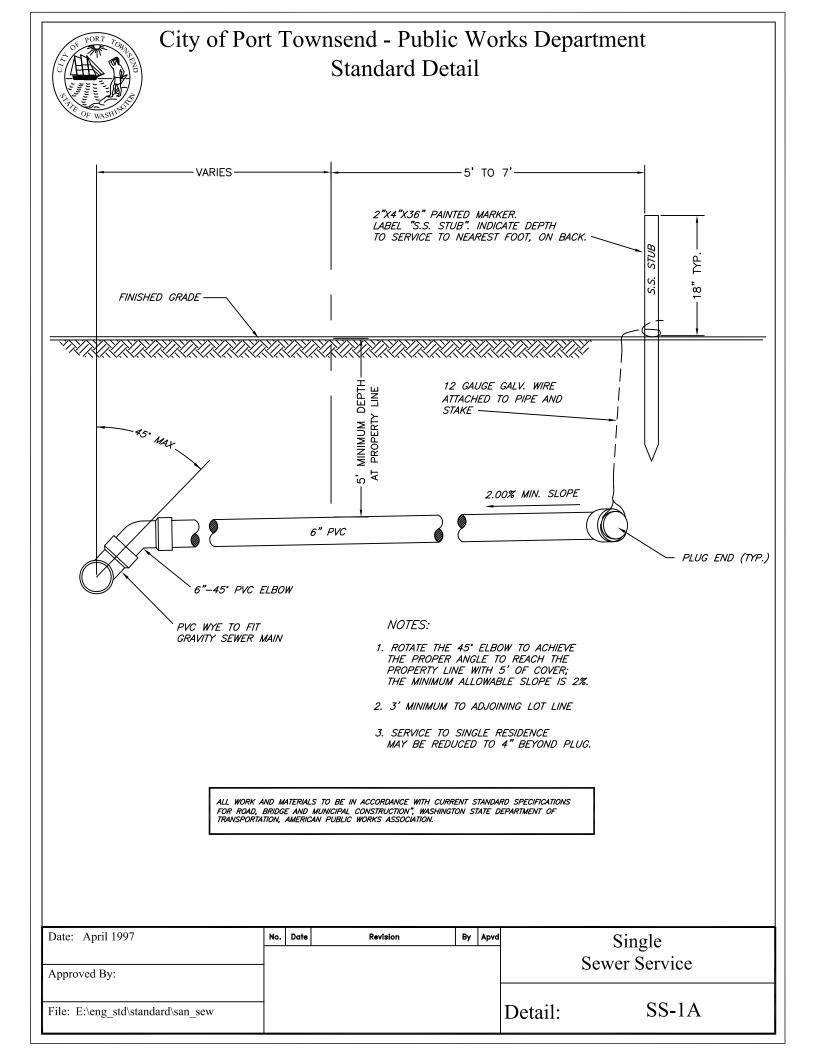
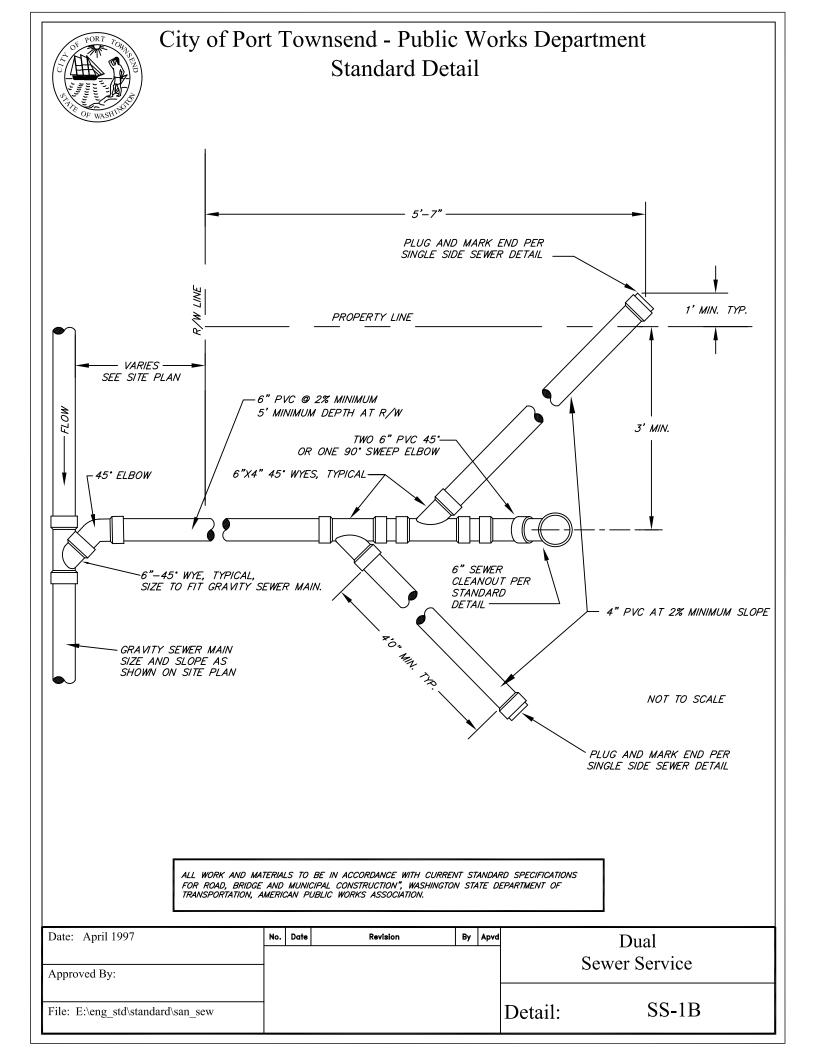
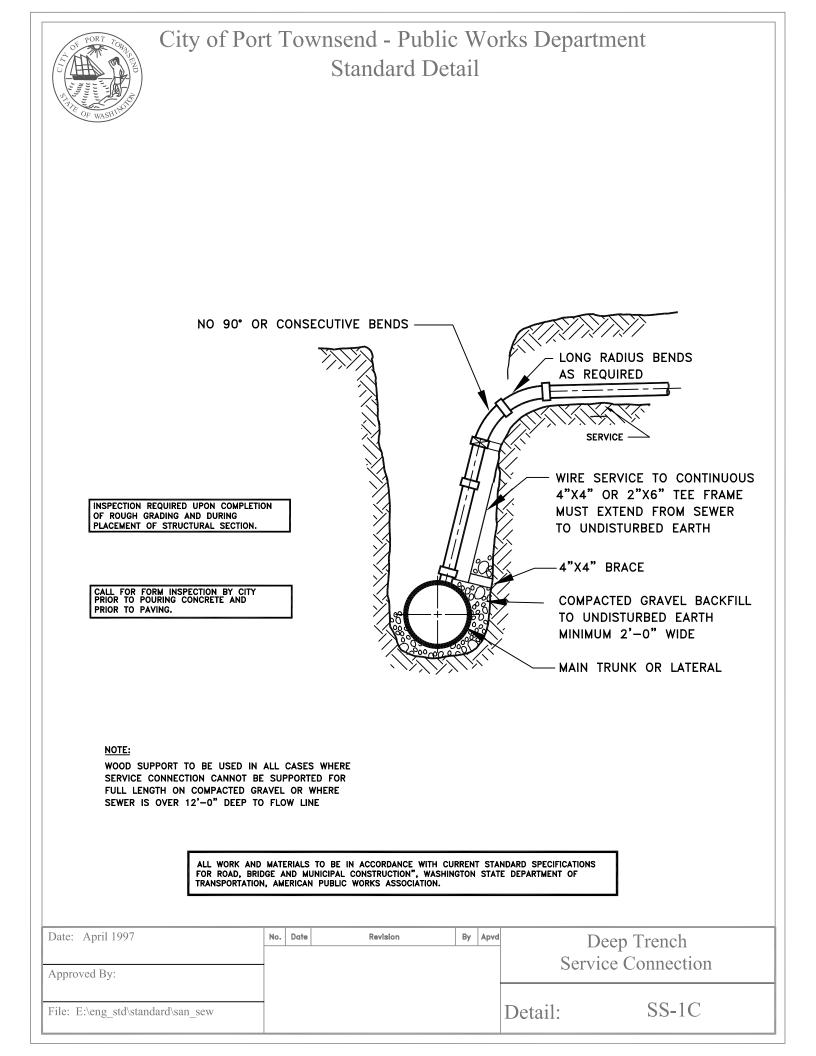
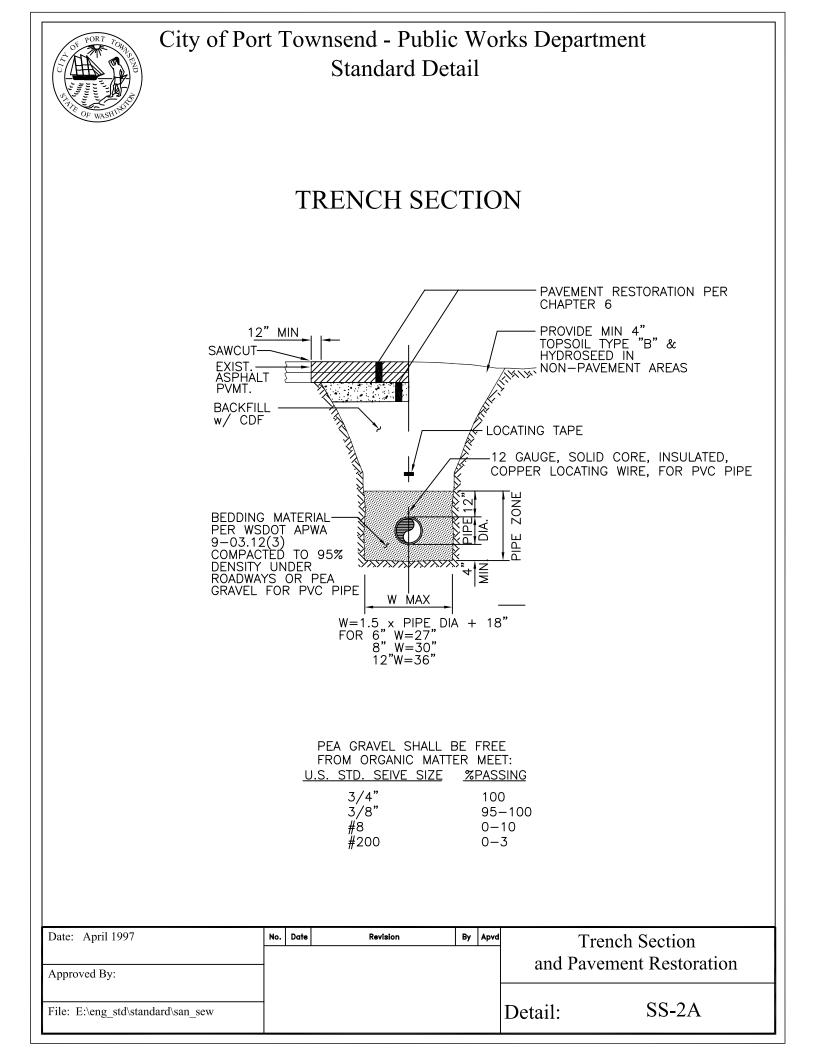
Exhibit #	Standard Detail #	Title
1	CC 1 A	Single Service
1	SS-1A	Single Sewer Service
2	SS - 1B	Dual Sewer Service
3	SS - 1C	Deep Trench Service Connection
4	SS - 2A	Trench Section Trenching Pavement Restoration
5	SS - 2B	Pipe Bedding
6	SS - 3	Standard Maintenance Hole/New Maintenance Hole
		on Existing Sewer
7	SS - 4	Sewer Cleanout Detail
8	SS - 5	24" Maintenance Hole Frame and Lid
9	SS - 6	Drop Connection for Sanitary Sewer
10	SS - 7	Pavement and Installation Underground
		Maintenance Hole
11	SS - 8	Typical Sewer Connection to Existing Sewer Mains
12	SS - 9	Pipe Anchor Detail For Slopes Greater Than 20%
13	SS - 10	Check Valve Assembly for Joint Use Side Sewer
14	SS - 11	Polypropylene Ladder and Maintenance Step
15		Cleaning and Testing (3 Pages)

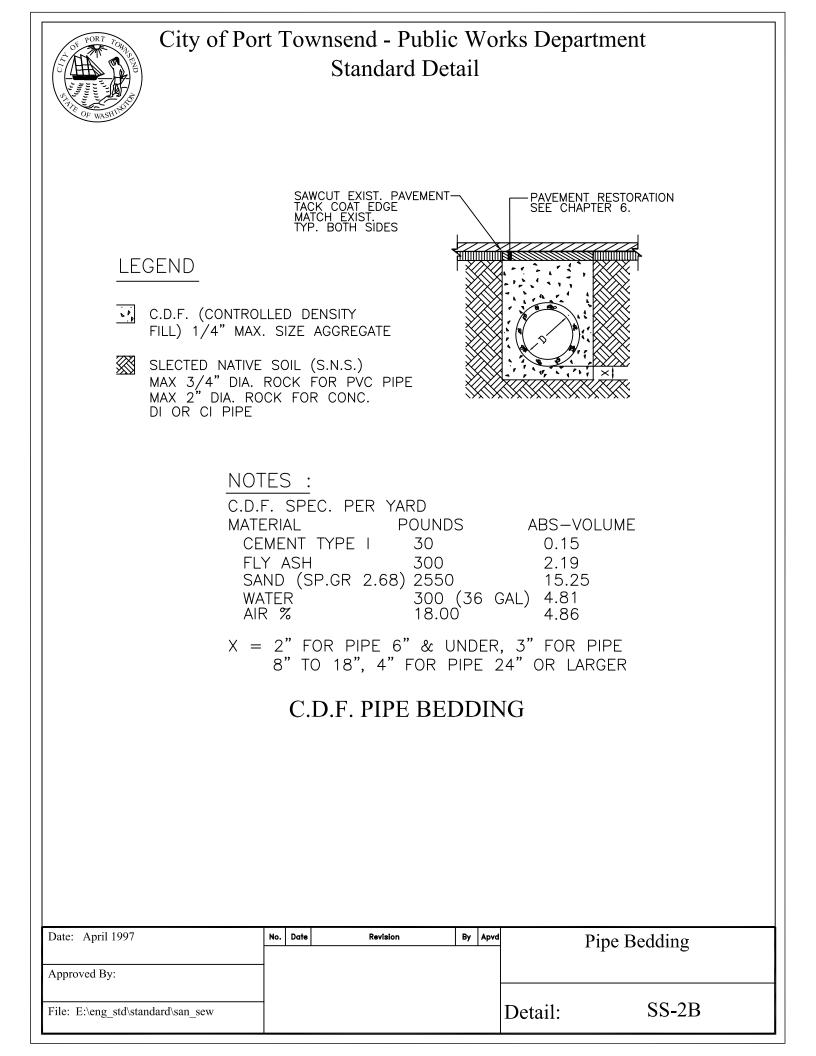
CHAPTER 3 - APPENDIX

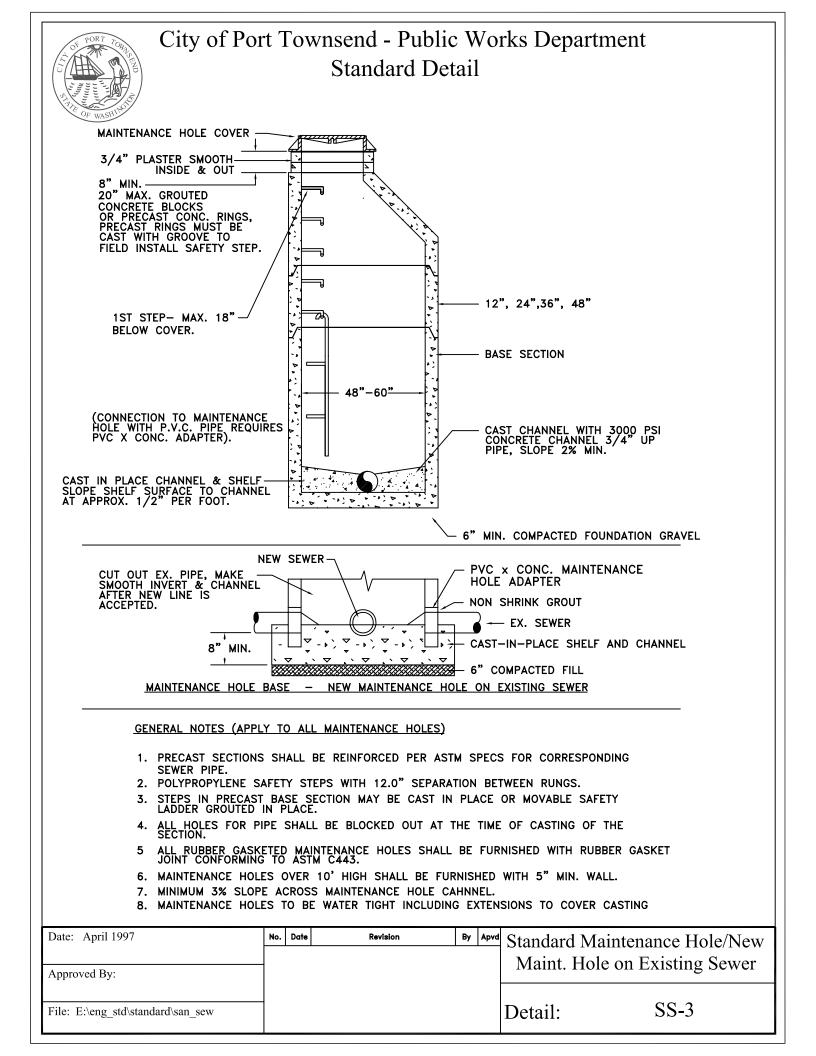


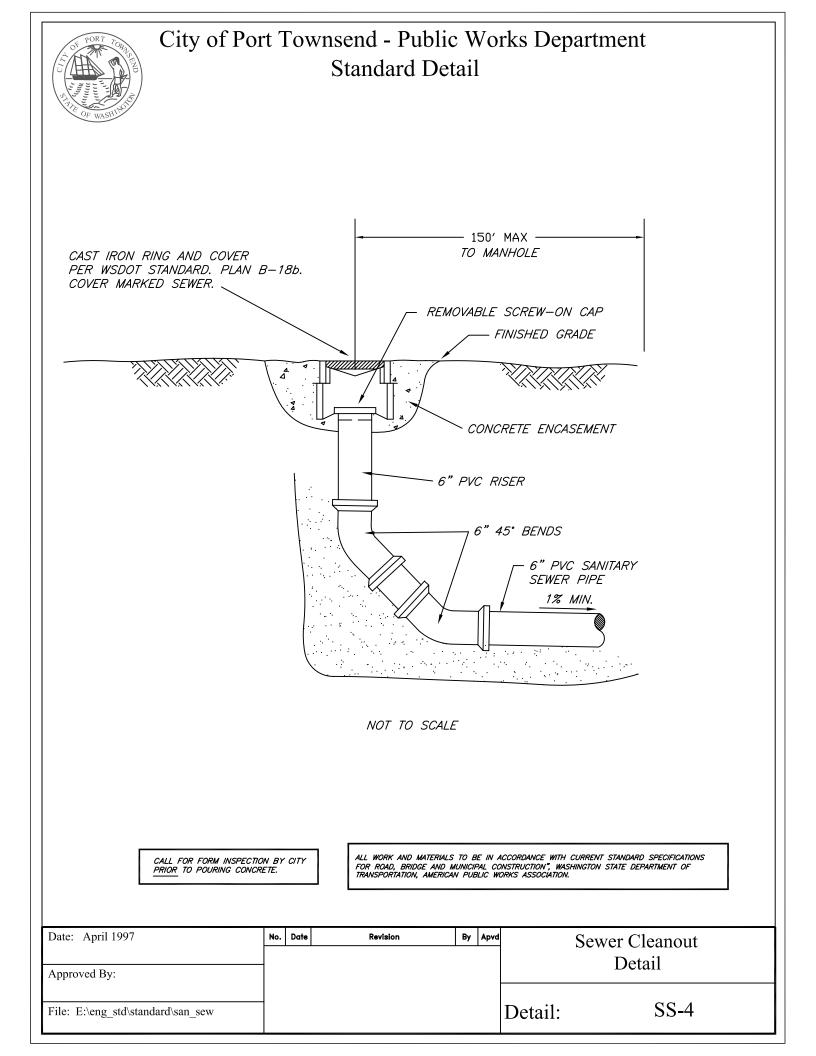


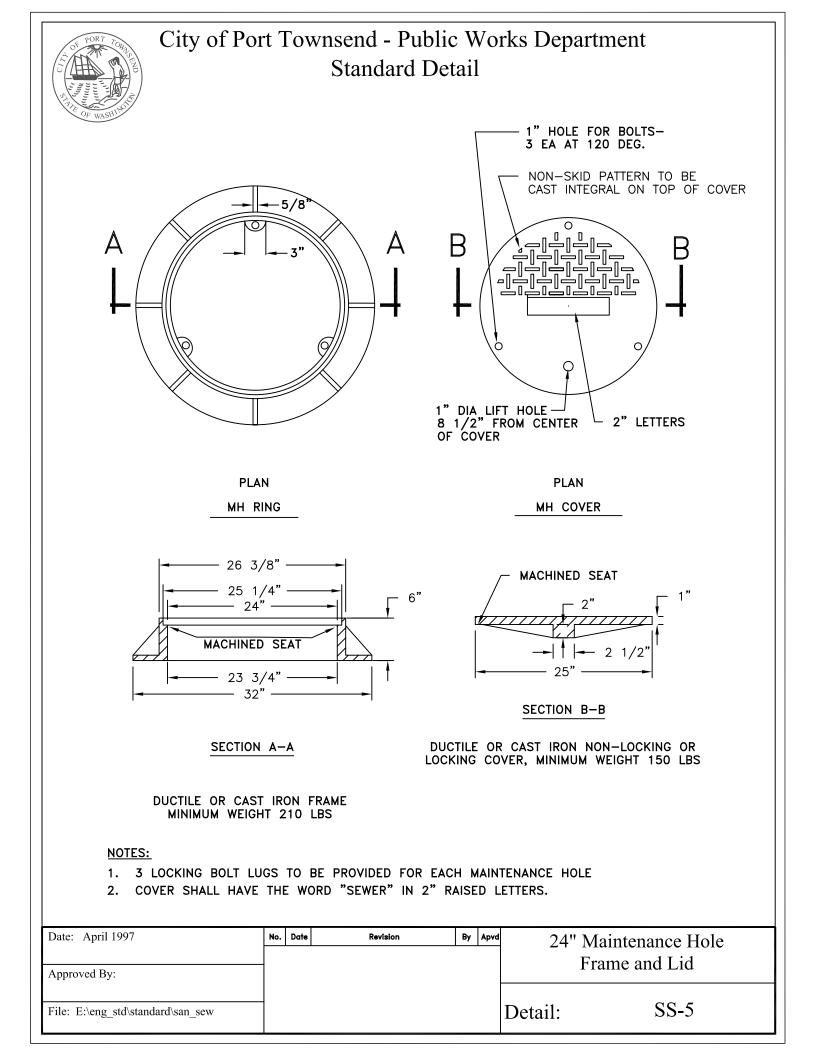


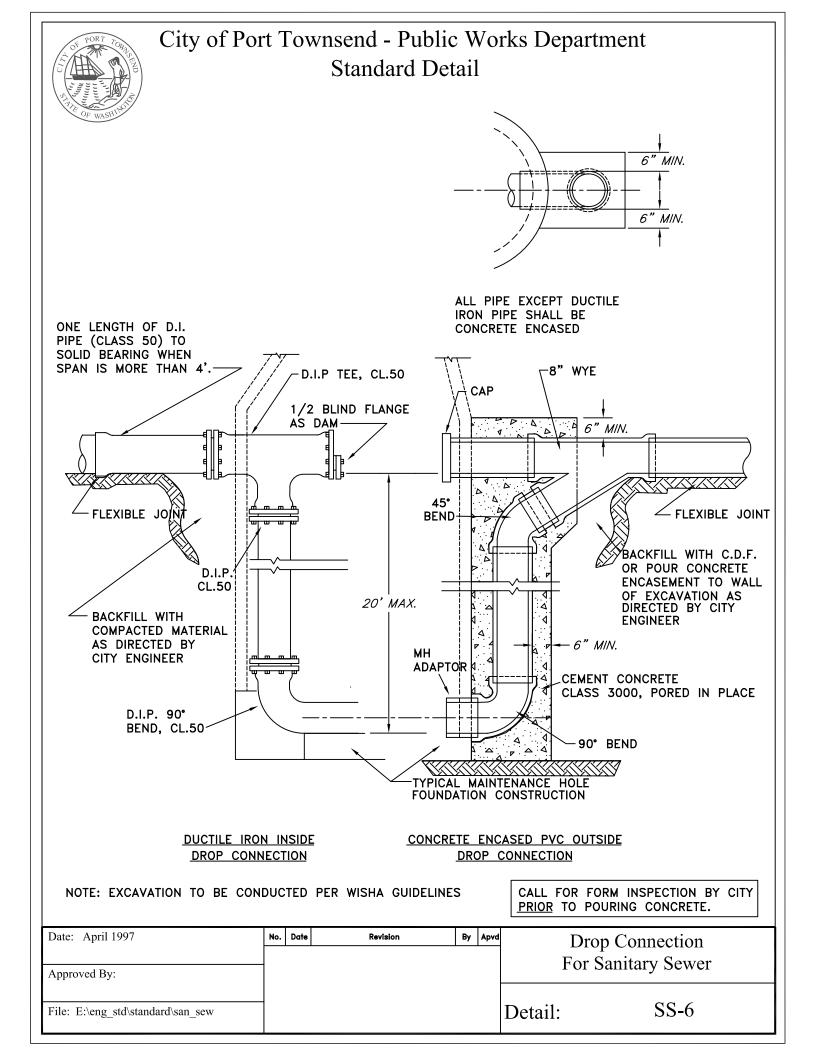


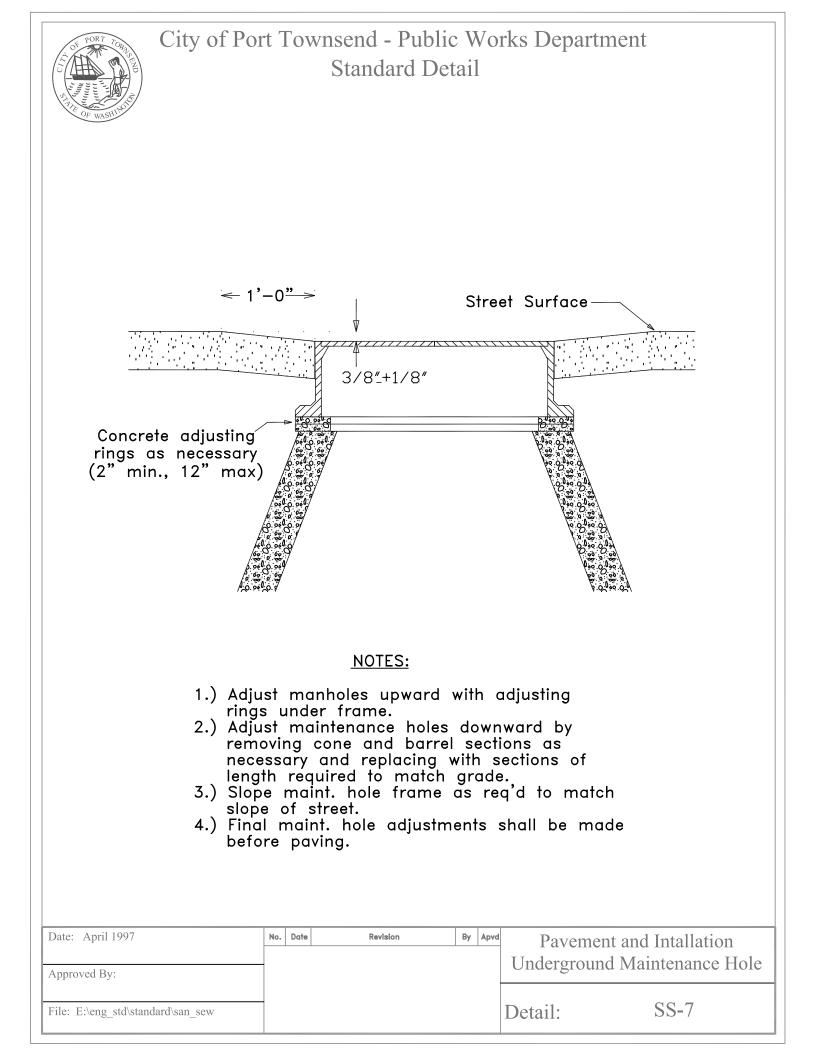


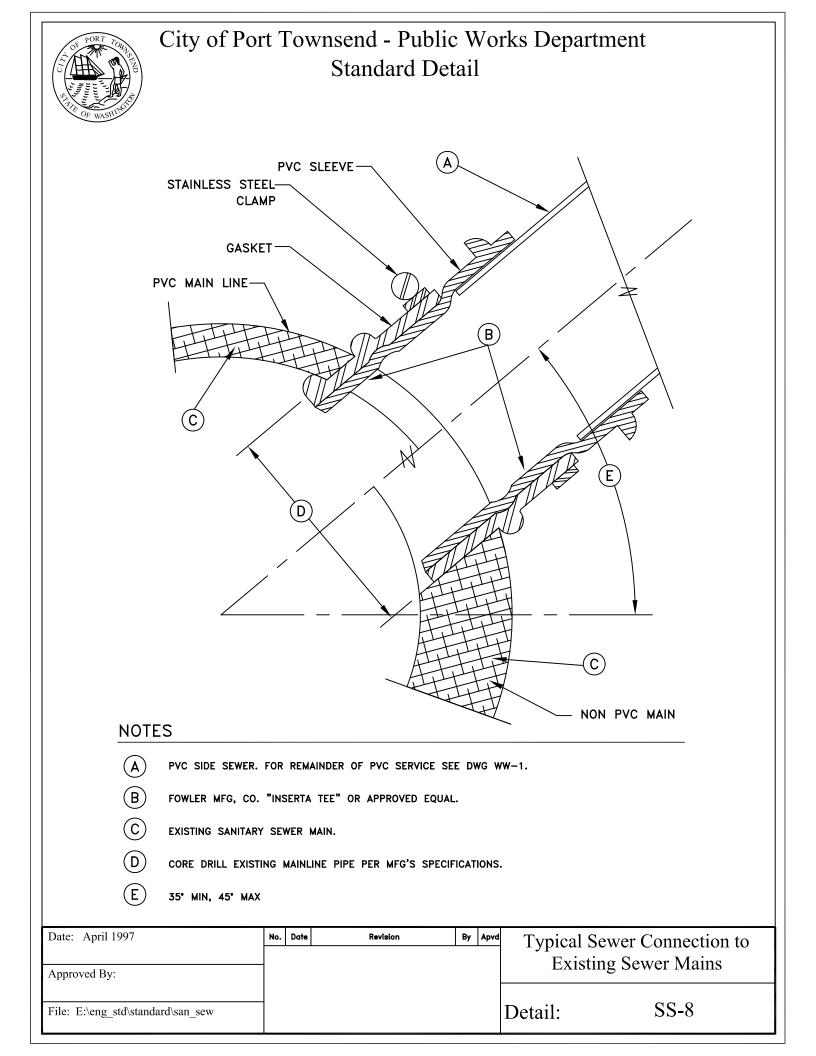


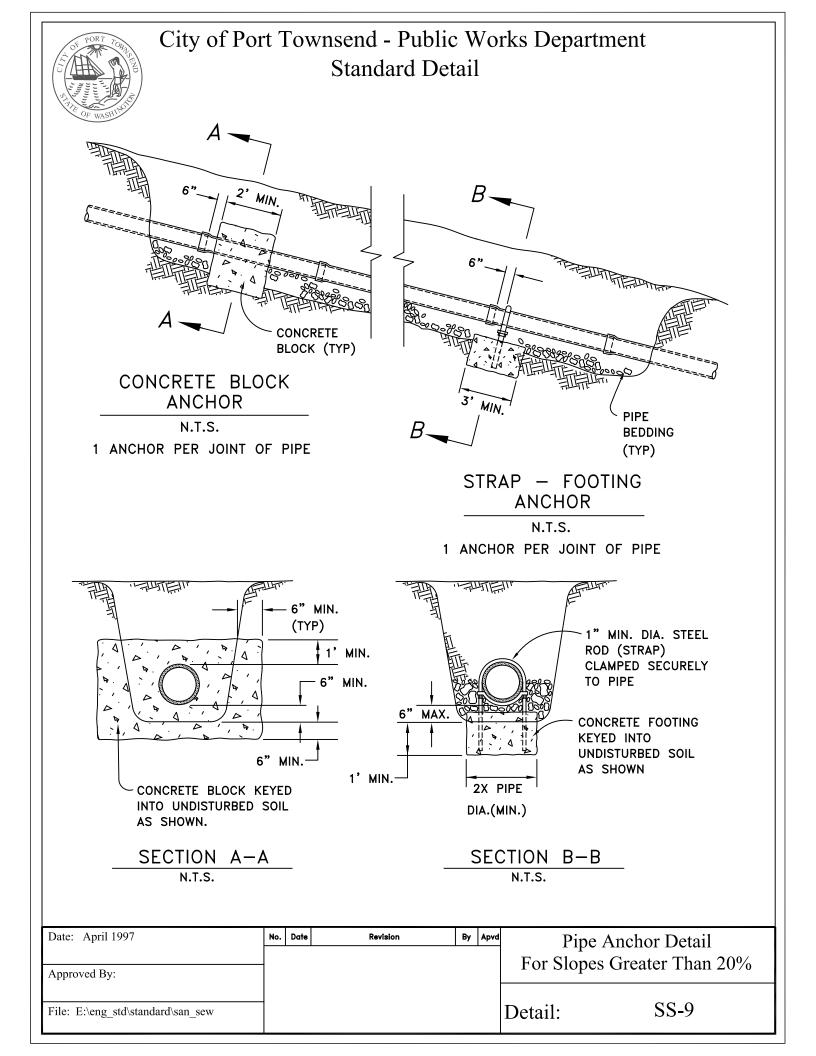


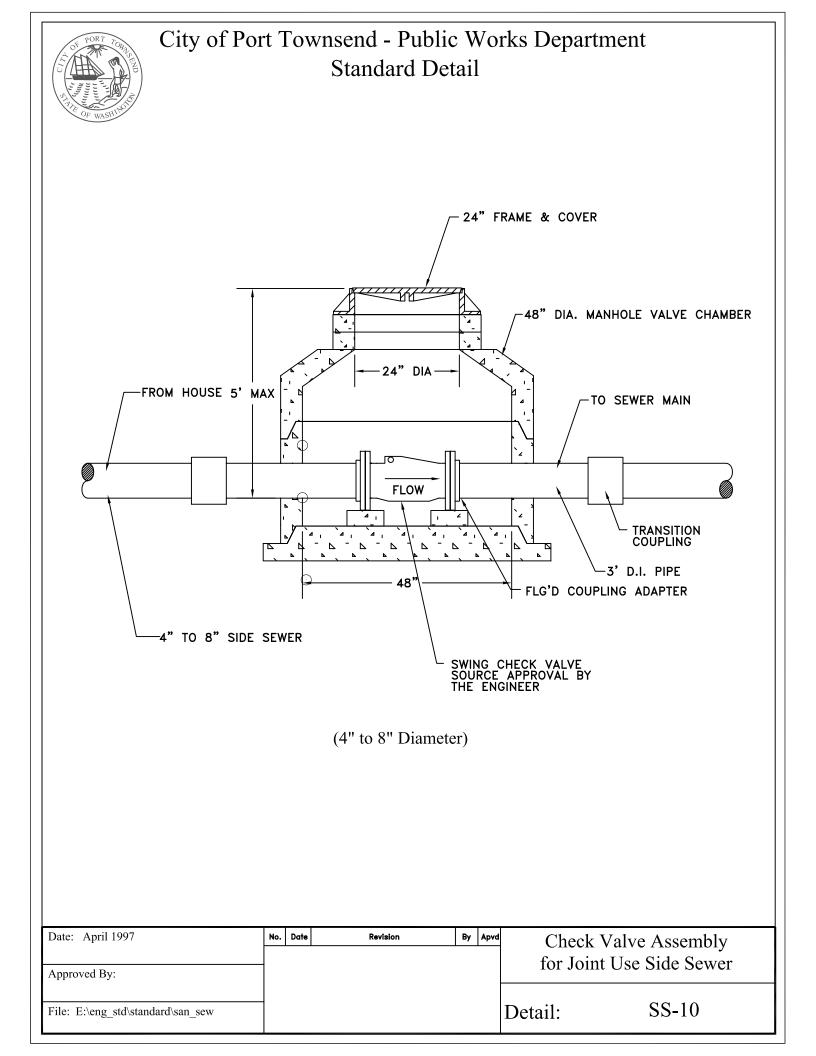


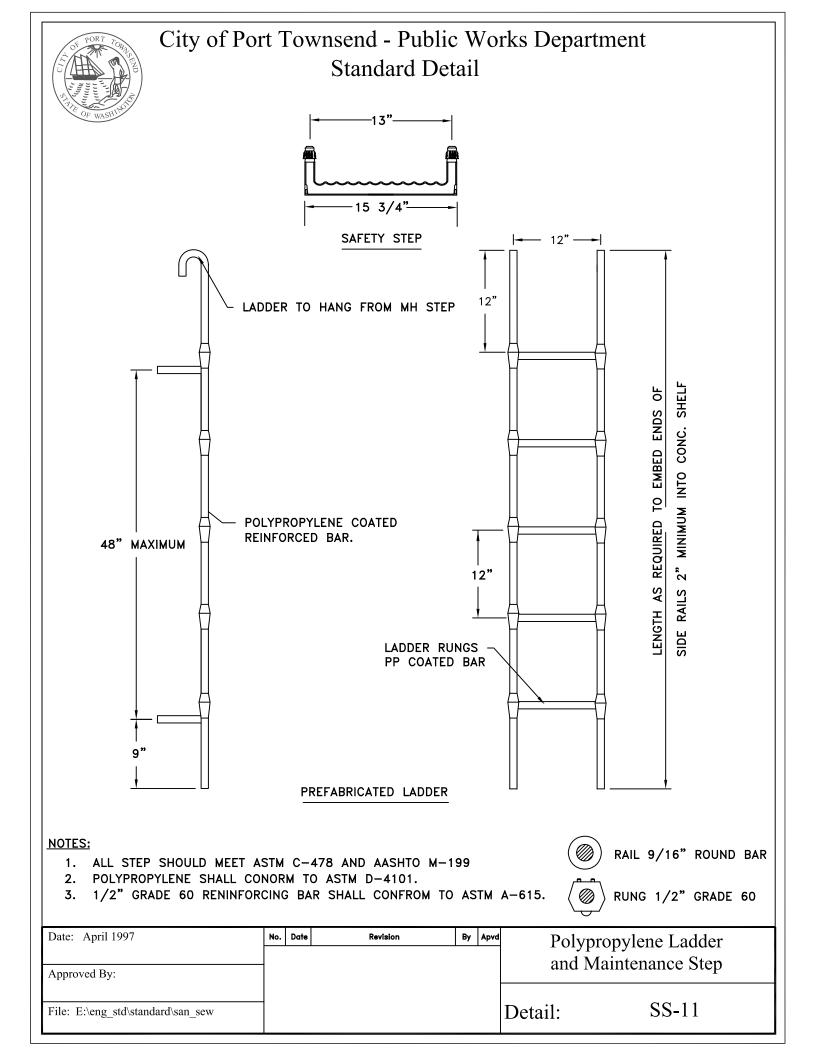












7-17.3(4) CLEANING AND TESTING

7-17.3(4)A GENERAL

Sewers and appurtenances shall be cleaned and tested after backfilling by either the exfiltration or low pressure air method at the option of the Contractor, except where the ground water table is such that the Engineer may require the infiltration test.

All work involved in cleaning and testing sewer lines between manholes or rodding inlets as required herein shall be completed within 15 working days after backfilling of sewer lines and structures. Any further delay will require the written consent of the Engineer. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, tools, and equipment necessary to make the test, clean the lines, and perform all work incidental thereto. The Contractor shall perform the tests under the direction and in the presence of the Engineer. Precautions shall be taken to prevent joints from drawing during tests, and any damage resulting from these tests shall be repaired by the Contractor. The manner and time of testing shall be subject to approval by the Engineer.

All wyes, tees, and stubs shall be plugged with flexible jointed caps, or acceptable alternate, securely fastened to withstand the internal test pressure. Such plugs or caps shall be readily removable, and their removal shall provide a socket suitable for making a flexible jointed lateral connection or extension.

If the Contractor elects to test large diameter pipe one joint at a time, leakage allowances shall be converted from GPM per 100 feet to GPM per joint by dividing by the number of joints occurring in 100 feet. If leakage exceeds the allowable amount, corrective measures shall be taken and the line then retested to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Testing side sanitary sewers shall be for their entire length from the public sewer in the street to the connection with the building's plumbing. Their testing shall be as required by the local sanitary agency but in no case shall it be less thorough than that of filling the pipe with water before backfilling and visually inspecting the exterior for leakage. The decision of the Engineer as to acceptance of the side sanitary sewer shall be final

If any sewer installation fails to meet the requirements of the test method used, the Contractor shall determine the source or sources of leakage and shall replace all defective pipe. The complete pipe installation shall meet the requirements of the test method used before being considered acceptable. Replacement of defective pipe shall not commence until the Contractor has received approval of his plan from the Engineer.

7-17.3(4)B EXFILTRATION TEST

Prior to making exfiltration leakage tests, the Contractor may fill the pipe with clear water to permit normal absorption into the pipe walls provided, however, that after so filling the pipe he shall complete the leakage test within twenty-four hours after filling. When under test, the allowable leakage shall be limited according to the provisions that follow. Specified allowances assume pre-wetted pipe.

Leakage shall be no more than 0.28 gph per inch diameter per 100 feet of sewer, with a hydrostatic head of 6 feet above the crown at the upper end of the test section, or above the natural groundwater table at the time of test, whichever is higher. The length of pipe tested shall be limited so that the pressure at the lower end of the section tested does not exceed 16 feet of head above the invert, and in no case shall be greater than 700 feet or the distance between manholes when greater than 700 feet.

Where the test head is other than 6 feet, the measured leakage shall not exceed 0.28 gph per inch diameter per 100 feet times the ratio of the square root of the test head to the square root of 6.

Leakage maximum = 0.23 x VH = 0.114 VH gph/inch dia/100ft 15

When the test is to be made one joint at a time, the leakage per joint shall not exceed the computed allowable leakage per length of pipe.

7-17.3(4)C INFILTRATION TEST

Infiltration test leakage shall not exceed 0.16 gph per inch diameter per 100 feet, when the natural groundwater head over the pipe is 2 feet or less above the crown of the pipe at the upper end of the test section. The length of pipe tested shall not exceed 700 feet or the distance between manholes when greater than 700 feet.

Where the natural groundwater head is more than 2 feet, the measured leakage shall not exceed 0.16 gph per inch diameter per 100 feet times the ratio of the square root of the natural groundwater head to the square root of 2.

Leakage maximum = 0.16 x \sqrt{H} = 0.114 \sqrt{H} gph/inch dia/100ft 12

When a suitable head of groundwater exists above the crown of the pipe and when the pipe is large enough to work . inside, acceptance may be based on the repair of visibleleakage by means satisfactory to the Engineer.

7-17.3(4)D AIR PRESSURE TEST FOR SANTTARY SEWERS CONSTRUCTED OF AIR PERMEABLE MATERIALS

- (a) Pipelines may be tested with low pressure air by the pressure drop method, in lieu of water infiltration or exfiltration. The pressure drop shall be from 3-1/2 to ;
- 2-1/2 psig greater than the average back pressure of
- groundwater above the centerline of the pipe." At the Contractor's option, pipe may be tested without prewetting; however, the test allowances herein assume prewetted pipe.
- (b) The allowable rate of air loss shall be .003 cfm per square foot of internal pipe surface, but the total air loss shall be not less than 2 cfm nor more than 3.50 cfm.
- (c) The test equipment to be used shall be furnished by the . Contractor and shall be inspected and approved by the Engineer prior to use. The Engineer may at any time require a calibration test of gauges or other instrumentation that is incorporated in the test equipment
- (d) Safety Provisions. Plugs used to close the sewer pipe for . the air test must be securely braced to prevent the"unintentional release of a plug which can become a high velocity projectile. Gauges, air piping manifolds, and
- valves shall be located at the top of the ground. No one shall be permitted to enter a manhole where a plugged
- pipe is under pressure. (Four psig air pressure develops a force against the plug in a 12 inch diameter, pipe of:
- approximately 450 pounds.) Air testing apparatus shall be equipped with a pressure release device such as a
- ···· rupture disk or a pressure relief valve designed to :. relieve pressure in the pipe under test at 6 psi."
- (e) Pipe under 36 inches in diameter may be tested from manhole to manhole or such shorter lengths determined by the Contractor. Pipe 36 inches in diameter and over shall be tested one joint at a time. Each joint must show no appreciable loss of pressure when held for 30 seconds.

7-17.3(4)E AIR PRESSURE TEST FOR SANITARY SEWERS CONSTRUCTED OF NON AIR PERMEABLE MATERIALS

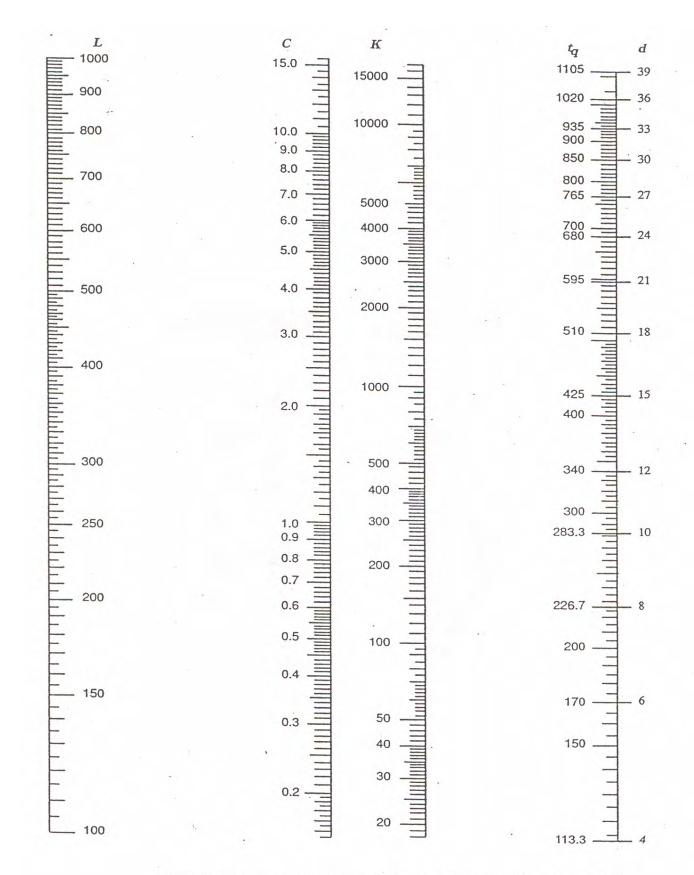
7-17.3(4)E1 GENERAL

When non air-permeable pipelines are subjected to the low pressure air test, all of the provisions of Section 7-17.3(4)D shall apply except that the pressure drop shall be from 3.5 to 3.0 psig greater than the average back pressure above the center of the pipe, and the minimum time shall be twice that computed as specified under Section 7-17.3(4)D.

7-17.3(4)E2 RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCTING ACCEPTANCE TEST BY PRESSURE DROP METHOD

- (a) Plug all pipe outlets with suitable test plugs. Brace each plug securely.
- (b)All gauge pressures in the test should be increased by the amount of groundwater pressure at the center of the pipe.
- (c) Add air slowly to the portion of the pipe installation under test until the internal air pressure is raised to 4.0 psig.
- (d) After an internal pressure of 4.0 psig is obtained allow at least 2 minutes for air temperature to stabilize, adding only the amount of air required to maintain pressure.
- (e) After the 2 minute period, disconnect air supply.
- (f) When pressure decreased to 3.5 psig, start stop watch. Determine the time in seconds that is required for the internal air pressure to reach 2.5 psig. This time interval should then be compared with the time required by specification as computed below.
- (g) List size and length of all portions of pipe under test in table similar to the one that follows. The maximum reach to be tested in one operation shall be the reach between two consecutive manholes.
- (h) By the use of Nomograph, compute K and C. Use scales d and L, read K and C, and enter these values in the table.
- (i) Add all values of K and all values of C for pipe under test.
 (j) If the total of all C values is less than one, enter the total of all K values into the space for "Time Required by Specification."
- (k) If the total of all C values is greater than one, divide the total of all K values by the total of all C values to get t_q. To make this division with the nomograph, use scales C and D, and read t_q.

LENGTH FEET	$K = .011 d^2 L$	C = .0003882 dI
		LENGTH FEET K=.011 d ² L



NOMOGRAPH FOR THE SOLUTION OF K - .011d²L, C = .0003882dL, $t_q = K/C$

v.