

SECTION 334200 - STORMWATER CONVEYANCE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. PE pipe and fittings.
 - 2. PVC pipe and fittings.
 - 3. Concrete pipe and fittings.
 - 4. Non-pressure transition couplings.
 - 5. Cleanouts.
 - 6. Drains.
 - 7. Encasement for piping.
 - 8. Manholes.
 - 9. Catch basins.
 - 10. Stormwater detention structures.
 - 11. Pipe outlets.
 - 12. Dry wells.
 - 13. Stormwater disposal systems.
 - 14. **Trench Drains.**

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. FRP: Fiberglass-reinforced plastic.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings:
 - 1. Manholes: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, frames, and covers.
 - 2. Catch basins: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, frames, covers, and grates.
 - 3. Infiltration Structures: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, frames, covers, and grates.
 - 4. Stormwater Detention Structures: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and design calculations.

5. In-Line Yard Drains. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, frames, covers, and grates.
6. **Trench Drains: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, frames, covers, and grates.**

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Show pipe sizes, locations, and elevations. Show other piping in same trench and clearances from storm drainage system piping. Indicate interface and spatial relationship between manholes, piping, and proximate structures.
- B. Profile Drawings: Show system piping in elevation. Draw profiles at horizontal scale of not less than 1 inch equals 50 feet (1:500) and vertical scale of not less than 1 inch equals 5 feet (1:50). Indicate manholes and piping. Show types, sizes, materials, and elevations of other utilities crossing system piping.
- C. Field quality-control reports.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Piping materials shall bear label, stamp, or other markings of specified testing agency.

1.7 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.
- D. Handle catch basins in accordance with manufacturer's written rigging instructions.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CORRUGATED-PE PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain corrugated-PE pipe and fittings from single manufacturer.
- B. Corrugated-PE Drainage Pipe and Fittings NPS 3 to NPS 10 (DN 80 to DN 250): AASHTO M 252, Type S, with smooth waterway for coupling joints.
- C. Corrugated-PE Pipe and Fittings NPS 12 to NPS 60 (DN 300 to DN 1500): AASHTO M 294, Type S, with smooth waterway for coupling joints.
- D. Corrugated-PE Silttight Couplings: PE sleeve with ASTM D1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 2 gasket material that mates with pipe and fittings.

2.2 CONCRETE PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain concrete pipe and fittings from single manufacturer.
- B. Reinforced-Concrete Sewer Pipe and Fittings: ASTM C76 (ASTM C76M).
 - 1. Bell-and-spigot ends and sealant joints with ASTM C990 (ASTM C990M), bitumen or butyl-rubber sealant.
 - 2. Class III, Wall C.

2.3 PVC PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain PVC pipe and fittings from single manufacturer.
- B. NSF Marking: Comply with NSF 14, "Plastics Piping Systems Components and Related Materials," for plastic piping components. Include marking with "NSF-drain" for plastic storm drain and "NSF-sewer" for plastic storm sewer piping.
- C. PVC Profile Sewer Piping:
 - 1. Pipe: ASTM F794, PVC profile, gravity sewer pipe with bell-and-spigot ends for gasketed joints.
 - 2. Fittings: ASTM D3034, PVC with bell ends.
 - 3. Gaskets: ASTM F477, elastomeric seals.

2.4 CLEANOUTS

- A. PVC Cleanouts:
 - 1. Source Limitations: Obtain PVC cleanouts from single manufacturer.
 - 2. Description: PVC body with PVC threaded plug. Include PVC pipe fitting and riser to cleanout of same material as sewer piping.

2.5 MANHOLES

- A. Standard Precast Concrete Manholes:
 - 1. Description: ASTM C478 (ASTM C478M), precast, reinforced concrete, of depth indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
 - 2. Diameter: 48 inches (1200 mm) minimum unless otherwise indicated.
 - 3. Ballast: Increase thickness of precast concrete sections or add concrete to base section as required to prevent flotation.
 - 4. Base Section: 6-inch (150-mm) minimum thickness for floor slab and 4-inch (102-mm) minimum thickness for walls and base riser section, and separate base slab or base section with integral floor.
 - 5. Riser Sections: 4-inch (102-mm) minimum thickness, and lengths to provide depth indicated.
 - 6. Top Section: Eccentric-cone type unless concentric-cone or flat-slab-top type is indicated, and top of cone of size that matches grade rings.

7. Joint Sealant: ASTM C990 (ASTM C990M), bitumen or butyl rubber.
8. Resilient Pipe Connectors: ASTM C923 (ASTM C923M), cast or fitted into manhole walls, for each pipe connection.
9. Steps: Individual FRP steps, or ASTM A615/A615M, deformed, 1/2-inch (13-mm) steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D4101, PP, 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-inch (300-mm) intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is less than 48 (1200) inches (mm).
10. Adjusting Rings: Interlocking HDPE rings with level or sloped edge in thickness and diameter matching manhole frame and cover, and of height required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope. Include sealant recommended by ring manufacturer.
11. Grade Rings: Reinforced-concrete rings, 6- to 9-inch (150- to 225-mm) total thickness, to match diameter of manhole frame and cover, and height as required to adjust manhole frame and cover to indicated elevation and slope.

B. Manhole Frames and Covers:

1. Description: Ferrous; 24-inch (610-mm) ID by 7- to 9-inch (175- to 225-mm) riser with 4-inch- (102-mm-) minimum width flange and 26-inch- (660-mm-) diameter cover. Include indented top design with lettering cast into cover, using wording equivalent to "STORM SEWER."
2. Material: ASTM A536, Grade 60-40-18 ductile iron unless otherwise indicated.
3. Load Rating: AASHTO HS-20 Minimum.

2.6 CONCRETE

A. Portland Cement Design Mix: 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) 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 (420 MPa) deformed steel.

B. Manhole Channels and Benches: Factory or field formed from concrete. Portland cement design mix, 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) 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: Provide 0.10 foot invert drop through manhole.
2. Benches: Concrete, sloped to drain into channel.
 - a. Slope: 4 percent.

- C. Ballast and Pipe Supports: Portland cement design mix, 3000 psi (20.7 MPa) 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 (420 MPa) deformed steel.

2.7 CATCH BASINS

A. Standard Precast Concrete Catch Basins:

- 1. Description: ASTM C478 (ASTM C478M), precast, reinforced concrete, of depth indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
- 2. Base Section: 6-inch (150-mm) minimum thickness for floor slab and 4-inch (102-mm) minimum thickness for walls and base riser section, and separate base slab or base section with integral floor.
- 3. Riser Sections: 4-inch (102-mm) minimum thickness, 48-inch (1200-mm) diameter, and lengths to provide depth indicated.
- 4. Top Section: Eccentric-cone type unless concentric-cone or flat-slab-top type is indicated. Top of cone of size that matches grade rings.
- 5. Joint Sealant: ASTM C990 (ASTM C990M), bitumen or butyl rubber.
- 6. Adjusting Rings: Interlocking rings with level or sloped edge in thickness and shape matching catch basin frame and grate. Include sealant recommended by ring manufacturer.
- 7. Grade Rings: Include two or three reinforced-concrete rings, of 6- to 9-inch (150- to 225-mm) total thickness, that match 24-inch- (610-mm-) diameter frame and grate.
- 8. Steps: Individual FRP steps, or ASTM A615/A615M, deformed, 1/2-inch (13-mm) steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D4101, PP, 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-inch (300-mm) intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of manhole to finished grade is less than 48 (1200) inches (mm). Pipe Connectors: ASTM C923 (ASTM C923M), resilient, of size required, for each pipe connecting to base section.

B. Frames and Grates: ASTM A536, Grade 60-40-18, ductile iron designed for A-16 (AASHTO HS20-44), structural loading. Include 24-inch (610-mm) ID by 7- to 9-inch (175- to 225-mm) riser with 4-inch- (102-mm-) minimum width flange, and 26-inch- (660-mm-) diameter flat grate with small square or short-slotted drainage openings.

- 1. Grate Free Area: Approximately 50 percent unless otherwise indicated.

2.8 PIPE OUTLETS

- A. Head Walls: Cast-in-place reinforced concrete, with apron and tapered sides.
- B. Riprap Basins: Broken, irregularly sized and shaped, graded stone in accordance with NSSGA's "Quarried Stone for Erosion and Sediment Control."

1. Average Size: NSSGA No. R-3, screen opening 2 inches (51 mm).
2. Average Size: NSSGA No. R-4, screen opening 3 inches (76 mm).
3. Average Size: NSSGA No. R-5, screen opening 5 inches (127 mm).

2.9 **TRENCH DRAINS**

- A. **Trench drains shall be cast-in-place, pre-sloped, steel reinforced concrete units.**

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EARTHWORK

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

3.2 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. General Locations and Arrangements: Drawing plans and details indicate general location and arrangement of underground storm drainage 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 use of 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.
 2. Install piping **NPS 6 (DN 150)** and larger with restrained joints at tee fittings and at changes in direction. Use corrosion-resistant rods, pipe or fitting manufacturer's proprietary restraint system, or cast-in-place concrete supports or anchors.
 3. Install piping with **38- (965-) inch- (mm-)** minimum cover.
 4. Install PE corrugated sewer piping in accordance with ASTM D2321.

5. Install reinforced-concrete sewer piping in accordance with ASTM C1479 and ACPA's "Concrete Pipe Installation Manual."

3.3 PIPE JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Join gravity-flow, nonpressure drainage piping in accordance with the following:
 1. Join corrugated-PE piping in accordance with ASTM D3212 for push-on joints.
 2. Join reinforced-concrete sewer piping in accordance with ACPA's "Concrete Pipe Installation Manual" for rubber-gasketed joints.

3.4 CLEANOUT INSTALLATION

- A. Install cleanouts and riser extensions from sewer pipes to cleanouts at grade. Use cast-iron soil pipe fittings in sewer pipes at branches for cleanouts and cast-iron soil pipe for riser extensions to cleanouts. Install piping so cleanouts open in direction of flow in sewer pipe.
 1. Use Light-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in earth or unpaved foot-traffic areas.
 2. Use Medium-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in paved foot-traffic areas.
 3. Use Heavy-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in vehicle-traffic service areas.
 4. Use Extra-Heavy-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in roads.
- B. Set cleanout frames and covers in earth in cast-in-place concrete block, **18 by 18 by 12 (450 by 450 by 300) inches (mm)** deep. Set with tops **1 (25) inch(es) (mm)** above surrounding earth grade.
- C. Set cleanout frames and covers in concrete pavement and roads with tops flush with pavement surface.

3.5 MANHOLE INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install manholes, complete with appurtenances and accessories indicated.
- B. Install precast concrete manhole sections with sealants in accordance with ASTM C891.
- C. Where specific manhole construction is not indicated, follow manhole manufacturer's written instructions.
- D. Set tops of frames and covers flush with finished surface of manholes that occur in pavements. Set tops 3 (76) inches (mm) above finished surface elsewhere unless otherwise indicated.

3.6 CATCH BASIN INSTALLATION

- A. Construct catch basins to sizes and shapes indicated.
- B. Set frames and grates to elevations indicated.

3.7 STORMWATER INLET AND OUTLET INSTALLATION

- A. Construct inlet head walls, aprons, and sides of reinforced concrete, as indicated.
- B. Construct riprap of broken stone, as indicated.
- C. Install outlets that spill onto grade, anchored with concrete, where indicated.
- D. Install outlets that spill onto grade, with flared end sections that match pipe, where indicated.
- E. Construct energy dissipaters at outlets, as indicated.

3.8 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

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

3.9 CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect nonpressure, gravity-flow drainage piping in building's storm building drains specified in Section 221413 "Facility Storm Drainage Piping."
- B. 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 (150-mm) overlap, with not less than 6 inches (150 mm) of concrete with 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi (20.7 MPa).
 - 2. Make branch connections from side into existing piping, NPS 4 to NPS 20 (DN 100 to DN 500). Remove section of existing pipe, install wye fitting into existing piping, and encase entire wye with not less than 6 inches (150 mm) of concrete with 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi (20.7 MPa).
 - 3. Make branch connections from side into existing piping, NPS 21 (DN 525) or larger, or to underground manholes and structures by cutting into existing unit and creating an opening large enough to allow 3 inches (76 mm) 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, manhole, or structure wall, encase entering connection in 6 inches (150 mm) of concrete for minimum length of 12 inches (300 mm) 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 (20.7 MPa) unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Use epoxy-bonding compound as interface between new and existing concrete and piping materials.
4. Protect existing piping, manholes, and structures to prevent concrete or debris from entering while making tap connections. Remove debris or other extraneous material that may accumulate.
- C. Connect to sediment interceptors specified in Section 221323 "Sanitary Waste Interceptors."

3.10 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Materials and their installation are specified in Section 312000 "Earth Moving." Arrange for installation of green warning tape directly over piping and at outside edge of underground structures.
 1. Use detectable warning tape over nonferrous piping and over edges of underground structures.

3.11 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Inspect interior of piping to determine whether line displacement or other damage has occurred. Inspect after approximately 24 inches (610 mm) of backfill is in place, and again at completion of Project.
 1. Submit separate reports 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. Gravity-Flow Storm Drainage Piping: Test in accordance with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, UNI-B-6, and the following:
 - a. Exception: Piping with soiltight joints unless required by authorities having jurisdiction.
 - b. Option: Test plastic piping in accordance with ASTM F1417.

- 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 specified.

3.12 CLEANING

- A. Clean interior of piping of dirt and superfluous materials.

3.13 **TRENCH DRAINS**

- A. **The width of the trench drain shall be per manufacturer's instructions and details, and sufficient to permit satisfactory installation and joining of the trench forming sections and thorough tamping of the bedding material under and around the trench drain, but not less than the external dimension of the section plus 6 inches on each side. The trench walls shall be approximately vertical.**

Where rock, hardpan, or other unyielding material is encountered, the Contractor shall remove it from below the foundation grade for a depth of at least 12 inches or as specified by the manufacturer, whichever is greater.

The trench drain installation shall follow the manufacturer's instructions and details. The trench drain sections shall be inspected prior to the placement of the concrete. Any trench drain sections found to be out of alignment, unduly settled, or damaged shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

- B. **Concrete formwork shall be mortar-tight, true to the dimensions, lines, and grades of the structure, and sufficient strength to prevent appreciable deflection during the placing of the concrete.**
 1. **The inside surfaces of the forms shall be cleaned of all dirt, mortar, and foreign material. Forms, which will later be removed, shall be thoroughly coated with form oil prior to use. The form oil shall be commercial quality form oil or other equivalent coating, which will permit the ready release of the forms and will not discolor the concrete.**
 2. **Concrete shall not be deposited in the forms until all work connecting with constructing the forms has been completed, all materials required to be embedded in the concrete have been placed for the unit to be poured, and**

the Engineer has inspected said forms and materials. Such work shall include the removal of all dirt, chips, sawdust, water, and other foreign material from the forms.

3. The rate of depositing concrete in the forms shall be controlled to prevent excessive deflections of the forms or form panels.
- C. Unless otherwise specified, forms shall not be removed from freshly placed concrete until it has hardened sufficiently to permit removal without chipping, spalling, or tearing. After the forms have been removed, the sides of the slabs shall be cured. Major honeycombed areas shall be considered as defective work and shall be removed and replaced.
- D. Install sealant in vertical and horizontal joints in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. The Contractor shall schedule time to permit full cure of the joint sealant exposed to air prior to backfill operations commencing.
- E. Trench drains shall be inspected before any backfill is placed; any section found to be out of alignment, unduly settled, or damaged shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.
 1. It is the Contractor's responsibility to protect the drains during backfill operations. This includes determining the required cure time and means and methods for backfilling. Any sections found to be damaged by backfilling operations shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.
 2. Backfill shall not be placed until the concrete has been in place for a minimum of 71 hours, or until field cured test specimens establish that the concrete has attained sufficient strength (60% of the design compressive strength). This duration shall provide a factor of safety against damage or strain in withstanding the forces created by the backfill or the methods used in placing it.
 3. Backfill shall consist of the existing excavated material/existing gravel base course. Existing excavated material used as backfill for trench drains must be free of clay, organic, and objectionable matter.
 4. The backfill shall be placed in layers evenly on both sides of the trench drain. The backfill on one side shall not be greater than 1-foot higher than on the opposite side of the trench drain. The backfill shall be compacted in layers not exceeding 6 inches. All backfill shall be completed to the required density.

END OF SECTION 334200