
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC UFGS-33 11 00 (August 2024)

Preparing Activity: NAVFAC

Superseding
UFGS-33 11 00 (February 2018)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2025

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SECTION 33 11 00

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SECTION 33 11 00

WATER UTILITY DISTRIBUTION PIPING
08/24

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for potable and non-potable (i.e., raw water, sea, salt water) systems, in which the largest size pipe is 1200 mm in diameter and the maximum system working pressure is 1000 kPa. This maximum working pressure depends on piping materials and appurtenances listed in this specification. Ensure that the pressure class of piping materials and appurtenances exceeds the maximum working pressure of the system. The water system consists of topics such as water mains, transmission mains, water service lines, valves, water meters, and fire hydrants. The water system begins 1.5 m from the perimeter of buildings or structures. Water lines within 1.5 m of the building are typically covered by Division 22 specifications and occasionally Division 40 specifications.

When control systems are used to monitor water utility systems include Section 25 05 11
CYBERSECURITY FOR FACILITY-RELATED CONTROL SYSTEMS.

For areas outside of the United States (U.S.), U.S. Territories and Possessions determine if required materials are suitable or if an equivalent host nation standard is required. Design must comply with the applicable U.S. & Host Nation norms, regulations and all applicable U.S. Military criteria. Where a host nation standard is required, an equivalent host nation standard may supersede the required material indicated in this specification. Equivalency and compliance statement in dual languages must be provided and certified by the Host Nation engineer, registered on the country's professional rolls.

For corrosive soils select materials, coatings or cathodic protection systems in accordance with UFC 3-230-01. When cathodic protection is used include

Section 26 42 13 GALVANIC (SACRIFICIAL) ANODE
CATHODIC PROTECTION (GACP) SYSTEM.

When piping is beneath open piers and other exposed locations is subject to freezing temperatures, include requirements for insulation and protective coverings in the project specification.

Adhere to [UFC 1-300-02](#) Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) Format Standard when editing this guide specification or preparing new project specification sections. Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable item(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Comments, suggestions and recommended changes for this guide specification are welcome and should be submitted as a [Criteria Change Request \(CCR\)](#).

NOTE: For Army and Air Force, impress current cathodic protection (ICCP) may be used. When ICCP is used include Section 26 42 17 IMPRESSED CURRENT CATHODIC PROTECTION (ICCP) SYSTEM.

For Navy Only: Comply with CNIC Instructions
CNICINST 5090.1B for areas outside of the U.S.

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 UNIT PRICES

NOTE: This Article is tailored for AIR FORCE and ARMY.

Measurement and payment will be based on completed work performed in accordance with the drawings, specifications, and the Contract payment schedules.

1.1.1 Measurement

NOTE: The following paragraph contains additional tailoring for FIRE HYDRANTS.

The length of water lines will be determined by measuring along the

centerlines of the various sizes of pipe provided. Pipe will be measured from center of fitting to center of fitting, from center of water main to center of fire hydrant, and from center of water main to end of service connection. No deduction will be made for the space occupied by valves or fittings.

1.1.2 Payment

Payment will be made for water lines at the Contract unit price per linear meter for the various types and sizes of water lines, and will be full compensation for all pipes, joints, specials, and fittings, complete and in place. Payment for fire hydrants, valves, and valve boxes will be made at the respective Contract unit price each for such items complete and in place. Payment will include providing all testing, plant, labor, and material and incidentals necessary to complete the work, as specified and as shown.

1.2 REFERENCES

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a Reference Identifier (RID) outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN RAILWAY ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY ASSOCIATION
(AREMA)

AREMA Eng Man (2023) Manual for Railway Engineering

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME B1.20.1 (2013; R 2018) Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)

ASME B1.20.3 (1976; R 2003; R 2008; R 2013; R 2018; R 2023) Dryseal Pipe Threads (Inch)

ASME B16.1 (2020) Gray Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings Classes 25, 125, and 250

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|--------------|--|
| ASME B16.3 | (2021) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300 |
| ASME B16.4 | (2021) Gray Iron Threaded Fittings; Classes 125 and 250 |
| ASME B16.18 | (2021) Cast Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings |
| ASME B16.26 | (2024) Standard for Cast Copper Alloy Fittings for Flared Copper Tubes |
| ASME B18.2.2 | (2022) Nuts for General Applications: Machine Screw Nuts, and Hex, Square, Hex Flange, and Coupling Nuts (Inch Series) |

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

| | |
|------------------|---|
| AWWA B300 | (2024) Hypochlorites |
| AWWA B301 | (2024) Liquid Chlorine |
| AWWA C104/A21.4 | (2022) Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water |
| AWWA C105/A21.5 | (2018) Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile-Iron Pipe Systems |
| AWWA C110/A21.10 | (2021) Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings |
| AWWA C111/A21.11 | (2023) Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings |
| AWWA C115/A21.15 | (2020) Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe With Ductile-Iron or Gray-Iron Threaded Flanges |
| AWWA C151/A21.51 | (2023) Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast |
| AWWA C153/A21.53 | (2019) Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings for Water Service |
| AWWA C200 | (2023) Steel Water Pipe - 6 In. (150 mm) and Larger |
| AWWA C203 | (2020) Coal-Tar Protective Coatings and Linings for Steel Water Pipe |
| AWWA C205 | (2024) Cement-Mortar Protective Lining and Coating for Steel Water Pipe - 4 In. (100 mm) and Larger - Shop Applied |
| AWWA C206 | (2023) Field Welding of Steel Water Pipe |
| AWWA C207 | (2023) Standard for Steel Pipe Flanges for Waterworks Service, Sizes 4 in. through 144 in. (100 mm through 3600 mm) |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| AWWA C208 | (2022) Dimensions for Fabricated Steel Water Pipe Fittings |
| AWWA C209 | (2019) Cold-Applied Tape Coatings for the Exterior of Special Sections, Connections and Fitting for Steel Water Pipelines |
| AWWA C210 | (2024) Standard for Liquid Epoxy Coating Systems for the Interior and Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines |
| AWWA C213 | (2022) Fusion-Bonded Epoxy Coatings and Linings for Steel Water Pipe and Fittings |
| AWWA C219 | (2023) Bolted Sleeve-Type Couplings for Plain-End Pipe |
| AWWA C500 | (2019) Metal-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service |
| AWWA C502 | (2024) Dry-Barrel Fire Hydrants |
| AWWA C503 | (2021) Wet-Barrel Fire Hydrants |
| AWWA C504 | (2023) Standard for Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves |
| AWWA C508 | (2017) Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service, 2 In. Through 48-In. (50-mm Through 1,200-mm) NPS |
| AWWA C509 | (2023) Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service |
| AWWA C512 | (2015) Air-Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves for Water and Wastewater Service |
| AWWA C515 | (2020) Reduced-Wall, Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service |
| AWWA C550 | (2024) Protective Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants |
| AWWA C600 | (2023) Installation of Ductile-Iron Mains and Their Appurtenances |
| AWWA C602 | (2023) Cement-Mortar Lining of Water Pipelines in Place—4 In. (100 mm) and Larger |
| AWWA C604 | (2017) Installation of Buried Steel Water Pipe—4 In. (100 mm) and Larger |
| AWWA C605 | (2021) Underground Installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe and Fittings |

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|-----------|--|
| AWWA C606 | (2022) Grooved and Shouldered Joints |
| AWWA C651 | (2023) Standard for Disinfecting Water Mains |
| AWWA C655 | (2018) Field Dechlorination |
| AWWA C700 | (2020) Cold-Water Meters - Displacement Type, Metal Alloy Main Case |
| AWWA C701 | (2019) Cold-Water Meters - Turbine Type for Customer Service |
| AWWA C702 | (2019) Cold-Water Meters - Compound Type |
| AWWA C703 | (2024) Cold-Water Meters - Fire Service Type |
| AWWA C704 | (2024) Propeller-Type Meters for Waterworks Applications |
| AWWA C707 | (2022) Encoder-Type Remote-Registration Systems for Cold-Water Meters |
| AWWA C800 | (2021) Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings |
| AWWA C900 | (2022) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, and Fabricated Fittings, 4 In. Through 60 In. (100 mm Through 1,500 mm) |
| AWWA C901 | (2020) Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Tubing, 3/4 In. (19mm) Through 3 In. (76 mm), for Water Service |
| AWWA C906 | (2021) Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Fittings, 4 In. through 65 In. (100 mm Through 1,650 mm), for Waterworks |
| AWWA C909 | (2022) Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe, 4 In. (100 mm) and Larger |
| AWWA M6 | (2012) Water Meters - Selection, Installation, Testing, and Maintenance |
| AWWA M11 | (2017; Errata 2018, Addendum 2019) Steel Pipe: A Guide for Design and Installation |
| AWWA M23 | (2020) Manual: PVC Pipe - Design and Installation - Third Edition |
| AWWA M41 | (2009; 3rd Ed) Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings |
| AWWA M55 | (2020; 2nd Ed) PE Pipe - Design and Installation |

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| ASTM A48/A48M | (2022) Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings |
| ASTM A53/A53M | (2024) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless |
| ASTM A307 | (2023) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts, Studs, and Threaded Rod 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength |
| ASTM A536 | (2024) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings |
| ASTM A563/A563M | (2024) Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts (Inch and Metric) |
| ASTM A746 | (2018; R 2022) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Gravity Sewer Pipe |
| ASTM B32 | (2020) Standard Specification for Solder Metal |
| ASTM B61 | (2015; R 2021) Standard Specification for Steam or Valve Bronze Castings |
| ASTM B62 | (2017) Standard Specification for Composition Bronze or Ounce Metal Castings |
| ASTM B88M | (2020) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube (Metric) |
| ASTM B584 | (2022) Standard Specification for Copper Alloy Sand Castings for General Applications |
| ASTM C94/C94M | (2025) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete |
| ASTM C1433 | (2024) Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Monolithic Box Sections for Culverts, Storm Drains, and Sewers |
| ASTM D1784 | (2020) Standard Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds |
| ASTM D1785 | (2021) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC), Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120 |
| ASTM D2241 | (2020) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series) |

| | |
|------------|---|
| ASTM D2466 | (2023) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40 |
| ASTM D2467 | (2020) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80 |
| ASTM D2683 | (2020) Standard Specification for Socket-Type Polyethylene Fittings for Outside Diameter-Controlled Polyethylene Pipe and Tubing |
| ASTM D2774 | (2021a) Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pressure Piping |
| ASTM D2855 | (2020) Standard Practice for the Two-Step (Primer and Solvent Cement) Method of Joining Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) or Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Pipe and Piping Components with Tapered Sockets |
| ASTM D3035 | (2022) Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR-PR) Based on Controlled Outside Diameter |
| ASTM D3139 | (2019) Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals |
| ASTM D3261 | (2016) Standard Specification for Butt Heat Fusion Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Fittings for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe and Tubing |
| ASTM D3350 | (2021) Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials |
| ASTM F402 | (2018) Standard Practice for Safe Handling of Solvent Cements, Primers, and Cleaners Used for Joining Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings |
| ASTM F477 | (2014; R 2021) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe |
| ASTM F714 | (2024) Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR-PR) Based on Outside Diameter |
| ASTM F1055 | (2016; R 2022a) Standard Specification for Electrofusion Type Polyethylene Fittings for Outside Diameter Controlled Polyethylene and Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Pipe and Tubing |
| ASTM F1290 | (2019) Standard Practice for Electrofusion |

Joining Polyolefin Pipe and Fittings

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|------------|--|
| ASTM F1483 | (2023) Standard Specification for Oriented Poly(Vinyl Chloride), PVC-O, Pressure Pipe |
| ASTM F1674 | (2018) Standard Test Method for Joint Restraint Products for Use with PVC Pipe |
| ASTM F1962 | (2022) Standard Guide for Use of Maxi-Horizontal Directional Drilling for Placement of Polyethylene Pipe or Conduit Under Obstacles, Including River Crossings |
| ASTM F2164 | (2021) Standard Practice for Field Leak Testing of Polyethylene (PE) and Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Pressure Piping Systems Using Hydrostatic Pressure |
| ASTM F2206 | (2019) Standard Specification for Fabricated Fittings of Butt-Fused Polyethylene (PE) |
| ASTM F2620 | (2024) Standard Practice for Heat Fusion Joining of Polyethylene Pipe and Fittings |
| ASTM F3190 | (2021) Standard Practice for Heat Fusion Equipment (HFE) Operator Qualification on Polyethylene (PE) and Polyimide (PA) Pipe and Fittings |

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

| | |
|----------|--|
| ISO 8678 | (1998) Cup Head Square Neck Bolts with Small Head and Short Neck-Product Grade B |
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MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)

| | |
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| MSS SP-80 | (2019) Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle, and Check Valves |
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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

| | |
|---------|--|
| NFPA 24 | (2025) Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances |
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NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF)

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| NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 | (2024) Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects |
|-----------------|--|

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

| | |
|--------------|--|
| UFC 3-600-01 | (2016; with Change 6, 2021) Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities |
|--------------|--|

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

| | |
|--------|--|
| UL 246 | (2011; Reprint Jul 2020) UL Standard for Safety Hydrants for Fire-Protection Service |
| UL 262 | (2004; Reprint Jul 2023) Gate Valves for Fire-Protection Service |
| UL 312 | (2022) UL Standard for Safety Check Valves for Fire-Protection Service |

UNI-BELL PVC PIPE ASSOCIATION (UBPPA)

| | |
|------------------|--|
| UBPPA UNI-PUB-08 | (2021) Tapping Guide for PVC Pressure Pipe |
|------------------|--|

KOREAN INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS (KS)

| | |
|-----------|---|
| KS B 1012 | (2024) Hexagon Nuts and Hexagon Thin Nuts |
| KS B 1507 | (2020) Flexible Grooved Joint for Steel Pipe |
| KS B 1533 | (2016; R 2021) Screwed Type Steel Pipe Fittings |
| KS D 3507 | (2023) Carbon Steel Pipes for Ordinary Piping |
| KS D 3565 | (2022) Coated Steel Pipes for Waterworks |
| KS D 4308 | (2022) Ductile Iron Fittings |
| KS D 4311 | (2015; R 2020) Ductile Iron Pipes |
| KS D 4316 | (2012; R 2022) Mortar Lining of Ductile Iron Pipes & Fittings |
| KS D 5301 | (2024) Copper and Copper Alloy Seamless Pipes and Tubes |
| KS F 4009 | (2024) Ready-Mixed Concrete |

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 Water Transmission Mains

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for WATER TRANSMISSION.

Water transmission mains include water piping having diameters greater than 350 mm, specific materials, methods of joining and any appurtenances deemed necessary for a satisfactory system.

1.3.2 Water Mains

Water mains include water piping having diameters 100 through 350 mm, specific materials, methods of joining and any appurtenances deemed

necessary for a satisfactory system.

1.3.3 Water Service Lines

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for SERVICE LINES.

Water service lines include water piping from a water main to a building service connection 1.5 m from the perimeter of buildings or structures, specific materials, methods of joining and any appurtenances deemed necessary for a satisfactory system.

1.3.4 Additional Definitions

For additional definitions refer to the definitions in the applicable referenced standard.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Review Submittal Description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list, and corresponding submittal items in the text, to reflect only the submittals required for the project. The Guide Specification technical editors have classified those items that require Government approval, due to their complexity or criticality, with a "G." Generally, other submittal items can be reviewed by the Contractor's Quality Control System. Only add a "G" to an item if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For Army projects, fill in the empty brackets following the "G" classification, with a code of up to three characters to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy and Air Force projects.

The "S" classification indicates submittals required as proof of compliance for sustainability Guiding Principles Validation or Third Party Certification and as described in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for information only. When used, a code following the "G" classification identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Connections; G

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe, Fittings, Joints and Couplings; G

Ball And Socket Joint; G

Valves; G

Valve Boxes; G

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for
HYDRANTS.

Fire Hydrants; G

Pipe Restraint; G

[Tapping Sleeves; G

] *****
NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for
SERVICE LINES.

Corporation Stops; G

[Railroad Crossing Casing Pipe; G

] Precast Concrete Thrust Blocks; G

Disinfection Procedures; G

Fusion Joining

SD-06 Test Reports

Bacteriological Samples; G

Post-Construction Fusion Report; G

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for NAVY.

Hydrostatic Sewer Test

Leakage Test

Hydrostatic Test

SD-07 Certificates

Pipe, Fittings, Joints and Couplings

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for AIR
FORCE and ARMY.

Shop-Applied Lining and Coating

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for
DUCTILE IRON PIPING.

Lining

Lining for Fittings

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for
POLYETHYLENE PIPE.

Lining for Ductile Iron Fittings

Valves

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for
HYDRANTS.

Fire Hydrants

Fusion Technician Qualifications; G

NOTE: The following five submittals are tailored
for METERS.

- [Turbine Type Meters
-][Propeller Type Meters
-][Displacement Type Meters
-][Compound Type Meters
-][Fire Service Type Meters
-] SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for
DUCTILE IRON PIPING.

Ductile-Iron Piping

PVC Piping

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for PVC
PIPING.

PVCO Piping

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for
POLYETHYLENE PIPE.

Polyethylene (PE) Pipe

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for PVC
SERVICE PIPING.

PVC Piping For Service Lines

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for
SERVICE LINES.

Copper Pipe For Service Lines

NOTE: The following submittal is tailored for
POLYETHYLENE SERVICE PIPE AND TUBING.

Polyethylene (PE) Piping And Tubing For Service Lines

1.5 QUALITY CONTROL

1.5.1 Regulatory Requirements

NOTE: Effective January 2014, the Safe Drinking
Water Act (SDWA) requirements for "lead free" were
updated. The amended definition of "lead free*" is
0.20 percent max lead for solder and flux; 0.25
percent max lead for products by weighted average;
Multiple component products are calculated to
address total wetted exposure based upon wetted
surface area of each component and that component's
lead content by percentage.

Products that have been certified as being compliant
with NSF 61 and having an NSF 61 mark, comply with
the updated Safe Drinking Water Act lead free
requirements and have a weighted average lead
content less than or equal to 0.25 percent based on
the average of their wetted surface areas. No lead

is allowed to be added as an intentional ingredient in any product, material, ingredient or system component submitted for evaluation to this standard, with the exception of brass or bronze meeting the definition of "lead free" under the specific provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act of the United States.

Select the NSF 61 paragraph for projects in the United States, Canada, and in countries where the NSF 61 Standard has been adopted for potable water.

Select the second paragraph in countries that have not adopted the NSF 61 Standard, the host nation standard may be used when it is determined to be equivalent to the NSF 61 standard.

Use NFPA 24 where water distribution systems provide both potable water and water for fire protection.

For Navy only: The host nation engineer, registered on the country's professional rolls, must certify that the host nation standard is equivalent to the U.S. "lead free" requirement in accordance with the U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act. The certification must be provided on the cover sheet of project drawings and specifications, in dual languages. If the specifications coversheet does not have sufficient space for this certification, provide directly behind the coversheet on a separate page, including the project information from the coversheet. The code compliance certification must be provided as indicated in the following statement, dated, signed and stamped in accordance with the requirements set forth in Chapter 17 of of FC 1-300-09N. "HAVING PARTICIPATED IN THE DESIGN OF PROJECT No. (Identify project number, project title, location), AND HAVING THOROUGHLY REVIEWED THE COMPLETED PROJECT DOCUMENTS, I DECLARE THAT THE HOST NATION STANDARD FOR POTABLE WATER MATERIALS IS EQUIVALENT TO THE U.S. SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT "LEAD FREE" REQUIREMENT.

Use NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 materials for potable water systems to comply with lead free content requirements as defined by the U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act effective January 2014 and January 2022.

[Use [_____] for potable water materials for potable water systems.

] Comply with NFPA 24 for materials, installation, and testing of fire main piping and components.

1.5.2 Qualifications

1.5.2.1 Fusion Technician Qualifications

Submit a certificate from the manufacturer of the fusible pipe that shows

the fusion technician is fully qualified to install fusible pipe of the types and sizes being used. Qualification must be current as of the actual date of fusion performance on the project.

1.5.2.1.1 Fusion Technician Qualification on Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings

Provide certification for PE Pipe heat fusion in accordance with ASTM F3190.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.6.1 Delivery and Storage

**NOTE: This paragraph contains tailoring for
HYDRANTS.**

Inspect materials delivered to site for required pipe markings and damage. Unload and store with minimum handling and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to prevent cuts, scratches and other damage. Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective covering. Store plastic piping, jointing materials and rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes, fittings, valves, fire hydrants, and other accessories free of dirt and debris or other contaminants.

1.6.2 Handling

**NOTE: This paragraph contains tailoring for
HYDRANTS.**

Handle pipe, fittings, valves, fire hydrants, and other accessories in accordance with applicable AWWA standard, manufacturer's instructions and in a manner to ensure delivery to the trench in sound undamaged condition. Avoid injury to coatings and linings on pipe and fittings; make repairs if coatings or linings are damaged. Do not place other material, hooks, or pipe inside a pipe or fitting after the coating has been applied. Inspect the pipe for defects before installation. Carry, do not drag pipe to the trench. Use of pinch bars and tongs for aligning or turning pipe will be permitted only on the bare ends of the pipe. Clean the interior of pipe and accessories of foreign matter before being lowered into the trench and keep them clean during laying operations by plugging. Replace defective material without additional expense to the Government. Store rubber gaskets, not immediately installed, under cover or out of direct sunlight.

**NOTE: This paragraph contains tailoring for DUCTILE
IRON PIPING, PVC PIPE, POLYETHYLENE PIPE,
POLYETHYLENE SERVICE PIPE AND TUBING and AIR FORCE
and ARMY.**

Handle ductile iron pipe, fittings, and accessories in accordance with AWWA C600 and AWWA M41. Handle PVC and PVC pipe, fittings, and accessories in accordance with AWWA C605. Handle PE pipe, fittings, and

accessories in accordance with AWWA M55. Handle steel pipe, fittings and accessories in accordance with AWWA C604.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

NOTE: Specify fittings to withstand the hydrostatic test pressure specified in paragraphs HYDROSTATIC TEST, and SPECIAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE SERVICE.

Show the following information on the project drawings:

Location of all new pipelines, diameter of pipe, fittings and appurtenances including but not limited to valves, fire hydrants, yard hydrants, thrust blocks, restrained joints and details where necessary;

Location, size, and type of service of existing connecting, intersecting, and adjacent pipelines and other utilities;

Paved areas and railroads which pass over new pipelines;

Connection of service line to water main, if different from that specified;

Where different materials are required, show the material, class or thickness of pipe and limits where class or thickness must be different for different sections of pipeline;

Bedding conditions;

Location of flanged joints, joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings, grooved and shouldered type joints, and insulating joints;

Size and shape of fire hydrant operating nut and cap nuts if nonstandard nuts are required; dimensions of threads (major diameter, minor diameter, pitch diameter, thread form, and number of threads per inch) on fire hydrant hose and pumper connections if nonstandard threads are required.

Refer to fire suppression Sections for items such as fire department connections and post indicator valves.

Select the NSF 61 paragraph for projects in the United States and Canada, and in countries where the NSF 61 Standard has been adopted for potable water.

Select the second paragraph in countries that have

not adopted the NSF 61 Standard, the host nation standard may be used when it is determined to be equivalent to the NSF 61 standard.

All materials are intended for potable water use unless otherwise indicated. Comply with NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 for all potable water pipe, fittings and other applicable materials. Provide pipe, fittings and other applicable materials bearing NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 markings for potable water service.

Provide all materials in accordance with AWWA C800 and as indicated herein. Provide valves and fittings with pressure ratings equivalent to the pressure ratings of the pipe.

2.1.1 Pipe, Fittings, Joints And Couplings

NOTE: Contaminated Areas:

AWWA Standards indicate that the selection of materials is critical for water pipe in locations where there is likelihood the pipe will be exposed to significant concentrations of pollutants composed of low-molecular-weight petroleum products or organic solvents or their vapors. Documented research has shown that pipe materials (such as polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, and asbestos cement) and elastomers used in mechanically joined piping systems (such as those used in jointing gaskets and packing glands) may be subject to permeation by lower molecular weight organic solvents or petroleum products. If a water pipe must pass through such a contaminated area or an area subject to contamination, consult with the manufacturer regarding permeation of pipe walls, jointing materials, and so forth, before selecting materials for use in that area and refer to AWWA standards and AWWA, Water Research Foundation, report Number 91204 Impact of Hydrocarbons on PE/PVC Pipes and Gaskets.

Refer to the appropriate Unified Facilities Criteria, AWWA Standards and pipe manufacturer's information when evaluating suitability of materials.

Use tailoring options to select all piping materials for water transmission mains, water mains and water service lines which are suitable for use in the project.

Refer to the appropriate Unified Facilities Criteria, AWWA Standards and pipe manufacturer's information when evaluating suitability.

Pipe materials which are known to be unsuitable for particular local conditions (i.e., corrosion, deterioration, etc.) should not be deleted without consideration of protective coatings, where

economically feasible.

Submit manufacturer's standard drawings or catalog cuts, except submit both drawings and cuts for push-on and rubber-gasketed bell-and-spigot joints. Include information concerning gaskets with submittal for joints and couplings.

2.1.1.1 Ductile-Iron Piping

NOTE: This paragraph and the following
subparagraphs are tailored for DUCTILE IRON PIPING.

NOTE: AWWA C151/A21.51, AWWA C115/A21.15 and AWWA C153/A21.53 include 80 mm through 1600 mm ductile iron pipe or fittings, however, this guide specification covers requirements in which the largest size pipe is 1200 mm. AWWA C110/A21.10 include 80 mm through 1200 mm ductile iron fittings.

Insert the necessary Pressure Class/Thickness Class to meet project conditions, as determined from AWWA C151/A21.51, Tables for Pressure Class and Thickness Class.

Materials rated for a minimum of 1000 kPa pipe will typically be specified for water systems. In some cases a higher classification may be required, comply with the minimum requirements in this specification and as required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Class 150 pipe is furnished with wall thickness suitable for installation with a standard design depth of cover and compacted backfill without blocks.

Cement-mortar linings with twice the standard thickness may be specified for ductile-iron pipe conveying unusually aggressive waters. Consideration will be given to the service life of the pipe and the potential for changes in treatment methods.

Use polyethylene encasement where soil conditions warrant, in accordance with AWWA C105/A21.5.

When pipe will be installed in contaminated ground conditions, select appropriate pipe and gasket material based on type and concentration of contaminants. Refer to AWWA C600.

For Army and Air Force: Coordinate with the cathodic protection engineer before using polyethylene encasement.

2.1.1.1.1 Pipe and Fittings

NOTE: Ductile iron piping may be used for
transmission.

Pipe, except flanged pipe, AWWA C151/A21.51 or KS D 4311. Flanged pipe, AWWA C115/A21.15. Fittings, AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53 or KS D 4308. Provide fittings with pressure ratings equivalent to that of the pipe. Provide compatible pipe ends and fittings for the specified joints. Provide cement-mortar lining, AWWA C104/A21.4 or KS D 4316, standard thickness on pipe and fittings.

2.1.1.1.2 Joints and Jointing Material

NOTE: Push-on joint or mechanical joint may be used except when the greater deflection afforded by the mechanical joint (as compared to the push-on joint) is considered necessary for all joints in the water system. See AWWA C600 for allowable deflection on each type of joint.

When mechanical joints, flanged joints, joints using sleeve-type mechanical couplings, grooved or shouldered type joints, and insulating joints are specified as exceptions to the basic jointing method, indicate their location(s) on the project drawings.

Show flanged joints, grooved joints, and shouldered joints on buried pipelines in valve pits or chambers on the drawings.

This subparagraph contains additional tailoring for
AIR FORCE and ARMY.

Provide push-on joints or mechanical joints for pipe and fittings unless otherwise indicated. [Provide mechanical joints where indicated.] [Provide flanged joints where indicated.] [Provide mechanically coupled type joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling where indicated.] [Provide insulating joints where indicated.]

- a. Push-On Joints: Shape of pipe ends and fitting ends, gaskets, and lubricant for joint assembly as recommended in AWWA C111/A21.11.
- b. Mechanical Joints: Dimensional and material requirements for pipe ends, glands, bolts and nuts, and gaskets as recommended in AWWA C111/A21.11.
- c. Flanged Joints: Bolts, nuts, and gaskets for flanged connections as recommended in Appendix A of AWWA C115/A21.15. Provide AWWA C115/A21.15 ductile iron flanges and conform to ASME B16.1, Class 125. [Provide ASTM A536 epoxy coated steel set screw flanges. Gasket and lubricants for set screw flanges, in accordance with mechanical-joint gaskets specified in AWWA C111/A21.11.]

- d. Insulating Joints: Designed to prevent metal-to-metal contact at the joint between adjacent sections of piping. Provide flanged type joint with insulating gasket, insulating bolt sleeves, and insulating washers. Provide full face dielectric type gaskets, as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15. Bolts and nuts, as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15.
- e. Sleeve-Type Mechanical Coupled Joints: As specified in the paragraph SLEEVE-TYPE MECHANICAL COUPLINGS.

NOTE: The following list item is tailored for AIR
FORCE and ARMY.

2.1.1.2 Plastic Piping

NOTE: Maximum working pressures are reduced for
AWWA C900 pipe at temperatures greater than 23
degrees C.

Maximum working pressures are reduced for AWWA C901
and AWWA C096 pipe at temperatures greater than 27
degrees C.

In most locations, buried potable water systems
typically operate below 23 degrees C. Do not use
plastic pipe when it will be subject to temperatures
in excess of 37.8 degrees C during installed usage
or exposed to a source of heat from adjacent lines
or equipment.

Do not use plastic piping in areas subject to
potential spillage of aromatic hydrocarbons without
consulting with the pipe manufacturer and referring
to AWWA Standards. Aromatic hydrocarbons such as
benzene and toluene will dissolve some types of
plastic pipes.

When using plastic pipe in areas with contaminated
soil or groundwater, consult with the manufacturer
regarding permeation of pipe walls. When pipe is
installed in contaminated soil or groundwater
consult with the manufacturer regarding selection of
appropriate gasket material based on type and
concentration of contaminants and refer to AWWA
material standard.

2.1.1.2.1 PVC and PVC0 Piping

2.1.1.2.1.1 PVC Piping

NOTE: AWWA C900 includes 100 mm through 1500 mm PVC
pipe and fabricated fittings. Use a minimum
Pressure Class 150 (DR 27.55). See AWWA C900
Appendix A for surge information. Do not include

PVC water main pipe when pipe of greater strength than Pressure Class 305 is required.

AWWA C905 has been withdrawn. AWWA C900 includes PVC pressure pipe up to a diameter of 1500 mm.

Ductile iron pipe size = cast iron pipe size;
abbreviation DIOD=DIPS=CIOD=CIPS.

AWWA C900 plain end or gasket bell end pipe meeting or exceeding ASTM D1784 cell class 12454, with a minimum Pressure Class 235 (DR 18), with ductile iron outside diameter (DIOD).

2.1.1.2.1.2 PVC Pipe

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for PVC PIPE.

NOTE: AWWA C909 includes 100 mm through 600 mm PVC pipe. Use a minimum Pressure Class 165. Do not include PVC water main pipe when pipe of greater pressure class 305 is required.

AWWA C909, ASTM F1483 plain end or gasket bell end pipe meeting or exceeding ASTM D1784 cell class 12454, Pressure Class 165 PVC pressure pipe, with ductile iron outside diameter (DIOD).

2.1.1.2.1.3 Fittings for PVC and PVC Pipe

Ductile iron fittings, AWWA C110/A21.10 or compact fittings in accordance with AWWA C153/A21.53 or KS D 4308, with cement-mortar lining for fittings, AWWA C104/A21.4 or KS D 4316, standard thickness. Fittings with push-on joint ends are to conform to the same requirements as fittings with mechanical-joint ends, except for the factory modified bell design compatible for use with PVC pipe as specified.

NOTE: Delete this option when using ductile iron fittings.

Fittings from material that meets or exceeds ASTM D1784 cell class 12454 and is the same material as the pipe with elastomeric gaskets, in conformance with AWWA C605 and AWWA C900.

2.1.1.2.1.4 Joints and Jointing Material for PVC and PVC Pipe

- a. Push-on joints: Use jointing material in accordance with ASTM D3139 and AWWA C111/A21.11 between pipes, pipes and metal fittings, valves, and other accessories or compression-type joints/mechanical joints. Provide each joint connection with an elastomeric gasket compatible for the bell or coupling used. Gaskets for push-on joints for pipe, ASTM F477. Gaskets for push-on joints and compression-type joints/mechanical joints for joint connections between pipe and metal fittings, valves, and other accessories, AWWA C111/A21.11,

respectively, for push-on joints and mechanical joints.

- b. Mechanical Joint: Use mechanically coupled joints having a sleeve-type mechanical coupling, as specified in the paragraph SLEEVE-TYPE MECHANICAL COUPLINGS, as an optional jointing method for plain-end PVC pipe, subject to the limitations specified for mechanically coupled joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling as specified for compression-type joints in ASTM D3139. Provide jointing material in accordance with AWWA C111/A21.11 between pipe and sleeve-type mechanical couplings.

2.1.1.2.2 PVC Piping for Service Lines

NOTE: This paragraph and the following
subparagraphs are tailored for PVC SERVICE PIPING.

NOTE: Delete bracketed wording where piping will be
installed at or exposed to temperatures below 4.5
degrees C.

2.1.1.2.2.1 Pipe and Fittings

Provide ASTM D1784 cell class 12454 pipe and fittings of the same PVC material.

- a. ASTM D1785, Schedule 40 with ASTM D2466 Schedule 40 or ASTM D2467 Schedule 80 fittings.
- b. ASTM D2241 pipe and fittings with SDR as necessary to provide 1000 kPa minimum pressure rating with ASTM D2466 Schedule 40 or ASTM D2467 Schedule 80 fittings.

2.1.1.2.2.2 Joints and Connections

Fittings may be joined by the solvent-cement method or threading.

2.1.1.2.2.3 Solvent Joining

Provide solvent joints in accordance with ASTM D2855.

2.1.1.2.3 Polyethylene (PE) Pipe

NOTE: This paragraph and the following
subparagraphs are tailored for POLYETHYLENE PIPE.

NOTE: Polyethylene (PE) pipe is subject to
oxidative degradation by many variables including
pH, the concentration and type of disinfectant,
water temperature, installation procedure and
conditions. Disinfectants like chlorine,
chloramines, chlorine dioxide, ozone and others may
create an Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) in PE

Pipe. Review PPI Technical Note, LONG TERM RESISTANCE OF AWWA C906 POLYETHYLENE (PE) PIPE TO POTABLE WATER DISINFECTANTS, TN-44/2015, and compute service life for potable water systems based on project conditions. Refer to PPI and HDPE Municipal Advisory Board (MAB) Position Paper on HDPE (PE 4710) Distribution Potable Water Pipe Sizes and Pressure Classes dated 18 May 2018 at <https://www.plasticpipe.org/common/Uploaded%20files/1-PPI/Divisions/Municipal%20and%20Industrial/AWWA%20C906/ppi-position-paper-hdpe-potable-water-pc-pipe-size.pdf>

For potable water piping systems with chlorine and chloramine residual disinfectant, use PE4710 with minimum cell class PE 445574C. CC3 provides the highest resistance to these disinfectants; refer to PPI TN44 for calculations. CC3 is not required for non-potable systems.

AWWA C906 includes 100 mm through 1650 mm PE pipe and fittings. Use PE4710, with a minimum Pressure Class 160 (DR 13.5) for water at 80 degrees F and lower temperatures.

AWWA C906, ASTM F714, PE4710, minimum cell class PE 445574C, oxidative resistance classification CC3 with a minimum Pressure Class[160 (DR13.5)][200 (DR11)][250 (DR 9)] and ductile iron outside diameter (DIOD).

2.1.1.2.3.1 Fittings For PE Pipe

Ductile iron fittings, AWWA C110/A21.10 or compact ductile iron fittings in accordance with AWWA C153/A21.53, with cement-mortar lining for ductile iron fittings, AWWA C104/A21.4, standard thickness. Fittings with push-on joint ends are to conform to the same requirements as fittings with mechanical-joint ends.

NOTE: Delete this option when using ductile iron fittings.

ASTM F2206 is the standard for fabricated fittings.

AWWA C906, PE4710, ASTM D3035 minimum cell class PE 445574C, oxidative resistance classification CC3 with minimum Pressure Class[250][335], molded ASTM D2683[or fabricated ASTM F2206] meeting or exceeding the requirements in AWWA C906 for caps, reducers, couplings, elbows, and tees.

2.1.1.2.3.2 Joints and Jointing Materials

Mechanical Joint: AWWA C111/A21.11 DIOD Mechanical joint adapter and gaskets for mechanical joints for joint connections between pipe and metal fittings, valves, and other accessories.

2.1.1.2.4 Polyethylene (PE) Piping and Tubing for Service Lines

NOTE: This paragraph and the following
subparagraphs are tailored for POLYETHYLENE SERVICE
PIPE AND TUBING.

2.1.1.2.4.1 PE Service Line Pipe And Tubing

NOTE: For potable water piping systems with
chlorine and chloramine residual disinfectant, use
PE4710 with minimum cell class PE 445574C. CC3
provides the highest resistance to these
disinfectants; refer to PPI TN49 for calculations.
For non-potable HDPE systems, CC3 is not required
for non-potable systems.

AWWA C901 includes 19 mm through 76 mm PE pipe,
tubing and fittings. Use PE4710, with a minimum
Pressure Class 250 (SDR 9) for water at 80 degrees F
and lower temperatures.

Iron pipe sizes (IPS) include 19 mm through 76 mm
outside diameter.

Copper tube size (CTS) include 19 mm through 51 mm
outside diameter.

AWWA C901, PE4710, ASTM D3035, ASTM D3350 minimum cell class PE 445574C,
oxidative resistance classification CC3 with a minimum Pressure Class[250
(SDR 9)][outside diameter iron pipe size][outside diameter copper tube
size].

2.1.1.2.4.2 PE Service Line Fittings

AWWA C901, PE4710, ASTM D3350 minimum cell class PE 445574C, oxidative
resistance classification CC3 with a minimum Pressure Class 250, molded
ASTM D2683 caps, reducers, couplings, elbows, and tees or compatible
fittings in accordance with this specification.

2.1.1.3 Steel Piping

NOTE: This paragraph and the following
subparagraphs are tailored for AIR FORCE and ARMY.

NOTE: AWWA C200 includes steel water pipe, 150 mm
in nominal diameter and larger.

Verify availability of pipe sizes required. In the
Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountain, and Southwest States,
steel pipe is available in 125 mm diameter and
larger. In other parts of the country, steel pipe
may not be available in sizes less than 600 mm

diameter since the major producer in those areas has discontinued production of steel water pipe.

Delete coatings not allowed for the project. AWWA M11 in the chapter on protective coatings contains information on the relative merits of cement-mortar and coal-tar enamel coatings. See Foreword to AWWA C210 for information on coal-tar epoxy coating.

Delete requirements for lining of aboveground piping when aboveground piping is not included in project. When included, pipe and fittings for aboveground lines will be furnished with lining only. Exterior protection for aboveground piping should be specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

Use of steel pipe is restricted to water supply lines only where future tapping is not anticipated. Use for sizes 80 mm in diameter and larger.

2.1.1.3.1 Pipe and Fittings

Pipe, AWWA C200. Fittings, AWWA C208 and AWWA C200, with reference to the requirements specified therein for "Special Sections." Provide cement-mortar lining and cement-mortar, coal-tar enamel or coal-tar epoxy coating on pipe and fittings in accordance with applicable AWWA standard. Provide cement-mortar lining on pipe and fittings for aboveground lines. Utilize pipe ends and fittings compatible for the joints and jointing materials used.

- a. Utilize welded or seamless pipe with plain, or shouldered and grooved ends in accordance with AWWA C606 or KS B 1507 for use with mechanical couplings or bell-and-spigot ends with rubber gaskets. Provide bell-and-spigot ends for sizes less than 150 mm diameter in accordance with AWWA C200.
- b. Provide fittings and specials made of the same material as the pipe. Use specials and fittings made of standard steel tube turns or segmentally welded sections, with ends to accommodate the type of couplings or joints specified for the pipe. Match the thickness rating of pipe fittings and specials to the thickness specified and the pressure rating calculated for the pipe with which they are used. Provide identical protective materials for fittings and specials as specified for the pipe. Hand wrap, line, or coat specials and fittings that cannot be mechanically wrapped, lined, or coated using the same material used for the pipe with the same number of applications of each material, smoothly applied.

NOTE: Use 1000 kPa except when a higher pressure rating, up to 1400 kPa is necessary.

A minimum earth cover of 1.5 m is recommended for ordinary conditions. Delete this information when depth is indicated on the drawings.

2.1.1.3.2 Wall Thickness for Pipe and Fittings

NOTE: Insert minimum acceptable thickness and yield strength in the blanks.

Pipe has been designed for the following minimum conditions:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Pressure rating | 1,000 kPa |
| Earth cover | 1.5 m |
| Water hammer | 40 percent of pressure rating |
| Live load | AASHTO H 20 truck loading |
| Allowable deflection | 2 percent of nominal pipe diameter |

NOTE: In the calculation of wall thickness for steel water main pipe, base the value of E' (modulus of soil reaction) on realistic expectations of sidefill compaction rather than theoretical ones.

Calculate pipe wall thickness on the basis of an allowable fiber stress in the steel equal to 50 percent of the minimum yield strength of the steel used in the manufacture of the pipe. Design procedure in accordance with the methods given in AWWA M11, Chapter 4, "Determination of Pipe Wall Thickness," Chapter 3, "Hydraulics of Pipelines, Water Hammer, and Pressure Surge," Chapter 5, "External Loads of Buried Pipe."

Ensure that the wall thickness of fittings is equal to or greater than that required for the pipe. Reinforce fittings in accordance with methods given in AWWA M11 when necessary to meet the pressure test requirements.

2.1.1.3.3 Joints and Jointing Material

NOTE: AWWA M11, Chapter 6, "Pipe Joints," contains detailed information on the various field jointing methods for steel piping.

Delete requirements for and references to welded joints when not allowed for the project. Welded joints should not be allowed for piping less than 600 mm in diameter, except when pipeline is cement-mortar lined in place after installation.

Provide rubber-gasketed pipe and fitting bell-and-spigot joints, welded joints, or the mechanically coupled type using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling, unless otherwise specified. Provide flanged joints where indicated. Provide mechanically coupled type joints using a sleeve type mechanical coupling where indicated. Provide grooved or shouldered type

where indicated. Provide insulating joints where indicated.

- a. Rubber-Gasketed Bell-and-Spigot Joints: Provide joints and pipe ends in accordance with the pipe manufacturer's standard for this type of joint, except that the joint is to also meet the requirements specified for rubber-gasketed joints and rubber gaskets in AWWA C200.

NOTE: Delete requirements for and references to welded joints when not allowed for the project. Welded joints should not be allowed for piping less than 600 mm in diameter, except when pipeline is cement mortar lined in place after installation.

- b. Welded Joints: Provide electrodes of the quality specified in AWWA C206.
- c. Sleeve-Type Mechanical Coupled Joints: As specified in paragraph SLEEVE-TYPE MECHANICAL COUPLINGS.
- d. Grooved and Shouldered Type Joints: Provide pipe ends grooved by roll grooving or with welded-on adapters and cut grooves. Provide grooves made by roll grooving with dimensions as recommended by the coupling manufacturer. Match dimensions for cut grooves in adapters to AWWA C606 or KS B 1507. Couplings and shouldered pipe ends, AWWA C606 or KS B 1507. Match the joint dimensions as specified in AWWA C606 or KS B 1507 for rigid joint, joint dimensions as specified in AWWA C606 or KS B 1507 for flexible joints.

NOTE: Use Class D flanges when maximum working pressure is 1200 kPa or less in lines 300 mm in diameter and smaller, or 1000 kPa or less in lines larger than 300 mm in diameter. For higher working pressures, use Class E flanges.

- e. Flanged Joints: Provide pipe ends with steel flanges, AWWA C207; Class D or KS D 3565. Bolts and nuts for flanged connections, AWWA C207 or KS D 3565. Rubber gaskets, AWWA C207 or KS D 3565; asbestos gaskets are not allowed.
- f. Insulating Joints: Designed to prevent metal-to-metal contact at the joint between adjacent sections of piping. Provide flange type joints with insulating gasket, insulating bolt sleeves, and insulating washers. Provide dielectric type gaskets, full face, and in other respects as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15. Bolts and nuts as recommended in the Appendix to AWWA C115/A21.15.

2.1.1.3.4 Lining and Coating

NOTE: Under ordinary conditions, steel water pipe and fittings in the sizes included in water systems covered by this specification are furnished with

factory applied cement-mortar lining. In-place
cement-mortar lining for new construction is
required only under unusual conditions.

Delete bracketed text when lining is factory applied.

- a. Cement-Mortar Lining: AWWA C205, shop-applied. Materials for
cement mortar lining in place as specified in AWWA C602.
- b. Cement-Mortar Coating: AWWA C205, shop-applied.

NOTE: Use coal-tar enamel coating with double felt
wraps instead of single layer of felt wrap where
trench soil is classified as Group IV, Unusually
Corrosive (as defined in AWWA M11, Chapter 10,
"Principles of Corrosion and Corrosion Control"); or
where electrical resistivity of soil has been
measured at less than 2,000 ohms/cc.

- c. Coal-Tar Enamel Coating: Except as otherwise specified, prepare,
prime, and coat piping with hot-applied coal-tar enamel and a
bonded single layer of felt wrap in accordance with AWWA C203.
Provide shop applied coating of fibrous-glass mat felt material as
specified in Section 10 of AWWA C203. Do not use asbestos felt.
- d. Coal-Tar Epoxy Coating: Clean, prime, and topcoat piping with
coal-tar epoxy coating system in accordance with AWWA C210.
Shop-apply coating.

2.1.1.3.5 Steel Piping for Service Lines

Pipe, ASTM A53/A53M or KS D 3507, Standard Weight, zinc-coated. Fittings,
ASME B16.4, Class 125, zinc coated or KS B 1533; or ASME B16.3, Class 150,
zinc coated, threaded.

NOTE: Protective materials for galvanized pipe less
than 80 mm in diameter will be required only where
the pipe is within the zone of influence of adjacent
buried cathodic protection systems.

Mechanically apply, in a factory or plant especially equipped for the
purpose, the protective materials for steel pipe. Unless otherwise
indicated, the materials consist of the following for the indicated pipe
material and size:

Clean pipe and fittings less than 80 mm in diameter of foreign material by
wire brushing and solvent cleaning, and apply one coat of coal-tar primer
and two coats of coal-tar enamel matching the requirements of AWWA C203;
protect threaded ends of pipe and fittings prior to coating.

2.1.1.4 Copper Pipe For Service Lines

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for SERVICE LINES.

2.1.1.4.1 Copper Tubing and Associated Fittings

Provide ASTM B88M, Type K copper tubing or KS D 5301. Provide AWWA C800 fittings. AWWA C800 includes ASME B1.20.3, ASME B1.20.1, ASME B16.18 solder-type joint fittings.

2.1.1.5 Trenchless Piping

NOTE: Evaluate site specific conditions along with material properties, material availability, installation procedures, cost and a variety of other factors to determine if trenchless piping is suitable for a particular job and choose the best procedure for a particular job.

Where only one piping option is available to the contractor a justification and approval must be approved prior to project advertisement in accordance with FAR 6.3 Other Than Full and Open Competition.

When butt fusion is used as a jointing method, require properly qualified fusion technicians.

2.1.1.5.1 PVC Pipe

NOTE: Butt fused pipe is subject to rapid crack propagation (RCP) by many variables including pipe damage during construction and air in the water line. When RCP occurs in bell & spigot (B&S) pipe, the length of the failure is limited to the length of the pipe. Once pipes are fused together RCP can pass through the fused joints and may result in lengthy pipe failures. Ensuring air release valves are used where air may be trapped and pipe is adequately protected from damage during construction are two ways to help avoid RCP.

AWWA C900 plain end meeting or exceeding ASTM D1784 cell class 12454, plastic formulated for fusing with a minimum Pressure Class[235 (DR18)][305 (DR 14)] with ductile iron outside diameter (DIOD).

2.1.1.5.1.1 Butt Fusion

Use butt fusion jointing method for plain-end PVC pipe. Comply with AWWA C900 and AWWA C605 for butt fusion joints. No offset in alignment between adjacent pipe joints or fittings is permitted. The fusion technician must be qualified by the fusion equipment manufacturer to thermally butt-fuse the size of pipe used at the time of fusion performance. Each joint must be datalogged, recorded and submitted for review and meet the requirements of ASTM F1674.

2.1.1.5.2 PE Pipe and Tubing

**NOTE: This paragraph and the following
subparagraphs are tailored for POLYETHYLENE
TRENCHLESS PIPING.**

Provide PE pipe in accordance with paragraphs POLYETHYLENE(PE) PIPE or POLYETHYLENE (PE) PIPING AND TUBING FOR SERVICE LINES in this specification. Submit fusion joining information including recommended fusion parameters, recommended product and environmental conditions for joining and documentation that these parameters and conditions have been validated by appropriate testing.

2.1.1.5.2.1 Butt and Socket Fusion Fittings

**NOTE: Select pressure class meeting or exceeding
the pipe pressure class.**

Use Provide PE pipe fittings in accordance with paragraphs FITTINGS FOR PE PIPE or PE SERVICE LINE FITTINGS in this specification. Use ASTM D3261, socket fusion caps, reducers, couplings, elbows, and tees.

2.1.1.5.2.2 Butt and Socket Fusion

Use ASTM F2620 butt or socket fusion jointing method for plain-end PE pipe. Comply with AWWA C906, ASTM F3190, and ASTM F2620 for Butt Fusion joints. No offset in alignment between adjacent pipe joints of fittings is permitted. The fusion technician must be qualified by the fusion equipment manufacturer to thermally butt-fuse the size of pipe used at the time of fusion performance. Each joint must be datalogged, recorded and submitted for review.

2.1.1.5.2.3 Electrofusion Fittings

Provide PE pipe fittings in accordance with paragraphs FITTINGS FOR PE PIPE or PE SERVICE LINE FITTINGS in this specification. Use ASTM F1055, socket fusion caps, reducers, couplings, elbows, and tees.

2.1.1.5.2.4 Electrofusion

Use AWWA M55 and ASTM F1290 electrofusion jointing method for PE pipe. No offset in alignment between adjacent pipe joints of fittings is permitted. The fusion technician must be qualified by the fusion equipment manufacturer to thermally butt-fuse the size of pipe used at the time of fusion performance. Each joint must be datalogged, recorded and submitted for review.

2.1.1.5.3 Ductile Iron Ball and Socket Joint

Use centrifugally cast ductile iron pipe meeting the applicable requirements of AWWA C151/A21.51[Pressure Class [____]][Thickness Class [____]] and in accordance with pipe manufacturer's instructions. The separately cast Ductile-Iron ball, bell and retainer ring conforms with the requirements of ASTM A536, Grade 70-50-05. Critical surfaces of the ball, bell socket and retainer ring are machined.

2.1.1.5.3.1 Fittings

Ductile iron bell, ball and retainer ring meeting the applicable requirements of [AWWA C110/A21.10](#) and in accordance with pipe manufacturer's instructions for [ball and socket joint](#) pipe.

2.1.1.6 Piping Beneath Railroad Right-of-Way

Piping passing under the right-of-way of a commercial railroad is to conform to the specifications for pipelines conveying nonflammable substances in [AREMA Eng Man](#). Provide ductile-iron pipe in lieu of cast-iron pipe. Ductile-iron [railroad crossing casing pipe](#) is to conform to and have strength computed in accordance with [ASTM A746](#).

2.1.2 Valves

NOTE: Select the following requirement when a protective interior coating is considered necessary for corrosion protection. A protective interior coating is required on all valves whose interiors are exposed to sea water or salt water, or where there is a serious corrosion problem other than galvanic corrosion for water having a pH range from 4 to 9.

Provide a protective interior coating in accordance with [AWWA C550](#).

2.1.2.1 Gate Valves 80 mm Size and Larger on Buried Piping

NOTE: AWWA C500 includes nonrising-stem (NRS) gate valves, [80 mm through 1200 mm](#), and outside screw and yoke (OS&Y) rising-stem gate valves, [80 mm through 600 mm](#). AWWA C509 includes sizes [75 mm through 900 mm](#). AWWA C515 includes NRS gate valves, [75 mm through 1350 mm](#), and OS&Y gate valves, [75 mm through 400 mm](#).

For UL 262 gate valves in systems on which pipe is pressure rated at [1000 kPa](#), use a working pressure of [1200 kPa](#) for valve sizes [300 mm](#) and smaller, and [1000 kPa](#) for valves larger than [300 mm](#).

[Indicator should be required for geared gate valves where valve is in location where gate position cannot readily be seen.](#)

[AWWA C500](#), [AWWA C509](#), [AWWA C515](#), or [UL 262](#) and:

- a. [AWWA C500](#): nonrising stem type with double-disc gate and mechanical-joint ends or push-on joint ends compatible for the adjoining pipe.
- b. [AWWA C509](#) or [AWWA C515](#): nonrising stem type with mechanical-joint ends[or resilient-seated gate valves [80 to 300 mm](#) in size]

- c. **UL 262**: inside-screw type with operating nut, double-disc or split-wedge type gate, designed for a hydraulic working pressure of **1200 kPa**, and have mechanical-joint ends or push-on joint ends as appropriate for the pipe to which it is joined.

**NOTE: The following paragraph contains tailoring
for WATER TRANSMISSION and SERVICE LINES.**

Match materials for **UL 262** gate valves to the reference standards specified in **AWWA C500**. Gate valves open by counterclockwise rotation of the valve stem. Stuffing boxes have 0-ring stem seals, except for those valves for which gearing is specified, in which case use conventional packing in place of 0-ring seal. Stuffing boxes are bolted and constructed so as to permit easy removal of parts for repair. Use gate valves with special ends for connection to cement piping or sleeve-type mechanical coupling in lieu of mechanical-joint ends and push-on joint ends. Provide valve ends and gaskets for connection to[cement piping or to] sleeve-type mechanical couplings that conform to the requirements specified for the joint or coupling. Where an indicator post are shown, provide an indicator post flange for **AWWA C500**, **AWWA C509**, or **AWWA C515** gate valves conforming to the requirements of **UL 262**. Provide **AWWA C500** gate valves with bypasses.[When operating nut depth exceeds **900 mm** below finished grade, provide an extension stem with standard **50 mm** operating nut.] Provide all valves from one manufacturer.

2.1.2.2 Gate Valves **75 mm** Size and Larger in Valve Pit(s) and Aboveground Locations

**NOTE: For ordinary conditions,
outside-screw-and-yoke rising-stem type is preferred
to nonrising stem/inside-screw type.**

For ordinary conditions, the double-disc or split-wedge type gate is preferred to the solid-wedge/solid or one-piece gate.

For **UL 262** gate valves in system on which pipe is pressure rated at **1000 kPa**, use a working pressure of **1200 kPa** for valve sizes **300 mm** and smaller, and **1000 kPa** for gate valves larger than **300 mm**.

Indicator is required for geared valves where valve is in location where gate position cannot readily be seen.

AWWA C500, **AWWA C509**, **AWWA C515**, or **UL 262** and:

- a. **AWWA C500**: outside-screw-and-yoke rising-stem or nonrising stem type with double-disc or solid-wedge gates and flanged ends
- b. **AWWA C509** or **AWWA C515**: outside-screw-and-yoke rising-stem or nonrising stem type with flanged ends
- c. **UL 262**: outside-screw-and-yoke or inside-screw type, with double-disc

or split-wedge or solid or one-piece type gate and flanged ends

**NOTE: The following paragraph contains tailoring
for AIR FORCE, ARMY, and WATER TRANSMISSION.**

Match materials for **UL 262** gate valves to the reference standards specified in **AWWA C500**. Gate valves are nonrising stem type or inside-screw type where indicated. Gate valves are solid-wedge gates or solid or one-piece type gates where indicated. Provide gate valves with handwheels that open by counterclockwise rotation of the valve stem. Bolt and construct stuffing boxes so as to permit easy removal of parts for repair.[Provide valves with gearing and indicator, **AWWA C500** or **AWWA C509**. Provide valve with bypasses, **AWWA C500**. Provide all valves from one manufacturer.

2.1.2.3 Check Valves

**NOTE: Select the following requirement when a
protective interior coating is considered necessary
for corrosion protection. A protective interior
coating is required on all valves whose interiors
are exposed to sea water or salt water, or where
there is a serious corrosion problem other than
galvanic corrosion for water having a pH range from
4 to 9.**

[Provide a protective interior coating in accordance with **AWWA C550**.
]Swing-check type, **AWWA C508** or **UL 312** and:

- a. **AWWA C508**: Iron or steel body and cover and flanged ends
- b. **UL 312**: Cast iron or steel body and cover, flanged ends.

**NOTE: The following paragraph contains tailoring
for AIR FORCE and ARMY.**

Materials for **UL 312** check valves are to match the reference standards specified in **AWWA C508**. Provide check valves with a clear port opening.[Provide spring-loaded or weight-loaded check valves where indicated. Class 125 flanges are to match **ASME B16.1**. Provide all check valves from one manufacturer.

2.1.2.4 Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves

**NOTE: Although butterfly valves are acceptable for
use in 75 mm through 1,800 mm sizes, they are
typically used in sizes greater than 300 mm.**

Provide rubber-seated butterfly valves and wafer type valves that match the performance requirements of **AWWA C504**. Wafer type valves not meeting laying length requirements are acceptable if supplied and installed with a

spacer, providing the specified laying length. Meet all tests required by **AWWA C504**. Flanged-end valves are required in a pit. Provide a union or sleeve-type coupling in the pit to permit removal. Direct-bury mechanical-end valves **80 through 250 mm** in diameter. Provide a valve box, means for manual operation, and an adjacent pipe joint to facilitate valve removal. Provide valve operators that restrict closing to a rate requiring approximately 60 seconds, from fully open to fully closed.

2.1.2.5 Pressure Reducing Valves

Maintain a constant downstream pressure regardless of fluctuations in demand. Using pressure reducing valves capable of providing operating pressure on the inlet side, with outlet pressure set as indicated on drawings. Provide hydraulically-operated, pilot controlled, globe or angle type valves that are capable of being actuated either by diaphragm or piston. Provide diaphragm-operated, adjustable, spring-loaded type pilot controls made of lead-free bronze with stainless steel working parts, designed to permit flow when controlling pressure exceeds the spring setting. Construct the bodies of bronze, cast iron or cast steel with lead-free bronze trim; the valve stem of stainless steel; the seat of lead-free bronze; and the valve discs and diaphragms of synthetic rubber. Provide threaded or flanged ends.

2.1.2.6 Air Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves

NOTE: For transmission mains, provide air release, air/vacuum, and combination air valves as recommended from Transient Analysis.

Provide **AWWA C512** air release, air vacuum and combination air valves that release air and prevent the formation of a vacuum. Provide valves with an iron body, lead-free bronze trim and stainless steel float that automatically releases air when the lines are being filled with water and admits air into the line when water is being withdrawn in excess of the inflow.

2.1.2.7 Water Service Valves

NOTE: This paragraph and the following subparagraphs are tailored for SERVICE LINES.

2.1.2.7.1 Gate Valves Smaller than **75 mm** in Size on Buried Piping

Gate valves smaller than **75 mm** size on Buried Piping **MSS SP-80**, Class 150, solid wedge, nonrising stem, with flanged or threaded end connections, a union on one side of the valve, and a handwheel operator.

2.1.2.7.2 Gate Valves Smaller Than **75 mm** Size in Valve Pits

MSS SP-80, Class 150, solid wedge, inside screw, rising stem. Provide valves with flanged or threaded end connections, a union on one side of the valve, and a handwheel operator.

2.1.2.7.3 Check Valves Smaller than 50 mm in Size

Provide check valves with a minimum working pressure of 1000 kPa or as indicated with a clear waterway equal to the full nominal diameter of the valve. Valves open to permit flow when inlet pressure is greater than the discharge pressure, and close tightly to prevent return flow when discharge pressure exceeds inlet pressure. Cast the size of the valve, working pressure, manufacturer's name, initials, or trademark on the body of each valve.

Provide valves for screwed fittings, made of lead-free bronze and in conformance with MSS SP-80, Class 150, Types 3 and 4 compatible for the application.

2.1.2.8 Valve Boxes

NOTE: This paragraph contains tailoring for ARMY.

Provide a valve box for each gate valve on buried piping. Construct adjustable valve boxes manufactured from cast iron or as indicated, of a size compatible for the valve on which it is used. Provide cast iron valve boxes with a minimum cover and wall thickness of 5 mm and conforming to ASTM A48/A48M, Class 35B. Coat the cast-iron box with a heavy coat of bituminous paint. Provide a round head. Cast the word "WATER" on the lid. The minimum diameter of the shaft of the box is 135 mm.

2.1.2.9 Valve Pits

Construct the valve pits at locations indicated or as required above and in accordance with the details shown.

2.1.3 Blowoff Valve Assemblies

NOTE: Show locations of blowoff valve assemblies on drawings and details.

Provide blowoff valve assemblies complete with all pipe, fittings, valve, valve box, riser box and lid, riser extension, discharge fitting and other materials required to connect to the water main. Provide blow off valve assemblies 100 mm or larger with AWWA C110/A21.10 or AWWA C153/A21.53 fittings. Provide a blowoff valve assembly with a removable riser.

2.1.4 Fire Hydrants and Hose Houses

2.1.4.1 Fire Hydrants

NOTE: This paragraph and the following subparagraphs are tailored for FIRE HYDRANTS.

NOTE: For projects in all parts of the United States except California and Hawaii, delete requirements for and references to wet-barrel type

fire hydrants. For projects in areas not subject to freezing temperatures ascertain from the local fire department serving the base or station (1) whether wet-barrel type fire hydrants are desired exclusively, (2) whether dry-barrel type fire hydrants are necessary (in areas having freezing temperatures), or (3) whether either type fire hydrant is acceptable. Only dry-barrel type fire hydrants have fire hydrant stem. For hose gate valves in dry-barrel fire hydrants, use UL 246 as the standard reference.

Provide fire hydrants where indicated. Paint fire hydrants with at least one coat of primer and two coats of enamel paint. Paint barrel and bonnet colors in accordance with [UFC 3-600-01](#). Stencil fire hydrant number and main size on the fire hydrant barrel using black stencil paint.

NOTE: When a protective interior coating is considered necessary for corrosion protection include the bracketed option below.

NOTE: Use "as specified" wording under the following circumstances: (1) project at existing station where fire hydrants with standard threads and nuts are in use; (2) project at existing station where conversion to fire hydrants with standard threads and nuts is in progress; (3) project at new location where local fire department connects to fire hydrants with standard threads and nuts.

Indicate appropriate standard under the following circumstances: (1) project at existing station where fire hydrants with nonstandard threads and nuts are in use; (2) project at new location where local fire department connects to fire hydrants with nonstandard threads and nuts.

2.1.4.1.1 Dry-Barrel Type Fire Hydrants

Provide Dry-barrel type fire hydrants, [AWWA C502](#) or [UL 246](#), "Base Valve" with 150 mm inlet, 135 mm valve opening, one 115 mm pumper connection, and two 65 mm hose connections.

Provide mechanical-joint or push-on joint end inlet, except where flanged end is indicated; with end matching requirements as specified in [AWWA C502](#) or [AWWA C503](#) or [UL 246](#) for size and shape of operating nut, cap nuts, and threads on hose and pumper connections. Provide fire hydrants with frangible sections as mentioned in [AWWA C502](#) breakable features as mentioned in [AWWA C503](#). Provide fire hydrant with special couplings joining upper and lower sections of fire hydrant barrel and upper and lower sections of fire hydrant stem that break from a force imposed by a moving vehicle.

2.1.4.1.2 Flush-Type Fire Hydrants

NOTE: Use "as specified" wording under the following circumstances: (1) project at existing station where fire hydrants with standard threads and nuts are in use; (2) project at existing station where conversion to fire hydrants with standard threads and nuts is in progress; (3) project at new location where local fire department connects to fire hydrants with standard threads and nuts.

Indicate appropriate standard under the following circumstances: (1) project at existing station where fire hydrants with nonstandard threads and nuts are in use; (2) project at new location where local fire department connects to fire hydrants with nonstandard threads and nuts.

Provide flush-type fire hydrants that conform to the applicable requirements of AWWA C502, except that they are designed to permit placement of fire hydrant below surface of pavement. Provide 150 mm inlet, 108 mm minimum valve opening, one 115 mm pumper connection, and one 65 mm hose connection that have readily accessible hose and pumper connections and operating nuts enclosed in a cast iron box with a cast-iron cover set flush with the pavement. Provide flush lifting cover handle. Inlet has either mechanical-joint or push-on joint end, except where flanged end is indicated. Size and shape of operating nut and cap nuts and threads on hose and pumper connections as specified in AWWA C502.

2.1.5 Meters

NOTE: This paragraph and the following subparagraphs are tailored for METERS.

NOTE: Water meters are required to be installed for most facilities. Refer to UFC 1-200-02 High Performance and Sustainable Building Requirements for criteria and guidance. In some situations, sub-metering may be required.

This specification is primarily written for outside meter settings used for measuring water consumption from potable water systems delivered to facilities such as those meters for buildings, structures, piers, and ships.

This specification is for meters with working pressures of 150 psi or less.

This specification is for cold water meters. Refer to the appropriate AWWA Standard for water temperature limitations.

This specification is not intended to cover other

types of dedicated operational meters such as those used in booster pump stations or production sources.

Select meters according to AWWA M6.

Size meters according to AWWA M22. It is common that the needed meter size is smaller than the service line pipe size, to avoid over sizing.

Coordinate with the Installation's Public Works Department to determine Installation specific meter requirements. In some cases the Government may provide a water meter to be installed by the Contractor.

Meters used for residential fire sprinkler applications meeting the requirements of NFPA 13D, sizes 3/4 in. (20 mm) through 2 in. (50 mm), are found in AWWA C714.

Many utility operators or regions use different terms. Review the available features, options and compatibility and consult with manufacturers to ensure the registers will work as intended.

Submit certificates certifying all required and recommended tests set forth in the referenced standard and AWWA M6 have been performed and comply with all applicable requirements of the referenced standard and AWWA M6 within the past three years. Include certification that each meter has been tested for accuracy of registration and that each meter complies with the accuracy and capacity requirements of the referenced standard when tested in accordance with AWWA M6.

Include a register with all meters whether they are or are not connected to a remote reading system.

2.1.5.1 Turbine Type Meters

NOTE: AWWA C701 covers cold water turbine meters sizes 20 mm to 500 mm for Customer Service.

Class I meters are those meters previously covered by AWWA C701-70, 1970. Class II meters are in-line high velocity with lower head loss, greater flow sensitivity, tighter accuracy tolerances over a wider range of flow.

If large capacity is of primary importance, flows are usually above 10 percent of maximum rating, and low flow accuracy is secondary, the turbine meter should be used.

Provide AWWA C701[Class I][Class II] meter with a strainer screen. Main casing constructed of cast iron or fabricated steel with protective coating in accordance with AWWA C213 or AWWA C550.

]2.1.5.2 Propeller Type Meters

NOTE: AWWA C704 covers various types and classes of
propeller meters sizes 50 mm to 1,800 mm for
waterworks applications.

Provide AWWA C704 meter. Flow tubes or main cases constructed of cast iron or fabricated steel with protective coating in accordance with AWWA C153/A21.53, AWWA C210 or AWWA C213.

2.1.5.3 Displacement Type Meters

NOTE: Displacement meters 2 inch (50 mm) and smaller. There are two variations of displacement meters, the nutating piston (disc) and the oscillating piston. Both are essentially equal in performance. These meters have a combination of accuracy, long life, simple design, moderate cost, and easy maintenance.

The meters described in AWWA C700 are not designed to be used in water service piping intended for extinguish fire.

Where highly aggressive water is encountered, the manufacturers should be consulted for recommendations concerning the use of materials that are more resistant to corrosive attack.

Refer to AWWA C700 for information on breakable and non-breakable covers.

Provide AWWA C700 meter with nutating disk or oscillating piston. Pressure casings constructed of copper alloy containing not less than 75 percent copper. Provide registers with breakable or non-breakable covers and straight-reading permanently sealed or replaceable change gear registers. Provide non-breakable covers of copper alloy containing not less than 75 percent copper or copper alloy conforming to ASTM B584. For meter sizes 13mm through 25 mm provide split-case or frost-protection-type design.

2.1.5.4 Compound Type Meters

NOTE: AWWA C702 covers various types and classes of cold-water compound type meters in sizes 2 in. (50 mm) through 8 in. (200 mm).

Provide AWWA C702 meter with strainers. Main casing constructed of copper alloy containing not less than 75 percent copper, cast iron or fabricated steel with protective coating in accordance with AWWA C213 or AWWA C550. Equip with tapped bosses near the outlet for field testing purposes.

2.1.5.5 Fire Service Type Meters

NOTE: AWWA C703 covers various types and classes of cold-water fire service-type meters in sizes 75 mm through 250 mm.

NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 is not required for non potable uses.

Strainers should be part of the meter assembly and not be interchangeable with other strainers that may be offered by the meter manufacturer.

Provide AWWA C703 turbine type meter with strainers. Main casing constructed of copper alloy containing not less than 75 percent copper or cast iron with protective coating in accordance with AWWA C550. Equip with a mechanical display-type or electronic display-type straight-reading register.

2.1.5.6 Register

NOTE: Meter registers installed below grade, regardless of optional mechanical pumping features, must be suitable for submerged/pit environments. Such registers generally have a negligible increase in the metering cost. Also use a submersible type where exposure to wet environments is possible. The most common water meter register is a 6-wheel type mechanical display.

Provide [AWWA C700] [AWWA C701] [AWWA C702] [AWWA C703] [open] [sealed] [permanently sealed] straight-reading register [for use in a submerged environment] supplied by the meter manufacturer. Equip register with cubic meters readings. [Use an encoder type remote register designed in accordance with AWWA C707].

[2.1.5.7 Strainers

Provide [AWWA C701] [AWWA C702] [AWWA C703] strainer recommended and supplied by the meter manufacturer. Provide strainer of the same material as the meter body (i.e., bronze, ductile, or stainless).

]2.1.5.8 Meter Connections

NOTE: This paragraph is written for meters located outside of the building. Inside meter settings as well as those used outside above ground or in hot-boxes, would follow the same principles.

[Provide [flanged] [female screw threads] [_____] main case connection fittings.] [Provide connections compatible with the type of pipe and conditions encountered.]

2.1.5.9 Meter Setter

NOTE: Meter setters are intended to allow the meter to be placed or removed in a meter box or vault. Meter setters may be bought or assembled of separate components. Assembled meter setters usually increase construction costs and decrease uniformity among meter settings.

Three basic styles of setters include yokes, copper setters, and yoke meter boxes. Variations could also include the meter setter being pre-assembled and piped into a plastic meter box.

[Provide AWWA C800 [manufactured] meter setter with [a bypass,]inlet and outlet valves.

] *****

NOTE: By-passes should be provided for any meter greater than 2-inch to allow for meter testing and maintenance. In many instances, the size of the by-pass can be less than the size of the service line or meter.

[Provide a [_____] mm by-pass assembly[as shown on drawings] with the valve located[inside][outside] the vault.[Provide valve box for valve located outside of vault.]

]2.1.5.10 Meter Boxes or Vaults

NOTE: Indicate traffic rated and non traffic rated meter boxes on the drawings.

Use cast iron and concrete meter boxes in traffic areas.

Meter Vaults are intended for large meters (i.e., 75 mm and above). Meter boxes are intended for less than 75 mm diameter pipes.

When meter vaults are used provide construction details of meter setting on the drawings.

Ensure meter boxes and vaults provide adequate clearance for meter removal, access for valve operation or maintenance.

Use round lids when possible. Round lids provide an advantage over other shapes since they do not fall down into the meter pit damaging the metering equipment below. When used in areas with foot traffic, a round lid can also reduce the risk for someone falling into the pit and causing an injury. The oval or rectangular meter box can sometimes provide an advantage since they can be used in a

more narrow space while providing the needed length.

Provide meter boxes or vaults of sufficient size to completely enclose the meter and shutoff valve or service stop and in accordance with the details shown on the drawings. Provide a meter boxes or vaults with a height equal to the distance from invert of the service line to finished grade at the meter location.

2.1.5.10.1 Cast Iron

Provide **ASTM A48/A48M**, Class 25 cast iron meter box and lid. Provide a round lid with precast holes for remote electronic meter reading modules having the word "WATER" cast on the top surface.

[2.1.5.10.2 Precast Concrete Meter Boxes or Vaults

**NOTE: This paragraph contains additional tailoring
for ARMY.**

Provide **ASTM C1433** precast concrete meter boxes or vaults with **ASTM A48/A48M**, Class 25 cast iron lid. Provide a **ASTM A48/A48M**, Class 25 cast iron with precast holes for remote electronic meter reading modules round lid having the word "WATER" cast on it. Provide meter boxes or vaults of sufficient size to completely enclose the meter and shutoff valve or service stop and in accordance with the details shown on the drawings.

[2.1.5.10.2.1 Vault Access Door

Provide a[single-leaf][double-leaf] cast-in[aluminum][painted steel] diamond-plate access door with the following dimensions:

Width: [_____] mm

Length: [_____] mm

Include[stainless steel spring][pneumatic] lift assist, type 316 stainless steel slam locking latch, automatic hold-open arm with a red release handle, and flush mounted retractable lifting handle. Door must have a minimum load rating for[AASHTO HS-20] [6,800 kg] load.[Center door[over meter assembly][over ladder and aligned with interior wall].]

]2.1.5.10.2.2 Fittings

Provide flanged fittings for pipe 75 mm and larger.

2.1.5.10.2.3 Vault Valves

**NOTE: Use indicating type valves inside the vault
(i.e., OS&Y, ball, butterfly) so that the valve's
position can be observed without entering the
confined space.**

Provide[ball][outside screw and yoke (OS&Y)][butterfly] valves in meter

vault.

][2.1.5.10.3 Plastic Meter Boxes

NOTE: Plastic boxes and lids are acceptable for use
in unpaved areas or grass areas not subject to
vehicular traffic.

Medium duty ratings include occasional vehicle
traffic such as a stray vehicle or tractor use for
mowing. Do not use medium duty ratings in areas
where vehicle traffic is expected.

Provide manufactured plastic boxes[and lids] meeting the following
requirements:

- a. One-piece molded construction
- b. Vertical load rating for medium duty use of [6,800 kg][_____]
- c. Ultraviolet (UV) exterior surface protection
- d. White interior surface

[Provide a ASTM A48/A48M, Class 25 cast iron ring and [round] lid.

][2.1.6 Disinfection

Chlorinating materials are to conform to: Chlorine, Liquid: AWWA B301;
Hypochlorite, Calcium and Sodium: AWWA B300.

2.2 ACCESSORIES

2.2.1 Pipe Restraint

NOTE: Design pipe anchorage for a minimum working
pressure of 2.4 MPa and in accordance with AWWA
C600, AWWA C605, AWWA M9, AWWA M11, NFPA 24, Chapter
10 and ASTM F1674.

Use thrust blocks, joint restraint or a combination
of thrust blocks and joint restraint as indicated by
design analysis.

2.2.1.1 Thrust Blocks

Use ASTM C94/C94M or KS F 4009 concrete having a minimum compressive
strength of 15 MPa at 28 days.

2.2.1.2 Precast Thrust Blocks

Provide precast concrete thrust blocks.

2.2.1.3 Joint Restraint

**NOTE: Provide restrained joints in accordance with
and in accordance with ASTM F1674**

Provide restrained joints in accordance with NFPA 24, Chapter 10[and in accordance with ASTM F1674].

Provide[mechanical joint restraint][restraint devices with gripper wedges incorporated into a follower gland and specifically designed for the pipe material[and meeting the requirements of AWWA C110/A21.10]][or metal harness fabricated by the pipe manufacturer].

2.2.2 Protective Enclosures

Provide Freeze-Protection Enclosures that are insulated and designed to protect aboveground water piping, equipment, or specialties from freezing and damage, with heat source to maintain minimum internal temperature of [_____] degrees C when external temperatures reach as low as [_____] degrees C.

2.2.2.1 Housing

**NOTE: Consider the enclosure materials and ensure
that the material is compatible with the
environment. Aluminum enclosures are acceptable in
most environments and are recommended for harsh
environments and areas subject to vandalism.**

Reinforced and insulated [aluminum][or][fiberglass] construction; with anchoring devices for attaching housing to concrete base, access doors with locking devices, sized to allow access and service of the protected unit, drain openings, and an electric heating cable or heater with self-limiting temperature control.

2.2.3 Tapping Sleeves

**NOTE: Tapping sleeves are not allowed in many
locations. Coordinate with the Installations
utility department to see if this paragraph should
be deleted.**

Show size of tapping sleeve on drawings.

Provide cast gray, ductile, malleable iron or stainless steel, split-sleeve type tapping sleeves of the sizes indicated for connection to existing main with flanged or grooved outlet, and with bolts, follower rings and gaskets on each end of the sleeve. Utilize similar metals for bolts, nuts, and washers to minimize the possibility of galvanic corrosion. Provide dielectric gaskets where dissimilar metals adjoin. Provide a tapping sleeve assembly with a maximum working pressure of 1000 kPa. Provide bolts with square heads and hexagonal nuts. Longitudinal gaskets and mechanical joints with gaskets as recommended by the

manufacturer of the sleeve. When using grooved mechanical tee, utilize an upper housing with full locating collar for rigid positioning which engages a machine-cut hole in pipe, encasing an elastomeric gasket which conforms to the pipe outside diameter around the hole and a lower housing with positioning lugs, secured together during assembly by nuts and bolts as specified, pre-torqued to 67.8 Newton meters.

2.2.4 Sleeve-Type Mechanical Couplings

NOTE: Delete "or steel" when middle ring of cast iron only is considered necessary due to anticipated corrosion problems.

Minimum numbers of bolts for each pipe size should be as follows: 80 mm, 3; 100 mm, 4; 150 mm, 5; 200 mm, 6; 250 mm, 7; 300 mm and 350 mm, 8; 400 mm, 9; 450 mm, 10; 500 mm, 12; 550 mm, 13; 600 mm, 14.

Use AWWA C219 couplings to join plain-end piping by compression of a ring gasket at each end of the adjoining pipe sections. The coupling consists of one middle ring flared or beveled at each end to provide a gasket seat; two follower rings; two resilient tapered rubber gaskets; and bolts and nuts to draw the follower rings toward each other to compress the gaskets. Provide true circular middle ring and the follower rings sections free from irregularities, flat spots, and surface defects; provide for confinement and compression of the gaskets. For ductile iron and PVC pipe, use ASTM A536 ductile iron. For steel piping, the middle ring is steel and the follower rings are steel. Steel is to have a strength not less than that of the pipe. Use gaskets for resistance to set after installation and to meet the requirements specified for gaskets for mechanical joint in AWWA C111/A21.11. Provide track-head type bolts ASTM A307, Grade A, with ASTM A563/A563M, Grade A nuts or round-head square-neck type ISO 8678 bolts with ASME B18.2.2 or KS B 1012 hex nuts. Provide 16 mm in diameter; minimum number of bolts for each coupling shall be 3 for 80 mm pipe, 4 for 100 mm, 5 for 150 mm, 6 for 200 mm, 7 for 250 mm, 8 for 300 mm and 350 mm, 9 for 400 mm, 10 for 450 mm, 12 for 500 mm, 13 for 550 mm., and 14 for 600 mm pipe. Shape bolt holes in follower rings to hold fast to the necks of the bolts used. Do not use mechanically coupled joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling as an optional method of jointing except where pipeline is adequately anchored to resist tension pull across the joint. Provide a tight flexible joint with mechanical couplings under reasonable conditions, such as pipe movements caused by expansion, contraction, slight settling or shifting in the ground, minor variations in trench gradients, and traffic vibrations. Match coupling strength to that of the adjoining pipeline.

2.2.5 Insulating Joints

Provide a rubber-gasketed insulating joint or dielectric coupling between pipe of dissimilar metals which will effectively prevent metal-to-metal contact between adjacent sections of piping.

2.2.6 Bonded Joints

NOTE: Use bonded joints to maintain electrical continuity in metallic pipeline where cathodic

protection is provided during construction or where it is anticipated that cathodic protection will be provided in the future.

Coordinate bonded joints with nearby existing cathodic protection systems.

Where indicated, provide a metallic bond at each joint, including joints made with flexible couplings, caulking, or rubber gaskets, of ferrous metallic piping to effect continuous conductivity. Provide Size 1/0 copper conductor thermal weld type bond wire designed for direct burial and shaped to stand clear of the joint.

2.2.7 Dielectric Fittings

Install dielectric fittings between threaded ferrous and nonferrous metallic pipe, fittings and valves, except where corporation stops join mains to prevent metal-to-metal contact of dissimilar metallic piping elements and compatible with the indicated working pressure.

2.2.8 Tracer Wire for Nonmetallic Piping

NOTE: As an option, warning tape as specified in Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK may be used. Specify non-metallic color coded 'warning tape' when used in conjunction with tracer wire.

Provide a continuous bare copper or aluminum wire not less than 2.5 mm in diameter in sufficient length over each separate run of nonmetallic pipe.

2.2.9 Water Service Line Appurtenances

NOTE: This paragraph and the following subparagraphs are tailored for SERVICE LINES.

2.2.9.1 Corporation Stops

NOTE: Delete the paragraph when there is no water service piping of 50 mm diameter or less included in the project.

Ground key type; lead-free bronze, ASTM B61 or ASTM B62; compatible with the working pressure of the system and solder-joint, or flared tube compression type joint. Threaded ends for inlet and outlet of corporation stops, AWWA C800; coupling nut for connection to flared copper tubing, ASME B16.26.

2.2.9.2 Curb or Service Stops

NOTE: Delete this paragraph when there is no water service piping of 40 mm diameter or less included in

the project.

Ground key, round way, inverted key type; made of lead-free bronze, ASTM B61 or ASTM B62; and compatible with the working pressure of the system. Provide compatible ends for connection to the service piping. Cast an arrow into body of the curb or service stop indicating direction of flow.

2.2.9.3 Service Clamps

Provide single or double flattened strap type service clamps used for repairing damaged cast-iron, steel or PVC pipe with a pressure rating not less than that of the pipe being repaired. Provide clamps with a galvanized malleable-iron body with cadmium plated straps and nuts and a rubber gasket cemented to the body.

2.2.9.4 Goosenecks

Manufacture goosenecks from Type K copper tubing; provide joint ends for goosenecks compatible with connecting to corporation stop and service line. Where multiple gooseneck connections are required for an individual service, connect goosenecks to the service line through a compatible lead-free brass or bronze branch connection; the total clear area of the branches to be at least equal to the clear area of the service line.

2.2.9.5 Curb Boxes

Provide a curb box for each curb or service stop manufactured from cast iron, size capable of containing the stop where it is used. Provide a round head. Cast the word "WATER" on the lid. Factory coat the box with a heavy coat of bituminous paint.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Connections to Existing System

Perform all connections to the existing water system in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

3.1.2 Operation of Existing Valves

Do not operate valves within or directly connected to the existing water system unless expressly directed to do so by the Contracting Officer.

3.1.3 Earthwork

NOTE: Earthwork requirements for pipe trenches, including bedding, are covered in Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK. The applicable requirements for exterior water system which are set forth in Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK must be incorporated into the project specification. The specifier should verify the current appropriate specification and revise as necessary if different.

Perform earthwork operations in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Install all materials in accordance with the applicable reference standard, manufacturers instructions and as indicated herein.

3.2.1 Piping

3.2.1.1 General Requirements

Install pipe, fittings, joints and couplings in accordance with the applicable referenced standard, the manufacturer's instructions and as specified herein.

3.2.1.1.1 Termination of Water Lines

Terminate the work covered by this section at a point approximately 1.5 m from the building, unless otherwise indicated.

**NOTE: The following paragraph contains tailoring
for COPPER.**

Do not lay water lines in the same trench with gas lines, fuel lines, electric wiring, or any other utility. Do not install copper tubing in the same trench with ferrous piping materials. Where nonferrous metallic pipe (i.e., copper tubing) crosses any ferrous piping, provide a minimum vertical separation of 300 mm between pipes.

3.2.1.1.2 Pipe Laying and Jointing

Remove fins and burrs from pipe and fittings. Before placing in position, clean pipe, fittings, valves, and accessories, and maintain in a clean condition. Provide proper facilities for lowering sections of pipe into trenches. Under no circumstances is it permissible to drop or dump pipe, fittings, valves, or other water line material into trenches. Cut pipe cleanly, squarely, and accurately to the length established at the site and work into place without springing or forcing. Inspect pipe and fittings prior to backfilling and repair as required. Replace a pipe or fitting that does not allow sufficient space for installation of jointing material. Blocking or wedging between bells and spigots is not permitted. Lay bell-and-spigot pipe with the bell end pointing in the direction of laying. Grade the pipeline in straight lines; avoid the formation of dips and low points. Support pipe at the design elevation and grade. Secure firm, uniform support. Wood support blocking is not permitted. Lay pipe so that the full length of each section of pipe and each fitting rests solidly on the pipe bedding; excavate recesses to accommodate bells, joints, and couplings. Provide anchors and supports for fastening work into place. Make provision for expansion and contraction of pipelines. Keep trenches free of water until joints have been assembled. At the end of each work day, close open ends of pipe temporarily with wood blocks or bulkheads. Do not lay pipe when conditions of trench or weather prevent installation.[Provide a minimum of 760 mm depth of cover over top of pipe.]

3.2.1.1.3 Tracer Wire

Install a continuous length of tracer wire for the full length of each run of nonmetallic pipe. Attach wire to top of pipe in such manner that it will not be displaced during construction operations.

3.2.1.1.4 Connections to Existing Water Lines

**NOTE: The following paragraph contains tailoring
for WATER TRANSMISSION.**

Make connections to existing water lines after coordination with the facility and with a minimum interruption of service on the existing line. Make connections to existing lines under pressure in accordance with the recommended procedures of the manufacturer of the pipe being tapped and as indicated.

3.2.1.1.5 Sewer Manholes

No water piping is to pass through or come in contact with any part of a sewer manhole.

3.2.1.1.6 Water Piping Parallel With Sewer Piping

**NOTE: The first paragraph is tailored for AIR FORCE
and ARMY. The listed items are tailored for NAVY.**

Where the location of the water line is not clearly defined by dimensions on the drawings, do not lay water line closer than 3.0 m, horizontally, from any sewer line.

- a. Normal Conditions: Lay water piping at least 3.0 m horizontally from sewer or sewer manhole whenever possible. Measure the distance from outside edge to outside edge of pipe or outside edge of manhole. When local conditions prevent horizontal separation install water piping in a separate trench with the bottom of the water piping at least 450 mm above the top of the sewer piping.
- b. Unusual Conditions: When local conditions prevent vertical separation, construct sewer piping of AWWA compliant water piping and perform hydrostatic sewer test, without leakage, prior to backfilling. When local conditions prevent vertical separation, test the sewer manhole in place to ensure watertight construction.

3.2.1.1.7 Water Piping Crossing Sewer Piping

**NOTE: The first paragraph is tailored for AIR FORCE
and ARMY. The listed items are tailored for NAVY.**

NOTE: Choose one of the following options.

Provide at least 450 mm above the top (crown) of the sewer piping and the bottom (invert) of the water piping whenever possible. Measure the distance edge-to-edge. Where water lines cross under gravity sewer lines, construct sewer line of AWWA compliant water piping with rubber-gasketed joints and no joint located within 3 m horizontally, of the crossing.

3.2.1.1.8 Penetrations

Provide ductile-iron or Schedule 40 steel wall sleeves for pipe passing through walls of valve pits and structures. [Fill annular space between walls and sleeves with rich cement mortar. Fill annular space between pipe and sleeves with mastic.][Fill annular space between walls and pipe with rich cement mortar.]

3.2.1.1.9 Flanged Pipe

NOTE: The following paragraph is tailored for
DUCTILE IRON PIPING.

Only install flanged pipe aboveground or with the flanges in valve pits.

3.2.1.2 Ductile-Iron Piping

NOTE: The following paragraph is tailored for
DUCTILE IRON PIPING.

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS and with the requirements of AWWA C600 for pipe installation, joint assembly, valve-and-fitting installation, and thrust restraint.

NOTE: The following list item contains additional
tailoring for AIR FORCE and ARMY.

- a. Jointing: Make push-on joints with the gaskets and lubricant specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 and AWWA M41 for joint assembly. Make mechanical joints with the gaskets, glands, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 and AWWA M41 for joint assembly and the recommendations of Appendix A to AWWA C111/A21.11. Make flanged joints with the gaskets, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint. Make flanged joints up tight; avoid undue strain on flanges, fittings, valves, and other equipment and accessories. Align bolt holes for each flanged joint. Use full size bolts for the bolt holes; use of undersized bolts will not be permitted. Do not allow adjoining flange faces to be out of parallel to such degree that the flanged joint cannot be made watertight without overstraining the flange. When flanged pipe or fitting has dimensions that do not allow the making of a flanged joint as specified, replace it. Use set screw flanges to make flanged joints where conditions prevent the use of full-length flanged pipe and assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the set screw flange manufacturer. During

installation of set screw gasket provide for confinement and compression of gasket when joint to adjoining flange is made. Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer. Make joints with the couplings previously specified for this type joint connecting pipe with the ends specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer. Groove pipe in the field only with groove cutting equipment designed especially for the purpose and produced by a manufacturer of grooved joint couplings; secure approval for field-cut grooves before assembling the joint. Make insulating joints with the gaskets, sleeves, washers, bolts, and nuts previously specified for this type joint. Assemble insulating joints as specified for flanged joints, except that bolts with insulating sleeves are to be full size for the bolt holes. Ensure that there is no metal-to-metal contact between dissimilar metals after the joint has been assembled.

- b. Allowable Deflection: Follow **AWWA C600** and **AWWA M41** for the maximum allowable deflection. If the alignment requires deflection in excess of the above limitations, provide special bends or a sufficient number of shorter lengths of pipe to achieve angular deflections within the limit set forth.

NOTE: Delete the following paragraph except when required. See the AWWA M41 for ductile iron pipe and fittings for guidance.

Method A and B require polyethylene tubing and should be used as the default selection. Method C requires polyethylene sheeting.

- c. Exterior Protection: Completely encase buried ductile iron pipelines using Method A or B or Method C, with polyethylene film, in accordance with **AWWA C105/A21.5**.

3.2.1.3 PVC and PVC0 Water Main Pipe

NOTE: The following paragraph contains tailoring for FIRE HYDRANTS.

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS and with the requirements of **AWWA C605** for laying of pipe, joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories, **setting of fire hydrants**, valves, and fittings; and with the recommendations for pipe joint assembly and appurtenance installation in **AWWA M23**, Chapter 7, "Installation in Trenches and Embankments."

- a. Jointing: Make push-on joints with the elastomeric gaskets specified for this type joint, using either elastomeric-gasket bell-end pipe or elastomeric-gasket couplings. For pipe-to-pipe push-on joint connections, use only pipe with push-on joint ends having factory-made bevel; for push-on joint connections to metal fittings, valves, and other accessories, cut spigot end of pipe off square and re-bevel pipe end to a bevel approximately the same as that on ductile-iron pipe

used for the same type of joint. Use a lubricant recommended by the pipe manufacturer for push-on joints. Assemble push-on joints for pipe-to-pipe joint connections in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for laying the pipe and the recommendations in AWWA M23, Chapter 7, "Installation in Trenches and Embankments," for pipe joint assembly. Assemble push-on joints for connection to fittings, valves, and other accessories in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories and with the requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly. Make compression-type joints/mechanical joints with the gaskets, glands, bolts, nuts, and internal stiffeners previously specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories, with the requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly, and with the recommendations of Appendix A to AWWA C111/A21.11. Cut off spigot end of pipe for compression-type joint/mechanical-joint connections and do not re-bevel. Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer using internal stiffeners as previously specified for compression-type joints.

- b. Joint Offset: Construct joint offset in accordance AWWA C605. Do not exceed the minimum longitudinal bending as indicated by AWWA C605.
- c. Fittings: Install in accordance with AWWA C605.

3.2.1.4 Polyethylene (PE) Piping

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for POLYETHYLENE
PIPE, POLYETHYLENE SERVICE PIPE AND TUBING, and
POLYETHYLENE TRENCHLESS PIPING.

Install PE pipes in accordance with AWWA M55, ASTM D2774 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

3.2.1.5 Steel Piping

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for AIR FORCE and
ARMY.

Unless otherwise specified, install pipe and fittings in accordance with AWWA C604 and AWWA M11, Chapter 12, "Transportation, Installation, and Testing." [Apply protective coating for aboveground piping as specified in Section [____].]

- a. Jointing: Make rubber-gasketed bell-and-spigot joints with the gaskets previously specified for this type joint, using a lubricant recommended by the pipe manufacturer; assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer. Make welded joints in accordance with AWWA C206 and with the recommendations given for installation of pipe in AWWA M11, Chapter 12, "Transportation, Installation, and Testing." Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer. Make flanged joints with the gaskets, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint. Make flanged joints up tight; avoid undue strain on flanges, fittings, valves, and other equipment

and accessories. Align bolt holes for each flanged joint. Use full-size bolts for the bolt holes; use of undersized bolts is not permitted. Do not allow adjoining flange faces to be out of parallel to such degree that the flanged joint cannot be made watertight without straining the flange. Replace flanged pipe or fittings with dimensions that do not allow the making of a flanged joint as specified. Make grooved type joints with the couplings specified for this type joint connecting pipe with roll-grooved ends or pipe with welded-on cut-grooved adapters, each with dimensions as previously specified for this type joint. Groove pipe ends in the field only with manufacturer recommended groove rolling equipment and manufacturer recommended groove adapters in the field only with manufacturer recommended groove cutting equipment; use groove rolling and groove cutting equipment especially for the purpose and produced by a manufacturer of grooved joint couplings. Obtain approval for field-cut grooves before assembling the joint. Make shouldered type joints with the couplings specified for this type joint connecting pipe with the shouldered ends specified for this type joint. Assemble grooved and shouldered type joints in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer. Make insulating joints with the gaskets, sleeves, washers, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint. Assemble insulating joints as specified for flanged joints, except that bolts with insulating sleeves are to be full size for the bolt holes. Ensure that there is no metal-to-metal contact between dissimilar metals after the joint has been assembled. Finish joints on piping with cement-mortar lining and on piping with cement-mortar coating as specified in Appendix on Field Joints in **AWWA C205**. Finish joints on piping with coal-tar enamel or coal-tar epoxy coating by cleaning, priming, coating, and wrapping with a cold-applied tape coating matching the requirements of, and applied in accordance with **AWWA C209**.

- b. Allowable Offsets: For pipe with bell-and-spigot rubber-gasket joints, maximum allowable deflections from a straight line or grade, as required by vertical curves, horizontal curves, or offsets is 5 degrees unless a lesser amount is recommended by the manufacturer. Form short-radius curves and closures with short lengths of pipe or fabricated specials specified.

NOTE: Under ordinary conditions, steel water pipe and fittings in the sizes included in water systems covered by this specification are furnished with factory-applied cement-mortar lining.

Under unusual circumstances add cement mortar lining after installation. Add the following note:
"Provide cement mortar lining after installation in accordance with **AWWA C602**".

- c. Cement Mortar Lining: **AWWA C205**, shop applied.

3.2.1.6 Metallic Piping for Service Lines

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS and with the applicable requirements of **AWWA C600** for pipe installation, unless otherwise specified.

3.2.1.6.1 Screwed Joints

Make screwed joints up tight with a stiff mixture of graphite and oil, inert filler and oil, or graphite compound; apply to male threads only or with PTFE Tape, for use with threaded pipe. Threads are to be full cut; do not leave more than three threads on the pipe exposed after assembling the joint.

3.2.1.6.2 Joints for Copper Tubing

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for COPPER.

Cut copper tubing with square ends; remove fins and burrs. Replace dented, gouged, or otherwise damaged tubing with undamaged tubing. Make solder joints using ASTM B32, 95-5 tin-antimony or Grade Sn96 solder. Use solder and flux containing less than 0.2 percent lead. Before making joint, clean ends of tubing and inside of fitting or coupling with wire brush or abrasive. Apply a rosin flux to the tubing end and on recess inside of fitting or coupling. Insert tubing end into fitting or coupling for the full depth of the recess and solder. For compression joints on flared tubing, insert tubing through the coupling nut and flare tubing.

3.2.1.6.3 Flanged Joints

Make flanged joints up tight, avoid undue strain on flanges, valves, fittings, and accessories.

3.2.1.6.4 Protection of Buried Steel Service Line Piping

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for AIR FORCE and
ARMY.

NOTE: Use coal-tar enamel coating with double felt wraps instead of single layer of felt wrap where soil is classified as Group IV, Unusually Corrosive (as defined in AWWA M11, Chapter 10, "Principles of Corrosion and Corrosion Control"); or where electrical resistivity of soil has been measured at less than 2,000 ohms/cc.

Unless otherwise specified, Prepare, prime, and coat exterior surface of zinc-coated steel pipe and associated fittings to be buried with hot-applied coal-tar enamel with a bonded double felt wraps in accordance with AWWA C203. For the felt wrap material, use fibrous-glass mat as specified in AWWA C203; use of asbestos felt will not be permitted. Use solvent wash only to remove oil, grease, and other extraneous matter from zinc-coated pipe and fittings.

3.2.1.7 Plastic Service Piping

NOTE: This paragraph and the following
subparagraphs are tailored for PVC SERVICE PIPING.

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS and with the applicable requirements of [ASTM D2774](#) and [ASTM D2855](#), unless otherwise specified. Handle solvent cements used to join plastic piping in accordance with [ASTM F402](#).

3.2.1.7.1 Jointing

Make solvent-cemented joints for PVC piping using the solvent cement previously specified for this material; assemble joints in accordance with [ASTM D2855](#). Make plastic pipe joints to other pipe materials in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.

3.2.1.7.2 Plastic Pipe Connections to Appurtenances

Connect plastic service lines to corporation stops and gate valves in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.

3.2.1.8 Trenchless Piping

3.2.1.8.1 Butt Fusion

**NOTE: This paragraph contains tailoring for
POLYETHYLENE TRENCHLESS PIPING.**

Fusible pipe will be fused by qualified fusion technicians, as required by manufacturer of the fusion equipment. Record and log each fusion joint by an electronic monitoring device (data logger) connected to the fusion machine. Log fusion data and create [Post-Construction Fusion Report](#) with software specifically developed for the pipe material being fused. Software must record the parameters required by the fusion equipment manufacturer and these specifications. Manual log data not logged by the data logger and be included in the Post-Construction Fusion Report. Assemble fusible PVC and PE pipe lengths in the field with butt-fused joints. Follow the manufacturer's fusion equipment procedures.

3.2.1.8.1.1 PVC Pipe

For butt fused PVC Pipe, provide joints meeting the requirements of [ASTM F1674](#).

3.2.1.8.1.2 Polyethylene Pipe

**NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for POLYETHYLENE
TRENCHLESS PIPING.**

Install butt fused PE Pipe in accordance with [AWWA M55](#) and [ASTM F1962](#).

3.2.1.8.2 Post-Construction Fusion Report

Include the following data for each fusible connection in the report:

- a. Pipe Size and Thickness

- b. Machine Size
- c. Fusion Technician Identification
- d. Job Identification
- e. Fusion Joint Number
- f. Fusion, Heating, and Drag Pressure Settings
- g. Heat Plate Temperature
- h. Time Stamp
- i. Heating and Cool Down Time of Fusion
- j. Ambient Temperature

3.2.1.8.3 Installation Ductile Iron Ball and Socket Joint

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with AWWA C600 and AWWA M41 for pipe installation, joint assembly, and thrust restraint.

- a. Allowable Deflection: Meet the applicable requirements of AWWA C600, AWWA M41 and in accordance with pipe manufacturer's instructions for the maximum allowable deflection.

NOTE: Delete the following paragraph except when required. See the AWWA M41 for ductile iron pipe and fittings for guidance.

- b. Exterior Protection: Completely encase buried ductile iron pipelines using Method A or B, with polyethylene film, in accordance with AWWA C105/A21.5.

3.2.1.9 Fire Protection Service Lines for Sprinkler Supplies

Connect water service lines used to supply building sprinkler systems for fire protection to the water main in accordance with NFPA 24.

3.2.1.10 Water Service Piping

NOTE: This paragraph and the following subparagraphs are tailored for SERVICE LINES.

3.2.1.10.1 Location

Connect water service piping to the building service where the building service has been installed. Where building service has not been installed, terminate water service lines approximately 1.5 m from the building line at the points indicated; close such water service lines with plugs or caps.

3.2.1.10.2 Water Service Line Connections to Water Mains

NOTE: Use first optional sentence for service line piping less than 80 mm in diameter. Use third optional sentence for service line piping 80 mm in diameter or larger. Delete references to size except when more than one size range is present.

The following paragraph contains additional tailoring for AIR FORCE and ARMY.

Connect water service lines to the main as indicated. Connect water service lines to ductile-iron water mains in accordance with AWWA C600 for service taps. Connect water service lines to PVC water mains in accordance with UBPPA UNI-PUB-08 and the recommendations of AWWA M23, Chapter 9, "Service Connections." Connect water service lines to steel water mains in accordance with the recommendations of the steel water main pipe manufacturer and with the recommendations for special and valve connections and other appurtenances in AWWA M11.

3.2.2 Railroad Right-of-Way

Install piping passing under the right-of-way of a commercial railroad in accordance with the specifications for pipelines conveying nonflammable substances in Chapter 1, Part 5, of the AREMA Eng Man. For PVC water main pipe, also install in accordance with the recommendations of AWWA M23 for installation of casings.

3.2.3 Meters

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for METERS.

Install meters and meter boxes or vaults at the locations shown on the drawings. Center meters in the boxes or vaults to allow for reading and ease of removal or maintenance. Set top of box or vault at finished grade.

3.2.4 Disinfection

NOTE: The continuous-feed method of chlorination is recommended for disinfecting new water systems. Other methods may be selected in accordance with AWWA C651. Keep the bracketed text when using the continuous-feed method of chlorination.

Prior to disinfection, provide disinfection procedures, proposed neutralization and disposal methods of waste water from disinfection as part of the disinfection submittal. Disinfect new water piping and existing water piping affected by Contractor's operations in accordance with AWWA C651. Disinfect new water piping using the AWWA C651 continuous-feed method of chlorination. Ensure a free chlorine residual of not less than 10 mg/L after 24 hour holding period and prior to performing bacteriological tests.

3.2.5 Flushing

Perform bacteriological tests prior to flushing. Flush solution from the systems with domestic water until maximum residual chlorine content is within the range of 0.2 to 0.5 mg/L, the residual chlorine content of the distribution system, or acceptable for domestic use. Use AWWA C655 neutralizing chemicals.

3.2.6 Pipe Restraint

3.2.6.1 Concrete Thrust Blocks

Install concrete thrust blocks where indicated.

3.2.6.2 Restrained Joints

Install restrained joints in accordance with NFPA 24 where indicated. For metal harness use tie rods and clamps as shown in NFPA 24. Provide structural welded, skip welded, clamp type harness, bell bolt harness, snap ring harness for pipe anchorage. Provide metal harness fabricated by the pipe manufacturer and furnished with the pipe.

3.2.7 Valves

3.2.7.1 Gate Valves

**NOTE: This paragraph contains tailoring for PVC
PIPING.**

Install gate valves, AWWA C500 and UL 262, in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation and with the recommendations of the Appendix ("Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Gate Valves") to AWWA C500. Install gate valves, AWWA C509 or AWWA C515, in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation and with the recommendations of the Appendix ("Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Gate Valves") to AWWA C509 or AWWA C515. Install gate valves on PVC and PVC water mains in accordance with the recommendations for appurtenance installation in AWWA M23, Chapter 7, "Installation." Make and assemble joints to gate valves as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings.

3.2.7.2 Check Valves

Install check valves in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation, except as otherwise indicated. Make and assemble joints to check valves as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings.

3.2.7.3 Air Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves

Install pressure vacuum assemblies of type, size, and capacity indicated. Include valves and test cocks. Install according to the requirements of plumbing and health department and authorities having jurisdiction. Do not install pressure vacuum breaker assemblies in vault or other space subject to flooding.

3.2.8 Blowoff Valve Assemblies

Install blowoff valve assemblies as indicated on the drawings or in accordance with the manufactures recommendations. Install discharge fitting on the end of riser pipe to direct the flow of water so as to minimize damage to surrounding areas.

3.2.9 Fire Hydrants

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for FIRE HYDRANTS.

Install fire hydrants, except for metal harness, in accordance with AWWA C600 for fire hydrant installation and as indicated. Make and assemble joints as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings. Provide metal harness as specified under pipe anchorage requirements for the respective pipeline material to which fire hydrant is attached. Install fire hydrants with the 115 mm connections facing the adjacent paved surface. If there are two paved adjacent surfaces, install fire hydrants with the 115 mm connection facing the paved surface where the connecting main is located.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.3.1 Tests

Notify the Contracting Officer a minimum of five days in advance of hydrostatic testing. Coordinate the proposed method for disposal of waste water from hydrostatic testing. Perform field tests, and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing, except that water needed for field tests will be furnished as set forth in paragraph AVAILABILITY AND USE OF UTILITY SERVICES in Section 01 50 00 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AND CONTROLS. Provide documentation that all items of work have been constructed in accordance with the Contract documents.

3.3.1.1 Hydrostatic Test

NOTE: NFPA 24 requires a minimum test pressure of 1,400 kPa or 375 kPa in excess of the system working pressure. Several of the AWWA standards do not meet the requirements of NFPA 24. Where water mains or water service lines provide fire service or water and fire service, they must be tested in accordance with NFPA 24.

If water mains or water service lines do not provide fire service delete the first bracketed option below.

This paragraph contains tailoring for DUCTILE IRON PIPING, PVC SERVICE PIPING, PVCO PIPING, POLYETHYLENE PIPE, POLYETHYLENE SERVICE PIPE AND TUBING, POLYETHYLENE TRENCHLESS PIPING, WATER TRANSMISSION, AIR FORCE and ARMY, SERVICE LINES, and COPPER.

Test the water system in accordance with the applicable AWWA standard

specified below. Where water mains provide fire service, test in accordance with the special testing requirements given in the paragraph SPECIAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE SERVICE. Test ductile-iron water mains in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. The amount of leakage on ductile-iron pipelines with mechanical-joints or push-on joints is not to exceed the amounts given in AWWA C600; no leakage will be allowed at joints made by any other methods. Test PVC and PVC-O plastic water systems made with PVC pipe in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C605 for pressure and leakage tests. The amount of leakage on pipelines made of PVC water main pipe is not to exceed the amounts given in AWWA C605, except that at joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings, no leakage will be allowed. Test steel water mains in accordance with applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. The amount of leakage on steel pipelines with rubber-gasketed bell-and-spigot joints is not to exceed 1.8 liters per 24 hours per millimeter of pipe diameter per mile of pipeline; no leakage will be allowed at joints made by any other method. To stop leakage, repair welded joints only by welding. Test water service lines in accordance with requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. No leakage will be allowed at copper pipe joints, copper tubing joints (soldered, compression type, brazed), plastic service pipe joints, flanged joints, and screwed joints. Do not backfill utility trench or begin testing on any section of a pipeline where concrete thrust blocks have been provided until at least 7 days after placing of the concrete.

3.3.1.2 Hydrostatic Sewer Test

NOTE: This paragraph is tailored for NAVY.

NOTE: Refer to state standard for minimum test
pressure or if state standards are not applicable
use a minimum test pressure of 200 kPa.

The hydrostatic pressure sewer test will be performed in accordance with the applicable AWWA standard for the piping material or AWWA C600 with a minimum test pressure of 200 kPa.

3.3.1.3 Leakage Test

NOTE: This paragraph contains tailoring for
POLYETHYLENE PIPE, POLYETHYLENE SERVICE PIPE AND
TUBING, and POLYETHYLENE TRENCHLESS PIPING.

For leakage test, use a hydrostatic pressure not less than the maximum working pressure of the system. Leakage test may be performed at the same time and at the same test pressure as the pressure test.

For PE pipe perform leak testing in accordance with AWWA M55, ASTM F2164.

3.3.1.4 Bacteriological Testing

NOTE: Option A is recommended for bacteriological

tests. Delete Option A requirements and provide applicable requirements if Option B is preferred.

Perform bacteriological tests in accordance with **AWWA C651** Option A. For new water mains use Option A and obtain two sets of samples for coliform analysis, each sample being collected at least 16 hours apart. Take samples every **370 m** plus one set from the end of the line and at least one from each branch greater than one pipe length. Analyze samples by a certified laboratory, and submit the results of the **bacteriological samples**.

3.3.1.5 Special Testing Requirements for Fire Service

NOTE: NFPA 24 requires a minimum test pressure of 1400 kPa or 375 kPa in excess of the system working pressure. Where water mains or water service lines provide fire service or water and fire service, they must be tested in accordance with NFPA 24.

Test water mains and water service lines providing fire service or water and fire service in accordance with **NFPA 24**. The additional water added to the system must not exceed the limits given in **NFPA 24**

3.3.1.6 Tracer Wire Continuity Test

NOTE: To ensure future ability to locate non-metallic mains, require tracer wire continuity verification. Delete this requirement for metallic mains, including concrete mains with steel cylinders.

Test tracer wire for continuity after service connections have been completed and prior to final pavement or restoration. Verify that tracer wire is locatable with electronic utility locating equipment. Repair breaks or separations and re-test for continuity.

3.4 SYSTEM STARTUP

Water mains and appurtenances must be completely installed, disinfected, flushed, and satisfactory bacteriological sample results received prior to permanent connections being made to the active distribution system. Obtain approval by the Contracting Officer prior to the new water piping being placed into service.

3.5 CLEANUP

Upon completion of the installation of water lines and appurtenances, remove all debris and surplus materials resulting from the work.

-- End of Section --