

SECTION 14

STORM SEWER INSTALLATION
&
CONSTRUCTION

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STORM SEWER INSTALLATION AND CONSTRUCTION

14.1 General

This section provides general, minimum requirements for the installation and construction for storm sewer pipe and structures for the City service area.

14.2 Dewatering and Control of Surface Water

Where groundwater is encountered, the Contractor shall make every effort necessary to secure a dry trench bottom before laying pipe. The Contractor shall provide, install and operate sufficient trenches, sumps, pumps, hose, piping, well points, etc. necessary to depress and maintain the groundwater level below the base of the excavation. If the Contractor is unable to remove the standing water in the trench, the Contractor shall over-excavate the proposed bottom grade of the sewer bedding, and place not less than three (3) inches of Class No. 2 crushed stone (Indiana Department of Transportation aggregate classification) in the over-excavated area.

The Contractor shall keep the site free of surface water at all times and shall install drainage ditches, dikes, pumps and perform other work necessary to divert or remove rainfall and other accumulation of surface water from excavations. The diversion and removal of surface and/or groundwater shall be performed in a manner which will prevent the accumulation of water within the construction area.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL SURFACE WATER AND/OR GROUNDWATER BE DISCHARGED TO, DISPOSED OF, OR ALLOWED TO FLOW INTO THE CITY'S SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM.

A. Clearing

Preparatory to excavation, the site of all open cut excavations, embankments, and fills shall be first cleared of obstructions and existing facilities (except those which must remain temporarily or permanently in service). On all public or private property where grants or easements have been obtained, and on the property of the City, the Contractor shall remove and keep separate the topsoil, and shall carefully replace it after the backfilling is completed.

B. Pavement Cutting

Prior to excavating paved areas all excavation edges falling within the pavement shall be saw cut in a neat, straight manner. Cutting shall be performed with a saw designed specifically for this purpose. The cut shall penetrate the entire pavement thickness where possible. If the existing pavement is more than 6 inches thick, then a cut of not less than six (6) inch depth shall be made. If pavement cuts are made in streets which are opened to traffic prior to excavation, then the cuts shall be thoroughly filled with sand and maintained full until the excavation is performed. Contractor shall be required to obtain pavement cut permit prior to any excavation.

C. Protection of Existing Improvements

Before any excavation is started, adequate protection shall be provided for all existing utilities and City structures.

D. Protection of Trees and Shrubs

No existing trees or shrubs in street right-of-way's and easements shall be damaged or destroyed. Where branches of trees or shrubs interfere with the Contractor's operations, they shall be protected by tying back wherever possible. No limbs or branches shall be cut. If his operations will not permit saving certain trees, the Contractor shall be wholly responsible for satisfying all claims for restoration or restitution resulting from their damage or removal.

If small trees and shrubs are moved or pruned to permit more working space, pruning shall be done in accordance with Home and Garden Bulletin No. 83, U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Pruning Shade Trees and Repairing Their Injuries". However, the Contractor shall obtain, in writing, the City's permission to move or prune trees or shrubs.

E. Maintenance of Public Travel

The Contractor shall carry on the WORK in a manner which will cause a minimum of interruption to traffic and may close to through travel not more than two (2) consecutive blocks, including the cross street intersected. Where traffic must cross open trenches, the Contractor shall provide suitable bridges to street intersections and driveways. The Contractor shall post suitable signs indicating that a street is closed and necessary detour signs for the proper maintenance of traffic. Prior to closing of any streets, the Contractor shall notify responsible municipal authorities.

F. Utility Interruption

The Contractor shall proceed with caution in the excavation and preparation of the trench or pit so that the exact location of underground structures may be determined. Prior to proceeding with trench excavation, the Contractor shall contact all utility companies in the area to aid in locating their underground services.

The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions against damage to existing utilities. However, in the event of a break in an existing water main, gas main, sewer or underground cable, he shall immediately notify the responsible official of the organization operating the utility interrupted. The Contractor shall lend all possible assistance in restoring services and shall assume all costs, charges, or claims connected with the interruption and repair of such services.

G. Open Cut Excavation

Open cut excavation shall be safely supported and of sufficient width and depth (and only to such width and depth) to provide adequate room for the construction or installation of the work to the lines, grades and dimensions.

1. Trench Dimensions

The bottom width of the trench at and below the top of the pipe and inside the sheeting and bracing, if used, shall not exceed the recommendations as contained in the applicable ASTM Standard for the pipe being used.

Trench sheeting and bracing or a trench shield or box shall be used as required by the rules and regulations of OSHA. The bottom of the trench shall still meet the above standards.

If the trench widths are exceeded without the written permission of the City Engineer and the City, the pipe shall be installed with a concrete cradle or with concrete encasement or other ASTM approved methods as approved by the City Engineer and the City.

2. Excavations with Sloping Sides, Limited

The Contractor may, at his option, where working conditions and right of way permit (as determined by the City Engineer and the City), excavate pipeline trenches and pits for structures with sloping sides, but with the following limitations:

- a. In general, only braces and vertical trenches will be permitted in traveled streets, alleys, narrow easements and for pit excavations more than ten (10) feet deep.
- b. Where pipeline trenches with sloping sides are permitted, the slopes shall not extend below the top of the pipe, and trench excavations below this point shall be made with near-vertical sides with widths not exceeding those specified herein before.
- c. Slopes shall conform to all OSHA regulations.

H. Earth Excavation

Earth materials shall be excavated so that the open cuts conform with the required lines, grades and dimensions.

1. Unsuitable Foundation

When the bottom of the excavation is unsuitable as a foundation, it shall be excavated below grade and then refilled with concrete or crushed stone to the grade as the City or its representative may direct. The crushed stone refill shall be mechanically compacted in six (6) inch layers or as directed by the City.

2. Unauthorized Excavation

Unauthorized excavation below grade shall be filled with crushed stone or concrete and compacted as ordered and directed by the City or its representative.

3. Excavated Earth for Backfill

Excavated earth materials may be used for Backfill subject to the approval of the City Engineer and the City. Such material may be used only where its class is allowed. For example: Excavated material conforming to "Class II" description may be used where "Class II" material is required.

I. Boring and Jacking

Construction of the pipeline by boring and jacking methods will be permitted unless otherwise specified on the plans.

1. Backstop

The backstop shall be of sufficient strength and positioned to support the thrust of the boring equipment without incurring any vertical or horizontal displacement during such boring operations.

2. Guide Rails

The guide rails for the boring equipment may be of either timber or steel. They shall be laid accurately to line and grade and maintained in this position until completion of the boring operations.

3. Casing Pipe

Steel casing pipe shall be new, conform to ASTM A 139 and shall be of the size (diameter) shown on the plans. The lengths of pipe shall be welded as they are installed. Where lengths of casing pipe are joined during the boring operations, care shall be taken to ensure that the proper line and grade is maintained.

The minimum wall thickness for casing pipes under highways, railroads and streams shall be 0.375 inches. Steel shall be Grade B under railroads and Grade A at all other locations.

14.3 Bedding and Backfill

A. General

All trenches or excavations shall be backfilled to the original surface of the ground or such other grades as required or directed. In general, the backfilling shall be carried along as speedily as possible.

B. Backfill Materials

The following materials shall be used for Backfill in accordance with and in the manner indicated by the requirements specified herein.

Class I - Angular, six (6) to forty (40) mm (1/4 to 1½ inch), graded stone such as crushed stone.

Class II - Coarse sands and gravel with maximum particle size of forty (40) mm (1½ inch), including various grades of sands and gravel containing small percentages of fines, generally granular and non-cohesive, either wet or dry. Soil types GW, GP, SW and SP are included in this class.

Class III - Fine sand and clayey gravel including fine sands, sand-clay mixtures and gravel-clay mixtures. Soil types GM, GC, SM and SC are included in this class.

Class IV - Silt, silty clays and clays, including inorganic clays and silts of medium to high plasticity and liquid limits. Soil types MH, ML, CH and CL are included in this class. These materials are not recommended for bedding. This class shall also include any excavated material free from rock (three (3) inches and larger), concrete, roots, stumps, rubbish, frozen material and other similar articles whose presence in the backfill would cause excessive settlement.

C. Backfill of Trench Excavations for Pipes and Conduits

Bedding and Backfill materials samples shall be submitted to the City Engineer and the City prior to start of construction.

D. Bedding

1. Rigid Pipe and Conduit Bedding

For purposes of this specification, rigid pipe and conduits shall include those made of steel, ductile iron, concrete, RCP, PVC/ABS Truss and other materials as determined by the City Engineer and the City.

All rigid conduit and pipe shall be laid to the lines and grades unless otherwise directed by the City. All rigid conduit and pipe shall be bedded in compacted Class I or II material, placed on a flat trench bottom. The bedding shall have a minimum thickness of four (4) inch or one-fourth (1/4) the outside pipe diameter below the pipe and shall extend halfway up the pipe barrel at the sides. All material shall be placed in the trench in approximately six (6) inch layers. Each layer, shall be leveled and evenly distributed on both sides of the pipe so as not to disturb, displace or damage the pipe and shall be thoroughly compacted. When Class I or II materials is used compaction may be accomplished by hand or mechanical tamping or by "walking" the material in. Bedding from the halfway point on the pipe to a point twelve (12) inches above the top of the pipe shall be a Class I, II, III, or IV material placed in six (6) inch layers and thoroughly

compacted to prevent settlement. Class III and IV material shall not be used when the trench is located in an area subject to vehicular traffic.

2. Flexible and Semirigid Conduit Bedding

For purposes of this specification, flexible and semirigid conduits and pipes shall include those made of PVC, HDPE, and other materials as determined by the City Engineer and the City.

All flexible and semirigid pipe shall be laid to the lines and grades unless otherwise directed by the City. All flexible and semirigid conduit shall be bedded in compacted Class I or Class II material, placed on a flat trench bottom. The bedding shall have a minimum four (4) inch thickness or one-fourth (1/4) the outside pipe diameter below the pipe and shall extend to twelve (12) inches above the top of the pipe level the full width of the trench. All material shall be placed in the trench in a maximum of six (6) inch layers (before compaction). Each layer, shall be leveled and evenly distributed on both sides of the pipe so as not to disturb, displace or damage the pipe and shall be adequately compacted. When Class I materials are used compaction may be accomplished by hand or mechanical tamping or by "walking" the material in. When Class II materials are used compaction shall be accomplished only by hand or mechanical tamping to a minimum eighty-five percent (85%) Standard Proctor Density.

E. Backfill Above Pipe

1. Method A - Backfill in Areas Not Subject to Vehicular Traffic

For purposes of this specification, trenches shall be considered subject to vehicular traffic if all or any portion of the excavation is located within four (4) feet of a roadway or alley which is routinely traveled by powered vehicles. In the event of any question regarding the susceptibility of an area to traffic, the City Engineer's and the City's decision shall govern.

The trench between a level twelve (12) inches above the top of the pipe and the ground surface shall be backfilled with Class I, II, III or IV materials, as described above, deposited with mechanical equipment in such a manner that it will "flow" onto the bedding and not free fall. The Contractor shall consolidate the backfill by the back and forth travel of a suitable roller, wheeled device or other similar heavy equipment until no further settlement is obtained. Heavy equipment shall not be used until there is a cover of not less than three (3) feet over the pipes. To assist in promoting maximum settlement, the surface of the trench shall be left in a slightly rounded condition. Periodical dressing of the backfill in the trench to promote the drainage and safety conditions shall be made during the course of the work.

2. Method B - Backfill in Areas Subject to Vehicular Traffic (Mechanical Compaction)

The trench between a level of twelve (12) inches above the top of the pipe and the surface, which are located in areas subject to or possibly subject to vehicular traffic, shall be backfilled with Class I or II materials, deposited in uniform horizontal layers of two (2) feet +/- six (6) inches. Each layer shall be thoroughly compacted by mechanical tamping utilizing a crane mounted hydraulic vibratory compactors. Each layer shall be thoroughly compacted before the next succeeding layer is placed. This procedure shall be followed where trench walls remain stable during compaction. If in the opinion of the City Engineer and the City and/or their representative (inspector), the trench walls become unstable during compaction, then the City Engineer, City, and/or their representative (inspector) may authorize the Contractor to push from the back of the trench the Class I or II material into the trench the full depth, not to exceed twenty (20) lineal feet horizontally along the trench bottom and compact using the vibratory compactor in two (2) foot diagonal lifts.

The crane mounted vibratory compactors shall be capable of producing 1900 cycles per minute and have a compaction plate with the minimum dimensions of twenty-three by thirty-one (23 x 31) inches. The compactor shall be similar to those as manufactured by Allied, Ho-Pac, or equal.

When Class I or II materials do not contain sufficient moisture to obtain proper compaction, in the opinion of the City Engineer, the City and/or their representative, it shall be moistened or wetted as directed by the City Engineer, the City and/or their representative.

3. Method C - Backfill in Areas Subject to Vehicular Traffic (Jetting and Water-soaking)

In lieu of the Mechanical Compaction described in Method B above, the Contractor may compact the Class I or II materials by jetting and water-soaking in the manner described below. Except for compaction procedures of the Class I or II materials, all provisions of Method B described above shall apply to this Method C. The trench compaction shall be started at the point of lowest elevation of the trench and work up along the trench. Jetting and water-soaking shall not begin until the trench have been backfilled to within eight (8) inches of the finished surface. Jetting and water soaking are not allowed when the groundwater table is above the spring line of the pipe.

The holes through which water is injected into the backfill shall be centered over the trench backfill and at longitudinal intervals of not more than six (6) feet. Additional holes shall be provided if deemed necessary by the City Engineer to secure adequate settlement. All holes shall be jetted and shall be carried to a point one (1) foot above the top of the pipe. Drilling the holes by means of augers or other mechanical means will not be permitted. Care shall be taken in jetting so as to prevent contact with, or any disturbance of

the pipe.

The water shall be injected at a pressure and rate just sufficient to sink the holes at a moderate rate. After a hole has been jetted to the required depth, the water shall continue to be injected until it begins to overflow the surface. An approved soil auger shall be used for boring test holes. As soon as the jetting and water-soaking has been completed, all holes shall be filled with soil and compacted. Surface depressions resulting from backfill subsidence caused by jetting and water-soaking shall be filled and recompacted by tamping or rolling to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

The Contractor shall provide all piping, fittings, etc., necessary to deliver the water along the site of the work and shall arrange with the Water Company for making the necessary taps and metering.

F. Temporary Surfaces Subject to Traffic

The Contractor shall open streets to traffic immediately after completing the backfill operation. He shall accomplish this by installing the compacted aggregate base immediately after granular backfill. The use of class II backfill as a temporary surface is specifically prohibited. When using Method C backfilling, the Contractor may elect to delay the jetting operation until just prior to installing the permanent pavement. This shall not relieve the Contractor from the responsibility of maintaining the temporary surface in accordance with these specifications.

G. Maintaining Trench Surfaces

All surface settlement of the backfill along trenches located beneath streets, roads, alleys, driveways and parking lots which are subject to traffic shall be kept filled level with or slightly above the original paved surface at all times with compacted aggregate base material until the permanent pavement is satisfactorily restored. When temporary asphalt pavement is used, depressions and "potholes" shall be promptly filled with the temporary asphalt material. Special attention shall be given by the Contractor to the timely and proper maintenance, leveling and grading of the surface of all backfilled trenches, especially those subject to traffic and especially following rains. The surface of streets, roads and alleys shall be maintained smooth and free of ruts and water trapping depressions by periodic power blading, scarifying; and/or filling settled areas, ruts, pockets, or holes with compacted aggregate base material or temporary asphalt where used.

As a dust preventive, the Contractor shall apply, calcium chloride over the surface of the compacted aggregate base in such amounts and at such times as are necessary to avoid or eliminate dust complaints from nearby residents. In event of any question regarding the existence or nonexistence of a dust nuisance, the City Engineer's and the City's decision on the matter will govern. The material used shall be Regular Flake Calcium Chloride having a minimum chemical content of Calcium Chloride of seventy-seven percent (77%). Unless otherwise specified or ordered by the City Engineer and the City, the rate of application shall be one and one half (1½) pounds per square yard of surface covered.

Wherever surface settlement is not important, unless otherwise specified or directed, the backfill shall be neatly rounded over the trench to a sufficient height to allow for settlement to grade after consolidation. Just prior to the completion of all work under the contract, any surface settlement below original ground surface shall be refilled in a satisfactory manner and reseeded as specified if required.

14.4 Laying of Sewers

A. General

This section on the Laying of Sewers shall be divided into two (2) classifications - rigid and nonrigid conduit. Pipe materials such as concrete, steel, PVC/ABS truss, and ductile iron pipe are considered rigid conduits. Thermoplastic (PVC) shall be considered nonrigid or flexible conduits.

B. Rigid Conduit Installation

All rigid conduit for sewer pipe shall be laid to the lines and grades, unless otherwise directed by the City Engineer and the City. All rigid pipe shall be laid in accordance with the details for the First-Class Pipe Laying Method. This First-Class Pipe Laying Method may be achieved by Class B bedding methods as shown in the ASCE Manual of Practice No. 37, latest edition. Under this Class B bedding Method, the pipe shall be bedded in compacted granular material (Class I or Class II) placed on a flat trench bottom. The bedding shall have a minimum thickness of one-fourth (1/4) the outside pipe diameter below the pipe and shall extend halfway up the pipe barrel at the sides. All granular bedding material shall be placed in the trench in approximately six (6) inch layers. Compaction shall be accomplished by hand or mechanical tamping or by "walking" the granular material in. From the halfway point on the pipe (Springline) to a point twelve (12) inches above the top of the pipe, backfilling methods A or B or C shall be used depending on the trench location. In addition, all rigid conduit shall be installed in accordance with "Standard Recommended Practice for Installing Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipe" (ASTM Designation C 12 and ASTM D2321).

The laying of pipe in finished trenches shall be commenced at the lowest point, proceeding upstream, with the spigot ends pointing the direction of flow.

No blocking under pipes will be permitted, except as approved by the City Engineer or the City for pipe to be encased in concrete or laid in concrete cradles.

The practice of blocking pipe up to grade with bedding material, then backfilling under is prohibited. The entire length of the bed section is to be at proper grade before installing pipe.

The supporting strength of the pipe is dependent upon its foundation and trench width. To develop normal strength, the pipe shall have a firm uniform foundation under the entire lower quadrant of the barrel. No weight should be supported by the bell. The maximum trench width as recommended by ASTM at the level of the top of the pipe shall be maintained as narrow as possible, taking into consideration the limitation of the excavation equipment except as may be permitted by the City Engineer upon investigation of the soil conditions, laying methods and earth

loadings.

All pipes and specials shall be carefully inspected before being laid, and no cracked, broken or defective pipe or special shall be used in the work. All pipe shall be carefully inserted in the bell in such a manner that there will be no unevenness of any kind along the bottom half of the pipes and so that there is a uniform joint space all around.

All pipe that is field cut shall have the homing-marks reestablished, insuring for proper seating depths. Pipes that are field cut shall have the cut ends retapered, by grinding or filing, as close to the original taper provided by the manufacturer as possible. When homing pipe with a spud-bar or other mechanical equipment, other than by hand, place a piece of wood between pipe and tool to prevent damage to bell end-section.

Pipe laid in open cut shall have all trench spaces and voids solidly and completely filled with suitable earth materials from the excavations which shall be thoroughly and solidly rammed into place, unless otherwise specified.

The ends of the pipes shall be protected to prevent the entrance of dirt or other foreign substances. Such protection shall be placed at night or whenever pipe laying is stopped for any reason. Suitable plugs designed for use with the pipe material shall be provided and properly secured and used to cap all slants and branches.

C. Flexible Conduit Installation

Plastic sewer pipe (PVC) and other flexible pipe shall be carefully installed in accordance with the above specification for Rigid Conduit Installation, except where the following paragraphs modify those specifications.

Flexible conduit for sewer pipe shall be installed in accordance with "Underground installation of Flexible Thermoplastic Sewer Pipe" ASTM Designation C 2321.

The Contractor shall take special precautions when homing PVC pipe not to over-seat past the home-marks. The pipe installation must include adequate bedding to hold its proper placement, prior to installing the next section.

The Contractor shall use caution when stringing thermoplastic pipe. Excessive spans, in sunlight, will cause bowing damage; and said damaged spans will be rejected.

In addition to the construction and testing procedures outlined in other sections of these specifications, the Contractor shall be required to install the flexible pipe in such a manner so that the diameter deflection of the pipe shall not exceed five percent (5%) when tested in accordance with the Final Acceptance Test. Bedding materials surrounding the pipe shall be compacted to the densities required to meet the five percent (5%) maximum deflection requirement. The area requiring compaction shall be included in the bed and side fill material and also the material placed above the pipe for a distance of twelve (12) inches over the top of the pipe.

The First-Class Pipe Laying Method for Flexible conduit may be achieved by Class B Bedding Methods as shown in the ASCE Manual of Practice No. 37, latest edition. Under this class B Bedding Method, the pipe shall be bedded in compacted granular material (Class I or II) placed on a flat trench bottom. The bedding shall have a minimum thickness of one-fourth (1/4) the outside pipe diameter below the pipe and shall extend twelve (12) inches above the top of the pipe level and full width of the trench. All granular bedding material shall be placed in the trench in approximately six (6) inch layers.

Compaction shall be accomplished by hand or Mechanical Tamping or by "Walking" the granular material in for Class I materials only. When Class II materials are used compaction shall be accomplished by hand or mechanical tamping only to a minimum eighty-five percent (85%) Standard Proctor Density. Backfill from a point twelve (12) inches above the top of the pipe to the trench surface shall be in accordance with "backfilling Methods A or B or C" depending on the trench location.

Plastic pipe shall not be blocked, except where the plans or specifications call for concrete encasement or concrete cradles for the pipe. Blocks shall be encased in concrete also or removed. Where plastic pipe is to be installed below maximum ground water table, adequate weights shall be provided to prevent flotation of the pipe.

Pipe and fittings shall be carefully inspected before being installed. Cracked, broken or otherwise defective pipe, shall not be used.

14.5 Structure Installation

All manholes, inlets and catch basins shall be installed on a minimum of a six (6) inch No. eight (8) stone base. This material shall be compacted. All manholes shall receive a bitumastic coating. This coating shall be applied in the field prior to backfilling. Contractor shall exercise caution to completely cover the entire manhole.