350.90.

Delineators will be paid for according to 00840.90.

Trench resurfacing will be paid for according to 00495.90.

No separate or additional payment will be made for trench excavation, backfill, special filter material, or granular drain backfill material or for fittings and special pipe sections.

Section 00432 - Wearing Surface Drains

Description

00432.00 Scope - This work consists of constructing wearing surface drains and outlets to the dimensions, lines, and grades shown and directed.

Materials

00432.10 Aggregate - Furnish aggregate for wearing surface drains meeting the applicable requirements for the coarse aggregate used in the PAC wearing course on the Project.

00432.11 Asphalt Cement - Furnish asphalt cement meeting the applicable requirements for the asphalt cement used in the PAC wearing course on the Project.

00432.12 Broadband Limits - Furnish 3/4 inch ATPB for the wearing surface drain material.

00432.14 Acceptance of Drain Material - Acceptance of the wearing surface drain material will be visual by the Engineer at the point of placement.

00432.15 Drain Outlets - Furnish non-perforated 3 inch PVC Schedule 40 pipe meeting the requirements of 02415.50.

Furnish commercial quality 1/4 inch mesh galvanized metal screening for the end of each outlet pipe.

Furnish concrete for protection blocks at drain outlets meeting the requirements of Section 00440.

Equipment

00432.20 Compactors - Provide compactors meeting the requirements of 00743.21.

00432.22 Planing Machines or Grinders - Provide planing machines or grinders capable of loosening pavement material to the dimensions, lines, and grades shown.

The equipment shall produce a trench with clean, vertical sides.

Construction

00432.40 Season and Temperature Limitations - Place wearing surface drain material within the limitations for specified in 00743.40.

00432.41 Scheduling - Construct wearing surface drains before placing the PAC wearing surface. Place the PAC wearing surface no more than 4 weeks after construction of the drains.

00432.42 Preparation of Underlying Surfaces - Thoroughly clean the wearing surface drain trench, and treat with emulsified asphalt tack coat conforming to Section 00730.

00432.43 Hauling, Depositing, and Placing - Haul, deposit, and place the wearing surface drain material in a manner acceptable to the Engineer.

00432.44 Compaction - Compact the wearing surface drain material according to 00743.49.

Do not crush the outlet drain pipe during compaction.

00432.45 Disposal of Materials - Dispose of all materials according to 00290.20.

Maintenance

00432.60 Correction of Defects - Correct defects in material and work according to 00743.60.

Finishing

00432.70 Pavement Smoothness - The surface of the finished trench shall meet the requirements of 00743.70.

00432.75 Correction of Pavement Roughness - Correct pavement roughness according to 00743.71.

Measurement

00432.80 Measurement - The quantities of wearing surface drains will be measured on the length basis, for each continuous run of wearing surface drain, excluding wearing surface drain outlets.

The quantities of wearing surface drain outlets will be measured on the unit basis, by actual count.

Payment

00432.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) Wearing Surface Drains.....	Foot
(b) Wearing Surface Drain Outlets	Each

Item (a) includes removing and disposing of existing materials.

Item (b) includes the protection block, drain pipe, and rodent screen.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Section 00435 - Prefabricated Vertical Drains

Description

00435.00 Scope - This work consists of furnishing and installing prefabricated vertical drains at locations and according to details shown or directed.

Materials

00435.10 Drains - Furnish new prefabricated vertical drains from the QPL or that meet the requirements of these specifications.

00435.11 Core - Furnish a continuous plastic core material with grooved channels, a pattern of protruding studs, or mesh-type materials fabricated to promote drainage along the axis of the vertical drain. Furnish vertical drain material meeting the requirements of ASTM D 638 and ASTM D 4716.

00435.12 Jacket - Furnish the jacket material meeting the following requirements:

- Be a synthetic, non-woven geotextile capable of resisting all bending, punching and tensile forces imposed during installation.
- Not crack, peel or otherwise become damaged during installation.
- Be sufficiently rigid when embedded to withstand lateral earth pressures and to ensure vertical flow capacity through the core.
- Allow free passage of pore water to the core without passage of soil material or piping.

Test the jacket material in both saturated and dry conditions. It shall conform to the following:

Test	Requirement	
	Specification	Minimum Value
Grab Tensile	ASTM D 4632	80 pounds
Trapezoidal Tear	ASTM D 4533	25 pounds
Puncture Strength	ASTM D 4833	50 pounds
Burst Strength	ASTM D 3786	130 psi
Permeability	ASTM D 4491	0.05 mm/sec.

00435.13 Assembled Drain - Furnish assembled drains meeting the following requirements:

- Be resistant against wet rot, mildew, bacterial action, insects, salts, acids, alkalis, solvents and any other significant ingredients in the groundwater.
- Be band-shaped (rectangular cross section) with an aspect ratio (width divided by thickness) not exceeding 50.
- Have a minimum equivalent diameter of 2 inches using the following definition of equivalent diameter:

$$d_w = \frac{(a+b)}{2}$$

Where:

- d_w = diameter of a circular drain equivalent to the band shaped drain
- a = width of the band shaped drain
- b = thickness of the band shaped drain

00435.14 Acceptance Requirements - Each shipment of prefabricated vertical drain materials shall be accompanied by a manufacturer's Quality Compliance Certificate according to 00165.35.

Submit three samples of any proposed splices for approval at least 21 calendar days before the installation of any drains.

Identify the drain materials with labels or tags that include the manufacturer's name, lot or control number, individual roll number and date of manufacture.

Equipment

00435.20 General - Install prefabricated vertical drains using a mandrel or sleeve that:

- Has a maximum cross-sectional area of 10 square inches.
- Is sufficiently stiff to prevent wobble or deflection during use.
- Protects the prefabricated vertical drain material from tears, cuts and abrasion during installation.
- Has an anchor plate or similar arrangement at the bottom to prevent soil from entering the drain during its installation, and to anchor the drain tip at the required depth at the time of withdrawal. Use anchors conforming to the dimensions of the mandrel or sleeve.

Construction

00435.40 Prefabricated Vertical Drain Installation Requirements:

(a) Acquisition and Storage - During shipment and storage, wrap the drain in heavy paper, burlap or similar heavy-duty protective covering and protect it from sunlight, mud, dirt, dust, debris and other detrimental substances.

Material damaged during shipping, unloading, storing or handling will be rejected.

(b) Proposed Installation Details - Submit full details on the material, equipment, sequence and method proposed for prefabricated vertical drain installation to the Engineer for review at least 14 calendar days before beginning trial prefabricated vertical drain installation.

(c) Trial Installation - Before production installation of prefabricated vertical drains, demonstrate that material, equipment and methods produce a satisfactory installation, at permanent installation sites. Install at least five trial drains totaling approximately 250 feet at locations designated.

(d) Production Installations - The Engineer's approval of the method or equipment used to install the trial drains does not necessarily constitute acceptance for the remainder of the Project. If at any time the Engineer determines that the method of installation or equipment does not produce satisfactory prefabricated vertical drains, alter the method or equipment as directed to comply with the plans and specifications.

(e) Installation Procedure - Prefabricated vertical drains will be located, numbered and staked by the Engineer.

- Preserve stakes and protect field instrumentation equipment. Stakes and instrumentation damaged by the Contractor will be repaired or replaced by Agency forces. The cost of repair or replacement will be deducted from monies due the Contractor. Do not work in the affected area until repair or replacement has been made.

- Locate the prefabricated vertical drains within 6 inches of the staked locations. Prefabricated vertical drains more than 6 inches from the staked locations, damaged or improperly installed, will be rejected and abandoned in place without payment. Rejected drains will be replaced at no additional cost to the Agency.
- Install prefabricated vertical drains in the presence of the Engineer's representative.
- Provide the Engineer with a suitable means to determine the depth of the drains at any time during installation and the final length installed at each location.
- Plumb equipment for installing prefabricated vertical drains before installing each drain. Do not deviate from the vertical more than 0.2 foot in 10 feet during installation of the drains.
- Install prefabricated vertical drains using a mandrel or sleeve inserted into the soil using a continuous push static weight or vibration while keeping disturbance of the subsoil to a minimum. Installation by driving will not be allowed. Jetting techniques will be allowed only after receiving written approval from the Engineer. The mandrel or sleeve penetration rate shall normally be between 0.5 and 2 feet per second.
- Install the prefabricated vertical drains from the designated working surface to the depth shown or as directed.
- Perform the installation without damaging the drain while advancing or retracting the mandrel or sleeve. Alternately raising or lowering the mandrel while advancing will not be allowed. Retract the mandrel or sleeve after each drain is installed. Raising the mandrel will be allowed only after completing a drain installation.
- Cut off completed prefabricated vertical drains neatly 1 foot above the designated working surface.

(f) Obstruction Clearance Procedures - Satisfactory installation may require clearing man-made or natural obstructions that prevent the proper insertion of the mandrel or sleeve and installation of prefabricated vertical drains.

Where obstructions are encountered:

- Immediately notify the Engineer before completing the drain and before installing other drains.
- Upon the Engineer's approval, attempt to install a drain adjacent to the obstructed location.
- Based on the results of this attempt and when directed, attempt to install a second offset drain within 2 feet horizontally of the obstructed drain, or if directed, implement obstruction clearance procedures and install the drain at the specified location.

The Contractor may use augering, spudding or other approved methods to loosen the soil and remove any obstruction material before installing prefabricated vertical drains. Do not penetrate more than 2 feet into the underlying compressible soil.

If augering, use augers with a minimum outside diameter equal to the largest horizontal dimension of the mandrel sleeve, shoe or anchor, whichever is greatest. The maximum outside diameter of the auger shall not be more than 3 inches greater than the minimum outside diameter.

00435.41 Splicing - Splice prefabricated vertical drain material by stapling to ensure structural and hydraulic continuity of the drain. Overlap the jacket and core a minimum of 6 inches at each splice.

A maximum of one splice per drain installed is allowed.

Measurement

00435.80 Measurement - The quantities of prefabricated vertical drains and obstruction clearance will be measured on the length basis as follows:

(a) Prefabricated Vertical Drains - The length of drains will be the distance the installation mandrel tip penetrates below the specified surface plus the required cutoff length above the designated working surface.

(b) Obstruction Clearance - The length of obstruction clearance will be the length from the designated working surface at the time of installation to the depth penetrated by the auger or spud, or if directed, to the bottom of the obstruction.

Obstruction clearance will be measured for payment only when authorized by the Engineer.

Payment

00435.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) Prefabricated Vertical Drains	Foot
(b) Obstruction Clearance	Foot

Item (a) includes trial installations and splices.

Item (b) includes pre-augering, spudding or performing other acceptable methods to clear obstructions so that prefabricated vertical drains may be satisfactorily installed, including disposing of any surplus preaugered or obstruction clearance materials.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

No separate or additional payment will be made for:

- unacceptable trial drain installations
- drains that are not installed and anchored to the required depth
- clearing obstructions caused by the Contractor or obstructions within 2 feet of the specified surface
- prefabricated vertical drains placed in excess of the designed length unless additional lengths are directed by the Engineer
- prefabricated vertical drains installed more than 6 inches from the staked location, damaged or improperly installed

Section 00440 - Commercial Grade Concrete

Description

00440.00 Scope - This work consists of furnishing, placing and finishing commercial grade concrete (CGC).

Materials

00440.10 Materials - Furnish materials meeting the following requirements:

Admixtures	02040
Bonding Agents	02070
Cement.....	02010
Curing Materials	02050
Grout	02080
Modifiers.....	02030
Water.....	02020

00440.11 Proportions - Furnish, in writing to the Engineer, the proportions by weight of the following materials before using any CGC:

- air entraining admixtures
- cement
- each size of aggregate
- fly ash
- other admixtures
- water

00440.12 Properties of Commercial Grade Concrete - Furnish a workable CGC mixture that is uniform in composition and consistency, and unless otherwise shown or specified, has the following characteristics:

- **Entrained Air** - 4.0 to 7.0 percent
- **Slump** - 5 inches or less
- **Compressive Strength** - Minimum 3,000 psi at 28 days
- **Temperature** - Minimum 50 °F to maximum 90 °F

00440.13 Field-Mixed Concrete - CGC mixed work items listed in 00440.14(a) may be field mixed conventionally, or by volumetric/mobile mixers conforming to ASTM C 685. When approved, concrete sidewalks, concrete driveways, and other flat concrete surfaces may be field mixed using volumetric/mobile mixers conforming to ASTM C 685.

00440.14 Acceptance Sampling and Testing:

(a) General - Acceptance sampling and testing will be based on samples obtained at the site of placement from the discharge of the delivery vehicle. All sampling and testing shall be performed by a QCT.

CGC mixture may be accepted visually for the following items of work:

Work Item	Section
Bollards	00815
Electrical Conduit Backfill	00960
Fence Post Footings	01050
Guardrail Anchors	00810
Irrigation System Thrust Blocks.....	01120
Mailbox Support Footings.....	01070
Outlet Protection Blocks	00430
Perforated Steel Square Tube Sign Support Footings .	00920

(b) Delivery Tickets - Send a delivery ticket with each load of CGC recording the source, day, time of batch, size of load, and quantity of individual constituents in the load. Delivery tickets are not required for field-mixed concrete except when volumetric/mobile mixers are used.

(c) Plastic CGC - Acceptance of plastic CGC will be based on tests performed by the QCT according to the MFTP and 00440.12.

(d) Hardened CGC - Acceptance of the hardened CGC will be according to 00440.12. Cast one set of cylinders per 20 cubic yards, with a maximum of one set per day.

00440.15 Quality Control - Provide quality control according to Section 00165.

Labor

00440.30 Quality Control Personnel - Provide technicians having CSTT and QCT technical certifications.

Construction

00440.40 General:

(a) Mixing - Mix CGC to the extent that ensures a uniform distribution of materials throughout the mixture.

(b) Placing - Place CGC according to the appropriate Sections in which CGC is required and the following:

- Place using the best common practices to avoid segregation.
- Vibrate and spade to achieve a dense homogeneous concrete, free of voids and rock pockets.
- Place within 90 minutes after batching and mixing.

(c) Forms - Provide forms for CGC according to the appropriate Sections in which CGC is required and best common practices. Place to the lines and grades shown or directed.

(d) Weather - Do not place CGC when the air temperature is below 35 °F without approval.

Protect CGC from freezing if the air temperature is expected to drop below 35 °F during the first 5 calendar days after placement.

(e) Curing - Cure CGC by covering with wet burlap, canvas, sand, or other acceptable material, and keep moist for a minimum of 7 calendar days.

Curing compounds may be used except on concrete surfaces or reinforcement that will come in contact with adjacent concrete pours. Use curing compounds according to the following:

Section	Item	Type 1 or 1-D (Clear)	Type 2 (White-Pigmented)
00480	drainage curbs	*	*
00599	slope paving curbs and berm paving	Yes	No
00759	walks, sidewalk ramps, driveways, surfacings, curbs, and islands	*	*
* Use Type 2 except when the Engineer requires Type 1 or 1-D			

Apply curing compounds at a rate of not be less than 1 gallon per 150 square feet.

00440.41 General Surface Finish - Give concrete surfaces a general surface finish, according to 00540.53(a), in addition to the finish specified for a particular item of work.

00440.42 Replacement or Price Reduction - Remove concrete represented by cylinders that fail to meet the minimum strength requirement and replace at no additional cost to the Agency. If the Engineer determines that the low-strength concrete is suitable for the purpose intended, the Contractor may accept a price reduction established by the Engineer instead of removal and replacement.

Measurement

00440.80 Measurement - No measurement of quantities will be made for CGC.

Payment

00440.90 Payment - No separate or additional payment will be made for CGC. Payment will be included in payment made for the appropriate items under which this work is required.

Section 00442 - Controlled Low Strength Materials

Description

00442.00 Scope - This work consists of furnishing and placing controlled low-strength materials (CLSM).

00442.01 Definition - Controlled low-strength material is highly flowable lean concrete mix; a mixture of fly ash, cement, fine aggregates, water and admixtures, if necessary.

Materials

00442.10 Materials - Furnish materials meeting the following requirements and as modified in the Special Provisions:

Admixtures	02040
Fly Ash	02030.10
Portland Cement	02010.10

00442.11 Fine Aggregates - Furnish fine aggregates that are commercial quality concrete sand.

00442.12 Proportioning of CLSM Mixture - Furnish the following, to the Engineer, prior to using any CLSM on the Project:

- Written certification of proposed CLSM materials proportions and compressive strength.
- 28-day cylinder reports from a trial CLSM batch based on above certification. Include evidence that compressive strength requirements for specific applications are met.

00442.13 Compressive Strength - CLSM shall attain a 28-day compressive strength of 100 psi - 200 psi.

00442.14 Acceptance - Acceptance will be based on the Engineer's review and approval of written certification and trial batch cylinder reports as required by 00442.12.

Measurement

00442.80 Measurement - No measurement of quantities will be made for CLSM.

Payment

00442.90 Payment - No separate or additional payment will be made for CLSM. Payment will be included in payment made for the appropriate items under which this work is required.

Section 00445 - Sanitary, Storm, Culvert, Siphon, and Irrigation Pipe

Description

00445.00 Scope - This work consists of constructing or reconstructing culvert, siphon, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, and irrigation pipes in the kinds, sizes, and lengths and at the locations shown or as directed to the lines and grades established. The work includes furnishing and constructing joints and connections to other drainage structures or systems, as necessary, for complete installation.

00445.01 Definitions and Descriptive Terms - The following terms have the meanings presented below when used in this Section:

Aluminum, Concrete, Steel and Polyethylene - The basic material of the pipe

Concrete Block - Encasements, thrust blocks, anchor blocks, plugs and cutoff diaphragms

Culvert - Concrete, corrugated metal, ductile iron, polyethylene, steel reinforced polyethylene, or polypropylene pipe

Flexible Pipe - Pipes constructed of corrugated or spiral rib metal, PVC, polyethylene, steel reinforced polyethylene, or polypropylene. For the purposes of these Specifications, all potable water pipes are considered to be flexible pipes.

HDPE - High Density Polyethylene

Irrigation Pipe - Gravity or low-pressure transmission pipe. Refer to Section 01120 for sprinkler-type irrigation pipe.

Joint - The place where the ends of sections or modified sections of pipe contact one another

Metal - Aluminum and steel

Pavement - Pavement as defined in Section 00110, as well as driveways, curbs, gutters, walks, dikes, walls and other similar asphalt or portland cement concrete structures

Pipe - All pipe, regardless of kind, size, shape or use

Plain - Unreinforced concrete

PVC - Polyvinyl Chloride

Rigid Pipe - Pipes, other than potable water pipes, constructed of concrete and ductile iron

Sanitary Sewer Pipe - Concrete, PVC, solid wall HDPE or ductile iron pipe

SDR (Standard Dimensional Ratio) - The pipe's minimum outside diameter divided by its wall thickness

Section - The individual pieces in which the furnished pipe is manufactured

Siphon, Storm Sewer, and Irrigation Pipe - Concrete, PVC, HDPE, ductile iron or metal pipe

Steel - The base metal for galvanized sheets and aluminum coated sheets

Steel Reinforced Polyethylene - Steel reinforced ribbed high density polyethylene

00445.02 Contractor's Options - If the Contractor has an option of using different kinds of pipe, the option and its installation and other limits will be shown on the plans or on a "Pipe Data" sheet in the plans.

The limiting factors and requirements shown on the plans or on the Pipe Data sheet are minimums. The Contractor may substitute stronger, larger, and higher quality material at any installation site, provided the substitution is approved and is made at no additional cost to the Agency.

00445.03 Size Determination - The nominal size of pipe will be determined according to AASHTO tolerances for pipe dimensions for the appropriate kind or class of pipe.

Materials

00445.10 General - The manufacturer or fabricator shall furnish appropriate certification, based on the manufacturer's quality control tests, that the materials used in the production of the pipe meet these Specifications. Materials and strength shall be as specified for the particular kind of pipe and fittings required.

Use flexible elastomeric gasket joints on all pipes and fittings. Furnish caps or plugs with each fitting, outlet or stub as required, with the same type gasket or joint as the pipe.

For sanitary sewers provide tee or wye fittings in the main of the same materials as the pipe. All fittings shall be of sufficient strength to withstand all handling and load stresses encountered. Material joining the fittings to the pipe shall be free from cracks and shall adhere tightly to each joining surface.

Cap or plug all fittings and provide with gaskets of the same material as used in the pipe joint. Fit with an approved mechanical stopper, or install an integrally cast knockout plug. The cap or plug shall be capable of withstanding test pressures without leaking and, when later removed, shall permit continuation of piping with jointing similar to joints in the installed line.

00445.11 Materials - Furnish materials meeting the following requirements:

Commercial Grade Concrete in Blocks	00440
Corrugated or Spiral Rib Aluminum Alloy Pipe	02420.40
Corrugated or Spiral Rib Steel Pipe and Pipe Arches	02420.10
Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe.....	02415.10
Ductile Iron Pipe.....	02420.11
Metal Reinforcement in Blocks.....	02510.10
Nonreinforced Concrete Pipe	02410.10
Polypropylene Pipe	02415.40
Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe.....	02415.50
Protective Coatings	02420.20
Reinforced Concrete Pipe	02410.10
Rubber Gaskets	02440.40
Solid Wall Polyethylene Pipe.....	02415.20
Steel Reinforced Polyethylene Pipe	02415.30

(a) Pipe Anchors - Use pipe anchors conforming to the Standard Drawings and as shown. Metal bands shall conform to the material Specifications for the metal pipe to which they are attached.

(b) Slip Joints - Construct slip joints according to the details shown. The outer sleeve and tapered section shall conform to the material Specifications for the metal pipe with which they are installed.

(c) Safety End Sections - Use safety end sections conforming to 02420.10 and the Standard Drawings. Provide safety bars unless otherwise indicated on the plans.

(d) Cleanouts - Construct cleanouts of the same materials as the adjacent pipe.

(e) Tracer Wire - Use 12-gauge stranded or solid copper insulated high molecular weight polyethylene (HMW-PE) tracer wire. The HMW-PE insulated cover shall be green and a minimum 45 mil thick. The wire shall be UL rated for 140 °F.

(f) Fittings for Concrete Pipe - Where fittings are fabricated by inserting a stub into a hole cut in the pipe, grout with a non-shrinking grout. Coat surfaces to receive grout with an epoxy bonding agent prior to grouting. Fitting stubs shall not protrude inside of the sewer pipe.

(g) Solid Wall Polyethylene Pipe - Use solid wall polyethylene pipe with a minimum SDR of 26.

00445.12 Asphalt Mastic - Furnish the asphalt mastic specified in 00445.47 for aluminum and concrete contact surfaces that consists of a mixture of asphalt, mineral stabilizer, and fillers meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 243 or ASTM D 4586. An approved product from the QPL may be used.

00445.15 Quality Control - Provide quality control according to Section 00165.

Labor

00445.30 Quality Control Personnel - Provide technicians having CEBT and CDT technical certifications.

Construction

00445.40 General - Construct culvert, siphon, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, and irrigation pipe according to the following:

(a) Trench Work - Excavate trench, prepare bedding, pipe zone material and trench backfill, and dispose of excavated material according to Section 00405 for pipes 72 inches and less in diameter and Section 00510 for pipes over 72 inches in diameter.

(b) Line and Grade - Centerline and grade control will be established prior to the start of construction. The Special Provisions will indicate whether it will be done by the Agency or the Contractor.

Do not vary from established line and grade by more than 1/32 inch per inch of pipe diameter. Variance shall not exceed 1/2 inch, subject to the following limitations:

- The variation does not result in a level or reverse sloping invert.
- The variation in the invert elevation between adjoining ends of pipe, due to non-concentricity of joining surface and pipe interior surfaces, does not exceed 1/64 inch per inch of pipe diameter, or 1/2 inch maximum.

(c) Pipe Distribution and Handling - Unload pipe only by approved means.

Inspect the pipe and fittings prior to lowering into the trench to ensure no cracked, broken or otherwise defective materials are used. Clean the ends of the pipe thoroughly, remove foreign matter and dirt from the inside of the pipe, and keep the pipe clean during laying and joining.

(d) Laying Pipe on Curves - Lay pipe on horizontal or vertical curves as shown or approved. When deflecting the pipe from a straight line, either in the vertical or horizontal plane, or when long radius curves are shown, the amount of deflection allowed shall not exceed that recommended by the pipe manufacturer.

(e) Concrete Closure Collars - Use concrete closure collars only when approved, and only to make connections between dissimilar pipe or where standard rubber gasketed joints or transition couplings are not available. Place the collars using an approved commercial concrete bonding agent applied to all surfaces in contact with the collar. Where concrete closure collars are necessary to join PVC pipe, first prepare the PVC surface for bonding to the concrete by applying a dense coating of clean mortar sand to the pipe using PVC solvent cement. After the cement has cured, apply an approved commercial concrete bonding agent to the sand surface prior to placement of the concrete.

(f) Installation of Sanitary Sewer Service Tees and Wyes - Provide a compacted base of pipe bedding material under all tees, wyes and branch fittings, extending to the springline of the fittings.

Cap all service lines for sanitary sewers with watertight plugs or caps suitable for resisting the pressures of hydrostatic or air testing.

The maximum line or grade change accomplished with any one fitting shall not exceed 45 degrees and shall be accomplished with long radius curves or bends.

(g) Pipe Anchors - Construct metal or concrete pipe anchors as specified or as shown. Install anchors on runs of pipe located on slopes 20 percent or greater.

00445.41 Installing Pipe under Railroad - Prior to beginning any under-track work, submit plans of construction, and details of the methods and equipment proposed to be used, to the Engineer for submittal to the Railroad. Do not begin under-track work until Railroad approval is obtained.

Within the limits indicated on the plans, do not install the pipe under the railroad tracks by the open trench method. Within these limits install the pipe by tunneling, jacking, boring or similar methods, approved by the Railroad, as the Contractor elects, according to Section 00406. Install the pipe to the lines and grades established and backfill completely all voids around the installation with specified material, to the satisfaction of the railroad.

00445.42 Laying Pipe - Begin pipe laying at the downstream end of the pipe line with the lower segment of the pipe in contact with the shaped bedding throughout its full length and as follows:

- **Elliptical Pipe** - Place with the major axis within 5 degrees of a vertical plane through the longitudinal axis of the pipe.
- **Flexible Pipe** - Place with longitudinal laps or seams at the sides. At circumferential lap joints, place pipe so that the downstream piece is outside.
- **Paved Invert or Partially Lined Pipe** - Place with longitudinal centerline of paved segment coinciding with flow line.

- **Rigid Pipe** - Place with bell or groove ends facing upstream.
- **Round Elliptically Reinforced Concrete Pipe** - Place so that the manufacturer's marks designating the top and bottom of the pipe are within 5 degrees of a vertical plane through the longitudinal axis of the pipe.

00445.43 Placing and Joining Pipe:

(a) General - Lay pipe proceeding upgrade with spigot ends in the direction of flow. Assemble joints according to the recommendations of the manufacturer for the type of joint used. The trench bottom shall form a continuous and uniform bearing and support for the pipe at every point between joints.

Prevent excavated or other foreign material from getting into the pipe. Plug or close off pipes that are stubbed off for future connection. When cutting or machining of the pipe is necessary, use only the tools and methods recommended by the pipe manufacturer. All field joints shall:

- Provide equal or greater strength than the adjoining pipe.
- Fit close and tight.
- Provide a smooth and uniform interior surface.
- Secure and hold adjoining sections to each other.
- Fasten securely to adjoining structures and special sections.

(b) Concrete Pipe - Lay elliptical reinforced pipe so that the top or bottom marks are not more than 5 degrees from vertical. Provide all rigid non-reinforced pipe entering or leaving manholes with flexible joints within 18 inches of the manhole structure and placed on firmly compacted bedding.

(c) Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe - Install PVC pipe and fittings according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Cut the pipe in a neat manner, at right angles to the axis of the pipe, and dress the cut end.

(d) Polyethylene Pipe - Install solid wall HDPE and corrugated polyethylene pipe and fittings according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Assemble and join solid wall HDPE pipe at the site using the thermal butt-fusion method to provide a leak proof joint. Threaded or solvent-cement joints are not allowed. All equipment and procedures used shall be in strict compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Use personnel certified as fusion technicians by the manufacturer of the pipe or fusing equipment to accomplish the fusing.

Provide joints for corrugated polyethylene pipe made with either bell and bell or bell and spigot coupling.

(e) Steel Reinforced Polyethylene Pipe - Install steel reinforced polyethylene pipe and fittings according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(f) Polypropylene Pipe - Install polypropylene pipe and fittings according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Provide joints made with either bell and bell or bell and spigot coupling.

When the ambient air temperature is less than 10 °F, do not install, move, cover, bury, or otherwise handle the polypropylene pipe. All polypropylene pipe handled at temperatures below 10 °F will be rejected and not allowed to be used on the Project

(g) Metal Pipe - Install metal pipe and fittings according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(h) Pipe Joints - Construct field joints, suitable for testing, for siphons, sanitary sewers, irrigation, and other installations as specified.

Construct watertight field joints for storm sewers and culverts with elastomeric joint material. Test joints according to 00445.72.

(i) Inspection - After the pipe is laid and joined, and before any backfilling over it, the installation will be inspected. Take up and relay or replace any pipe found to be out of alignment, unduly settled, or damaged.

00445.44 Strutting Metal Pipe - When the plans or Special Provisions call for metal pipe to be installed in a tied or strutted condition, place the ties or struts before backfilling, conforming to the details shown. Strutting with timber is not allowed in pipe furnished with paved inverts or with centrifugally applied bituminous inner linings. Remove the ties and struts after the embankment over the pipe is completed and compacted.

00445.45 Backfilling:

(a) General - After the pipe is installed and inspected, backfill pipe zone and trench according to Section 00405 for pipes 72 inches and less in diameter, and according to Section 00510 for pipes over 72 inches in diameter.

(b) Exposed Pipe - When the top 25 percent of the pipe is exposed above the top of the trench, place and compact embankment materials in layers according to the requirements of the plans for the Pipe Zone.

Do not cross any pipe with tractors or other heavy equipment until it has been bedded and backfilled as specified, and is protected by at least a 4 foot cover of compacted fill.

(c) Elliptical Pipe - Where elliptical shaped metal pipe is furnished, place backfill in a manner that will maintain a vertical elongation between 4 and 6 percent greater than the indicated normal diameter, and fill up to the minimum cover above the top of the pipe indicated on the fill height table included with the plans.

When elliptical shaped metal pipe 48 inches and larger in size is furnished, install and maintain suitable tell-tales throughout the length of the pipe at intervals not exceeding 14 feet. Hang the tell-tales from the crown of the pipe and use as a progressive check on the pipe deflection during backfilling and filling.

Remove tell-tales after the entire fill over the pipe has been completed.

00445.46 Concrete Blocks - When called for by the plans or directed, construct concrete blocks, with commercial grade concrete according to Section 00440.

00445.47 Contact Surfaces, Aluminum to Concrete - Where uncoated aluminum pipe or aluminum coated steel pipe will be touching portland cement concrete, give the contact surfaces of the pipe a coating of asphalt mastic applied at a rate which will give a minimum dry film thickness of 50 mils.

Do not place concrete on contact surfaces until the mastic coating has dried to practical hardness. The coating is considered to have reached practical hardness when firm pressure between the thumb and fingers shows a slight tacky condition, but the film is not ruptured, and none of the coating adheres to the fingers.

00445.48 Tracer Wire - Install tracer wire in all trenches for sanitary and storm sewers. Place the tracer wire directly over the pipe centerline and on top of the pipe zone material. Place a branch tracer wire over each pipe connected to the main sewer.

Make tracer wire splices using a solderless connection kit that effectively moisture seals two or more conductors for direct burial and securely join the wires both mechanically and electrically. Insulate splices to be moisture and waterproof. Splices wrapped with tape will not be accepted as waterproof. Have all splice kits approved prior to installation.

Test all tracer wire with locating equipment prior to acceptance.

Finishing, Cleaning Up, and Testing

00445.70 General:

(a) Storm Sewer and Culvert Installations - Inspect storm sewer systems and culverts to assure that the lines are free of obstructions and leakage. Perform video and deflection testing.

(b) Siphon, Irrigation and Sanitary Sewer Installations - After laying and joining pipe for siphons, irrigation and sanitary sewers, and backfilling trenches, test the installations for watertightness, including inlet and outlet connections, to the Engineer's satisfaction. Perform video, deflection, hydrostatic, and low-pressure air testing.

00445.71 Requirements Prior to Tests:

(a) General - All sanitary gravity systems, siphon systems and irrigation systems and appurtenances shall successfully pass a hydrostatic or air test prior to acceptance and shall be free of visible infiltration of water. Test manholes as specified in Section 00470.

On pipe 30 inches in diameter and larger, individual joints may be tested by an approved joint testing device. All details of the testing procedure shall meet the approval of the Engineer.

(b) Plugging Tees, Wyes, Stubs and Service Connections (Sanitary Only) - Plug all wyes, tees, stubs and service connections with gasketed caps or plugs securely fastened or blocked to withstand test pressures.

(c) Testing Equipment - Furnish all necessary testing equipment and perform the tests in a manner that provides observable and accurate measurements of either air or water leakage under the specified conditions. Calibrate and certify gauges at the direction of the Engineer. Provide the certification with the gauge.

(d) Cleaning - Prior to the testing and inspection of the system, flush and clean all parts of the system and remove all debris.

00445.72 Pipe Testing:

(a) General - After completing installation of the system, including all service connections, backfilling and compaction, and prior to wearing surface paving, conduct a low-pressure air test or a hydrostatic test. Provide all equipment and personnel for the test. Conduct tests during

normal working hours. The Engineer may require testing of manhole-to-manhole sections as they are completed in order to expedite the acceptance of the system and allow connections.

The method, equipment and personnel used in testing shall be subject to approval of the Engineer. The Engineer may, at any time, require a calibration check of the instrumentation used.

(1) Safety Precautions - Only qualified personnel will be allowed to conduct the test. All plugs used to close the system for the testing shall be capable of resisting the expected internal pressures. Securely brace plugs, if necessary.

(2) Ground Water - The presence of ground water will affect the results of the test. Determine the average height of groundwater over the lines immediately before starting the test, using an approved method.

(b) Hydrostatic Testing - Pipe and joints shall sustain losses not exceeding 0.04 gallons per hour per inch diameter per 100 feet of pipe when field tested by exfiltration methods, except 0.3 gallons per hour may be used in arid climate zones if approved by the engineer.

The hydrostatic head for test purposes shall exceed the maximum estimated ground water level in the section being tested by at least 72 inches of water column and in no case shall be less than 72 inches of water column above the inside top of the highest section of pipe in the test section, including service connections. The engineer shall make the final decisions regarding test height for the water in the pipe section being tested. The length of pipe tested by exfiltration shall be limited so that the pressure on the invert of the lower end of the section shall not exceed 28 feet of water column.

The pipe test section may be filled 24 hours prior to time of exfiltration testing, if desired, to permit normal absorption into the pipe walls to take place.

All service connection footage shall be taken into account in computing allowable leakage.

(c) Air Testing - The pressure gauge used in air testing shall have minimum divisions of 0.1 psi and an accuracy of 0.0625 psi. All air testing shall be by the Time Pressure Drop Method. The test procedure is as follows:

(1) The Contractor may wet the lines prior to testing.

(2) Determine the average height of the groundwater over the line. The test pressures required shall be increased 0.433 psi for each foot of average water depth over the exterior crown of the pipe.

(3) Add air slowly to the section of system being tested until the internal air pressure is raised to 4 psi greater than the average back pressure due to groundwater.

(4) After the test pressure is reached, allow at least 2 minutes for the air temperature to stabilize, adding only the amount of air required to maintain pressure.

(5) After the temperature stabilization period, disconnect the air supply.

(6) Record the time in seconds that is required for the internal air pressure to drop from 3.5 psi to 2.5 psi greater than the average backpressure due to groundwater.

The tested section will be acceptable if the time recorded in paragraph (6) above is not less than the time in seconds (T) computed by the formula:

$$T = K/C$$

Where:

- K = the sum of the computations ($0.011 d^2L$) for each size of pipe and its length in the section
- C = the sum of the computations ($0.0003882 dL$) for each size of pipe and its length in the section, except that the minimum value for C shall be 1
- d = inside diameter of the pipe in inches
- L = length of pipe in feet

(d) Individual Joint Testing:

(1) General - The Contractor may test each individual joint for leakage using a pneumatic joint testing apparatus. The method, equipment and personnel used in individual joint testing shall be as approved. The Engineer may, at any time, require a calibration check of the instrumentation used. The pressure gauge used shall have minimum divisions of 0.1 psi and have an accuracy of 0.0625 psi. All air used shall pass through a single control panel.

(2) Method - All air testing shall be by the Time Pressure Drop Method. The test procedure is as follows:

- a. Determine the average height of the groundwater over the line. The test pressures required below shall be increased 0.433 psi for each foot of average water depth over the exterior crown of the pipe.
- b. Add air slowly to the section being tested until the internal air pressure is raised to 4 psi greater than the average backpressure due to ground water.

(3) Acceptance - The joint shall be considered acceptable if the pressure drops less than 1 psi within 5 seconds.

00445.73 Deflection Testing for Flexible Pipe - Conduct deflection tests of sanitary and storm sewers constructed of flexible pipe prior to wearing surface paving. Conduct the testing by pulling an approved mandrel through the completed pipeline. Use a mandrel having at least 6 vanes and a diameter 95 percent of the pipe's initial inside diameter.

Conduct testing on a manhole-to-manhole basis after the line has been completely flushed out with water. Conduct the tests not less than 30 days after the trench backfill and compaction have been completed. Tests may be conducted sooner if approved by the Engineer. The tests may be conducted concurrently with video inspection. If conducted concurrently, pull the mandrel in front of the camera so that the deflection testing is clearly recorded on the video tape unless approved by the Engineer. Provide a water depth gauge, located on the video camera side of the mandrel with the following characteristics:

- Graduated with marks at 0.50 inch increments clearly visible during video inspection.
- Capable of measuring water depth in 0.50 inch increments from 0.50 inch to 2.50 inches.
- Designed so that it will remain plumb regardless of the rotation of the mandrel or video camera.

00445.74 Video Inspection of Sanitary and Storm Sewers - Perform pre-construction video and post-construction video inspections of sanitary and storm sewer pipe according to Section 00415. Conduct the post-construction video inspection after backfill and compaction is complete, but before any finish surfacing or final paving is performed.

00445.75 Repairs - Locate and repair any sections failing to pass the required tests and inspections. Repeat the specified tests and inspections on those sections at no additional cost to the Agency.

Following a successful hydrostatic or air test, visible infiltration of ground water in any section will be considered evidence that the original test was in error or that failure of the section has occurred. Correct such failures and retest the repaired sections, at no additional cost to the Agency.

Measurement

00445.80 Measurement - Pipes and related work performed under this Section will be measured according to the following:

(a) Pipes - The quantities of pipe of the various kinds, types, and sizes, will be measured on the length basis, and will be determined by the length and depth of installation as follows:

- **Length** - The length will be measured, with no deduction for structures or fittings, along the pipe flow line from center to center of manholes, inlets, special sections, or the ends of pipe, whichever is applicable.
- **Depth** - The depth will be used to determine the maximum depth range and pay item for each pipe. The maximum depth range, to the flow line, for each pipe will be "5 feet", "10 feet", "20 feet", and "over 20 feet" as applicable.

The depth in excavation areas will be the maximum measured vertical distance between the pipe flow line and the surface of the original ground or subgrade, whichever is less, or the slopes of other areas outside the subgrade limits.

The depth in embankment areas will be the maximum measured vertical distance between the pipe flow line and the surface of the constructed embankment as determined in 00330.42(c-6).

(b) Tee and Wye Fittings - The quantities of tee and wye fittings will be measured on the unit basis. No deduction will be made from measurement of pipe for the length of the fitting.

(c) Slip Joints - The quantities of slip joints will be measured on the unit basis.

(d) Sloped and Skewed Ends - The quantities of sloped ends, skewed ends, or sloped and skewed ends will be measured on the unit basis.

(e) Safety End Sections - The quantities of safety end sections will be measured on the unit basis.

(f) Concrete Pipe Anchors - The quantities of concrete pipe anchors will be measured on the unit basis.

(g) Concrete Closure Collars - The quantities of concrete closure collars will be measured on the unit basis.

(h) Concrete in Blocks - The quantities of concrete used in blocks will be measured on the volume basis, in place.

(i) Reinforcement - The quantities of reinforcement used in blocks will be measured on the lump sum basis or on the weight basis according to 00530.80.

(j) Installation Under Railroad - No measurement will be made for additional work necessary to install pipe under railroads. Pipe installed under railroads will be separately measured according to 00445.80(a).

Excavation and backfill for pipes greater than 72 inches in diameter will be measured according to Section 00510.

Video pipe inspection will be measured according to 00415.80.

Trench resurfacing will be measured according to 00495.80.

Payment

00445.90 General - The Contract unit price for each pay item reflects plan requirements or the Contractor's choice from the applicable options listed on the Pipe Data Sheets (if shown).

00445.91 Payment - The accepted quantities of pipe and related work items performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) ____ inch _____ Pipe, _____ Depth.....	Foot
(b) ____ inch _____ Pipe	Foot
(c) Pipe Tees, _____ inch	Each
(d) Pipe Wyes, _____ inch	Each
(e) Slip Joints, _____ inch	Each
(f) Sloped End Sections, _____ inch	Each
(g) Safety End Sections, _____ inch	Each
(h) Concrete Pipe Anchors	Each
(i) Concrete Closure Collars	Each
(j) Concrete in Blocks	Cubic Yard
(k) Reinforcement in Blocks	Lump Sum or Pound
(l) Installing _____ inch Pipe Under Railroad	Lump Sum

In item (a), the nominal pipe diameter will be inserted in the first blank. The type of pipe will be inserted in the second blank. The appropriate flow line depth range will be inserted in the third blank.

Item (a) includes pipe 72 inches and smaller in diameter.

In item (b), the nominal pipe diameter will be inserted in the first blank. For arch type pipe, the nominal diameter of circular metal pipe from which the pipe arch is formed, or reformed, will be inserted in the first blank. The type of pipe will be inserted in the second blank.

Item (b) includes pipe larger than 72 inches in diameter.

In items (c) and (d), the nominal pipe size will be inserted in the blank.

In item (e), the outer sleeve slip joint size will be inserted in the blank. The inner sleeve will be included in payment made for the smaller pipe.

Item (g) includes safety bars when required.

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Item (j) includes reinforcement if there is no item listed for reinforcement in blocks in the Contract Schedule of Items.

In item (l), the nominal pipe diameter will be inserted in the blank.

Item (l) includes all additional work involved in placing pipe under existing railroad tracks as specified within the limits shown.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Excavation and backfill for pipes greater than 72 inches in diameter will be paid for according to Section 00510.

Video pipe inspection will be paid for according to 00415.90.

Trench resurfacing will be paid for according to 00495.90.

No separate or additional payment will be made for:

- trench excavation, bedding, pipe zone material, and trench backfill for pipes 72 inches and less in diameter
- pipe plugs, stoppers, and other required fittings
- metal pipe anchors
- tracer wire
- hydrostatic, air, joint, and deflection testing

When the Contract Schedule of Items does not indicate payment for pipes or other work under this Section, no separate or additional payment will be made. Payment will be included in payment made for the appropriate items under which this work is required.

Section 00446 - Trench Drains

Description

00446.00 Scope - This work consists of constructing trench drain systems and constructing joints and connections to other drainage structures at locations shown or directed.

00446.01 Definitions:

Type 1 Trench Drain - A trench drain installation in which any part is constructed in a Traveled Way.

Type 2 Trench Drain - A trench drain installation that is constructed in a paved Shoulder and paved or unpaved Multi-Use Path.

Materials

00446.10 Materials - Furnish commercial grade concrete meeting the requirements of Section 00440.

00446.11 Trench Drains - Furnish trench drains from the QPL or that meet the following requirements:

- Trench drains that have smooth interior surfaces below the level of the frame, grate, and associated connections.
- Trench drain sections, excluding the frame and grate, that are manufactured of monolithic polymer concrete composed of aggregate and polyester resin or vinylester resin that when complete, meet the following requirements:

Property	ASTM Test Method	Value
Tensile Strength (min. psi)	C 307	1,500
Compressive Strength (min psi)	C 579	12,000
Bending Strength (min psi)	C 580	2,900
Moisture Absorption (max. %)	C 140	0.5
Chemical Resistance	C 267	Pass
Freeze/Thaw (min. number of cycles without weight loss)	C 666	1,600

00446.12 Frames and Grates - Furnish frames and grates from the QPL or that meet the following requirements:

- One piece frames and grates for type 1 trench drains meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 306, H25 loadings. Secure them to the surrounding concrete to provide a minimum pullout resistance of 500 pounds per foot of length of trench drain.
- Either one-piece or removable grate type frames and grates for type 2 trench drains meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 306, H20 loadings. Provide tamper resistant locking devices for removable grates.

Provide American with Disabilities Act certified grates that are placed within designated pedestrian paths of travel.

Construction

00446.40 General - Construct trench drains according to the following:

(a) Trench Work - Excavate trench and prepare bedding according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Provide an additional minimum of 4 inches on both sides and the bottom of the trench drain system for the commercial grade concrete.

(b) Line and Grade - Establish the centerline and grade control prior to the start of construction.

Do not vary from established line and grade by more than 1/32 inch per inch of inside trench drain width, subject to the following limitations:

The variation does not result in a level or reverse sloping invert.

The variation in the invert elevation between adjoining sections of trench drain does not exceed 1/64 inch per inch of inside trench drain width.

(c) Trench Drain System Installation - Install trench drain systems according to the following:

- Follow the manufacturer's installation recommendations.
- Locate maintenance access for Type 1 trench drains outside of the Traveled Way.
- Securely support all channel units at the correct line and grade during the concrete pour. Texture the surface of concrete with a broom or burlap drag to produce a skid-resistant surface.

Finishing and Cleaning Up

00446.70 General - Remove all debris from the finished trench drain then flush with water.

Measurement

00446.80 Measurement - The quantities of trench drains will be measured on the length basis. Measurement will be from the beginning of the trench drain to the center of the receiving structure.

Payment

00446.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of trench drains will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per foot, for the item "Trench Drain, Type ____".

The type of trench drain will be inserted in the blank.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Section 00450 - Structural Plate Shaped Structures

Description

00450.00 Scope - This work consists of constructing structural plate pipe, pipe arches, plate arches, horizontal ellipses, vehicular underpasses and special shaped structures.

00450.01 Definitions:

Structural Plate Pipe - Built-up pipe with a circular cross section of the type, thickness and diameter specified. It is fabricated with the vertical diameter about 5 percent greater than the nominal diameter shown on the plans.

Structural Plate Pipe Arch - Built-up pipe with a cross section made up of a multi-centered shape of four circular arcs, tangent to each other at their junctions, symmetrical about the vertical axis, and of the type, thickness and span specified. The size is designated by span and rise, measured from the inside crests of corrugations.

Structural Plate Arch - Single or multiple radius structures comprised of a number of curved metal plates that form an arch shape when assembled. The structure is designed to be supported along its lower edges on separately constructed reinforced concrete foundations, and of the design, type, thickness and span as shown. This size is designated by span and rise measured from the inside crests of corrugations.

Structural Plate Horizontal Ellipse - Built-up pipe in an elliptical shape with the horizontal diameter approximately 20 percent greater than the nominal diameter. The size is designated by span and rise, measured from the inside crests of corrugations.

Structural Plate Vehicular Underpass - Built-up pipe in a high arch shape with large radius sides and invert, and small radius corners between sides and invert. The size is designated by span and rise, measured from the inside crests of corrugations.

Materials

00450.10 Materials - Furnish materials meeting the following requirements:

Aluminum Alloy Structural Plates	02430.20
Bolts, Nuts, and Washers.....	02430.90
Commercial Grade Concrete.....	00440
Galvanized Structural Plates	02430.10
Reinforcement.....	00530

Construction

00450.40 Trench Work - Excavate trench, prepare bedding, backfill and dispose of excavated material according to Section 00510 and the following:

(a) Trenches In Unstable Areas - Excavate unstable materials under the pipe or pipe arch and to a width of at least one-half the diameter or span width on each side of the structure, to depths below the established elevation for the bases or foundation of the structure, as directed. Unless otherwise directed, backfill with granular structure backfill. Bring the backfill material to the moisture content required for compaction and place in 6 inch layers. Compact each layer according to 00330.43. Bring the backfill material to the elevation established.

(b) Trenches in Unyielding Material - When rock, hardpan or other unyielding material is encountered, remove it below the designated grade, as ordered, to a depth under the pipe or pipe arch equal to at least 1/2 inch per foot of fill height over the top of the pipe, but not less than 8 inches, nor more than three-fourths the vertical dimension of the structure. Unless otherwise directed, backfill with granular structure backfill.

00450.41 Installation in Paved Areas - If structures are installed within paved areas to be preserved, resurface according to Section 00495.

00450.42 Erection:

(a) General - Assemble corrugated metal plates at the site of installation to the lines and grades shown or directed. Connect the plates at longitudinal and circumferential seams with bolts. Stagger joints so that no more than three plates come together at any one point. Each plate shall be curved to one or more circular arcs as required, and according to 02430.10, to provide an assembled structure of specified dimensions and design.

Retain any camber specified for the invert when assembling and erecting the structures. Do not create an adverse grade in the structure.

(b) Plate Thickness - The thickness of the respective top, corner and bottom plates in any one structure shall be as shown.

(c) Bolts - Use at least 4 bolts per foot of longitudinal seam. Space bolts and bolt holes according to AASHTO M 167. Use additional bolts for special conditions of installation if called for in the Special Provisions or by the plans. Unless otherwise allowed, place all bolts with nuts on the inside of the structure.

(d) Assembly - Assemble structural plate structures according to the manufacturer's assembly instructions and the following:

- Hold the unsupported edges of all plates in position by temporary props.
- Extend each row of side plates far enough to support the plate above until the first complete ring has been assembled.
- Progressively install enough bolts to hold the plates in position. Do not tighten bolts until tightening will not interfere with adjusting and matching of additional plates and sections.
- Do not damage the galvanizing or other protective coating when using drift pins or pry bars. Repair any damage at no additional cost to the Agency.
- After all plates are in place, progressively and uniformly tighten the bolts from one end of the structure to the other end of the structure.
- Tighten bolts to at least 100 foot pounds of torque for plates 0.188 inch thick or less, and 150 foot pounds of torque for plates more than 0.188 inch thick.
- Recheck and retighten as necessary before backfilling.
- Do not torque bolts above 300 foot pounds during tightening.

(e) Damaged Coating - Repair damaged galvanizing according to 02420.10(d).

00450.44 Arch Substructures and Headwalls - Rest each side of each arch in a groove formed in the concrete, or rest on a galvanized angle or channel securely anchored to or embedded in the substructure. If the span of the arch is greater than 15 feet or the skew angle is more than 20 degrees, provide a metal bearing surface having a width at least equal to the depth of the corrugation.

Metal bearings may be either rolled, structural, or cold-formed galvanized angles or channels, and shall be at least 3/16 inch thick. Anchor the horizontal leg securely to the substructure on 24 inches centers or less. When the metal bearing is not embedded in a groove in the substructure, punch one vertical leg and bolt to the bottom row of plates.

00450.45 Strutting - If strutting is required, place and remove according to 00445.44.

00450.46 Backfilling - Backfill and compact the trench according to 00510.48(d) and the following:

(a) General - Perform backfilling so that a vertical elongation between 4 and 6 percent greater than the indicated normal diameter is maintained. Place backfill material evenly on both sides of the structure at least up to the three-quarter point of the structure. Fill above the top of the pipe with minimum cover as indicated on the fill height table included with the plans.

(b) Exposed Pipe - Place and compact embankment materials at exposed pipes according to Section 00445.

(c) Tell-Tales - Install and remove tell-tales according to Section 00445.

(d) Arches And Horizontal Ellipses - In addition to the other provisions of this subsection, exercise care as follows:

(1) Before Headwalls Are Placed - If backfilling pipes before headwalls are built, place the first backfill material midway between the ends, forming as narrow a ramp as possible until the top of the pipe is reached. Build the ramp evenly from both sides, and compact the backfill material as it is placed. After the ramps have been built to the top on each side of the pipe, deposit the remainder of the backfill evenly on both sides from the top of the pipe both ways from the center to the ends.

(2) After Headwalls Are Placed - If headwalls are built before the pipe is backfilled, place the first backfill material adjacent to one headwall until the top of the pipe is reached. Then deposit backfill material evenly on both sides from the top of the pipe toward the other headwall.

In multiple installations, follow the above procedures. Use care to place and bring the backfill up evenly on each side of each pipe to avoid unequal pressure.

Compact the backfill material thoroughly, but not excessively. Using water to hydraulically consolidate the backfill by ponding or jetting the backfill material is not allowed.

00450.47 Footings and Headwalls - Construct footings and headwalls for arches according to the design shown and the requirements of Sections 00440 and 00530.

00450.48 Contact Surfaces, Aluminum to Concrete - Where uncoated aluminum pipe will be in contact with portland cement concrete, give the contact surfaces of the aluminum pipe a coating of asphalt mastic according to 00445.47.

00450.49 Work Quality - The following defects constitute poor work and the presence of any in an individual culvert plate or in a shipment will be cause for rejection:

- Dents or bends in the metal itself
- Illegible brand
- Loose or unevenly lined or spaced bolts

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- Ragged edges
- Unrepaired, bruised, scaled or broken spelter coating
- Uneven laps
- Variation from the specified alignment
- Wrong plate location

Measurement

00450.80 Measurement - The quantities of structural plate pipes, pipe arches, arches, horizontal ellipses, and vehicular underpasses will be measured on the length basis, excluding overlaps and the lip of plates at structure ends. Pipe arches and arches will be measured along the bottom centerline of the structures. The length of structural plate pipes, horizontal ellipses, and vehicular underpasses will be the average of the top and bottom centerline measurements.

Concrete for footings and headwalls will be measured on the volume basis, and will be the volume within the neat lines of the structure as shown or directed.

Excavation and backfill for pipes greater than 72 inches in diameter will be measured according to Section 00510.

Trench resurfacing will be measured according to 00495.80.

Reinforcement for footings and headwalls will be measured on the weight basis according to 00530.80.

Payment

00450.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) _____ inch Structural Plate Pipe.....	Foot
(b) ____ inch x ____ inch Structural Plate Pipe Arch	Foot
(c) ____ inch x ____ inch Structural Plate Arch	Foot
(d) ____ inch x ____ inch Structural Plate Ellipse	Foot
(e) ____ inch x ____ inch Structural Plate Vehicular Underpass.....	Foot
(f) Structural Plate Concrete Footings and Headwalls.....	Cubic Yard

In item (a), the nominal size diameter of the pipe will be inserted in the blank.

In items (b), (c), (d) and (e), the size of the span and rise of the structures will be inserted in the applicable blanks.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Excavation and backfill for pipes greater than 72 inches in diameter will be paid for according to Section 00510.

Trench resurfacing will be paid for according to 00495.90.

Reinforcement for footings and headwalls will be paid for according to 00530.90.

No separate or additional payment will be made for trench excavation, bedding, pipe zone material, and trench backfill for pipes 72 inches and less in diameter.

Section 00460 - Paved Culvert End Slopes

Description

00460.00 Scope - This work consists of constructing portland cement concrete paved culvert end slopes at locations indicated on the plans or where designated.

Materials

00460.10 Materials - Furnish materials meeting the following requirements:

Commercial Grade Concrete.....	00440
Curing Compound	02050
Welded Wire Fabric.....	02510.40

Construction

00460.40 General - Construct paved culvert end slopes according to Section 00440 and the following:

- Shape the base on which the concrete is to be placed to the lines and grades established. Water and compact the areas before placing concrete.
- Finish the surface of the paved culvert end slopes to a smooth, uniform texture by troweling and floating and then brush the surface with a broom or burlap, as directed.

Measurement

00460.80 Measurement - The quantities of paved culvert end slopes will be measured on the area basis. Measurement will be based on the paved end slope area table identified on the plans. No actual field measurement will be made, except to check the work, unless changes are ordered. No allowance will be made for paved culvert end slopes which are constructed on a skew.

If changes are ordered and made in the work, those paved culvert end slopes that are changed will be measured in the field. Measurements will be based on the actual surface area of the paved culvert end slope (not including the culvert opening) plus the face area of the cut-off wall.

Payment

00460.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of paved culvert end slopes will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per square foot, for the item "Paved Culvert End Slopes".

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Section 00470 - Manholes, Catch Basins, and Inlets

Description

00470.00 Scope - This work consists of constructing manholes, catch basins, inlets, siphon boxes, slope protectors, and other similar structures. Construct the structures of commercial grade concrete, corrugated metal, or other material, with necessary frames, covers, gratings, and other fittings and hardware.

References to manholes, inlets, siphon boxes, and slope protectors refer to standard structures of specific design and use, and are identified on the plans. The term "concrete" refers to commercial grade concrete.

00470.01 Cast-in-Place and Precast Construction - Concrete manholes shall be cast-in-place or precast, as shown or specified. Concrete inlets and siphon boxes may be either cast-in-place or precast.

Materials

00470.10 Materials - Furnish materials meeting the following requirements:

Commercial Grade Concrete.....	00440
Concrete Drain Tile	02410.10
Corrugated Metal Pipe	02420.10, 02420.40
Joint Material.....	02440.40, 02440.50, 02440.60
Metal Frames, Grates, Covers, and Ladders	02450.30
Nonreinforced Concrete Pipe	02410.10
Polyethylene Pipe	02415.10
Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe, Schedule 40.....	02415.50
Precast Concrete Manholes, Catch Basins and Inlets.....	02450.10, 02450.20
Reinforcement.....	02510.10, 02510.40

00470.11 Precast Concrete Manholes and Bases - Furnish cones with the same wall thickness and reinforcement as riser sections.

Prior to delivery of precast manhole sections to the job site, yard permeability tests may be required at the point of manufacture. The precast sections to be tested will be selected at random from the stockpiled material to be supplied to the Project. All test specimens will be mat tested, and shall meet the permeability test requirements of ASTM C 497.

Precast manhole sections shall consist of circular sections in one of the following standard nominal inside diameters:

42 inch	54 inch	72 inch	96 inch	132 inch
48 inch	60 inch	84 inch	120 inch	144 inch

Heights of sections shall be multiples of 6 inches, except heights of manhole sections 72 inches through 96 inches in diameter shall be as required to fit site conditions.

00470.12 Cap Screws - Cap screws and washers for watertight manhole covers shall be stainless steel with 60,000 psi minimum tensile strength conforming to the requirements of ASTM A 453.

00470.13 Inside Drop Manhole Connectors - Furnish stainless steel anchor bolts and anchor straps for inside drop pipe connections.

00470.14 Pipe and Fittings - Furnish pipe and fittings as specified and conforming to the applicable portions of Section 00445. Use tees, ells and other fittings for drop manholes made from the same material as the pipe connecting to the manhole.

00470.15 Pipe Stubouts for Future Sanitary Sewer Connections - Pipe stubouts shall be the same type and strength classification as approved for use in the lateral, main or trunk sewer construction. Where there are two different classes of pipe at a manhole, the higher strength pipe will govern strength classification. Furnish watertight plugs with each stubout and adequately brace against hydrostatic or air test pressures.

00470.16 Sanitary Sewer Manhole Carry-Through - All sanitary sewer carry-through pipes and fittings through storm sewer manholes shall be ductile iron conforming to Section 02420.

00470.17 Base Drain Backfill - Furnish aggregate base or selected granular backfill material that is free from silts or other fines.

Construction

00470.40 General:

(a) Excavation, Backfill and Foundation Stabilization - Excavate and backfill according to Section 00405. When specified, or as directed, remove unstable material that will not support the manhole or other structure, excavate below grade and backfill with trench foundation stabilization material according to Section 00405.

(b) Pipe Connections - Place connecting pipe at the required alignment and grade. Set the connecting pipe through the full thickness of the wall flush with the inner face of the wall. Ensure that pipe connections to the structure are completely watertight. Connect all pipe to manholes according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Grout concrete pipe connections to manholes so they are watertight, using non-shrink grout conforming to 02440.50. When grouted into the manhole section, the pipe section shall not extend more than 18 inches outside the manhole. If an approved flexible connection for concrete pipe is provided at the manhole, full or partial pipe sections may be stubbed into the manhole as required.

Connect flexible pipe to manholes using an adapter specifically manufactured for the intended service. Flexible pipe adapters are required to be watertight after installation. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations. Do not use field-fabricated waterstops or improvised adapters. Adapters requiring the use of grout for installation shall be anchored and finished using non-shrink grout conforming to 02440.50.

00470.41 Precast Concrete Manholes - Precast manhole components may be used to construct standard, drop and carry-through manholes.

(a) Bases - If bases are cast in place, consolidate the concrete by mechanical vibration. Screed off the concrete so that the first manhole section to be placed has a level, uniform bearing for the full circumference.

If bases are precast, carefully place the base section on the prepared bedding so as to be fully and uniformly supported at true grade and alignment.

Construct the invert to match that of the sewer pipe. Where the size of the sewer pipe is changed at the manhole, construct the invert to form a smooth transition without abrupt breaks or unevenness of the invert surfaces. Where a full section of concrete sewer pipe is laid through the

manhole, break out the top to the springline of the pipe for the full width of the manhole, and completely cover the exposed edge of the pipe with mortar. During construction divert existing flows of water or sewage away from new concrete or mortar surfaces to prevent damage to the fresh concrete or mortar until the initial set has been achieved.

(b) Precast Manhole Sections - Thoroughly wet all lift holes, completely fill with nonshrink grout, and smooth and point both inside and out to ensure watertightness.

(1) Sanitary Manholes - Use preformed plastic or rubber gaskets on all joints between manhole sections.

(2) Storm Manholes - Non-shrink grout is allowed on joints, and on extension rings above the cone. In roadways and other areas intended for traffic, a minimum of one diameter precast riser is required between the cone and manhole cover frame.

When grout is used do the following:

- Clean and wet the surfaces to be joined with water.
- Apply non-shrink grout to the lower portion of the bell or groove of the section already laid and to the upper portion of the spigot or tongue of the section being laid.
- Clean the joint recesses, fill completely with non-shrink grout and wipe to a smooth finish both inside and out.
- Do not allow free water to come in contact with grout joints within 24 hours after the mortared joints are finished.
- Protect the completed joints against rapid drying.

(c) Grates, Frames, Covers and Fittings - Set metal frames for manholes on full non-shrink grout beds to prevent infiltration of surface water or groundwater between the frame and the concrete of the manhole section. If concrete is to be poured around the frames, coat the portion of the frame that will contact the concrete with hot asphalt before placing the concrete. Set frames, covers and grates true to the locations and grades established. Clean bearing surfaces and provide uniform contact. Secure all fastenings. Construct all mortared, sanitary sewer manhole necks and all riser ring joints made with non-shrink grout using an approved commercial concrete bonding agent applied to all cured concrete surfaces being grouted.

00470.42 Precast Concrete Catch Basins and Inlets - Install precast catch basins and inlets to the specified line and grade.

00470.43 Cast-in-Place Concrete Construction:

(a) General - Construct cast-in-place manholes, inlets, siphon boxes and concrete slope protectors according to Section 00440. Finish all inside surfaces smooth and free of depressions or protrusions. Form exterior surfaces with steel, plywood or other approved materials. Form other surfaces with matched boards, plywood, or other approved material. Do not cast directly against trench walls, rock, or earth.

(b) Cast-in-Place Catch Basins and Inlets - Construct forms for both the inside and outside walls of cast-in-place catch basins. Forms shall be tight and well braced, with chamfered corners. Remove all water and debris prior to placing concrete.

Consolidate the concrete immediately after placement with an approved vibrator. Limit vibration time to that necessary to produce satisfactory consolidation without causing segregation. Screenshot the top surface and trowel exposed surfaces to a smooth finish, free from marks or irregularities.

Radius exposed edges with a steel edging tool. After forms are removed, patch any defects in the concrete with an approved mortar mix.

Immediately after removal of forms and final finishing, cure according to 00440.40(e).

00470.45 Steps and Ladders - Fasten steps and ladders to the manhole walls according to the manufacturer's recommendations and as shown.

00470.46 Corrugated Pipe Slope Protectors - Construct corrugated metal slope protectors according to the plans and the applicable requirements of Section 00445.

00470.47 Concrete Inlet Base Drains - Provide concrete inlets with base drains leading from abutting aggregate base or selected granular backfill material.

Use nonreinforced concrete pipe, concrete drain tile, polyethylene pipe or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe for basin drains. Place and compact backfill without damaging pipe or inlet.

Finishing, Cleaning up, and Testing

00470.70 Cleaning - Upon completion, clean each structure of accumulated silt, debris or foreign matter of any kind and keep clean until final acceptance of the work.

00470.71 Sanitary Manhole Acceptance Testing - Field test all sanitary sewer manholes for acceptance by either hydrostatic or vacuum testing after completion of backfilling, compaction and surface restoration, including paving. If the manhole fails the test, make necessary repairs by an approved method, and retest the manhole. Repair and retest the manhole until a satisfactory test is obtained.

(a) Hydrostatic Testing - Perform hydrostatic testing according to ASTM C 497. Plug all inlets and outlets and fill the manhole with water. Fill each manhole to the rim at the start of the test. Leakage in each manhole shall not exceed 0.3 gallons per hour per foot of head above the invert. Determine leakage by refilling to the rim using a calibrated container. Manholes may be filled 24 hours prior to the time of testing to permit normal absorption into the manhole walls.

(b) Vacuum Testing - Perform vacuum testing according to ASTM C 1244. Plug and brace all pipes entering the manhole. Place the test head in or on top of the manhole ring. Draw a vacuum of 10 inches of mercury on the manhole, close the valve on the vacuum line of the test head, and shut off the vacuum pump. Measure the time for the vacuum to drop to 9 inches of mercury. The manhole is acceptable if the time for the vacuum reading to drop from 10 inches of mercury to 9 inches of mercury meets or exceeds the values indicated in the following table:

Minimum Test Times For Various Manhole Diameters

Depth * (feet)	Diameter (inches)								
	30 or less	33	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
8 or less	11	12	14	17	20	23	26	29	33
10	14	15	18	21	25	29	33	36	41
12	17	18	21	25	30	35	39	43	49
14	20	21	25	30	35	41	46	51	57
16	22	24	29	34	40	46	52	58	67
18	25	27	32	38	45	52	59	65	73
20	28	30	35	42	50	53	65	72	81
22	31	33	39	46	55	64	72	79	89
24	33	36	42	51	59	64	78	87	97
26	35	39	46	55	64	75	85	94	105
28	39	42	49	59	69	81	91	101	113
30	42	45	53	63	74	87	98	108	121

* Depth is measured from the top of the manhole to the lowest invert.

** Test times for manhole depths between those shown in this table may be calculated by interpolation.

Measurement

00470.80 Measurement - The quantities of manholes, inlets, catch basins, siphon boxes, slope protectors, and other structures will be measured on the unit basis.

Payment

00470.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) Concrete Sanitary Sewer Manholes.....	Each
(b) Concrete Storm Sewer Manholes	Each
(c) Concrete Manholes, _____	Each
(d) Concrete Inlets, Type _____	Each
(e) Concrete Siphon Boxes	Each
(f) Concrete Diversion Boxes.....	Each
(g) Concrete Irrigation Boxes.....	Each
(h) Concrete Junction Boxes	Each
(i) Concrete Monument Boxes.....	Each
(j) Manhole Slope Protectors.....	Each
(k) Catch Basins, _____	Each

In items (c), (d) and (k) the type of structure will be inserted in the blank.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

No separate or additional payment will be made for:

- earthwork not covered as trench or ditch excavation
- pipe connections
- rock backfill
- aggregate base backfill
- drain tile
- acceptance testing

Section 00475 - Drain Wells

Description

00475.00 Scope - This work consists of drilling 8 inch diameter drain wells, including furnishing and installing steel well casings, at the locations and to the depths shown, for the purpose of intersecting large voids in underlying rock.

Materials

00475.10 Well Casing - Furnish NPS 8 inch, Schedule 40 black steel well casing pipe meeting the requirements of ASTM A 53.

Construction

00475.40 General - Drill the drain wells at the locations and to the depths directed, before constructing manholes and inlets.

Test each drain well by running water into it to determine if the well has sufficient capacity. The well shall have a capacity of at least 400 gallons per minute for 8 continuous minutes.

Measurement

00475.80 Measurement - The quantities of drain wells will be measured on the unit basis.

The quantities of drain wells deeper than 100 feet will be measured on the length basis, for the amount greater than 100 feet.

The quantities of steel well casings will be measured on the length basis.

Payment

00475.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) 8 Inch Drain Wells.....	Each
(b) Extra for 8 Inch Drain Wells Deeper Than 100 Feet	Foot
(c) NPS 8 Inch Steel Well Casing.....	Foot

Item (a) includes all costs involved in drilling 8 inch drain wells up to 100 feet in depth.

Item (b) includes all extra costs involved in drilling in excess 100 feet in depth. The Contractor will not be entitled to extra or additional payment if it is not necessary to drill deeper than 100 feet.

Item (c) includes all costs involved in furnishing and installing steel well casings.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

No separate or additional payment will be made for testing drain wells or for the water or other materials used in the work.

Section 00480 - Drainage Curbs

Description

00480.00 Scope - This work consists of constructing mechanically extruded curbs using either commercial grade concrete (CGC) or asphalt concrete material.

Construct the curbs at the locations and to the lines, grades and dimensions shown on the plans or as directed.

Materials

00480.10 Materials - Furnish materials meeting the following requirements:

Commercial Grade Concrete.....	00440
Emulsified Asphalt.....	00730.11
Epoxy Bonding Agent.....	02070.10
Prefomed Expansion Joint Filler	02440.10

00480.11 Asphalt Concrete - Furnish a Level 2, 1/2 inch asphalt concrete mixture meeting the requirements of Section 00744. The mixture may be varied when conditions require it, if approved by the Engineer. The mixture will be accepted visually by the Engineer.

Construction

00480.40 Preparation of Base - Clean pavements upon which drainage curbs are to be constructed so that they are free of dirt, dust, oil, grease or other extraneous matter.

00480.41 Bonding Material Application:

(a) CGC Curbs - Bond CGC curbs to underlying pavements with an epoxy bonding agent from the QPL or conforming to 00480.10. Apply according to the manufacturer's recommendations and at a rate that provides a thorough coating to the surface with all voids and depressions filled. Place the new curb on the epoxy bonding agent within 15 minutes after spreading, or before it loses its tackiness, whichever is sooner.

(b) Asphalt Concrete Curbs - Bond asphalt concrete curbs to underlying pavement with either:

- An epoxy bonding agent meeting the requirements of 00480.10 or from the QPL, applied in the manner specified in 00480.41(a), or
- An emulsified asphalt of the type designated by the Engineer and conforming to 00480.10. Apply emulsified asphalt at a rate of 0.05 to 0.10 gallons per square yard of curb. Place the new curb on the emulsified asphalt after the asphalt separates from the water (breaks), but before it loses its tackiness.

00480.42 Commercial Grade Concrete Curbs:

(a) Placing and Finishing - Feed concrete into the extruding machine at a uniform rate and operate the machine under sufficient uniform restraint to forward motion to produce a well compacted mass of concrete. Perform finishing work as required to present a smooth, dense surface.

Remove and replace honeycombed sections. Repair of honeycombed and other defective sections by plastering will not be allowed.

(b) Transverse Expansion Joints - Space expansion joints as shown. The width of the joint and thickness of the filler shall not be less than 1/2 inch. Construct each expansion joint at right angles to the curb alignment, normal to the surface of the curb and provide complete separation of new concrete.

Firmly support the adjacent portions of the curb with close fitting shields if expansion joints are sawed before the concrete has hardened.

Mortar the joint filler in place if sawing is performed after the concrete has hardened.

(c) Transverse Contraction Joints - Space contraction joints as shown. Form the joints by grooving, by inserting and removing plates or other devices, by inserting and leaving in place preformed expansion joint fillers or by other approved means.

Make joints no wider than 1/4 inch, and deep enough so that at least one-third of the cross-sectional area of the curb is severed. Tool the edges of joints. Clean unfilled grooves and fill with joint filler flush with the surface of the concrete.

(d) Curing - Begin curing curbs immediately after completing machine or hand finishing of the fresh concrete, according to 00440.40(e).

00480.43 Asphalt Concrete Curbs - Construct asphalt concrete curbs by the mechanical extrusion method. Produce a well compacted mass of asphalt concrete with a uniform texture finish.

00480.44 Line and Grade - Place a 12 foot straightedge on the top or face of curb. The curb surface shall not vary more than 1/4 inch from the edge of the straightedge, except at grade changes or curves.

Measurement

00480.80 Measurement - The quantities of drainage curbs will be measured on the length basis, for each continuous run measured along the line and grade of the curb.

Payment

00480.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of drainage curbs will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per foot, for the item "Drainage Curbs".

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

Section 00490 - Work on Existing Sewers and Structures

Description

00490.00 Scope - This work consists of joining new work to existing work, repairing or abandoning of sewer lines and structures, and adjusting existing manholes, inlets, boxes and other similar structures. Remove and dispose of pipe, manholes and catch basins that are scheduled for removal according to Section 00310.

00490.01 Descriptive Terms:

Adjust - To raise, lower or reconstruct structures to a new top elevation flush with the surrounding surface.

Box - Valve box, meter box, monument box or other similar structure with a removable cover.

Bypass Pumping - The process of pumping sanitary sewer or storm flows around a manhole or pipeline during the construction or rehabilitation of those facilities.

Inlet - Structure designed to receive surface water through a grate or orifice and to discharge water through pipes.

Manhole - Manhole or similar structure designed to permit entry and working space, usually at intersections of sewer pipes.

Manhole Neck - The upper portion of a manhole, having vertical walls and a uniform diameter or dimension just sufficient to receive and support the metal frame.

Materials

00490.10 Materials - Furnish materials of either existing materials in a condition suitable for reuse and meeting current design, or new materials meeting the following requirements:

Commercial Grade Concrete.....	00440
Joint Materials	02440.40, 02440.50, 02440.60
Metal Frames, Covers, Grates, and Ladders	02450.30
Precast Concrete Sections.....	02450.10, 02450.20
Reinforcement.....	02510.10

00490.11 High Early Strength Concrete - Furnish high early strength concrete meeting the requirements of commercial grade concrete, except it shall contain a minimum of 705 pounds per cubic yard of Type III or Type IIIA cement or an approved Type C or Type E admixture with a minimum of 592 pounds per cubic yard of Type I or Type II cement.

Construction

00490.40 General - Excavate and backfill according to Section 00405. Remove and dispose of old concrete and other materials according to Section 00310.

Obtain approval before reusing salvaged metal frames, covers, grates and fittings on structures to be adjusted.

When concrete is poured around frames, paint the portion of the frame that will contact the concrete with hot asphalt before the concrete is poured.

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Provide high early strength concrete when shown on the plans, or when traffic is required to traverse the structure due to staging requirements. The Engineer will determine the length of curing time.

New construction shall conform to Section 00470.

Repair, replace or restore to existing condition any manhole or similar structure backfill, inlet base drain, aggregate base or pavement disturbed or fouled by the adjustment work as directed.

Bypass pump sanitary sewer and stormwater flows around the pipe section or manhole being repaired or replaced by plugging an existing upstream manhole and pumping the flow around the work to a downstream manhole. Submit a bypass pumping plan to the Engineer at least 48 hours before beginning bypass pumping. Use a pump with adequate capacity to handle existing flows and additional flow due to rain. Pumps shall not exceed a noise level of 86 dB at a distance of 50 feet. Do not operate bypass pumps at night except in an emergency. Do not discharge raw sewage onto private property or city streets, or into storm drain systems.

00490.41 Manholes over Existing Sewers:

(a) General - Construct manholes according to Section 00470. Test all sanitary sewer manholes according to Section 00470.

Prevent material or debris from entering the line.

When required, provide all diversion facilities and perform all work necessary to maintain flow in existing lines. Obtain the Engineer's approval prior to diverting flows.

(b) Manholes over Existing Rigid Pipe Sewers - Construct manholes over existing rigid sewers after first cleaning and applying an approved commercial concrete bonding agent to all surfaces of the pipe that will be in contact with the manhole.

If the top of the existing rigid pipe is to be cut out, cut it to the springline for the full width of the manhole. Smooth and point the exposed edge of pipe with mortar.

Make rigid sewer pipe connections using an acceptable pipe connection according to Section 00470.

(c) Manholes over Existing Flexible Pipe Sewers - Construct manholes over existing flexible sewers systems with approved water stops, watertight fittings or boots at connections with the existing flexible sewer.

If approved, manholes may be constructed over existing PVC sewers and sealed at the manhole wall using the following method:

- Apply a coating of PVC solvent to the pipe that will be in contact with the manhole.
- Apply a dense coating of clean mortar sand over the PVC solvent cement.
- After the cement has cured, apply a commercial concrete bonding agent to the sand prior to placement of concrete.

(d) Manhole Connections - Core or sawcut openings in the existing manhole base or barrel as required. Construct connections that are watertight and that will provide a smooth flow into and through the manhole. All sanitary sewer pipe connections, including those at invert level as well as penetrations for drop connectors, conduits and carry-throughs, shall conform to the requirements of Section 00470.

00490.42 Service Line Connections to Existing Sanitary Sewers - Make connections of service lines to existing sewers watertight. Make connections, where possible, to existing tees or wyes that have been previously installed and plugged. Remove the plug and make the connection according to Section 00445. Make transition couplings between dissimilar pipe materials using approved commercial adapters with stainless steel bands.

Where tees or wyes for connection are absent or unusable, connect service lines with approved commercial taps. Do not backfill any tap until it is inspected and approved by the Engineer.

Install taps by coring without protrusion into, or damage to, the existing sewer. Support the sewer and replace bedding material, as necessary, to prevent settlement of the sewer grade.

00490.43 Abandoning Pipe in Place - Drain abandoned pipes and plug watertight. Plug abandoned pipes with gasketed mechanical plugs or grout seals, as directed. Where abandoned pipes connect to sewer manholes, install the plugs or seals from the inside of the manhole and reshape the channel to conform to the Standard Drawings.

Fill abandoned pipes greater than 12 inches diameter with sand, controlled low-strength material meeting the requirements of 00442, or other approved material.

00490.44 Filling Abandoned Pipes, Manholes and Catch Basins - Cap or plug all connecting pipes to manholes and catch basins that are scheduled to be abandoned. Remove the manhole cone or flat top and manhole sections, or the catch basin frame, to a minimum depth of 3 feet below finish grade and fill the remaining manhole barrel or catch basin with granular material meeting the requirements of Section 02630. Compact the granular material to 90 percent of maximum density according to AASHTO T 99. When in landscaped or unimproved roadway sections, backfill with approved materials meeting the requirements of 00330.13. Place topsoil meeting the requirements of 00330.11 for the last 1 foot of backfill.

00490.45 Salvaging Manhole Frames, Covers and Grates - Remove manhole frames, covers and grates scheduled for salvage and store in an approved location. Frames, grates and covers meeting Specifications may be salvaged from structures to be adjusted and may be reused in the work if of suitable size and condition. Replace, at no additional cost to the Agency, all items damaged or lost by the Contractor with similar items that are comparable in all respects with those they are to replace, and which are adequate for the intended purpose.

Clean salvaged components to be reused of foreign material by methods that will not harm the components.

00490.46 Adjusting Manholes:

(a) Metal Steps and Ladders - If existing manholes or similar structures have metal steps or metal ladders, provide new steps or new ladder extensions in the adjusted structure, in kind. Construct according to the Standard Drawings.

(b) Concrete and Masonry Manholes - Manholes may be raised or lowered as specified below or as shown.

(1) Minor adjustments of manholes are those that require adding or removing precast grade rings or metal rings as approved.

(2) Major adjustments of manholes are those that infringe into the cone or flat top section. Remove the cone or flat top, add or remove sections, and replace the cone or flat top. Use risers to attain desired grade.

Precast sections removed in the adjusting work may be reused in other adjusting work or in new construction provided they are in good condition and otherwise conform to the Specifications. Dispose of precast items, not reused on the Project, according to 00290.20.

(c) Raising Tops of Manholes - The top of the manhole may be raised by the use of riser rings or by reconstructing the neck. Fabricated metal rings and plates may be furnished and used in the adjustment work, provided that:

- The metal and its fabrication provide at least the strength and support required for covers or grates.
- Uniform bearing of bearing surfaces is assured.
- Positive safeguards are made against displacement when in service.

Do not exceed 24 inches total distance from the top of the metal frame at its new adjusted grade to the top of the cone. Riser rings and repairs shall conform with the requirements of Section 00470. Extend manhole barrels of brick, block or concrete in kind.

(1) Concrete Manholes - Reconstruct the neck of the manhole as follows:

- Remove existing frames, covers and grates.
- Chip away the exposed top surface on which new mortar or concrete is to be placed, to a depth of 1 1/2 inches or until firm concrete is exposed.
- Clean the new surface by brushing, and moisten with water at the time of placing new concrete.
- Place new concrete to the required grade and cure at least 3 days when using commercial grade concrete, and as directed when using high early strength concrete.
- Seat the frame in fresh mortar and bring to the proper grade.

(2) Masonry Manholes - Reconstruct masonry manholes of bricks or concrete blocks as follows:

- Raise with new bricks, blocks, precast components, mortar or combinations thereof, or with concrete, as conditions warrant.
- Do not place mortar for building up existing masonry to a depth of more than 3 inches.
- Do not place concrete to a depth of less than 3 inches.
- To conform to these requirements, cut down as necessary the existing shells or walls of structures to be adjusted to provide space for the new construction.

(d) Lowering Tops of Manholes (Minor Adjustment) - When the adjustment does not require removal of the cone or flat top, proceed as follows:

- Expose the top of the structure to the required depth.
- Cut off or remove elements of the structure to an elevation below that established for the bottom of the metal frame or cover.
- Build up with mortar, concrete, brick or concrete blocks to the required elevation.
- Join new material to old as specified in above under (a) through (c).

(e) Metal Manholes - Adjust metal manholes to grade by resetting the entire structure on a firm foundation, by adding extensions of like design and material, or by severing the barrel in an acceptable manner. Dispose of salvaged structures, not reused on the Project, according to 00290.20.

00490.47 Adjusting Catch Basins and Inlets:**(a) Cast-in-Place Concrete Catch Basins and Inlets:**

- After existing frames and grates or covers have been removed, chip away the exposed top surface to expose firm concrete. Provide at least 1 inch clearance below the frame to be placed.
- Clean the new surface by brushing and moistening with water at the time of placing new concrete.
- Provide the necessary forms to maintain existing structure dimensions in the new work.
- Place new concrete according to Section 00440 to the required grades. The frame may either be preset in the form or placed in the fresh concrete to the required grades.
- Finish the concrete top surfaces as required to match the grades required.
- Grout existing and new inside surfaces as required to attain a uniform surface transition.

(b) Precast Concrete Catch Basins and Inlets - The entire precast structure may be reset to a new grade when the nature of the structure and conditions permit.

Precast concrete sections may be added or removed as required to obtain proper grade.

Precast structures may be raised by using precast sections provided that:

- The material conforms to the general requirements of the existing structure.
- Sections are set and joined to each other and to existing sections.
- Uniform bearing of bearing surfaces is assured.
- Positive safeguards are made against displacement when in service.

(c) Catch Basin Connections - Adjust as follows:

- Place connecting pipe at the required line and grade.
- Set the connecting pipe through the full thickness of the wall flush with the inner face of the wall.
- Connect to the structure with a watertight joint.

00490.48 Adjusting Boxes, Cleanout Lids and Similar Structures - Raise or lower boxes, lids and similar structures by one of the following methods:

- Resetting the entire structure on a firm foundation.
- Adding extensions of like material below the original structure if raising the structure to a point where it would not enclose or protect its contents.
- Placing precast box extensions, or cast-in-place concrete.
- Complete replacement of the structure with a new structure of adequate design approved by the Engineer.

00490.49 Finish Grade - Center a 12 foot straightedge, as far as practical, over the center of the cover of manholes and boxes. The final grade of the pavement surface and adjusted manholes and boxes shall not vary more than 1/4 inch from the finish grade and cross section at any point along the straightedge.

Measurement

00490.80 Measurement - The quantities of adjusted and reconstructed manholes inlets, boxes, and other similar structures will be measured on the unit basis.

The quantities of manholes over existing sewers, connections to existing structures, and filling abandoned structures will be measured on the unit basis.

Payment

00490.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) Minor Adjustment Of Manholes.....	Each
(b) Major Adjustment Of Manholes.....	Each
(c) Adjusting Inlets.....	Each
(d) Adjusting Boxes	Each
(e) Adjusting Catch Basins	Each
(f) Manholes Over Existing Sewers	Each
(g) Connection To Existing Structures.....	Each
(h) Filling Abandoned Structures	Each

Item (a) applies to manholes adjusted by adding or removing precast or metal grade rings.

Item (b) applies to manholes adjusted by:

- removing and reconstructing part or all of the cone or flat top
- removing and replacing the entire cone or flat top
- adding precast risers below the cone of precast manholes

Item (f) applies to manholes that are installed over existing sewers.

Item (h) applies to filling abandoned pipes, manholes, inlets, boxes and other similar structures.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

No separate or additional payment will be made for:

- earthwork
- backfill
- protective coatings
- replacement of manhole or similar structure backfill
- base drains
- aggregate bases
- pavements
- connections
- structure abandonment
- removing and disposing of existing structures and pipe
- bypass pumping

Section 00495 - Trench Resurfacing

Description

00495.00 Scope - This work consists of resurfacing pipe trenches, including replacement of pavement, curbs, sidewalks, rock surfacing, topsoil, landscaping and other features removed or damaged during pipe trenching operations.

Materials

00495.10 Materials - Furnish trench resurfacing materials that either match existing material removed from pipe trenches, or new materials meeting the following requirements:

Aggregate.....	00641
Asphalt Concrete Pavement (ACP).....	00744 and 00745
Concrete Paving.....	00756
Concrete Sidewalks, Curbs, and Driveway	00759
Emulsified Asphalt Concrete (EAC).....	00735
Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat.....	00705
Emulsified Asphalt Surfacing.....	00710
Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat	00730
Rock Surfacing.....	00641
Topsoil, Planting, and Seeding.....	01040

Furnish sand used for edge sealing that is clean sand with no visible sign of silts or organic materials.

Construction

00495.40 General - The following construction requirements are for resurfacing trenches in various locations. Refer to Section 00405 for trench surface removal requirements.

- (a) Asphalt Concrete Paving** - Place ACP according to Sections 00744 and 00745, as applicable.
- (b) Emulsified Asphalt Concrete Paving** - When temporary surfacing is required prior to placing permanent surfacing, place EAC paving a minimum of 1 inch thick. The temporary paving shall be smooth with surface variations not greater than 1/2 inch from the existing surfacing. Where the temporary patch adjoins existing surfaces the joint shall not be greater than 1/4 inch high. Maintain the temporary surfacing until the permanent surfacing is placed. ACP mix may be used if approved.
- (c) Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat** - Construct emulsified asphalt prime coat according to Section 00705.
- (d) Emulsified Asphalt Surfacing** - Construct emulsified asphalt surfacing treatment according to Section 00710.
- (e) Edge Sealing Tack Coat Application** - Seal all adjoining asphalt concrete pavement surfaces with an edge sealing tack coat. Place sufficient tack coat to seal the adjoining surfaces. After the tack coat has been placed, place clean sand over the tack coat. Reapply additional tack coat and sand cover to any edges that are not completely sealed in the first application.
- (f) Aggregate Base** - Place aggregate base according to Section 00641.

(g) Concrete Sidewalk, Curb and Driveway - Construct concrete sidewalk, curbs and driveways according to Section 00759.

(h) Concrete Paving - Construct concrete paving according to Section 00756.

(i) Rock Surfacing - Construct rock surfacing according to Section 00641.

(j) Topsoil - Place topsoil according to Sections 00405 and 01040.

(k) Landscaping - Place landscaping according to the requirements of Section 01040.

Measurement

00495.80 Measurement - The quantities of trench resurfacing will be measured on the area basis. The length will be measured horizontally along the centerline of the installed pipe from edge to edge of the surface replaced. The width will be the nominal inside diameter of the pipe plus:

- 24 inches for pipes less than 36 inch in diameter
- 48 inches for pipes between 36 inch and 72 inch, inclusive

When the pipe is installed under pavement by tunneling, boring, or jacking methods, the work will be measured according to 00406.80.

Payment

00495.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of trench resurfacing will be paid at the Contract unit price, per square yard, for the item "Trench Resurfacing".

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all materials, and for furnishing all equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as specified.

No separate or additional payment will be made for replacement of disturbed landscape items.

When the pipe is installed under pavement by tunneling, jacking, or boring methods, the work will be paid for according to 00406.90.

When the Contract Schedule of Items does not indicate payment for trench resurfacing or other work under this Section, no separate or additional payment will be made. Payment will be included in payment made for the appropriate items under which this work is required.