

Section 2556
Water Distribution Systems

PART 1: General

1.1 *General Description of Work* – The Contractor shall furnish and install all pipes, fittings, structures and accessories required for water transmission, distribution and/or service lines in accordance with the requirements of the Construction Plans and related Contract Documents.

1.2 *Commonly Used Acronyms* –

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASSE	American Society of Safety Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CA	Concrete Asbestos
CI	Cast Iron
DI	Ductile Iron
DIPS	Ductile Iron Pipe Standard
ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FLG	Flange
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
MJ	Mechanical Joint
MSS	Manufacturer's Standardization Society
NSF	National Standards Foundation
OD	Outside Diameter
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
SBR	Styrene Butadiene Rubber
SF	Suction Flange

1.3 *Quality Assurance –*

1.3.1 *AWWA Standards* – Construction materials and methods shall comply with the requirements of the latest published edition of American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards. Applicable standards include, but may not be limited to, the following:

AWWA C104	Cement Mortar Lining for Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings
AWWA C105	Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile-Iron Pipe Systems
AWWA C110	Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings
AWWA C111	Rubber Gasket Joints for Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings
AWWA C151	Ductile Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast
AWWA C153	Ductile Iron Compact Fittings, For Water Service
AWWA C213	Fusion-Bonded Epoxy Coating for the Interior and Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines
AWWA C301	Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pressure Pipe (PCCP), 16-in. and Larger
AWWA C502	Dry Barrel Fire Hydrants
AWWA C504	Rubber Seated Butterfly Valves 3-in. (75 mm) Through 72-in. (1,800 mm)
AWWA C509	Resilient Seated Gate Valves For Water Supply Service
AWWA C510	Double Check Valve Backflow Prevention Assembly
AWWA C511	Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly
AWWA C515	Reduced-Wall, Resilient Seated Gate Valves For Water Supply Service
AWWA C550	Protective Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants
AWWA C600	Installation of Ductile Iron Water Mains & Their Appurtenances
AWWA C605	Underground Installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) And Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe and Fittings
AWWA C651	Disinfecting Water Mains
AWWA C800	Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings
AWWA C900	PVC Pipe And Fabricated Fittings, 4-in. Through 12-in. (100 mm through 300 mm), For Water Transmission And Distribution
AWWA C901	Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Tubing 1/2-in. (13 mm) through 3-in. (76 mm), For Water Service
AWWA C905	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe & Fabricated Fittings, 14-in. through 48-in. (350 mm through 1200 mm)
AWWA C906	Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe & Fittings, 4-in. (100 mm) through 63-in. (1600 mm) for Water Distribution And Transmission

- 1.3.2 *ASTM and NSF Standards* – In addition, construction materials and methods shall also comply with the requirements of the latest published editions of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standards, and the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard 61.

ASTM A126	Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings for Valves, Flanges, and Pipe Fittings
ASTM A48	Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings
ASTM B584	Standard Specification for Copper Allow Sand Castings for General Applications
ASTM B62	Standard Specification for Composition Bronze or Ounce Metal Castings
ASTM B88	Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM D1248	Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Extrusion Materials for Wire and Cable
ASTM D1598	Standard Test Method for Time-to-Failure of Plastic Pipe Under Constant Internal Pressure
ASTM D1599	Standard Test Method for Resistance to Short-Time Hydraulic Pressure of Plastic Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings
ASTM D1693	Standard Test Method for Environmental Stress-Cracking of Ethylene Plastics
ASTM D2241	Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series)
ASTM D2737	Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Tubing
ASTM D3350	Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials
ASTM D429	Standard Test Methods for Rubber Property-Adhesion to Rigid Substrates
ASTM F477	Standards Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe

- 1.3.3 *ASME and ANSI Standards* – In addition, construction materials and methods shall also comply with the requirements of the latest published editions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Standards, and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

ASME/ANSI B16.20	Metallic Gaskets for Pipe Flanges: Ring-Joint, Spiral-Wound, and Jacketed
ASME/ANSI B16.1	Gray Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: Classes 25, 125, and 250
ASME/ANSI B 1.1	Unified Inch Screw Threads, UN and UNR Thread Form
ASME/ANSI B 1.20.1	Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)
ASME/ANSI B 1.20.3	Dryseal Pipe Threads (Inch)

PART 2: Materials and Equipment

- 2.1 *General* – All pipe, fittings and accessories shall be new, and shall be suitable and rated for potable water use. All pipe, fittings and accessories shall be rated for a pressure of 160 psi or greater. All water pipe and fittings shall be color coded blue in accordance with FDEP and AWWA requirements, and FAC 62-555.320.
- 2.2 *Delivery, Storage, and Handling* – Certificates of Compliance with the Specifications may be required for all materials used on the Project. All materials are to be transported, stored, handled, and installed in accordance with the Manufacturer’s recommendations to avoid physical damage. All materials shall be stored to prevent physical deterioration due to sun and weather. The ECUA reserves the right to reject material which in any way does not meet the requirements of these Specifications.
- 2.3 *Water Mains* –
- 2.3.1 *Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe (PVC)* – PVC pipe shall meet the designations of the “ECUA Pipe Material Chart”. PVC pipe shall be provided with push-on joints with the bell integrally cast into the pipe. PVC pipe shall be installed with elastomeric gaskets meeting ASTM Standard F477.
- 2.3.1.1 *Fusible Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe (fPVC)* – Fusible PVC pipe shall meet the designations of PVC pipe as listed in the “ECUA Pipe Material Chart”. Fusible PVC may only be used in trenchless installation applications and shall not have any service lines connected to it.
- 2.3.1.2 *Markings* – PVC pipe shall be marked to indicate the following:
- 2.3.1.2.1 Nominal pipe size and OD base
 - 2.3.1.2.2 Material Code Designation
 - 2.3.1.2.3 Dimension Ratio
 - 2.3.1.2.4 Pressure Class or Pressure Rating
 - 2.3.1.2.5 Manufacturer’s Name or Trademark
 - 2.3.1.2.6 National Sanitation Foundation Approved Marking
 - 2.3.1.2.7 Appropriate AWWA or ASTM Standard Number
 - 2.3.1.2.8 Date Pipe Was Manufactured
- 2.3.2 *Ductile Iron Pipe (DIP)* – Ductile iron pipe shall meet the designations of the “ECUA Pipe Material Chart” for design operating pressures of up to 150 psi, installed in Class 2 Trenching conditions. Increase pressure class or bedding class as required by AWWA C151 for surface loads greater than indicated or operating pressures greater than 150 psi. DIP shall be constructed with push-on joints using rubber gaskets in accordance with AWWA Standard C111. Other methods of joint construction, such as mechanical,

flanged, or ball-and-socket, may be required in special applications as appropriate. DIP shall be lined in accordance with AWWA Standard C104, unless otherwise specified and approved.

2.3.2.1 *Markings* – Each ductile iron pipe section shall be marked to indicate the following:

- 2.3.2.1.1 Weight class or nominal thickness
- 2.3.2.1.2 Casting period
- 2.3.2.1.3 The Manufacturer's mark
- 2.3.2.1.4 Country where cast
- 2.3.2.1.5 Year in which the pipe was produced

2.3.2.2 *Lettering* – Letters DI or DUCTILE shall be cast or stamped on the pipe. All required markings shall be clear and legible, and all cast marks shall be on or near the bell. All letters and numerals on pipe sizes 14-inch and larger shall be not less than 0.5-inch in height.

2.3.2.3 *Color Code* – Pipe is to be Color Coded with two 2-inch blue stripes and in accordance with current FDEP and AWWA requirements, and FAC 62-555.320.

2.3.2.4 *Soil Corrosion Protection Encasement* – When required, DIP shall be encased in plastic sheet material in accordance with AWWA Standard C105 as stated on project plans/specifications if applicable.

2.3.3 *Polyethylene Pipe (HDPE) 4 Inch Through 63 Inch* – HDPE pipe shall meet the designations of the “ECUA Pipe Material Chart” and shall be high performance, high molecular weight, high density polyethylene pipe and shall conform to ASTM D 1248 (Type III C, Class C, Category 5). Minimum cell classification values shall be 345434C, as referenced in ASTM D 3350 - latest edition. All pipe resin shall be manufactured by the same company that manufactures the pipe itself in accordance with these specifications to insure complete resin compatibility and total product accountability. The fittings shall be molded or manufactured from a polyethylene compound having a cell classification equal to or exceeding the compound used in the pipe.

2.3.3.1 *Quality Control* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding quality control.

- 2.3.3.1.1 The resin used to manufacture the pipe shall be produced by the pipe Manufacturer, thus maintaining complete control of the pipe quality. The pipe shall contain no recycled compound except that generated in the Manufacturer's own plant from resin of the same specification and from the same raw material. The pipe shall be homogeneous throughout and free of visible cracks, holes, foreign inclusions, or other deleterious defects, and shall be identical in color, density, melt index, and other physical properties.

2.3.3.1.2 The Engineer may request, as part of the quality control records submittal, certification that the pipe produced is represented by the quality assurance testing. Additionally, test results from Manufacturer's testing or random Manufacturer's representation, may be cause for rejection of pipe represented by the testing. These tests may include density and flow rate measurements from samples taken at selected locations within the pipe wall and thermal stability determinations according to ASTM D 3350, 10.1.9.

2.3.3.1.2.1 *Verification* – The Owner or the specifying Engineer may request certified lab data to verify the physical properties of the materials supplied under this specification or may take random samples and have them tested by an independent laboratory.

2.3.3.1.2.2 *Rejection* – Polyethylene pipe and fittings may be rejected for failure to meet any of the requirements of this specification.

2.3.3.1.2.3 *Pipe dimensions* – Refer to the ECUA Pipe Material Summary Chart regarding pipe dimensions.

2.3.3.2 *Color Coding* – HDPE water pipe shall be color-coded with a minimum of two 2-inch wide blue stripes or have an integral, extruded blue coating. Color coding shall be in accordance with FDEP and AWWA requirements, and FAC 62-555.320

2.3.3.3 *Approved Manufacturers* – Approved Manufacturers shall be approved by ECUA in writing.

2.3.4 *Alternate Pipe Materials* – ECUA may consider other pipe materials as appropriate for the needs of the Project. Alternate pipe materials identified during design and approved for use on the Project shall be noted on the Construction Plans, and a detailed Technical Specification shall be prepared and included in the Contract Documents.

2.4 *Water Main Appurtenances* –

2.4.1 *Water Main Fittings* –

2.4.1.1 *Ductile Iron Pipe Fittings* – Water main fittings shall include Tees, Wyes, Bends, Reducers, and other appurtenances commonly used in pipe construction. Fittings shall be ductile iron meeting AWWA Standard C110 or C153 with pressure ratings of not less than that specified for adjacent pipe. Fittings shall be constructed with mechanical joints, unless otherwise specified, and shall be supplied complete with low alloy bolts and nuts, SBR gaskets and other necessary parts required for field assembly. Fittings shall be cement-mortar lined in accordance with AWWA Standard C104/A21.4.

2.4.1.2 *HDPE Pipe Fittings* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding water main fittings:

- 2.4.1.2.1 Mechanical connections of HDPE pipe sized under 4 inches to ductile iron or PVC piping, mechanical joint fittings, or valves shall be through a self-restraining, fusible mechanical joint adapter. Mechanical joint adapter shall be the same SDR rating as the pipe. Provide the mechanical joint adapter, including but not limited to longer tee bolts and all thread rods with nuts at the mechanical joint bell. Transition fittings of HDPE by male iron pipe threaded end installed by butt fusion may be used.
- 2.4.1.2.2 Mechanical connections of HDPE pipe (4 inches and larger) to ductile iron or PVC piping, mechanical joint fittings, or valves shall be through the use of the above specified mechanical joint adapter if available.
- 2.4.1.3 *Pipe Couplings* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding pipe couplings:
- 2.4.1.3.1 Pipe couplings shall be solid sleeve type with mechanical joints at each end containing a compression gasket. Couplings shall be ductile iron, 12 inches minimum in length, with low alloy bolts and nuts, and SBR gaskets. Rings and gaskets shall be sized to conform exactly to the requirements of the pipe Manufacturer.
- 2.4.1.3.2 For transition between asbestos cement and PVC or DI pipe types, Hymax 2000 Series, Romac Macro HP, Couplings, or ECUA approved equal, shall be used.
- 2.4.1.3.3 Polyethylene pipe and fittings may be joined using approved electro fusion couplings. Fittings shall be PE3408 HDPE. Electro fusion fittings shall have a pressure rating equal to the pipe.
- 2.4.1.4 *Pipe Cut-in Sleeves* – Cut-in sleeves shall be solid ductile iron, one end plain for insertion to female fitting, the other end flanged mechanical joint, furnished with loose attaching flange and fastener, nominal length of 20-21 inches. Specify pipe main size and type of pipe fabrication.

Approved Manufacturers – Pipe Cut-in Sleeves		
Manufacturer	Model	Application
Clow	F-1220	for centrifugally cast or sand cast pipe (special)
	F-3459	for all classes of centrifugally cast pipe
Union Foundry	21-4520	MJ X PE
	21-4610	FLG X PE
	24-4800	MJ X FLG
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.		

- 2.4.1.5 *Repair Clamps* – Repair clamps shall not be used in the installation of new pipe except with the written permission of the Engineer. Repair clamps shall be full circle and selected based on the table below.

Repair Clamp Sizes	
Pipe Diameter	Maximum Sections
Up to 12-inch	Single Section
14-inch to 24-inch	Double Section
26-inch and above	Triple Section

2.4.1.5.1 Repair clamps shall be composed of stainless steel bands and bolts, DI lugs and full gridded virgin SBR compounded gasket.

2.4.1.5.2 Repair clamps shall be sized so that the OD of the existing pipe being repaired falls within the designated range for the clamp size. Repair clamps shall have ample length to give full gasketing at both ends.

Approved Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
Ford	F1, FS1 (all SS), Fordflex (SS-DI Lugs)
Smith Blair	2XX*
JCM	101,102,103,104,131,132,133,134
Mueller	520, 530
ROMAC	CL1
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

* See Manufacturer's catalog to complete model numbers by size.

2.4.1.6 *Pipe and Fitting Restraints –*

2.4.1.6.1 Joint restraints and thrust blocks are required for 90 degree bends, 45 degree bends, tees, tapping sleeves, dead-ends, and fire/flushing hydrants. Joint restraints shall be used in conjunction with all water line pipe, fittings and appurtenances. Joint restraints shall be used on pipe and fittings in each direction in accordance with ECUA Standard Details D-52 and D-62.

2.4.1.6.2 Restraints shall have set or anchor screws used to secure body to pipe with torque limit break away head design. Alternately, fittings with integral restraint mechanisms ("One-Bolt") may be used with the approval of the ECUA Engineer.

Approved Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
Ebaa Iron Works	MegaLug Series 1100, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3600, 6500
Ford	UNI-Flange UAI, UBI, UI, 1300, 1340, 1390, 1400
Sigma	SLC, SLD, PVP
Star Pipe Products	Series 3000 for 3" – 48" ductile iron
ROMAC	Grip Ring / Roma Grip / 600 series
Tyler Union	TufGrip
SIP Inc.	EZD, EZP, PTP, PTPDF, PTPFC
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

2.4.1.7 *Expansion Joints* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding expansion joints:

- 2.4.1.7.1 Expansion joint fittings shall be used where specified on the Construction Plans. They shall be of the rigid or flexible type as specified, and manufactured of ductile iron in accordance with the table in Paragraph 2.4.1.5. They shall be capable of expanding or contracting to the extent specified by the Engineer, but in no case less than 4-inches axially, and designed to prevent separation beyond the maximum extension without the use of external tie rods.
- 2.4.1.7.2 Fittings shall be flanged or provided with restrained mechanical joints, individually pressure tested to a minimum of 350 psi against their own restraints, and internally coated on all exposed surfaces with a minimum of 15 millimeters of fusion bonded epoxy conforming to AWWA C116. They shall be capable of deflecting at least 15 degrees by means of an integral ball at each joint in the case of flexible types.

Approved Manufacturers		
Type	Manufacturer	Model
Rigid	EBAA Iron, Inc.	EX-TEND 200
Flexible	EBAA Iron, Inc.	Flex-Tend
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.		

2.4.1.8 *Tapping Sleeves* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding tapping sleeves:

- 2.4.1.8.1 The minimum size tapping sleeve shall be 4 inches. Connection of 3-inch lines to existing pipes 4 inches and larger shall be made by a 4-inch tapping sleeve with appropriate reducing fitting. Tapping saddles shall be used for smaller connections.
- 2.4.1.8.2 Tapping sleeves shall be designed for a working pressure of 200 psig without leakage. Tapping sleeves shall be all stainless steel including stainless steel flange. The outlet branch connection shall have a recessed flanged face for connection of tapping valve with standard dimensions in accordance with Manufacturers Standardization Society (MSS) SP-60. A complete set of neoprene or other elastomer gaskets shall be furnished. Sleeves shall be furnished to fit ductile iron, cement-asbestos, or Class 160 or C900/905 PVC pipe with side connection as shown on plans or specifications in standard pipe sizes. Sleeves shall be furnished with all necessary installation parts.

Approved Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
Ford	FAST
Mueller	H-304SS
JCM Industries	432
Romac	
Smith-Blair	663, 665

Note: To specify exact fitting when ordering, confirm line outside diameter and material. Confirm compatibility of selected fitting with existing main material.

2.4.2 *Pipe Hangers and Supports* – Hangers and supports shall be in compliance with Federal Specification WW-H-171E, or Manufacturer’s Standardization Society SP-69, or UL listed. Materials of construction shall be in accordance with the requirements outlined in the table below.

Approved Materials for Construction of Pipe Hangers and Supports	
Part I.D.	Material
Clamps	Steel - Epoxy Coated or Galvanized Cast Iron - Galvanized Malleable Iron
Hanger Rods	Steel - Electro Galvanized Steel - Stainless 304
Roller Bases/Roller Stands	Cast Iron
Fasteners/Fittings	Galvanized Steel Stainless
Hanger Rod Inserts	Steel - Cadmium Plated Steel - Galvanized Universal Concrete Insert - Cast Iron - Galvanized
Rod Attachments	Clevis - Forged Steel Turnbuckle: 1) Forged Steel, 2) Malleable Iron Sockets, Eye Nuts, Extension - Malleable Iron
Roller Bases/Roller Stands	Cast Iron
Rollers	Steel or Iron Core, Insulated from Structure

Approved Manufacturers – Pipe Hangers and Supports		
Manufacturer	Part I.D.	Model No.
Utility Pipe Sales	Clevis Hanger	590
	Socket Clamp	224
		246
	<u>Concrete Inserts:</u>	
	CB-Universal	282
	Screen Insert	152
	<u>Rod Attachments:</u>	
	Eye Nut	290
	Forged Clevis	299
	Forged Turnbuckle	230
	Carbon Steel	233
	Couplings	136
	Socket Eye	110R
	Extension	157
	<u>Pipe Rolls:</u>	
Adjustable Swivel	174	
Adjustable Steel Yoke	181	
Pipe Roll with Base	274	
Pipe Roll and Plate	277	
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.		

- 2.4.3 *Valves* – All valves shall be manufactured in accordance with the current appropriate AWWA Standard and shall be NSF approved for use in potable water.
- 2.4.3.1 *Resilient Seated Gate Valves* – Resilient seated gate valves shall be designed and fabricated in accordance with the current AWWA Standard C-509 or C-515. The basic design of the gate valves shall have an iron body, elastomer encapsulated iron disc, bronze stem and operating nuts with non-rising stem design. When circumstances dictate, valves 24-inches and larger may be equipped with right angle gears (bevel gearing) for horizontal installation. The valve working pressure for all sizes shall be a minimum of 250 psig with a test pressure of 500 psig.
- 2.4.3.1.1 *Materials and Construction* – Valves shall open counterclockwise with a 2-inch square iron operating nut secured to the valve stem by a corrosion resistant Type 304 stainless steel nut to threads on the valve stem. The valve stem shall be made of high tensile strength bronze and shall be of one piece construction sealed by O-Rings. The thrust collar shall be secured in place by a stuffing box or bonnet cover with a thrust washer located above the thrust collar. Valve construction shall be so that upper O-Rings can be replaced with the valve in service. The disc shall be cast iron encapsulated with an elastomer material bonded in accordance with ASTM D429 and shall be secured to the threaded stem by a bronze nut. The disc shall effect a seal that is bubble-tight at-250 psig.
- 2.4.3.1.2 *Body-Disc-Bonnet-Operating Nut Material* – Cast ductile iron construction in accordance with current AWWA Standard C-509 and C-515 and AWWA Standard C-153. Body bolts shall be equipped with square or hex head bolts for easy removal.
- 2.4.3.1.3 *Corrosion Resistant Coatings* – All interior and exterior cast iron surfaces shall be coated with fusion bonded epoxy in accordance with AWWA Standard C-550.
- 2.4.3.1.4 *Body Sizing* – Valve body length shall be per ASME/ANSI B16.20 for the type of end connections specified. In the full open position, the valve internal bore shall be smooth and obstruction-free without cavities or projections that could accumulate solids. The internal cross-sectional area of the valve shall be approximately equal to the nominal cross-sectional area for Schedule 40 PVC pipe of the same nominal internal diameter.
- 2.4.3.1.5 *End Connections* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding end connections:
- 2.4.3.1.5.1 Valves shall be furnished with mechanical joint end connections, complete with accessory kits, unless otherwise specified on the plans or purchase order.
- 2.4.3.1.5.2 When flanged ends are specified they shall be flat face class 125, conforming to ASME/ANSI B16.1 with bolt holes straddling the vertical center line.

Approved Manufacturers - Resilient Seated Gate Valves					
Manufacturer & Specs		Valve Body Connections			
		Mechanical Joint	Flange & Mechanical Joint	Flanged End	Mechanical Joint for Tapping
		(MJxMJ)	(FLGxMJ)	(FLGxFLG)	(MJxSF)
American Flow Control	Size:	2" - 48"	2" - 48"	2" - 48"	2" - 48"
	Model No.:	AFC2500	AFC2500	AFC2500	AFC2500
Clow	C-509 Size:	2" - 12"	3" - 12"	2" - 12"	3" - 12"
	Model No.:	F-6100	F-6106	F-6102	F-6114
C-515	Size:	4" - 48"	4" - 48"	4" - 48"	4" - 24"
	Model No.:	F-6100	F-6106	F-6102	F-6114
Kennedy	C-509 Size:	2" - 12"	3" - 12"	2" - 12"	4" - 12"
	Model No.:	8571SS	8572SS	8561ASS	8950SS
C-515	Size:	2" - 12"	3" - 12"	2" - 12"	4" - 12"
	Model No.:	7571SS	7572SS	7561SS	7950SS
M&H	C-509 Size:	2" - 12"	3" - 12"	2" - 12"	4" - 12"
	Model No.:	4067-01	4067-13	4067-02	4751-01
C-515	Size:	2" - 16"	3" - 16"	2" - 16"	4" - 16"
	Model No.:	7571	7572	7561	7950
Mueller	C-509 Size:	3" - 12"	3" - 12"	3" - 12"	3" - 12"
	Model No.:	A-2362	A-2362	A-2362	A-2362
C-515	Size:	4" - 54"	4" - 54"	4" - 54"	---
	Model No.:	A-2361	A-2361	A-2361	---

2.4.3.2 *Resilient Seated Tapping (Gate) Valves* – Resilient seated gate valves shall be designed and fabricated in accordance with the current AWWA Standard C-509 or C-515. The basic design of the gate valves shall have an iron body, elastomer encapsulated iron disc, bronze stem and operating nuts with non-rising stem design. When circumstances dictate valves 16-inches and larger shall be equipped with right angle gears (bevel gearing) for horizontal installation. The valve working pressure for all sizes shall be a minimum of 250 psig with a test pressure of 500 psig.

2.4.3.2.1 *Materials and Construction* – Valves shall open counterclockwise with a 2-inch square iron operating nut secured to the valve stem by a corrosion resistant (Type 304 Stainless Steel) nut to threads on the valve stem. The valve stem shall be made of high tensile strength bronze or 304 stainless steel and shall be of one piece construction sealed by O-Rings. The thrust collar shall be secured in place by a stuffing box or bonnet cover with a thrust washer located above the thrust collar. Valve construction shall be so that upper O-Rings can be replaced with the valve in service. The disc shall be iron encapsulated with an elastomer material bonded in accordance with ASTM D429 and shall be secured to the threaded stem by a bronze nut. The disk shall effect a seal that is bubble-tight at 250 psig.

- 2.4.3.2.2 *Corrosion Resistant Coatings* – All interior and exterior cast iron surfaces shall be coated with fusion bonded epoxy in accordance with AWWA Standard C-550.
- 2.4.3.2.3 *Body Sizing* – Valve body length shall be per ASME/ANSI B16.20 for tapping valves. Tapping valves shall conform to Specification AWWA C509 or C515, latest revision, covering gate valves except as modified for passage and clearance of tapping machine cutters. The opening through the valve shall be at least 1/4-inch larger than nominal valve diameter. Tapping valves shall allow full size shell cutters to be used.
- 2.4.3.2.4 *End Connections* – Valves shall be furnished with one end of the body with projecting face flange in accordance with specification MSS SP-60 for tapping valve/saddle connections to bolt to a standard tapping sleeve and the other end for mechanical joint.
- 2.4.3.3 *Butterfly Valves* – All butterfly valves shall be of the rubber-seated, tight-closing type. They shall meet or exceed AWWA Standard C504. All valves must use full AWWA C504 Class 150B valve shaft diameter, and full Class 150B underground service operator torque rating throughout entire travel, to provide capability for operation in emergency service.
 - 2.4.3.3.1 *Valve Construction* – Valve body shall be high-strength ductile iron ASTM A126 with ASTM 276 18-8 Type 304 stainless steel body seat. Valve vane shall be high-strength cast iron ASTM A126, having rubber seat mechanically secured with an integral 18-8 stainless steel clamp ring and 18-8 stainless steel self-locked screws. Shaft shall be one piece ASTM 276 Type 304 stainless steel. Bearings shall be sleeve-type, self-lubricated with O-Ring seals.
 - 2.4.3.3.2 *Operators* – Operator shall be of the traveling-nut type, sealed, gasketed, and lubricated for underground service. It shall be capable of withstanding an overload input torque of 450 ft. lbs. at full-open or closed position without damage to the valve or valve operator. Operator shall have operating nut or post indicator as specified.
 - 2.4.3.3.3 *End Connection* – End connections shall be mechanical joint, wafer-type with flange meeting ANSI B16.1 Class 125, and furnished as specified.

Approved Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
Clow	F-53XX*
M & H	450, 1450, 4500
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

* XX: See Manufacturer’s catalog to complete model numbers by size.

2.4.3.4 Valve Insertions –

Approved Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Size Range
Romac	4" – 42"
Hydra-Stop	4" – 12"
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

2.4.4 *Valve Boxes* – Valve boxes shall be provided for all direct buried valves. Use nominal (5 ¼) inch cast-iron, slip-type or screw-type pipe shaft with cover and base casting. The box top shall be set at finished grade and encased with a concrete ring in unpaved areas. Each valve box shall be furnished with a drop-in cover marked "WATER". See ECUA Standard Detail D-43.

2.4.5 *Line Stops* – Line stops are to be used where specified to temporarily stop water line water flow without depressurizing the entire line. The line stop parts and installation equipment are to be rated at a minimum of 150 psig working pressure unless otherwise specified.

2.4.5.1 *Materials and Construction* – Tapping saddles shall have 360-degree clamping on the main. All tapping saddles shall be fabricated of 304 Stainless Steel. All bolts and fasteners are to be 304 Stainless Steel, and the saddle shall be installed with Buna-N or neoprene rubber full facing gasket.

2.4.5.1.1 The stopping device attaching nozzle to be vendor's standard with connecting threads or flange face, and the nozzle I.D. to be manufactured with a shelf to provide a position stop for the closure plug.

2.4.5.1.2 The closure plug is to be fabricated carbon steel, ductile iron, or malleable iron with at least one Buna-N or neoprene O-Ring seal on the outside diameter.

2.4.5.2 *Corrosion-Resistant Coatings* – Non-stainless steel permanently installed parts to have Manufacturer's standard red or black water base epoxy coating.

2.4.5.3 *Connection* – Tapping saddle shall be fabricated with dimensions to fit on concrete, steel, CA, PVC, CI, DI main as specified.

2.4.5.4 *Installation* – Temporary line stops shall only be installed by vendor personnel or Contractor Personnel trained and certified for stop by the vendor.

Approved Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
Romac	SST - X
JCM	440
Hydra-Stop	HSF 250
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

2.4.6 *Location Aids* – All new water main and service line installations shall include an approved method for locating lines from the ground surface after completion.

- 2.4.6.1 *Tracer Wire* – Tracer wire for water lines shall be minimum 12 gauge copper with blue PVC insulation for open trench installation. For trenchless installation, 8-gauge copper with blue PVC insulation shall be used. Tracer wire systems shall be electrically continuous covering all mains and services within the project. Wire-to-wire connectors shall be made with silicone-filled wire nuts. Wire-to-appurtenance attachments shall be made with lug-type terminals. Wire shall be secured to the top of each pipe joint with nylon ties or PVC tape placed on 10-foot intervals. Wire shall be secured to pipe with blue colored PVC Tape.

Approved Manufacturers (Tracer Wire Silicone-filled Wire Nut Connectors)	
Manufacturer	Model
Ideal Industries	Twister® DB Plus
King Technology, Inc.	Failsafe™
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

- 2.4.6.2 *Pipeline Markers* – When specified, markers shall be of a passive electronic type that reflects a signal back to an electronic hand-held transmitter/detector. Electronic components shall be enclosed in a blue waterproof polyethylene housing. Markers shall have a different response frequency for each service line type.

- 2.4.6.2.1 Markers shall be ScotchMark® products manufactured by 3M Telecom Systems Group, Austin, Texas. Alternate Manufacturers by ECUA in writing.

Pipeline Markers				
Application	Usable Depth	Dimension/Configuration	Service	Model
Near Surface	2 Feet	3½”L X 5/8” Ø Cylinder	Water	1434
Medium Depth	4 Feet	4” Ø Ball	Water	1403
Deep	6 Feet	8” Ø X 1” Thick Disc	Water	1257

2.5 *Hydrants and Flushing Equipment* –

- 2.5.1 *Fire Hydrants* – Fire Hydrants shall be in compliance with the AWWA Standard C-502, with rated working pressure of 250 psig. The basic design of the fire hydrant shall be of the dry barrel type of breakaway traffic design. Use 304 stainless steel bolting below grade, and use fusion bond epoxy coating on mechanical joint inlet shoe, per AWWA C-550.

- 2.5.1.1 *Hydrant Construction* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding hydrant construction:

- 2.5.1.1.1 The hydrant inlet connection shall be 6-inch mechanical joint type complete with Accessory kit.
- 2.5.1.1.2 The hydrant shall be designed with a safety feature incorporating a break-away flanged design. Split ring retainer-type breakaway design with pinch bolts is not acceptable. The hydrant design shall allow the upper barrel to be rotated 360 degrees in order to assure proper nozzle orientation.

- 2.5.1.1.3 The drain valve shall assure quick and complete drainage of the hydrant and the drain hole shall be brushed with bronze if passing through ductile iron. The drain valve sealing facing shall be made of Buna N, nylon or urethane. If the valve top plate comes in contact with the bronze seat ring to facilitate draining of the hydrant, the valve top plate shall be made of bronze.
- 2.5.1.2 *Main Hydrant Valve* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding main hydrant valve:
- 2.5.1.2.1 The main hydrant valve shall be compression type, opening counterclockwise against system pressure and closing clockwise with system pressure. The main valve connection opening shall not be less than 5¼-inches. The main valve shall have a resilient seat.
- 2.5.1.2.2 The hydrant shall be designed such that the operating threads on the stem are prevented from coming in contact with potable water and shall be enclosed in an operating chamber and sealed by O-Rings at the top and bottom of the chamber. The chamber shall be constructed for grease or oil lubrication with an installed grease fitting for maintenance.
- 2.5.1.2.3 The operating nut shall be 1½-inches in size and pentagon in shape and of one-piece construction.
- 2.5.1.2.4 The hydrant shall have one 4½-inch pumper nozzle, and two 2½-inch pumper nozzles having National Standard Hose coupling threads. The nozzles shall be field replaceable utilizing either a threaded or quarter-turn fitting with an O-Ring seal.
- 2.5.1.3 *Operation and Maintenance Features* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding operation and maintenance features:
- 2.5.1.3.1 The hydrant shall not incorporate parts requiring field adjustment for proper operation.
- 2.5.1.3.2 The hydrant shall be designed to permit the removal of all working parts from the hydrant through the barrel without disturbing the earth around the hydrant.
- 2.5.1.3.3 Removal of the working parts of the hydrant shall be accomplished by use of a seat removal wrench. Hydrants requiring other special tools to perform removal of interior parts will not be accepted.
- 2.5.1.4 *Materials* – All operating parts including operating nut, hold-down nut, drain ring and seat ring shall be bronze. The valve seat ring shall thread into a bronze insert or drain ring to provide bronze-to-bronze seating. Breakaway stem coupling is to have bronze or stainless steel bolts or pins.
- 2.5.1.5 *Markings* – The fire hydrant shall have permanent markings identifying the Manufacturer by name, initials or insignia, the size of the main valve opening, and the year of manufacture.

Approved Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model No.
American Flow Control	B84B
M & H	129T
Mueller	A423
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

2.5.2 Fire Hydrant Appurtenances –

2.5.2.1 Extensions Kits – Refer to the following guidelines regarding extension kits:

2.5.2.1.1 Where required, hydrants shall be installed using original Manufacturer hydrant extension kits as necessary to position the hydrant breakaway flange above finish grade per ECUA Standard Detail D-50.

2.5.2.1.2 Stand extension shall be in standard lengths of 12, 24, 36, 48, and 60 inches.

2.5.2.2 Hydrant Connectors – Refer to the following guidelines regarding hydrant connectors:

2.5.2.2.1 Hydrant connector spools shall be ductile iron per AWWA C151 used for connection between the hydrant and lead valve, and shall incorporate joint restraints. One end of the connector spool shall have swivel flange. See ECUA Standard Detail D-50.

2.5.2.2.2 Standard hydrant connector sizes shall be as follows:

2.5.2.2.2.1 6-inch X 12-inch long

2.5.2.2.2.2 6-inch X 24-inch long

2.5.2.2.2.3 6-inch X 36-inch long

2.5.2.2.2.4 6-inch X 48-inch long

2.5.2.2.2.5 6-inch X 60-inch long

2.5.2.2.3 *Hydrant Offset Connectors* – When a height adjustment is required to avoid an obstruction between the hydrant shut-off valve and the hydrant, an offset fitting shall be used. Material to be ductile iron per ANSI/AWWA C153/A21.53. Sizes shall be as follows:

2.5.2.2.3.1 6-inch X 18-inch long with 6-inch offset

2.5.2.2.3.2 6-inch X 30-inch long with 12-inch offset

2.5.2.2.3.3 6-inch X 41-inch long with 24-inch offset

Approved Manufacturers		
Manufacturer	Straight Hydrant Connector	Offset Connector
Assured Flow Sales, Inc.	N/A	GRADELOK
Clow	✓	N/A
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.		

2.5.3 *Flushing Hydrants* – Flushing hydrants shall be in general compliance with AWWA Standard C-502, with rated working pressure of 200 psig. A fully restrained gate valve shall be installed at each flushing hydrant per ECUA Standard Detail D-51.

- 2.5.3.1 *Hydrant Construction* – Flushing hydrants shall meet the requirements of Paragraph 2.5.2.1, except the breakaway feature is not required.
- 2.5.3.2 *Main Valve* – Generally the same as Paragraph 2.5.1.2, except main valve opening shall be not less than 2-1/8 inches and the flushing hydrant shall have one (1) 2½-inch nozzle having national standard hose coupling threads.
- 2.5.3.3 *Operation and Maintenance Features* – Unless otherwise specified, the hydrant bury length shall be 30-36 inches. The bury length is the distance measured to the nearest 1/2 foot, from the bottom of the connecting pipe to the ground line of the hydrant.
- 2.5.3.4 *Materials* – All operating parts including operating nut, hold-down nut, drain ring and seat ring shall be bronze. The valve seat ring shall thread into a bronze insert or drain ring to provide bronze-to-bronze seating.
- 2.5.3.5 *Markings* – Flushing hydrant markings shall meet the requirements of Paragraph 2.5.1.5 for fire hydrants.

Approved Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
M & H	Style 33
Mueller	A-411
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

2.6 *Water Service Lines* –

2.6.1 *Polyethylene Tubing (HDPE)* – Polyethylene service tubing shall meet the designations of the “ECUA Pipe Material Chart” for water supply. However, only sizes up to 2 inches will be allowed. All tubing must have a minimum cell classification of 445574 with code letter “C” for black tubing or code letter “D” (interior) and code letter “E” (exterior) for blue colored tubing. PE tubing dimensions shall conform to ASTM D2737 with Copper Tubing OD base. Refer to paragraph 2.3.3 for service lines greater than 3 inches in diameter.

- 2.6.1.1 *Markings* – Use the Following Markings:
 - 2.6.1.1.1 Nominal Size
 - 2.6.1.1.2 Standard PE Code: 4710
 - 2.6.1.1.3 Tubing: DR-9

- 2.6.1.1.4 Pressure Class: PC200
- 2.6.1.1.5 Manufacturer's Name or Trademark
- 2.6.1.1.6 Blue Markings and Stripes
- 2.6.1.1.7 Date Manufactured

Approved Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
Endot Industries	Endopure
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

2.6.2 *Copper Water Service Tubing* – Copper water service tubing shall be Type K suitable for underground potable water services. Tracer wire is not required with copper tubing.

- 2.6.2.1 *Material* – Tubing is to be supplied in conformance with ASTM B88 for dimension and materials.
- 2.6.2.2 *Pressure Rating* – Test pressure shall be 200 psi. Operating pressure shall be 150 psi. Refer to the table below.

Copper Water Tubing Dimensions (ASTM B88)		
Size (inches)	Nominal OD	Wall Thickness
1	1.125	.065
2	2.125	.083

2.6.2.3 *Pipe Markings* – Use the following markings:

- 2.6.2.3.1 Nominal Size
- 2.6.2.3.2 Type K
- 2.6.2.3.3 ASTM B88
- 2.6.2.3.4 Manufacturer's Name or Logo
- 2.6.2.3.5 NSF Seal
- 2.6.2.3.6 Date Manufactured

2.6.3 *Pipe Sleeves for Long Water Services* – Long water services shall be sleeved in PVC or PE pipe color coded blue or black with blue stripes. The sleeves shall be a minimum of 2-inch diameter with no fittings and shall extend one-foot either side of the paved surface. The sleeve shall be one continuous leak free piece which is open on each end. The long service shall be sized according to the table shown below.

Pipe Sleeve Sizing For Long Water Services	
Service Size (inches)	Sleeve Size (inches)
1	2
2	4

2.7 Service Line Appurtenances –

2.7.1 *Fittings and Valves* – Fittings and valves shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA C-800 and be listed and approved by NSF for underground use in potable water service.

2.7.1.1 *Material* – Refer to the following guidelines regarding material:

2.7.1.1.1 Fitting and valve bodies, plugs, and compression nuts shall be bronze, copper alloy no. C83600 and meet chemical and mechanical requirements of ASTM B62 or ASTM B584.

2.7.1.1.2 Component parts such as fasteners, seals, and packing may be of other materials selected for adequate endurance, corrosion resistance and strength in accordance with AWWA C-800.

2.7.1.2 *Pressure* – Fittings and valves shall be high pressure type for maximum allowable pressure of 150 PSIG, nominal operating pressure 100 psig.

2.7.1.3 *Markings* – Fittings and valves shall be marked as appropriate with the following information: Manufacturer’s name or logo; pressure rating; direction of flow; and size.

2.7.1.4 *Thread Specifications* - Refer to the following table regarding thread specifications:

Thread Specifications	
Thread Type	Standard
Unified Inch	ANSI/ASME B1.1
General Purpose Pipe	ANSI/ASME B1.20.1
Dryseal	ANSI/ASME B1.20.3

2.7.1.5 *Pack Joint Couplings* – Refer to the following table regarding pack joint couplings:

Pack Joint Couplings		
Type	Manufacturer	Model
Copper or Plastic Tube X MPT	Ford Mueller	C84-XX H-15428-X
Copper or Plastic Tube X FPT	Ford Mueller	C14-XX H-15451-X
Copper or Plastic Tube to Tube	Ford Mueller	C44-XX H-15403-X
Female Copper Pipe (replaces flare nut) X Copper or Plastic Tubing	Ford Mueller	CO4-XX H-15071-X
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.		

* XX: See Manufacturer’s catalog to complete model numbers by size.

2.7.1.6 *Tapping Saddles* – Tapping saddles shall be either bronze or ductile iron with shop coat, with the exception of saddles for PE pipe. Saddles used to tap Class 160 PVC pipe shall be designed with mechanical features or stops to prevent over-tightening.

2.7.1.6.1 Saddle Sizes – Use the following saddle sizes:

2.7.1.6.1.1 Main Pipe: 2-inch and above

2.7.1.6.1.2 Tap Size: 1-inch, or 2-inch

2.7.1.6.2 Refer to the following table regarding saddle sizes.

Acceptable Manufacturers		
Manufacturer	Application	Model
Ford	1-inch tap on PVC/steel OD pipe	S-70 and S-90
	1-inch tap on DI and CI Pipe	F-202
Mueller		H-105 DR2A
Smith Blair		313
JCM	C900 / C905 or DI	402
Romac	C900 / C905 or DI	202U
Others as approved by ECUA in writing		

2.7.1.7 Water Tubing Couplings – Water tubing couplings in sizes 1-inch, 1 ½-inch, and 2-inch only shall be bronze compression-type, inlet and outlet for PE or copper tubing. Crimp-type couplings are not acceptable.

Acceptable Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
Ford	C44-XX-NL*
Mueller	H-15403-XX*
Others as approved by ECUA in writing	

*XX: See Manufacturer's catalog to complete model numbers by size.

2.7.1.8 Meter Couplings – Meter couplings shall be bronze and sized as appropriate to accommodate the relevant meter. Inlet shall have male pipe thread.

Acceptable Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
Ford	C38-XX*
Mueller	H-15428-XX*
Others as approved by ECUA in writing	

*XX: See Manufacturer's catalog to complete model numbers by size.

2.7.2 Service Line Valves –

2.7.2.1 Corporation Stops – Corporation stops shall be brass, high-pressure class, ball type, with inlet taper CC thread. Outlet shall be compression-type for PE or copper tubing. Corporation stops shall be sized for 1-inch, or 2-inch tubing as appropriate.

Acceptable Manufacturers	
Manufacturer	Model
Ford	F-1000 and FB-1000
Mueller	300, P15008 Ball-type
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.	

2.7.2.2 *Curb Stops* – Curb stops shall be brass, high pressure, ball-type with locking wings. Inlet shall be compression-type for PE tubing. Outlet shall be female iron pipe threads. Curb stops shall be sized for 1-inch, or 2-inch tubing as appropriate.

Acceptable Manufacturers		
Manufacturer	Size	Model
Ford	1-inch	B41 – 444W
	2-inch	B41 –777W
Others as approved by ECUA in writing.		

2.7.3 *Owner’s Control Valve* – An appropriately sized valve shall be installed at the property line to allow the Owner to stop the flow of water.

2.8 *Backflow Prevention Assemblies* – Backflow prevention assemblies shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA C-510 and AWWA C-511, and shall also be approved by ASSE and/or approved by NSF for use in potable water systems with a maximum continuous operating pressure of 150 psig, and capable of sustaining a hydrostatic test pressure of 300 psig. Backflow prevention devices shall be located immediately downstream of the Owner’s control valve.

2.8.1 *Materials and Construction* – The body shall be cast iron with hot dip galvanized coating or fusion bonded epoxy on the interior and exterior, or cast bronze with a maximum lead content of 5 percent. Working parts and springs shall be bronze or stainless steel; valve discs shall be silicone rubber; diaphragms shall be fabric reinforced neoprene, and O-rings shall be Buna-N, neoprene, or silicone rubber. Check valve enclosures shall be glass-filled nylon or Teflon, or bronze or stainless steel. Other working parts shall be bronze or stainless steel.

2.8.2 *Double-Check Valve* – A double check valve assembly (DC) is a mechanical backflow preventer that consists of two independently acting, spring-loaded check valves. It includes shutoff valves at each end of the assembly and is equipped with test cocks. A DC is effective against backpressure backflow and backsiphonage but should be used to isolate only non-health hazards.

2.8.3 *Reduced Pressure Assembly* – A reduced pressure valve assembly (RP) is a mechanical backflow preventer that consists of two independently acting, spring-loaded check valves with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent, spring-load pressure differential relief valve between the check valves and below the first check valve.

2.8.4 *Pressure Vacuum Breaker* – The pressure vacuum-breaker assembly (PVB) is a mechanical backflow preventer that consists of an independently acting, spring-loaded check valve and an independently acting, spring loaded, air inlet valve on the discharge side of the check valve. It includes shutoff valves at each end of the assembly and is equipped with test cocks. A PVB may be used to isolate health or non-health hazards but is effective against backsiphonage only and can only be used in an irrigation setting.

- 2.8.5 *Appurtenances* – All backflow assemblies shall be provided and installed as a complete assembly with all necessary fittings to enable testing in place. Tapped test ports shall be fitted with test petcocks in each body cavity. Inlet and outlet gate or ball valve shall be of the same line size as that of the body.
- 2.8.6 *Approved Assemblies* – The word “approved” when used with reference to a backflow prevention assembly, an assembly which has been manufactured in full conformance with the standards established by the American Water Works Association titled: *AWWA C510-89 Standard for Double Check Valve Backflow Prevention Assembly*, or *AWWA C511-89 Standard for Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly*, as such standards may be amended from time to time, and which comply with the laboratory and field performance specifications of the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California established by “Specification of Backflow-Prevention Assemblies” - Section 10 of the most current issue of the Manual of Cross-Connection Control and in accordance with the ECUA guidelines.
- 2.9 *Yoke Box Assemblies* – Meter box assemblies for 5/8-inch meters shall be cast iron open bottom per ASTM A-48 with cast iron lid with ECUA imprint. The box assembly shall include a ball valve with locking nuts, pack joint coupling for copper or PE tubing with expansion connection and gaskets as needed.

Acceptable Manufacturers		
Manufacturer	Model	Meter Size
Ford	G148-133 (modified) w/ 1” pack joint for copper or PE tubing	5/8”
Others as approved by ECUA in writing		

- 2.10 *Meter Box Assemblies* – Meter box assemblies for 1-inch meters shall use plastic meter boxes. 1 ½-inch meters shall use jumbo meter box. Meter box and cover for meters 2-inch and larger shall be constructed in accordance with ECUA Standard Details D-44 and D-45.

Acceptable Manufacturers		
Manufacturer	Model	Meter Size
Carson	1015-12 with C. I. reading lid	1”
	1015 with C. I. reading lid	1.5”
Pentex	170111 with C. I. reading lid	1”
	190111 with C. I. reading lid	1.5”
Others as approved by ECUA in writing		

PART 3: Execution

- 3.1 *General* – The Contractor shall provide all labor, equipment and materials as required to install all pipes, valves, fittings, and other appurtenances as indicated on the construction plans or as specified in the Contract documents.
- 3.2 *Potable Water Line Separation From Sanitary Sewer Lines* –
- 3.2.1 *Crossing Over or Under Water Lines* – A gravity sewer line will only be allowed to cross over a water line when approved by ECUA in writing. When a gravity sewer line must cross under a water line with less than 18-inch vertical clearance, one of the following methods may be used:

- 3.2.1.1 Use equally rated pressure pipe for the sewer lines with no joints closer than 12 feet apart and at least 6-inch vertical clearance.
- 3.2.1.2 Install sewer pipe into at least a 20-foot section of steel casing (casing I.D. slightly larger than sewer pipe bell O.D.) and center over crossing. Seal the ends of the casing with non-shrink grout. Refer to Section 2310-“Jack and Bore”, for casing and boring requirements.
- 3.2.2 *Residential or Commercial Water Service Crossings* – When the water line being crossed is a residential or commercial building water service, 2-inch or smaller, and is a continuous piece of PE DR9 or copper tubing, then the rules in 5.2.A may be waived. The water service shall be located so that the distance from a sewer or force main joint is as great as possible.
- 3.2.3 *Running Gravity Sewer Lines Parallel to Potable Water Lines* – When a gravity sewer line must run parallel to and less than 18 inches below a potable water line and:
 - 3.2.3.1 For cases where lines are 6 to 10 feet apart for less than 40 feet, use either method found in paragraph 3.2.1.
 - 3.2.3.2 For cases where lines are 6 to 10 feet apart for more than 40 feet, use method from paragraph 3.2.1.1 and stagger joints.
 - 3.2.3.3 For cases where lines are 3 to 6 feet apart for any distance, use a higher rated pressure pipe as in method from paragraph 3.2.1.1.
- 3.2.4 *Running Sanitary Force Mains Parallel to Potable Water Lines* – When a sanitary force main must run parallel to and less than 18 inches below a potable water line and:
 - 3.2.4.1 For cases where lines are 6 to 10 feet apart for any distance, use a higher rated pressure pipe as in method from paragraph 3.2.1.1
 - 3.2.4.2 For cases where lines are 3 to 6 feet apart, use a higher rated pressure pipe for both water and force main.
- 3.3 *Pipe Installation* – The Contractor shall utilize equipment and methods in accordance with pipe Manufacturer’s requirements and standard construction practices to insure pipe installation to line and grade as indicated.
 - 3.3.1 *Trench Excavation* – Refer to ECUA Engineering Manual, Section 2221-“Trench Excavation Backfill and Compaction.” Maintain minimum of 30 inches and maximum of 36 inches of cover below finished grade unless otherwise approved by ECUA in writing.
 - 3.3.2 *Alignment* – Pipe shall be installed along the alignment indicated by the construction plans. Accomplish horizontal and vertical changes in alignment of pipe with bends or other appropriate fittings. Joint deflection shall not exceed the recommendations of the pipe Manufacturer.
 - 3.3.3 *Pipe Preparation* – The Contractor shall clean the interior of all pipes, fittings, and joints prior to installation. Pipes shall be inspected for defects prior to installation. Damaged pipe shall be rejected and removed from the project.

3.3.4 *Pipe Installation* –

- 3.3.4.1 Install pipe only when weather and trench conditions are suitable. Do not lay pipe in water. Join pipe in accordance with Manufacturer's recommendations.
- 3.3.4.2 Provide initial backfill or anchoring as necessary to prevent displacement and preserve alignment after establishing final position.
- 3.3.4.3 Encase water pipe in steel casing or use ductile iron pipe when crossing under pipe, conduit, or structure when a 6-inch separation distance cannot be maintained. This protection shall extend a minimum of 5 feet beyond crossed structure. (See Section 3.2 for Potable Water Line Separation From Sanitary Sewer Lines)

3.3.5 *Crossings* –

- 3.3.5.1 Where the crossing of a roadway, water body, rail, or other obstacle requires trenchless installation, the materials and installation methods shall conform to Section 2300-“Horizontal Directional Drilling” or Section 2310-“Jack and Bore”, as applicable.
- 3.3.5.2 Jack and bore shall be the standard requirement for road crossings. If jack and bore is not possible, as determined by ECUA, a horizontal directional method will be allowed. If directional bore methods are used, the Contractor must install a sleeve or casing in addition to the primary carrier pipe.

3.3.6 *Protection* – Prevent the introduction of foreign matter into the pipe at all times. Close open ends of pipe with water tight fitting closures or plugs. Do not let water fill trench, but include provisions to prevent flotation should water control measures prove inadequate. Remove water, sand, mud and other undesirable materials from trench before removal of pipe closure piece.

3.3.7 *Cutting* – PVC or PE pipe shall be cut in a neat workmanlike manner, and the spigot end shall be beveled per Manufacturer's recommendation. Ductile iron pipe shall be cut in accordance with Manufacturer's recommendation. Do not allow excessive heat to develop. Smooth and bevel cut end as per Manufacturer's recommendations. Use of pipe with damaged lining is unacceptable.

3.3.8 *Service Lines* – Service lines shall be constructed where shown on plans and in accordance with ECUA Standard Detail D-40. For residential subdivisions, the owner/developer shall coordinate the location of the water meter with the power company prior to installation.

- 3.3.8.1 *Long Service Lines* – Unless noted on plans, HDPE pipe and tubing shall be installed at the shallowest depth that can safely and reasonably be achieved (but no less than 36 inches minimum). Depth shall take into account all utility conflicts, bend radius of the pipe, and bend radius of the drill stem. Where utilities cross under DOT, county and/or city roads, depth of cover shall comply with applicable permits and shall be adequate to provide reasonable measures to avoid damage to the road surface and/or road base.

- 3.3.9 *Closure Pieces* – Closure pieces shall only be used where called for on plans, or with written permission of the ECUA. Closure may be accomplished with sleeve coupling as long as its length is such that gaskets are not less than 3 inches from pipe ends.
- 3.3.10 *Restraints and Thrust Blocking* – Mechanical joint restraints shall be furnished and installed for all water line fittings and appurtenances. Reference ECUA Standard Detail D-62. Restraints and thrust blocks are required for 11.25, 22.5, 45 and 90 degree bends, tapping sleeves, tees, dead-ends, behind fire hydrants, and flushing hydrants. Reference ECUA Standard Details D-52 and D-62.

3.4 *Appurtenance Installation* –

- 3.4.1 *Valves* – Valves shall be installed with operating stems vertical when installation is direct burial. Valves shall be installed on a suitable bearing surface so as to prevent vertical displacement.
- 3.4.2 *Valve Boxes* – Valve boxes shall be centered on the valve. The earth shall be compacted around each valve box to a distance of 4 feet on all sides of box, or to undisturbed trench face if less than 4 feet. An 18-inch diameter by 4-inch thick collar shall be constructed and sloped to direct water away from the valve box. In lieu of the constructed collar, a 24-inch by 4-inch thick pre-cast, sloped, concrete collar may be used.
- 3.4.3 *Tracer Wire* – Tracer wire shall be installed on all new water mains and on all new water service lines. The tracer wire shall be placed directly above the pipe and electrically continuous throughout the project. Tracer wire shall be secured to the pipe with PVC tape the same color as the wire insulation, at a maximum of 10-feet on center between tapings. The tracer wire shall be brought to the ground surface at each valve location in accordance with ECUA Standard Detail D-43. Splices and/or connections in the tracer wire shall be installed with silicone-filled wire nuts designed for direct burial.

3.5 *Fire Hydrant Flushing Equipment Installation* –

- 3.5.1 *Hydrants* – Hydrants shall be installed in accordance with ECUA Standard Detail D-50.
- 3.5.2 *Flush Stands and Valves* – Flush stands shall be installed as shown on ECUA Standard Detail D-51, depending on line size.

3.6 *Service Line Installation* –

- 3.6.1 *General* – The Contractor shall install individual services with tracer wire from the new main to a convenient point on the right-of-way or property line for each house, building or unit that is currently served through an ECUA meter. New services for undeveloped lots shall be located 1 foot from the common property line.
- 3.6.1.1 This section will deal with service line tubing 1-inch and 2-inches in diameter, to serve 5/8-inch, 1-inch, 1 ½-inch, and 2-inch meters. The installation of service lines for 3-inch meters and larger shall be in accordance with the requirements for water main installation, (See Section 3.3).
- 3.6.2 *Service Line Connections* – Service lines shall be installed in accordance with ECUA Standard Detail D-40. Tubing shall be installed in one continuous length from corporation stop to curb stop with no intermediate fittings. Service lines damaged after initial

installation but before acceptance may be repaired by means of a single splice, except that no repair fittings will be permitted under any paving. The tap location shall be at least 10 feet from any sanitary sewer joint with less than 18 inches vertical clearance. Potable water taps shall be made with a tapping machine designed for the pipe material being tapped. Other types of tapping machines may be used upon prior approval by the ECUA Inspector or Engineer.

3.7 *Taps on Pressurized Lines* – Taps for service lines of 2-inch and smaller PE tubing shall be made using a tapping saddle. The Contractor shall perform taps on pressurized lines for the installation of pipes other than service lines of 2-inch and smaller PE tubing in accordance with these requirements:

3.7.1 *Materials* – All materials used for taps on pressurized lines shall meet the requirements of these specifications. Tapping sleeves shall be properly sized for the pipe being tapped. (See Section 2.4.1.8) Resilient seated tapping valves shall be furnished with special end connections. (See Section 2.4.2.2) All other material used to accomplish the tap shall meet the standards set forth by the AWWA for potable water construction.

3.7.2 *Procedure* – The Contractor shall notify the ECUA Inspector three working days in advance of work. The Contractor shall in the presence of an ECUA inspector:

- 3.7.2.1 Expose the existing pipe at the location shown on the plans, and clean the section of the pipe to receive the tapping sleeve.
- 3.7.2.2 Check the tapping sleeve and valve for defects and make sure the gate fully retracts in the valve to allow the shell cutter free passage.
- 3.7.2.3 Assemble the tapping sleeve on the pipe, then install the tapping valve.
- 3.7.2.4 Hydrostatically pressure test the tapping sleeve and valve after it has been assembled on the water main using the test plug on the sleeve. The test shall be 150 psi minimum. The duration of the test shall be 15 minutes.
- 3.7.2.5 Pour a thrust block behind the tapping sleeve sufficient to withstand the pressure of the new line. Also, provide a concrete pad or suitable bearing surface sufficient to support the weight of the sleeve, valve, and tapping machine. Refer to Section 3.3 and ECUA Standard Detail D-52. Concrete shall be in place a minimum of 24 hours prior to testing the main installation.
- 3.7.2.6 Assemble an approved tapping machine and proceed to make the necessary cut in accordance with the recommendation of the tapping machine Manufacturer. Approved tapping machines shall be:
 - 3.7.2.6.1 In good working condition.
 - 3.7.2.6.2 Designed for and have a cutting bit for the pipe material to be cut.
 - 3.7.2.6.3 Equipped with a depth of cut gauge.
 - 3.7.2.6.4 Designed to capture the coupon.
 - 3.7.2.6.5 Equipped with the Manufacturer's recommended diameter shell cutter for the tap to be made.

3.7.2.6.6 Tapping machine power head to be hydraulic or pneumatic drive; use of electric motor drives expressly prohibited.

3.7.2.6.7 Tapping machine shall be disinfected prior to each use for potable water taps.

3.7.2.7 The following tapping chart may be used for field reference only:

Tap Size Reference Chart		
Nominal Main Size	Tapping Valve ID AWWA Standard	Tapping Machine Shell Cutter OD
2-inch	2 1/8-inch	1½ -inch
3-inch	3 1/8-inch	2½ -inch
4-inch	4 1/4-inch	3½ -inch
6-inch	6 1/4-inch	5½ -inch
8-inch	8 1/4-inch	7½ -inch
10-inch	10 1/4-inch	9½ -inch
12-inch	12 1/4-inch	11½ -inch
14-inch	14 1/4-inch	Per Manufacturer's Recommendation.
16-inch	16 1/4-inch	Contractor shall submit shop drawings for valves and tapping machine for approval, prior to use.
18-inch	18 1/4-inch	
20-inch	20 1/4-inch	
24-inch	24 1/4-inch	Per Manufacturer's Recommendation.

3.7.2.8 Tap coupon shall be given to the ECUA Inspector. If the coupon is lost in the main, Contractor shall, at his expense, dismantle main to retrieve the coupon. Main will be reassembled, pressure tested and bacteriological tests retaken as required at Contractor's expense.

PART 4: Acceptance Requirements

4.1 *Inspection* – Upon completion of the installation, the system shall be inspected to ascertain that valves, fittings, fire hydrants, flush hydrants, etc. are located in conformance with the plans, and confirm that all 'as-built' measurements have been accurately taken. The ECUA Inspector shall observe all appropriate activities related to properly placing the line in service including flushing, pressure and leakage testing, disinfection, and bacteriological sampling. Final connections and testing of fire hydrants shall be accomplished after final clearance of lines. Tracer wire shall be tested for continuity by the Contractor with the ECUA Inspector present. The Contractor, with the ECUA Inspector, shall make sure all main valves and hydrant valves are open.

4.2 *New Water Main Cleaning* – All newly installed water lines shall be flushed with potable water to remove any sediment, solids and/or foreign matter prior to testing. ECUA will make water available to the Contractor. Flushing shall be conducted at a sufficient velocity to clear the pipe. Discharge of flushing water must be through a 2-inch diameter pipe (or larger) and must be controlled so as not to cause any property damage. Chlorinated water must be disposed of in an acceptable manner. Flush water source connection shall incorporate backflow preventer when required by the ECUA Inspector or Engineer.

- 4.2.1 Larger Pipe – Pipe 12 inches or larger in diameter shall be flushed and swabbed a minimum of 3 passes until line is clear. To facilitate this process, pigging launch stations and receiving pits shall be installed and incorporated into system.

4.3 Pressure/Leakage Test –

- 4.3.1 *General* – All newly installed water lines and appurtenances shall be pressure/leak tested to assure the strength of materials and quality of workmanship of the installation. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with ECUA Standard Detail D-41 and the requirements of AWWA Manual 23 for PVC and other flexible pipe or AWWA C600 for Ductile Iron Pipe. Leakage testing may be conducted concurrently with the pressure test.

4.3.2 Procedure –

- 4.3.2.1 Contractor shall notify the ECUA Inspector three ECUA working days prior to a scheduled test. Tests are to be conducted in segments not to exceed three thousand (3,000) feet of pipe. Water in the new line shall be pumped up to a pressure of 150 psi minimum. This pressure shall be maintained for a minimum of one (1) hour by pumping a quantifiable amount of water into the line and record the amount of water added during the test period. This represents the leakage.

- 4.3.2.2 Pressure/leakage tests shall be deemed acceptable when leakage does not exceed that determined by the following formula:

$$L = \frac{SD\sqrt{P}}{133200} \text{ (or 11.65 gpd/mi/inch/dia)}$$

or $L = \frac{ND\sqrt{P}}{7400}$ for DI pipe 18' lengths

or $L = \frac{ND\sqrt{P}}{6600}$ for PVC pipe 20' lengths

where: L = Maximum leakage, in gallons per hour.

S = Length of pipe under test, in feet.

N = Number of pipe joints in segment under test.

D = Nominal internal diameter of pipe, in inches.

P = Average actual leakage test pressure, psig.

- 4.3.2.3 Record all data for submission with as-built plans.

- 4.3.2.4 An ECUA Construction Inspector shall be present during test.

- 4.3.2.5 Refit and replace all pipe not meeting the leakage requirements. Repair clamps are not permitted.

- 4.3.2.6 Repair all visible leaks regardless of the amount of leakage.

- 4.3.2.7 When a satisfactory pressure/leakage test has been completed, reduce the pressure at or below normal line pressure, and continue on with line disinfection.

4.4 Disinfection –

- 4.4.1 *General* – The Contractor shall provide all equipment, materials and testing apparatus required to perform disinfection in accordance with AWWA C651, ECUA Standard Detail D-41.
- 4.4.2 *Procedure* –
- 4.4.2.1 Prior to beginning disinfection, the Contractor shall submit information to the Engineer for approval of proposed materials and methods. ECUA will determine the number and location of all sampling points. Temporary sampling taps may be required consisting of a corporation cock with copper tube.
 - 4.4.2.2 Method of disinfection shall be the continuous feed method as described in AWWA-C651. Add chlorine to attain an initial concentration of 25 mg/l chlorine with 10 mg/l remaining after 24 hours.
 - 4.4.2.3 Initial concentration is to be obtained by mixing proper amount of HTH granules (65 percent Cl) into auxiliary tank, then pump/meter into regulated flow into or through the pipe section.
 - 4.4.2.4 Check the chlorine concentration at all sampling points after the line has been filled and air expelled. Check residual chlorine concentration at the end of 24 hours to confirm that 10 ppm (minimum) is present.
 - 4.4.2.5 Alternate methods of disinfection such as “tablet” and “slug” methods as described in AWWA C651 will not be allowed.
- 4.4.3 *Water Supply for Cleaning, Flushing and Disinfection* – ECUA shall supply water for testing from the nearest available source. Flush main until chlorine concentration is 2 mg/l or less prior to taking bacteriological samples. Contractor shall provide a backflow preventer device as required by the ECUA Inspector or Engineer.
- 4.4.3.1 Check concentration at all sample point locations.
 - 4.4.3.2 Disposal of chlorinated water shall be the Contractor’s responsibility and shall be done without damage to public or private property. Chlorinated water disposal shall meet all State, Federal and local regulations.
- 4.4.4 *Collection of Samples* – Contact ECUA for collection of samples. Two (2) satisfactory bacterial sample sets taken 24 hours apart must meet State requirements before placing the main into service.
- 4.4.5 *Repeat Testing* – Repeat flushing and disinfection procedure should initial disinfection fail to yield acceptable bacteriological results at no additional cost to the Owner.
- 4.5 *Other Connections* – After new system piping has been satisfactorily tested and cleared for use, make any approved additional connections to the pre-existing distribution system. Exercise care in making connection and disinfect as needed. When total system is approved for use, an ECUA Inspector shall verify that the Contractor has opened all interior valves as required. Valves connecting new installations to ECUA’s existing distribution system shall then be opened by an ECUA Inspector.
- 4.6 *Testing Fire Hydrants* – All newly-installed fire hydrants shall be flow tested by ECUA prior to final acceptance in accordance with established procedures. (Refer to AWWA-M17 and AWWA

C502.) Static Leak Test of hydrant shall be done in conjunction with Section 4.3 with hydrant valve open. Hydrant flow tests not meeting the minimum requirements of ECUA's Design Standards shall be immediately reported to the Engineer-of-Record. The system shall not be placed into service until the system meets the minimum requirements.

PART 5: Measurement and Payment

- 5.1 *General* – Measurements shall be made to the nearest tenth of units and rounded to the nearest whole unit when totaled. Payments shall be for providing all labor, tools, equipment and materials as needed for: 1) furnishing, handling, and installing the required materials, fittings or fixtures; 2) excavation, backfill and compaction, including shoring, bracing and dewatering as required; 3) temporary removal and replacement of existing obstacles, including minor relocation and repair of other utilities; and 4) all required testing, disinfection and flushing. Payment for water main installations shall include the installation of tracer wire. All items stated are to be included in the unit price of pipe unless individually identified in the bid form.
- 5.2 *Water Mains* – Water mains shall be measured in lineal feet by the specified pipe size along the pipe centerline with no deduction for fittings. Payment shall be based on the Contract unit price per lineal foot.
- 5.3 *Appurtenances* – Water main appurtenances include fittings and valves as outlined in Section 2.4 of the specifications. Incidental appurtenances such as joint restraints, couplings, tracer wire, etc. are not considered separate pay items and their cost should be included in the unit price of the installed pipe.
- 5.3.1 *Fittings* – Water main fittings including bends, reducers, tees, wyes, tapping sleeves, expansion joints, pipe restraints, pipe hangers/supports, and cut in sleeves shall be measured and paid for on a unit (per each) basis. Fittings shall be listed by size and type.
- 5.3.2 *Valves* – Water main valves inclusive of any required valve boxes or other appropriate appurtenances shall be measured and paid for on a unit (per each) basis. Valves shall be listed by size and type.
- 5.3.3 *Line Stops* – Line stops shall be measured and paid for on a unit (per each) basis.
- 5.4 *Hydrants and Flushing Equipment* – Hydrants and flushing equipment shall be measured and paid for on a unit (per each) basis to include a complete installed assembly. Fire hydrant assemblies shall include the installed water main tee or tapping sleeve, lead valve and box, connectors (up to 10 feet of lateral distance), gravel pack, extensions, offset connectors and hydrant.
- 5.5 *Water Service Lines* –
- 5.5.1 *Service Lines (up to 2-inch diameter)* – Water service lines shall be measured and paid for on a unit (per each) basis. Each service line installation shall include the main tap, corporation stop, service tubing, and curb stop. Service lines shall be listed by tubing size and nominal length. Nominal length shall typically be categorized as “short” (for services on the same side of the street as the water main), and “long” (for services on the opposite side of the street from the water main).

- 5.5.2 *Large Service Lines (3-inch diameter and larger)* – Large service lines, including fire lines, shall be measured and paid for in accordance with the requirements for water mains (see 5.2 and 5.3 above).
- 5.6 *Taps on Pressurized Lines* – Taps on pressurized lines shall be measured and paid for on a unit price (per each) basis to include tapping sleeve, tapping valve, and valve box complete, in-place. Taps shall be listed by main and branch diameters.