

City of Angola

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City Engineer 260.665.6748 – Wastewater Superintendent 260.665.6806

PVC SANITARY GRAVITY SEWERS

GENERAL

PVC SDR 35 Sanitary Gravity Sewer Pipe

This specification covers PVC Standard Dimension Ratio (SDR) 35 pipe for gravity sewer and surface water applications with a pipe stiffness of 46. This product is intended for gravity applications where the operating temperature will not exceed 140 degrees F.

Materials

Pipe shall be manufactured from virgin rigid PVC (polyvinyl chloride) vinyl compounds with a cell class of 12364 as identified in ASTM D 1784. The requirements of this specification are intended to provide pipe suitable for non-pressure drainage and surface water.

The pipe shall be manufactured in accordance ASTM D-3034, and shall have a standard dimension ratio of 35 (SDR 35). The nominal laying lengths of pipe sections shall be thirteen (13) feet unless shorter or longer lengths are required for construction conditions.

PVC SDR 35 pipe shall conform to ASTM D 3034 for gasket pipe with a minimum pipe stiffness of 46. Gaskets shall conform to ASTM F 477.

INSTALLATION

Location and Grade of Gravity Sewers

Sanitary gravity sewers shall be constructed of the depths, locations, and grades as shown on the plans or directed by the Engineer.

Grade and Alignment

All gravity conduit pipe shall be installed using a pipe laser and target system through the pipe. On short runs, (fifty feet (50') or less), the Contractor may request the Engineer's approval to use a ground surface laser. The laser must be capable of projecting the required pipe grade, i.e., not simply a laser level.

The use of a pipe laser system will not preclude the use of differential leveling instruments for determining the correct elevation of the pipe. The Contractor shall verify pipe grade and elevation at each manhole and record in a field book as outlined above.

Laying of Gravity Sewers

Special care shall be taken to lay pipe to proper depth and line; the pipe shall be graded, bedded, and backfilled. Before lowering and while suspended, inspect the pipe for defects and to detect cracks. Any defective, damaged, or unsound pipe shall be rejected and removed from the site. Remove all foreign matter or dirt from the inside of the pipe before it is lowered into its position in the trench, and keep the pipe clean by approved means during and after laying.

Any defective or damaged pipe, or any pipe, which had its grade or alignment disturbed after laying shall be taken up and replaced. All openings along the line of pipe shall be closed, and at the suspension of work, suitable stoppers shall be placed to prevent earth from entering the pipe. Unless authorized by the Engineer, no pipe shall be laid in water.

All pipe when jointed shall form a true and smooth line of pipe. Pipe shall not be trimmed except for closures, and pipes not making a good fit shall be removed. The interior surface of all pipes shall be clean when laid. Pipes joined above the trench shall be lowered carefully to prevent pulling apart. No pipe shall be covered until all joints have been inspected and approved by the Engineer or his representative.

Sealing Pipe in Manholes

The annular space between the pipe and structure must be sealed where the pipe enters or exits each structure. This annular space shall be sealed using 'A-Lok' brand compression gaskets or rubber 'PSX' waterproof boots installed at the time of manufacture.

Excavation

The excavation shall be at the locations as shown on the plans. The trench shall be excavated so that the pipe can be laid to such alignment and depth that a minimum of 4'- 0" earth cover is maintained over the top of the pipe.

Trenches for gravity sewers shall be excavated such that the walls of the trench are vertical from the bottom of the trench to point one foot above the top of the pipe. Trench width shall be no more than two feet greater than the outside diameter of the pipe being laid.

Trench preparation shall proceed ahead of the pipe-laying operation no further than the maximum distance allowed by the relevant governmental agencies.

Sheeting, Shoring, and Bracing

All trenches and other excavations shall be properly sheeted and braced, when and where necessary to provide safe working conditions and to protect the new or existing structures. No unreasonable width of trench will be permitted to avoid use of sheeting. Bracing shall be so arranged as not to place any strain on portions of completed work until the general construction has proceeded far enough to provide ample strength to avoid possible damage. Any damage to

new or existing structures whatsoever occurring through settlements due to failure or lack of sheeting or bracing shall be repaired by the Contractor at his own expense.

In general, the sheeting and bracing shall be removed, as the trench or excavation is refilled in such a manner as to avoid the caving in of the work. The voids left by the withdrawal of the sheeting shall be carefully filled by ramming, or otherwise as directed. Whenever the sheeting or shoring cannot be removed without injury to the new work or existing structures, it shall be left in place at the Contractor's expense.

Removal of Water

The Contractor shall at all times during construction provide and maintain ample means and devices with which to promptly remove and dispose of all water entering the excavations or other parts of the work and shall keep said excavations dry until the structures to be built therein are completed. No masonry shall be laid in water nor shall water be allowed to rise over masonry, until the concrete and mortar has attained a sufficient and satisfactory set. In no event shall water be allowed to rise over masonry if there is danger of floatation or of setting up unequal pressures in the concrete, until the concrete has set at least 24 hours and any danger of floatation has been removed.

In order to provide a dry foundation, the Contractor, if required by the Engineer, shall pre-drain all wet material (except hard pan or rock) by lowering the ground water to a depth of at least one foot below the deepest point of the subgrade. The work of pre-draining shall be done by the use of a well point system, or by any other method approved by the Engineer that will permit the construction work to be carried on under dry foundation conditions. All discharge water shall be piped to the nearest point of disposal in order to prevent such water from again entering the excavation. Any method or system that may be used to lower the ground water shall be kept in operation continuously unless otherwise especially permitted. The approval of the Engineer for the use of any proposed system shall not relieve the Contractor from the responsibility of providing and maintaining dry excavations as required.

The Contractor shall dispose of water from the work in a suitable manner without damage to adjacent property or sewers. No water shall be drained into existing Sanitary Sewers or into work built or under construction sewers unless the consent of the Engineer is first obtained.

All removal and handling of water required to maintain dry trenches or other excavations for the construction of sewers, water mains, or other structures in the dry, shall be at the expense of the Contractor.

Pipe Bedding and Backfilling

All pipe shall rest on a firm bedding which supports the pipe over its entire length. The bedding shall be sand or pea gravel placed from the bottom of the trench to the bottom of the pipe. Natural material encountered during excavation matching the requirements for bedding material may be used in lieu of sand or pea gravel with approval of the Engineer.

The haunching for the pipe shall be placed on the pipe bedding in lifts not exceeding six inches (6") and compacted to 85% Standard Proctor Density. The haunching will be placed to the springline of the pipe and will be of the same material as the pipe bedding.

Where excavated material is encountered that will provide a suitable pipe bedding, the Contractor may utilize this material with prior approval of the Engineer and with no change to the contract unit price for the installed item.

The Contractor shall be responsible for informing the Engineer if an unsuitable bedding is encountered which will cause excessive pipe settlements and deflections. If unsuitable material is encountered, such material shall be removed to minimum of at least six (6) inches below the trench bottom or to a depth as indicated by the Engineer. The removed material shall be replaced, under direction of the Engineer, with clean, stable backfill material.

Any backfill for gravity sewers shall be material excavated from the trenches, free from rocks, boulders, large or frozen lumps, wood or other extraneous material, unless otherwise noted.

Clean, initial backfill will be placed on the pipe haunching in lifts not exceeding six (6) inches and compacted to 80% Standard Proctor Density. The initial backfill will be placed to a point no less than twelve (12) inches above the top of the pipe.

All trenches or excavations shall be backfilled to the original surface of the ground or such other grades as shown or directed. The Engineer has final approval on the type of backfill and may substitute an alternative backfill if the excavated material is deemed unsuitable.

In areas where the proposed sewer will be installed under existing or proposed asphalt or concrete pavements, concrete curbs, or sidewalks, or where the sewer falls within a 1:1 influence line from the bottom of the roadbed or curb, the pipe will be bedded and the trench backfilled with I.D.O.T. B-Borrow in lifts not exceeding six (6) inches and compacted to 95% Standard Proctor Density. The granular material backfill will be placed to the bottom of the proposed, or replacement, pavement structure.

The Owner may, at any time, conduct compaction tests of the trench bedding and/or backfill and require the Contractor to remove and recompact, at the Contractor's expense, any bedding or backfill found to be compacted to a density less than that specified.

LEAKAGE TESTING

General

Methods of leakage tests which are suitable for various conditions are 1) low pressure air exfiltration; 2) water infiltration; and 3) water exfiltration. The Engineer shall designate the type of test to be performed and the manner in which it shall be conducted.

Low Pressure Air Exfiltration

Low pressure air exfiltration testing may be used under any groundwater conditions. If a condition exists in which the average groundwater level is above the top of the pipe, the Engineer shall make adjustments to the specified test pressures to account for any backpressure imposed by the groundwater. The minimum time requirements for air testing for a 0.5 psig pressure drop from 3.5 psig to 3.0 psig shall not be less than that shown in the following table:

Pipe Diam. (In.)	Specification Time for Length Shown (min:sec)						
	100'	150'	200'	250'	300'	350'	400'
8	:47	3:47	3:47	3:47	3:48	4:26	5:04
10	4:43	4:43	4:43	4:57	5:56	6:55	7:54
12	5:40	5:40	5:42	7:08	8:33	9:58	11:24
15	7:05	7:05	8:54	11:08	13:21	15:35	17:48
18	8:30	9:37	12:49	16:01	19:14	22:26	25:38
21	9:55	13:05	17:27	21:49	26:11	30:32	34:54

Should any test on any section of the pipeline disclose an air loss rate greater than permitted, the Contractor shall, at his own expense, locate and repair the defective joints or pipe sections. After the repairs are completed, the line shall be retested until the air loss rate is within the specified allowance i.e. the pipeline holds the pressure within the allowable pressure drop of 0.5 psi for a minimum time equal to the time(s) shown in the table.

Deflection Testing

For flexible sewer pipe, the entire length of installed pipe shall be tested for acceptance with an approved 'go- no-go mandrel' under the observation of the Engineer. The testing shall be

conducted after the final backfill has been in place for at least 30 days. No pipe shall exceed a deflection of 5% of the inside diameter. The deflection test shall be run using a mandrel having a diameter equal to 95% of the inside diameter of the pipe. The test shall be performed without a mechanical pulling device. All pipe exceeding the allowable deflection shall be replaced or repaired and retested.

The Contractor shall furnish all the necessary equipment and personnel to properly conduct all tests which will be monitored by the Engineer.

MANHOLES

Description of Work

The work to be done in accordance with these specifications and the accompanying plans consists of furnishing all labor, excavation, materials, and accessories necessary to construct, reconstruct, or adjust to grade, manholes, at the depths and locations shown on the plans and in accordance with these specifications. The work will include: excavation, removal and disposal of water, sheeting and shoring, disposal of excess materials; furnishing and placing manhole sections; modifying existing structures; protecting gas and water services, underground telephones or electric cables; standard backfilling; clean-up; and such other work as may be necessary in order that the structures be made serviceable and that the work be completed in a satisfactory manner.

Materials

All precast manholes shall be manufactured in accordance with ASTM C-478. References to diameter are applicable to corresponding dimensions in other than circular sections. The minimum area of reinforcing steel shall be 0.12 sq. in. per lineal foot.

For precast manhole sections, where required, inverts shall be prepoured at the locations and depths shown on the plans.

The annular space between the pipe and structure must be sealed where the pipe enters or exits each structure. This annular space shall be sealed using 'A-Lok' brand compression gaskets or rubber 'PSX' waterproof boots installed at the time of manufacture.

Manhole steps shall be 3/8" steel reinforced steps with polypropylene plastic coating and shall comply with ASTM A48. Manhole steps shall be spaced vertically at a maximum of sixteen (16) inches so as to form a continuous ladder from the top of the manhole to a point no greater than two (2) feet from the bottom. Cast-in-place concrete bases shall conform to the dimensions as shown on the plans and shall be constructed using concrete with a twenty-eight (28) day compressive strength of 3,000 psi. Reinforcing bars shall be deformed billet-steel having a yield strength of 60,000 psi.

Castings for the various structures shall be of the type as indicated on the plans and shall conform to either ASTM A48 for Gray Cast Iron or ASTM A536 for Ductile Cast Iron.

Installation

Excavation shall be to the established bottom of the foundations. The finished surface shall be firm and smooth. If soft or yielding spots are encountered at this elevation, they shall be removed, backfilled with suitable material, and tamped into place.

Base sections shall be placed on a well-graded granular bedding course conforming to the requirements for sewer bedding, but not less than four (4) inches in thickness and extending to the limits of the excavation. The bedding course shall be firmly tamped and made smooth and level to assure uniform contact and support of the base section.

Precast sections of the structures shall be inspected prior to installation. Section joints damaged during transport or installation shall be repaired or replaced at the expense of the Contractor. Section joints shall be sealed with o-ring gaskets or butyl rope in accordance with ASTM C 443.

All lift holes in precast sections shall be thoroughly wetted and then be completely filled with non-shrinking concrete grout, smoothed and coated with bituminous waterproofing material, both inside and out, to ensure water tightness.

Structures under or directly adjacent to pavements shall be backfilled with I.D.O.T. B-Borrow. The material shall be placed such that no less than 1'-0" in width surrounds the structure.

Manhole Integrity Testing

Manholes shall be air tested in accordance with ASTM C1244-93, Standard Test Method for Concrete Sewer Manholes by the Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Test.

If the manhole fails the initial test, necessary repairs shall be made by an appropriate method. The manhole shall then be retested until a satisfactory test is obtained.

MANHOLE VACUUM TEST

Whenever possible, manhole vacuum testing should be performed prior to backfilling the outside of the structure. This will allow the contractor access to the outside of the manhole if there should be a leak. It is easier to stop a vacuum leak from the outside of the manhole than it is from the inside of the

manhole. An outside joint wrap can be added vacuum insurance. A product such as ConWrap CS-212 by ConSeal can be used, or a wrap can be made by applying trowelable mastic to the outside of the joint and then wrapping a piece of thin plastic around the joint.

Preparation of the Manhole

- 1.) Plug all lift holes.
- 2.) Fill any obvious imperfections and “honey-combed” areas.
- 3.) All pipes entering the manhole shall be temporarily plugged, taking care to securely brace the pipes and plugs to prevent them from being drawn into the manhole.
- 4.) Clean top surface of manhole cone to accept test-head seal.

Procedure

- 1.) The test head shall be placed on the top of the manhole cone. (If no cone, at the opening for the casting).
- 2.) A vacuum of 10 in. of mercury shall be drawn on the manhole and the valve on the vacuum line to the test head closed and the vacuum pump shut off. The time for the vacuum to drop to 9 in. of mercury will be recorded.
- 3.) The manhole will pass if the time for the vacuum reading to drop from 10 in. of mercury to 9 in. of mercury meets or exceeds the values indicated in Table 1.
- 4.) If the manhole fails the initial test, necessary repairs shall be made by an approved method. The manhole shall then be tested and repaired as necessary until a satisfactory test is obtained.

Minimum Test Times for Various Manhole Diameters (In Seconds)

Depth (ft)	30 in. Dia.	33 in. Dia.	36 in. Dia.	42 in. Dia.	48 in. Dia.	54 in. Dia.	60 in. Dia.	66 in. Dia.	72 in. Dia.
8	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	58	65	72	81
22	31	33	39	46	55	64	72	79	89
24	33	36	42	51	59	69	78	87	97
26	36	39	48	55	64	75	85	94	105
28	39	42	49	59	69	81	91	101	113
30	42	45	53	63	74	87	96	108	121

Placing Castings

No more than fifteen (15) inches of concrete adjusting rings shall be provided between the top of the cone or slab and the underside of the manhole casting for adjustment of the casting to the rim elevation shown on the plans. If no rim elevation is shown on the plans, the top of the manhole

casting shall be flush with the surrounding finish grade unless otherwise directed by the Engineer.

Bitumastic material is required between all adjusting rings and between the top of cone and the first adjusting ring and between the underside of the casting and the last adjusting ring.

Castings shall be set accurately to the finished elevation so that no subsequent adjustment will be necessary.

UTILITIES

The utilities shown on the plans are a guide for the contractor. The Contractor is responsible for contacting “Holey-Moley” at 1-800-382-5544 at least 72 hours prior to beginning any work. The contractor is responsible for verifying the locations of marked utilities and should include in his bid the necessary hand-digging required to locate other utilities adjacent to the proposed work.

CONSTRUCTION SIGNS, BARRICADES, and FLAGMEN

The contractor is responsible for providing the necessary construction signs, barricades, traffic cones, fencing, flagmen, and other devices that may be necessary to warn motorists and to protect the work. If the road must be closed to traffic, the contractor shall notify Steuben County Communications at 668-1000 X4030 and Angola Dispatch at 665-2121.

APPROVAL OF MATERIALS

Prior to ordering any materials, the contractor shall submit manufacturers’ shop drawings, of all materials (pipe, fittings, valves, risers, structures, castings, etc) proposed to be incorporated into the work, to the City Engineer for approval.

COORDINATION WITH CITY OF ANGOLA WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT

The contractor shall notify Michael Keleman, WWTP Supt., a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours in advance of beginning project.