

LITTLE THOMPSON WATER DISTRICT

SECTION 6 WATER LINE SPECIFICATIONS

September 9, 2025

SECTION 6

WATER LINE SPECIFICATIONS

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WATER LINE SPECIFICATIONS**

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600 DISTRICT WATER LINE SPECIFICATIONS

600.1 GENERAL

A. Scope

1. Purpose
 - I. The purpose of these Water Line Specifications is to present the Little Thompson Water District's criteria for the construction of 16-inch diameter and smaller water mains, water services, and all appurtenances associated with these mains and services.
 - II. These Water Line Specifications are guidelines for the construction of said mains, services, and appurtenances to ensure a uniform policy for all new construction of water lines and appurtenances and/or the modification of any existing facilities within the District.
 - III. In the case of water mains, which are larger than 16-inches in diameter, the Design Engineer or their Representative shall submit Construction Specifications to the District for review, prior to approval of the Construction Drawings by the Designated District Representative. The basis for developing the specifications shall be this document.
2. These Water Line Specifications are intended to be sufficiently detailed to provide adequate definition of the Work to be performed and to ensure the quality of that Work.
 - I. The Contractor and their Representative shall become thoroughly familiar with the provisions and the content of these Water Line Specifications.
 - II. Although this document is intended to be as complete and inclusive as possible, it does not relieve the Contractor from meeting any additional Federal, State, Local, or District requirements, which may apply to a particular project. The Little Thompson Water District will not be held liable for a failure to meet these obligations.
 - III. Application for exemption or variance to any portion of this document must be made in writing and approved by the Little Thompson Water District Board of Directors or their Representative.
3. These Water Line Specifications are composed of written Standards and Material Specifications. Every attempt shall be made to avoid conflicts between the Standards, Material Specifications, Approved Materials and Standard Details. The District shall provide a letter of interpretation when requested in writing.
4. Whenever there is a conflict between these Standards, Material Specifications, Approved Materials or Standard Details and any other referenced standard, specification or code, the most stringent requirement shall apply.
5. In the event that a conflict occurs between water mains, services or

other utilities during construction, the Contractor shall contact the Little Thompson Water District to interpret these Water Line Specifications or to determine if the standards of other utilities or departments apply.

B. Documents

1. Water Line Specifications: Section 600
2. Material and Installation Specifications: Section 601
3. Standard Details
4. Construction Drawings: Detailed construction plans of the proposed Work provided by the Applicant's Design Engineer.
5. Project Manual: Detailed specifications, if required, of the proposed Work provided by the Applicant's Design Engineer.
6. Other applicable standards or documents referenced in these Water Line Specifications shall provide additional guidance and clarification to the Applicant and Design Engineer. The other Water Line Specifications referenced herein are available for review at the District office.
7. Interpretation
 - I. These Specifications contain many command sentences, which are directed at the Applicant or the Contractor unless otherwise stated.
 - II. The Applicant or Contractor shall request clarification, by contacting the District in writing, of all apparent conflicts. The District will not be responsible for any explanations, interpretations, or supplementary data provided by others.

C. Definitions

1. ABILITY - That which a person can do on the basis of present development and training.
2. APPLICANT - Any person, company, corporation, other entity or their Representative who has applied for service by the District.
3. APPROVED EQUAL - A substitute part or method of Work, which has received approval from the Designated District Representative as being equal to the part, or method of Work specified in this document, the Construction Drawings, or in the Project Manual.
4. AS-BUILT DRAWINGS (RECORD DRAWINGS) - Detailed drawings that contain field dimensions, elevations, details, and changes made to the Construction Drawings by field modifications, details which were not included on the Construction Drawings, and horizontal and vertical locations of underground utilities. Record Drawings are usually Construction Drawings, which have been modified to contain the information listed above. Drawings are to be submitted as reproducible media as well as in an acceptable electronic format acceptable to the District.
5. BACKFLOW - The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source other than its intended source.

- I. Backpressure: Backflow due to an increased pressure above the supply pressure, which may be due to pumps, boilers, gravity, or other sources of pressure.
 - II. Backsiphonage:
 - (a) The backflow of possibly contaminated water into the potable water supply system or the potable distribution system as a result of the pressure in the potable water system becoming unintentionally less than the atmospheric pressure.
 - (b) The siphoning back of used, contaminated, or polluted water or other substances from a plumbing fixture, vessel, or other source, into the water supply pipe due to negative pressure in the supply pipe.
6. BACKFLOW PREVENTER - An assembly, device, or method preventing backflow into the potable water supply.
- I. Assembly: An assembly of components capable of being field tested while in service, accepted and approved by the District as meeting or as cited by the District's Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control Policy, such as isolation valves, check valves, test cocks, and more that together constitute a backflow preventer.
 - (a) Double Check Valve Assembly (DC, DCVA) – A backflow prevention assembly consisting of two independently acting internally spring-loaded check valves, four properly located test cocks, and two isolation valves.
 - (b) Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly (PVB) – A backflow prevention assembly consisting of a spring-loaded air inlet valve, an internally spring-loaded check valve, two properly located test cocks, and two isolation valves.
 - (c) Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly (RP, RPPA, RPZ) – A backflow prevention assembly consisting of two independently acting internally spring-loaded check valves, a differential pressure-relief valve, four properly located test cocks, and two isolation valves.
 - (d) Spill-resistant Vacuum Breaker Assembly (SVB) – A backflow prevention assembly consisting of one check valve spring-loaded closed and an air inlet vent valve spring-loaded open to atmosphere, positioned downstream of the check valve, and located between and including two test cocks and two isolation valves.
 - II. Device: A backflow preventer generally consisting of a single valve body, not capable of being field tested while in service.
 - (a) Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker (AVB) – A backflow prevention device consisting of a body, a checking member, and an atmospheric opening.
 - (b) Check Valve (CV) – A mechanical device designed to allow

- flow in one direction only.
- (c) Dual Check Valve (DuC) – A backflow prevention device consisting of two independently operating check valves, without any test cocks or shut-off valves. It is considered appropriate for use against a non-health or low-hazard and can be subjected to backpressure.
- III. Method: Any method of backflow prevention accepted and approved by the District as meeting or as cited by the District's Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control Policy.
- (a) Air Gap (AG) – A backflow prevention method consisting of an unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe, faucet, or appurtenance conveying potable water to the flood level rim of any tank, vat, or fixture.
7. BACKFLOW PREVENTION - Prevention of the undesirable flow of any foreign liquids, mixtures, or substances into the potable supply of water using a backflow prevention assembly, device, method, or procedure.
 8. CONTRACTOR - The corporation, association, partnership, or individual who has entered into an Agreement with the Applicant or District to perform the Work.
 9. CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS - Detailed working drawings, including plan, profile, and detail sheets, and, if required, written specifications (the Project Manual) of the proposed water system improvements. Construction Drawings must be approved by the Designated District Representative prior to the start of the Work.
 10. CONSUMER - Any person, firm, or corporation using or receiving water from the District's water system.
 11. CROSS-CONNECTION - Any connection or arrangement, physical or otherwise, between a potable water supply system and any plumbing fixture or any tank, receptor, equipment, or device, through which it may be possible for non-potable, unclean, polluted, and contaminated water, or other substances to enter into any part of such potable water supply system under any condition.
 - I. Direct Cross-connection: A continuous, enclosed interconnection or cross-connection to allow the flow of fluid from one system to another.
 - II. Indirect Cross-connection: A potential cross-connection where the interconnection is not continuously enclosed, and the completion of the cross-connection depends on the occurrence of one or more abnormal conditions.
 12. CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL - The use of assemblies, devices, methods, and procedures to prevent contamination or pollution of a potable water supply.

- I. Containment Protection: Prevention of actual or potential cross-connection in the public water supply by installing protection (backflow preventer) after the public distribution system service connection and prior to any branch of the private plumbing system.
 - II. Isolation Protection: Prevention of actual or potential cross connections within a private plumbing system by installing protection (backflow preventer) at each fixture or appliance outlet.
13. DESIGNATED DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE - The individual who is designated by the District as their Project Representative.
 14. DESIGN ENGINEER - The partnership, corporation, or individual who is registered as a professional engineer, according to Colorado statutes, and who is hired by the applicant or District, and is empowered to act as their Representative for the project.
 15. DEVELOPER - Any person, company, corporation, other entity or Representative which has made an application for service by the District.
 16. DISTRICT - Little Thompson Water District.
 17. IN-SERVICE- FIELD-TESTED - Testing a backflow prevention assembly while it is simultaneously in-service and at its intended point-of-use.
 18. JOB SITE - Location where the Work is to be performed.
 19. MAIN LINE EXTENSION - Extension to the distribution system that is within the District's service area.
 20. MATERIAL - All items, such as pipes, valves, fittings, hydrants, etc., installed as part of the Work.
 21. MIL - Thousandths of an inch (0.008 inches equals 8 mils).
 22. OWNER - The Developer, corporation, association, partnership, or individual who has entered into an Agreement with the District.
 23. PROJECT MANUAL - Detailed written specifications, if required, of the proposed water system improvements. The Project Manual is considered to be part of the Construction Drawings and must also be approved by the Designated District Representative prior to the start of the Work.
 24. PROVIDE - Furnish and install complete and in place.
 25. REMOVE - Remove and dispose of in a manner consistent with all ordinances, laws, and regulations.
 26. REPRESENTATIVE - Individual who is designated by the District, Owner, Developer, or Contractor to represent them.
 27. SERVICE CONNECTION - That portion of the service line from the District's distribution line to and including the terminal end of the service connection from which the District loses jurisdiction and control over the water at its point of delivery to the customer's private water system.
 28. SERVICE LINE - All pipe, fittings, and appurtenances for conveying

water from the District distribution line to the customer's service connection.

29. SHALL - A mandatory condition.
30. TAP - The physical connection to the distribution main.
31. WORK - Work is the result of performing services, furnishing the labor, and furnishing and incorporating materials and equipment into the construction.

D. Abbreviations

1. AASHTO - American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials.
2. ANSI - American National Standards Institute.
3. ASME - American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
4. ASTM - American Society of Testing and Materials.
5. AWWA - American Water Works Association.
6. CDOT - Colorado Department of Transportation
7. GPM - Gallons per minute.
8. HDPE - High-density polyethylene.
9. NFPA - National Fire Protection Association.
10. NPT - National Pipe Thread.
11. OD - Outside diameter.
12. PSI - Pounds per square inch.
13. PRV - Pressure regulating valve.
14. PVC - Polyvinyl chloride.
15. SCADA - Supervisory control and data acquisition.

E. Coordination with the District

1. The Contractor is responsible for coordinating a preconstruction meeting with the District at least three days, exclusive of holidays and weekends, prior to starting construction.
2. The Contractor is responsible for coordinating the Work with the District.
3. All connections to existing water mains shall be made at a time authorized by the District.
4. The Contractor shall coordinate the sequence of Work, taking into account work by others, possible easement requirements, permit requirements, and District requirements.
5. The Contractor shall coordinate the beginning of Work, excavation near ditches, railroads, road cuts, etc. with the District, affected parties, and other utilities prior to beginning construction.
6. The Contractor shall coordinate with the District for pipe filling, chlorine testing, bacteriological testing, and pressure testing.

F. Notification

1. Notice to Proceed
 - I. No Work shall commence until the Developer and/or Contractor has received written notice to proceed from the Designated District

- Representative or, if required by Contract, written notice to proceed signed by the District Board of Directors or their Representative.
2. The Contractor shall have all utilities field located prior to working in each area.
 3. The Contractor shall provide the District a minimum of three days' notice (exclusive of holidays and weekends) prior to the following:
 - I. Start of construction.
 - II. Connection to District main water line by wet tap.
 - III. Installation of thrust blocks (kickers) or other restraints.
 - IV. Filling a new water line.
 - V. Flushing a new water line.
 - VI. Pressure testing a new water line.
 - VII. Collection of bacteriological samples.
 - VIII. Any other Work requiring inspection, which is not specifically designated in this Section.
 - IX. Final walk-through.
 4. The Contractor shall provide the District a minimum of three days' notice (exclusive of holidays and weekends) prior to the following:
 - I. Preconstruction meeting.
 - II. Holiday Work.
 - III. Weekend Work.
 5. The Contractor shall provide the District a minimum of three days' notice (exclusive of holidays and weekends) prior to the following:
 - I. Tie-in or other Work, which will require an existing water line to be shut down.
 6. For scheduled water line shutdowns, the District shall provide a minimum of 48 hours' notice to affected customers.
- G. Special Requirements
1. All items and Work not covered by these specifications shall be reviewed by the Designated District Representative, and the Contractor shall receive approval from the District, in writing, prior to beginning the Work.
 2. All Work must be accepted by the District prior to being placed in service.
 3. District-Furnished Material
 - I. When the District furnishes any material for the Work, the Contractor shall be responsible for such material once they have been picked up from the District or delivered to the Job Site.
 - II. The Contractor shall be responsible for the careful inspection of "District Furnished Material" at the time of delivery.
 - III. The Contractor shall repair or replace, at the contractor's expense, in a manner acceptable to the District, any "District Furnished Material" which has been damaged, lost or stolen after delivery.
 - IV. The District is responsible for the quality and operational design

aspects of "District Furnished Material."

4. Field changes from the approved Construction Drawings shall not be permitted without written permission from the District before changes are made.
 5. The Contractor shall be responsible for the cost of failed tests, retests and inspections during afterhours and any special inspections required.
 - I. The regular office hours for the District are 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, exclusive of District holidays. Refer to Schedule of District Holidays, in the Appendix.
 - II. The District shall bill the Contractor per person per hour for every hour of overtime work associated with failed tests, retests, and inspections during afterhours and any special inspections required. Refer to Schedule of Fees, in the Appendix. Weekend inspections shall be billed a minimum of eight hours.
 - III. The District shall notify the Contractor when such costs may be incurred.
 6. The Contractor shall provide the District with a suitable means of obtaining water samples for flushing, bacteriological testing, and pressure testing.
 7. The Contractor shall provide all materials, equipment, and other items required to isolate and accomplish total separation of new construction.
 8. Prior to commencing Work, the Contractor shall designate, in writing, an authorized Representative (Superintendent/Foreman) who shall have complete authority to represent the Contractor and shall be on the construction site at all times during Work activities. The Contractor shall provide contact information of the authorized Representative.
 9. The Applicant or Developer shall pay all costs to provide service, including, right-of-way, access easements, valves, hydrants, and other appurtenances required for providing service in accordance with these Water Line Specifications and the Approved Construction Drawings approved by the District.
- H. Warranty
1. The Contractor and/or Owner shall warrant all Work for a period of two years upon written final acceptance of the Work by the District.
 2. The Contractor may perform such warranty maintenance and repairs by subcontract.
 3. If the Contractor chooses to subcontract the warranty Work, they should submit to the District a copy of the subcontract or the Work authorization as evidence of the Contractor's faithful intention during the two-year warranty period.
- I. Easements
1. All distribution system main lines shall be located in public rights-of-

way or easements dedicated for use by the District or in shared dedicated utility easements.

2. All water line easements and rights-of-way must be accessible at all times to District personnel for operation and maintenance purposes.

J. Rebates

1. Projects that are transferred to the District by Developers are eligible for monetary rebates to recover their costs. Refer to Section 805 for Rebate Guidelines in the District's Rules and Regulations.

K. Permits

1. The Developer and/or Contractor shall secure and pay for all construction permits and licenses and will pay all governmental and public utility charges and inspection fees.
2. The Developer and/or Contractor shall give all notices and comply with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations applicable to the Work.
 - I. If the Developer and/or Contractor observe that these Water Line Specifications are at variance with the Construction Drawings, the Contractor/Developer shall give the District prompt written notice.
 - II. If the Developer and/or Contractor perform any Work knowing it to be contrary to such laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, they shall bear all costs.
3. The Developer and/or Contractor shall pay all taxes required by the law of the place where the Work is performed.

L. Patent Fees and Royalties

1. The Developer and/or Contractor shall pay any applicable license fees and royalties and assume all costs incidental to the use of any invention, design, process or device which is subject to patent rights or copyrights held by Others.
2. The Developer and/or Contractor will indemnify and hold harmless the District and anyone directly or indirectly employed by them from and against all claims, damages, losses and expenses (including attorneys' fees) arising out of any infringement of such rights during or after completion of the Work and shall defend all such claims in connection with any alleged infringement of such rights.

M. Liens

1. The District shall receive with the Bill of Sale, lien waivers or evidence deemed sufficient by the District that there are no claims against any materials or labor used in any facilities to be transferred to the District.

N. State and Local Laws

1. It shall be the responsibility of the Developer and/or Contractor to acquaint themselves with all State and Local laws governing the Work to be completed and to conduct their obligation under the Contract with the District in compliance with said laws.

O. Construction Drawings

1. Plan Review

- I. All Construction Drawings for water lines and appurtenances within the District boundaries must be reviewed and approved by the District prior to the start of construction. Refer to Fee Schedule, in the Appendix.
 - II. The Developer shall provide one paper and one electronic set of the Construction Drawings and Project Manuals (if required) for the Work for review by the District.
 - III. One copy of the Construction Drawings and Project Manual will be returned to the Developer with changes and/or approval and will bear evidence of such approval by the signature of a Representative of the District. Construction Drawings with changes shall be returned upon resubmittal.
 - IV. Incomplete plans or plans with District changes must be resubmitted for review until they are approved by the District.
 - V. If changes to the main line extension or development water lines are made by the Developer, the new plans must be resubmitted for review and approval by the District.
 - VI. The District will provide our current Standard Details as a Detail Sheet in an electronic format acceptable to the District, as a 24-inch by 36-inch sheet, or as eight and one-half-inch by 11-inch drawings to be included with each set of Construction Drawings.
2. Construction Drawing Requirements
 - I. The District requires Construction Drawings and Project Manuals to be prepared by or under the supervision of a Registered Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Colorado.
 - II. Construction Drawings shall consist of a master plan or layout of the entire project area which may be affected by construction, showing either spot ground elevations or contour lines sufficient to correctly show the existing surface topography and final grade together with plan drawings covering individual water lines.
 - III. Profile drawings shall be submitted to indicate proper grade lines.
 - IV. Construction Drawings should be standard 24-inch by 36-inch drawings with horizontal and vertical scales not to exceed one-inch equals 100 feet and one-inch equals five-feet respectively.
 - V. Plans shall include the size and location of any existing facilities to which the proposed construction will connect and the description and location of any other existing utilities which might be affected by the proposed construction.
 - VI. District Standard Details of all appurtenances must be included, along with details of stream, ditch, utility, railroad and highway crossings, bores, etc.
 3. Project Manual Requirements
 - I. Written specifications to be provided in a Project Manual will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

- II. The Project Manual shall contain specifications covering the materials, their suitability for local conditions, including soil characteristics, topography, system loads, etc., and the requirements of construction. The Project Manual shall be submitted with the Construction Drawings when they are presented for District approval.
- III. In lieu of a separate Project Manual, materials and construction requirements may be included on the plans dependent upon the extent and complexity of the proposed construction.
- 4. Approved Construction Drawings
 - I. The Developer, Developer's Engineer, or Developer's Contractor is responsible for submitting one full size and one-half size sets of approved Construction Drawings and one electronic set (and Project Manuals, if required) to the District at or prior to the Preconstruction Meeting.
- 5. As-Built Drawings
 - I. One clean, dry, legible set of drawings shall be maintained at the job site as work progresses, with work completed and any changes shown in red. These "marked-up" plans shall be updated on a regular basis and made available to the District Representative during onsite visits.
 - II. One complete, reproducible, accurate set of as-built drawings shall be submitted for the permanent records of the District, along with a copy, in an electronic format acceptable to the District, after completion of construction and prior to final acceptance.
 - (a) The District requires the drawings to be prepared by or under the supervision of a Registered Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Colorado.
 - (b) The drawings shall be utilized during the final walk-through and may be returned if inconsistencies are found.
- 6. Minimum Construction Drawing Standards
 - I. Orientation of North.
 - II. General notes and approval block (all applicable sheets).
 - III. Names and widths of all public and private roadways.
 - IV. Block, lot, house numbers and property lines.
 - V. Location and widths of all utility easements.
 - VI. Location, size, and types of all water mains.
 - VII. Distances from mains to property lines.
 - VIII. Distances between water lines and other utilities.
 - IX. Distance from main to meter pits. All meter pits must be referenced to permanent points or lot corners.
 - X. Size and location of all taps, service lines, and meter pits.
 - XI. Types of all sleeves, saddles, and couplings.
 - XII. Location of horizontal and vertical bends.

XIII. Note to scale.

P. Contractors and Insurance

1. General

I. The Contractor shall not commence Work under this Agreement until they have obtained all insurance required by these Documents, and such insurance has been approved by the District, nor shall the Contractor allow any subcontractor to commence Work until all similar insurance required of the subcontractor has been obtained.

2. Workers' Compensation Insurance

I. The Contractor shall obtain for the duration of this Agreement adequate Workers' Compensation Insurance as prescribed by the Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, of the State of Colorado.

II. This insurance shall cover all of the employees employed for the Work.

III. If any of the Work is sublet, the Contractor shall require each of their subcontractors to provide similar coverage for all of the subcontractor's employees to be engaged in such Work.

3. Commercial General Liability and Property Damage Insurance

I. The Contractor shall be required to carry Comprehensive Commercial General Liability/Auto Liability Insurance to protect themselves, their subcontractors, the District, including any officer or Representative of said District from claims for public liability or property damage, which may arise.

II. Commercial General Liability insurance shall be in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 for injuries, including accidental death, to any one person and subject to the same limitations for each person, in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 on account of one accident.

III. Property damage insurance shall be in amounts of \$1,000,000/\$2,000,000; the Developer and/or Contractor shall hold the District harmless for any and all claims made against this insurance or by any insurance company.

4. Proof of Insurance

I. Prior to the commencement of any Work, the Contractor shall furnish to the District certificates of insurance and shall require any subcontractor to submit evidence before undertaking Work. The District shall be the certificate holder and named as additionally insured.

II. Each insurance policy shall contain a clause providing that it shall not be canceled or materially altered without 30 days written notice to the District.

III. Insurance obtained by the Contractor shall be subject to approval by the District for adequacy of protection.

IV. Neither approval by the District of any insurance supplied by Contractor nor subcontractor, nor failure to disapprove such

insurance supplied by a Contractor or subcontractor, shall relieve the Contractor or subcontractors of the obligation to maintain, in full force.

5. The Term of Insurance Required

- I. All insurance policies required pursuant to these Contract Documents shall remain in effect until final payment and at all times thereafter when Contractor may be correcting, removing or replacing defective Work in accordance with the Warranty provisions specified in these Water Line Specifications.

Q. Safety

1. Contractor

- I. The Contractor shall be responsible for initiating, maintaining, and supervising all safety precautions and programs in connection with the Work.
- II. The Contractor shall take all reasonable and necessary protection to prevent damage, injury, or loss to:
 - (a) Employees and other persons at the Job Site who may be affected.
 - (b) The Work materials or equipment to be incorporated therein.
 - (c) Other property at the Job Site or adjacent thereto, including, but not limited to trees, shrubs, lawns, landscaped areas, walks, pavements, roadways, structures, utilities not designated for removal, relocations, or replacement in the course of construction.
- III. The Contractor shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, and orders of any public body having jurisdiction for the safety of persons or property or to protect them from damage, injury, or loss. The Contractor shall erect and maintain all necessary safeguards for such safety and protection.

2. District

- I. District personnel are responsible for complying with the policies of the District's safety program while on the job site.

R. Quality Control

1. General

- I. The District and its Representatives will, at all times, have access to the Work.
- II. The District shall make periodic inspections to verify the quality and progress of the Work.
- III. The Contractor will provide the proper facilities for safe access and observation of the Work, including maintenance of temporary and permanent access, or for any examination whenever it is in preparation, progress, or testing. Including, but not limited to, trench boxes, or ladders.
- IV. Should it be considered necessary or advisable by the District to

reexamine any part of the Work already fabricated, installed, or completed, the Contractor, at the District's request, will uncover, expose, or otherwise make available for examination or testing that portion of the Work in question, furnishing all necessary labor, materials and equipment.

(a) If it is found that such Work does not meet the requirements of these Water Line Specifications, the Contractor will defray all expenses of such examination and testing and of satisfactory reconstruction.

(b) If, however, such Work is found to meet the requirements of these Water Line Specifications, the Contractor will be reimbursed by the District for expenses directly attributable to such uncovering, exposure, examination, and testing, if they make such a claim.

V. Materials and equipment rejected by the Contractor shall be identified and remain on the Job Site until approved for removal by the District.

VI. The District shall be given a minimum of 48 hours' prior notice when a required inspection is needed. These inspections shall be completed during the traditional, Monday through Friday workweek, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

(a) The work shall be left uncovered until inspected, and approved, by District personnel.

2. Halting Construction

I. The District's Representative shall have the authority to halt construction when, in their opinion, the public safety is not being protected, or these Water Line Specifications or customary construction practices are not being followed.

II. Whenever any portion of these Water Line Specifications is violated, the District, by written notice, shall order further construction to cease until all deficiencies in prior Work are corrected, at no cost to the District.

3. Required Inspections

I. All work shall be inspected, and approved, by a District Representative prior to backfill.

4. Soils Testing

I. Contractor shall provide copies of Soil Tests to the District.

II. For District projects, the District will hire a consultant to perform testing.

III. District Representative shall have authority to direct testing locations at no cost to the District.

5. Exploratory Excavation

I. The District shall have the right to request that any underground utilities that may interfere with the construction contemplated on

plans which they review be exposed to verify that the water lines can be constructed as shown on the plans before such plans are approved.

6. Final Walk-Through
 - I. Before final walk-through of any water line Work, the following inspections, and tests, in this order, must be complete:
 - (a) Disinfection (Ref 600.6 A, B, C, D & E).
 - (b) Bacteriological tests (Ref 600.6 F).
 - (c) Hydrostatic tests (Ref 600.6 H).
 - (d) Operation check of all valves, hydrants, combination air valves, service connections and any other appurtenances after final surfacing is complete.
 - (e) Position of all meter pits and appurtenances with respect to the final grade and the condition of all disturbed ground
 - II. The Contractor shall schedule a walk-through of the Work with the District when all of the following have been completed:
 - (a) The Work has passed all tests.
 - (b) A final grade has been established at the Job Site.
 - (c) Adequate As-Built Drawings have been delivered to the District.
 - III. All aboveground appurtenances will be inspected, and any changes noted on the as-built drawings.
 - IV. A written punch list will be generated if there are any appurtenances requiring additional Work.
7. Final Acceptance in Order to Place in Service
 - I. If a punch list is generated during the walk-through, then another walk-through must be scheduled to inspect the completion of the punch list items.
 - II. If no items are identified during the walk-through, which require additional Work, then the Work may be accepted by the District.
 - III. The District shall place the line in service after all testing has been completed, the line is traceable, all fees and paperwork have been completed, and the water line has been accepted by the District.
 - IV. In some instances, and as part of the project, the District may require the move of the taps of existing Tapholders to the new water line prior to final acceptance of the Work by the District.
 - V. The District shall send a letter of acceptance when the project is complete, detailing the start of warranty.

~ End of Section 600.1 ~

600.2 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DESIGN AND LAYOUT

A. Sizing Distribution Mains

1. All water main lines shall be sized from a hydraulic analysis based on present and anticipated future flow demands and pressure requirements.
2. Final main line size determination shall be at the sole discretion of the District and shall not be open to arbitration or negotiation.
3. Minimum main line for residential use shall be six-inch diameter pipe, unless a larger size is required to meet fire flow. Exceptions to this minimum line size shall be at the discretion of the District.
4. Minimum main line for commercial developments shall be eight-inch in diameter unless a larger size is required to meet the fire protection requirement.

B. Layout of Distribution System

1. All materials designed for use in the Little Thompson Water District system shall conform to other sections of these Water Line Specifications. Previously used, materials will not be accepted.
2. All distribution system main lines shall be located in public rights-of-way or easements dedicated for use by the District or in shared dedicated utility easements.
3. When possible, main lines shall not be located under areas which have or may receive sidewalks, curb or gutter, ornamental or decorative landscaping, or any other obstruction which might hinder or cause undue expense for repair operations.
4. All water line easements and rights-of-way must be accessible at all times to District personnel for operation and maintenance purposes.
5. Depth of Cover
 - I. The minimum depth of cover for main lines shall be four and one-half-feet measured from the top of the pipe to the surface or planned finished grade, whichever provides the greatest depth of final cover.
 - II. The minimum depth of cover for service lines shall be four and one-half-feet measured from the top of the pipe to the final surface or planned finished grade with any necessary grade adjustments being made as close to the main line as possible.
6. Whenever possible, water lines shall be located on the high side of any street, roadway, irrigation ditch or right of way.
7. Proximity to Storm and Sanitary Sewer Systems
 - I. Water mains shall be located at least 10 horizontal feet from any existing or proposed storm or sanitary sewer line or manhole when installed parallel. This shall be a clear distance, measured edge to edge. Installation closer than 10-feet shall be encased and need approval by the District.
 - II. When a water main line crosses a storm or sanitary sewer line, the

water main line, where possible, must be laid above the storm or sanitary sewer line with a clearance of at least 24-inches from the top of the sewer line to the bottom of the water line. In the event a water main line must be laid below a storm or sanitary sewer line, the water main line must be encased in steel casing per the Standard Details, in which case a clearance of at least 24-inches from the top of the water line casing to the bottom of the sewer line must be maintained. If these separations cannot be obtained, contact a District Representative.

- III. No water main line or pipe shall come into contact with any part of a sewer line or sewer manhole.
8. The need for blow-off or drain valves at low points and combination air valves at high points in the distribution system will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the District. In no case will a dead-end main line be accepted without a blow-off or a hydrant for flushing the distal end.
9. Service lines to the meter pit shall be connected prior to pressure testing main lines.
10. Joint Restraints
 - I. All mechanical joint fittings including: hydrants, plugs, caps, tees, and bends deflecting eleven and-one-quarter degrees or more shall be restrained with Megalugs (or other approved mechanical joint restraint gland), and concrete thrust blocks supported by undisturbed ground. If thrust blocks cannot be installed in undisturbed soils, or when mechanical joint fitting is to be installed where thrust block would be installed within 10-feet of an underground structure, joint restraint will be required in accordance with the Standard Details.
 - II. One or more of the following restraint systems may be used if approved by the District:
 - (a) Megalugs (or other approved mechanical joint restraint gland).
 - (b) Concrete thrust blocks supported by undisturbed ground.
 - (c) Harness (tie) rods.
 - (d) Restrained joint pipe or fittings.
11. Surface water, railroad, highway, fiber optic or any other type of crossing, which may require boring and casing must be reviewed with the Designated District Representative before final plans are prepared.
12. All bored and cased water lines shall be installed in accordance with the Standard Details.
- C. Water Line Looping Policy
 1. All main lines shall be “looped” when possible, to minimize dead ends.
 2. Main line extensions which are to be used for fire protection and are dead-ended shall not be longer than 500-feet. Extensions longer than

500-feet may require oversizing and approval by the District.

3. The District may require looping on main lines longer than 500-feet.
4. Where dead-ends occur, they shall be provided with a fire hydrant if flow and pressure are sufficient, or with an approved flushing hydrant or blow-off for flushing purposes.
 - I. No flushing device shall be directly connected to any sewer.
 - II. Flushing devices shall be installed at the distal end of all dead-end lines.

D. Water Line Over Sizing Policy

1. General

- I. The purpose of this policy is to enable a Developer to install an oversized water line for service to future development within the District with no additional expense to the Developer.
- II. The “oversized” portion is the difference between a six-inch diameter main line required by the subdivision (or larger if required by hydraulic analysis), and the diameter of water line which the District may need to meet future demands.
- III. All oversizing requirements and main line extension agreements will be outlined in a development agreement, which shall be approved by the Board of Directors and the Developer. The detail of main line extension agreements and/or development agreements are specified in Section 8 of the District Rules and Regulations.

2. Summary of Policy

- I. The oversizing policy shall apply to all water lines installed within the District boundary. This policy is applied in the following manner:
 - (a) Determine the size (diameter) of water line to meet the overall requirements of the District Master Plan.
 - (b) Develop an engineer’s estimate of the total cost for installing both the subdivision required line diameter and the oversized line diameter.
 - (c) Develop a chart to determine what portion of cost the District will participate in, and what portion of costs the Developer pays.
 - (d) If the District participation is estimated to be \$120,000 or less, then the Developer may have the Contractor (approved by the District) install the line. The District will reimburse the Developer after construction is completed, based on the actual documented cost, up to but not to exceed \$120,000.
 - (e) If the District participation is estimated to be above \$120,000, the District may participate in the project by one of three methods:
 - (1) Material Provided
 - (i) At the District’s option, the participation to the oversizing project would be through District provision of an amount

of water line, or water line and other materials, equal in value to the District's calculated financial commitment to the project. The Developer would specify the materials per District requirements and specifications. The District will advertise, bid and provide the materials specified.

(2) District Owned Project

(i) At the District's option, the complete construction project may be advertised, bid, and constructed as a District owned project. In this case, the Developer would design the project per District requirements and specifications. Once the Developer provides funds for their portion of the project, the District would have the project built as a District project.

(3) Other Funding Mechanisms

(i) To be approved by the District.

(f) All agreements between the District and Developer concerning each party's commitment to the project will be included in a Development Agreement.

3. Water Line Size

- I. The Developer shall provide the District with complete conceptual subdivision utility Construction Drawings.
- II. The plans shall include all utility lines and proposed lots to be served by the District.
- III. The District shall review plans provided by the Developer to determine if the District will require oversizing of the water line(s).

4. Determining if Oversizing Is Required

- I. The actual size (diameter) of the water line required for a main line extension or new development shall be determined by the District Engineer. Criteria to be used for this determination shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) District Master Plan requirements.
 - (b) Potential future demands for the water distribution system, which surrounds proposed development.
 - (c) Hydraulic design criteria of water system.

5. District Participation in Oversizing Project

- I. After review of the Construction Drawings, the District shall determine if an oversized line shall be funded in part with District funds.
- II. The District shall use the factors listed below to determine if the District will participate in project funding:
 - (a) Funds available to the District.
 - (b) Proximity to existing facilities.
 - (c) Effect on existing services and hydraulic capacity to serve.
 - (d) Other factors which the Board of Directors deems necessary

while reviewing a proposed subdivision or development.

6. Calculating District Participation
 - I. Amount of Participation.
 - (a) The amount of participation shall be determined by the Board of Directors.
 - II. Estimate of Project Cost.
 - (a) The Developer shall furnish an engineer's estimate of oversized line project costs. Costs for preparing such estimates are to be borne entirely by the Developer.
 - III. Should the District participation be approved by the District, the District shall then prepare a Development Agreement, which shall include:
 - (a) Distribution of project costs between the District and the Developer.
 - (b) Time Schedule or phasing plan(s) which the Developer agrees to comply with.
 - (c) Method of District Participation: either by supplying materials, as a District-owned project, or with other funding mechanisms as approved by the District.
 - (d) Method of payment or security from Developer to District.
 - (e) Reimbursement agreements between the District and future Developers that may benefit from the oversized line. Any reimbursement agreements shall be prepared by the District and approved by the Developer and District's Board of Directors.
 - IV. Material Provided Method
 - (a) At the District's option, the District commitment to an oversizing project may be through an amount of pipe, or pipe and other materials being provided to the Developer for construction of the oversized line.
 - (1) Ordering and Delivery of Materials
 - (i) The Developer shall notify the District a minimum of twelve weeks prior to the date scheduled for beginning of installation, unless otherwise specified in the Development Agreement. Pipe and materials will be delivered by the pipe supplier to a location specified by the District.
 - (2) Warranty and Repair of Material
 - (i) The Developer shall not be held liable due to failure of material provided by the District, except in cases where material failure was found by the District to be a result of improper material handling or installation methods or procedures.
 - (3) Inspection

- (i) All construction of the oversized line shall be inspected during installation by the District (or duly authorized Representative) in accordance with the design specifications and all applicable specifications contained herein.
- V. Developer Owner / Public Bid Project Method
 - (a) At the District's option, the District commitment to an oversizing project may be by designing, bidding, and constructing the project as a Developer owned and funded project.
 - (1) Preparation of Design and Contract Documents
 - (i) The District shall require a Developer to pay all costs associated with the design and preparation of contract documents for the project, subject to District approval.
 - (2) After contract documents are prepared, the Developer shall advertise for and receive bids for the project. Bids shall be advertised in the name of the Developer. Bidding shall conform to requirements for public Bids. (Refer to Appendix "Construction Bidding for Public Projects Act").
 - (b) Administration of Contract
 - (1) Actual administration of a construction contract shall be by the Developer.
 - (2) Periodic payments during construction of an oversized line will be from the Developer to the Contractor and from the District to the Developer.
 - (3) All construction of oversized line shall be inspected during installation by the District (or duly authorized Representative) in accordance with the design specifications and all applicable specifications contained herein.
- VI. District Bid and Owned Project Method
 - (a) At the District's option, the District commitment to an oversizing project may be by designing, bidding, and constructing the project completely as a District owned and funded project.
 - (1) Preparation of Design and Contract Documents
 - (i) The District shall require a Developer to pay all costs associated with the design and preparation of contract documents for the project, subject to District approval.
 - (ii) After contract documents are prepared, the District shall advertise for and receive bids for the project. Bids shall be advertised in the name of Little Thompson Water District. Prior to contract award, the Developer shall, confirming to all terms set forth in the Water Line

Oversizing Agreement, forward to the District their financial commitment to the project.

(iii) The District reserves the right to reject all bids.

(b) Administration of Contract

- (1) Actual administration of a construction contract shall be by the Little Thompson Water District or its duly authorized Representative.
- (2) Periodic payments during construction of an oversized line will be from the District to the Contractor.
- (3) All construction of oversized line shall be inspected during installation by the District (or duly authorized Representative) in accordance with the design specifications and all applicable specifications contained herein.

E. Operating Pressures

1. All main lines, service lines and appurtenances for the District must be designed for a minimum static water pressure of 200 PSI.
2. As determined by the Designated District Representative, some main lines, service lines and appurtenances for the District must be designed for a minimum static water pressure of 300 PSI or more.
3. The distribution system shall be designed to maintain a minimum of 45 PSI at each service connection under normal operating conditions.
4. If normal operating pressure in the distribution system exceeds 45 PSI, a PRV may be installed ahead of each service meter to regulate customer service pressure at the meter pit to between 45 and 65 PSI.
5. The need for main line PRVs within the distribution system shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the District.

F. Pressure Reducing Stations

1. PRV installations are used to control pressures within the District's distribution system.
2. When Construction Drawings for main line extensions or developments are submitted for review, the need for a PRV installation will be determined by the Designated District Representative based on existing pressure zones and the existing distribution system layout.
3. The District will provide direction and information for pressures, location, and sizing of all PRV installations.
4. PRV Operation Information to be included on the Construction Drawings:
 - I. Elevation.
 - II. Upstream and downstream hydraulic grade line.
 - III. Upstream and downstream pressure (PSI).
5. PRVs connected to the District's distribution system shall be owned, maintained, and operated by the District.
6. New PRV installations require monitoring of the PRV via a SCADA

system. The equipment used shall be as specified in Section 600.2 L.

G. Storage Facilities

1. District Facilities

- I. The need for storage facilities shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the Designated District Representative.
- II. District storage facilities shall be located and sized in accordance with the District Master Plan.
- III. New facilities shall be designed in accordance with written guidelines provided by the Designated District Representative and shall meet applicable EPA and CDPHE rules and regulations.
- IV. All new District storage facilities shall be monitored by the District SCADA system. The equipment used shall be of the manufacturer and type specified in Section 600.2, Part L.
- V. Non-District water storage facilities may be allowed for storing water from the District's system where specifically authorized by the District and shall be of the type best suited for the particular installation and will be required to provide backflow protection with an approved backflow prevention assembly.
- VI. Cleaning and Drainage
 - (a) All storage facilities shall have built-in provisions for draining as well as access and provisions for cleaning including a suitable source of water.
 - (b) The cleaning and draining facilities shall be subject to the approval of the District.
- VII. SCADA
 - (a) As directed by the Designated District Representative, new storage facilities require monitoring via SCADA system.
 - (b) The equipment used shall be of the manufacturer and type specified in Section 600.2, Part L.

H. Pumping Facilities

1. District Facilities

- I. The need for District pumping facilities shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- II. District pumping facilities shall be located and sized in accordance with the District Master Plan.
- III. New facilities shall be designed in accordance with written guidelines provided by the Designated District Representative.
- IV. All new District pumping facilities shall be monitored by the District SCADA system.
- V. SCADA
 - (a) As directed by the Designated District Representative, new pumping facilities shall require monitoring via SCADA system.
 - (b) The equipment used shall be of the manufacturer and type specified in Section 600.2, Part L.

2. Non-District Facilities
 - I. Pumping facilities will be allowed on services only where specifically authorized by the District downstream of the meter pit.
 - II. The District will prohibit the installation of pumping facilities where such installations may be detrimental to the operation, or future operation, of the District's distribution system.
 - III. All plans and specifications for pumping facilities shall be approved by the Designated District Representative.
 - IV. All material, equipment, and construction shall conform to all applicable or specified codes and standards and shall be approved by the District.
- I. Valves
 1. Locations
 - I. At all connections to the existing distribution system, new valves shall be installed to isolate the new water line from the existing main line.
 - II. Along main line extensions, an in-line valve shall be installed at a minimum of every 1,000 feet for 12-inch diameter pipe and smaller and 2,600 feet for 16-inch diameter pipe and larger.
 - III. Valves shall also be installed at the following locations:
 - (a) Between a fire hydrant and main line.
 - (1) One valve shall be installed at the tee or tap on the main line and a second valve shall be installed within 10 feet of the fire hydrant, on the branch of a tee to the hydrant or restrain the fire line between the valve and fire hydrant.
 - (b) River and Ditch Crossings
 - (1) All river or stream crossings with year-round flow shall have a valve installed on each side of the waterway above the high-water line.
 - (2) All irrigation ditch or intermittent stream crossings shall have a valve installed on each side of the waterway above the high-water line.
 - (c) Between a blow-off and main line.
 - (1) Blow-offs at the end of a line which may be extended in the future or installed at low points along the main line shall be installed with a two-inch tap saddle and two-inch ball valve.
 - (d) Vaults
 - (1) Valves to isolate flow through the vault shall be installed outside and inside of the vault on the upstream and downstream side of each pipeline into and out of the vault.
 - (e) Three valves shall be installed as shown on the Construction Drawings or as directed by the Designated District Representative at all tees.
 - (f) Four valves shall be installed as shown on the Construction

Drawings or as directed by the District at all crosses.

2. Type of Valves
 - I. General
 - (a) All valves shall be open left.
 - (b) All valves shall have a two-inch square operating nut.
 - (c) All valves shall be as specified in Section 601.3, "Valves," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - II. Gate Valves
 - (a) Gate valves shall be installed on all water lines larger than two-inch in diameter unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings.
 - (b) All gate valves shall be resilient seated wedge type, epoxy coated inside and out, with stainless steel bolts.
 - (c) Gate valves may be used on two-inch water lines with District approval.
 - III. Butterfly Valves
 - (a) Butterfly valves shall be installed on water lines when specified on the Construction Drawings.
 - (b) All butterfly valves shall be of the short body pattern and constructed of cast iron or ductile iron.
 - IV. Ball Valves
 - (a) Ball valves shall be installed on all water lines two-inch in diameter and smaller, unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings.
 - (b) All ball valves shall be all bronze, full port ball valves, with a two-inch square operating nut.
 - (c) Gate valves may be used on two-inch water lines with District approval.
- J. Connections to Transmission Lines
 1. All connections to transmission lines owned wholly or partially by the District shall be designed by the District unless otherwise authorized by the Designated District Representative.
 2. All connections to transmission lines shall be conducted under the direct supervision of the Designated District Representative.
 3. All District water lines larger than 12-inches in diameter are considered to be transmission lines.
- K. Interconnections to Other Water Systems
 1. Temporary Hose Connections
 - I. Where conditions require the use of a temporary connection between a fire hydrant and any device to collect, store or distribute water, the connection shall be made through a fire hydrant meter and a District approved backflow prevention assembly.
 - II. The District shall provide the fire hydrant meter, backflow prevention assembly and instructions for operation.

- III. The District shall charge for the use of the fire hydrant meter and for the water used. See Appendix, "Schedule of District Fees."
 - 2. Permanent Emergency Connections
 - I. Interconnections with other potable water systems to provide emergency service, either from the District to the other entity or vice versa, shall be located and designed on a case-by-case basis.
 - II. A written agreement between the District and other potable water system must be signed before the connection is installed.
 - III. Single Feed System Interconnection
 - (a) From the District system, the flow shall go through a strainer, meter, PRV and a backflow prevention assembly as specified by the District.
 - (b) Valves shall be provided to shut off flow on either side of the master meter.
 - (c) There shall be no bypass of the meter constructed.
 - IV. Dual Feed System Interconnection
 - (a) From the District system, the flow in and out shall go through a strainer, meter, PRV and a backflow prevention assembly as specified by the District.
 - (b) Valves shall be provided to shut off flow on either side of each of the master meters.
 - (c) There shall be no bypass of the meters constructed.
 - V. Meters in the emergency connection vaults shall be read by the District on a monthly basis.
 - 3. Permanent Master Meter Connections
 - I. From the District system, the flow shall go through a tee for the bypass, a strainer, meter, PRV and a backflow prevention assembly as specified by the District.
 - II. Flow through the bypass shall go through a strainer, meter, PRV and a backflow prevention assembly as specified by the District.
 - III. Valves shall be provided inside and outside of the vault to shut off flow on either side of the master meter or the bypass meter.
 - IV. Master meters shall be read by the District on a monthly basis.
- L. SCADA System
 - 1. General
 - I. When specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual, a SCADA system shall be installed in the vault with the new water line appurtenances.
 - II. The SCADA system shall be composed of equipment and instruments specified by the Designated District Representative.
 - III. The SCADA system is part of the requirement to be installed with PRV vaults, pump stations, tanks, and master meters.
 - 2. Equipment and Instruments
 - I. General

- (a) The remote terminal unit (RTU) shall be an intelligent, modular unit capable of both data acquisition and local data processing. It shall be able to monitor and control local equipment in a stand-alone mode as well as being an intelligent node in a distributed processing system. It must be microprocessor based to allow reconfiguration and optimization to occur via software only. Input/Output (I/O) modules shall be connected to a basic processor module by plugging them into a motherboard on the RTU rack to facilitate changes and future expansions.
- (b) A personal computer shall be used for program development and for downloading either directly to the RTU or through the systems communication channel(s). Each RTU's database may be merged into a single Central System database to automate the definition of the Central.
- (c) The RTU must be supplied with the number and type of I/O points as indicated elsewhere in the plans and specifications. Future expansion may be made by simply plugging in additional I/O modules to the I/O bus on the mother board. Each RTU must be supplied with the following configuration:
 - (1) Mother Board
 - (2) I/O Bus
 - (3) Enclosure
 - (4) CPU Processor Module
 - (5) Power Supply
 - (6) Battery
 - (7) I/O Modules as Required
 - (8) Communications Interface
- (d) Communications
 - (1) General
 - (i) The RTU shall support a variety of communication media and data transmission speeds. It must be a true multi-port device and be able to concurrently communicate with hierarchies above it (multiple centrals), with hierarchies parallel to it (RTU to RTU) and hierarchies below it (master/slave RTU's). The RTU shall be able to communicate over up to three mediums simultaneously or any combination thereof: on Port 1 via RS 232 or RS 485; on Port 2 via RS 232, or external modem, or protocol analyzers; on Port 3 via DFM or FSK radio.
 - (2) Data Protocol
 - (i) The data communications shall utilize a secure, smart protocol and have the following minimum features:

- (a1) Packet oriented with high efficiency variable length messages.
 - (a2) Adhere to the seven-layer ISO/OSI reference model for open systems interconnection.
 - (a3) Able to transfer complete programs and historical data from RTU to central or between any points in the system.
 - (a4) Support very high data security techniques, frame synchronization, dynamically assigned CRC codes (16/32 bit).
 - (ii) The protocol shall allow high speed, efficient communications for transmission of programs, databases, and parameters. Complete configuration or diagnostic programs shall be transferable from/to the Central site or from RTU to RTU. This shall allow complete RTU/system debugging without visiting each remote site.
 - (iii) This fully distributed protocol shall allow for the most complex hierarchical system structures of multiple host computers and submaster stations. Its complex structure shall be completely transparent to the system operator or engineer.
- (3) Communications Format
- (i) In addition to the traditional, simplistic master/slave polling configuration, the RTU shall operate in a number of more efficient contention formats. The RTU must be able to initiate data transmissions under these conditions:
 - (a1) Report by Exception: Automatically transmit upon defined status change.
 - (a2) Delta Limit Windows: Automatically transmit analog data when value differs from the last transmitted value by a defined percentage.
 - (a3) Timed Transmission: Automatically transmit data on a programmed time interval.
- (4) Special Communication Requirements
- (i) In addition to the above-described communication configurations, the RTU must also be able to support the following special modes:
 - (a1) Shared Transceiver Mode: Each RTU must be able to share its communications transceiver (radio, wireline, etc.) with other RTU's. Store and Forward Repeater: each RTU shall be able to receive information from other sites, store it in memory, and

then transmit (relay) it to another site.

(a2) Network Interface Node: Each RTU shall be able to function as an interconnection point between different communication systems, e.g., radio to line, between different radio frequencies, etc.

(a3) Trunked Radio Interface: Each RTU shall be able to be used in a trunked radio communication system.

(a4) Broadcast (Set Call): Any change in RTU or system data (i.e., time synchronization, mode switching, etc.) may be automatically transmitted to a set of locations, where the sets defined may have any number of qualifications.

(5) Radio Communication Channels

(i) The RTU shall be able to operate on all two-way radio frequencies, namely VHF (136 174 MHz), UHF (402 430 and 450 470 MHz), 900 MHz Multiple Address, 800 and 900 MHz trunking, and microwave. The RTU must monitor the communication channel(s) to prevent transmission during a busy period. The RTU will support the following characteristics:

(a1) Transmission Mode: Half or full duplex

(a2) Conventional Radio: Up to 4800 baud, Direct FM

(a3) Trunked Radio: Up to 1800 baud

(6) Wireline Communication Channels

(i) The RTU shall be able to support operation over a traditional two wire voice grade phone line with the following characteristics:

(a1) Transmission Mode: Half or full duplex

(a2) Baud rate: 1200/2400 dependent upon line quality

(a3) Output impedance: 600 ohm or high impedance, balanced

(a4) Input signal level: 0 Dbm to 30 Dbm

II. RTU Hardware Modules

(a) Basic Processor Module

(1) The basic processor module (CPU) of the RTU shall be a real time process controller and support the following functions:

(i) Bus communication with I/O modules

(ii) System memory allocation

(iii) Communication port control

(iv) System parameter/logic programming

(2) The Central Processing Unit (CPU) of the module shall be a high speed (greater than 16MHz clock rate) 32 bit CMOS

- microprocessor, Motorola 68302 or equivalent. This VLSI design must incorporate a separate coprocessor (embedded RISC chip) to handle all external communication tasks so as to not affect base CPU performance functions.
- (3) It shall be equipped with a minimum of 256 Kbytes onboard memory of three different types:
 - (i) EPROM for system program
 - (ii) RAM for data and parameters
 - (iii) EEROM for an application program
 - (4) Memory expansion must be allowable to a minimum of 2.5 Mbytes. Provision must be available to add a numerical coprocessor (Motorola 68882) with true double precision floating point capabilities along with additional memory and support for trigonometric and transcendental functions.
 - (5) The CPU module must incorporate a real time clock (RTC) with battery backup for both RTC and module RAM. Large scale CMOS gate array technology shall be used for minimum component count along with maximum performance and reliability. CPU features include:
 - (i) I/O bus support
 - (ii) Diagnostic LED indication
 - (iii) Watch dog timer (WDT)
 - (iv) Symbolic debugging support
 - (v) Power monitor for clean program start / stop.
 - (6) The RTU shall possess a minimum of three built in communication ports with the following characteristics:
 - (i) Port 1: RS 232 or 485, software controlled. RS 232 with full DCE/DTE operation to 9600 baud. RS 485 with UART operation to 9600 baud.
 - (ii) Port 2: RS 232, full DCE/DTE, 9600 baud, transient protected.
 - (iii) Port 3: Plug In communication module for radio, wireline, trunked radio, dial up wire line; 600 4800 baud.
 - (7) An additional communication module shall be available to support an additional serial channel and second radio or wireline port.
- (b) Input/Output Modules
- (1) General
 - (i) The RTU shall be capable of addressing a highly variable I/O count by the addition of expansion modules. Each module shall communicate with the CPU module via a high speed (greater than 1 Mbaud) data bus. Up to 240 modules shall be supported by a single CPU module; a dual CPU configuration shall be

- available but not provided. Each module may be plugged into any empty slot on the I/O bus.
- (ii) All modules, regardless of type must share some common features including:
 - (a1) Input Protection: minimum on-board dc/dc converter with 2.5 kv optical isolation according to IEEE SWC 472/585.
 - (a2) Output Protection: minimum 1 kv between contacts, 1.5 kv between contact and coil according to IEEE SWC 472/585.
 - (a3) Diagnostics: Loop back test, system clock, WDT, LED indicators of status and module failure modes.
 - (a4) Terminal Boards: Removable Phoenix type up to 14 AWG.
 - (a5) Module Identification: Check hardware versus application.
- (2) Digital Input Module
 - (i) Capacity
 - (a1) 16 dry contacts, isolated inputs; 2 isolated high-speed counters (up to 10 kHz)
 - (ii) Counters
 - (a1) All base inputs may be defined as low-speed counters (50 500 Hz)
 - (iii) Input Filtering
 - (a1) Software control of hardware, 1 32 ms Interrupt Handling; Change of State (COS) reporting
 - (3) Digital Output Modules
 - (i) Type 1 – Capacity
 - (a1) 16 electrically energized relay contacts (12 Form A, 4 Form C).
 - (ii) Type 2 – Capacity
 - (a1) 8 electrically energized relay contacts (8 Form C)
 - (iii) Both shall have a local, internal read back of auxiliary relay contact for positive indication of output command execution.
 - (4) Analog Input Modules
 - (i) Capacity
 - (a1) 8 floating inputs
 - (ii) Type
 - (a1) 4-20 ma, or 0 5 V, or +/- 1 ma, or +/- 1 V
 - (iii) Resolution
 - (a1) 13 bits including sign
 - (iv) Accuracy
 - (a1) +/- 0.05 percent

- (5) Analog Output Module
 - (i) Capacity
 - (a1) 4 optically isolated outputs
 - (ii) Type
 - (a1) 0 5 V or 4-20 ma, performance varies per power supply
 - (iii) Resolution
 - (a1) 12 bits including sign
 - (iv) Accuracy
 - (a1) +/- 0.05 percent
- (6) Mixed I/O Module
 - (i) Capacity:
 - (a1) Eight isolated digital inputs, four electrically energized relay contacts (3 Form A, 1 Form C)
 - (ii) Analog inputs (10 bits)

III. RTU Software

- (a) Operating System
 - (1) The software shall be based upon a Motorola Multi-Tasking Executive system, or equivalent, optimized for real time environments.
- (b) Application Software
 - (1) The RTU shall be programmed with a high level, multi-tasking ladder diagram language which includes Boolean and arithmetic functions as well as specialized functions such as proportional control. These ladder diagrams shall be used for process definitions as well as symbolic monitoring and debugging.
 - (2) The RTU application shall be defined using a standalone programming package (Toolbox: Refer to item 4) on a MS DOS computer.

IV. RTU Programming Software (Toolbox)

- (a) General
 - (1) The RTU Programming Software (Toolbox) is a package of computer programs that run on an IBM personal computer (PS/2 model 50 or later models, IBM AT, or COMPAQ Laptop computers), enabling the system user to define and maintain the RTU system in accordance with user requirements without interrupting the real time operation of the system or the RTU. This package shall develop and download the database and process, plus provide source level debugging of the application program. The programmer's terminal shall be connected either locally via the RS 232 port to the RTU or remotely from any site in the system through the designated system communication

channel.

- (2) The RTU configuration software shall be designed so that it will automatically create all software entities needed to support the different hardware modules and communication ports as configured by the system engineer.
 - (3) After the RTU database is built, the communications, monitoring and control processes are defined. These may be simultaneous (up to eight processes can run independently) or sequential and may contain sub-processes to be performed dynamically. These sub-processes may include auto-fail over to a backup communication channel(s), alternative control programs, etc.
 - (4) The application development package shall be able to download the modified application to the RTU and allow real time monitoring of the process. Ability to Force, Jump, or Skip to must be supported so that the user may view/change the actual values in the target system during program execution.
- (b) Capabilities
- (1) Programming the RTU application including definition of the RTU configuration, system configuration, and RTU application (database and process).
 - (2) Downloading/uploading to/from the RTU the full or partial database, via a local connection or the communication channel.
 - (3) Online monitoring of the RTU operations.
 - (4) Performing remote software diagnostics. This program shall enable diagnostics of the RTU's system software, by requesting diagnostics of each software module (object) by its logical name.
 - (5) Performing hardware tests and calibrations. Allows the technician to verify the proper functioning of the I/O modules.
 - (6) Performing debugging of the application program in the RTU. The debugging tool uses a protocol analyzer program that is used to monitor the communication process and enables selective display of sessions and protocol cross sections that interest the software user. Each CPU can be configured to serve as a protocol analyzer interface between the link, which is intended to be checked, and the computer.
 - (7) Creating automatically a "central file" to be used later during RTU database creation in the central. This definition shall

be done in a tabular form in which the database is defined as a set of tables, where each table defines a group of devices; each row signifies a separate device, and each column contains specific device data. The table entries are to be assigned user significant names such as PUMP 1. Table values are to contain easily understood data such as equipment run time or number of pump starts.

V. Packaging

(a) Construction

- (1) The RTU shall be completely modular in design and construction, allowing a specific configuration by merely plugging in the appropriate CPU and I/O modules. All modules and their assembly shall be accomplished without screws or fasteners of any type. All connections shall utilize a “snap in” action.
- (2) All components shall be completely solid state making extensive use of CMOS and LSI circuitry. No jumpers, DIP switches, or adjustable potentiometers shall be allowed.
- (3) Front access to all controls, indicators, RAM battery and external connection cables shall be provided. Motherboard interconnection between I/O modules shall be direct; no daisy chain or multiple ribbon cable connections will be allowed.
- (4) I/O modules shall be equipped with a front cover door to serve as: latch release, wiring identification, and terminal board protection. Cable ducts shall be used to direct and protect external wires from outside the RTU that are connected to the I/O modules.

(b) Enclosures

- (1) The RTU shall be available in a variety of wall mounted NEMA standard painted steel housings of category 2, 4, 12 and 13. A NEMA 4 housing shall be available in a corrosion resistant baked epoxy finish. Stainless Steel and Fiberglass housings, and an industry standard 19-inch rack mounting assembly, shall also be available.

(c) Environmental

- (1) The RTU shall operate over an ambient temperature range of 30 to +60C with relative humidity less than 95 percent. It shall meet or exceed EIA standards RS 204B and RS 152B.
- (2) The RTU shall meet or exceed the SWC standards as defined in IEEE C37.90A for all inputs and outputs. In the appropriate enclosure, the RTU shall meet all qualifications for UL 611, paragraph 26.

- (d) The RTU shall operate from 115/230 Vac, +/- 15 percent, 50/60

Hz primary power. A battery and charging circuit shall be included to provide four-hour standby operation (for defined RTU capacity). Larger capacity batteries shall be available to extend operating time.

3. Installation

- I. The District shall coordinate with the District's subcontractors to purchase and install the SCADA equipment and instruments.
- II. Installation of the SCADA system shall begin once the Contractor has completed their Work in the new vault.
- III. The SCADA system may need to be operational before the new water line is put into service and / or final acceptance of the Work.

M. Fire Protection

1. General

- I. Fire protection requirements for water system design shall be provided by the agency or department having jurisdiction.
- II. Fire hydrant and fire sprinkler branch lines shall be set at right angles to the main lines.
- III. The fire hydrant pumper nozzle shall face the street or road.
- IV. No horizontal or vertical bends or reducers shall be used in the fire hydrant assembly or fire sprinkler branch lines unless specifically approved by the District.
 - (a) A gradelok mechanical joint grade adjustor or approved equal may be used to raise fire hydrants to grade with approval of the District.
 - (b) A single fire hydrant extension may be used to raise the fire hydrant up to 18-inches to achieve a final grade. Extensions greater than 18-inches require approval by the District.
- V. Under no circumstances shall any size or manner of a tap be made on a fire hydrant assembly or fire sprinkler branch line.
- VI. New fire hydrants must be fed by a minimum six-inch supply line from two directions or an eight-inch supply line for a dead-end main no longer than 500 feet.
 - (a) A six-inch supply line for a dead-end main no longer than 500 feet may be used if required fire flow can be met.
 - (b) A dead-end main shall have no more than one fire hydrant connected to it unless specifically approved by the Designated District Representative.
- VII. All fire hydrants shall be owned and maintained by the District.
- VIII. Fire lines supplying sprinklers for residential or commercial use shall be approved by the local fire protection district.

2. Fire Protection Agencies

Fire Protection Agency Contacts

Fire Protection District	Phone Number	Hydrant Open Direction	Operating Nut
Berthoud Fire Protection District	(970) 532-2264	Right	Pentagon
Loveland Fire Department	(970) 962-2471	Right	Square
Longmont Fire Department	(303) 651-8437	Left	Pentagon
Mountain View Fire Protection District	(303) 772-0710	Left	Pentagon
Front Range Fire Rescue Town of Milliken (Station 2)	(970) 587-4464	Left	Pentagon
Front Range Fire Rescue Town of Milliken (Station 1)	(970) 587-4464	Left	Pentagon
Hygiene Fire Protection District	(303) 776-2950	Left	Pentagon
Poudre Fire Authority	(970) 416-2891	Right	Square
Windsor Severance Fire Rescue (Station 1)	(970) 686-2626	Left	Pentagon
Platteville-Gilcrest Fire Protection District	(970) 785-2232	Left	Pentagon
Greeley Fire Department	(970) 350-9500	Right	Pentagon
Frederick-Firestone Fire Protection District	(303) 833-2742	Left	Pentagon
No District Coverage	No District Coverage	Left	Pentagon

3. Location

- I. All new fire hydrant installations shall be installed within dedicated easements or public rights-of-way.
- II. Hydrant spacing and location must be approved by the Fire Protection Agency having jurisdiction.
- III. Local fire protection district or city codes apply.

4. Fire Hydrants

- I. All fire hydrants installed within the District shall conform to Section 601.4, "Fire Hydrants and Blow-offs," of these Water Line Specifications.

5. Fire Sprinkler Lines

- I. An approved backflow prevention assembly must be installed on all water service connections that supply a fire protection system.
- II. All one-inch residential fire sprinkler taps shall be installed in accordance with the Standard Details.
- III. All other fire sprinkler lines shall be designed in accordance with the fire protection district's specifications and shall be approved by the District prior to installation.

N. Cross Connection Control

- 1. There shall be no physical connection between the distribution system or service lines of the District to any other source of potable public or private water supplies without an approved, in-service-field-testable, backflow prevention assembly.

2. There shall be no physical connection with any non-potable water system. If a property has access to a non-potable system for irrigation a District approved swing connection, reduced pressure principle assembly, or qualifying air gap must be used.
 3. There shall be no physical connection between the distribution system and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, or tanks whereby unsafe water or any other contaminating materials may be discharged or drawn into the District's distribution system without the use of a District approved, in-service-field-testable, backflow prevention assembly.
 4. All non-single family residential taps are required to have a District approved containment backflow preventer at the point of service.
 5. All backflow prevention assemblies shall be in-service-field-tested annually in accordance with the District's Rules and Regulations by a certified tester and results submitted to the District by the tapholder.
 6. The District's Cross Connection Control Program is a separate document available from the District.
- O. Backflow Prevention Program
1. The District's Backflow Prevention Program is a separate document available from the District.

~ End of Section 600.2 ~

600.3 SERVICE LINES AND APPURTENANCES

A. General

1. Water is conveyed from mains to Tapholders by service lines and their appurtenances.
2. Service lines shall include all pipe and fittings up to and including the connection point provided by the District.
3. All new or replacement service lines and appurtenant fittings installed within the District boundaries shall be installed in conformance with Section 601.7, "Service Connections," of these Water Line Specifications.

B. Ownership and Maintenance

1. Ownership
 - I. The service line and all associated appurtenances from the main to the connection point on the downstream side of the meter shall be owned by the District.
 - II. The Tapholder shall install and own the water line from the connection point outside of the meter pit to the point of use.
2. Maintenance
 - I. The service line and all associated appurtenances from the main to the connection point on the downstream side of the meter shall be maintained by the District.
 - II. The water line and all associated appurtenances from the connection point on the downstream side of the meter to the point of use shall be maintained by the Tapholder.
 - III. The Tapholder shall keep the meter pit conveniently accessible from the street side and clear of trees, shrubs, and bushes a minimum of three feet around the meter pit.

C. Layout

1. Location
 - I. That portion of the service line between the main and the meter pit shall be in a continuous straight line perpendicular to the main if possible.
 - II. The main to be tapped should extend a minimum distance of eight feet along the front or side lot line of the property to be served and the service line connection should be five feet outside of the right-of-way.
 - III. Cul-de-sac
 - (a) If service is requested for lots at the end of a cul-de-sac street, the main to be tapped should not be more than 85 feet from any property line in the cul-de-sac.
 - (b) The service line between the main and the property line shall be in a continuous straight line and shall enter the property a minimum distance of five feet from the nearest lot corner.

2. Depth
 - I. All service lines shall be installed at a minimum depth of four feet below finished grade.
 - II. Vertical grade adjustments between the main and meter pit shall be completed as close to the main as is practicable.
 - III. If the grade of the surface of the ground is changed on the Tapholder's property, the Tapholder shall be responsible for maintaining a minimum of four feet of cover on the service line.
3. Compaction
 - I. Backfill around the service line and a meter pit shall be carefully compacted in accordance with Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications.
4. Length
 - I. That portion of the service line between the main and the meter pit shall not exceed a horizontal length of 85 feet.
 - II. Longer service lines may be installed with the approval of the District and may require oversizing to minimize losses.
- D. Separate Trenches
 1. Service lines may not be installed in trenches containing conduits, which carry any substance other than potable water.
 2. A service line should be separated laterally from foreign conduits by a minimum of three feet, with ten feet separation required for sewer lines.
- E. Combination Service Lines
 1. A property requiring a residential meter service and a residential fire sprinkler service may be served from a single tap.
 2. A one-inch residential fire sprinkler service shall be installed as shown in the Standard Details.
 3. An individual service connection may not be tapped into a fire sprinkler line.
- F. Pumps
 1. Pumping facilities will be allowed on services downstream of the meter pit only where specifically authorized by the District.
 2. The District will prohibit the installation of pumping facilities where such installations may be detrimental to the operation, or future operation, of the District's distribution system.
 3. All plans and specifications for pumping facilities shall be approved by the Designated District Representative.
 4. All material, equipment, and construction shall conform to all applicable or specified codes and standards and shall be approved by the District.
- G. Connections for Water
 1. Taps, service lines, meter pits, and fire line connections for individual Tapholders shall be installed by the Contractor if a main line extension

is required to provide service.

2. Taps, service lines, meter pits, and fire line connections for individual Tapholders on existing water lines shall be installed by the District or a Contractor as directed by the District.
3. The Tapholder is responsible for connecting the water line to the service line at the connection point.

H. Taps, Saddles and Sleeves

1. Tapping saddles or sleeves shall be required for all taps on main lines.
2. No direct tapping of any main line materials shall be allowed without the approval of the Designated District Representative.
3. Tap saddles and sleeves shall be as specified in Section 601.5, "Tapping Saddles and Sleeves," of these Water Line Specifications.

I. Size

1. Taps and service lines shall be of a size which is adequate to supply all the requirements of the property being served as determined by the Tapholder.
2. The recommended minimum sizes for service lines are shown in the table below. For locations where the meter pit is located more than 85 feet from the main line the District shall review/approve meter pit location and service line size.

Minimum Service Line Size

Tap Size (inches)	Water Line Length		
	Less than 85 feet	85 to 100 feet	Greater than 100 feet
5/8	3/4-inch	1-Inch	Minimum two-inch
3/4	3/4-inch	1-Inch	
1	1-inch	1 and 1/2-inch	
1 and 1/2	1 and 1/2-inch	2-inch	
2	2-inch	2-inch	

3. Service lines for three-inch taps may be installed as four-inch from the main to the meter vault and transition in the vault to three-inch.

J. Pipe Material

1. All of the service lines supplying water from the District's system shall conform to one of the following:
 - I. Seamless copper tube, designated as "Type K," soft, may be used for service lines three-quarter-inch to two-inches.
 - II. Polyethylene (PE) SDR 9, 200 PSI minimum pipe may be used for service lines three-quarter-inch to two-inches.
 - III. Ductile iron pipe may be used for service lines three-inches and larger.
 - IV. PVC C900 DR14 pipe may be used for service lines four-inches and larger.

K. Meters

1. All service meters shall be owned and maintained by the District.
2. All new service meters shall be installed with District supplied meters.

3. All master meters are owned and maintained by the entity providing water service.
4. All new master meters shall be connected to the District's SCADA system.
5. All new meters shall be as specified in Section 601.7, "Service Connections," of these Water Line Specifications.

~ End of Section 600.3 ~

600.4 MATERIALS

A. General

1. Detailed technical specifications for the purchase or approval of materials to be used for new water lines and appurtenances are included in Section 601, "Materials and Installation," of these Water Line Specifications.
2. All materials furnished shall be new and undamaged.
3. All parts necessary to complete all installations in accordance with these Water Line Specifications shall be furnished and installed whether shown on the approved Construction Drawings or not.
4. All installations shall be completed as fully operable, functioning parts of the District system.
5. Where water mains are extended by Applicants, it shall be their responsibility to provide all materials necessary for the installation of the water main.
6. The District shall provide all pressure regulators and meters for services two-inches and smaller.
7. No materials, other than the pressure regulator, shall be provided to the Applicant by the District unless the District chooses to oversize the Work.
8. Applicant is responsible for furnishing materials that meet the specifications in Section 601 of these Water Line Specifications.
9. Evaluation of Materials
 - I. Sales representatives, Applicants, Contractors, and others may petition the District for consideration, evaluation, and acceptance of new and/or unapproved materials.
 - II. The petitioner shall provide all applicable data, a product sample, and arrange for a presentation to the District on the material.
 - III. The District shall consider all presented information and provide the petitioner with a letter of acceptance or rejection within 30 days of the petition.
 - IV. Reapplication
 - (a) Rejected or unapproved materials shall not be reconsidered for inclusion in Section 601 of these Water Line Specifications unless a significant change in the material has occurred.
 - (b) In the absence of changed conditions, the material will not be reconsidered for inclusion in Section 601 of these Water Line Specifications.

B. Pipe

1. Size of Mains
 - I. The size of water mains shall be in accordance with Section 600.2, Part A, "Sizing Distribution Mains," of these Water Line Specifications.

- II. Standard acceptable nominal diameters of distribution mains covered by these Water Line Specifications shall be six, eight, 10, 12, and 16-inches.
 - 2. Size of Service Lines
 - I. Service line size shall be in accordance with Section 600.3, "Service Lines and Appurtenances," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - II. Standard acceptable nominal diameters of service lines covered by these Water Line Specifications shall be three-quarter, one, one and one-half, two, and four-inches.
 - 3. Pipe Class
 - I. Pipe class is a function of working pressures and water hammer surge pressures and will be specified by the District depending on the location of the Work.
 - II. The following types of pipe with the minimum acceptable AWWA standard pressure ratings are the minimum that will be required by the District for four-inch through 12-inch diameter pipe.
 - (a) Ductile Iron Pressure Rating 350 PSI
 - (b) Plastic PVC DR 14 AWWA Rated for 305 PSI
 - (c) PE SDR 9 Working Pressure 200 PSI
 - 4. Selection of Pipe
 - I. In general, selection of the type of pipe shall be left to the discretion of the Design Engineer; however, the District reserves the right to deny or require the use of certain types of materials in specific circumstances.
 - II. Where joint restraint is required as described in these Water Line Specifications, the Design Engineer shall select a pipe with an approved system of restraint.
 - III. Installation of any ductile iron pipe, fittings, rods, clamps, saddles, etc. will require corrosion protection in the form of PE wrap, and where site conditions warrant, additional corrosion protection such as cathodic protection.
- C. Pipe Fittings
- 1. Joints
 - I. All fittings shall be furnished with mechanical joint ends unless flanged or another restrained joint is specified on the Construction Drawings.
 - II. Fire hydrant tees shall have mechanical joint ends.
 - III. The use of wyes is prohibited.
 - IV. A tee with a plug shall be used in place of a 90-degree bend unless specifically approved by the Designated District Representative.
 - 2. Closure Fittings
 - I. Bolted sleeve type couplings shall be of a gasketed, sleeve-type designed to properly fit the pipe.
 - II. Tolerance on pipe and coupling, together with proper bolt and

gasket arrangements, shall be sufficient to insure permanent watertight joints under all conditions.

- III. Couplings shall be sufficiently wide, so that each type of pipe joined will have as much pipe end inserted in the coupling as is provided by the standard push-on or mechanical joint for the pipe size and type involved.
- IV. Cast or ductile iron sleeves shall have mechanical joints of the proper size and tolerance to assure a watertight fit.

3. Miscellaneous Pipe Fittings

- I. Flanged adapters, plugs, end caps, bulkheads, cut-in sleeves, anchor couplings, repair fittings, and other appurtenances shall be used where appropriate and subject to approval of the District.
- II. The District does not intend to unreasonably limit the installation of any type of fitting, joint or proprietary device; however, the installation of any such material shall require the approval of the District prior to installation.

4. Clamps, Rods, and Joint Restraint Devices

- I. A mechanical joint restraint gland in combination with concrete thrust blocks is the normal mechanical joint restraint system used on District water line installations.
- II. Mechanical joint restraint glands, other than Megalugs (Ebba Iron, Inc.), may be approved by the District for use with or without concrete thrust blocks.
- III. Proprietary joint restraint systems for pipe and fittings require the approval of the District prior to installation.
- IV. Harnessing of joints by harness rods must be approved by the District prior to installation.

D. Valves

1. In-Line Valves

- I. In-line valves 24-inches and smaller shall be gate valves as specified in Section 601.3, "Valves," of these Water Line Specifications.
- II. Butterfly valves and ball valves shall be installed when specified on the Construction Drawings and shall be as specified in Section 601.3, "Valves," of these Water Line Specifications.
- III. The valves shall be of the same size as the main water line.
- IV. All valves shall have operators which open to the left (counterclockwise).

2. PRVs

- I. PRVs shall conform to Section 601.3, "Valves," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - (a) All PRVs shall be CLA-VAL Epoxy Coated Model 94-22 Option: B, C, D, P, S, V, and Y, unless otherwise approved.
- II. PRVs shall be sized so that the velocity through the valve at

maximum demand does not exceed the manufacturer's recommended velocity.

- III. If a wide range of flow rates is anticipated, multiple PRVs in parallel may be required to properly control the pressure across the anticipated range of flows.
 - IV. Care shall be taken to ensure adequate pressure differential across the valve under all ranges of flow to accomplish hydraulic throttling.
 - V. PRVs shall be properly supported and have adequate clearance above and below to facilitate servicing.
 - VI. A regulated bypass may be required for PRV installations.
 - VII. All new PRV installations require a SCADA system installation.
 - VIII. Each PRV shall have a valve on either side for isolation of the PRV and an outside valve on either side of the vault or manhole for isolation of the manhole or vault.
 - IX. An in-line strainer shall be installed upstream of all PRVs.
3. Tapping Valves and Sleeves
 - I. Corporation Stops
 - (a) Connections two-inches and smaller to mains shall be by a corporation stop of the same size as the tap, unless otherwise approved.
 - (b) All corporation stops shall require a tapping saddle; no direct taps are allowed.
 - II. Tapping Valves
 - (a) Connections larger than two-inches made to mains shall be either by an existing tee and valve, cutting a new tee and valve into an existing dewatered line if permitted by the District, or by use of a tapping sleeve and tapping valve.
 - (b) Where tapping sleeves larger than two-inches are used, a thrust block shall be formed and placed behind the tapping sleeve to prevent possible damage to the main when opening or closing the valve.
 4. Check Valves
 - I. Check valves shall be used when shown on the Construction Drawings.
 5. Meter Check Valve
 - I. Replaceable dual check valves shall be required on all meter settings.
 - II. Replaceable Dual Check valve locations are as shown in the Standard Details.
 - III. Check valves shall be as specified in the District's Backflow and Cross Connection Control Policy document.
 6. Valves for Use with Meters
 - I. Two-inches and Smaller
 - (a) Shutoff valves for use with District meter setters shall be ball

- valves conforming to Section 601.3, "Valves," of these Water Line Specifications.
- II. Larger than Two-inches
 - (a) Gate valves shall be resilient seated gate valves with cast iron or ductile iron bodies conforming to Section 601.3, "Valves," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - (b) All valves for use with meters shall be supported with adjustable valve supports.
7. Corporation Stops
 - I. Uses
 - (a) Corporation stops shall be used to provide the connection for a service line to the main without taking the main out of service.
 - II. Sizes
 - (a) Corporation stops are available in standard sizes of three-quarter, one, one and one-quarter, one and one-half, and two-inch.
 8. Curb Stops
 - I. Curb stops shall be used in fire sprinkler meter settings as shown in the Standard Details.
 9. Combination Air Valves
 - I. Combination air vacuum and air release valve installations shall be as shown in the Standard Details.
 - II. Combination air valves shall be installed at high points in the water line, where there is an abrupt change of slope, at tie-in valves when the new water main slopes away from the valve, and where there is a need to protect the line from collapse due to a rapid loss of water.
 - III. Combination air valve locations shall be shown on the Construction Drawings.
 10. Valve Boxes
 - I. All buried valves shall be provided with a six-inch cast iron screw type adjustable valve box with a lid stamped "WATER."
 - II. The valve box shall be designed to not transmit shock or stress to the valve and shall have enough extension capability to be raised to final street grade.
 - III. Valve boxes shall be installed as shown in Standard Details.
- E. Control of Backflow and Cross Connection
 1. Backflow Prevention
 - I. The District's backflow prevention program is presented in a separate document. All specifications in that document apply to new water lines and appurtenances.
 2. Cross Connection Control
 - I. The District's cross connection control program is presented in a separate document. All specifications in that document apply to new water lines and appurtenances.

F. Marker Posts

1. The District shall install marker posts to identify all new valves or other underground appurtenances.

G. Meters

1. General

- I. All meters installed for billing purposes shall be under the control of the District and shall conform to these Water Line Specifications.
- II. No meter shall be installed until the proposed installation has been approved by the District.
- III. Meters used to record usage by the retail consumer are considered to be service meters.
- IV. Meters used by wholesale customers and which supply water to other service meters are considered to be master meters.
- V. Individual service meters shall be installed by the District.
- VI. Master meters may be installed by a Contractor and shall be inspected by the District.

2. Size of Meter

- I. Meters shall be of the same size as the corporation stop and tap at the main, unless specified otherwise by the Designated District Representative.

3. Type of Meter

- I. The type of meter installed will be determined by the District at the time of application.
- II. All service meters and master meters shall conform to Section 601.7, "Service Connections," of these Water Line Specifications.
- III. Magnetic Drive Displacement Meter
 - (a) Magnetic drive displacement service meters shall have a frost-proof bottom.
- IV. Compound Meter
 - (a) Compound meters may be specified by the District if a large fluctuation in flow is anticipated.
- V. Turbine Meter
 - (a) Turbine meters may be specified for large flows where there is little possibility of small flows below the manufacturer's stated minimum flows.
 - (b) All turbine meters shall have an in-line strainer installed on the upstream side of a design recommended by the manufacturers or approved by the District.
- VI. Electromagnetic Meters
 - (a) Electromagnetic meters may be specified for large flows where there is little possibility of small flows below the manufacturer's stated minimum flows.

H. Meter Pits and Setters

1. Master Meters

- I. All meters shall be installed in a horizontal position and housed in a concrete manhole or vault.
2. Service Meter Setters
 - I. All service meter setters shall be installed in a manner which will allow free access and adequate room for inspection and maintenance and will protect the meter from freezing.
 - II. Service meter setters from five-eighths-inch to one-inch shall be installed in meter pits as shown in the Standard Details.
 - III. One and one-half-inch and two-inch service meter setters shall be installed in vaults as shown in the Standard Details.
 - IV. Service meters larger than two-inches shall be installed in vaults designed on a case-by-case basis.
3. Meter Read System
 - I. All new service meters shall be equipped with a Beacon cellular read system, or when it is determined cellular service is unavailable, with the District's radio read system.
4. Meter Bypass Lines
 - I. All master meters shall have a bypass line.
 - II. All new service meters shall not have a bypass line unless otherwise specified by the District.
5. Meter Couplings
 - I. All meter setters one and one-half-inch and larger shall be installed with a coupling to allow removal of the meter without disturbing the pipe.
6. Meter Setter
 - I. A meter setter shall be provided and installed by the Contractor during the line extension or development.
 - II. A meter setter shall be installed by the District for individual service requests.
7. Valve and Meter Supports
 - I. Meter supports for one and one-half-inch and larger meters shall be a solid concrete block or fabricated metal adjustable stands.
 - II. Adjustable fabricated metal stands shall be used to support valves four-inches and larger.
8. Residential Meter Pits and Covers
 - I. For individual taps, the meter pits and covers shall be provided and installed by the District.
 - II. For main line extensions and developments, the meter pits and covers shall be provided and installed by the Contractor.
 - III. Meter pits shall consist of a plastic barrel, 20-inches in diameter and 36-inches long.
 - IV. Meter pit covers shall consist of a cast iron or aluminum meter pit cover, 12 inches high, with a 12-inch diameter opening.
 - V. Meter pit lids shall have a double cover with an inner plastic lid and

an outer plastic cap-type lid held in place by a locking screw.

- I. Vaults and Manholes
 1. Vaults
 - I. Vaults may be precast or cast in place.
 - II. All vaults shall be designed so that all joints and corners are waterproof either by construction methods or after construction by the use of sealants.
 - III. The vault roof shall be designed to support the street fill and traffic loading in accordance with AASHTO Standards.
 - IV. Cast in place and precast vaults shall conform to Section 601.8, "Vaults and Manholes," of these Water Line Specifications.
 2. Manholes
 - I. Manholes shall be precast.
 - II. All manholes shall be designed so that all joints and corners are waterproof either by construction methods or after construction by the use of sealants.
 - III. The manhole roof shall be designed to support the street fill and traffic loading in accordance with AASHTO Standards.
 - IV. Precast manholes shall conform to Section 601.8, "Vaults and Manholes," of these Water Line Specifications.
 3. Concrete
 - I. Concrete for vaults and manholes shall conform to Sections 601.13, "Cast In Place Concrete," and 601.14, "Precast Concrete," of these Water Line Specifications.
 4. Sump Pits
 - I. Concrete vaults and manholes with concrete bases shall have sump pits.
 - II. The minimum pit opening shall be 18-inches by 18-inches square and 12-inches deep.
 - III. Sump pits shall have a gravity drain to daylight where possible, or an automatic pump installed to adequately control the water level in the vault with appropriate provisions made to handle the pump discharge.
 5. Vent Pipes
 - I. Vent pipes shall be required on all vaults and manholes.
 - II. Vent pipes shall be field located to protect the vent pipe and minimize the impact to the property.
 - III. All vent pipes shall adhere to Standard Details.
- J. Fire Hydrants and Fire Lines
 1. Fire Hydrants
 - I. Fire hydrant locations are normally specified by the local fire protection district (Refer to Section 600.2, "Distribution System Design and Layout," Part M, of these Water Line Specifications).
 - II. The District reserves the right to require the installation of additional

fire hydrants at low points in the main line to serve as flush points for the District.

III. Fire hydrants shall be installed as close to the property line as is practical.

IV. Fire hydrants shall be installed according to the Standard Details

2. Fire Lines

I. Fire line sizes are specified by the local fire protection district.

II. Fire lines shall have a valve at the main line.

III. Fire lines shall have an approved backflow prevention assembly.

IV. Fire line materials shall conform to District requirements.

K. Service Lines

1. Service lines shall be of the size which is adequate to supply the requirements of the property being served.

2. The minimum service line size shall be three-quarter-inch.

3. Service lines shall be type K seamless copper tubing, PE tubing, PVC, or ductile iron pipe.

4. Service lines shall conform to Section 601.7, "Service Connections," of these Water Line Specifications.

L. Corrosion Protection Systems

1. All metallic pipe and fittings shall be protected against corrosion even when coated in epoxy or other material.

2. PE wrap shall be used on all ductile iron pipe, fittings, rods, and appurtenances.

3. PE wrap shall conform to Section 601.12, "PE Encasement," of these Water Line Specifications and installed as specified in the Standard Details.

4. Cathodic Protection, when required, shall conform to the Standard Details.

M. Thrust Blocks

1. Concrete thrust blocks shall be sized for the internal static water pressure plus the internal transient pressures, and for soil bearing capacity.

2. Standard shapes and sizes of concrete thrust blocks shall be as specified in the Standard Details.

3. Concrete for thrust blocks shall conform to Section 601.13, "Cast In Place Concrete," of these Water Line Specifications.

N. Casing Pipe

1. The installation of water mains across right-of-way or easements of others, such as highways, roads, railroads, irrigation ditches, etc., may require the use of casing pipe for the bores.

2. The type of casing material and its properties shall be as specified in Section 601.9, "Pipe Casing, Boring and Jacking," of these Water Line Specifications unless otherwise specified by the agency granting permission to cross.

3. Casing installation methods shall be as specified in Section 601.9 of these Water Line Specifications and the Standard Details.

~ End of Section 600.4 ~

600.5 EARTHWORK

A. Definitions

1. Earthwork shall include all clearing, grubbing, grading, excavation, fill, backfill, excess excavation, bedding and pipe zone material, borrow material, and surface restoration that may be required to complete the work.

B. Exploratory Excavation

1. All underground utilities and structures that may interfere with the Work shall be sufficiently located in advance to permit any necessary relocation without delays.

C. Alignment and Grade

1. All excavations shall be made to the alignment and grades as established by the approved Construction Drawings.
2. Approval from the District is required for deviation from grades in excess of those specified in Section 601.18, "Pipe Installation," of these Water Line Specifications.

D. Trenching Operations

1. Trench Width
 - I. Trench width shall be as specified in Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling, and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications.
2. Trench Support
 - I. The trench shall be adequately supported to ensure the safety of the workers.
 - II. Sheet piling, shoring, or other appropriate trench support shall be utilized to prevent any excessive widening or sloughing of the trench which may be detrimental to human safety, to the pipe or appurtenances being installed, to existing utilities, to existing structures, or to any existing facility.
3. Excavated Material (Spoils)
 - I. Excavated material shall not be placed closer than two feet from the top edge of the trench.

E. Excavation for Structures

1. Except as otherwise dictated by construction conditions, the excavation shall be of such dimensions as to allow for the proper installation and removal of concrete forms or precast concrete items and to permit the construction of all necessary pipe connections.

F. Surplus Excavation Material

1. All surplus excavation material shall be removed from the job site and disposed of properly and in a timely manner.

G. Blasting

1. Approved blasting shall take place as specified in section 601.20, "Rock Excavation," of these Water Line Specifications.
2. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining all necessary permits,

providing proper notice, and repairing any damage resulting from the blasting operations.

H. Dewatering

1. The contractor is responsible for obtaining all necessary permits for dewatering operations.
 - I. If groundwater will be discharged into an irrigation ditch, pond, stream, or waterway, or will drain to an irrigation ditch, pond, stream, or waterway, a Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) dewatering permit will be required.
 - II. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining, and meeting the requirements of, the dewatering permit, including proper termination.
2. Water that is encountered in the trench shall be removed to the extent necessary to:
 - I. Provide a firm subgrade.
 - II. Permit connections to be made in dry conditions.
 - III. Prevent the entrance of water into the pipeline.
3. Surface runoff shall be diverted as necessary. Pumps, gravel blankets, well points, drain lines or other means may be used to keep excavations and trenches free from water during construction.
4. The excavation or trench shall be kept free from water until the structure or pipe to be installed therein is completed to the extent that no damage from hydrostatic pressure, flotation, or other cause will result.
5. The pipe under construction shall not be used for dewatering.

I. Foundations on Unstable Soil

1. If the bottom of the excavation is soft or unstable, as determined by the Designated District Representative, and cannot satisfactorily support the pipe or structure, or persons installing the pipe, then a further depth and width shall be excavated a minimum of six-inches below grade and refilled with rock uniformly graded between three-quarters-inch and one and one-half-inches.

J. Pipe Bedding and Pipe Zone Material

1. Pipe bedding and pipe zone material shall be as specified in Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling, and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications.

K. Backfill and Compaction

1. Backfilling and compacting shall be performed as specified in Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling, and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications.

L. Flowable Concrete Backfill

1. Flowable concrete backfill shall be used when specified by a right-of-way granting entity, the Construction Drawings, or when directed by the District.
2. Flowable concrete backfill shall be installed as specified in Section

601.15, "Flowable Concrete Backfill," of these Water Line Specifications.

M. Clean-Up

1. General

- I. At all times during the work, the Contractor shall keep the premises clean and orderly, and upon completion of the work, repair all damage caused by equipment and leave the project free of rubbish or excess materials of any kind.
- II. The Contractor shall stockpile excavated materials in a manner that will cause the least damage to adjacent lawns, grassed areas, gardens, shrubbery, or fences regardless of whether these are on private property, or on Town, State, or County rights-of-ways.
- III. The Contractor shall remove all excavated materials from grassed and planted areas and leave these surfaces in a condition equivalent to their original condition.
- IV. The Contractor shall insure that all existing drainage ditches and culverts shall be reopened and graded, and natural drainage restored.
- V. The Contractor shall restore broken or damaged culverts and field drains to their original condition and location.
- VI. Upon completion of pipe laying and backfilling operations, the Contractor shall rake or drag all former grassed and planted areas, leaving all disturbed areas free from rocks, gravel, clay, or any other foreign material.
- VII. The Contractor shall insure that finished surface shall be free-draining and free from holes, ruts, rough spots, or other surface features detrimental to a seeded area.

2. Tree Removal

- I. No trees, except those specifically shown on the Drawings to be removed, shall be removed without the approval of the Designated District Representative.

3. Finishing of Site, Borrow, and Storage Areas

- I. Upon completion of the Work, all areas used by the contractor shall be properly cleared of all temporary structures, rubbish and waste materials and properly graded to drain and blend in with the abutting property.
- II. Areas used for the deposit of waste materials shall be finished to properly drain and blend with the surrounding terrain.

4. Removal of Rock from Finished Surfaces

- I. If requested by the Property Owner or specified by the District, remove and dispose of all loose rock and boulders occurring on the finished surfaces as a result of the construction operations.

5. Street Clean-Up During Construction

- I. Thoroughly clean all spilled dirt, gravel, or other foreign material

caused by the construction operation from all streets and roads at the conclusion of each day's operation.

6. Dust Prevention
 - I. Applicable environmental regulations for dust prevention shall be strictly followed.
- N. Subgrade and Road Preparation
 1. Prior to installation of water mains in dedicated streets, road construction and grading must have progressed to at least the subgrade stage.
 2. The subgrade elevation is defined as an elevation, which lies no more than seven-inches below the finished road grade.
 3. The road surface shall be smooth, clear of debris and free from deep holes, ruts, and large rocks which may hamper water line installation.
 4. Once the water line has been installed, the road surface shall be repaired to a condition equal to that prior to construction.
- O. Compaction
 1. Compaction of the trench after installation of the water line shall be in accordance with Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling, and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications.
 2. If the Work is located within a public right-of-way or private easement, compaction shall meet the requirements of the agency or utility granting the permit.
 3. If not otherwise specified, the minimum compaction shall be 95 percent in roads or right-of-way and 90 percent elsewhere.
- P. Surface Restoration
 1. Unsurfaced Areas
 - I. All unsurfaced cuts shall be, as a minimum, restored to a condition equal to that prior to construction.
 - II. All roads shall be restored in accordance with the regulations and requirements of the agency having control or jurisdiction over the street, roadway, or right-of-way.
 2. Surfaced Areas
 - I. All surface cuts shall be, as a minimum, restored to a condition equal to that prior to construction.
 - II. All gravel or paved streets and roads shall be restored in accordance with the regulation and requirements of the agency having control or jurisdiction over the street, roadway, or right-of-way.
 - III. Specifications for restoration of gravel surfaces, asphalt pavement, and driveways and road crossings are provided in Section 601 of these Water Line Specifications.
 3. Easements, Cultivated, or Agricultural Areas
 - I. If specified in the easement conditions, topsoil to a depth of four-inches or as otherwise specified, shall be removed from the area of

- general disturbance and stockpiled.
- II. After installation of all pipelines, appurtenances, and structures, and completion of all backfill and compaction, the stockpiled topsoil shall be redistributed evenly over all disturbed areas.
 - III. Care should be taken to conform to the original ground contour or final grading plans.
 - IV. Areas requiring revegetation shall be prepared and seeded in accordance with Section 601.22, "Site Revegetation," of these Water Line Specifications.

~ End of Section 600.5 ~

600.6 WATER LINE DISINFECTION AND TESTING

A. Disinfection

1. General

- I. The Contractor shall satisfactorily disinfect and test new water lines prior to the District placing them in service in accordance with AWWA Standard C651, "Disinfecting Water Mains."
- II. The District shall flush all new water lines prior to placing in service in accordance with AWWA Standard C651.
- III. Notice to the District for water line disinfection and testing shall be as specified in Section 600.1, Part F of these Water Line Specifications.

2. Materials

I. Hypochlorite

- (a) The disinfecting agent shall be a hypochlorite in an approved form as referenced in AWWA Standard B300, "Hypochlorites."

II. Adhesive

- (a) Any adhesive used to attach hypochlorite tablets to the interior of the pipe shall be a food grade adhesive, which has received United States Federal Drug Administration (USFDA) approval for uses that may involve contact with edible products.

B. Filling Pipe

1. The District shall operate valves to fill the new water lines, open blow-offs, and hydrants.
2. Where air vents are not available, the Contractor shall install corporation stops at high points in the water line in order to evacuate air.
3. All temporary corporation stops which were installed to facilitate evacuation of air from the water main shall be removed and plugged after the water main is filled and prior to pressure testing.

C. Preliminary Flushing

1. The water line shall be flushed at a minimum velocity of two and one-half feet per second in order to remove foreign material prior to disinfection.
2. Preliminary flushing shall not be performed if the tablet method of disinfection was used by the Contractor.

D. Methods of Disinfection

1. General

- I. The District shall sample and test water from the pipe system extremities until clear, potable water is obtained.
- II. The Contractor shall provide all materials including hoses, valves, and pipes for flushing the new water line.
- III. The Contractor shall provide for proper disposal of flushed water and for obtaining a discharge permit if required.

2. Tablet Method

- I. The tablet method consists of placing calcium hypochlorite tablets in the water line during construction and filling the main with potable water when installation is completed in accordance with AWWA Standard C651.
- II. The tablet method shall not be used if trench water or foreign material has entered the water line, or if the water temperature is below 41 degrees Fahrenheit (five degrees Celsius); in either case, the continuous feed method of chlorination shall be used.
- III. During construction, five-gram calcium hypochlorite tablets shall be placed with adhesive in each section of pipe, hydrant lateral, and other appurtenances.
- IV. The minimum quantity of five-gram calcium hypochlorite tablets required for a disinfecting dose of 25 mg/L:

QUANTITY OF FIVE GRAM CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE TABLETS PER PIPE DIAMETER*

PIPE DIAMETER (INCHES)	LENGTH OF PIPE SECTION 18 FEET	LENGTH OF PIPE SECTION 20 FEET
6	1	1
8	2	2
10	3	3
12	4	4
16	6	7

*Based on 3.25 grams or 65 percent available chlorine per tablet and a disinfecting dose of 25 mg/L.

- V. Tablets shall be attached with an approved adhesive and shall be placed on the top of the interior of the pipe in such a manner that there is no adhesive on the tablet except on the broad side of the tablet next to the pipe surface.
- VI. Water shall be introduced into the pipe at a velocity no greater than one-foot per second.
- VII. The chlorinated water shall be retained in the water lines for a minimum of 24-hours (unless the water temperature is less than 41 degrees Fahrenheit and then the water shall be retained for at least 48-hours), during which time the treated water must contain no less than 25 mg/L of chlorine throughout the entire length of the water lines.
- VIII. The chlorinated water shall be flushed by the District within five days unless otherwise approved by the District.

3. Continuous Feed Method

- I. The continuous feed method of disinfecting water lines shall be accomplished in accordance with AWWA Standard C651.
- II. The continuous feed method consists of completely filling the water lines to remove all air pockets, flushing the completed lines to remove particulates, and filling the line with potable water

chlorinated so that after a 24-hour holding period in the line, there will be a free chlorine residual of not less than 25 mg/L.

- III. Prior to being chlorinated, the water lines shall be filled to eliminate air pockets and shall be flushed at a velocity not be less than two and one-half-feet per second.
- IV. Chlorinated water supplied from a temporary, backflow-protected connection, shall be introduced into the water line at a point approved by the District at a constant, measured rate so that the chlorine concentration is maintained at a minimum of 25 mg/L.

CHLORINE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE 25 mg/L
IN 100 FEET OF PIPE

PIPE DIAMETER (INCHES)	100 PERCENT CHLORINE (POUNDS)	ONE PERCENT CHLORINE SOLUTION (GALLONS)
1	0.014	0.163
6	0.031	0.367
8	0.054	0.653
10	0.085	1.020
12	0.123	1.469
16	0.218	2.611

- V. The chlorinated water shall be retained in the water lines for a minimum of 24-hours (unless the water temperature is less than 41 degrees Fahrenheit and then the water shall be retained for at least 48-hours), during which the treated water in all portions of the main shall have a free residual of not less than 25 mg/L.
- VI. The chlorinated water shall be flushed by the District within five days unless otherwise approved by the District.

4. Slug Method

- I. The slug method of disinfecting water lines shall be accomplished in accordance with AWWA Standard C651.
- II. The slug method consists of completely filling the water lines to remove all air pockets, flushing the completed lines to remove particulates, and slowly flowing through the main a slug of water dosed with chlorine to a concentration of 100 mg/L.
- III. The slow rate of flow ensures that all parts of the water lines and appurtenances will be exposed to the highly chlorinated water for a period of not less than three-hours.
- IV. Prior to being chlorinated, the water lines shall be filled to eliminate air pockets and shall be flushed at a velocity not less than two and one-half feet per second.
- V. Chlorinated water supplied from a temporary, backflow-protected connection, shall be introduced into the water line at a point approved by the District at a constant, measured rate so that the chlorine concentration of the slug is a minimum of 100 mg/L.
- VI. The chlorine concentration shall be monitored as it moves through

the water lines and appurtenances.

VII. If at any time the free chlorine concentration in the slug drops below 50 mg/L, the flow shall be stopped, the chlorination equipment moved to the head of the slug, and as flow is resumed, additional chlorine shall be applied to restore the feed chlorine concentration to not less than 100 mg/L.

5. Disinfection for Repair of Existing Water Lines

- I. The interior of all pipe and fittings, particularly couplings and sleeves, used in making the repair shall be swabbed with a minimum one percent hypochlorite solution before they are installed.
- II. Thorough flushing is the most practicable means to remove contamination introduced during repairs; however, slug chlorination with a slug concentration of 300 mg/L and a contact time of 15-minutes may be used if contamination is likely.
- III. Bacteriological samples may be taken after the repairs are completed to ensure the procedure's effectiveness.

E. Final Flushing

1. After the applicable retention period, the chlorinated water shall be flushed from the water lines until the chlorine measurements show that the concentration in the water leaving the new lines is no higher than that generally prevailing in the system.
2. The Contractor shall be responsible for all necessary chlorine neutralization and/or discharge permits and to ensure that no environmental damage occurs.
3. Reference Appendix B of AWWA Standard C651 for a list of neutralizing chemicals.

F. Bacteriological Testing

1. Prior to pressure testing or placing water lines in service, the District shall collect bacteriological samples from the water line after final flushing and a 24-hour rest period.
2. The District shall collect bacteriological samples from each 2,500-foot of new water main.
3. Acceptable bacteriological sample locations are meter pits, fire hydrants, blow-offs (temporary or permanent), or a corporation stop installed with a temporary copper gooseneck assembly.

G. Repetition of Procedure

1. If the initial disinfection, or subsequent disinfections, fails to produce satisfactory bacteriological samples, the water lines shall be re-flushed and re-sampled.
2. If the bacteriological samples are still not satisfactory, the water lines shall be re-chlorinated by the continuous feed or the slug method of chlorination until satisfactory results are obtained.

H. Hydrostatic Testing

Perform hydrostatic pressure tests in accordance with AWWA C600,

Section 5.2 - Hydrostatic Testing.

1. Description

- I. Water services shall be tested together with the main water line.
- II. Once the water line has been filled, flushed and confirmed to be disinfected by negative bacteriological tests, and flushed, a hydrostatic test shall be conducted.
 - (a) The contractor shall provide all equipment and personnel necessary to perform the hydrostatic test.
 - (1) Test equipment shall be able to maintain a continuous internal pipe pressure of 200 PSI (or more if required by the District) and accurately measure leakage over a two-hour minimum test period.
 - (2) The maximum allowable pressure gauge increment shall be five PSI.
 - (3) A water meter shall be used to measure the amount of water used in pressurizing the system.
 - (b) The District requires a minimum of 48 hours advance notice for all hydrostatic testing.
 - (c) The District will record times, leakage readings, and pressure over the test period.
- III. Hydrostatic testing shall not occur until at least three-days have elapsed since the last concrete thrust block was cast, or until a minimum compressive strength of 2,500-pounds PSI is achieved.
- IV. The hydrostatic pressure test shall be performed against all valves within the new piping system, unless otherwise approved by the District.

2. Pressure Test

- I. "Leakage" is the quantity of water that must be supplied into the newly laid water line, or any valved section thereof, to maintain a pressure within five PSI of the specified test pressure after the air has been expelled and the pipe has been filled with water.
- II. Test Pressure
 - (a) For ductile iron pipe and PVC pipe, the minimum test pressure shall be 200 PSI.
 - (b) A pressure within five PSI of the test pressure shall be maintained for a minimum of two-hours.
- III. Leakage Allowance Formulas
 - (a) The maximum allowable leakage for each test section of ductile iron pipe and PVC pipe is determined by the following formulas:
 - (1) For pipe with a nominal length of 18 feet,

$$L = \frac{SD\sqrt{P}}{133,200} \times HR$$

(2) For pipe with a nominal length of 20 feet,

$$L = \frac{SD\sqrt{P}}{148,000} \times HR$$

(i) where,

L ≡ maximum allowable leakage in gallons

S ≡ Length of pipe tested in feet

D ≡ nominal pipe diameter in inches

P ≡ average test pressure during the leakage test in PSI

HR ≡ Length of test in hours

IV. Leakage Allowance Table

HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE TEST LEAKAGE ALLOWANCE*

PIPE DIAMETER (INCHES)	ALLOWABLE LOSS PER 1,000 FEET OF PIPE (GALLONS PER HOUR)
6	0.64
8	0.85
10	1.06
12	1.28
16	1.70

*Based on a test pressure of 200 pounds per square in gauge (PSIG) and a nominal pipe length of 18-feet. To obtain the allowable leakage for pipe with 20 feet-nominal lengths, multiply the leakage calculated from the table by 0.9. If the pipeline under test contains sections of various diameter, the allowable leakage will be the sum of the computed leakage for each size.

V. Testing and Leakage

- (a) Unless prior approval is given by the District, a test section shall not be any longer than the length of pipe between adjacent line valves.
- (b) If the test leakage is greater than the allowable leakage, the defective materials and joints shall be located and repaired by the Contractor.
- (c) The hydrostatic tests shall be repeated until the leakage is less than the maximum allowable leakage.
- (d) With the exception of obvious leaks, passing of the hydrostatic test shall be based on the maximum allowable leakage per section tested.
- (e) All visible leaks shall be repaired regardless of maximum allowable leakage.

~ End of Section 600.6 ~

600.7 CONNECTION TO EXISTING MAINS AND REPAIRS

A. Connection to Existing Mains

1. Utility Verification
 - I. At locations where connections to existing water lines are to be installed, the Contractor shall locate the existing lines both vertically and horizontally and shall verify exact pipe diameter prior to scheduling the time for making the connection.
 - II. At locations where connections to existing water lines are to be installed, the Contractor shall locate all other utilities both vertically and horizontally to verify no utility conflicts in making the connection.
2. Notification
 - I. The Contractor shall notify and schedule the connection with the District, a minimum of three-days in advance if a shutdown of an existing water line is required or three-days in advance for a wet tap.
 - II. Any Tapholder affected by a planned shutdown of an existing water line shall be provided with 48-hours' notice of the shutdown for residential customers and 72-hours' notice of the shutdown for commercial customers. The notice shall detail when and how long the shutdown will last.
3. Connection
 - I. Prior to connecting to existing water lines, the Contractor shall have all personnel, material, and equipment ready and on site to connect the fittings to the existing lines to minimize the shut down time.
 - II. The Contractor shall take every precaution necessary to prevent trench water, dirt, or debris from entering the water lines during the connection.
 - III. As soon as possible after making the connection, the District shall flush the connection so as to prevent any contamination of the existing facilities.
4. Quality Control
 - I. Connections to the District's water system shall be completed in a safe, neat and orderly manner. (Ref. District Cross Connection & Backflow Prevention Policy 307).
 - II. A District Representative shall inspect all connections.
 - III. Under no circumstances shall a non-disinfected waterline, which cannot be isolated, be connected to an existing disinfected waterline.
 - IV. The District is not responsible for water tightness of its valves.
 - V. If existing valves leak, the District will assist in reducing the influx of water, but the Contractor shall use methods at their own disposal to work with the resulting leakage.
5. Operation of Valves
 - I. Valves on the District's system shall be operated only by District

personnel.

B. Repair of Water Lines

1. Utility Verification

- I. At the location where the repair or replacement Work is to be completed, the Contractor performing the Work shall obtain utility locates to determine which other utilities are in the area.

2. Emergency Repair

- I. When an existing water line breaks or requires other repair or replacement, the District or Contractor shall make every effort to complete the Work in a timely manner to restore water service to affected Tapholders.
- II. The District or Contractor shall take every precaution necessary to prevent trench water, dirt, or debris from entering the water line during the repair. Precautions may include maintaining positive pressure in the water line, until the area around the break has been adequately prepared for repair.
- III. As soon as possible after making the repair, the District shall flush the main so as to prevent any contamination of the existing facilities.
- IV. Materials used for repairs shall be disinfected prior to installation. (Ref 600.6 (D) 5, "Disinfection for Repair of Existing Water Lines" of these Water Line Specifications.)
- V. The repaired water line shall be flushed and tested by District personnel, and a bacteriological sample shall be collected. (Ref 600.6 (D) 5)

3. Repair Methods

- I. Repair bands are a temporary fix that shall be replaced with a permanent repair to be scheduled in a timely manner.
- II. Permanent repairs shall be made with mechanical joint solid sleeves or couplings.
- III. No repair shall be closer than 18-inches from a bell, coupling, service connection, or other repair.
- IV. No asbestos cement pipe shall be installed during a repair.

~ End of Section 600.7 ~

~ END OF SECTION 600 ~

601 MATERIALS AND INSTALLATION

601.1 PVC PIPE

A. General

1. Description

- I. This section addresses four-inch through 16-inch PVC pipe and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the installation of PVC pipe.

2. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling

I. Storage

- (a) Pipe shall be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. This includes, but is not limited to, protection from ultraviolet radiation (direct sunlight) and prolonged heat. Pipe which exhibits any signs of ultraviolet deterioration shall not be used.
- (b) Pipe shall be stored on a surface which provides even support for the pipe barrel. Pipe shall not be stored in such a way as to be supported by the bell.
- (c) Rubber gaskets shall be stored in a cool dark location, to protect them from deterioration and damage.
- (d) Lubricant shall not be stored, or handled in a manner which will cause contamination to the lubricant.

II. Handling

- (a) Slings, pipe tongs or skids shall be used for handling pipe.
- (b) Do not skid or roll pipe into pipe already on the ground.
- (c) Do not use hooks, chains, bare cables, or use forks in the end of pipe or fittings.
- (d) Care shall be taken to prevent damage to the pipe and fittings.
- (e) Damaged pipe or fittings shall not be installed.

B. Material

1. Pipe

I. General

- (a) The pipe shall be designed, manufactured, tested, inspected, and marked in accordance with the provisions of these Water Line Specifications and AWWA Standard C900, "Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 4-Inch Through 60-Inch," or AWWA Standard C909, "Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe, 4-Inch Through 24-Inch for Water, Wastewater, and Reclaimed Water Service."

II. Pipe Size, Pressure Class, and Color

- (a) The OD of C900 plastic pressure pipe shall be based upon the equivalent outside diameters of ductile iron pipe.

- (b) Plastic pressure pipe shall be AWWA rated for 305 PSI, with a dimension ratio of 14 (DR14) for C900, as determined by the Designated District Representative.
 - (c) Potable water lines shall be blue. Non-potable water lines shall be purple.
 - III. Pipe Length
 - (a) Nominal pipe lengths shall be 20-feet, with shorter lengths provided as required by the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual, alignment and grade.
 - (b) Permissible variations in length, diameter, weight, and wall thickness shall comply with the allowable tolerances specified in AWWA standards C900 and C909.
- 2. Joints
 - I. Mechanical and Push-On
 - (a) The standard joints shall be push-on rubber gasket joints conforming with AWWA Standards C900 and C909.
 - (b) All gaskets shall be as recommended by the pipe manufacturer.
 - (c) Lubricant shall be as specified by the pipe manufacturer.
 - (d) All mechanical joints shall have a joint retainer gland unless harness rods are specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (e) All nuts, bolts, and harness rods shall be high-strength low-alloy COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C111/A-21.11.
 - II. Restrained Joints
 - (a) Megalug retainer gland (EBBA Iron, Inc.) or an approved mechanical joint retainer gland shall be used on all mechanical joints unless harness rods are specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (b) Push-on joints utilizing an internal joint restraint system shall be installed if specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual or with prior approval of the Designated District Representative.
- 3. Couplings
 - I. All couplings shall also conform to the specifications in Section 601.6, "Couplings, Flange Adaptors, and Repair Bands," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - II. All couplings shall be ductile iron couplings, unless otherwise specified, and shall be installed and shall be manufactured in accordance with Section 601.2 of these Water Line Specifications.
- 4. Accessories
 - I. Joint Restraint Devices
 - (a) All joint restraint devices shall be as specified on the

Construction Drawings and shall conform to Section 601.10, "Thrust Blocks and Restraints," of these Water Line Specifications.

II. PE Encasement

(a) All ductile iron fittings shall be encased in PE in accordance with Section 601.12, "PE Encasement," of these Water Line Specifications.

III. Tracer Wire

(a) All tracer wire shall conform to the standards in Section 601.11, "Tracer Wire," of these Water Line Specifications.

C. Installation

1. Inspection

I. Examine and mark all pipe and fittings for cracks, flaws, dents, or other defects.

II. Do not use any sections of pipe or fittings containing any defect unless installation is approved by the Designated District Representative.

III. Remove and dispose of all defective pipe and fittings from the Job Site.

2. Installation

I. Installation of all PVC pipe and fittings shall be as shown on the Construction Drawings and in conformance with the standards in AWWA Standard C605, "Underground Installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe and Fittings," and Section 601.18, "Pipe Installation," of these Water Line Specifications.

(a) If a pry bar, or backhoe is used for any assembly, a wood plank shall be placed between the pipe and the machine to prevent damage.

~ End of Section 601.1 ~

601.2 DUCTILE IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS

A. General

1. Description

- I. This section addresses ductile iron pipe and fittings and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the installation of ductile iron pipe and fittings.

2. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling

I. Storage

- (a) The maximum stacking heights of pipe as listed in AWWA Standard C600, "Installation of Ductile Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances" shall not be exceeded.
- (b) Rubber gaskets shall be stored in a cool dark location, to protect them from deterioration and damage.
- (c) Lubricant shall not be stored, or handled in a manner which will cause contamination to the lubricant.

II. Handling

- (a) Slings, pipe tongs or skids shall be used for handling pipe.
- (b) Do not skid or roll pipe into pipe already on the ground.
- (c) Do not damage coating or lining.
- (d) Do not use hooks, chains, bare cables, or use forks in the end of pipe or fittings.
- (e) Care shall be taken to prevent damage to the pipe and fittings.
- (f) Damaged pipe or fittings shall not be installed.

B. Material

1. Pipe

I. General

- (a) The ductile iron pipe and fittings shall be designed, manufactured, tested, inspected, and marked in accordance with these Water Line Specifications and the following:
 - (1) C151/A21.51, "Ductile Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast."
 - (2) C104/A21.4, "Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings."
 - (3) C110/A21.10, "Ductile Iron and Gray Iron Fittings."
 - (4) C153/A21.53, "Ductile Iron Compact Fittings."
 - (5) C111/A21.11, "Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings."
 - (6) C105/A21.5, "PE Encasement for Ductile Iron Pipe Systems."
 - (7) C150/A21.50, "Thickness Design of Ductile Iron Pipe."
 - (8) C116/A21.16, "Protective Fusion-Bonded Epoxy Coatings for the Interior and Exterior Surfaces of Ductile Iron and Gray Iron Fittings."
 - (9) C115/A21.15, "Flanged Ductile Iron Pipe with Ductile Iron or

Gray Iron Threaded Flanges.”

- II. Pipe Size and Pressure Class
 - (a) Ductile iron pipe which is 16-inches or smaller in diameter shall have a working pressure rating of 350 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (b) Flanged ductile iron pipe shall be Class 53 pipe for the pipe barrel unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (c) Flanges for flanged ductile iron pipe shall be flat faced with a working pressure rating of 250 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (d) Restrained joint pipe and fittings shall be Pressure Class 350 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - III. Pipe Length
 - (a) Nominal pipe lengths shall be 18 or 20-feet as normally provided by the manufacturer, with shorter lengths provided as required by the Construction Drawings, alignment and/or profile.
 - (b) Permissible variations in length, diameter, weight, and wall thickness shall comply with the allowable tolerances specified in ANSI/AWWA Standards C151/A21.51 and C150/A21.50.
2. Fittings
- I. General
 - (a) All fittings shall be manufactured from ductile iron, in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10 or C153/A21.53.
 - (b) All fittings shall be of the 250 PSI pressure rating and shall conform to the dimensions and weights shown in the tables of referenced specifications unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Connections
 - (a) All fittings shall have one of the following types of connections: flanged joint, restrained mechanical joint, mechanical joint, restrained push-on joint, push-on joint, or threaded joint.
 - (b) All mechanical and push-on joints shall be manufactured in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11.
 - (c) All ductile iron pipe with threaded flanged joints shall be manufactured in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C115/A21.15.
 - (d) Unless specified otherwise, all gaskets shall be as recommended by the pipe manufacturer.
 - (e) Lubricant shall be as specified by the pipe manufacturer.
 - (f) All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength low-alloy COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C111/A-21.11.

3. Joints
 - I. Mechanical and Push-On
 - (a) The standard joints shall be push-on rubber gasket joints conforming with ANSI/AWWA Standard C111/A21.11, "Rubber Gasket Joints for Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings."
 - (b) Megalug retainer gland (EBBA Iron, Inc.) or an approved mechanical joint retainer gland shall be used on all mechanical joints unless harness rods are specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Flanged
 - (a) All ductile iron pipe with threaded flanged joints shall be manufactured in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C115/A21.15.
 - (b) All flanges shall be sized and drilled in accordance with ASME/ANSI B16.1, "Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings," unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (c) Unless specified otherwise, all gaskets shall be as recommended by the manufacturer.
 - III. Restrained Joints
 - (a) Megalug retainer gland (EBBA Iron, Inc.) or an approved mechanical joint retainer gland shall be used on all mechanical joints unless harness rods are specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (b) Push-on joints utilizing an internal joint restraint system shall be installed if specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual or with prior approval of the Designated District Representative.
4. Couplings
 - I. All ductile iron couplings shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA C219, "Bolted, Sleeve-Type Couplings for Plain-End Pipe."
 - II. All ductile iron couplings shall also conform to the specifications in Section 601.6, "Couplings, Flange Adaptors, and Repair Bands," of these Water Line Specifications.
5. Pipe Lining
 - I. Interior surfaces of all ductile iron pipe, fittings and specials shall be lined in the shop with cement-mortar in accordance with ANSI/AWWA Standard C104/A21.4 or lined with fusion bonded epoxy in accordance with ANSI/AWWA Standard C116/A21.16.
 - II. Every precaution shall be taken to prevent damage to the lining. If lining is damaged or found faulty, the unsatisfactory pipe or fitting shall be replaced or the lining repaired.
 - III. Repairs to the lining shall be performed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and only with approval of the District.
6. Pipe Coating

- I. Exterior surfaces of all ductile iron pipe, fittings, and specials shall be coated with a petroleum asphaltic coating approximately one-mil thick or coated with fusion bonded epoxy in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C116/A21.16.
 - II. The finished coating shall be continuous, smooth, neither brittle when cold nor sticky when exposed to the sun and shall be strongly adherent to the pipe.
7. Accessories
- I. Joint Restraint Devices
 - (a) All mechanical joint retainer glands, restrained joint pipe systems, harness rods, and thrust blocks shall conform to Section 601.10, "Thrust Blocks and Restraints," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - II. PE Encasement
 - (a) All ductile iron pipe and fittings shall be encased in PE in accordance with Section 601.12, "PE Encasement," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - III. Tracer Wire
 - (a) All tracer wire shall conform to the standards in Section 601.11, "Tracer Wire," of these Water Line Specifications.
- C. Installation
- 1. Inspection
 - I. Examine and mark with paint all ductile iron pipe and fittings for cracks, flaws, broken or loose lining, dents, or other defects.
 - II. Pipe or fittings containing any defect shall not be installed unless the installation is approved by the District.
 - III. Remove and dispose of all defective pipe and fittings from the Job Site.
 - IV. If a pry bar, or backhoe is used for any assembly, a wood plank shall be placed between the pipe and the machine to prevent damage.
 - 2. Installation
 - I. Installation of all ductile iron pipe and fittings shall be as shown on the Construction Drawings and in conformance with the standards in AWWA Standard C600, "Installation of Ductile Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances," and Section 601.18, "Pipe Installation," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - II. Gauged pipe shall be used for connections to all fittings.

~ End of Section 601.2 ~

601.3 VALVES

A. General

1. Description

- I. This section addresses valves, valve operators, valve boxes, and valve appurtenances used for water distribution lines and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the installation of valves.

2. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling

- I. Precaution shall be taken to prevent damage to materials during delivery and storage.
- II. Valves shall be stored off of the ground and away from materials that could contaminate potable water systems.
- III. Precautions shall be taken to keep all joints and internal parts clean.

B. Material

1. General

- I. Unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual, all valves shall meet the specifications contained herein.
- II. All valves shall open counterclockwise (left).
- III. All valves must be restrained by means of flanges, swivel tees, Megalugs, other approved mechanical joint restraint glands, and/or harness rods as specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- IV. All exposed nuts and bolts shall be stainless steel and as recommended by the manufacturer.
- V. Valves and required operating appurtenances shall be the product of the same manufacturer. All valves shall have the manufacturer and size of the valve visibly cast on the body or on a plate attached to the body of the valve.

VI. Operators

- (a) All valves shall have an approved valve operator.
- (b) All buried valves shall have a two-inch square operating nut, which shall be painted black.
- (c) Valves in excess of five feet bury depth shall have operator extensions with centering spiders and be pinned to the valve nut.
- (d) Hand wheels for all valves in vaults shall be painted.
- (e) Where valve hand wheels are shown, valve orientation shall be as shown on the Construction Drawings. Where valve hand wheels are not shown on the Construction Drawings, valves shall be oriented to permit easy access to the hand wheels and to avoid interference with pipe appurtenances.

VII. Protective Coatings

- (a) All steel, ductile iron, or cast iron valves servicing potable water systems shall have fusion bonded epoxy linings and exterior coating.
- 2. Gate Valves
 - I. General
 - (a) All gate valves shall conform to AWWA Standard C509, "Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service." The additional requirements and exceptions to the AWWA standard contained herein shall also be applicable.
 - (b) Gate valves shall be resilient-seated wedge type, epoxy coated to AWWA Standard C550, "Protective Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants," with a cast iron or ductile iron body design and a non-rising stem.
 - (c) All exposed bolts and hex nuts used on the valve shall be stainless steel and as recommended by the manufacturer.
 - (d) Gate valves shall be used for water mains larger than two-inches unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (e) All gate valves shall have a minimum working pressure rating of 250 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (f) Valve Seats
 - (1) Valve seats shall be of a new natural rubber or synthetic rubber compound and may be applied to the body or the valve disc.
 - (g) Valves shall be fitted with sleeve type bearings.
 - (h) Valve Actuators
 - (1) All valve actuators shall be installed by the manufacturer prior to shipment and delivery. No field assembly shall be permitted.
 - (2) Manual actuators shall have worm gearing or traveling nut operating in a lubricated bath and shall comply in all respects with AWWA Standard C504.
 - (3) The handwheel actuators in structures shall be furnished with a direct valve position indicator.
 - (4) Electric actuators shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA standard C542, "Electric Motor Actuators for Valves and Slide Gates."
 - II. End Connections
 - (a) Mechanical Joints
 - (1) All components of the mechanical joint shall conform to AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11.
 - (2) All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with AWWA/ANSI

C115/A21.15.

- (3) An approved mechanical joint restraint gland shall be installed on all mechanical joint valves.
- (b) Flanged Joints
 - (1) Flanges shall be drilled in accordance with ANSI B16.1, unless otherwise specified.
 - (2) Flanges shall be machined to a flat face with a finish of 250-microinches AARH maximum or machined to a flat surface with a serrated finish in accordance with AWWA/ANSI Standard C115/A21.15.
 - (3) Flange gaskets shall be one-eighth-inch ring type of a synthetic rubber material.
 - (4) All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
3. Butterfly Valves
 - I. General
 - (a) Butterfly valves shall conform to AWWA Standard C504, "Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves." The additional requirements and exceptions to the AWWA standard contained herein shall also be applicable.
 - (b) Valve body types shall be as specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual and constructed of cast iron, ductile iron, or alloy cast iron in accordance with AWWA Standard C504.
 - (c) Valve discs shall be constructed in accordance with AWWA Standard C504 and shall seat at 90 degrees to the pipe axis.
 - (d) Valve shafts
 - (1) Valve shafts shall be of the one-piece construction extending completely through the valve disc or may be of the two-piece type, which is comprised of two separate shafts inserted into the valve disc hubs.
 - (2) All valve shafts shall be of stainless steel, nickel-copper alloy, or carbon steel with stainless steel journals.
 - (3) The shaft packing gland shall permit replacement of packing without removal of the valve operator.
 - (e) Valve Seats
 - (1) Valve seats shall be of a new natural rubber or synthetic rubber compound and may be applied to the body or the valve disc.
 - (f) Valves shall be fitted with sleeve type bearings.
 - (g) Valve Actuators
 - (1) All valve actuators shall be installed by the manufacturer prior to shipment and delivery. No field assembly shall be

permitted.

- (2) Manual actuators shall have worm gearing or traveling nut operating in a lubricated bath and shall comply in all respects with AWWA Standard C504.
- (3) The handwheel actuators in structures shall be furnished with a direct valve position indicator.
- (4) Electric actuators shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA standard C542, "Electric Motor Actuators for Valves and Slide Gates."
- (h) Buried valves shall be rated for underground installation.
- (i) All butterfly valves shall have an epoxy-coated interior in accordance with AWWA Standard C550, "Protective Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants."
- (j) All butterfly valves shall have a minimum working pressure rating of 250 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- (k) The manufacturer's testing of butterfly valves prior to shipping shall be in accordance with AWWA Standard C504.

II. End Connections

(a) Mechanical Joints

- (1) All components of this type of joint shall conform to AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11.17, "Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings."
- (2) All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
- (3) Megalugs or other approved mechanical joint restraint glands shall be installed on all mechanical joint butterfly valves.

(b) Flanged Joints

- (1) Flanges shall be drilled in accordance with ANSI B16.1, "Pipe Flanges and Fittings Package," unless otherwise specified.
- (2) Flanges shall be machined to a flat face with a finish of 250-microinches AARH maximum or machined to a flat surface with a serrated finish in accordance with AWWA/ANSI Standard C115/A21.15.
- (3) Flange gaskets shall be one-eighth-inch ring type of a synthetic rubber material.
- (4) All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.

4. Ball Valves

I. General

- (a) Corporate stops and curb stops shall be used for valves smaller than two-inches.
 - (b) All ball valves require approval by the District prior to installation.
 - (c) Ball valves shall be all bronze, full port ball valves, and rated to 300 PSI.
- II. End Connections
- (a) Flanged Joints
 - (1) Flanges shall be drilled in accordance with ANSI B16.1, "Pipe Flanges and Fittings Package," unless otherwise specified.
 - (2) Flanges shall be machined to a flat face with a finish of 250-microinches AARH maximum or machined to a flat surface with a serrated finish in accordance with AWWA/ANSI Standard C115/A21.15.
 - (3) Flange gaskets shall be one-eighth-inch ring type of a synthetic rubber material.
 - (4) All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
 - (b) Threaded Joints
 - (1) All threads shall be NPT and conform to ANSI/ASME B1.20.1, "Pipe Threads, General Purpose, Inch."
 - (c) Compression Connections are allowed with appropriate stiffeners.
5. Tapping Valves
- I. All tapping valves (size four-inches and larger) shall be resilient seat type gate valves and manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C509, and these Water Line Specifications.
 - II. All tapping valves shall be provided with two O-ring type stem seals in accordance with AWWA Standard C509.
 - III. All tapping valves shall be equipped with an alignment ring on the flanged side of the valve.
 - IV. All tapping valves shall have a minimum working pressure rating of 250 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual or approved by the District Representative.
 - V. Tapping sleeves shall be tested to the manufacturer's specifications.
 - VI. Connections
 - (a) The inlet end of the tapping valve shall be flanged conforming to the flanged joint connection described in this Specification for gate valves.
 - (b) The outlet end of the tapping valve shall have a standard mechanical joint end conforming the mechanical joint connection described in this Specification for gate valves.

VII. Seat Ring

- (a) The body of the valve and seat opening shall be sized large enough to accommodate the following sizes of shell cutters:

Shell Cutter Sizes for Tapping Valves

Valve Nominal Diameter (inches)	Shell Cutter Diameter (inches)
4	3-7/8 plus / minus 1/32
6	5-13/16 plus / minus 1/32
8	7-7/8 plus / minus 1/32
10	9-3/4 plus / minus 1/32
12	11-7/8 plus / minus 1/32
16	15-1/2 plus / minus 1/32

6. Swing Check Valves

I. General

- (a) Swing check valves four-inch and larger shall be iron body, bronze mounted, and the disc shall be swing type. The valves shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA C508, "Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service, 2-Inch through 24-Inch NPS."
- (b) The size of the swing check valves shall be specified by the District.
- (c) The swing check valves shall meet a minimum working pressure rating of 250 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- (d) All exposed bolts and nuts used on the valve shall be stainless steel and as recommended by the manufacturer.

II. All swing check valves shall have a fusion bonded epoxy coating, inside and out, in accordance with AWWA Standards C550.

III. End Connections

(a) Mechanical Joints

- (1) All components of this type of joint shall conform to AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11.17, "Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings."
- (2) All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
- (3) Megalugs or other approved mechanical joint restraint glands shall be installed on all mechanical joint swing check valves.

(b) Flanged Joints

- (1) Flanges shall be drilled in accordance with ANSI B16.1, "Pipe Flanges and Fittings," unless otherwise specified.
- (2) Flanges shall be machined to a flat face with a finish of 250-microinches AARRH maximum or machined to a flat surface with a serrated finish in accordance with AWWA/ANSI

Standard C115/A21.15.

- (3) Flange gaskets shall be one-eighth-inch ring type of a synthetic rubber material.
 - (4) All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
- IV. Valves which are buried shall be installed in a horizontal position and shall be gravity operated with no external levers or weights.
 - V. Valves which are installed in vaults or manholes shall be installed in a horizontal position with exterior lever and adjustable spring or exterior lever and adjustable weight operation.
7. Combination Air Valves
- I. General
 - (a) All combination air vacuum and air release valves shall conform to AWWA C512, "Air-Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves for Water and Wastewater Service," and shall have an integral type assembly which will function both as an air release valve and a vacuum valve.
 - (b) All combination air valves shall be a single body type and be designed to operate at a minimum working pressure of 250 PSI or as specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Sizing
 - (a) The size of the combination air relief and vacuum relief valves shall be as noted on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual. Sizes for combination air valves shall be made as described below unless otherwise indicated on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

Size of Combination Air Valves

Diameter of Water Main (inches)	Combination Air Valve Size (inches)
6	2
8	2
10	2
12	2
16	4*

*Two two-inch air valves may be used in tandem.

- III. Connections
 - (a) The inlet connection for the combination air valves shall be a one-inch for one-inch combination air valves and two-inches for two-inch combination air valves and conform to AWWA Standard C800, "Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings."
 - (b) Connections on the outlet side of the combination air valves shall be NPT tapered threads and shall be protected to

- minimize entry of debris and dirt into the valve.
- IV. The body of all combination air valves shall be either cast iron or ductile iron.
 - V. The working parts and seats of combination air valves shall be brass, stainless steel, or other noncorroding material.
 - VI. The float combination air valve shall be stainless steel.
8. PRVs
- I. General
 - (a) The PRV shall be a hydraulically operated, pilot controlled, diaphragm or piston actuated globe or angle valve.
 - (b) The valve shall be either cast iron or ductile iron with stainless steel seats and all packing shall have rubber seals to provide tight closure and prevent metal to metal friction.
 - II. All pressure regulating valves shall have a fusion bonded epoxy coating interior and exterior in accordance with AWWA Standard C550.
 - III. A vent with a ball valve needs to be installed on the top of the valve to allow flushing of the valve.
 - IV. Pilot Control Valve
 - (a) The pilot control valve used for controlling operation of the main valve shall be a single seated, diaphragm operated, and spring-loaded type made of brass.
 - (b) The pilot control valve shall be attached to the main valve with piping of brass, copper, or stainless steel.
 - (c) Isolation valves shall be arranged for easy access to make adjustments and for its removal from the main valve while the main valve remains under pressure.
 - V. The valve shall be designed to provide an access opening in the valve body for removing the piston and other internal parts without removing the main valve body from the line.
 - VI. The PRV shall meet a minimum working pressure rating of 250 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - VII. Flanged Connections
 - (a) All connections shall have flanges drilled in accordance with ANSI B16.1, "Pipe Flanges and Fittings," unless otherwise specified.
 - (b) Flanges shall be machined to a flat face with a finish of 250-microinches AARH maximum or machined to a flat surface with a serrated finish in accordance with AWWA/ANSI Standard C115/A21.15.
 - (c) Flange gaskets shall be one-eighth-inch ring type of a synthetic rubber material.
 - (d) All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy COR-TEN,

manufactured in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
VIII. The body of the PRV shall be given a hydrostatic test of 50 percent more than the operating pressure of the valve.

IX. All PRVs shall be CLA-VAL Epoxy Coated Model 94-22 Option: B, C, D, P, S, V, and Y, unless otherwise approved.

9. Accessories

I. Valve Boxes

- (a) Valve boxes shall be manufactured of cast iron or ductile iron in compliance with the requirements of ASTM A48.
- (b) Valve boxes shall be three-piece adjustable screw-type and complete with bases and lid accessories.
- (c) A valve box shall be of sufficient length to reach from the top of the valve body to at least one-inch above the final ground elevation.
- (d) Extension pieces shall be those recommended by the valve box manufacturer.
- (e) The word "WATER" shall be embossed with large letters across the lid for all potable water system buried valves.

II. Manholes

- (a) All manholes shall be manufactured in accordance with Section 601.8, "Vaults and Manholes" of these Water Line Specifications.

III. Meter Pits

- (a) All meter pits shall be manufactured in accordance with Section 601.7, "Service Connections," of these Water Line Specifications.

C. Installation

1. In-Line Valves

- I. All in-line valves shall be installed as specified in the Standard Details or on the Construction Drawings.
- II. All valves shall have Megalugs, or an approved mechanical joint restraint device installed.
- III. All valves shall be supported with poured concrete or blocks prior to backfill as shown in the Standard Details.
- IV. All valves shall be wrapped in PE, prior to backfill. The PE material shall be as specified in Section 601.12, "PE Encasement" of these Water Line Specifications.

2. Valve Boxes

- I. Valve boxes shall be installed on all buried valves as shown in the Standard Details.
- II. Valve boxes shall be installed so that no stress is transmitted to the valve.
- III. Valve boxes which are to be set over the valve shall be centered, plumb and directly over the operating nut and valve with the top of

- the box on grade.
- IV. The soil around the valve box shall be carefully compacted around the barrel with hand equipment to minimize misalignment and the settling of backfill.
- 3. Combination Air Valves
 - I. Combination air vacuum and air release valves shall be installed at high points as specified on the Construction Drawings.
 - II. Combination air valves shall be installed in accordance with the Standard Details.
 - 4. PRVs
 - I. All PRVs shall be installed as shown on the Construction Drawings.
 - 5. Valve Operation
 - I. All valves which have been accepted by the District, shall be operated by District personnel only.

~ End of Section 601.3 ~

601.4 FIRE HYDRANTS AND BLOW-OFFS

A. General

1. Description

- I. This section addresses dry-barrel fire hydrants and blow-offs and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the construction and installation of fire hydrants and blow-offs.

2. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling

- I. Fire hydrants and blow-offs shall be handled, stored, and protected in such a manner as to prevent damage to materials, coatings, and finishes.
- II. All fittings and joints shall be kept free from dirt, oil, and grease.

B. Material

1. Fire Hydrants

I. General

- (a) All fire hydrants shall be designed and manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C502, "Dry-Barrel Fire Hydrants." The additional requirements and exceptions to the AWWA standard contained herein shall also be applicable.
- (b) All fire hydrants shall be a three-way, dry barrel type with a breakaway traffic flange and designed for a minimum working pressure of 250 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- (c) Manufacturers shall test the body and main valve to a hydraulic pressure of 500 PSI.
- (d) All fire hydrants shall have a minimum main valve opening size of five-and-one-quarter inches.
- (e) The hydrant shoe shall be coated with fusion bonded epoxy in accordance with AWWA Standard C550, "Protective Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants."

II. Nozzles

- (a) Fire hydrants shall be a three-way type with two brass hose nozzles and one brass pumper nozzle located on the same plane with the center line of the pumper nozzle. The nozzle shall be approximately and at least 18-inches above the ground line with the pumper nozzle facing the street.
- (b) The hose and pumper nozzles shall be threaded and locked in place by a stainless-steel pin or screw. Sealing of the threaded connections shall be accomplished by the use of O-ring gaskets.
- (c) Pumper Nozzle
 - (1) The fire hydrant's pumper nozzle shall be four-and-one-half inches in diameter with four threads per inch.

- (2) Pumper nozzle threads shall be right-handed and National Standard Thread (NST).
 - (3) A nozzle cap shall be furnished with security chains with one end securely attached to the upper barrel section of the hydrant.
 - (4) The nozzle cap shall be furnished with a synthetic rubber gasket installed in a retaining groove.
 - (5) The dimensions and shape of the nozzle cap nut shall be the same as the operating shaft nut as described in these specifications.
- (d) Hose Nozzles
- (1) The fire hydrant's hose nozzles shall be two-and-one-half-inches in diameter with seven-and-one-half threads per inch.
 - (2) The hose nozzle threads shall be right-handed NST.
 - (3) Nozzle caps shall be furnished with security chains with one end of each securely attached to the upper barrel section of the hydrant.
 - (4) The nozzle cap shall be furnished with a synthetic rubber gasket installed in a retaining groove.
 - (5) The dimensions and shape of the nozzle cap nut shall be the same as the operating shaft nut as described in these specifications.

III. Main Valve Assembly

- (a) The main valve of the hydrant shall be a five-and-one-quarter-inch diameter compression type, which closes with the water pressure.
- (b) The seat ring shall be bronze with a machined face and external threads for threading into a bronze drain ring or a bronze bushed shoe to provide bronze to bronze seating for the main valve with O-rings for sealing.
- (c) The main valve shall be a replaceable type faced with material such as rubber, elastomer, polymer, or other composition where the valve face bears on the seat to prevent leakage from the hydrant.
- (d) The valve assembly shall include one or more drain valves, which work automatically with the main valve and drain the barrel when the main valve is in the closed position. All drain tubes shall be bronze lined and sized large enough for the barrel to drain within 12 minutes when the barrel is sized for a five-foot trench depth.
- (e) All parts of the main valve assembly shall be so designed that removal of the assembly from the barrel is accomplished without excavation.

IV. Operating Shaft Nut

- (a) The operating nut shall conform to the specifications listed for each Fire Protection District in Section 600.2 M (2).
- (b) Bushings in the bonnet shall be so constructed that it will prevent the operating nut from traveling during opening or closing operation. Also, the bushing shall house a gasket or seal to prevent moisture or foreign material from entering the lubricant reservoir.
- (c) All hydrants shall be of the dry-top design where an oil reservoir provides permanent lubrication of the operating nut threads.
- (d) A stop nut located in the hydrant bonnet on the operating shaft shall prevent over travel of the main valve when being closed.
- (e) The hydrant shall have an arrow on top of the bonnet to designate the direction of opening (refer to Section 600.2 M (2)).

V. Connections

- (a) Fire hydrant laterals shall be buried a minimum of five feet, unless specifically noted otherwise on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- (b) The fire hydrant inlet connection shall be provided with a mechanical joint inlet to accommodate a six-inch diameter pipe complete with plain rubber gasket, approved mechanical joint restraint gland, and bolts and nuts in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C111/A 21.11.
- (c) All nuts and bolts used in the connection of the fire hydrant to the water line shall be high-strength, low-alloy, COR-TEN manufactured in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
- (d) The auxiliary gate valve on the hydrant lateral shall be a six-inch resilient seat gate valve with a valve box.
- (e) The hydrant tee on the main water line shall be a swivel tee.
- (f) Tapping sleeves and valves are acceptable when connecting a fire hydrant to an existing water main.

VI. Color

- (a) All fire hydrant barrels shall be painted chrome yellow.

VII. Manufacturers

- (a) Mueller, Waterous, or approved equal.

2. Blow-offs

I. General

- (a) All blow-offs shall be designed and manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C502, "Dry-Barrel Fire Hydrants." The additional requirements and exceptions to the AWWA standard contained herein shall also be applicable.
- (b) Above ground blow-offs shall have a bury depth of 5 feet, and

18-inches of compacted hydrant gravel. The hydrant gravel shall be a well graded crushed stone or gravel conforming to the following gradation:

Hydrant Gravel Gradation

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
1 inch	100
3/4 inch	90 to 100
3/8 inch	20 to 55
Number 4 sieve	0 to 10
Number 8 sieve	0 to 5

C. Installation

1. Inspection

- I. All hydrants shall be inspected for the direction of opening, nozzle threading, operating nut, and cap dimensions, tightness of pressure-containing bolting, cleanliness of the inlet elbow, and handling damage or cracks.
- II. All non-conforming or defective hydrants shall be removed from the site.
- III. All thrust restraints on fire hydrants and blow-offs shall be inspected by the District prior to backfill.

2. Installation

I. Fire Hydrant Installation

- (a) The fire hydrant shall be installed according to the Standard Details unless indicated otherwise on the Construction Drawings.
- (b) Offset staking shall be provided for both vertical and horizontal control. The fire hydrant shall be set to the elevation staked to ensure that the bury line of the hydrant is at the final grade.
- (c) The joining of laterals, valves, and fire hydrants shall be handled in the same manner as the pipe and fittings.
- (d) The fire hydrant shall be installed vertically plumb with the pumper nozzle facing the street or the direction shown on the Construction Drawings.
- (e) The vertical distance from any finished surface to the centerline of the pumper nozzle shall be approximately 18-inches.
- (f) If a fire hydrant requires an extension, no more than one extension section shall be installed unless otherwise approved by the District.
 - (1) Single fire hydrant extensions as recommended by the hydrant manufacturer shall be used to raise fire hydrants one to four feet.
 - (2) Fire hydrants requiring more than four feet of adjustment to be placed at the proper elevation shall utilize a combination

of Gradelok pipe and a single fire hydrant extension to achieve grade. The Gradelok pipe shall be installed as shown in the Standard Details.

- (g) After installation of the fire hydrant is complete, the oil/grease reservoir shall be checked to ensure that it is full. If it is necessary to fill the reservoir, it shall be filled with the oil/grease, which is specified by the hydrant manufacturer.

II. Blow-off Installation

- (a) All blow-offs shall be installed according to the Standard Details and these Water Line Specifications, unless specified otherwise on the Construction Drawings.
- (b) Offset staking shall be provided for both vertical and horizontal control. The blow-off shall be set to the elevation staked to ensure that the bury line is at the final grade.
- (c) The joining of laterals, valves, and blow-offs shall be handled in the same manner as the pipe and fittings.
- (d) The blow-off shall be installed vertically plumb with the hose nozzle facing the direction shown on the Construction Drawings.
- (e) The vertical distance from any finished surface to the centerline of the hose nozzle, of an above ground blow-off, shall be approximately 21-and-1/2-inches.

3. Drainage

- I. All fire hydrants and blow-offs shall be supported on a minimum of 18-inches of compacted hydrant gravel.
- II. Hydrant gravel shall be placed to a minimum level of six-inches above the drain port and to a minimum distance of one foot around the elbow.
- III. The ground surrounding the fire hydrant or blow-off shall slope away from the hydrant at a minimum grade of two percent toward the street, or per the Construction Drawings.

4. Thrust Restraint

- I. Thrust restraint shall be as specified in the Standard Details unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- II. The concrete thrust block shall be as specified in the Standard Details unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- III. A sheet of eight-mil PE film shall be placed between the hydrant shoe and the concrete thrust block, and the barrel shall be wrapped to final dirt grade. The PE material shall be as specified in Section 601.12, "PE Encasement" of these Water Line Specifications.
- IV. Care shall be taken when placing concrete thrust blocks so that the hydrant weep holes remain free of obstruction.

5. Backfill
 - I. Carefully backfill and compact the soil around the fire hydrant or blow-off to provide adequate soil support to avoid transmitting shock movement to the lower barrel and inlet connection.
6. Operation
 - I. Fire hydrants shall be opened and closed slowly and with care to prevent water hammer on the main line.
 - II. District personnel shall instruct Contractors in the proper operation of fire hydrants when the Contractor is utilizing the hydrant for a metered water source.

~ End of Section 601.4 ~

601.5 TAPPING SADDLES AND SLEEVES

A. General

1. Description
 - I. This section addresses the acceptable materials and installation of tapping saddles and sleeves.
2. Delivery, Storage, and Handling
 - I. The materials shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to materials, coatings and finishes.
3. All materials shall be kept clean and free from dirt.

B. Material

1. Tapping Saddles
 - I. Tapping saddles shall be used for all three-quarter-inch up to two-inch taps on water lines.
 - II. Tapping saddles shall be manufactured of materials in accordance with one of the following descriptions:
 - (a) A bronze body with bronze double flat straps shall be used on AC.
 - (b) A bronze body with an OD-controlled saddle shall be used on all materials except AC.
 - (c) All tapping saddles one-inch and smaller shall have C.C. threads. All tapping saddles larger than one-inch shall be iron pipe thread.
 - III. Nuts, bolts, and accessories shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - IV. The tap saddle shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 200 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
2. Tapping Sleeves
 - I. General
 - (a) Tapping sleeves shall be used for all taps on water lines larger than two-inches and shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 200 PSI unless otherwise specified.
 - (b) Gaskets shall be made from new materials and the shape of the cross-section of the gasket shall provide adequate seal for the design pressure. Gaskets shall be shop glued to the groove provided in the body section.
 - (c) Testing Outlet
 - (1) A three-quarter-inch NPT coupling shall be attached to the outlet nozzle of each tapping sleeve assembly complete with a three-quarter-inch square head pipe plug.
 - II. Cast / Ductile Iron Tapping Sleeves
 - (a) The ductile iron sleeve shall consist of a heavy ductile iron cylinder, coated with a one-millimeter-thick exterior bituminous

coating or fusion bonded epoxy coating in accordance with AWWA Standard C550.

(b) Flanges

(1) Ductile iron pipe with flanged joints shall be designed, manufactured, tested, inspected, and marked in accordance with the provisions of these Water Line Specification and ANSI/AWWA Standard C115/A21.15, "Flanged Cast Iron and Ductile Iron Pipe with Threaded Flanges," except as herein modified.

(2) All flanges shall be sized and drilled in accordance with ASME/ANSI B16.1, "Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings," unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

(c) All flange nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy, COR-TEN, manufactured in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C111/A-21.11.

III. Stainless-Steel Tapping Sleeves

(a) The sleeve body shall be manufactured from Type 304 stainless-steel.

(b) Flange

(1) The flanges shall be 18-8 Type 304 stainless-steel with a recess to accept standard tapping valves.

(2) The flange shall be class D and manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C207, "Steel Pipe Flanges for Waterworks Service – Size Four-Inch through 144-Inch."

(c) Full enclosure gasket shall cover the entire length of the sleeve.

IV. Full Encompassing Fabricated Steel Mechanical Joint Tapping Sleeves

(a) The fabricated steel sleeve shall consist of a two-part fabricated cylinder, with fusion bonded epoxy coating in accordance with AWWA Standard C550.

(b) All steel plates used in fabrication of the steel tapping sleeves shall conform to ASTM A36 or A285, Grade C.

(c) Flanges

(1) Flanges shall be fabricated from steel plate and all dimensions shall conform to AWWA Standard C207 Class D.

(2) Flanges shall be machined to a flat rate with finish of 250-microinches or machined to a flat surface with a serrated finish in accordance with AWWA Standard C207. The machined face shall also be recessed for tapping valves.

V. Fabricated Steel Tapping Sleeves

- VI. All steel plates used in fabrication of the steel tapping sleeves shall conform to ASTM A36 or A285, Grade A or ASTM 283, Grade C.
- VII. The fabricated steel sleeve shall have a fusion bonded epoxy coating in accordance with AWWA Standard C550.
- VIII. Flanges
- IX. Flanges shall be fabricated from steel plate and all dimensions shall conform to AWWA Standard C207 Class D.
- X. Flanges shall be machined to a flat rate with a finish of 250-microinches or machined to a flat surface with a serrated finish in accordance with AWWA Standard C207. The machined face shall also be recessed for tapping valves.
- XI. Bolts and nuts shall be carbon steel, ASTM grade B or Type 304 stainless-steel.
- XII. Epoxy coated inside and outside.

C. Installation

- 1. Tapping Saddles and Sleeves
 - I. Tapping saddles and sleeves shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.
 - II. Prior to installation, all coatings, oil, scale, and dirt shall be removed from the saddle and pipe to provide a clean seat for the gasket.
 - III. The gasket shall be wiped clean prior to installation.
 - IV. Final nut tightening shall be performed with a torque-limiting wrench to the torque level recommended by the manufacturer.
- 2. Tapping Procedure
 - I. Prior to any wet tap, the Contractor shall provide the District with a minimum of three days advance notice. All wet taps shall be accomplished under the supervision of the Designated District Representative.
 - II. Separation
 - (a) Adjacent tap saddles and sleeves shall be separated by a minimum of 18-inches edge to edge.
 - (b) Tap saddles and sleeves shall be a minimum of three feet from the nearest pipe joint.
 - III. Tapping sleeves shall be tested to the manufacturer's specifications.
 - IV. The tapping valve shall be supported with blocks prior to attaching the tapping machine to the valve.
 - V. Thrust Blocks
 - (a) Taps four-inches and larger require a thrust block as detailed in Section 601.10, "Thrust Blocks and Other Restraints," and the Standard Details.
 - (b) The thrust block shall be poured prior to any water entering the new water line through the wet tap.
 - VI. Tapping equipment shall be of good quality, used for the purpose intended and used in accordance with the manufacturer's

instructions.

VII. The coupon from the wet tap shall be turned over to the District at the conclusion of the tap.

~ End of Section 601.5 ~

601.6 COUPLINGS, FLANGE ADAPTORS AND REPAIR BANDS

A. General

1. Description

- I. This section addresses iron and PVC couplings, flange adaptors and repair bands, and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the installation of couplings, flange adaptors and repair bands.

2. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling

- I. The material shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to materials, coatings, and finishes.
- II. All materials shall be kept clean and free from dirt.

B. Material

1. General

- I. All iron pipe couplings shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C219, "Bolted Sleeve-Type Couplings for Plain End Pipe," and all PVC couplings shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C900, "PVC Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 4-Inch Through 12-Inch, for Water Distribution."
- II. All couplings shall be of a gasketed, sleeve type with a diameter to properly fit the pipe.
- III. Couplings and flange adaptors shall be designed to relieve mechanical stress in pipelines due to thermal expansion and contraction, differential settlement or misalignment, and mechanical vibration.
- IV. Iron couplings and flange adaptor bodies shall be fabricated from cast iron, steel, or ductile iron.
- V. All nuts and bolts shall be high-strength, low-alloy, COR-TEN manufactured in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C111/A-21.11 "Rubber Gasket Joints for Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings," or stainless-steel.
- VI. Gaskets shall be synthetic rubber compounded with other products to produce a material, which will not deteriorate from age, heat, or exposure to air under normal storage conditions. The gaskets shall also possess the quality of resilience and ability to resist cold flow of water so that the joint will remain sealed and tight indefinitely when subjected to shock, vibration, pulsation, temperature, or adjustments of the pipeline.

2. Flexible Iron Couplings

- I. Flexible iron couplings shall be used when joining pipes of the same OD.
- II. Flexible iron couplings shall consist of a sleeve, which shall fit over the ends of two pipe sections to be joined.
- III. The flexible iron coupling shall form a watertight seal by

compressing resilient wedge-shaped gaskets between the ends of the sleeve and the pipe sections.

IV. The gaskets shall be compressed by two retainer rings bolted to one another on the outside of the flexible coupling sleeve.

3. Transition Couplings

I. Transition couplings shall be used when joining pipes of dissimilar OD.

II. Transition couplings shall consist of a sleeve which shall fit over the ends of two pipe sections to be joined.

III. The transition coupling shall form a watertight seal by compressing resilient wedge-shaped gaskets between the ends of the sleeve and the pipe sections.

IV. The gaskets shall be compressed by two retainer rings bolted to one another on the outside of the transition coupling sleeve.

4. Insulated Couplings

I. Insulated couplings shall be used when joining pipes of dissimilar metal materials.

II. Insulating couplings shall consist of a sleeve which shall fit over the ends of two pipe sections to be joined and provide insulation against electrical transmission between two different pipe materials.

III. The insulating coupling shall form a watertight seal by compressing resilient wedge-shaped gaskets between the ends of the sleeve and the pipe sections.

IV. The gaskets shall be compressed by two retainer rings bolted to one another on the outside of the insulating coupling sleeve.

5. Flexible PVC Couplings

I. Flexible PVC couplings shall be used when joining PVC pipes of the same OD.

II. Flexible PVC couplings shall consist of a sleeve which shall fit over the ends of two PVC pipe sections to be joined.

III. The couplings may be slip-type couplings up to two-and-one-half-inches in diameter.

6. Restrained Flange Coupling Adaptors (RFCA)

I. RFCAs shall consist of a sleeve, which shall fit over the end of one pipe section and have a flanged connection on the other end of the sleeve.

II. The flange adaptor shall form a watertight seal by compressing a resilient wedge-shaped gasket between the end of the sleeve and the pipe section and a standard flange connection on the other end.

III. The gasket shall be compressed by one restrained retainer ring bolted to the flanged end on the outside of the flanged adaptor.

IV. All connections shall be flanges drilled in accordance with ANSI B16.1, "Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings," unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawing or the Project

Manual.

- V. Flanges shall be machined to a flat face with a finish of 250-microinches AARH maximum or machined to a flat surface with a serrated finish in accordance with ANSI/AWWA Standard C115/A21.15.

7. Repair Bands

- I. Stainless-steel repair bands (clamps) may be used to temporarily cover and repair holes, cracks, and breaks in all types of pipe until a proper repair can be scheduled.
- II. The repair band shall be manufactured of 18-8 stainless-steel, type 304.
- III. The gasket shall have tapered ends and be compressed by the entire band and be able to fully enclose the pipe.

C. Installation

- 1. Install all flexible couplings, transition couplings, insulating couplings, flange adaptors, and repair bands in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 2. Prior to installation, all coatings, oil, scale, and dirt shall be removed from the coupling or adaptor and provide a clean seat for the gasket on the pipe.
- 3. Wipe the gasket clean prior to installation.
- 4. Tighten the bolts progressively until all bolts have a uniform tightness. Final tightening shall be performed with a torque-limiting wrench to the torque level recommended by the manufacturer.
- 5. Restraint rod, and rods with insulating kits shall be installed where required with insulating couplings, to provide restraint against pipe thrust.
- 6. If the iron coupling is to be buried, the coupling shall be wrapped in PE and taped to seal prior to backfill.

~ End of Section 601.6 ~

601.7 SERVICE CONNECTIONS

A. General

1. Description
 - I. This section addresses the acceptable materials and installation of corporation stops, service lines, meters, meter setters, and meter pits for all types of service connections.
2. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling
 - I. The material shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to materials, coatings, and finishes.
 - II. All materials shall be kept clean and free from dirt.
3. Maintenance and Correction
 - I. The Contractor and/or Developer shall maintain and repair all service lines, meter pits, and associated appurtenances which leak, were installed incorrectly, or otherwise prove to be defective for a period of two years after the District's final acceptance date of the Work.
4. Developer Responsibility
 - I. The meter and regulator shall be provided by the District for installation on all services for new development. All additional materials shall be provided by the Developer.

B. Material

1. Tapping Saddles
 - I. Tapping saddles shall be as specified in Section 601.5, "Tapping Saddles and Sleeves," of these Water Line Specifications.
2. Corporation Stops
 - I. Corporation stops shall conform to AWWA Standard C800, "Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings." The additional requirements and exceptions to the AWWA standard contained herein shall also be applicable.
 - (a) Corporation stops shall be full opening ball-type and constructed of brass.
 - (b) For services one-inch and smaller, corporation stop inlet threads for tapping saddles shall be C.C. taper thread.
 - (c) Corporation stop outlets shall use a compression connection.
 - (d) Corporation stops shall be used for all taps which are one-inch or smaller.
3. Tapping Valves
 - I. Tapping valves shall conform to Section 601.3, "Valves," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - II. Tapping valves shall be used for all taps which are larger than two-inches.
4. Service Lines
 - I. Two-Inches or less

- (a) Copper
 - (a) Copper pipe may be used for service lines, which are two-inches or less.
 - (b) Copper services shall conform to AWWA Standard C800, "Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings."
 - (c) Copper services shall be type K only.
 - (b) PE
 - (1) PE may be used for service lines, which are two-inches or less.
 - (2) PE services shall conform to AWWA Standard C901, "PE Pressure Pipe and Tubing, Three-Quarter-Inch Through Three-Inch, for Water Service."
 - (3) PE shall be SDR 9 rating with working pressure rating of 200 PSI.
- II. Three-Inches and Larger
 - (a) Pipe for service lines three-inches and larger shall be as specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (b) Ductile iron pipe service lines shall conform to the specifications in Section 601.2, "Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings."
 - (c) PVC service lines shall conform to the specifications in Section 601.1, "PVC Pipe."
- 5. Couplings
 - I. Service couplings shall use a brass compression connection up to two-inches in size; over two-inches in size shall use mechanical joint or iron pipe thread connections.
- 6. Curb Stops
 - I. General
 - (a) Curb stops shall use a brass, compression, or iron pipe thread connection up to two-inches in size.
 - (b) Curb stops over two-inches in size shall use mechanical joint or iron pipe thread connections.
 - (c) Curb stops shall be ball-type full opening.
 - (d) Curb stops shall be used when specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Valve Boxes for Curb Stops
 - (a) For services larger than one-inch, the valve box shall be as specified in Section 601.3, "Valves," and the Standard Details.
- 7. Meter Setters
 - I. Five-eighths, three-quarter, and one-inch
 - (a) All meter setters shall be tandem style and have a meter stop inlet valve with a lock wing and a dual check valve with replaceable cartridges on the outlet in accordance with the manufacturer's accessory options.

- (b) Refer to the Standard Details.
 - II. One-and-one-half and two-inches
 - (a) Refer to the Standard Details.
 - III. Meter setters larger than two-inches shall require Construction Drawings approved by the District.
- 8. Meters
 - I. Service meters shall be magnetic drive displacement meters and conform to AWWA C700, "Cold-Water Meters - Displacement Type, Metal Alloy Main Case."
 - II. Master meters shall be electromagnetic meter type meters and AWWA.
- 9. Meter Pits and Vaults
 - I. For five-eighths to one-inch meters
 - (a) Meter pits shall be 20-inches in diameter for five-eighths and three-quarter-inch meters and 24-inches in diameter for one-inch meters.
 - (b) Meter pits shall be a minimum of 36-inches in length.
 - (c) Meter pits shall be constructed of a rigid PE or approved equal.
 - (d) Meter pit covers shall be constructed of cast iron or aluminum with composite outer lids and frost-proof plastic inner lids.
 - (e) The minimum allowable opening for meter pit covers shall be 12-inches in diameter.
 - (f) All meter pit covers shall have a twenty seven-thirty-seconds-inch worm lock with a standard waterworks pentagon head.
 - II. One-and-one-half and two-inch meters
 - (a) Meter vaults shall meet the following minimum specifications and shall be constructed as specified on the Construction Drawings and in the Project Manual. Refer to the Standard Details.
 - (b) Meter vaults shall be constructed from six-foot key concrete manhole sections that are traffic rated.
 - (c) Meter vault covers shall be insulated aluminum Bilco hatches (or an approved equal) with a minimum 30-inch by 30-inch opening.
 - III. Larger than Two-Inches Meters
 - (a) All meter vaults for meters larger than two-inches shall be evaluated and specified on an individual basis by the District.
- 10. Tracer Wire
 - I. All service lines shall be installed with tracer wire per Section 601.11 to the furthest of either the meter pit or the edge of the right-of-way.
- C. Installation
 - 1. General
 - I. Meter setters shall be installed according to the manufacturer's

recommendations, in accordance with the specifications contained herein, the Standard Details, and/or on the Construction Drawings.

- II. Meter pit and vaults shall be installed by the Contractor, unless otherwise directed by the District.
 - III. Meter pits and vaults shall not be installed in any street, alley, parking area, driveway, or sidewalk unless approved by the District.
 - IV. There shall be no landscaping (trees, shrubs, boulders, etc.) or structures (retaining walls, fences, etc.) allowed within three feet of the meter pit or vault.
 - V. The ground surrounding meter pits and vaults shall slope away from the lid.
 - VI. There shall be no plumbing connections inside the meter pit or vault.
 - VII. The meter pit lid shall be adjusted to two-inches above the final grade.
2. Inspection
- I. The Contractor shall ensure that the corporation stop and any couplings remain exposed until inspection and approval by the District.
 - II. All tap and service inspections shall be scheduled three working days in advance with the District.
 - III. Meter pits and valve boxes shall be at finished grade at the time of final acceptance of the water line and services.
3. Service Taps
- I. All taps shall be made with a tapping saddle in accordance with these Water Line Specifications and the manufacturer's recommendations, unless otherwise approved by the District.
 - II. Tapping equipment shall be of good quality, used for the purpose intended, and used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - III. The Contractor shall make all taps and install all meter pits and setters prior to disinfection and hydrostatic testing of the new water main.
 - IV. The Contractor shall not make any service taps on existing water lines without prior approval by the District.
 - V. The Contractor shall provide three working days advance notice to the District before a tap on an existing water line is made.
 - VI. The Contractor shall adjust valve boxes and meter pits to the horizontal location and to the final grade as specified on the Construction Drawings.
 - VII. Taps shall not be made within three feet of any joint or fitting.
 - VIII. Taps shall be separated by at least one-and-one-half feet (measured along the pipe length), even when taps are made on opposite sides of the pipe.
 - IX. Taps, which are made on the same side of the pipe and within 10

- feet of each other (measured along the pipe length), shall be staggered 15 degrees.
- X. Tap saddles shall be installed as specified in Section 601.5, "Tapping Saddles and Sleeves," of these Water Line Specifications.
- 4. Corporation Stops
 - I. Corporation stops in ductile iron pipe, PVC, steel, cast iron, asbestos cement, and any other pipe material shall be installed by means of a tapping saddle unless otherwise indicated on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - 5. Service Line
 - I. District Service Line
 - (a) All service lines shall be installed a minimum of four feet below finished grade.
 - (b) Necessary service line grade adjustments shall be made as close to the main as possible.
 - (c) The service line shall be sized as in Section 600.3 (I) "Minimum Service Line Size."
 - II. Tapholder Service Line
 - (a) The Tapholder service line is that line beyond the meter pit which shall be installed and maintained by the Tapholder.
 - 6. Meters, Meter Setter, and Meter Pits and Vaults
 - I. Meters, meter setter, and meter pits and vaults shall be installed according to the Standard Details unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings.
 - II. All meters and regulators shall be supplied, and installed, by the District. All other materials shall be supplied, and installed, by the Contractor.
 - III. The Contractor shall adjust meter pits and vaults to the horizontal location and to the final grade as specified on the Construction Drawings.

~ End of Section 601.7 ~

601.8 VAULTS AND MANHOLES

A. General

1. Description
 - I. This section addresses vaults and manholes and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the manufacture and installation of all vaults and manholes.
2. Material Delivery, Storage and Handling
 - I. Do not deliver precast concrete sections to the Work Site until the concrete has attained at least 80 percent of the specified strength.
 - II. Do not place cast in place concrete during inclement weather conditions unless adequate protection is provided.

B. Material

1. Precast Concrete
 - I. Concrete for precast concrete vaults and manholes shall conform to the specifications of Section 601.13, "Cast In Place Concrete," of these Water Line Specifications and as otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
2. Cast In Place Concrete
 - I. Concrete for cast in place concrete vaults and manholes shall conform to the specifications of Section 601.13, "Cast In Place Concrete," of these Water Line Specifications and as otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
3. Grout
 - I. Pre-mixed Grout
 - (a) Pre-mixed grout shall be non-metallic, non-aggregate, and non-shrink, using the following ratio of ingredients:
 - (1) One part Portland Cement; conforming to ASTM C150, Type One, One-A, Two, Two-A,
 - (2) One part sand; conforming to ASTM C144,
 - (3) One part shrinkage correcting aggregate.
 - II. Job-Mixed Grout
 - (a) Job-mixed grout shall use the following ratio of ingredients:
 - (1) One part Portland Cement conforming to ASTM C207, Type One/Two,
 - (2) One part sand conforming to ASTM C144,
 - (3) One part shrinkage correcting aggregate.
 - (b) Job-mixed mortar shall be Sand-Cement grout conforming to the following ratio:
 - (1) One part Portland Cement conforming to ASTM C207, Type One/Two,
 - (2) Two parts sand conforming to ASTM C144,
 - (3) One half part hydrated lime conforming to ASTM C207, Type S.

4. Steps
 - I. Location and Spacing
 - (a) All steps shall be spaced 12-inches apart on center.
 - (b) The maximum distance from the cover to the top step shall be 24-inches.
 - (c) The maximum distance from the bench of the manhole or floor of the vault to the lowest step shall be 18-inches.
 - II. Material
 - (a) All steps shall be made of one of the following materials:
 - (b) Aluminum with plastic coating.
 - (c) Copolymer polypropylene plastic conforming to ASTM C478 and ASTM C497.
 5. Watertight Seals
 - I. Pipe Penetration Seals
 - (a) Watertight seals shall be installed at all pipe penetrations.
 - (b) Acceptable seals include rubber boots, link-seal with grout, hydrophilic foam, or approved equal.
 - II. Concrete Seam Seals
 - (a) Watertight "plastic" gasket seals shall be installed at all concrete seams.
 6. Reinforcement Material
 - I. Reinforcement material shall be as specified in Section 601.13 or 601.14 of these Water Line Specifications unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 7. Form Material
 - I. Form material shall be as specified in Section 601.13 of these Water Line Specifications unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- C. Installation
1. General
 - I. Flat slab concrete tops shall be installed on all manholes.
 - II. Flat slab concrete tops with risers for hatch-type doors shall be installed on all vaults.
 - III. All manholes and vaults located within county or city rights-of-way shall be rated for appropriate traffic loading.
 2. Manholes and Vaults
 - I. The manhole and vault rings and cover shall be as specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Manholes and vaults shall be constructed at the location and elevation indicated on the Construction Drawings.
 - III. Unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings, the top of the manhole and vault shall be plumb and at a finished grade of the Work. Precast concrete adjustment rings shall be used to bring the ring and cover to grade.

- IV. Manholes and vaults which are installed in an area subject to high groundwater shall be sealed both inside and outside and shall be watertight.
- V. Adjustment rings shall be joined with a minimum one-inch mortar bed.
- VI. All joints and other imperfections shall be filled with non-shrink grout to provide a smooth finished appearance.

~ End of Section 601.8 ~

601.9 PIPE CASING, BORING, AND JACKING

A. General

1. Description
 - I. This section addresses casing pipe, boring, jacking, and directional boring and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the installation of casing pipe and directional bores.
2. Material Delivery, Storage and Handling
 - I. The material shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to materials, coatings, and finishes.
 - II. All materials shall be kept clean and free from dirt.
3. Quality Assurance
 - I. Material used for directional bores shall meet the minimum pressure requirements as specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Increased pipe strength shall be provided as necessary to withstand any jacking loads or directional bore stresses.
 - III. The specified thickness on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual for the pipe casing is based upon the superimposed loads per the Design Engineer's calculations and not upon the loads, which may be placed on the pipe as a result of jacking operations.

B. Material

1. Steel Casing
 - I. Steel
 - (a) New smooth wall steel casing pipe shall conform to ASTM A139, Grade "B."
 - (b) The smooth steel casing pipe shall have minimum yield strength of 35,000 pounds PSI.
 - (c) The minimum wall thickness of the steel casing pipe shall be three-eighths-inch or as determined by the agency granting the crossing permit.
 - (d) Clean used pipe that is in good condition and conforms to the requirements of this specification may be used with prior approval of the District.
 - (e) Cathodic protection is required to conform to the Standard Details or approved Construction Drawings.
 - II. Exterior Coating
 - (a) All field welds shall be painted with a zinc primer with a minimum thickness of 16 mil.
2. Casing Seals
 - I. Casing seals shall be of the following:
 - (a) High density rubber casing seals with stainless steel straps.

- (b) HDPE mechanical seals with stainless steel hardware.
- 3. Casing Chocks and Skids
 - I. Casing chocks shall be as shown on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual and shall be constructed of one of the following materials:
 - (a) Stainless-steel.
 - (b) Polymer runners.
- 4. HDPE Pipe
 - I. HDPE pipe used for directional boring shall conform to AWWA Standard C901, "PE Pressure Pipe and Tubing, Two-Inch Through Three-Inch, for Water Service," or AWWA Standard C906, "PE Pressure Pipe and Fittings, Four-Inch Through 63-Inch, for Water Distribution."
 - II. The minimum pressure class of HDPE 3408 shall be SDR 9 rated to 200 PSI, unless a higher pressure-class of pipe is specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - III. The minimum pressure class of HDPE 4710 shall be SDR 11 rated to 200 PSI, unless a higher pressure-class of pipe is specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- C. Installation
 - 1. General
 - I. Casing pipe and carrier pipe shall be installed as specified in the Standard Details, unless specified otherwise on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Directional bore specifications shall be as shown on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - III. A 17-pound, high-potential magnesium anode shall be installed at each end of the casing pipe, unless otherwise specified.
 - IV. All spaces between the casing pipe and the earth shall be filled.
 - V. The annular space between the casing and the carrier pipes shall be left vacant.
 - VI. The ends of the casing pipe shall be sealed with casing seals.
 - 2. Welding
 - I. Fabrication and welding of the steel casing pipe shall conform to the requirements of AWWA Standard C200, "Steel Water Pipe Six-Inches and Larger."
 - II. The ends of the steel casing pipe shall be beveled for field welding.
 - III. Each section of casing pipe shall be welded with a full penetration butt-weld around the entire circumference of the joint to form a watertight, continuous conduit capable of resisting all stresses, including jacking stresses.
 - IV. All field welds shall be painted with an epoxy polyamide exterior coating which conforms to AWWA Standard C210 or, if specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual, a coal tar

- enamel exterior coating which conforms to AWWA Standard C203.
3. Location
 - I. Casing pipe shall be installed at the grade and alignment shown on the Construction Drawings by either open trench excavation, jacking methods, or directional boring.
 - II. Vertical and horizontal offset staking shall be provided at both ends of bored or jacked crossings.
 - III. Grade and alignment shall not deviate by more than half the diameter of the casing pipe on the Construction Drawings.
 4. Sealing
 - I. Seals
 - (a) The ends of the casing pipe shall be sealed with casing seals.
 - II. Voids
 - (a) Grouting shall be required when material surrounding the casing is being removed during casing installation and substantial voids are created.
 5. Casing Chocks and Skids
 - I. Stainless-Steel or Polymer Casing Chocks
 - (a) The chocks shall be installed according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.
 - (b) There shall be a minimum of three chocks installed per pipe joint for PVC pipe, or four chocks for ductile iron pipe.
 6. HDPE Direct Placement
 - I. HDPE pipe installed by directional boring methods shall be a minimum of four-and-one-half feet below the finished grade.
 - II. Fusion of the HDPE pipe and fittings shall be in accordance with the pipe manufacturer's recommendations.
 - III. The fittings for pulling the HDPE pipe through the bored tunnel shall be fused to the pipe and allowed to properly cool before pulling the pipe.
 - IV. The safe pull strength of the HDPE pipe shall not be exceeded without pull force limiting devices.
 - V. Once the HDPE pipe has been pulled through the bored tunnel, the pipe shall be allowed to "relax" and contract adequately, depending on the size of the pipe and the length of the bore, before tying into existing water lines.

~ End of Section 601.9 ~

601.10 THRUST BLOCKS AND OTHER RESTRAINTS

A. General

1. Description

- I. This section addresses thrust blocks and other restraint systems and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the installation of thrust blocks and other restraint systems.

2. Material Delivery, Storage and Handling

- I. The material shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to materials, coatings, and finishes.
- II. All materials shall be kept clean and free from dirt.
- III. Do not place cast in place concrete during rain, sleet, or snow unless adequate protection is provided.
- IV. Do not place cast in place concrete if water is in the trench (trench shall be dry).

B. Material

1. General

- I. Thrust blocks and other restraint systems shall be constructed at all bends and fittings as indicated on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- II. If concrete thrust blocks cannot be used, push-on and mechanical joints shall be restrained with mechanical restraint systems.
- III. The mechanical restraint system to be utilized shall be shown on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

2. Thrust Blocks

I. Concrete

- (a) All concrete used for thrust blocks shall conform to Section 601.13, "Cast In Place Concrete," of these Water Line Specifications.
- (b) All concrete used for thrust blocks shall have a minimum 28-day strength of 3,000 PSI.

II. Forms

- (a) All forming for concrete thrust blocks and anchors shall be done by bulk heading around the shape of the thrust block.
- (b) Materials used to form concrete thrust blocks shall be left in place in the trench and buried during backfilling operations.

3. Mechanical Joint Restraint Devices

- I. Gland body and restraint components shall be manufactured from ductile iron in accordance with ASTM A536.
- II. Restraint devices shall be rated for a minimum test pressure of 200 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawing or in the Project Manual.
- III. Restraint devices shall be equipped with torque limiting twist-off nuts

to tighten the gripping wedges. After the twist-off nuts are removed, a hex head nut shall remain for future removal of the device.

- IV. Restraint devices shall be color coded for use on ductile iron and PVC pipe.
4. Flange Adaptor Restraints
 - I. Gland body shall be manufactured from ductile iron in accordance with ASTM 536 and drilled in accordance with ANSI B 16.1.
 - II. Restraint devices shall be rated for a minimum test pressure of 200 PSI unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawing or in the Project Manual.
 - III. Set screws shall be constructed of steel.
 - IV. Restraint devices shall be color coded for use on ductile iron and steel pipe.
5. Restrained Joint Pipe and Fittings
 - I. Restrained joint pipe and fittings shall be manufactured from ductile iron in accordance with Section 601.2, "Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings," of these Water Line Specifications.
6. Harness Rods
 - I. Rod Material
 - (a) Rods shall be made from a chromium molybdenum alloy having a minimum tensile strength of 125,000 PSI.
 - (b) Rods shall be manufactured in accordance with ASTM A193 Grade B7, "Standard Specification for Alloy Steel and Stainless-Steel Bolting Materials for High Temperature Service."
 - (c) Nuts shall be manufactured as required by ASTM A307, "Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Externally and Internally Threaded Standard Fasteners."
 - II. All fittings up to 12-inches in diameter, which require harness rods, shall be restrained with three-quarters-inch diameter high-strength steel rods.
 - III. Rod Length
 - (a) All fittings on pipes eight-inches in diameter and less, which require rodding, shall be secured with a minimum of two harness rods with a minimum length (in feet) of restrained pipe as shown in the following table.
 - (b) All fittings on pipes larger than 8 inches in diameter, which require rodding, shall be secured with a minimum of four (4) harness rods with a minimum length (in feet) of restrained pipe as shown in the following table.

Minimum Harness Rod Lengths for Fittings

Fitting	Pipe Diameter (inches)			
	4	6	8	12
Tee or Valve	6	13	22	40
Plug or 90-degree Bend	6	13	22	40
45-degree Bend	2	2	2	3
22 and 1/2-degree Bend	2	2	2	3
11 and 1/4-degree Bend	N/A	N/A	2	2

C. Installation

1. Inspection

- I. The Contractor shall notify the District Representative at least 24 hours before concrete is poured for thrust blocks.
- II. All thrust blocks shall be inspected by the District Representative prior to pouring the thrust block and before backfilling the excavation around the thrust block.
- III. All other restraint systems shall be inspected by the District Representative prior to backfilling the excavation around the fittings and pipe.

2. Thrust Blocks

I. General

- (a) Care shall be taken not to block outlets or to cover bolts, nuts, clamps, or other fittings with concrete.
- (b) A bond breaker shall be placed between the pipe or fitting and the thrust block to aid in ease of future removal.
- (c) The Standard Details shall show the size and shape of thrust blocks for all fittings and provide the minimum bearing surface area for each fitting. Thrust block information on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual shall supersede the Standard Details.
- (d) The thrust block shall bear against undisturbed earth. The minimum bearing surface areas are the minimum areas required to bear against the undisturbed trench wall.
- (e) The soil bearing capacity is not sufficient to provide adequate restraint based on the minimum bearing areas shown on the Standard Details or Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual, then either the minimum bearing area shall be increased to the size that will ensure adequate restraint or restrained joint pipe and fittings may be utilized.
- (f) If the main must be placed immediately into service, precast thrust blocks may be used in lieu of the cast in place thrust block or other materials may be used to support the thrust. The support must be approved prior to pouring concrete and shall be of such design as to support the thrust until the concrete has set. The support shall not be considered a substitute for

the concrete.

- II. Concrete
 - (a) Newly placed concrete shall be allowed to set undisturbed for a minimum curing time of 24 hours prior to filling the water line unless additional approved thrust restraint has been provided.
 - (b) Before placing concrete, all equipment for mixing and transporting the concrete shall be clean.
 - (c) When concrete is deposited against ground without the use of forms, the ground shall be thoroughly moistened.
 - (d) Backfill may be placed over the thrust block once the surface has set sufficiently to resist the weight of the backfill. However, no tamping or compacting shall be allowed above the thrust block for a minimum of 24 hours after concrete placement.
 - (e) All debris, water, or ice shall be removed from the place to be occupied by the concrete. Concrete shall not be placed in water or in frozen subgrade.
 - (f) Sack concrete shall not be acceptable for thrust blocks.
- III. Forms
- IV. No horizontal struts or braces required for trench shoring shall remain in the concrete thrust blocks.
- V. Prior to placing the concrete, the forms and trench shall be inspected and approved by the Designated District Representative.
3. Mechanical Joint Restraint Devices
 - I. Mechanical joint restraint glands shall be required on all mechanical joint fittings and installed in accordance with the manufacture's installation instructions.
 - II. A torque indicating wrench shall be used to tighten the bolts to the torque range specified by AWWA Standard C600, "Installation of Ductile Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances."
 - III. The bolts shall be tightened by partially tightening the bottom bolt first, then the top bolt, next the bolts at either side, and finally the remaining bolts. Repeat the process until all bolts are within the appropriate range of torque.
4. Other Restraint
 - I. Flange Adaptors
 - (a) Flange adaptors shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.
 - II. Restrained Joint Pipe and Fittings
 - (a) The restrained joint pipe and/or fittings shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.
 - III. Harness Rods
 - (a) Harness rods may be required to anchor vertical bends, horizontal and vertical offsets, reducers, 90-degree horizontal bends, and connections where tees are used if specified on

the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual or required by field conditions.

- (b) Where harness rods are required inside of vaults or other structures, they shall be connected to flanged fittings by means of steel plate flange lugs as shown on the Construction Drawings.
- (c) After installation, plastic wrap and/or coat the harness rods and nuts with Polyken Pipeline Primer No. 927 (Kendall) or an approved equal.

~ End of Section 601.10 ~

601.11 TRACER WIRE

A. General

1. This section addresses tracer wire and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the installation of tracer wire.

B. Material

1. Tracer Wire
 - I. Tracer wire shall be a standard, single, 12 gauge, insulated, UL underground rated, solid copper wire.
2. Splices
 - I. All tracer wire splices require the use of a waterproof, compression-type splice kit.
3. Delivery, Storage, and Handling
 - I. The material shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to materials, coatings, and finishes.

C. Installation

1. General
 - I. The tracer wire shall be attached to the top of every piece of pipe with tape to prevent movement or damage during backfill operations.
 - II. Install tracer wire as shown in the Standard Details.
2. Service Lines
 - I. Tracer wire shall be utilized on all service lines to the furthest distance of either the meter pit or the property line.
 - II. The tracer wire shall be brought up in the meter pit and a six-foot length of wire shall be left in the meter pit.
 - III. The tracer wire shall be wrapped several times around the main water line to anchor it, but the wire shall not be spliced into the tracer wire on the main line.
3. Splicing
 - I. All tracer wire splices shall be as shown in the Standard Details.
 - II. Tracer wire coating of the wires to be connected shall be stripped back one-half-inch.
 - III. 3M DBR Direct Bury Splice Kit
 - (a) A wire nut shall be used to connect the bare metal ends of the tracer wire, and the wire nut shall be placed inside the waterproof connector according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.
 - IV. An overhand knot shall be tied six-inches from the splice to prevent the wires from pulling out of the waterproof connector.
 - V. The tracer wire shall be taped to the pipe on either side of the splice.
 - VI. The waterproof connector shall be taped to the pipe to prevent movement during backfill.

4. Bringing to Surface
 - I. Tracer wire shall be brought to the surface as specified in the Construction Drawing.

~ End of Section 601.11 ~

601.12 PE ENCASUREMENT

A. General

1. This section addresses PE encasement and bond breakers and includes the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used in the installation of PE wrap.

B. Material

1. All PE material shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C105, "PE Encasement for Ductile Iron Pipe Systems."
2. The raw material used to manufacture PE film shall be in accordance with ASTM Standard D1248.
3. The PE film shall meet the following minimum test requirements:
 - I. Tensile Strength - 200 PSI.
 - II. Elongation - 300 percent.
 - III. Dielectric Strength - 800 V/mil thickness.
 - IV. Thickness - 0.008-inches with minimum tolerance not exceeding 10 percent of nominal Melt Index 0.4 max.
4. Poly to be used on potable water lines shall be clear. Poly to be used on non-potable water lines shall be purple.
5. If conditions for installation are in organic material where microbiologically influenced corrosion is possible, V-Bio PE Encasement shall be used.
6. Delivery, Storage and Handling
 - I. All materials shall be handled and stored in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. This includes, but is not limited to, protection from ultraviolet radiation (direct sunlight) and prolonged heat. PE which exhibits any signs of ultraviolet deterioration shall not be used.

C. Installation

1. PE Encasement of Pipe
 - I. Install PE as shown in the Standard Details.
 - II. Place the tube PE material on the pipe prior to lowering the pipe into the trench.
 - III. Pull the tube over the length of pipe. Tape the tube to the pipe at the pipe joint. Fold the tube material around the adjacent spigot end and wrap with tape to hold the tube in place. Excess material shall be neatly drawn up around the pipe barrel, folded on top of the pipe, and taped in place.
 - IV. Overlap the first tube with an adjacent tube (as specified by the manufacturer) and secure with tape. The PE material covering the pipe will be loose. The excess material shall be neatly drawn up around the pipe barrel, folded on top of the pipe, and taped in place.
 - V. Repair any tears in the PE material prior to backfill.
 - VI. Carefully backfill with clean material that will not damage the PE

- material.
2. Double Encasement
 - I. When specified on the Construction Drawings or as directed by the District, the ductile iron pipe or fittings shall be wrapped in two layers of PE.
 - II. Situations where double PE encasement may be required:
 - (a) Crossing another water line.
 - (b) Crossing above sanitary or storm sewer.
 - (c) Crossing fiber optic utilities.
 - (d) Crossing gas pipelines.
 - (e) Installing ductile iron pipe near cathodically protected underground utilities.
 - (f) Installing ductile iron pipe in casing.
 - III. The two tubes of PE shall be installed in the same manner as a single tube.
 - IV. The excess material from both tubes shall be neatly drawn up around the pipe barrel, folded on top of the pipe, and taped into place.
 3. PE Bond Break
 - I. Cut a piece of PE tube lengthwise to open.
 - II. Place the open tube under the fitting and fold the tube material around the fitting.
 - III. Wrap with tape around the pipe on either side of the fitting to hold the PE in place.
 - IV. Excess material shall be neatly drawn up around the fitting, folded on top of the fitting, and taped in place.
 - V. Repair any tears in the PE material prior to backfill.
 - VI. Carefully backfill with clean material that will not damage the PE material.

~ End of Section 601.12 ~

601.13 CAST IN PLACE CONCRETE

A. General

This section addresses cast in place concrete for thrust restraints, vaults, encasement, and cut off walls.

1. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling
 - I. All material shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to the material.
2. Job Conditions
 - I. Do not place cast in place concrete during rain, sleet, or snow unless adequate protection is provided.
 - II. Cold Weather
 - (a) Concrete shall not be placed unless the air temperature is at least 30 degrees Fahrenheit and rising.
 - (b) The temperature of the mix shall not be less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit at the time of placement.
 - (c) If heated water and/or an accelerator is used, the above temperature restrictions may be waived by the District; however, water shall not be heated to a temperature exceeding 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Heated concrete shall not be warmer than 80 degrees Fahrenheit when placed.
 - (d) Protect placed concrete from freezing during the curing period.
 - III. Hot Weather
 - (a) Precautions shall be taken when placing concrete when the air temperature adjacent to the concrete placement is 90 degrees Fahrenheit and higher.
 - (b) The temperature of the mix shall not be more than 85 degrees Fahrenheit at the time of placement.
 - (c) Do not use concrete which has reached a temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit or more.
 - (d) To facilitate the placement of concrete in hot weather, the aggregate and the water may be cooled.

B. Material

1. General
 - I. Concrete shall have a minimum of six sacks per cubic yard and shall be allowed to develop a minimum compressive strength of 4,500 PSI at 28 days, unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Concrete shall have a maximum allowable water/cement ratio of one-half by weight.
 - III. The water cement ratio may be increased to 0.56 by weight if a water-reducing agent is used.
 - IV. The maximum elapsed time from the time water is added to the mix until concrete is in place shall not exceed one-and-one-half hours.

2. Cement
 - I. Portland cement shall conform to ASTM C150. Portland cement shall be Type One, Two, or Five.
 - II. Tricalcium aluminate (Ca_3Al) in the Type Two cements shall not exceed five percent.
 - III. 12-, 24-, or 48-hour concrete mixtures may be used with prior approval of the District. Acceptable type of early strength cement is Type Three or an approved equal.
3. Aggregates
 - I. All fine and coarse aggregate shall conform to ASTM C33.
4. Water
 - I. All water shall be clean and free from objectionable quantities of silt, organic matter, alkali, salts, oils, acids, and other impurities that may be deleterious to concrete reinforcement.
5. Admixtures
 - I. An air-entraining agent shall be used in all concrete and shall conform to ASTM C260.
 - II. A water-reducing admixture may be used.
 - (a) The water-reducing admixture shall conform to ASTM C494, for Type A or Type D chemical admixture.
 - (b) The water-reducing admixture shall not contain any calcium chloride.
 - (c) The water-reducing admixture shall be compatible with the cement being used.
 - III. Accelerators
 - (a) Accelerators shall conform to ASTM C494.
 - IV. Fly Ash
 - (a) When fly ash is used in concrete, the cement replacement shall not exceed 20 percent. Class C or Class F fly ash shall conform to ASTM C618.
 - V. Any admixtures except air entraining agents and accelerators must have prior approval from the Designated District Representative.
6. Forms
 - I. Where "Smooth and Finish" or "Grout Cleaned Finish" is specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual, prefabricated plywood panel forms, job-built plywood forms, forms lined with plywood or fiberboard, or steel forms shall be used.
 - II. Where "Rough Form Finish" is specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual, unlined wooden forms may be used.
 - III. If forms are not specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual, then only use forming material if required by field conditions. In such cases, forming material may be scrap lumber, rocks, soil, or sacks of sand or soil.

7. Reinforcement
 - I. All deformed reinforcing bars shall conform to ASTM A615 or ASTM A996.
 - II. All reinforcing bars shall be either Grade 40 or 60.
 - III. All welded steel wire fabric shall conform to ASTM A185.
- C. Installation
 1. General
 - I. The Contractor is responsible for protecting the concrete from traffic and the elements.
 - II. The Contractor shall notify the District a minimum of 24 hours' advance notice prior to the placement of concrete.
 - III. The District shall inspect the excavation prior to placement of concrete and before backfilling around the concrete.
 2. Forms
 - I. Placement of forms, if required, shall conform to the specifications on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Form work shall be inspected by the District prior to placement of the concrete.
 3. Reinforcement
 - I. Placement of reinforcement, if required, shall conform to the specifications on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Reinforcement shall be inspected by the District prior to placement of the concrete.
 4. Placement
 - I. Convey concrete from the mixer to the final position as rapidly as practicable without segregation or loss of material.
 - II. Deposit concrete in a continuous operation until each section is complete and regulate the rate of placement so that the concrete remains plastic and flows into position.
 5. Curing
 - I. Finished concrete shall be cured by protecting it against moisture loss, rapid temperature change, and from rain, flowing water, and mechanical damage for a minimum of 72 hours after placement.
 - II. Concrete shall be maintained at a minimum temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit during the curing period.

~ End of Section 601.13 ~

601.14 PRECAST CONCRETE

A. General

The section addresses precast concrete products and accessories for vaults and manholes.

1. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling

- I. All precast concrete parts shall be delivered, stored, handled, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to the materials.

B. Material

1. Manholes

- I. The barrels and flat slab tops shall conform to ASTM C478.
- II. All precast concrete parts shall be made with Type Two cement.

2. Vaults

- I. The vaults and flat slab tops shall conform to ASTM C478.
- II. All precast concrete parts shall be made with Type Two cement.

3. Concrete

- I. Concrete shall conform to Section 601.13, "Cast In Place Concrete," of these Water Line Specifications unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

4. Reinforcement

- I. Reinforcement shall conform to Section 601.13, "Cast In Place Concrete," of these Water Line Specifications unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

5. Grout (Non-shrink)

I. Pre-mixed Grout

- (a) Pre-mixed grout shall be non-metallic, non-aggregate, and non-shrink, using the following ratio of ingredients:
 - (1) One part Portland Cement; conforming to ASTM C150, Type One, One-A, Two, Two-A,
 - (2) One part sand; conforming to ASTM C144,
 - (3) One part shrinkage correcting aggregate.

II. Job-Mixed Grout

- (a) Job-mixed grout shall use the following ratio of ingredients:
 - (1) One part Portland Cement conforming to ASTM C207, Type One/Two.
 - (2) One part sand conforming to ASTM C144.
 - (3) One part shrinkage correcting aggregate.
- (b) Job-mixed mortar shall be Sand-Cement grout conforming to the following ratio:
 - (1) One part Portland Cement conforming to ASTM C207, Type One/Two.
 - (2) Two parts sand conforming to ASTM C144.
 - (3) One-half part hydrated lime conforming to ASTM C207, Type S.

6. Steps
 - I. Steps shall be constructed of plastic-coated aluminum or plastic in accordance with Federal Specification QQ-A-200/A. Provide aluminum steps with plastic coating or bituminous coating to protect from corrosion from concrete or non-shrink grout.
 - II. Steps shall be 12-inches on center.
 7. Preformed Plastic Gaskets
 - I. Gasket shall be manufactured in conformance with Federal Specification SS-S00210 (GSA-FSS), Type One, Rope Form.
 - II. Gaskets shall be one-and-one-half-inches in diameter for a 48-inch diameter manhole.
- C. Installation
1. Construct manholes and vaults at locations indicated on the Construction Drawings.
 2. Set manhole sections or vaults plumb.
 3. Use precast adjustment rings or additional barrel sections to bring cover to grade.
 4. Join manhole and vault sections to lids using preformed flexible plastic gaskets.
 5. All joint surfaces shall be clean and dry during installation.
 6. Fill all lifting holes and other imperfections with non-shrink grout.

~ End of Section 601.14 ~

601.15 FLOWABLE CONCRETE BACKFILL

A. General

This section addresses flowable concrete backfill (flow fill).

1. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling
 - I. All material shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to the material.
2. Job Conditions
 - I. Flow fill shall be mixed and delivered in a ready mixed state.
 - II. Proportion ingredients to produce a well-graded, flowable mix that is consistent with the submitted mix design.
 - (a) Weights shall be based upon aggregates in a saturated, surface dry condition.
 - (b) Air-entraining agent shall be used to increase flowability.
 - III. Proportions
 - (a) Cement: 60 pounds.
 - (b) Sand: 1845 pounds.
 - (c) Coarse Aggregate: 1700 pounds.
 - (d) Water: 325 pounds (39 gallons).
 - IV. Physical Properties
 - (a) Minimum 28-day compressive strength: 60 PSI.
 - (b) Slump: six to eight-inches.
 - (c) Air: six to eight percent.
 - (d) Water/Cement Ratio (pounds/pound): 5.4.
3. Flow fill to be used in public rights-of-way shall adhere to the governing agency's requirement.

B. Material

1. Cement shall conform to ASTM C150 and be Type Two.
2. Aggregates
 - I. Fine aggregate shall conform to ASTM C33.
 - II. Coarse aggregate shall conform to ASTM C33, Size Number 57.
3. Water shall be from a clean and fresh source.
4. Admixtures
 - I. The air-entraining agent shall conform to ASTM C260.
 - II. Fly ash shall not be used.

C. Installation

1. Install flow fill in the locations shown on the Construction Drawings.
2. The trench shall be backfilled with flow fill above the bedding elevation to the finished asphalt grade or as shown on the Construction Drawings.
3. The flow fill shall be compacted with vibration techniques to completely fill voids if required by the Designated District Representative.
4. Do not commence surface replacement work until flow fill has

sufficient strength to support construction equipment without observable deformation.

5. Excavate excess flow fill to the subgrade elevation.
6. Place base course, gravel surfacing, or pavement over the flow fill in accordance with the Construction Drawings.

~ End of Section 601.15 ~

601.16 GRAVEL SURFACING

A. General

This section addresses gravel surfacing to be provided at the indicated locations on the Construction Drawings and where existing gravel surfacing has been removed by construction operations.

1. Application

I. Private Easement

(a) Aggregate shall be applied at a minimum thickness of four-inches or as otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

II. Public Right-of-Way

(a) Aggregate shall be applied at the rate specified by the entity granting the right-of-way permit.

B. Material

1. Private Easement

I. Aggregate shall be pit run, locally available natural gravel, crushed stone, or crushed gravel, which meets the requirements of CDOT Class Six road base material.

2. Public Right-of-Way

I. Material for gravel surfacing shall be as specified by the entity granting the right-of-way permit.

C. Installation

1. Private Easement

I. Gravel Removal

- (a) Windrow existing roadbed material away from the trench area prior to excavating the trench.
- (b) The existing material shall be removed to the point of transition between native clay material and the roadbed material.
- (c) The existing material shall be placed back over the trench area after the trench has been prepared in accordance with Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

II. Gravel Application

- (a) Spread the gravel over the surface of the designated area at a minimum thickness of four-inches and combine with the existing roadbed material by manipulating until all voids in the material are filled.
- (b) During manipulation, the surfacing material shall be moistened with sufficient water to obtain compaction.
- (c) The combined materials shall be spread uniformly over the surface area and compacted with a roller until the roller rides the surface and a stable base has been formed. Compaction

shall be done in accordance with Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications.

- (d) No finish rolling is required but this layer shall be maintained moist by sprinkling until the following layer of gravel is applied.

III. Final Grading

- (a) Grade areas to receive gravel surfacing in such a manner that the edges of the gravel surfacing, when placed as specified and to the designated uniform thickness, will be at the same elevation as adjacent earth unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings. Final grading shall not alter pre-project drainage patterns.

2. Public Right-of-Way

- I. Material for gravel replacement shall be as specified by the entity granting the right-of-way permit.

~ End of Section 601.16 ~

601.17 ASPHALT PAVEMENT

A. General

This section addresses asphalt pavement repair.

1. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling
 - I. All material shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to the material.
2. Quality Assurance
 - I. The words "CDOT Standard Specifications" as used in this section refer to the State Department of Highways, Division of Highways, State of Colorado, "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction," adopted 1999.

B. Material

1. Private Easement
 - I. Aggregates
 - (a) Base Coarse: Reference "CDOT Standard Specifications," Section 703.03.
 - (b) Pavement: Reference "CDOT Standard Specifications," Section 703.04, Grading, Grading "E."
 - II. Mineral Filler Material
 - (a) Filler material: Reference "CDOT Standard Specifications," Section 712.03 and AASHTO M17.
 - III. Hydrated Lime
 - (a) Reference "CDOT Standard Specifications," Section 712.03.
 - IV. Bituminous Material
 - (a) Reference "CDOT Standard Specifications," Section 702.
 - (b) Asphalt cement: Penetration grade of AC-10, AASHTO M226, six percent by weight of mix.
 - (c) Prime coat: Liquid asphalt, MC-70, AASHTO M82.
 - (d) Tack coat: Emulsified asphalt, CSS01, AASHTO M140.
 - V. Soil Sterilizing Agent
 - (a) Reference "CDOT Standard Specifications," Section 217.02.
2. Public Right-of-Way
 - I. Material for asphalt pavement repair shall be as specified by the entity granting the right-of-way permit.

C. Installation

1. Private Easement
 - I. Pavement Removal
 - (a) When shown on the Construction Drawings, remove, dispose of, and restore to original or better condition asphalt concrete pavement, curbs, drives, sidewalks, and gravel surfacing.
 - (b) Remove and dispose of any existing pavement as required to complete the Work.
 - (c) Remove pavement, drive, or sidewalk to clean, straight lines.

- (d) Saw cutting is required if a clean, straight line cannot be obtained by other methods.
- II. Subgrade Preparation
 - (a) Compact subgrade in accordance with Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling, and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - (b) Sterilize subgrade soil prior to construction of the asphalt base course in accordance with Section 217.03 of the "CDOT Standard Specifications."
- III. Base Course
 - (a) Construct base course in accordance with Section 304 of the "CDOT Standard Specifications."
 - (b) Apply primer coat and tack coat before placement of asphalt concrete in accordance with Section 407 of the "CDOT Standard Specifications."
- IV. Pavement
 - (a) Construct asphalt concrete pavement to the alignment, dimensions, and grade shown on the Construction Drawings in accordance with Section 401 of the "CDOT Standard Specifications."
 - (b) Installation of pavement shall be in accordance with the jurisdictional authority of the rights of way.
- 2. Public Right-of-Way
 - I. Installation of asphalt or asphalt pavement repair shall be as specified by the entity granting the right-of-way permit.

~ End of Section 601.17 ~

601.18 PIPE INSTALLATION

A. General

This section addresses the installation of water transmission and distribution lines and includes the acceptable products, materials, and construction practices.

1. Quality Assurance
 - I. Water system installations shall conform to the regulations of the CDPHE and the Water Quality Control Commission.
2. Installation
 - I. The pipe shall normally be installed with the bells pointing in the direction that the Work is progressing unless a variation is approved by the District.
 - II. The Contractor shall employ measures to prevent the opening of joints during bedding and backfilling operations. Bedding material shall not be dropped onto unsupported pipe, which has been set to alignment and grade.
 - III. Pipe shall be laid and maintained at required lines and grades as specified in the approved Construction Drawings.
 - IV. The pipe shall be secured in place with the specified bedding consolidated under and around the pipe.
 - V. The pipe shall be installed so that a uniform positive or negative grade is maintained between the designed high and low points.
 - VI. The minimum depth of cover shall be four-and-one-half feet from the finished grade to the top of the pipe, except as otherwise indicated on the Construction Drawings.
 - VII. The maximum depth of cover shall be six feet from the finished grade to the top of the pipe, except as otherwise indicated on the Construction Drawings or approved by the District.
 - VIII. Foreign material, including trench water, shall not be permitted in the pipe.
 - IX. The open ends of the pipe shall be plugged with a watertight plug when pipe laying is not in progress.
 - X. Measures shall be used to prevent uplifting or floating of the water line prior to completion of the backfilling operations.
 - XI. Pipe shall not be installed under the following conditions:
 - (a) When the trench contains water.
 - (b) When the trench bottom is unstable.
 - (c) When weather conditions are unsuitable.
 - (1) District approval is required when the temperature is 32 degrees Fahrenheit or less.
 - (2) Snowing or raining heavily.
 - (3) High winds.
 - XII. Underground Interference

- (a) It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to verify the locations of all interferences.
- (b) The Contractor shall exercise care when working in order to protect all underground interferences and shall be fully responsible for any and all negligent damage caused by their or her operation.

XIII. Pipe Alignment and Grade

- (a) In laying pipe, the maximum tolerance permitted is to set line within plus or minus six-inches and grade within plus or minus three-inches.
- (b) Fittings, valves, and hydrants shall be installed at the specified locations and elevations, unless written permission to deviate is obtained from the District.
- (c) The pipe shall be kept in alignment by deflecting joints, or installing bends when laying pipe in curves.
- (d) Any changes in alignment and grade must be authorized by the District and shall be accomplished by the installation of additional fittings or “deflection” of joints.
- (e) To form a long radius curve, the deflection shall not exceed 80 percent of the pipe manufacturer’s recommendations for maximum deflection.

XIV. Deviation from Alignment and Grade Caused by Other Structures

- (a) Whenever obstructions interfere to such an extent that an alteration in the Work is required, the District will determine the best method of correction.
- (b) The District may change the Construction Drawings and order a deviation from alignment and grade, or the District may instruct the Contractor to arrange with the Owners of the structure for its removal, relocation, or reconstruction as best fits the conditions.

XV. Storm and Sewer Structures

- (a) Horizontal Clearance
 - (1) Water mains shall be located at least 10 horizontal feet from any existing or proposed sewer or sewer manhole when installed parallel. This shall be a clear distance measured edge to edge. Refer to the Standard Details.
- (b) Vertical Clearance
 - (1) When a water main line crosses a storm or sanitary sewer line, the water main line, where possible, must be laid above the storm or sanitary sewer line with a clearance of at least 24-inches from the top of the sewer line to the bottom of the water line. In the event a water main line must be laid below a storm or sanitary sewer line, the water main line must be encased in steel casing per Standard Details, in which case

a clearance of at least 24-inches from the top of the water line casing to the bottom of the sewer line must be maintained. If these separations cannot be obtained, contact a District Representative.

- (a) No water main or pipe shall come into contact with any part of a sewer line or a sewer manhole.
- (b) Whenever sewer facilities interfere to such an extent that an alteration in the Work is required, the District Designated Representative will determine the best method of correction.

B. Material

1. Pipe

- I. Ductile iron and PVC pipe and fittings shall be as specified in Section 601.1, "PVC Pipe," and Section 601.2, "Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings," of these Water Line Specifications.
- II. Pipe material shall not be interchanged except where another type of pipe material is specifically indicated on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

2. Valves

- I. All valves shall be as specified in Section 601.3 "Valves" of these Water Line Specifications.

3. Fire Hydrants and Blow-Offs

- I. All fire hydrants and blow-offs shall be as specified in Section 601.4 "Fire Hydrants and Blow-Offs" of these Water Line Specifications.

4. Service Lines, Meters, and Appurtenances

- I. All service lines, meters, and appurtenances shall be as specified in Section 601.7 "Service Connections" of these Water Line Specifications.

5. Tapping Saddles and Sleeves

- I. All tapping saddles and sleeves shall be as specified in Section 601.5 "Tapping Saddles and Sleeves" of these Water Line Specifications.

6. Bedding Material

- I. Bedding material shall be clean, uniformly graded sand, three-quarters-inch washed rock, or District approved native material.

7. Stabilization Material

- I. Stabilization material shall be one-and-one-half-inch washed rock or as otherwise approved.

8. Groundwater Barriers

- I. Groundwater barriers shall be constructed in a manner that impedes passage of water through the entire portions of the trench pipe zone and backfill material utilizing the following or as otherwise approved.
- II. Clay groundwater barriers shall meet the following Unified Soil Classifications:
 - (a) CH – inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.

- (b) SC – clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures.
- (c) CH – inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, clean clays.

III. Flowable concrete backfill used in groundwater barriers shall develop a minimum compressive strength of 60 PSI after 28 days.

C. Installation

1. PVC Pipe Installation

I. All PVC pipe shall be installed in accordance with AWWA Standard C605, "Underground Installation of PVC Pressure Pipe and Fittings for Water," with the exceptions and additions in this specification.

II. Bedding

(a) Before the pipe is laid, the subgrade shall be prepared by backfilling with bedding so as to provide a uniform and continuous bearing and support for the pipe at every point between bell holes. Bedding shall be installed in accordance with the Standard Details. No blocking of pipe shall be permitted.

III. Groundwater Barriers

- (a) Groundwater barriers shall be installed every 500 feet in the trench if groundwater is encountered during construction, or as otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- (b) Groundwater barriers shall be installed as shown on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual or as directed by the Designated District Representative.
- (c) Groundwater barriers shall be installed in accordance with the Standard Details.

IV. Push-On Joints

- (a) The inside of the bell, the outside of the spigot end, and the rubber gasket shall be thoroughly cleaned to remove oil, grit, and other foreign matter, before joining two lengths of pipe.
- (b) A thin film of gasket lubricant shall be applied as specified by the pipe manufacturer.
- (c) The spigot end of the pipe shall be placed in the socket with care to prevent the joint from contacting the ground. The joint shall be completed by pushing the pipe "home" as specified by the pipe manufacturer with a slow and steady pressure without jerky or jolting movements. Pipe furnished without a depth mark shall be marked before assembly to ensure proper insertion of the joint. The spigot end of field cut pipe lengths shall be filed or ground to resemble the spigot end of such pipe per manufacturer's recommendations.

V. Joint Fittings

- (a) Mechanical Joint Fittings

- (1) Before joining mechanical joint ductile iron fittings to the PVC pipe, the outside of the spigot, the inside of the bell and the rubber gasket shall be thoroughly cleaned to remove oil, grit, excess coating, and other foreign matter.
 - (2) Install mechanical joint fittings per manufacturer's recommendations.
 - (3) Whenever it is desirable to deflect mechanical joint fittings to help form a long radius curve, the deflection shall not exceed 80 percent of the fitting manufacturer's recommendations for maximum joint deflection.
 - (4) All ductile iron fittings shall be wrapped in PE in accordance with Section 601.12, "PE Encasement," of these Water Line Specifications.
- (b) Transition Couplings
- (1) These couplings shall be assembled and installed in conformity with the recommendations and instructions of the coupling manufacturer. Care should be taken that the connecting pipe ends, couplings, and gaskets are clean and free of all dirt and foreign matter with special attention being given to the contact surfaces of the pipe, gaskets, and couplings.
 - (2) All ductile iron or metal fittings shall be wrapped in Pe in accordance with Section 601.12, "PE Encasement," of these Water Line Specifications.

VI. Cutting and Fitting

- (a) The Contractor shall make all pipe cuts required to conform to location, line, and grade on the Construction Drawings.
- (b) All cuts on pipe shall be made by the use of pipe cutters or pipe saws.
- (c) All cuts shall be straight and true.

2. Ductile Iron Pipe Installation

I. General

- (a) All ductile iron pipe shall be installed in accordance with AWWA Standard C600, "Installation of Ductile Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances," with the exceptions and additions in this specification.

II. Bedding

- (a) Before the pipe is laid, the subgrade shall be prepared by backfilling with bedding so as to provide a uniform and continuous bearing and support for the pipe at every point between bell holes. Bedding shall be installed in accordance with Standard Details. No blocking of pipe shall be permitted.

III. Groundwater Barriers

- (a) See PVC Pipe Installation, Groundwater Barriers.

IV. Push-on Joints

- (a) Push-on joints shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended installation procedure.
- (b) Whenever it is desirable to deflect push-on joint pipe in order to form a long radius curve, the deflection shall not exceed 80 percent of the pipe manufacturer's recommendations for maximum deflection.

V. Restrained Joints

- (a) Restrained joint pipe and fittings shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended installation procedure.

VI. Joint Fittings

(a) Mechanical Joint Fittings

- (1) Before joining mechanical joint ductile iron fittings to the PVC pipe, the outside of the spigot, the inside of the bell and the rubber gasket shall be thoroughly cleaned to remove oil, grit, excess coating, and other foreign matter.
- (2) Install mechanical joint fittings per manufacturer's recommendations.
- (3) Whenever it is desirable to deflect mechanical joint fittings to help form a long radius curve, the deflection shall not exceed 80 percent of the fitting manufacturer's recommendations for maximum joint deflection.
- (4) All ductile iron fittings shall be wrapped in PE in accordance with Section 601.12, "PE Encasement," of these Water Line Specifications.

(b) Transition Couplings

- (1) These couplings shall be assembled and installed in conformity with the recommendations and instructions of the coupling manufacturer.
- (2) All ductile iron pipe and metal fittings shall be wrapped in PE in accordance with Section 601.12, "PE Encasement," of these Water Line Specifications.

(c) Flanged Joints

- (1) Before the flanged joint is assembled, the flange faces shall be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign material. The gasket shall be centered, and the connecting flanges drawn up watertight without unnecessary stressing of flanges. All bolts shall be tightened in a progressively diametrically opposite sequence using torque wrenches at settings recommended by the manufacturer (75 feet pounds).

VII. Cutting and Fitting of Ductile Iron Pipe

- (a) The Contractor shall make all pipe cuts required to conform to location, line, and grade on the Construction Drawings.

- (b) All cuts on pipe shall be made by the use of pipe cutters or pipe saws.
- (c) All cuts shall be straight and true.

VIII. Bonding Ductile Iron Pipe

- (a) When indicated on the Construction Drawings, or in the Project Manual, ductile iron pipe joints shall be electrically bonded using two Number Four Stranded Insulated CP wires.

3. Pipe Laying

I. Excavation Regulations

- (a) All excavation work shall conform to Part 1926 - Safety and Health Regulations for Construction. All subparts referred to in this section are documented in Part 1926, Subpart P - Excavations.

(b) Trenching

- (1) Trenching shall be completed in accordance with Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling, and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications.

(c) Bedding

- (1) Bedding shall be installed as shown in the Standard Details. The pipe shall be bedded on natural ground so that the entire length of the pipe barrel bears on undisturbed earth. Bell holes for pipe bells shall be of sufficient depth to ensure against improper loading of pipe bells. If the natural ground is not stable enough to support the pipe, if hard rock is encountered, or if the Construction Drawings indicate otherwise, the trench bottom should be undercut and replaced with District approved stabilization material. The backfill should provide firm support all along the pipe. The fill around the pipe should be hand tamped so settling will not occur.

(d) Groundwater Barriers

- (1) Groundwater barriers shall be constructed a full trench width, approximately four feet long, and to within one foot of the top of the trench or as otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
- (2) Groundwater barriers shall be constructed every 500 feet of trench, which has been backfilled with non-native material or as otherwise specified by the Designated District Representative, on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

(e) Hauling and Handling

- (1) Pipe shall be hauled, handled, and lowered into the trench in such a manner as to ensure against breakage or damage.

- (2) All pipe delivered to the Work site is subject to District inspection and may be rejected based upon the Designated District Representative's judgment.
 - (f) Backfilling and Compacting
 - (1) Backfilling and compacting shall be completed in accordance with Section 601.19, "Trenching, Backfilling, and Compacting," of these Water Line Specifications.
 - (g) Crossing Sanitary Sewer
 - (1) Water mains shall be located at least 10 horizontal feet from any existing or proposed storm or sanitary sewer when installed parallel. This shall be a clear distance measured edge to edge.
 - (2) When a water main crosses a sanitary sewer line, the water main must be laid above the sanitary sewer line with a clearance of at least 24-inches from the top of the sewer line to the bottom of the water line. If this vertical separation cannot be obtained, contact a District Representative.
 - (3) No water main or pipe shall come into contact with any part of a sewer line or a sewer manhole.
- 4. Clean Up
 - I. Initial cleanup of the excavation site shall occur within a minimum of:
 - (a) Five hundred linear feet of trench excavation in developed areas.
 - (b) One thousand linear feet of trench excavation in all other locations.
 - II. Final Clean Up
 - (a) Final cleanup of the excavation site may occur at the completion of the installation of all pipe and appurtenances unless otherwise directed by the Designated District Representative or specified in the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - (b) Final clean up shall be completed prior to the final walk-through and acceptance of the water line and appurtenances by the District.
- 5. Installation of Pipeline Appurtenances
 - I. Valves, meters, hydrants, and other appurtenances to the water distribution line shall be installed at the locations shown on the Construction Drawings, or as approved by the Designated District Representative to accommodate field conditions. Measurements of the actual location of appurtenances in relation to the water distribution line shall be made prior to backfilling for recording in the As Built Drawings.
 - II. All dead-end water lines will be plugged and have a thrust block poured against the plug. Dead-end water lines that may be

extended in the future shall have a valve, which controls that section of water line left in the “closed” position.

- III. Blow-offs, which are installed by the Contractor for their purposes during construction of the water line, shall be abandoned as directed by the District, at the main prior to final acceptance of the water line by the District.
- IV. The District shall install marker posts at all valves, combination air valves, and at intervals along the pipeline as required.

~ End of Section 601.18 ~

601.19 TRENCHING, BACKFILLING AND COMPACTING

A. General

This section addresses excavation, trenching, and backfilling and includes the acceptable materials and excavation practices which shall be used for all subsurface drainage, dewatering, preparation of subgrades, pipe bedding, backfilling, compacting, and finish grading or the installation of underground pipelines, service lines, and appurtenances.

1. Classification of Excavated Material
 - I. Excavation and trenching includes the removal and subsequent handling of all materials excavated or otherwise removed in performance of the Work, regardless of the type, character, composition, or condition thereof. Excavated material will be unclassified.
2. Quality Assurance
 - I. Soil compaction tests, if required, shall be performed in accordance with:
 - (a) ASTM D2922 - Standard Test Methods for Density of Soils and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods.
 - (b) ASTM D3017 - Standard Test Methods for Moisture Content of Soils and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods.
 - (c) ASTM D3017 - Standard Test Methods for Moisture-Density Relations of Soils and Soil-Aggregate Mixtures Using 10-Pound Rammer and 18-inch Drop (Modified Proctor).
 - II. Construction Staking
 - (a) Construction staking shall be performed under the supervision of a Colorado-licensed professional land surveyor.
 - (b) Offsets shall be staked so that the vertical and horizontal alignment may be checked.
 - (c) Adequate staking shall be provided to establish acceptable horizontal and vertical control.
 - (d) All survey notes and construction staking notes shall be entered into bound, hard cover field books.
 - (e) All survey data shall be available to the District for examination and reproduction throughout the construction period.
3. Job Conditions
 - I. Right-of-Way
 - (a) Where permanent right-of-way or temporary construction easement is not adequate to stockpile all excavated material without depositing it on private property, the Contractor shall haul and stockpile excess material or erect suitable bulkheads to prevent deposition of excavated material.
 - II. Blasting
 - (a) No blasting or other use of explosives will be permitted unless

specifically approved by the Designated District Representative for the purpose of rock excavation.

- (b) Approved blasting for rock excavation shall be performed in accordance with Section 601.20, "Rock Excavation," of these Water Line Specifications.

III. Drainage and Groundwater

- (a) On the Construction Drawings where bores or test pits are noted, the elevation of the groundwater shall be noted.
- (b) When ground water is encountered in the construction or excavation, the Contractor shall provide dewatering and stabilization material as required for stability and firmness of the foundation subgrade.
- (c) The water table shall be lowered prior to excavation to an elevation sufficiently below the proposed foundations to permit all construction operations to be performed.
- (d) Dewatering shall be accomplished in a manner that will preclude loss of fine material from the foundation soil.
- (e) In areas where structural backfill or compacted embankment is required, the excavation shall be free of water prior to start of backfill.
- (f) Dewatering shall be accomplished by the use of well points, sump pumps, rock, or gravel drains placed below subgrade foundations, or subsurface pipe drains.
- (g) All water shall be disposed of in a suitable manner without being a menace to public health or causing a public inconvenience.
- (h) No water shall be drained into other Work being completed or under construction.
- (i) The dewatering operation shall continue until such time as it is safe to allow the water table to rise in the excavations.
- (j) Pipe trenches shall contain enough backfill to prevent pipe floatation.
- (k) When pipe is laid in a casing pipe or tunnel, the pipe inside said casing or tunnel shall be secured so floatation does not occur when pipe is empty.
- (l) Water shall not be allowed to rise until any concrete has set a minimum of 24 hours and the forms have been removed.
- (m) Water shall not be allowed to rise unequally against unsupported structural walls.
- (n) Any channels, flumes, drains, sumps, wells, walkway systems, and/or other temporary diversion and protective works necessary for dewatering required excavations shall be constructed and maintained by the Contractor.
- (o) All temporary drainage diversion structures, sumps, wells, and

channels shall be removed, leveled or filled to the final grades as shown on the Construction Drawings and in a manner approved by the Designated District Representative.

- (p) A dewatering permit may be required and is the sole responsibility of the Contractor.

IV. Sheeting and Shoring

- (a) Use sheeting and shoring where banks are not cut back on a stable slope, and as necessary to prevent caving or sliding and to protect workers, the Work, and adjacent structures and facilities.

V. Sequence of Operations

- (a) Install the pipeline within a minimum of:
 - (1) One hundred linear feet of trench excavation in developed areas.
 - (2) Two hundred linear feet of trench excavation in all other locations.
- (b) Backfill the trench within a minimum of:
 - (1) One hundred linear feet of trench excavation in developed areas.
 - (2) Two hundred linear feet of trench excavation in all other locations.
- (c) Clean up the right-of-way within a minimum of:
 - (1) Five hundred linear feet of trench excavation in developed areas.
 - (2) One thousand linear feet of trench excavation in all other locations.
- (d) Backfill shall be completed, at the end of each day, to the extent that no damage from hydrostatic pressure, flotation, or other cause will result.
- (e) Where the excavation is a hazard to automotive or pedestrian traffic, the amount of open trench and the time duration of that opening is to be minimized and as specified by the governing right-of-way entity.

VI. Underground Obstructions

- (a) Underground obstructions known to the Design Engineer shall be shown on the Construction Drawings; however, the following applies:
 - (1) Locations shown on the Construction Drawings may prove to be inaccurate and other obstructions not known to the Design Engineer may be encountered.
 - (2) The Contractor shall field locate and verify all obstructions whether or not they are shown on the Construction Drawings.
- (b) The Contractor shall notify each utility Owner and request

utilities be field located by surface reference at least 48 hours, not including the day of the request, prior to trenching or excavation (exclusive of holidays and weekends).

- (c) Expose and verify size, location, and elevation of existing underground utilities and other obstructions where conflicts might exist sufficiently in advance to permit changes in the Construction Drawings in the event of conflict.
 - (1) Notify the Designated District Representative and/or Design Engineer and the affected utility immediately in case of conflict.
 - (2) In case of conflict, the proposed Work may be changed by the Designated District Representative, and/or Design Engineer.
- (d) Maintain, protect, and support (by shoring, bracing or other means) existing structures, utilities, and appurtenances.
- (e) Take such protective measures as the utility may direct where alterations or moving of utilities is required.
- (f) If the Contractor elects to remove underground obstructions, such as sprinklers, drainage culverts, catch basins, or other structures, the following shall apply:
 - (1) Drainage culverts may be salvaged, stored, and reused (if not damaged) unless otherwise noted on the Construction Drawings, or directed by the right-of-way representative or owner.
 - (2) All other underground obstructions shall be replaced as directed by the affected utility.
 - (3) Maintain the flow in field drains at the quantity, quality, and velocity present prior to the temporary removal of the drain pipe, unless otherwise noted on the Construction Drawings.
 - (4) All field drains shall be repaired or replaced to their original condition or better.

4. Maintenance and Correction

- I. The Contractor shall maintain and correct all trench settlement which occurs within the warranty period.
- II. The Contractor shall make necessary repairs to pavement, sidewalks, or other structures which may be damaged as the result of backfill or settlement.
- III. The Contractor may perform such maintenance and correction by subcontract.
- IV. If subcontracted, the Contractor shall submit, with application for final payment, a copy of any subcontract or authorization as evidence of Contractor's faithful intention to perform necessary corrections during the warranty period.

B. Material

1. Stabilization Material

I. If the existing soil in the trench bottom is judged to be unsuitable by the Designated District Representative, a minimum of the top six-inches of the pipe subgrade shall be removed and replaced with stabilization material.

(a) The stabilization material shall be one-and-one-half-inch washed rock conforming to ASTM D448 or CDOT No. 357.

Trench Stabilization Material

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2-inch	95 to 100
1-inch	35 to 70
2-inch	10 to 30
Number 4	0 to 5

(b) Another stabilization material may be used with prior approval of the Designated District Representative.

II. Geosynthetic fabric may be used in conjunction with stabilization material, with the prior written approval of the Designated District Representative and in accordance with the approved Construction Drawings.

(a) Geosynthetic fabric shall be a woven or non-woven fabric resistant to chemical attack, mildew, and rot and shall meet the following physical requirements:

Geosynthetic Fabric

Property	Criteria	Specifications
Grab Tensile Strength	Greater than 200 pounds	ASTM D-4632
Water Flow Rate	Greater than 4.0 Gallons per Minute per Square Foot	ASTM D-4491
Permeability	Greater than 0.008 Centimeter per Second	ASTM D-4491

(b) The width of applied fabric shall be trench width plus a minimum of six-inches on each trench side, with overlaps to be three feet minimum.

(c) The handling and placement shall be per manufacturer's specifications.

(d) Data sheet information shall be submitted to the District for approval prior to use.

2. Bedding Material

I. The bedding zone shall extend from six-inches (or 0.25 pipe OD, whichever is greater) below the bottom of the pipe to a minimum of six-inches above the top of the pipe.

(a) Reference the Standard Details, if not otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

II. Granular Material

(a) The primary granular material shall be squeegee or a washed

river product not exceeding three-eighths-inch in the largest dimension. Other materials will be considered if approved by the Designated District Representative.

Squeegee Bedding Material

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
3/8-inch	100
Number 4	70
Number 8	5

(b) Secondary granular material shall be uniformly graded sand conforming to ASTM C33.

Granular Bedding Material

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
3/8-inch	100
Number 4	95 to 100
Number 8	80 to 100
Number 16	50 to 85
Number 30	25 to 60
Number 50	10 to 30
Number 100	2 to 10

- 3. Groundwater Barrier Material
 - I. Groundwater barriers shall be constructed in a manner that impedes passage of water through the entire portions of the trench pipe zone and backfill material utilizing the following or as otherwise approved.
 - II. Clay groundwater barriers shall meet the following Unified Soil Classifications:
 - (a) CH – inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.
 - (b) SC – clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures.
 - (c) CH – inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, clean clays.
 - III. Flowable concrete backfill used in groundwater barriers shall develop a minimum compressive strength of 60 PSI after 28 days.
- 4. Trench Backfill Material
 - I. Trench backfill material shall be placed from six-inches above the pipe to the ground surface or to the bottom of the pavement sub-graded six-inches below finished surface, whichever is greater.
 - II. Trench backfill material may be job-excavated material from the trench or select imported material as specified below or on the Construction Drawings.
 - III. Job-Excavated Material
 - (a) Material shall be free of frozen material, stumps, roots, brush, other organic matter, cinders or other corrosive material, debris, and any rocks or stones, which are greater than the following dimensions.
 - (1) Three-inches in any dimension for material placed within one foot of pavement subgrade or finished surface in

unpaved areas.

(2) Three-inches in any dimension for material placed within one foot of the pipe.

(3) Six-inches in any dimension for the remainder of the trench.

IV. Imported Backfill Material

(a) Pit-run gravel or crusher-run rock with the following gradation:

Imported Backfill Material

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2-inch	100
Number 10	80
Number 200	0 to 15

(b) Material passing a Number 40 sieve shall have the following:

(1) A liquid limit less than 35 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T-89.

(2) A plasticity index less than six when tested in accordance with AASHTO T-91.

V. Highway or County Right-of-Way

(a) The Design Engineer shall obtain approval by the agency having jurisdiction over roadway maintenance for materials placed within the limits of paved surfacing, gravel shoulders, shoulder slopes, or other finished surfaces.

C. Installation

1. Preparation

I. Clearing

(a) Remove and dispose of trees, shrubs, bushes, downed trees, upturned stumps, weeds, and other vegetation within the limits of clearing, unless specified otherwise on the Construction Drawings.

(b) Limit clearing to as narrow a width as practical within the right-of-way or permanent easements.

(c) Trim trees in lieu of removal when practicable.

(d) Protect root zones of trees and cultivated plants which are not removed.

II. Topsoiling

(a) Remove topsoil to a minimum of four-inches and keep segregated from all areas to be disturbed by construction.

III. Sod Removal

(a) In lawn areas, cut and roll back the sod before trenching.

(b) If the sod is to be reused, store and protect the sod from damage and drying and water daily to maintain moisture level in the sod.

IV. Pavement Removal

(a) Remove pavement, drives, curbs, and sidewalks to clean, straight lines.

- (b) Saw-cutting is required if a clean, straight line cannot be obtained by other methods.
- (c) On concrete surfacing, if saw cut would fall within three feet of a construction joint, cold joint, or edge, remove the concrete to that location.

2. Excavation

I. General

- (a) Excavate trenches by open-cut methods, except where boring or tunneling is indicated on the Construction Drawings, required by jurisdictional agencies, or desired by the Contractor to avoid removal of an obstruction.
- (b) Do not use mechanical equipment in locations where its operation would cause damage to trees, buildings, culverts, or other existing property, utilities, or structures above or below ground. In all such locations, hand-excavating methods shall be used.
- (c) Use mechanical equipment so designed and operated that the rough trench excavation bottom elevation can be controlled with uniform trench widths and vertical sidewalls from an elevation one foot above the top of the installed pipe to the bottom of the trench, and trench alignment is sufficiently accurate to permit pipe to be aligned properly with adequate clearance between the pipe and sidewalls of the trench. Do not undercut the trench sidewall to obtain clearance.

II. Excavation in Rock

- (a) Rock excavation shall be in accordance with Section 601.20, "Rock Excavation," of these Water Line Specifications.
- (b) Over excavate a minimum of twelve-inches below the bottom of the pipe wherever the trench bottom is rock, shale, or other hard or semi-hard material.
- (c) Backfill over depth excavation with granular material.

III. Preparation of Trench Bottom

- (a) Grade trench bottoms uniformly to provide clearance for each section of pipe.
- (b) Remove loose materials, water, and foreign objects from the trench.
- (c) Provide firm subgrade suitable for placement of bedding material.
- (d) Wherever unstable material (in the opinion of the Designated District Representative) incapable of supporting the pipe is encountered in the bottom of the trench, over excavate such material to a depth suitable for construction of a stable subgrade and backfill over depth excavation with stabilization material.

- IV. Stockpiling Excavated Materials
 - (a) Pile suitable material for backfilling in an orderly manner at a sufficient distance from the banks of the trench to avoid overloading and to prevent slides or cave-ins.
 - (b) Remove and dispose of excess excavated materials not suitable or not required for backfilling.
 - (c) Do not stockpile excavated material against existing structures, appurtenances, trees, or cultivated shrubs.
- V. Limiting Trench Widths
 - (a) Excavate trenches to provide adequate working space and pipe clearances for proper installation, jointing, and embedment.
 - (b) Provide the following minimum clearances:
 - (1) Eight-inches on each side of the pipe.
 - (2) 12-inches on each side of the pipe when excavating in rock.
 - (c) The maximum trench width measured at the top of the pipe shall be the pipe OD plus two-feet-six-inches.
- VI. Over Depth Excavation
 - (a) Restore over excavated subgrades to proper elevation with stabilization material.
- 3. Pipe Bedding
 - I. Bedding Classes
 - (a) Place pipe bedding in accordance with the details in the Standard Details, unless otherwise shown on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Placement and Compaction
 - (a) Distribute and grade bedding material to provide uniform and continuous support beneath the pipe at all points between bell-holes or pipe joints.
 - (b) Deposit bedding material and compact uniformly and simultaneously on each side of the pipe to prevent lateral displacement.
 - (c) If required, compact bedding material to 95 percent of maximum density to six-inches above the crown of the pipe.
 - III. Groundwater Barriers
 - (a) To impede passages of water through the entire portions of the trench pipe zone and backfill material, construct a groundwater barrier the full trench width. Refer to Section 601.18 of these Water Line Specifications.
 - (b) The groundwater barrier shall have approximate dimensions of four feet long and from the bottom of all granular material to within one foot of the top of the trench.
 - (c) Place groundwater barriers a minimum of 500 feet apart when not otherwise specified and at the locations shown on the

Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

4. Backfilling and Compacting
 - I. Sheeting and Shoring Removal
 - (a) Do not remove sheeting or shoring prior to backfilling.
 - (b) Use effective methods to protect the construction, other structures, utilities, and properties during sheeting or shoring removal.
 - II. Layer Thickness
 - (a) Deposit backfill material in uniform layers not exceeding eight-inches in uncompacted thickness.
 - (b) The Contractor may increase layer thickness provided it is demonstrated that the specified compacted density will be obtained.
 - III. Methods and Equipment
 - (a) Use methods and equipment that are appropriate for the backfill material.
 - (b) Do not use equipment or methods that will transmit damaging shocks to the pipe.
 - (c) Do not perform compaction by jetting or flooding.
 - IV. Compaction Around Structures
 - (a) Structures include manholes, meter pits, vaults, curb boxes, valve boxes, fire hydrants, and other similar structures that break the horizontal plane of the backfill.
 - (b) Mechanically compact around all structures.
 - (c) Use manually operated platform-type tampers or similar equipment within 12-inches of any structure.
 - (d) Import material for trench backfill if compaction cannot be obtained with job-excavated material.
 - V. Backfill in Fields
 - (a) Mechanically compact to the top of trench backfill in fields.
 - (b) Mechanically rip top six-inches of all disturbed areas prior to placing topsoil.
 - VI. Topsoiling
 - (a) Replace topsoil to the depth of stripping over all areas disturbed by construction operations and which will not receive other surface treatment.
 - VII. Disposal of Excess Material
 - (a) The Contractor shall obtain a site for and dispose of all excess excavated material and material not suitable for backfilling.
5. Excess Material
 - I. The Contractor shall be responsible for providing resources to remove from the Job Site excess material unless claimed by property Owners.
 - II. Unless approved in writing by the property Owner, existing grades

and contours shall not be changed by spreading excess excavated material over the area surrounding the Work.

6. Field Quality Control

I. Moisture Density Tests

- (a) If moisture density tests shall be required to monitor compaction, copies shall be provided to the District.
- (b) The following tests shall be conducted on representative samples of each type of material encountered or utilized and will be used as a basis for compaction control.
 - (1) ASTM D698 or AASHTO T-99 - Standard Method of Test for Moisture Density Relations of Soils using a five-and-one-half pound rammer and a 12-inch drop.
 - (i) Use method A, B, C, or D as appropriate, based on soil condition and judgment of the testing laboratory.
 - (ii) Determine and provide optimum density curve for each type of material encountered or utilized.
 - (iii) Include Atterberg Limits, grain size determination, and specific gravity.
 - (2) ASTM D4253 - Standard Test Method for Maximum Index Density and Unit Weight of Soils Using a Vibratory Table.

II. Compaction Control

- (a) If specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual, moisture density tests shall be required to monitor compaction.
- (b) The following field tests shall be conducted to determine compliance of compaction methods with specified density in accordance with one of the following methods:
 - (1) ASTM D2922 - Tests for Density of Soil and Soil-Aggregate In Place by Nuclear Methods.
 - (2) ASTM D1556 - Tests for Density of Soil in Place by the Sand Cone Method.
 - (3) ASTM D2167 - Tests for Density of Soil in Place by Rubber Balloon Method.

III. Minimum Densities

- (a) Compaction shall be to the minimum densities specified below and in accordance with ASTM D698 or AASHTO T-99.
- (b) Subgrade shall be compacted to a density of 95 percent.
- (c) Barrier material shall be compacted to a density of 95 percent.
- (d) Pipe Bedding
 - (1) Carefully compacted select soil shall be compacted to a density of 95 percent.
 - (2) Compacted granular material shall be compacted to a density of 95 percent.
- (e) Trench Backfill

- (1) State Highways
 - (i) Shall conform to CDOT requirements.
 - (2) Rights-of-way
 - (i) Shall conform to the governing agency requirements.
 - (3) Gravel roadways shall be compacted to a density of 95 percent.
 - (4) All other locations shall be compacted to a density of 85 percent.
 - (f) Granular materials, which are used in lieu of cohesive soils, shall be compacted to a density of 95 percent.
- IV. Moisture Content
- (a) Compact soils within plus or minus two percent of optimum moisture.
 - (b) Add water, harrow, disc, blade, or otherwise work material as required to achieve moisture content.

~ End of Section 601.19 ~

601.20 ROCK EXCAVATION

A. General

This section addresses removal of rock.

1. Definitions

- I. Rock shall be defined as any igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary material that cannot be excavated without blasting or the use of a trackhoe with flywheel power of 135 horsepower, maximum drawbar pull of 38,000 pounds, and equipped with a one cubic yard bucket with new Tiger teeth.
- II. If the equipment identified in Section 601.20 A. 2. a. is capable of excavating the material, but faster production is desired, a more powerful excavator may be used, although the material excavated will not be considered rock.
- III. Rock shall be further defined as all boulders or detached stones having a volume of one cubic yard or more, as determined by physical or visual measurement.

2. Regulatory Requirements

- I. The Contractor shall conform to the applicable code for explosive disintegration of rock and to NFPA 495 for handling explosive materials.
- II. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining locates, determining how far affected utilities are from the proposed explosive Work, and notifying all nearby utilities of the rock excavation procedures.
- III. The Contractor shall obtain permits from authorities having jurisdiction before explosives are brought to the Work site or drilling is started.

3. Scheduling

- I. Schedule explosive Work in advance with the Designated District Representative, affected utilities, and regulatory agencies.
- II. Schedule Work to avoid disruption to nearby occupied buildings.

B. Material

1. Explosives shall be the type recommended by the explosives firm following a seismic survey and required by authorities having jurisdiction.
2. The delay device shall be the type recommended by the explosives firm.
3. The blast mat material shall be the type recommended by the explosives firm.

C. Excavation

1. Preparation

- I. The Contractor and Designated District Representative shall identify the required lines, levels, contours, and datum of the rock.
- II. The Contractor shall provide all labor, materials, equipment, and

- permits required to complete the rock excavation.
2. Mechanical Method
 - I. Cut away rock at bottom of the excavation to form level bearing.
 - II. In utility trenches, excavate to twelve-inches below the invert elevation of the pipe and 24-inches wider than the pipe diameter.
 - III. Mechanical means shall include, but not be limited to the use of a larger trackhoe, ripper tooth on a bulldozer, and/or a hydraulic hammer.
 - IV. Remove all excavated rock material from the Job Site.
 3. Explosive Method
 - I. Blasting of any type shall not be allowed within 22 feet of any existing buildings, structures, or utilities without prior written approval from the Owners.
 - II. Conduct survey and document conditions of buildings and existing utilities near locations of rock removal and photograph existing conditions before blasting to identify existing irregularities.
 - III. If rock is uncovered requiring the explosives method for rock disintegration, notify the Designated District Representative immediately. An Explosives firm shall specialize in explosives for disintegration of rock with a minimum of five years of documented experience.
 - IV. Advise Owners of adjacent buildings or structures, and existing utilities in writing before executing the seismic survey, explaining the planned blasting and seismic operations.
 - V. Obtain a seismic survey before rock excavation to determine the maximum charges that can be used at different locations in areas of excavation without damaging adjacent properties, utilities, or other Work. A Seismic survey firm shall specialize in seismic surveys with a minimum of five years of documented experience.
 - VI. Provide seismographic monitoring during the progress of blasting operations.
 - VII. Disintegrate rock and remove from excavation.
 - VIII. In utility trenches, excavate to twelve-inches below the invert elevation of the pipe and 24-inches wider than the pipe diameter.
 - IX. Remove all excavated rock material from the Job Site.
 - X. Conduct post blasting survey and documentation, including photos of existing structures and utilities which were documented prior to blasting operations.
 4. Field Quality Control
 - I. Field inspection, and testing, will be performed by the Designated District Representative during all phases of rock disintegration and excavation.
 - II. Provide for visual inspection of utilities and foundation bearing surfaces and cavities formed by removed rock prior to backfill with

bedding material.

~ End of Section 601.20 ~

601.21 DRIVEWAYS AND ROAD CROSSINGS

A. General

This section addresses driveways and road crossings and the acceptable materials and construction practices which shall be used.

1. Material Delivery, Storage, and Handling
 - I. All material shall be handled, stored, and protected in a manner which will prevent damage to the material.

B. Material

1. General
 - I. Private Easement
 - (a) Material for driveways and road crossings shall be as specified in the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.
 - II. Public Right-of-Way
 - (a) Material for driveways and road crossings shall be as specified by the entity granting the right-of-way permit.

2. Gravel Surface
 - I. Gravel for driveways and road crossings shall be as specified in Section 601.16, "Gravel Surfacing," of these Water Line Specifications unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

3. Asphalt
 - I. Asphalt pavement for driveways and road crossings shall be as specified in Section 601.17, "Asphalt Pavement," of these Water Line Specifications unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual.

4. Sub-base
 - I. Private Easement
 - (a) Sub-base material shall consist of sound aggregate particles and suitable filler or binding materials which when placed and compacted will result in a firm, dense, unyielding foundation.
 - (b) Sub-base material shall be well mixed and free of organic matter and lumps or balls of clay.
 - (c) Sub-base material need not be crushed but may be of the pit run variety providing it is graded within the following:

Sub-base Material for Driveways and Road Crossings

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2-inches	100
2-inches	95 to 100
Number 4	30 to 50
Number 200	5 to 15

- (d) The sub-base material shall have a maximum liquid limit of 35 and a maximum plastic limit of six.
5. Base and Special Backfill Material

I. Private Easement

- (a) Base material shall consist of hard, durable particles or fragments of stone or gravel crushed to the required size and a filler of sand or other finely divided mineral matter.
- (b) When produced from gravel, not less than 60 percent by weight of the aggregate retained on a Number 4 sieve shall consist of particles having at least one fractured face.
- (c) Base material shall be free from organic matter and lumps or balls of clay and which when placed and compacted will result in a firm, dense, unyielding foundation.
- (d) Base material shall meet the following requirements:

Base Material for Driveways and Road Crossings

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
3/4-inch	100
Number 4	30 to 60
Number 10	25 to 50
Number 200	5 to 12

- (e) The base material shall have a maximum liquid limit of 25 and a maximum plastic limit of six.

C. Installation

1. Private Easement

- I. All driveways and roads that are so designated on the plans and open cut by the Contractor shall be backfilled with select backfill material.
- II. Additional or other specifications found on the Construction Drawings or in the Project Manual shall supersede these specifications.
- III. The backfill material shall consist of sub-base material from the bottom of the trench to within one foot of the surface and shall extend three feet outside of each original edge of said driveway or road.
- IV. The upper one foot of such replacement shall be select base material and shall extend one-and-one-half feet beyond each original edge of the driveway or road.
- V. The backfill material shall be hand or mechanically compacted to 95 percent density in eight-inch lifts.

2. Public Right-of-Way

- I. Driveway and road crossing material shall be installed as specified by the entity granting the right-of-way permit.

~ End of Section 601.21 ~

601.22 SITE REVEGETATION

A. General

This section addresses site revegetation and includes the acceptable materials and excavation practices which shall be used for all soil preparation, seeding, fertilizing, mulching, watering, and initial care for construction area restoration, unless otherwise specified on the Construction Drawings or Private Easement conditions.

1. Quality Assurance

- I. All seed furnished shall be in bags or containers and clearly labeled to show the name and address of the seed supplier, seed name, the lot number, net weight, the percent weed seed, and the guaranteed percentage of purity and germination.
- II. All seed furnished shall be free from noxious seeds.
- III. If available seed does not meet the minimum purity and germination percentages specified, the Contractor shall compensate for a lesser percentage of purity or germination by furnishing sufficient additional seed to equal the specified product.
- IV. Product comparison shall be made on the basis of pure live seed in pounds.
- V. Normally, seeding should be accomplished in one or another of two planting seasons:
 - (a) Fall – after September 15 for sites above 8,000 feet in elevation, and later into the fall for lower elevations.
 - (b) Early Spring – as early as possible when the ground is workable.
 - (1) For various reasons, seeding may need to take place after April 21. While a later sowing of seeds might still work, later sowing will reduce the likelihood of success. If at all possible, a fall sowing of seeds is recommended if the late April window has closed.
 - (c) Double the amount of seed per acre if seeding is done at times other than the above stated planting seasons.

B. Material

1. Fertilizer

- I. Fertilizer shall be uniform in composition, dry and free flowing.
- II. Fertilizer shall be delivered in original, unopened containers.
- III. Commercial Product
 - (a) Available nutrients by weight for native areas.
 - (1) Nitrogen (N) at 15 pounds per acre.
 - (2) Phosphorous (P₂O₅) at 10 pounds per acre.
 - (b) Available nutrients by weight for lawn areas.
 - (1) Nitrogen (N) at 28 pounds per acre.
 - (2) Phosphorous (P₂O₅) at 20 pounds per acre.

2. Seed
 - I. Seeding rates shall be as recommended by the seed manufacturer.
 - II. Seeding rates specified for drilled seeding shall be doubled if seed is broadcasted.
 - III. Do not use seed that has become wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged.
 3. Mulch
 - I. Clean hay or straw.
 - II. Wood cellulose fiber.
 - III. Soil Retention Blanket
 - IV. Jute
 - (a) Loosely twisted construction of heavy mesh with a uniform open plain weave of unbleached single jute yarn.
 - (b) Average twist of not less than 1.6 turns per inch.
 - (c) Thickness shall not vary more than one-half its normal diameter.
 - (d) Furnish in approximately 90 pound rolled strips.
 - (1) Length: Approximately 75 yards.
 - (2) Width: 48 inches plus or minus one-inch.
 - (3) Weave: 78 warp ends per width of cloth and 41 weft ends per yard.
 - (4) Weight: Average 1.22 pounds per linear yard, plus or minus five percent.
 - (5) Staples: 0.091-inch diameter minimum, "U" shaped with a one-inch crown and legs six-inches in length; or "T" shaped with eight-inch minimum length after bending with bar at least four-inches long having a single wire end bent downward approximately three-quarters-inch.
 - V. Erosion Control Fabric
 - (a) Knitted construction of yarn with uniform openings interwoven with strips of biodegradable paper, furnished in rolls with suitable protection for outdoor storage at a construction site.
 - (b) Length: Approximately 360 feet average.
 - (c) Width: 10 foot minimum.
 - (d) Packaging: Four to six mil opaque PE bag.
 - (e) Weight: 0.2 pounds per square yard.
 - (f) Staples: One gauge wire, "U" shaped with a one-inch crown and legs six-inches in length.
- C. Execution
1. Preparation
 - I. Thoroughly till the soil in areas that previously supported vehicle traffic.
 - II. Till soil to a depth of 12-inches after areas have been cleared and brought to grade.

- III. Work the soil only when moisture conditions are suitable.
 - IV. Remove rocks and other objects two-inches and greater in any dimension.
 - V. Smooth, firm, and mix fertilizer into top two-inches of soil by use of a weights harrow prior to seeding.
 - VI. Correct irregularities in the ground surface resulting from soil preparation operations and slope to drain.
2. Seeding
- I. Apply seed by means of approved mechanical power-drawn drills followed by packer wheels, broadcast-type seeders, or hydraulic type seeders.
 - II. Do not drill or sow during windy weather or when the ground is frozen or untillable.
 - III. Apply water when necessary.
 - IV. Seeding by mechanical power-drawn drills.
 - (a) Set depth bands to maintain a planting depth of at least one-quarter-inch.
 - (b) Set to space rows not more than seven-inches apart.
 - (c) Sow seeds of different sizes from the mixtures from at least two separate hoppers adjusted to provide the proper coverage.
 - V. Seeding by broadcast-type seeders.
 - (a) Rake in, or otherwise cover, seed with soil to a depth of at least one-quarter-inch.
 - (b) Roll to obtain a firm seed bed.
 - (c) Do not use the hand method of broadcasting seed except on small areas not accessible to machine method.
 - VI. Hydraulic seeding.
 - (a) Equipment shall include a pump capable of being operated at 100 gallons per minute at 100 PSI.
 - (b) Equipment shall have an acceptable gauge and a nozzle adaptable to hydraulic seeding requirements.
 - (c) Storage tanks shall have a means of agitation and a means of estimation of the volume used or remaining in the tank.
3. Mulching
- I. Apply mulch or soil retention blanket on all seeded areas as designated for mulch on Construction Plans.
 - II. On slopes flatter than four to one, mulch may be hay, straw, or wood cellulose fiber.
 - (a) Spread hay or straw mulch uniformly at a rate of two tons per acre.
 - (b) Immediately following the spreading of hay or straw mulch, anchor the material into the soil a minimum of three-inches by means of a mulch anchoring machine equipped with large, goulter-type discs spaced at approximately eight-inch centers.

- (c) Apply wood cellulose fiber in the manner and at the rate recommended by the manufacturer for the specified fiber used.
- III. On slopes four to one or greater, apply soil retention blankets.
 - (a) Drape blanket loosely over ground surfaces, smooth but not taut.
 - (b) Fabric shall have close ground contact.
 - (c) Prepare, fertilize, and seed prior to installation of a soil retention blanket.
 - (d) If the slope is greater than three to one, fabric shall be applied vertically with paper strips oriented parallel to the slope.
 - (e) Dig a six-inch deep check slot, one-foot back from the top of the slope and at the toe of the slope.
 - (1) Fold and place fabric in slot and drive staple in fabric every nine-inches.
 - (2) Fill slot with soil and compact.
 - (f) Dig a four-inch deep check slot perpendicular to the direction of water flow at 50-foot intervals on slopes and ditches more than 100 feet long.
 - (1) Drape fabric down into a check slot.
 - (2) Fill the slot with soil and compact.
 - (g) Overlap a minimum of four-inches when two or more lengths of fabric are required to be installed side-by-side to cover an area. Secure each length of fabric with staples driven in three rows at each edge and the center with staples placed on a maximum of three-foot centers.
 - (h) Overlap a minimum of 12-inches with the upgrade section on top of the lower grade section when fabric lengths are installed end-to-end. Secure overlapped ends with staples placed on a maximum of nine-inch centers across the fabric overlap.
 - (i) Overlap a minimum of 12-inches where one roll ends and a second roll starts with the up-slope piece brought over the buried end of the second roll to form a junction slot.
 - (j) Staple
 - (1) Two-foot intervals on outside edges and centers of rolls.
 - (2) Six-inch intervals on check slots and junction slots.
 - (3) Use sharp pointed hardened steel three-inch fence-type staples on soil that is extra hard.
- 4. Hydraulic Seeding and Mulching
 - I. As an option, the Contractor may accomplish seeding, fertilizing, and mulching by hydraulic spray application.
 - II. Seed and fertilize in the amounts per acre designated and wood cellulose fiber mulch at the rate recommended by the manufacturer for the specific fiber mulch used.
 - III. Combine seed, fertilizer, and mulch with water to provide a slurry.

- IV. Perform hydraulic application in such a manner that the liquid carrier will uniformly distribute the material over the entire area to be seeded at rates not less than indicated herein.
 - V. Do not compact after hydraulic application.
 - VI. Double the amount of seed per acre if seed and mulch are combined in a single application.
- 5. Watering
 - I. After seeding and mulching, wet down the seeded area and keep moist during seed germination period.
 - II. Avoid allowing standing water, surface wash, or scour.
 - 6. Reseeding and Repair
 - I. Reseed and mulch areas where there is not a satisfactory stand of grass at the end of five weeks after seeding.
 - 7. Fertilizing
 - I. Broadcast fertilizer over the seeded area after the germination of seed.
 - II. Apply at a rate of five pounds per 1000 square feet.
 - III. Do not apply fertilizer until at least six weeks after seeding operations are complete if seeding is done during the germination season.
 - 8. Establishment
 - I. Water and care for seeding planted until Final Acceptance.
 - II. Field seed shall be established at least 30 days prior to final acceptance.

~ End of Section 601.22 ~

~ **END OF SECTION 601** ~

Schedule of District Holidays

New Year's Day

Presidents' Day

Memorial Day

Independence Day

Labor Day

Veterans' Day

Thanksgiving and Day after Thanksgiving

Christmas Eve and Christmas

Schedule of District Fees

See the Little Thompson Water District Rules and Regulations Section 1502.2 Schedule C for a list of Miscellaneous Fees.

Construction Bidding for Public Projects Act

1. All construction contracts for public projects shall be awarded by competitive sealed bidding except as otherwise provided in section 24-92-104.
2. An invitation for bids shall be issued and shall include a project description and all contractual terms and conditions applicable to the public project.
3. Adequate public notice of the invitation for bids shall be given at least fourteen days prior to the date set forth therein for the opening of bids, pursuant to rules. Such notice may include publication by electronic online access pursuant to section 24-92-104.5 or in a newspaper of general circulation at least fourteen days prior to bid opening.
4. Bids shall be opened publicly in the presence of one or more witnesses at the time and place designated in the invitation for bids. The amount of each bid and such other relevant information as may be specified by rules, together with the name of each bidder, shall be entered on a record, and the record shall be open to public inspection. After the time of the award, all bids and bid documents shall be open to public inspection in accordance with the provisions of sections 24-72-203 and 24-72-204.
5. Bids shall be unconditionally accepted, except as authorized by subsection Seven of this section. Bids shall be evaluated based on the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids, which may include criteria to determine acceptability, such as inspection, testing, quality, workmanship, delivery, and suitability for a particular purpose. Those criteria that will affect the bid price and be considered in the evaluation for award shall be objectively measurable, such as discounts, transportation costs, and total or life-cycle costs.
6. Withdrawal of inadvertently erroneous bids before the award may be permitted pursuant to rules if the bidder submits proof of evidentiary value which clearly and convincingly demonstrates that an error was made. Except as otherwise provided by rules, all decisions to permit the withdrawal of bids based on such bid mistakes shall be supported by a written determination made by the responsible officer.
7. The contract shall be awarded with reasonable promptness by written notice to the lowest responsible bidder whose bid meets the requirements and criteria set forth in the invitation for bids. In the event that all bids for a construction project exceeds available funds, as certified by the appropriate fiscal officer, the responsible officer is authorized, in situations where time or economic considerations preclude re-solicitation of work of a reduced scope,

to negotiate an adjustment of the bid price with the low responsible bidder in order to bring the bid within the amount of available funds; except that the functional specifications integral to completion of the project may not be reduced in scope, taking into account the project plan, design, and specifications and quality of materials.