

TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Section 2600

Storm Sewer



Unified Government of Wyandotte County

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 2601 GENERAL	1
2601.1 Scope	1
2601.2 Referenced Standards	1
2601.3 Cleanup.....	2
SECTION 2602 PIPE SEWER CONSTRUCTION	3
2602.1 Scope	3
2602.2 Materials.....	3
2602.3 Construction	5
SECTION 2603 BORING AND JACKING	8
2603.1 Scope	8
2603.2 Materials.....	8
2603.3 Construction Details	8
SECTION 2604 STRUCTURES	10
2604.1 Scope	10
2604.2 Materials.....	10
2604.3 Construction	12
SECTION 2605 OPEN CHANNELS	14
2605.1 Scope	14
2605.2 Materials.....	14
2605.3 Construction	16
SECTION 2606 CURED-IN-PLACE PIPE	18

SECTION 2601 GENERAL

2601.1 Scope

This section governs the furnishing all labor, materials, and equipment necessary for the complete installation of storm sewers and appurtenances as shown on the Plans and in accordance with the Standard Drawings, the specifications and the Special Provisions. Unless otherwise noted within these specifications, the word "sewers" shall refer to pipe sewers, box culvert sewers, or open channels.

2601.2 Referenced Standards

The following standards are referenced directly in this section. The latest version of these standards shall be used. If conflicting standards exist, the more stringent standard shall apply.

UG

Section 2100	Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation
Section 2150	Erosion and Sediment Control
Section 2200	Paving
Section 2300	Incidental Construction
Section 2400	Seeding and Sodding

ASTM

A 48	Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings
A 139	Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded Steel Pipe (NPS 4 and Over)
A 153	Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
A 240	Standard Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications
A 615	Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
A 641	Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Carbon Steel Wire
A 742	Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Metallic Coated and Polymer Precoated for Corrugated Steel Pipe
A 744	Standard Specification for Castings, Iron-Chromium-Nickel, Corrosion Resistant, for Severe Service
A 745	Standard Practice for Ultrasonic Examination of Austenitic Steel Forgings
A 760	Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Pipe, Metallic-Coated for Sewers and Drains
A 761	Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Structural Plate, Zinc-Coated, for Field-Bolted Pipe, Pipe-Arches, and Arches
A 788	Standard Specification for Steel Forgings, General Requirements
A 929	Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process for Corrugated Steel Pipe
A 1064	Standard Specification for Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete
C 33	Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
C 76	Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
C 88	Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
C 361	Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Low-Head Pressure Pipe
C 443	Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets
C 478	Standard Specification for Circular Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
C 506	Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Arch Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
C 507	Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Elliptical Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
C 923	Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures, Pipes, and Laterals
C 990	Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants
C 1628	Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Gravity Flow Sewer Pipe, Using Rubber Gaskets

- D 1683 Standard Test Method for Failure in Sewn Seams of Woven Apparel Fabrics
- D 2321 Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
- D 3350 Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials
- D 3887 Standard Specification for Tolerances for Knitted Fabrics
- D 5034 Standard Test Method for Breaking Strength and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Grab Test)
- F 593 Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Bolts, Hex Cap Screws, and Studs
- F 594 Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Nuts
- F 2306 Standard Specification for 12 to 60 in. [300 to 1500 mm] Annular Corrugated Profile-Wall Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings for Gravity-Flow Storm Sewer and Subsurface Drainage Applications
- G 152 Standard Practice for Operating Open Flame Carbon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials

AASHTO

- M 31 Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
- M 36 Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Pipe, Metallic-Coated, for Sewers and Drain
- M 55 Standard Method of Test for Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain, for Concrete
- M 196 Standard Specification for Corrugated Aluminum Pipe for Sewers and Drains
- M 197 Standard Specification for Aluminum Alloy Sheet for Corrugated Aluminum Pipe
- M 245 Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Pipe, Polymer-Precoated, for Sewers and Drains
- M 246 Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated and Polymer-Precoated, for Corrugated Steel Pipe
- M 274 Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Aluminum-Coated (Type 2), for Corrugated Steel Pipe
- M 294 Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe, 300- to 1500-mm (12- to 60-in.) Diameter

ANSI/AWWA

- C 206 Field Welding of Steel Water Pipe

ACI 301 Specifications for Structural Concrete

Federal Standard 595B

KCMMB Kansas City Metro Materials Board

Specifications Kansas Department of

Transportation

Standard Specifications for State Road and Bridge Construction, 2015 Edition

2601.3 Cleanup

Cleanup shall follow the work progressively. The Contractor shall remove from the project site all rubbish, equipment, tools, surplus or discarded materials, and temporary construction items.

Streets to be opened to local traffic at the end of the day's operation shall be cleaned of dirt or mud. All equipment and material stockpiles shall be secured for safe passage of vehicles and pedestrians. If streets are to remain open to traffic, cleaning shall be performed at a minimum of once per day at the end of the day's work or as directed by the Engineer or Owner.

Clean-up shall be considered subsidiary to other items in the Contract Documents.

SECTION 2602 PIPE SEWER CONSTRUCTION

2602.1 Scope

This section governs the furnishing of all labor, materials and equipment for the construction of pipe storm sewers and appurtenances at the location and to the lines and grades indicated on the Plans.

2602.2 Materials

A. Reinforced Concrete Pipe

1. Pipe: Reinforced concrete pipe shall conform to the following ASTM Standards and be of the minimum strength designated herein or such higher strength as may be required by the Plans:
 - a. Round Pipe: ASTM C 76, Class III (minimum), Wall B (minimum)
 - b. Arch Culvert Pipe: ASTM C 506, Class A-III
 - c. Elliptical Pipe: ASTM C 507, Class HE-III

Except for fittings and closure pieces, each joint of pipe shall not be less than eight feet long for pipe diameters 48 inches or less and shall not be less than six feet long for pipe diameters larger than 48 inches.

2. Reinforcement: Circumferential reinforcement shall be full-circle type. Part-circle reinforcement will not be approved. All reinforcing shall be located and spaced as recommended by the pipe manufacturer.
3. Joints
 - a. Rubber Gasket Joints: Rubber gasket joints shall conform to ASTM C 443 or ASTM C 1628-06 with the following additions and exceptions.
 - i. Replace ASTM C 1628-06 5.1.1 with: Circular Cross-Section or "O-Ring" Gaskets for standard use shall meet Class A requirements. Non-Circular Cross-Section or "Profile" Gaskets for standard use shall meet Class E requirements.
 - ii. Replace ASTM C 1628-06 9.4 with: The manufacturer shall conduct concurrently the hydrostatic test described in 9.2 and the structural test described in 9.3. If proven watertight under these combined conditions, hairline cracks that do not leak shall not be cause for rejection. A vacuum of the American Concrete Pipe Association, may be used in lieu of the hydrostatic test referenced above.
 - iii. Joint design details shall be submitted for approval together with design data and test results verifying the adequacy of the joint design.
 - b. Preformed Flexible Joint Sealant: This sealant shall be either rope form or flattape form conforming to ASTM C 990. Primer, if recommended by the manufacturer, shall be applied within the manufacturers' time requirements on all bell and spigot joint surfaces. Joint shall be thoroughly sealed and watertight.

B. Structural Plate Pipe and Pipe Arches: Structural plate and galvanizing shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A 761. Bolts, nuts, and washers for reconnecting plates shall be galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 153 and meet manufacturer's recommendations.

C. High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Pipe

1. Material: Pipe manufactured for this specification shall comply with and be certified to meet the requirements for test methods, dimensions and markings found in ASTM F 2306 and AASHTO M-294,

current additions. Pipe and blow molded fittings shall be made from PE compounds which conform to the requirements of cell class 435400C in the latest version of ASTM D3350.

2. Pipe Sizes: Nominal sizes for this specification include 12-60 inch diameters designated in AASHTO M294 and ASTM F 2306 as full circular cross section with an outer corrugated pipe wall and essentially smooth inner wall (waterway). Pipe corrugations shall be annular.
3. Joints: Joints shall have a gasket and may be either bell and spigot joints or made with external coupling bands. The fittings and couplings bands shall be fabricated from the same material as the pipe conforming to AASHTO M294. The coupling bands shall cover at least two full corrugations of each section of pipe and shall prevent infiltration of soil into the pipe. Gaskets shall be furnished in accordance with the Plans and Special Provisions. Coupling bands shall be reviewed and approved by the Engineer prior to installation.
4. Certification: All high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe used for culvert and storm sewer applications shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO M294 and ASTM F 2306, current edition. Pipe shall be provided only by manufacturers that are certified through the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) Third Party Certification program.
5. Pipe Usage: High density polyethylene pipe (HDPE) may not be used for crossroad applications of collector roadways or higher unless approved by the Engineer. If approved by the engineer, HDPE in accordance with ASTM F2648, latest version, may be used in lieu of ASTM F2306 and AASHTO M294 in drainage applications that are designated as private.

D. Dual Walled Polypropylene Pipe

1. For 12-inch to 60-inch pipe, polypropylene pipe shall have a double wall with a smooth interior and annular exterior corrugations and conform to ASTM F2881 and AASHTO M330. The pipe shall not be perforated unless otherwise specified.
2. For 12-inch to 60-inch pipe, pipe shall be joined with a gasketed integral bell and spigot joint meeting the requirements of ASTM F2881.
3. Coupling bands shall cover at least two full corrugations on each section of pipe and shall prevent the infiltration of soil into the pipe.
4. Certification: All polypropylene (PP) pipe used for culvert and storm sewer applications shall be provided only by manufacturers that are certified through the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) Third Party Certification program.

E. Dual and Triple Walled Polypropylene Pipe

1. For 12-inch to 30-inch pipe, polypropylene pipe shall have a double wall with a smooth interior and annular exterior corrugations and conform to ASTM F2881 and AASHTO M330 Type S. For 36-inch and larger pipe sizes, polypropylene pipe shall have a triple wall with smooth interior and exterior surfaces with inner corrugations and conform to ASTM F 2764 and AASHTO M330 Type D. The pipe shall not be perforated unless otherwise specified.
2. For 12-inch to 30-inch pipe, pipe shall be joined with a gasketed integral bell and spigot joint meeting the requirements of ASTM F2881. For 36-inch and larger pipe, pipe shall be joined with a gasketed integral bell and spigot joint meeting the requirements of ASTM F2764.

3. Coupling bands shall cover at least two full corrugations on each section of pipe and shall prevent the infiltration of soil into the pipe.
 4. Certification: All polypropylene (PP) pipe used for culvert and storm sewer applications shall be provided only by manufacturers that are certified through the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) Third Party Certification program.
- F. Granular Bedding Material: Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.
- G. Flowable Backfill (CLSM): Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.

2602.3 Construction

- A. Trench Excavation: Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.
1. Unclassified Excavation: Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.
 2. Rock Excavation: Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.
 3. Earth Excavation: Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.
 4. De-watering: Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.
 5. Cribbing and Sheet piling: Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.
 6. Unstable Foundation: Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.
 7. Protection of Property: The Contractor shall satisfactorily shore, support, and protect any and all structures and all pipes, sewers, drains, conduits, and other facilities, and shall be responsible for any damage resulting thereto. The Contractor shall not be entitled to any damages or extra pay on account of any postponement, interference, or delay caused by any such structures and facilities being on the line of work, whether or not they are shown on the Plans; specifically, but not limited to, damage due to delay in utility relocation.
- B. Laying and Jointing
1. Handling and Protection: All pipe shall be protected during installation against shock and free fall, and be installed without cracking, chipping, breaking, bending, or damage to coating materials. Damaged pipe materials shall be replaced with new materials.
 2. Grade Control: Maximum deviation from indicated alignment of any pipe after installation and backfilling shall not be greater than 0.1 foot. All pipe shall have a continuous slope free from depressions that will not drain. The Contractor shall establish such grade control devices as are necessary to maintain the above tolerances.
 3. Laying: The laying of pipe in finished trenches shall commence at the lowest point, and pipe shall be installed with the bell end forward or upgrade. All pipe shall be laid with ends abutting and true to line and grade. Pipe laid shall be carefully centered to form a sewer with a uniform invert.
 4. Bedding: Bedding shall be rodded, spaded, and consolidated as necessary to provide firm uniform support for the pipe, and not subject pipe to settlement or displacement.

5. Jointing: Preparatory to making filled, bonded, and watertight sealed pipe joints, all surfaces of the portions of the pipe to be jointed shall be clean and dry. Lubricants, primers, adhesives, and other substances that are used shall be compatible with the jointing material recommended or specified.

Other than for trimming sewer pipe to be flush with the inside walls of storm sewer structures, no pipes may be trimmed unless ordered by the Engineer.

Trenches shall be kept water-free and as dry as possible during bedding, laying, and jointing, and for as long a period as required to protect the pipe joints and concrete in structures.

As soon as possible after the joint is made, sufficient bedding material shall be placed alongside each side of the pipe to offset conditions that might tend to move the pipe off line and grade.

a. Concrete Pipe

- i. Plastic Joint Sealant: Plastic joint sealant shall be applied to the tongue and spigot prior to its insertion into the bell or groove. A sufficient amount of sealant shall be used to fill the annular joint space with some excess. Wipe the outside surface of the joint with additional material to assure a complete seal.
- ii. Flexible Gaskets: Flat gaskets may be cemented to the pipe tongue or spigot. O-ring gaskets shall be recessed in a groove on the pipe tongue or spigot and confined by the bell or groove after the joint is completed. Roll-on gaskets shall be placed around the tongue or spigot and rolled into position as the joint is assembled. Flat gaskets and O-ring gaskets shall be lubricated as recommended by the manufacturer.
 - a) Flat gasket: Flat flexible gaskets shall conform to ASTM C 443. If there is no recess provided for the gasket, the surface of the tongue shall be cleaned and rubber adhesive applied. Using quick-drying adhesive, gaskets may be applied ahead of the laying operation or in the plant.
 - b) O-ring gasket: O-ring or roll-on flexible gaskets shall conform to ASTM C 361, Section 4.10. The entire surface of the bell that comes in contact with the rubber gasket shall be well lubricated with a soap lubricant. The entire gasket shall be greased with soap. Only the soap lubricant supplied by the pipe manufacturer shall be used. Adhesive type cements shall not be used.

b. Corrugated Metal Pipe. Corrugated metal pipe joints shall have a gasket and may be either bell and spigot joints or made with external coupling bands. The bands shall be drawn and secured on the pipe by connecting devices as furnished by the manufacturer. Pipe ends for annular corrugation shall be identical to the rest of the pipe barrel (plain ends), or in the case of helical pipe, the pipe ends at the joint shall be reformed to an annular corrugation and flange (reformed end). Gaskets shall be furnished in accordance with the Plans and Special Provisions. Coupling bands shall be reviewed and approved by the Engineer prior to installation.

c. HDPE Pipe: HDPE pipe shall be assembled, installed, and backfilled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Joints shall have a gasket and may be either bell and spigot joints or made with external coupling bands. The fittings and couplings bands shall be fabricated from the same material as the pipe conforming to AASHTO M294. The coupling bands shall cover at least two full corrugations of each section of pipe and shall prevent infiltration of soil into the pipe. Gaskets shall be furnished in accordance with the Plans and Special Provisions. Coupling bands shall be reviewed and approved by the Engineer prior to installation.

During construction of the project in areas subjected to heavy construction equipment traffic, pipe sizes 12" - 42" shall have a minimum cover of 3 feet, and pipe sizes 48" - 120" shall have a minimum cover of 4 feet.

- d. Structure Connections: Pipes connected to structures shall be cut parallel with the inside face of the structure for structures having plane walls and parallel with the spring line of the pipe for structures having curved walls. Projection of the pipe beyond the inside face shall not exceed 1 inch (measured at the springline for structures having curved walls).

C. Backfill of Trenches

- 1. General: Refer to Section 2100 Clearing, Grading, Excavation and Site Preparation.

SECTION 2603 BORING AND JACKING

2603.1 Scope

This section governs the furnishing of all labor, materials and equipment for the construction of steel casings, complete with bulkheads and sand fill, by boring and/or jacking at the locations and to the lines and grades indicated on the Plans, or where constructed at the Contractor's option, when approved, to bypass obstructions without open cutting.

2603.2 Materials

A. Steel Casing

1. Steel casing for bored or jacked construction shall conform to ASTM A 139.
2. Steel shall be grade B under railroads and grade A for all other uses.
3. Minimum wall thickness for steel casing shall be in accordance with the following table:

<u>Diameter of Casing</u>	<u>Under Railroads</u>	<u>All Other Uses</u>
24"	0.406"	0.281"
26"	0.438"	0.281"
28"	0.469"	0.312"
32"	0.500"	0.312"
34"	0.500"	0.312"
36"	0.500"	0.344"

4. Casing joints shall be welded by a certified welder in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C206.

B. End Seals: End seals shall be manufactured end seals, concrete plugs with allowances for water flow, or brick shall be in accordance with ASTM C 32, Grade SS or SM and mortar in accordance with ASTM C270.

C. Sand Fill: Sand fill shall comply with ASTM C 33, Fine Aggregate. Moisture content of the sand shall not exceed 0.5%.

2603.3 Construction Details

A. Boring and Jacking

1. Prior to starting work, complete details of the methods and the liner material to be used shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval.
2. The maximum allowable deviation from indicated alignment and grade shall be as follows except when altered by the Plans or Special Provisions:
 - a. Alignment..... 1.0%
 - b. Grade..... 1.0%

B. Casing Installation

1. The steel casing shall be advanced in a continuous operation without interruption. Sections of the casing pipe shall be welded together to form a continuous conduit capable of resisting all stresses including jacking stresses. The casing in its final position shall be within alignment and grade

tolerances specified in Section 2603.3.A.2. There shall be no space between the earth and the outside of the casing. Any voids which do occur shall be filled by pressure grouting.

2. Boring operations shall be performed by experienced crews using a rotary type boring machine designed especially for this purpose. Boring shall be performed in a manner to prevent disturbing the overlying and adjacent materials.
3. Jacking
 - a. Jacking frame, guides, blocking, head, and reaction devices shall be arranged to apply uniform pressure about the casing circumference without damage to the casing material, and to maintain alignment within specified tolerances.
 - b. Jacking reaction device shall provide adequate resistance to withstand 200 percent of the maximum jacking pressure.
 - c. Provide jacks of adequate number and size for the required jacking pressure; but not less than two jacks.
 - d. Maintain jacking pit and pipe installation in such condition that drainage does not accumulate. Control and disposition of surface and subsurface water at the site of jacking operations shall be the Contractor's responsibility.
 - e. Excavation at the heading shall not be extended more than 1 inch outside the top and sides (upper 300-degree sector) of the casing and shall be true to grade at the invert (lower 60-degree sector).
 - f. Once jacking begins, it shall proceed without interruption until installation of the entire length of the jacked casing is complete.
4. Excavation in Jacked Casings: Perform excavation within jacked casings by hand or machine methods as necessary to remove the materials encountered without disturbing the overlying material. The jacked casing shall be advanced a sufficient distance ahead of the excavation face and/or shield used as necessary to protect the workman and the work, and to prevent the uncontrolled entry of unstable materials into the casing.
5. Unstable Materials: If materials are encountered during casing installation that cannot be excavated safely or without creating voids around the exterior of the casing, the Contractor shall discontinue casing installation and stabilize such materials by dewatering, chemical soil stabilization, grouting, or other methods, and/or modify equipment and procedures as necessary to complete the casing installation.

C. Sewer Pipe Installation

1. Pipe shall be placed inside the casing to the indicated line and grade by the use of wood skids or other equivalent methods. The wood shall be pressure-treated with a preservative in accordance with ASTM D 1760. Cut surfaces shall be given 2 heavy brush coats of the same preservative. The wood skids shall be securely fastened to the sewer pipe with steel straps.
2. End seals shall be constructed after the sewer pipe is installed and approved.
3. The annular space between the casing and sewer pipe shall be filled with sand blown in so that all space is filled without disturbing the alignment and grade of the sewer pipe. Flowable Backfill (CLSM) meeting Section 2102.2.E, may be substituted in lieu of sand fill. Alternative methods may be submitted for approval by the Engineer.

SECTION 2604 STRUCTURES

2604.1 Scope

This section governs the furnishing of all labor, materials and equipment for the performance of all work necessary for construction of cast-in-place and precast concrete structures for inlets, manholes, junction boxes, box culverts, headwalls, and incidental structures.

Masonry or brick structures shall not be allowed under these Specifications.

2604.2 Materials

- A. Concrete Mixes: Concrete shall be KCMMB 4K, unless otherwise specified.
- B. Concrete Materials
 - 1. For KCMMB mixes, concrete shall be an approved mix with admixtures that are approved for use in that mix design.
 - 2. Water: Water shall be clean and free from deleterious substances. Only potable water will be acceptable without testing.
- C. Reinforcing Steel: Reinforcing bars shall conform to ASTM A 615 or AASHTO M 31, Grade 60. Welded steel wire fabric shall conform to ASTM A 1064 or AASHTO M 55.
- D. Precast Concrete Structures
 - 1. Manholes: Precast manholes shall conform to ASTM C 478.
 - 2. End Sections for Concrete Pipe: Shall be flared end sections of the pipe manufacturer's standard design and shall meet all applicable requirements of ASTM C 76 for Class II or higher classes of pipe.
 - 3. Rectangular Structures: Shall conform to the inside dimension indicated on the Plans and be designed for the following loads:
 - a. HS-20 live load for all structures in/or under pavement, shoulders, driveways, and other traffic areas.
 - b. 2,000-lb wheel live load for curb opening inlets and junction boxes in non-traffic areas.
 - c. 50 pcf equivalent fluid pressure for soil pressure on vertical walls.
 - d. 120 pcf for unit weight of soil cover on top slabs.
 - 4. Joints: Joints between concrete structures shall be filled with plastic joint compound or preformed plastic compound as stated herein.
 - a. Barrel Sections: Minimum cross-sectional area of preformed compound between concrete barrel sections shall be 1-inch square or 1.25 inches diameter. Minimum cross-sectional area of the preformed compound between the concrete adjustment ring and cone barrel section shall be two beads of either 1-inch square or 1.25 inches in diameter.
 - b. Manhole Adjustment Rings: Rings shall be constructed of concrete, HDPE, or recycled rubber.

If HDPE adjustment rings are used, they shall be injection molded-recycled HDPE - as manufactured by LADTECH, Inc. or approved equal. They shall be bolted to the structure top

section and otherwise installed as per manufacture's recommendations.

If recycled rubber adjustment rings are used, they shall consist of no less than 80%, by weight, recycled rubber and no less than 10% by volume shredded fiber as manufactured by GNR Technologies or approved equal. They shall be installed as per manufacturer's recommendations.

The top and bottom of all adjustment rings shall be sealed using a mastic filler meeting the requirements of 2503.D.6 or an epoxy paste. The epoxy paste shall be a two component, moisture insensitive, containing no solvents, and capable of bonding with all materials it is to be used on, like Epoxytec Micor C.P.P or approved equal. Minimum cross-sectional area of preformed compound between concrete adjustment rings shall be two beads of either 1-inch square or 1.25 inches in diameter.

- c. Manhole Ring and Covers: Minimum cross-sectional area of preformed compound between the concrete adjustment ring and the manhole casting shall be two beads of either 1-inch square or 1.25 inches in diameter.
- d. External Manhole Chimney Frame Seal: External frame seal shall consist of a flexible rubber sleeve, interlocking adjustment extension(s), and stainless-steel compression bands. The flexible rubber sleeve and extension shall be extruded or molded from a high-grade rubber compound conforming to the applicable requirements of ASTM C 923 with a minimum tensile strength of 1500 psi and minimum elongation at break of 350%. At a minimum, the compression bands shall be 16-gauge stainless steel conforming to ASTM A 240, Type 304, with a minimum width of one inch. Screws, nuts, and bolts shall be stainless steel conforming to ASTM F 593 and 594, Type 304. The compression bands shall have the capacity to tighten with enough pressure to make a watertight seal around the rubber chimney sleeve.

E. Air Entrainment: All concrete shall be air entrained. Minimum strength requirements shall be as specified in Section 2604.2.A. Concrete Mixes.

F. Manhole Castings

- 1. Rings and Covers: Castings shall be gray iron conforming to ASTM A 48, Class 35B. Castings of rings and covers shall be of the shape, dimension, minimum weight, and type as indicated on Plans or Standard Drawings and be free from manufacturing defects. All curb inlet castings shall have cam locks or approved equal. If requested by special order, castings shall be cleaned and painted with one coat of tar prior to delivery. Bearing surfaces between all rings and covers for installation in all areas shall be machined to provide even seating and interchangeability of like pieces.

All manhole rings and covers placed in paved areas shall be rated for H20 traffic. Cam lock covers or similar shall not be placed in roadway pavement unless shown on the Plans or directed by the Engineer. All covers shall have provisions for opening, such as concealed pick holes.

- 2. Steps: All steps shall comply with Section 2509.3.G.2.b. Cast iron steps shall not be used.

G. Toe Walls: Flared end sections for concrete and steel pipe shall be set on a concrete toe wall centered on the end of the section. Toe walls shall be 8 inches thick by 24 inches deep by the width of the end section.

2604.3 Construction

A. Concrete Structures: Concrete construction shall conform to the current ACI 301 Specifications for Structural Concrete.

1. **Precast Structures:** The Contractor may, at his option, construct precast concrete inlets, junction boxes, and box culverts, in lieu of the cast-in-place structures indicated on the Plans; except that all concrete base slabs for pre-cast inlets, manholes, and junction boxes may be cast-in-place. Solid concrete brick or block shall be used to block inlets and similar structures to grade during placement of base slab concrete.

Precast concrete box culvert sections shall be installed on a 4-inch leveling course of untreated compacted aggregate conforming to Section 2200 Paving. Leveling courses shall extend 1 foot past the line of the box section and be finished to a true plane surface to provide uniform bearing for the precast section.

Any adjustments required for precast structures to meet field conditions shall be at the cost of the Contractor.

2. **Finishing:** Exposed edges of all slabs, walls, and other concrete structures shall be beveled 3/4" or edged with a 1-1/4" radial tool.
 - a. **Formed Surfaces:** Immediately following removal of the forms, fins and irregular projections shall be removed. Form tie connections, holes, honeycomb spots, and other defects shall be chipped to ensure the voided area is exposed and shall be chipped back to solid material. These areas shall be thoroughly cleaned, saturated with water, and painted with a grout approved by the Engineer. The repaired surfaces shall be cured in accordance with these specifications.
 - b. **Exposed Slabs:** Finish for exposed slabs shall be wood float texture. Exposed edges shall be beveled or edged with a radial tool.
3. **Form Removal:** Forms shall remain in place until the concrete has attained sufficient strength to support loads imposed by backfilling, construction, and traffic. Within 24 hours of form removal, small holes and pockmarks of exposed walls shall be filled with Portland cement grout and rubbed smooth. Concrete voids and honeycombs shall be chipped open with a light hammer to expose weak areas for inspection. At the direction of the Engineer, expansive repair grout shall be used for partial reconstruction of otherwise sound structures.
 - a. **Walls:** Forms shall remain in place for a minimum of 5 days or until the concrete reaches a minimum strength of 2000 psi.
 - b. **Slabs:** Form shall remain in place for a minimum of 7 days or until the concrete reaches a minimum strength of 3000 psi.
4. **Manhole Riser Adjustments:** Manhole rings and covers shall be adjusted to match the slope and height, or grade, of pavements. In no case shall the surface pitch of the manhole ring and cover mismatch the pavement slope by more than 1/2 inch. The difference in height between the top of manhole cover and the top of precast cone shall not exceed 24 inches.

In lieu of replacing concrete adjustment rings that are properly seated and structurally sound but have a small fracture, an external rubber chimney may be fitted to secure a watertight seal between the casting (manhole ring and cover) and the concrete cone barrel section.

B. Invert Channels: Form concrete invert channels in manholes, inlets, and junction boxes to make changes in

direction of flow with smooth curves of as large a radius as permitted by the inside dimension of the structure.

Grade changes and transitions shall be smooth and uniform, and all parts of the invert channel and adjacent floor shall slope to drain. Channel bottom shall be finished smooth without roughness or irregularity. Invert channels for precast concrete structures may be cast integrally with the structure base slabs at the Contractor's option.

- C.** Excavation and Backfill: Refer to Section 2100 "Clearing, Grubbing, Excavation and Site Preparation".

SECTION 2605 OPEN CHANNELS

2605.1 Scope

This section governs the furnishing of all labor, materials and equipment for the construction of open channel lining at the location, and to the lines, grades, and dimensions indicated on the Plans. Grading shall have been previously completed in accordance with Section 2100 Clearing, Grubbing, Excavation and Site Preparation.

2605.2 Materials

- A.** Concrete Materials: Concrete shall be in accordance with 2604.2.B, unless otherwise specified. Reinforcing steel shall conform to ASTM A 615 or AASHTO M 31, Grade 60. Welded steel wire fabric shall conform to ASTM A 1064 or AASHTO M 55. Concrete Lined channels are discouraged and shall only be allowed with the approval of the County Engineer.
- B.** Stone: Stone for riprap, and gabion linings shall consist of quarried rock and be sound, durable, and angular in shape. No more than 10 percent shall have an elongation greater than 3:1, and no stone shall have an elongation greater than 4: 1. Material shall be free from cracks, seams, or other defects. Shale and stone with shale seams are not acceptable.
1. The minimum unit weight of the stone shall be 155 pounds per cubic foot as computed by multiplying the specific gravity times 62.4 pounds per cubic foot.
 2. Not more than 10 percent of the stone shall exhibit splitting, crumbling, or spalling when subject to 5 cycles of the sodium sulfate soundness test in accordance with ASTM C 88.
 3. Riprap: Riprap layer shall have a minimum thickness of 15 inches, or 1.5 times as thick as the larger stones, whichever is greater.

The gradation for RipRap (Light Stone) shall be as follows:

Weight of Stone <u>In Lbs.</u>	Percent Passing <u>by Weight</u>
250	100 (minimum)
100	50 (maximum)
75	70 (maximum)
5	10 (maximum)

The gradation for RipRap (Heavy Stone) shall be as follows:

Weight of Stone <u>In Lbs.</u>	Percent Passing <u>by Weight</u>
1,000	100 (minimum)
500	50 (maximum)
75	10 (maximum)

The Contractor shall provide certification that the material meets the specified gradations.

4. Gabion Fill Stone: Stone shall be of the following gradations:

U.S. Standard Square <u>Mesh Sieve</u>	Percent Passing <u>by Weight</u>
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10"	100
8"	85 - 100
6"	0 - 15
4"	0- 10
3"	0

Stone shall be graded within the above limits as required to provide a unit weight in-place of 100 pounds per cubic foot or greater.

The Contractor shall provide certification that the material meets the specified gradations.

C. Filter Blanket: Filter blanket may be either of the following types at the Contractor's option:

1. Granular Filter: Granular filter material shall consist of sound, durable rock particles conforming to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Cumulative Percent Passing By Weight</u>
1"	100
1/2"	70 - 100
No. 4	50 - 85
No. 10	35 - 70
No. 40	20 - 50
No. 100	15 - 40

The Contractor shall provide certification that the material meets the specified gradations.

2. Filter Fabric: Filter fabric shall consist of woven or nonwoven fabric. The synthetic fiber of either the woven or nonwoven fabric shall consist of polypropylene, nylon, or polyester filaments. The percent open area shall be not less than 4 percent nor more than 10 percent. The cloth shall provide an Equivalent Opening Size (EOS) no finer than the U.S. Standard Sieve No. 100. In addition, filter fabric shall meet the following physical requirements:

- a. Tensile Strength: Minimum grab tensile strength, both warpwise and fillingwise, shall be 200 pounds when tested in accordance with ASTM D 5034, using a 4-inch by 6-inch specimen and a jaw speed of 12 inches per minute.
- b. Elongation: Grab elongation shall be not less than 15 percent nor more than 60 percent, both warpwise and fillingwise, when tested in accordance with ASTM D 5034.
- c. Tear Strength: Minimum trapezoid tear strength shall be 100 pounds, both warpwise and fillingwise. Method of test for woven fabrics shall be in accordance with ASTM D 1117.
- d. Bursting Strength: Minimum bursting strength shall be 400 psi when tested in accordance with ASTM D 3887.
- e. Seam Strength: Woven fabric shall have a minimum seam-breaking strength of 180 pounds when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1683, using a jaw speed of 12 inches per minute.
- f. Width: Filter fabric shall be furnished in widths of not less than 6 feet.

D. Gabion Baskets: Baskets shall be of the dimensions indicated on the drawings and be fabricated using hexagonal triple-twist wire mesh.

1. Wire: Wire shall be galvanized steel having a minimum tensile strength of 60,000 psi, and shall be zinc coated in accordance with ASTM A 641 Class 3.
2. Wire Mesh: Maximum dimension of the mesh opening shall be 4-1/2 inches or less, and the maximum

area of the mesh opening shall not exceed 12 square inches. Wire shall be 0.120-inch (minimum) diameter.

3. Seldge Wire: Seldge wire shall be 0.1535-inch (minimum) diameter. All perimeter edges of the mesh forming the gabion shall be securely seldged so that joints formed by tying the seldges have a strength equal to or greater than the body of the basket.
 4. Lacing and Stay Wire: Wire shall be 0.0866-inch diameter or larger. Other connection methods, such as stainless steel clips, may be substituted with approval of the Engineer.
 5. Diaphragms: Gabions shall be divided into cells not greater than 4 feet in width by wire mesh diaphragms. Diaphragms shall be factory secured to the base of the basket by continuous spiral wire.
 6. PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) Coating: Where specified in the Plans, all wire used in the fabrication of the baskets and in the wiring operations during construction shall, after zinc coating, have an extruded coating of PVC. The coating shall be gray in color ranging between series 26187 and 26293 or between series 26373 and 26375, semi-gloss, as per Federal Standard 595B. The PVC coating shall be a nominal thickness of 0.02165 inches and shall nowhere be less than 0.015 inches in thickness. The coating shall be resistant to the destructive effects of immersion in acidic, salt or polluted water, exposure to ultraviolet light, and abrasion and shall retain these characteristics after a period of not less than 3,000 hours under test in accordance with ASTM G 23.
- E. Sod: Sod shall conform to the requirements of Section 2400 Seeding, Sodding and Overseeding.
- F. Seed: Seeding shall conform to the requirements of Section 2400 Seeding, Sodding and Overseeding.

2605.3 Construction

- A. Foundation Preparation: After completion of grading in accordance with Section 2100, the area to receive channel lining shall be trimmed and dressed to conform to the cross sections indicated on the Plans within a tolerance of plus or minus 1 inch from the theoretical slope lines and grades. All deleterious materials shall be removed from the foundation area.
- B. Concrete Lining
1. Concrete Lined channels are discouraged and shall only be allowed with the approval of the County Engineer.
 2. Preparation: Subgrade shall be moistened by sprinkling. Forms shall be securely staked, braced, and set to line and grade. Reinforcement and tie bars shall be held in position by bar chairs, concrete brick, or other approved devices.
 3. Placing and Finishing: Place, consolidate, and strike off concrete to the thickness indicated on the drawings. Concrete shall be tamped or vibrated to eliminate all voids and bring sufficient mortar to the top for finishing. Surface finish shall be a wood-float finish. Round all edges and joints with a 1/4 inch radius edging tool, except contraction joints may be sawed to a depth of 30 percent of the thickness of the concrete lining after concrete has hardened but before uncontrolled cracking occurs. Apply curing membrane as specified in Section 2200 "Paving".
- C. Filter Blanket
1. Granular Filter: Place granular filter to its full thickness in a single operation. Construction methods

shall be such that the material is placed without segregation. Compaction of granular filter material is not required.

2. Filter Fabric: Place filter fabric with its long dimension horizontal and lay free of tension, stress, folds, wrinkles, or creases.
 - a. Place to provide 18 inches minimum overlap at each joint and anchor to prevent dislocation during construction of overlaying material.
 - b. Fabric shall not be left exposed more than two weeks prior to placement of overlaying material. Tracked or wheeled equipment or vehicles shall not be operated on the fabric.
- D. Riprap Placement: Riprap shall be placed on the prepared foundation in a manner which will provide a reasonably well-graded mass of stone with the minimum practicable percentage of voids. The entire mass of stone shall be placed so as to be in conformance with the lines, grades, and thicknesses indicated. A filter blanket of filter fabric conforming to Section 2605.2.C.2 shall be constructed under all riprap. Riprap shall be placed to full-course thickness in one operation and in such a manner as to avoid displacing the fabric. The Contractor shall place the riprap in such a way as to not tear, puncture, or shift the fabric. Riprap shall not be dropped more than 3 feet when being placed directly on the fabric. Tears or rips in the fabric shall be repaired with fabric lapped a minimum of 12 inches in all directions.
1. Placing: Placing of riprap in layers, or by dumping into chutes, or by similar methods likely to cause segregation will not be permitted.
 2. Distributing: The larger stones shall be well distributed and the entire mass of stone shall conform to the specified gradation. All material shall be so placed and distributed that there will be no objectionable accumulations of either the larger or smaller sizes of stone.
 3. Hand Placing: It is the intent of these specifications to produce a fairly compact riprap protection in which all sizes of material are placed in their proper proportions. Hand placing or rearranging of individual stones by mechanical equipment may be required to the extent necessary to secure the specified results.
- E. Gabion Baskets
1. Assembly: Assemble each gabion unit by binding all vertical edges together with a continuous piece of connecting wire stitched around the vertical edge with coils spaced at 3 inches or less. Set empty units to line and grade and join units by stitching with connecting wire along adjoining edges. Install and securely fasten internal tie wires in each cell if necessary, to retain the shape of the cell during filling operations.
 2. Filling: Fill gabion cells with stone carefully by hand or machine to provide a minimum of voids and avoid bulges and distortions of the gabion. After filling, secure the lid to the sides, ends, and diaphragm by stitching with connecting wire.
 3. Filter Fabric/Gabion Unit Placement: A filter blanket of filter fabric conforming to Section 2605.2.C.2 shall be constructed under all Gabion Baskets. The Contractor shall place the gabions in such a way as to avoid tearing, puncturing, or shifting the fabric. Tears or rips in the fabric shall be repaired with fabric lapped a minimum of 12 inches in all directions.
- F. Sod: Sod shall be installed as specified in Section 2400 Seeding, Sodding and Overseeding, except all sod placed in drainage channels or ditches, including both the side slopes and bottom, shall be anchored in accordance with Section 2402.3.D.

SECTION 2606 CURED-IN-PLACE PIPE

This Section covers cured-in-place pipe for rehabilitation of existing sanitary and storm sewer mains and services. Topics include product and installer qualifications, prebid inspection, pipe preparation, lining design, cured-in-place pipe, building service restoration, point repair, and building service lining. Refer to Section 2510 Cured-In-Place Pipe.

END OF SECTION