
SECTION 333115 - SITE SANITARY SEWERAGE PIPING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. ABS pipe and fittings.
 - 2. PVC pipe and fittings.
 - 3. Concrete pipe and fittings.
 - 4. Encasement for piping.
 - 5. Manholes.
 - 6. Concrete.

1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings: For manholes. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and frames and covers.

1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings:
 - 1. Plans and elevations, or Building Information Model (BIM), drawn to scale, showing items described in this Section and coordinated with all building trades. Show other piping in same trench and clearances from sewer system piping. Indicate interface and spatial relationship between manholes, piping, and proximate structures.
 - 2. Show system piping in profile. Draw profiles to horizontal scale of not less than **1 inch equals 50 ft.** and to vertical scale of not less than **1 inch equals 5 ft.** Indicate manholes and piping. Show types, sizes, materials, and elevations of other utilities crossing system piping.
- B. Product Certificates: For each type of pipe and fitting.
- C. Field quality-control reports.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Do not store plastic manholes, pipe, and fittings in direct sunlight.
- B. Protect pipe, pipe fittings, and seals from dirt and damage.
- C. Handle manholes in accordance with manufacturer's written rigging instructions.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Provide materials bearing label, stamp, or other markings of specified testing agency.

1.6 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Interruption of Existing Sanitary Sewerage Service: Do not interrupt service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary service in accordance with requirements indicated:
 - 1. Notify Owner no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of service.
 - 2. Do not proceed with interruption of service without Owner's written permission.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Components and installation are to be capable of withstanding the following minimum working pressure unless otherwise indicated:
 - 1. Sanitary Sewage Piping: 10-ft. head of water.

2.2 PVC PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain PVC pipe and fittings from single manufacturer.
- B. Piping materials to bear label, stamp, or other markings of specified testing agency.
- C. PVC Type PSM Gravity Sewer Piping:
 - 1. Pipe: ASTM D3034, SDR 35, PVC Type PSM sewer pipe with bell-and-spigot ends for gasketed joints.
 - 2. Fittings: ASTM D3034, PVC with bell ends.
 - 3. Gaskets: ASTM F477, elastomeric seals.

2.3 NONPRESSURE-TYPE TRANSITION COUPLINGS

- A. Comply with ASTM C1173, elastomeric, sleeve-type, reducing or transition coupling; for joining underground nonpressure piping. Include ends of same sizes as piping to be joined and include corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
- B. Sleeve Materials:
 - 1. For Plastic Pipes: ASTM F477, elastomeric seal or ASTM D5926, PVC.

2.4 MANHOLES

A. Standard Precast Concrete Manholes:

1. Standard: ASTM C478/C478M.
2. Description: Precast, reinforced concrete, of depth indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
3. Diameter: **48 inches** minimum unless otherwise indicated.
4. Ballast: Increase thickness of precast concrete sections or add concrete to base section, as required to prevent flotation.
5. Base Section: **6-inch** minimum thickness for floor slab and **4-inch** minimum thickness for walls and base riser section; with separate base slab or base section with integral floor.
6. Riser Sections: **4-inch** minimum thickness, of length to provide depth indicated.
7. Top Section: Eccentric-cone type unless concentric-cone or flat-slab-top type is indicated; with top of cone of size that matches grade rings.
8. Joint Sealant: **ASTM C990**, bitumen or butyl rubber.
9. Resilient Pipe Connectors: ASTM C923/C923M, cast or fitted into manhole walls, for each pipe connection.
10. Steps: Individual FRP steps or FRP ladder; wide enough to allow worker to place both feet on one step and designed to prevent lateral slippage off step. Cast or anchor steps into sidewalls at **12- to 16-inch** intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is less than **60 inches**.
11. Adjusting Rings: Interlocking HDPE rings, with level or sloped edge in thickness and diameter matching manhole frame and cover, and with height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope. Include sealant recommended in writing by ring manufacturer.
12. Grade Rings: Reinforced-concrete rings, **6- to 9-inch** total thickness, with diameter matching manhole frame and cover, and with height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope.

B. Designed Precast Concrete Manholes:

1. Standards: ASTM C913 and ASTM C890.
2. Description: Designed in accordance with ASTM C890 for A-16 designation, heavy-traffic, structural loading; of depth, shape, and dimensions indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
3. Ballast: Increase thickness of one or more precast concrete sections or add concrete to manhole as required to prevent flotation.
4. Joint Sealant: **ASTM C990**, bitumen or butyl rubber.
5. Resilient Pipe Connectors: ASTM C923/C923M, cast or fitted into manhole walls, for each pipe connection.
6. Steps: Individual FRP steps or FRP ladder; wide enough to allow worker to place both feet on one step and designed to prevent lateral slippage off step. Cast or anchor steps into sidewalls at **12- to 16-inch** intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is less than **60 inches**.
7. Adjusting Rings: Interlocking HDPE rings, with level or sloped edge in thickness and diameter matching manhole frame and cover, and with height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope. Include sealant recommended in writing by ring manufacturer.
8. Grade Rings: Reinforced-concrete rings, **6- to 9-inch** total thickness, with diameter matching manhole frame and cover, and with height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope.

C. Manhole Frames and Covers:

1. Description: Ferrous; **24-inch** ID by **7- to 9-inch** riser, with **4-inch-** minimum-width flange and **26-inch-** diameter cover. Include indented top design with lettering cast into cover, using wording equivalent to "SANITARY SEWER."
2. Material: ASTM A536, Grade 60-40-18 ductile iron unless otherwise indicated.

2.5 CONCRETE

- A. Description: Cast-in-place concrete complying with ACI 318, **ACI 350**, and the following:
 1. Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Type II.
 2. Fine Aggregate: ASTM C33/C33M, sand.
 3. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM C33/C33M, crushed gravel.
 4. Water: Potable.
- B. Portland Cement Design Mix: **4000 psi** minimum, with 0.45 maximum water/cementitious materials ratio.
 1. Reinforcing Fabric: ASTM A1064/A1064M, steel, welded wire fabric, plain.
 2. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, **Grade 60** deformed steel.
- C. Manhole Channels and Benches: Factory or field formed from concrete. Portland cement design mix, **4000 psi** minimum, with 0.45 maximum water/cementitious materials ratio. Include channels and benches in manholes.
 1. Channels: Concrete invert, formed to same width as connected piping, with height of vertical sides to three-fourths of pipe diameter. Form curved channels with smooth, uniform radius and slope.
 - a. Invert Slope: 1 percent through manhole.
 2. Benches: Concrete, sloped to drain into channel.
 - a. Slope: 4 percent.
- D. Ballast and Pipe Supports: Portland cement design mix, **3000 psi** minimum, with 0.58 maximum water/cementitious materials ratio.
 1. Reinforcing Fabric: ASTM A1064/A1064M, steel, welded wire fabric, plain.
 2. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, **Grade 60** deformed steel.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EARTHWORK

- A. Excavating, trenching, and backfilling are specified in Section 312000 "Earth Moving."

3.2 INSTALLATION OF PIPING

- A. General Locations and Arrangements: Drawing plans and details to indicate general location and arrangement of underground sanitary sewer piping. Location and arrangement of piping layout take into account design considerations. Install piping as indicated, to extent practical. Where specific installation

is not indicated, follow piping manufacturer's written instructions.

- B. Install piping beginning at low point, true to grades and alignment indicated with unbroken continuity of invert. Place bell ends of piping facing upstream. Install gaskets, seals, sleeves, and couplings in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions for using lubricants, cements, and other installation requirements.
- C. Install manholes for changes in direction unless fittings are indicated. Use fittings for branch connections unless direct tap into existing sewer is indicated.
- D. Install proper size increasers, reducers, and couplings where different sizes or materials of pipes and fittings are connected. Reducing size of piping in direction of flow is prohibited.
- E. When installing pipe under streets or other obstructions that cannot be disturbed, use pipe-jacking process of microtunneling.
- F. Install gravity-flow, nonpressure, drainage piping in accordance with the following:
 - 1. Install piping pitched down in direction of flow, at minimum slope of 1 percent unless otherwise indicated.
 - 2. Install piping with **36-inch** minimum cover.
 - 3. Install PVC Type PSM sewer piping in accordance with ASTM D2321 and ASTM F1668.
- G. Clear interior of piping and manholes of dirt and superfluous material as work progresses. Maintain swab or drag in piping, and pull past each joint as it is completed. Place plug in end of incomplete piping at end of day and when work stops.

3.3 PIPE JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Join gravity-flow, nonpressure, drainage piping in accordance with the following:
 - 1. Join PVC Type PSM sewer piping in accordance with ASTM D2321 and ASTM D3034 for elastomeric-seal joints or ASTM D3034 for elastomeric-gasket joints.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF MANHOLES

- A. General: Install manholes complete with appurtenances and accessories indicated.
- B. Install precast concrete manhole sections with sealants in accordance with ASTM C891.
- C. Form continuous concrete channels and benches between inlets and outlet.
- D. Set tops of frames and covers flush with finished surface of manholes that occur in pavements. Set tops **3 inches** above finished surface elsewhere unless otherwise indicated.

3.5 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Place cast-in-place concrete in accordance with ACI 318.

3.6 CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect nonpressure, gravity-flow drainage piping to building's sanitary building drains specified in Section 221316 "Sanitary Waste and Vent Piping."
- B. Connect force-main piping to building's sanitary force mains specified in Section 221316 "Sanitary Waste and Vent Piping." Terminate piping where indicated.
- C. Make connections to existing piping and underground manholes.
 - 1. Use commercially manufactured wye fittings for piping branch connections. Remove section of existing pipe, install wye fitting into existing piping, and encase entire wye fitting plus **6-inch** overlap with not less than **6 inches** of concrete with 28-day compressive strength of **3000 psi**.
 - 2. Make branch connections from side into existing piping, **NPS 4 to NPS 20**. Remove section of existing pipe, install wye fitting into existing piping, and encase entire wye with not less than **6 inches** of concrete with 28-day compressive strength of **3000 psi**.
 - 3. Make branch connections from side into existing piping, **NPS 21** or larger, or to underground manholes by cutting opening into existing unit large enough to allow **3 inches** of concrete to be packed around entering connection. Cut end of connection pipe passing through pipe or structure wall to conform to shape of, and be flush with, inside wall unless otherwise indicated. On outside of pipe or manhole wall, encase entering connection in **6 inches** of concrete for minimum length of **12 inches** to provide additional support of collar from connection to undisturbed ground.
 - a. Use concrete that will attain a minimum 28-day compressive strength of **3000 psi** unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Use epoxy-bonding compound as interface between new and existing concrete and piping materials.
 - 4. Protect existing piping and manholes to prevent concrete or debris from entering while making tap connections. Remove debris or other extraneous material that may accumulate.
- D. Connect to grease interceptors specified in Section 221323 "Sanitary Waste Interceptors."

3.7 CLOSING ABANDONED SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

- A. Abandoned Piping: Close open ends of abandoned underground piping indicated to remain in place. Include closures strong enough to withstand hydrostatic and earth pressures that may result after ends of abandoned piping have been closed. Use either procedure below:
 - 1. Close open ends of piping with at least **8-inch-** thick, brick masonry bulkheads.
- B. Backfill to grade in accordance with Section 312000 "Earth Moving."

3.8 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for underground utility identification devices. Arrange for installation of green warning tapes directly over piping and at outside edges of underground manholes.
 - 1. Use detectable warning tape over nonferrous piping and over edges of underground manholes.

3.9 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Inspect interior of piping to determine whether line displacement or other damage has occurred. Inspect after approximately **24 inches** of backfill is in place, and again at completion of Project.
 - 1. Submit separate report for each system inspection.
 - 2. Defects requiring correction include the following:
 - a. Alignment: Less than full diameter of inside of pipe is visible between structures.
 - b. Deflection: Flexible piping with deflection that prevents passage of ball or cylinder of size not less than 92.5 percent of piping diameter.
 - c. Damage: Crushed, broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged piping.
 - d. Infiltration: Water leakage into piping.
 - e. Exfiltration: Water leakage from or around piping.
 - 3. Replace defective piping using new materials, and repeat inspections until defects are within allowances specified.
 - 4. Reinspect and repeat procedure until results are satisfactory.
 - B. Test new piping systems, and parts of existing systems that have been altered, extended, or repaired, for leaks and defects.
 - 1. Do not enclose, cover, or put into service before inspection and approval.
 - 2. Test completed piping systems in accordance with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 3. Schedule tests and inspections by authorities having jurisdiction with at least 24 hours' advance notice.
 - 4. Submit separate report for each test.
 - 5. Hydrostatic Tests: Test sanitary sewerage in accordance with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction and the following:
 - a. Fill sewer piping with water. Test with pressure of at least **10-ft.** head of water, and maintain such pressure without leakage for at least 15 minutes.
 - b. Close openings in system and fill with water.
 - c. Purge air and refill with water.
 - d. Disconnect water supply.
 - e. Test and inspect joints for leaks.
 - 6. Air Tests: Test sanitary sewerage in accordance with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, UNI-B-6, and the following:
 - a. Test plastic gravity sewer piping in accordance with ASTM F1417.
 - b. Test concrete gravity sewer piping in accordance with ASTM C1628.
 - 7. Force Main: Perform hydrostatic test after thrust blocks, supports, and anchors have hardened. Test at pressure not less than one and one-half times the maximum system operating pressure, but not less than **150 psig.**
 - a. Ductile-Iron Piping: Test in accordance with AWWA C600, "Hydraulic Testing" Section.
 - b. PVC Piping: Test in accordance with AWWA M23, "Testing and Maintenance" Chapter.
 - 8. Manholes: Perform hydraulic test in accordance with **ASTM C969.**
 - C. Leaks and loss in test pressure constitute defects that must be repaired.
 - D. Replace leaking piping using new materials, and repeat testing until leakage is within allowances
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specified.

3.10 CLEANING

- A. Clean dirt and superfluous material from interior of piping. Flush with potable water.

END OF SECTION 333115