

**PETITION FOR DECLARATORY STATEMENT
BEFORE THE FLORIDA BUILDING COMMISSION**

FILED	
Department of Business and Professional Regulation	
Deputy Agency Clerk	
CLERK	Brandon Nichols
Date	8/4/2017
File #	

Company: Cronin Construction Corporation
Address: 950 Explorer Cove Altamonte Springs, FL 32701
Name: Diane Magnus
Title: Project Manager
Telephone: 407-339-5120 ext 102
Facsimile: 407-339-5402
Email: diane@croninforinsitework.com

DS 2017-058

Statute(s), Agency Rule(s), Code Section(s) on which the declaratory statement is sought:
2014 Florida Building Code, Plumbing

Background:

Cronin Construction Corporation will be performing Underground Utility and Sitework on the Pine Hills Elementary School project, installing the Stormwater Collection System, Sanitary Sewer Collection System, and Potable Water Distribution System as permitted by SJRWMD and FDEP respectively. We are seeking clarification on whether the Florida Building Code, Plumbing applies to the construction and testing of these systems. These systems are shown on Civil Plans, designed by a Professional Civil Engineer licensed in Florida, and installed by Cronin Construction Corporation as a licensed Underground Utility Contractor, as opposed to a licensed Plumbing Contractor which is mandated by the Florida Building Code - Plumbing.

Our scope on this project includes utility work shown on the Civil Plans; the Sanitary Sewer Collection System, the Potable Water Distribution System, and the Stormwater Collection System. Each system includes services that terminate 5' outside of the building.

The Sanitary Sewer Collection System connects to an existing Orange County Utilities Sanitary Main offsite and includes four (4) Sanitary Service stub-outs 5' from the building to the new school. A licensed Plumbing Contractor will make all connections between the building and the site system. (See Exhibit 1.)

The Potable Water Distribution System connects to the Orlando Utility Commission's Main offsite and includes (4) Water Service stub-outs 5' from the building. A licensed Plumbing Contractor will make all final connections between the building and the site system. (See Exhibit 1.)

The Stormwater Collection System drains into onsite ponds and includes six (6) Roof Drain Services and six (6) Condensate Drain Services to within 5' of the building. A licensed Plumbing Contractor will make all final connections between the building and the site system. (See Exhibit 2.)

The Sanitary Sewer Collection System and the Potable Water Distribution System will be privately owned and maintained. (See Exhibit #11.) The Storm Sewer Collection System will also be privately owned and maintained.

QUESTION #1: Does the Florida Building Code, Plumbing apply to Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems from the connection to the existing public utility system to the Sanitary Service stub outs 5' from the building?

ANSWER: We believe the answer is No for the following reasons:

1. *FBC Plumbing Chapter 2, Definitions, Section 202* contains the following definitions:

BUILDING DRAIN. *That part of the lowest piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside and that extends 30 inches (762 mm) in developed length of pipe beyond the exterior walls of the building and conveys the drainage to the building sewer.*

BUILDING SEWER. *That part of the drainage system that extends from the end of the building drain and conveys the discharge to a public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage disposal system or other point of disposal.*

DRAINAGE SYSTEM. *Piping within a public or private premise that conveys sewage, rainwater or other liquid wastes to a point of disposal. A drainage system does not include the mains of a public sewer system or a private or public sewage treatment or disposal plant.*

The Sanitary Sewer Collection System on civil plans is the 'Private Sewer' to which the *Building Sewer* connects; it is the *Point of Disposal*.

PHES Civil Utility Plan shows the Sanitary Sewer Collection System (See Exhibit #1, in green)

PHES Plumbing Site Plan shows the location of the Plumber's Point of Connection 5' outside the building (See Exhibit #3, green arrows)

PHES Specifications contain separate sections for Plumbing and Utilities (See Exhibit #4)

PLUMBING. *The practice, materials and fixtures utilized in the installation, maintenance, extension and alteration of all piping, fixtures, plumbing appliances and plumbing appurtenances, within or adjacent to any structure, in connection with sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities; venting systems; and public or private water supply systems.*

PLUMBING SYSTEM. *Includes the water supply and distribution pipes; plumbing fixtures and traps; water-treating or water-using equipment; soil, waste and vent pipes; and sanitary and storm sewers and building drains; in addition to their respective connections, devices and appurtenances within a structure or premises.*

These descriptions encompass the scope of work of a Plumbing Contractor, not the scope of an Underground Utility Contractor. (See Exhibit #5)

3. *FBC Plumbing Chapter 3, General Regulations, Section 312 Tests and Inspections*

312.1 Required tests. The permit holder shall make the applicable tests prescribed in Sections 312.2 through 312.10 to determine compliance with the provisions of this code. The permit holder shall give reasonable advance notice to the code official when the plumbing work is ready for tests. The equipment, material, power and labor necessary for the inspection and test shall be furnished by the permit holder and the permit holder shall be responsible for determining that the work will withstand the test pressure prescribed in the following tests. All plumbing system piping shall be tested with either water or, for piping systems other than plastic, by air. After the plumbing fixtures have been set and their traps filled with water, the entire drainage system shall be submit-~~ted~~ to final tests. The code official shall require the removal of any cleanouts if necessary to ascertain whether the pres-~~s~~sure has reached all parts of the system.

312.6 Gravity sewer test. Gravity sewer tests shall consist of plugging the end of the building sewer at the point of connection with the public sewer, filling the building sewer with water, testing with not less than a 10-foot (3048 mm) head of water and maintaining such pressure for 15 minutes.

This testing requirement conflicts with the PHES Specifications (See Exhibit #4, page 14, 3.5 C.1), the plans (See Exhibit #10, page 1 and 2), and standard industry practice of using a low pressure air test for Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems.

4. FBC Plumbing Chapter 7, Sanitary Drainage, Section 704 Drainage Piping Installation

704.1 Slope of horizontal drainage piping. Horizontal drainage piping shall be installed in uniform alignment at uniform slopes. The slope of a horizontal drainage pipe shall be not less than that indicated in Table 704.1.

TABLE 704.1 SLOPE OF HORIZONTAL DRAINAGE PIPE

SIZE (inches)	Minimum Slope (inch per foot)
2 ½ or less	1/4
3 to 6	1/8
8 or larger	1/16

This conflicts with utility supplier requirements that require desired flow equal to 2 feet per second in Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems be achieved. (See Exhibit #9 PHES Plan Sheet C801, Utility Details, General Notes #1 .)

QUESTION #2: Does the Florida Building Code, Plumbing apply to Potable Water Distribution Systems from the connection to the existing public utility system to the Domestic Water Service stub outs 5' from the building?

Answer: We believe the answer is No for the following reasons:

1. FBC Plumbing Chapter 2, Definitions, Section 202:

WATER PIPE.

Riser. A water supply pipe that extends one full story or more to convey water to branches or to a group of fixtures.

Water distribution pipe. A pipe within the structure or on the premises that conveys water from the water service pipe, or from the meter when the meter is at the structure, to the points of utilization.

Water service pipe. The pipe from the water main or other source of potable water supply, or from the meter when the meter is at the public right of way, to the water distribution system of the building served.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM. The water service pipe, water distribution pipes, and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves and all appurtenances in or adjacent to the structure or premises.

The Water System on civil plans is the 'Water Main' to which the *Building Water Supply System* connects.

PHES Civil Utility Plan shows the Domestic Water Distribution System (See Exhibit #1 in blue).

PHES Plumbing Site Plan shows the location of the Plumber's Point of Connection 5' outside the building (See Exhibit #3, blue arrows).

PHES Specifications showing the separate sections for Plumbing and Utilities (See Exhibit #4)

PHES Plan Sheet C800 defines the Building Point of Service Connection (See Exhibit #8, Utility Note 3 A and B), and states that the distribution lines and systems are to be installed per FDEP and OUC (See Exhibit #8, Water Note 5.)

2. FBC Plumbing Chapter 3, General Regulations, Section 312 Tests and Inspections

312.5 Water supply system test. Upon completion of a section of or the entire water supply system, the system, or portion completed, shall be tested and proved tight under a water pressure not less than the working pressure of the system; or, for piping systems other than plastic, by an air test of not less than 50 psi (344 kPa). This pressure shall be held for not less than 15 minutes. The water utilized for tests shall be obtained from a potable source of supply. The required tests shall be performed in accordance with this section and Section 107.

This conflicts with the project Utilities Specifications, and with standard requirements for water mains, of testing at a minimum of 150 psi for no less than 2 hours. (See Exhibit #4, Page 9, 3.2B.)

3. FBC Plumbing Chapter 6, Water Supply and Distribution, Section 603 Water Service

603.2 Separation of water service and building sewer. Water service pipe and the building sewer shall be separated by not less than 5 feet (1524 mm) of undisturbed or compacted earth.

Exceptions:

1. The required separation distance shall not apply where the bottom of the water service pipe within 5 feet (1524 mm) of the sewer is not less than 12 inches (305 mm) above the top of the highest point of the sewer and the pipe materials conform to Table 702.3
2. Water service pipe is permitted to be located in the same trench with a building sewer, provided such sewer is constructed of materials listed in Table 702.2 (Conflicts with C800 Separation Requirement Notes).
3. The required separation distance shall not apply where a water service pipe crosses a sewer pipe, provided the water service pipe is sleeved to a point not less than 5 feet (1524 mm) horizontally from the sewer pipe centerline on both sides of such crossing with pipe materials listed in Table 605.3, 702.2 or 702.3.

The Florida Building Code – Plumbing requirements conflict with the FDEP requirements. (See Exhibit #8 and Exhibit #12.)

QUESTION #3: Does the Florida Building Code, Plumbing apply to the Storm Sewer Collection Systems from the connection to the onsite point of disposal (retention ponds), to the Storm Drain Service stub outs 5' from the building and other collection points throughout the site?

ANSWER: We believe the answer is No for the following reasons:

1. FBC Plumbing Chapter 2, Definitions, Section 202:

BUILDING DRAIN. That part of the lowest piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside and that extends 30 inches (762 mm) in developed length of pipe beyond the exterior walls of the building and conveys the drainage to the building sewer.

BUILDING SEWER. That part of the drainage system that extends from the end of the building drain and conveys the discharge to a public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage disposal system or other point of disposal.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM. Piping within a public or private premise that conveys sewage, rainwater or other liquid wastes to a point of disposal. A drainage system does not include the mains of a public sewer system or a private or public sewage treatment or disposal plant.

The Storm Sewer Collection System on civil plans is the 'Private Sewer' to which the *Building Sewer* connects; it is the *Point of Disposal*.

PHES Civil Grading and Drainage Plan shows the Storm Sewer Collection System (See Exhibit #2, arrows indicate services for Roof Drains and Condensate Drains).

PHES Plumbing Site Plan shows the location of the Plumber's Point of Connection 5' outside the building (See Exhibit #3, red arrows for Roof Drains and pink arrows for Condensate Drains).

PHES Specifications showing the separate sections for Plumbing and Utilities (See Exhibit #4)

PLUMBING. The practice, materials and fixtures utilized in the installation, maintenance, extension and alteration of all piping, fixtures, plumbing appliances and plumbing appurtenances, within or adjacent to any structure, in

connection with sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities; venting systems; and public or private water supply systems.

PLUMBING SYSTEM. Includes the water supply and distribution pipes; plumbing fixtures and traps; water-treating or water-using equipment; soil, waste and vent pipes; and sanitary and storm sewers and building drains; in addition to their respective connections, devices and appurtenances within a structure or premises.

These descriptions encompass the scope of work of a Plumbing Contractor, not the scope of an Underground Utility Contractor. (See Exhibit #5)

2. FBC Plumbing Chapter 3, General Regulations, Section 312 Tests and Inspections

312.1 Required tests. The permit holder shall make the applicable tests prescribed in Sections 312.2 through 312.10 to determine compliance with the provisions of this code. The permit holder shall give reasonable advance notice to the code official when the plumbing work is ready for tests. The equipment, material, power and labor necessary for the inspection and test shall be furnished by the permit holder and the permit holder shall be responsible for determining that the work will withstand the test pressure prescribed in the following tests. All plumbing system piping shall be tested with either water or, for piping systems other than plastic, by air. After the plumbing fixtures have been set and their traps filled with water, the entire drainage system shall be submitted to final tests. The code official shall require the removal of any cleanouts if necessary to ascertain whether the pressure has reached all parts of the system.

312.2 Drainage and vent water test. A water test shall be applied to the drainage system either in its entirety or in sections. If applied to the entire system, all openings in the piping shall be tightly closed, except the highest opening, and the system shall be filled with water to the point of overflow. If the system is tested in sections, each opening shall be tightly plugged except the highest openings of the section under test, and each section shall be filled with water, but no section shall be tested with less than a 10-foot (3048 mm) head of water. In testing successive sections, at least the upper 10 feet (3048 mm) of the next preceding section shall be tested so that no joint or pipe in the building, except the uppermost 10 feet (3048 mm) of the system, shall have been submitted to a test of less than a 10-foot (3048 mm) head of water. This pressure shall be held for not less than 15 minutes. The system shall then be tight at all points.

312.3 Drainage and vent air test. Plastic piping shall not be tested using air. An air test shall be made by forcing air into the system until there is a uniform gauge pressure of 5 psi (34.5 kPa) or sufficient to balance a 10-inch (254 mm) column of mercury. This pressure shall be held for a test period of not less than 15 minutes. Any adjustments to the test pressure required because of changes in ambient temperatures or the seating of gaskets shall be made prior to the beginning of the test period.

312.4 Drainage and vent final test. The final test of the completed drainage and vent systems shall be visual and in sufficient detail to determine compliance with the provisions of this code. Where a smoke test is utilized, it shall be made by filling all traps with water and then introducing into the entire system a pungent, thick smoke produced by one or more smoke machines. When the smoke appears at stack openings on the roof, the stack openings shall be closed and a pressure equivalent to a 1-inch water column (248.8 Pa) shall be held for a test period of not less than 15 minutes.

This testing method applies to the building system, not to the site system which is typically comprised of Reinforced Concrete Pipe and Precast Storm Structures.

3. FBC Plumbing, Chapter 11 Storm Drainage, Section 1106

1106.3 Building storm drains and sewers. The size of the building storm drain, building storm sewer and their horizontal branches having a slope of one-half unit or less vertical in 12 units horizontal (4-percent slope) shall be based on the maximum projected roof area in accordance with Table 1106.3. The slope of horizontal branches shall be not less than one-eighth unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (1-percent slope) unless otherwise approved.

The Plumbing Code does not include pipe sizes that are normally used in Storm Sewer Collection Systems. (See Exhibit #13, Page 5.)

In addition, we offer the following documentation for consideration:

Exhibit #6: Chapter 62-604.200 Florida Administrative Code – Definitions; Collection/Transmission Systems and Individual Service Connection.

Exhibit #7: Florida Building Code Informal Interpretation dated February 15, 2005 Report #3512.

Exhibit #13: Excerpts from Florida Building Code - Plumbing

Exhibit #14: Excerpts from PHES Plumbing Specifications

Thank you.



8-4-17

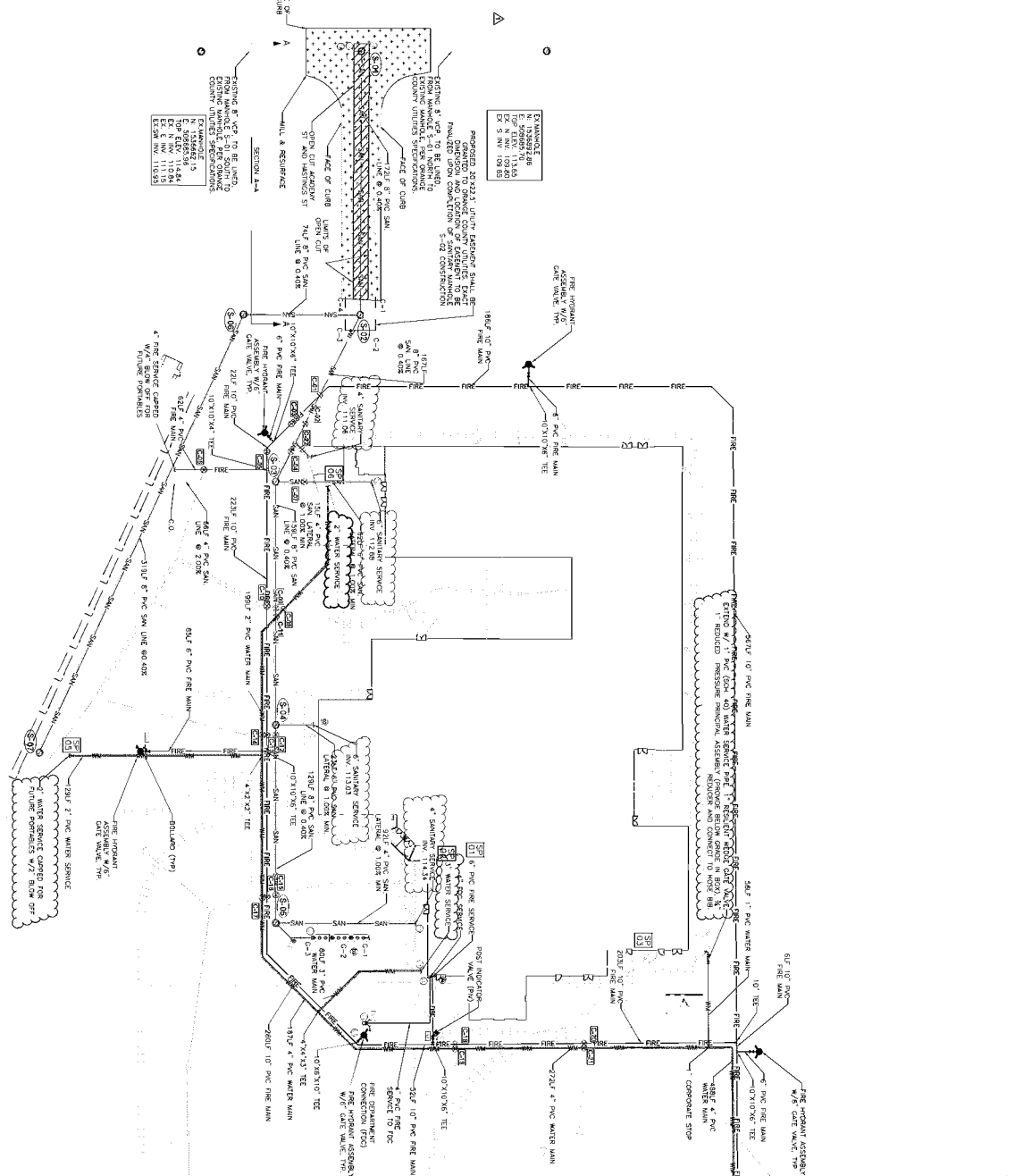
Diane Magnus

Cronin Construction Corporation

ASSIST HILLS TO BE CONFLICTED BY CONSTRUCTION WITH SHIMMER AS-BUILT INFORMATION FROM UTILITIES STANDARDS AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS MANUAL FOR DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING CONFLICTS BY THE MOST RECENT.

ASSET ID	ASSET NAME	ASSET TYPE	ASSET STATUS	ASSET COMMENTS
1	WATER MAIN	WATER MAIN	AS-BUILT	
2	SEWER MAIN	SEWER MAIN	AS-BUILT	
3	STORM SEWER MAIN	STORM SEWER MAIN	AS-BUILT	
4	WATER SERVICE	WATER SERVICE	AS-BUILT	
5	SEWER SERVICE	SEWER SERVICE	AS-BUILT	
6	STORM SEWER SERVICE	STORM SEWER SERVICE	AS-BUILT	
7	WATER VALVE	WATER VALVE	AS-BUILT	
8	SEWER VALVE	SEWER VALVE	AS-BUILT	
9	STORM SEWER VALVE	STORM SEWER VALVE	AS-BUILT	
10	WATER METER	WATER METER	AS-BUILT	
11	SEWER METER	SEWER METER	AS-BUILT	
12	STORM SEWER METER	STORM SEWER METER	AS-BUILT	

ASSET ID	ASSET NAME	ASSET TYPE	ASSET STATUS	ASSET COMMENTS
13	WATER MAIN	WATER MAIN	AS-BUILT	
14	SEWER MAIN	SEWER MAIN	AS-BUILT	
15	STORM SEWER MAIN	STORM SEWER MAIN	AS-BUILT	
16	WATER SERVICE	WATER SERVICE	AS-BUILT	
17	SEWER SERVICE	SEWER SERVICE	AS-BUILT	
18	STORM SEWER SERVICE	STORM SEWER SERVICE	AS-BUILT	
19	WATER VALVE	WATER VALVE	AS-BUILT	
20	SEWER VALVE	SEWER VALVE	AS-BUILT	
21	STORM SEWER VALVE	STORM SEWER VALVE	AS-BUILT	
22	WATER METER	WATER METER	AS-BUILT	
23	SEWER METER	SEWER METER	AS-BUILT	
24	STORM SEWER METER	STORM SEWER METER	AS-BUILT	



UTILITY CROSSING TABLE

Utility	Depth (ft)	Width (ft)	Material	Notes
Water Main	4.00	12.00	PVC	
Sanitary Main	4.00	12.00	PVC	
Storm Sewer Main	4.00	24.00	PVC	
Water Service	4.00	12.00	PVC	
Sanitary Service	4.00	12.00	PVC	
Storm Sewer Service	4.00	24.00	PVC	
Water Valve	4.00	12.00	PVC	
Sanitary Valve	4.00	12.00	PVC	
Storm Sewer Valve	4.00	24.00	PVC	
Water Meter	4.00	12.00	PVC	
Sanitary Meter	4.00	12.00	PVC	
Storm Sewer Meter	4.00	24.00	PVC	

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	04/24/17	PL	ISSUE FOR PERMIT
2	04/24/17	PL	REVISED PER COMMENTS

PHASE 3B1 SUBMITTAL

LEGEND

- Water Main
- Sanitary Main
- Storm Sewer Main
- Water Service
- Sanitary Service
- Storm Sewer Service
- Water Valve
- Sanitary Valve
- Storm Sewer Valve
- Water Meter
- Sanitary Meter
- Storm Sewer Meter

NOTES:

- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF ORLANDO UTILITY STANDARDS AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS MANUAL FOR DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING CONFLICTS BY THE MOST RECENT.
- EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND PROTECTED.
- NEW UTILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.

STRUCTURE SCHEDULE

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	PRICE
1	12" x 10' PVC WATER MAIN	100	LF	1.00
2	18" x 10' PVC WATER MAIN	50	LF	1.50
3	12" x 10' PVC SANITARY MAIN	100	LF	1.00
4	18" x 10' PVC SANITARY MAIN	50	LF	1.50
5	24" x 10' PVC STORM SEWER MAIN	50	LF	2.00
6	12" x 10' PVC WATER SERVICE	100	LF	1.00
7	18" x 10' PVC WATER SERVICE	50	LF	1.50
8	12" x 10' PVC SANITARY SERVICE	100	LF	1.00
9	18" x 10' PVC SANITARY SERVICE	50	LF	1.50
10	24" x 10' PVC STORM SEWER SERVICE	50	LF	2.00
11	12" x 10' PVC WATER VALVE	50	EA	2.00
12	18" x 10' PVC WATER VALVE	25	EA	3.00
13	12" x 10' PVC SANITARY VALVE	50	EA	2.00
14	18" x 10' PVC SANITARY VALVE	25	EA	3.00
15	24" x 10' PVC STORM SEWER VALVE	25	EA	4.00
16	12" x 10' PVC WATER METER	50	EA	1.00
17	18" x 10' PVC WATER METER	25	EA	1.50
18	12" x 10' PVC SANITARY METER	50	EA	1.00
19	18" x 10' PVC SANITARY METER	25	EA	1.50
20	24" x 10' PVC STORM SEWER METER	25	EA	2.00

PHASE 3B1 SUBMITTAL

**ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 FACILITIES SERVICES**

**PINE HILLS E.S.
 REPLACEMENT SCHOOL
 OCPSS PROJ. NO: C0094**

UTILITY PLAN

BRPH
 BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
 2420 Lakemont Avenue, Suite 300
 Orlando, Florida 32835
 407-896-9301 • 407-896-9304

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CONSTRUCTORS
 Offices in Melbourne, Atlanta, Orlando, New York, Phoenix, Dallas, Houston, Seattle, St. Louis, Mexico
 Board of Architectural License No. AA C000146
 Board of Professional Engineers License No. 1439
 This plan was prepared by Federal Copyright protection.
 All other rights reserved.

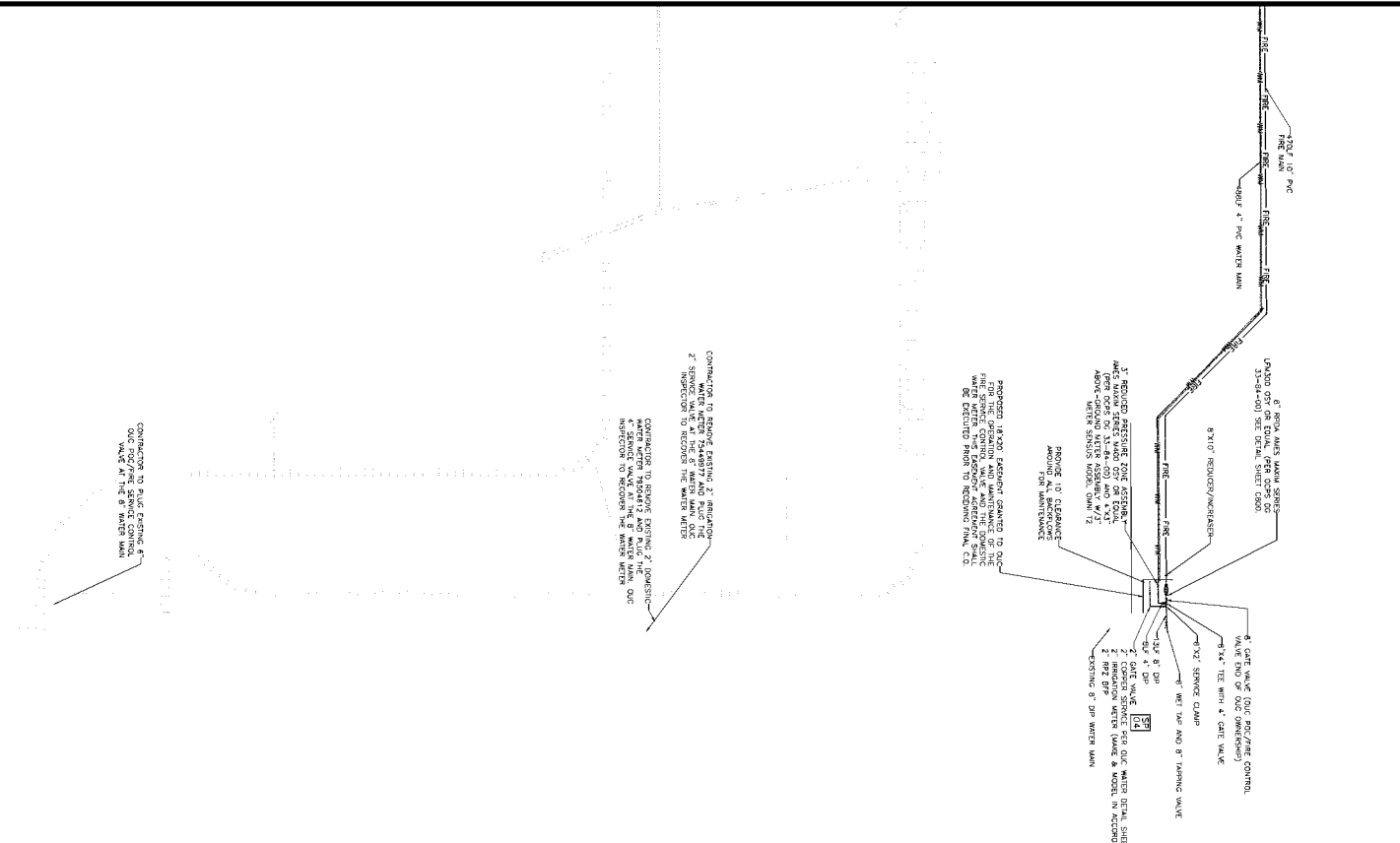
**ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 FACILITIES SERVICES**

BLDG. 200, 6501 MAGIC WAY ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32806

**ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 FACILITIES SERVICES**

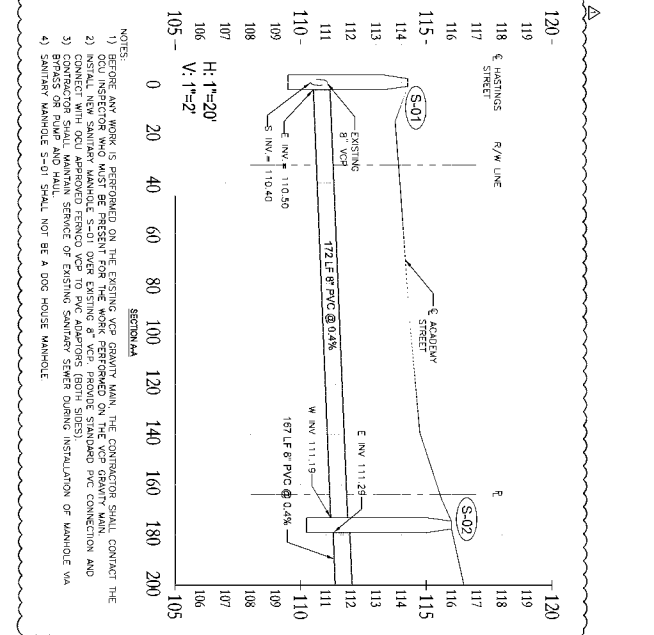
**DATE: 3/20/17
 DRAWN: [NAME]
 CHECKED: [NAME]
 SCALE: 1"=20'
 SHEET NUMBER: C501**

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C501



UTILITY CROSSING TABLE

STATION	PIPE	DEPTH	TYPE	CONTRACTOR	DEPTH	TYPE	CONTRACTOR
105+00	12\"/>						



NOTES:

- BEFORE ANY WORK IS PERFORMED ON THE EXISTING VCP SANITARY MAIN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE CITY OF ORLANDO SANITARY MAINS DEPARTMENT TO OBTAIN A SANITARY MAIN MANHOLE DEEP EXISTING & VCP PROFILES STANDARD PNC CONNECTION AND CONNECT WITH ODU APPROVED FERRIS VCP TO PNC ADAPTERS (BOTH SIZES).
- CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN SERVICE OF EXISTING SANITARY SEWER DURING INSTALLATION OF MANHOLE VIA SANITARY MANHOLE S-01 SHALL NOT BE A DOG HOUSE MANHOLE.

LEGEND

- OPEN CUT
- WELL & RESERVOIR

TYPICAL REFERENCES

- 90° BEND
- 45° BEND
- TIE

LEGEND

- PIPE LINE
- WATER LINE
- SEWER LINE
- PIPE HUBWAY ASSEMBLY
- PIPE DISCONNECT CONNECTION (*)
- POST INDICATOR VALVE
- CROSSING NUMBER
- SANITARY MANHOLE
- SANITARY POINT (TOTAL OF 40)

KEYNOTES/LIMITS

- 12\"/>

LEGEND

- OPEN CUT
- WELL & RESERVOIR

TYPICAL REFERENCES

- 90° BEND
- 45° BEND
- TIE

LEGEND

- PIPE LINE
- WATER LINE
- SEWER LINE
- PIPE HUBWAY ASSEMBLY
- PIPE DISCONNECT CONNECTION (*)
- POST INDICATOR VALVE
- CROSSING NUMBER
- SANITARY MANHOLE
- SANITARY POINT (TOTAL OF 40)

KEYNOTES/LIMITS

- 12\"/>

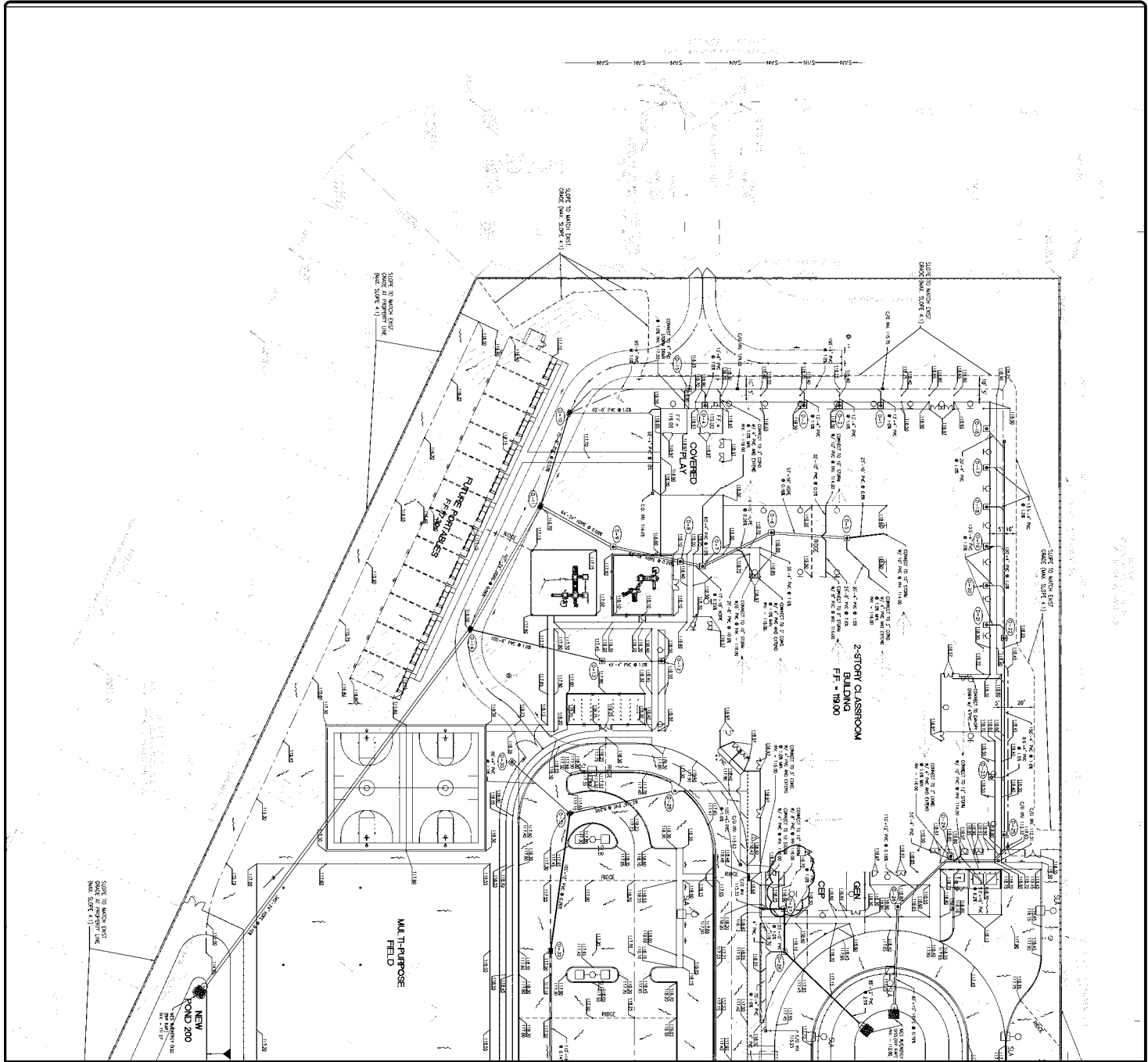
DATE: 04/19/17
 DRAWN: JAVI PER SOLOE
 CHECKED: JAVI PER SOLOE
 PROJECT: ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 SHEET NUMBER: C502

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 FACILITIES SERVICES
 BLDG. 200, 6501 MAGIC WAY ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32809

PINE HILLS E.S.
 REPLACEMENT SCHOOL
 OCPs PROJ. No: C0094
 UTILITY PLAN

BRPH
 Architects, Engineers, Constructors
 Offices in Melbourne, Atlanta, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Ocala, St. Petersburg, Tallahassee, Tampa, Titusville, Venice, and Seattle, St. Louis, Mexico
 Board of Architecture License No. AA C000146
 Board of Professional Engineers License No. 1439
 This plan was prepared by Federal Copyright protection.
 2420 Lakemont Avenue, Suite 300
 Orlando, Florida 32817
 407-596-9301 • 407-596-9304 f

REVISIONS	DATE	BY
1	04/26/17	04



MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C302

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C302

STORM STRUCTURE TABLE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	12" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	11	18" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
2	18" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	12	24" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
3	24" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	13	30" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
4	30" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	14	36" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
5	36" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	15	42" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
6	42" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	16	48" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
7	48" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	17	54" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
8	54" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	18	60" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
9	60" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	19	66" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
10	66" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	20	72" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
21	12" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	31	18" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
22	18" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	32	24" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
23	24" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	33	30" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
24	30" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	34	36" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
25	36" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	35	42" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
26	42" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	36	48" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
27	48" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	37	54" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
28	54" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	38	60" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
29	60" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	39	66" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE
30	66" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE	40	72" DIA. CONCRETE MANHOLE

LEGEND:

- MATCH EXISTING GRADE
- PROPOSED SPOT GRADE
- EXISTING SPOT GRADE
- PROPOSED DRAINAGE FLOW
- MANHOLE
- ROOF DRAIN SERVICE
- COMPENSATE SERVICE
- INLET
- CLEAN OUT
- PVC
- HDPE
- RCP

GRAPHIC SCALE
 1" = 20' (AS SHOWN)

STORM STRUCTURE TABLE

Kimia Weeks
 CIVIL ENGINEERING
 2400 W. BOYD AVE. SUITE 200
 ORLANDO, FL 32835
 (407) 299-9304

PHASE 301 SUBMITTAL

OCPS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES SERVICES
 BLDG. 200, 6501 MAGIC WAY ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32809

PINE HILLS E.S.
 REPLACEMENT SCHOOL
 OCPS PROJ. No: C0094
GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN

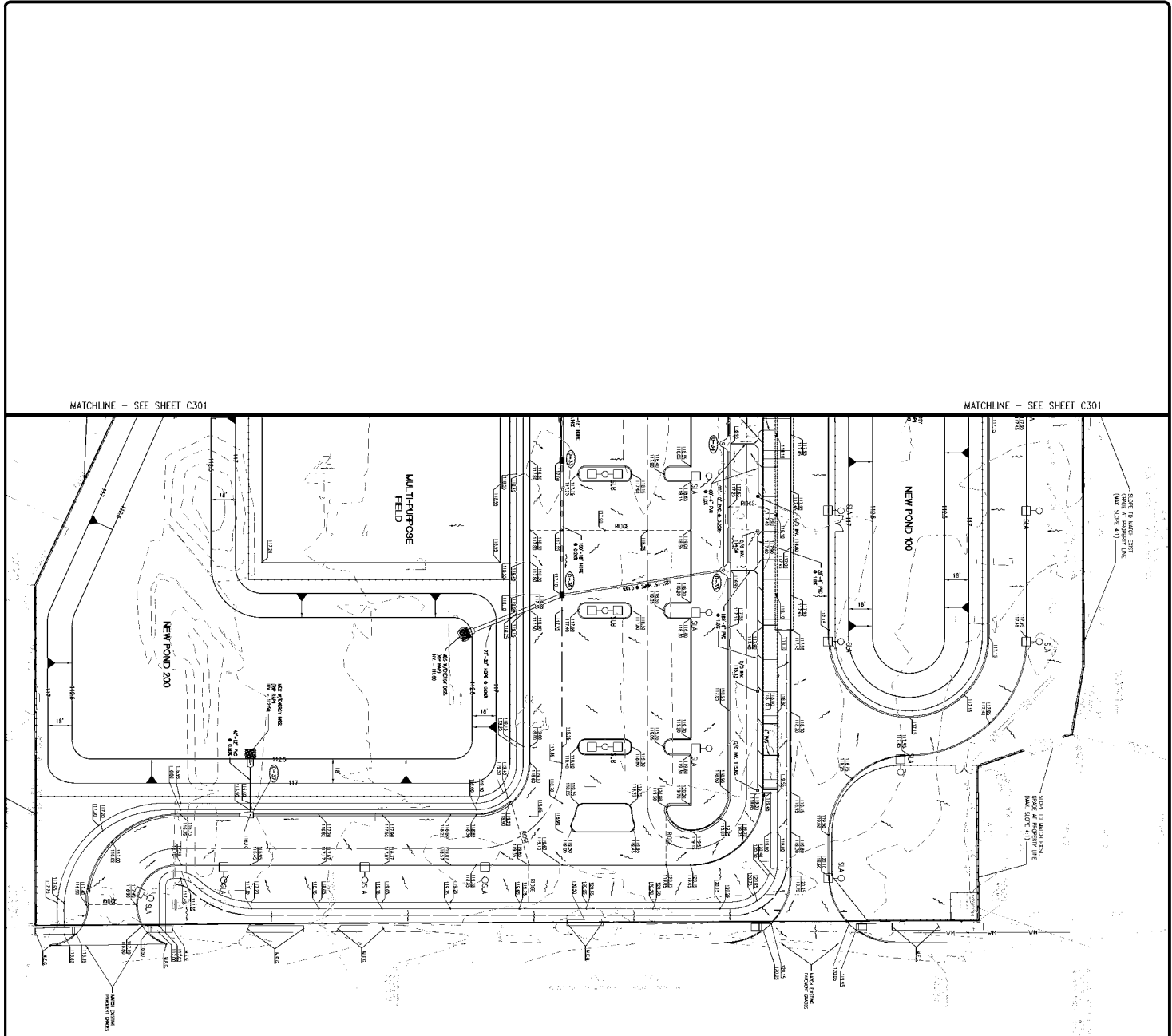
BRPH
 BRPH PROJECT NO. 00799.001.00
 2420 Lakeview Avenue, Suite 100
 Orlando, Florida 32814
 407.299.9301 or 407.299.9304 f

Architects, Engineers, Constructors
 Offices in Melbourne, Atlanta, Orlando,
 West Palm Beach, Charlotte, Houston,
 Seattle, St. Louis, Mexico

Board of Architecture License No. AA 000149
 Board of Professional Engineers License No. 1499

These plans are prepared by federal Copyright protection
 laws which do not permit us to allow any other copies.

REVISIONS	DATE	BY
1	04/25/17	MBG
2	04/25/17	MBG

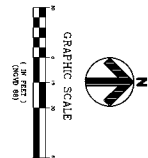


- LEGEND:**
- MATCH EXISTING GRADE
 - PROPOSED SPOT GRADE
 - EXISTING SPOT GRADE
 - PROPOSED DRAINAGE FLOW
 - MANHOLE
 - INLET
 - CLEAN OUT
 - P.V.C.
 - HDPE
 - RCP

NOTES

STORM STRUCTURE TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



PHASE 301 SUBMITTAL

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

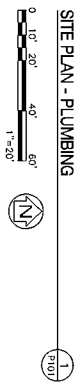
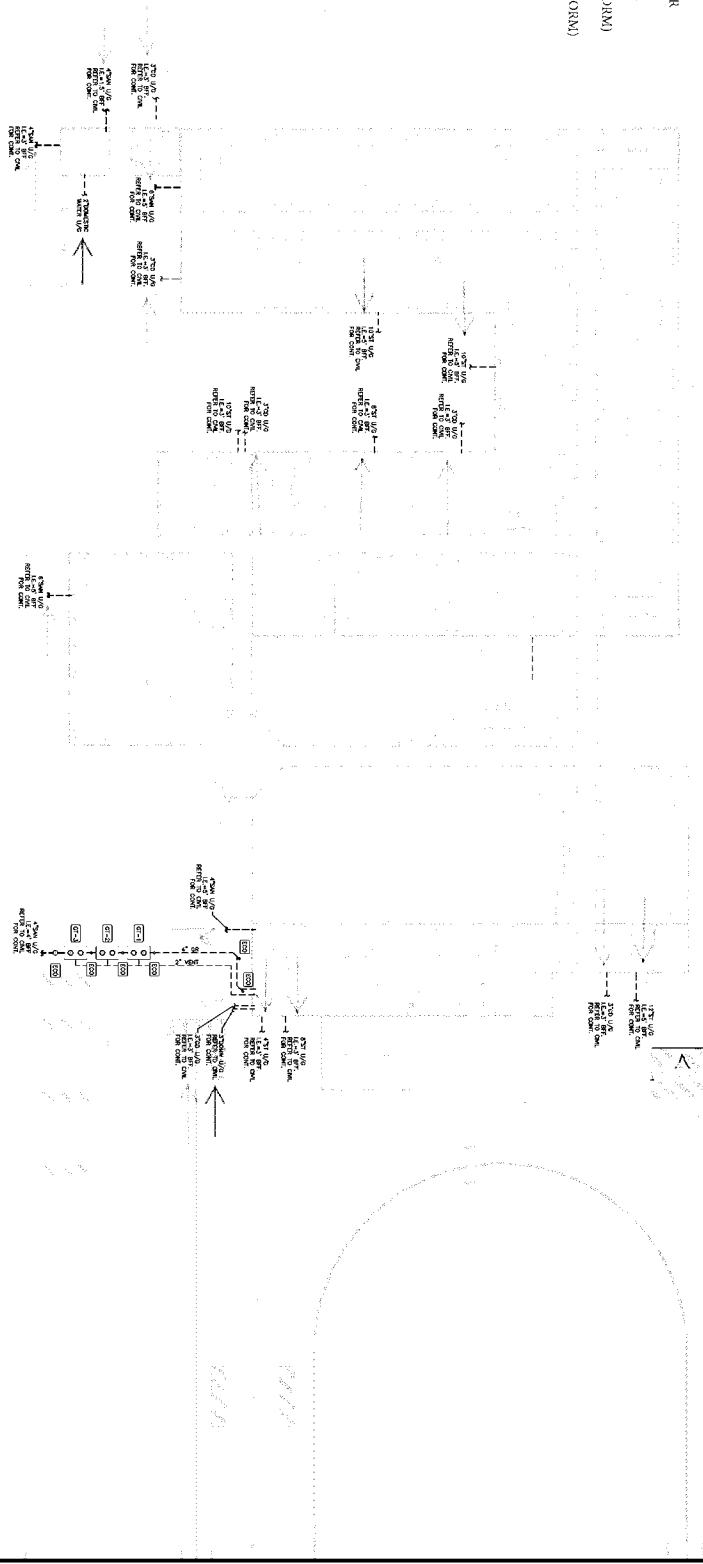
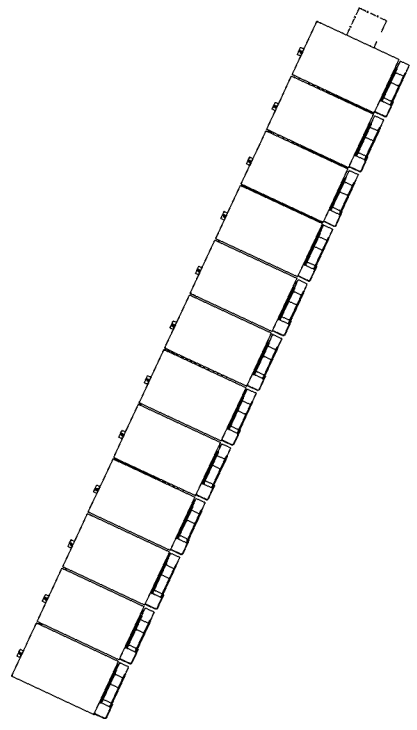
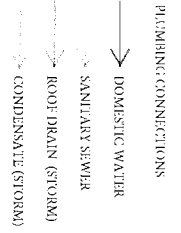
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 FACILITIES SERVICES
 BLDG. 200, 6501 MAGIC WAY ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32809

PINE HILLS E.S.
 REPLACEMENT SCHOOL
 OCPS PROJ. No: C0094
 GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN

BRPH PROJECT NO. 00794.001.00
 2420 Lakemont Avenue, Suite 300
 Orlando, Florida 32814
 407.296.9301 • 407.296.9304 F

Architects, Engineers, Constructors
 Offices in Melbourne, Atlanta, Orlando,
 West Palm Beach, Charlotte, Reston,
 Seattle, St. Louis, Mexico
 Board of Architecture License No. AA 000149
 Board of Professional Engineers License No. 1499
 These plans are prepared by federal Copyright protection
 laws that prohibit the reuse of these plans in any other project.

REVISIONS	DATE	BY



PHASE 031
 SUBMITTAL

Engineer of Record
 Mark N. Hall, P.E., A.S.T.



ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 FACILITIES SERVICES
 BLDG. 200, 6501 MAGIC WAY ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32809

OC PS
 ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 FACILITIES SERVICES
 BLDG. 200, 6501 MAGIC WAY ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32809

PINE HILLS E.S.
 REPLACEMENT SCHOOL
 OCPs PROJ. No: C0094
 SITE PLAN - PLUMBING

BRPH
 Architects, Engineers, Constructors
 Offices in Melbourne, Atlanta, Orlando,
 West Palm Beach, Chatterbox, Ft. Lauderdale,
 Seattle, St. Louis, Mexico
 Board of Architecture License No. AA 0000146
 Board of Professional Engineers License No. 1439
 These Plans are protected by Federal Copyright protection.
 Unauthorized use, reproduction or alteration is prohibited.

REVISIONS	DATE	BY

PROJECT MANUAL

PHASE 3R1



COMPREHENSIVE REPLACEMENT
OCPS PROJECT NO. C0094

PINE HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

School Board of Orange County, Florida
Design and Construction Facilities Services
6501 Magic Way – Building 200
Orlando, Florida 32809



BRPH ARCHITECTS•ENGINEERS
2420 S. Lakemont Ave Suite 300
Orlando, FL 32814

BRPH PROJECT NO. C07293.001.00

CONSULTANTS

CIVIL

Klima Weeks Civil Engineering
385 Douglas Avenue Ste. 2100
Altamonte Springs, FL 32714

STRUCTURAL

Advanced Structural Design
1035 S. Semoran Boulevard, Suite 1019
Winter Park, Florida 32792

MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL PLUMBING

Matern Professional Engineering, Inc.
130 Candace Drive
Maitland, FL 32751

LANDSCAPE

Bonnett Design Group, LLC
400 S. Orlando Ave Ste. 201
Maitland, FL 32751

FOOD SERVICE

LGM Design Group, Inc.
1533 N. Dale Mabry Hwy
Lutz, FL 33548

FIRE PROTECTION

Matern Professional Engineering, Inc.
130 Candace Drive
Maitland, FL 32751

March 6, 2017

Volume No. 1 of 2

VOLUME II – DIVISIONS 20 - 33

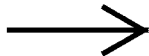
Section Number	Title	Pages
---------------------------	--------------	--------------

FACILITY SERVICES SUBGROUP

DIVISION 20 - RESERVED FOR FUTURE EXPANSION

DIVISION 21 – FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM

21 00 02	Fire Suppression Systems - Performance.....	21 00 02 -1-8
----------	---	---------------



DIVISION 22 – PLUMBING

22 05 00	Common Work Results For Plumbing	22 05 00 -1-12
22 05 19	Meters And Gages For Plumbing Piping	22 05 19 – 1-4
22 05 23	General-Duty Valves For Plumbing Piping	22 05 23 -1-6
22 05 29	Hangers And Supports For Plumbing Piping And Equipment.....	22 05 29 -1-12
22 05 53	Identification For Plumbing Piping And Equipment	22 05 53 – 1-6
22 07 00	Plumbing Insulation	22 07 00 -1-22
22 11 16	Domestic Water Piping	22 11 16 -1-12
22 11 19	Domestic Water Piping Specialties	22 11 19 – 1-12
22 11 23	Domestic Water Pumps.....	22 11 23 – 1-4
22 13 16	Sanitary Waste And Vent Piping	22 13 16 -1-8
22 13 19	Sanitary Waste Piping Specialties.....	22 13 19 – 1-12
22 13 23	Sanitary Waste Interceptors	22 13 23 – 1-4
22 14 13	Facility Storm Drainage Piping	22 14 13 – 1-6
22 14 23	Storm Drainage Piping Specialties.....	22 14 23 – 1-6
22 33 00	Electric Domestic Water Heaters	22 33 00 -1-6
22 40 00	Plumbing Fixtures.....	22 40 00 -1-8
22 47 00	Drinking Fountains And Water Coolers	22 47 00 – 1-4

DIVISION 23 - HEATING, VENTILATING & AIR CONDITIONING

23 05 10	Basic Materials And Methods Of HVAC Systems	23 05 10 -1-6
23 05 13	Common Motor Requirements For HVAC Equipment	23 05 13 -1-6
23 05 17	Adjustable Frequency Drives.....	23 05 17 -1-6
23 05 18	Control Wiring	23 05 18 -1-4
23 05 19	Meters, Gages And Accessories For HVAC Piping	23 05 19 -1-6
23 05 23	General-Duty Valves For HVAC Piping.....	23 05 23 -1-8
23 05 29	Hangers And Supports For HVAC Piping And Equipment.....	23 05 29 -1-8
23 05 48	Vibration And Seismic Controls For HVAC	23 05 48 -1-4
23 05 53	Identification For HVAC Piping And Equipment	23 05 53 -1-4
23 05 80	Air Control And Accessories.....	23 05 80 -1-4
23 05 93	Testing, Adjusting And Balancing For HVAC	23 05 93 -1-10
23 07 00	HVAC Insulation	23 07 00 -1-12
23 08 00	Commissioning Of HVAC Systems – Hanson.....	23 08 00 -1-8
23 09 23	Instrumentation And Control Devices for HVAC.....	23 09 23 -1-30



DIVISION 33 - UTILITIES

33 11 00	→	Water Utility Distribution Piping	33 11 00 - 1 - 6
33 31 00	→	Sanitary Utility Sewerage Piping	33 31 00 - 1 - 6
33 41 00	→	Storm Utility Drainage Piping.....	33 41 00 - 1 - 6

DIVISIONS 34 AND 35 – NOT USED

DIVISIONS 36, 37, 38 AND 39 - RESERVED FOR FUTURE EXPANSION

DIVISION 40 - PROCESS INTEGRATION – NOT USED

DIVISIONS 41 THROUGH 49 - RESERVED FOR FUTURE EXPANSION

END OF TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 33 11 00 - WATER UTILITY DISTRIBUTION PIPING

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and other Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.
- B. For water main construction within the public right-of-way and utility easements (as delineated on the plans) refer to the Standards and Specifications for Water and Wastewater Main Construction by the Orlando Utilities Commission, which is incorporated into these specifications by reference.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Extent of water service piping work is shown on the drawings.
- B. Exterior water service piping work includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Water main and service piping
 - 2. Control valves
 - 3. Fire hydrants
 - 4. Water meters
 - 5. Backflow prevention devices
- C. Comply with requirements of Section 03 30 00, Cast-in-Place Concrete for concrete work required in connection with exterior water service piping.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer: A firm with at least two (2) years of successful installation experience on exterior water service piping projects similar to this project.
- B. Code Compliance: Comply with applicable portions of National Standard Plumbing Code, local plumbing codes, the NSF International Standard 61, AWWA Standards, the Orlando Utilities Commission standards and the regulations of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and NFPA 24.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Submit manufacturers' technical data and installation instructions for each major component for the water system materials and products.
- B. Submit drawings labeled as "Record Drawings" containing the following information, signed and sealed by a Registered Land Surveyor (State of Florida):
 - 1. Location of water main tied to the project coordinate system or an acceptable base line (base line shall be tied to property lines).
 - 2. Location of each valve, fitting, service line, blow off points, etc.

3. Length and location of service lines.
 4. Fire hydrant locations, shut off valve, type of hydrant used, and distance from centerline of pumper nozzle to finish grade.
 5. Valve types used.
 6. Type of material used, mains and services. Indicate all locations of changed materials including mechanical joint vs. slip joints.
 7. Indicate depth of cover over water mains if other than 30 inch, or at 100 ft. intervals (minimum).
 8. Dimensions between pipes, elevations of pipes, and actual pipe materials where water lines cross sanitary sewer, reclaimed water and/or storm lines when the separation is less than the minimum 18-inch vertical clearance.
 9. Include any additional information specifically required by agencies having jurisdiction and the FDEP permit for this project.
- C. An electronic copy of the Record Drawing shall be provided to the Architect in AutoCADD format prior to final acceptance of the work.
- D. Maintenance Data: Submit maintenance data and parts lists for water system materials and products. Include this data, shop drawings, product data and record drawings in a maintenance manual to be presented to the Owner at project closeout.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE (PVC)

- A. PVC pipe of nominal diameter four (4) through twelve (12) inches shall be manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C900, latest edition. The PVC pipe shall have a minimum working pressure rating of 150 psi and shall have a dimension ratio (DR) of 18 for all potable water or combination systems. The PVC pipe shall have a minimum working pressure rating of 200 psi and shall have a dimension ratio (DR) of 14 for all fire water systems. Pipe shall have the same O.D. as ductile iron pipe. Pipe shall have a color of blue or white with blue stripes.
- B. PVC pipe smaller than three (3) inches shall be Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Tubing in accordance to AWWA C-901, latest edition. The pipe shall bear the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) logo for potable water use. Pipe shall have a color of blue or white with blue stripes.
- C. PVC pipe joints shall have integral bell push-on type joints conforming to ASTM D-3139.
- D. PVC pipe fittings shall be mechanical joint ductile iron or gray iron conforming to ANSI/AWWA A21.10/C110, 250 psi minimum pressure rating, or ductile iron compact fittings three (3) through twenty-four (24) inches in accordance with ANSI/AWWA A21.53/C153. Pipe fittings shall not contain more than 0.25% lead, and any solder or flux shall not contain more than 0.2% lead. All fittings shall be mechanically restrained.

2.2 DUCTILE IRON PIPE (DIP)

- A. Ductile iron pipe shall be cement-mortar lined, Pressure Class 350, mechanical or push-on joint and shall meet all the requirements of the following: AWWA C-104; AWWA C-111 (for rubber gasket joints); AWWA C-150 (for thickness design); and /AWWA C-51 (for D.I.P. molds).

1. Lining: All ductile iron pipe and fittings shall be cement-mortar lined and seal coated in conformance with ANSI A-21.4.
2. Joints: Pipe joints shall be mechanical or push-on joints, except where specifically shown or detailed otherwise.
3. Pipe Fittings: All fittings 4" in diameter and larger shall be mechanical joint ductile iron or gray iron conforming to ANSI/AWWA A21.10/C110, 250 psi minimum pressure rating, or ductile iron compact fittings three (3) through twenty-four (24) inches in accordance with ANSI/AWWA A21.53/C153. Pipe fittings shall not contain more than 0.25% lead, and any solder or flux shall not contain more than 0.2% lead. Mortar lining and seal coat for fittings shall be same thickness specified for pipe. All fittings shall be mechanically restrained.

2.3 GASKET MATERIAL

- A. Gaskets: The rubber-ring gaskets shall be suitable for the specified pipe sizes and pressure and shall conform to applicable parts of the latest Federal Specification WW-F-421 and AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11, and shall be furnished with the pipe.
- B. Joint Lubricant: The joint lubricant for push-on joint pipe shall have been tested and approved for potable water service. No lubricant shall be used that will harbor bacteria or damage the gaskets.

2.4 CONTROL VALVES

- A. General: Provide valves and flow control devices as indicated. All valves 4" and larger shall be furnished with mechanical joint ends.
 1. Minimum working pressure, 200 psi unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Gate Valves (4" and larger): Resilient seat type with non-rising stem, except use rising stem valves above ground, cast iron body meeting ASTM A126 and bronze fittings conforming to AWWA C-509. Gate valves located on fire protection mains must be FM approved. All ferrous surfaces inside and outside shall have a fusion-bonded epoxy coating. A 2 inch wrench nut shall be provided for operating the valve in a buried installation.
- C. Valve Boxes: Shall be of cast iron three piece boxes with adjustable top. The size shall be large enough for operation of the valve on which it is used with a minimum shaft diameter of 5-1/4". The cover shall have the word "WATER" cast on it.
- D. Gate Valves (Smaller than 4"): Shall be non-rising stem, hand-wheel operated, wedge discs, all bronze with flanged ends, conforming to Fed. Spec. WW-V-54, Class B, Type
 1. For below ground installation, valves shall be furnished with mechanical joint ends or iron pipe thread and 2" square operating nut.

2.5 THRUST RESTRAINTS

- A. General: Provide mechanical pipe joint restraints as necessary to prevent movement of pipe or piping system appurtenances in response to thrust exerted by water under pressure.
 1. All mechanical constraints shall be galvanized or otherwise rust-proofed as approved by the Engineer.

2. Concrete thrust block are NOT an acceptable form of mechanical restraint.

2.6 METER ASSEMBLIES

- A. General: The Contractor shall furnish and install all water meters and backflow prevention devices. Back flow prevention devices shall be furnished, installed and certified by the Contractor.
 1. The Contractor shall coordinate with the Orlando Utilities Commission for the water meters to be furnished and installed by the Contractor.
 2. Contractor to paint all above-ground potable water piping and backflow assemblies blue and all fire line piping and backflow assemblies red. **Stainless steel components of the assemblies shall not be painted.**
 3. Provide backflow preventers conforming to requirements of the water utility. Checks shall have reversible elastomer discs and shall produce drip tight closure against back-pressure or back-siphonage. If a bypass line is required, it shall include a meter, small diameter reduced pressure zone assembly, and isolation valves. All elements shall be lead free.
 - a. Double Check type larger than 2 inches shall consist of two independent check modules within a single housing, with sliding sleeve access port, four test cocks, and two drip-tight shutoff valves. Checks shall be removable and serviceable without the use of special tools. The housing shall be constructed of type 304 (Sch. 40) stainless steel pipe with grooved-end connections.
 - b. Reduced Pressure Zone Assembly type larger than 2 inches shall consist of two independent torsion spring check modules, a differential pressure relief valve located between and below the two modules, two drip-tight shutoff valves. Torsion spring check modules and relief valve shall be contained within a sliding sleeve accessible single housing constructed of type 304 (Sch. 40) stainless steel pipe with grooved-end connections.
 - c. Reduced Pressure Zone Assembly type 2 inches or smaller shall consist of a lead-free body with polymer check valve seats, stainless relief valve seats, stainless steel springs, and threaded connections. Provide factory air-gap fitting where installed inside building and pipe to nearest floor drain.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install water piping system in compliance with local governing regulations.
- B. Water Service Piping: Extend water service piping of size and in locations indicated to water service entrance at buildings. Connections shall be made 5'-0" outside of building lines.
- C. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe and Fittings: Install in accordance with Uni-bell Handbook of PVC Pipe and in accordance with AWWA C-900.
- D. All PVC pipe 4 inches and larger shall have a #10 GA copper trace wire located directly above the line and terminate on a metal device accessible from the surface without excavation. In addition, plastic marker tape marked "WATER" shall be located no less than 2 feet directly above the water main. Owner's representative shall field verify the tape and locator wire installations prior to backfilling the trench.

- E. Control Valves: Install in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- F. Fire Hydrant Assemblies: Install in accordance with the Orlando Utilities Commission and Orange County Fire Department requirements.
- G. Interior Inspection: Inspect conduit to determine whether line placement or other damage has occurred.
 - 1. If the inspection indicates poor alignment, debris, displaced pipe, infiltration or defects, correct such defects to satisfaction of Architect/Engineer.
- H. Cleaning Conduit: Clear interior of conduit of dirt and other superfluous material as work progresses. Maintain swab or drag in line and pull past each joint as it is completed.
- I. Place plugs in end of uncompleted conduit at end of day or whenever work stops.
- J. Disinfection: At completion of water service line installation, flush and disinfect in conformance with AWWA C-651 and local authorities having jurisdiction. Contractor shall provide satisfactory bacteriological test reports at the locations indicated in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Water Permit and/or as directed by the Engineer of Record. The costs of these tests shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.
- K. Utility Crossings: Contractor shall notify the Engineer-of-Record of all utility crossings between potable water lines and sanitary or storm mains. Notification shall be provided in such a manner as to allow the Engineer-of-Record to inspect the crossing prior to backfilling activities.

3.2 TESTING

- A. Hydrostatic and Leakage Test: All pipe of whichever size and material installed on the project for the purpose of conveying water or liquid under pressure shall be tested after installation in accordance with the applicable portions of the hydrostatic tests for PVC pipe in AWWA C 605 and for DIP in AWWA C 600. Tests shall be made on sections not exceeding 2,000 feet. Acceptable leakage must be less than the number of gallons per hour as determined by the following formula:

For PVC Pipe:

$$L = \frac{ND(P)^5}{133,200}$$

Where:

L = Allowable leakage, in gallons per hour
N = Length of pipe tested, in feet
D = Nominal diameter of pipe, in inches
P = Average test pressure during leakage test, in psig

For Ductile Iron Pipe:

$$L = \frac{SD\sqrt{P}}{133,200}$$

Where:

L=Allowable leakage, in gallons per hour
S=Length of pipeline tested, in feet
D=Nominal diameter of pipe, in inches
P=Average test pressure during leakage test, in psig

- B. All fire lines shall be tested to 200 psi test pressure for two (2) hours duration. Potable water lines shall be tested to 150 psi test pressure for two (2) hours. All gauges and appurtenances necessary shall be furnished by the Contractor. All leaks shall be repaired by removing and replacing defective pipe and joints with pipe and joints free of defects, after which the lines shall be retested. Such repair and retesting shall be done until the lines pass the specified test. The Engineer-of-Record, or their designee, shall be present for the hydrostatic testing.
- C. All valves shall be hydrostatically tested with the line in which they are installed.
- D. Perform operation testing of hydrants and valves by opening and closing under water pressure to ensure proper operation.

3.3 BACKFILLING

- A. Conduct backfilling operations of open-cut trenches closely following laying, jointing and bedding of pipe, and after initial inspection and testing are completed.

3.4 PLACING SYSTEM INTO SERVICE

- A. General: The water system shall not be placed into service until all required testing has been completed, approved by the Engineer, and a "Clearance for Use" certification has been issued by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- B. The Contractor is required to provide the required acceptable hydrostatic and bacteriological test results and a sealed certified as-built drawing of the utility installation to the Engineer -of-Record.

END OF SECTION 33 11 00

SECTION 33 31 00 – SANITARY UTILITY SEWERAGE PIPING

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 SCOPE

- A. This section includes sanitary sewers and structures appurtenant thereto. Excavating, trenching, backfilling, and density tests are specified elsewhere. Sewage collection system work includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Sanitary sewer conduits
 - Manholes, frames, and covers

- B. For sanitary sewer related construction on the project site, refer to the Orange County Utilities Standards and Construction Specification Manual (Revised 2014), if more stringent than herein specified.
- C. Refer to Division 02 Sections for excavation and backfilling work related to sewer collection systems.
- D. Refer to Division 03 Sections for concrete work related to sewer collection systems.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer: A firm specializing and experienced in sewer work for not less than two years.
- B. Code Compliance: Comply with applicable portions of local plumbing codes, Orange County Utilities Standards and Construction Specification Manual (Revised 2014), and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's technical data and installation instructions for each major component for the sewage collection system materials and products.
- B. Record Drawings: At project close-out, submit drawings labeled as "Record Drawings" indicating all installed sewage collection system piping, manholes and products, signed and sealed by a Registered Land Surveyor (State of Florida) containing the following:
 - 1. Location of each manhole. Location of each sewer service at connection. Invert elevations of building services at tie-in. Rim elevations, bottom elevations and invert elevation of all pipes entering manholes. Slope of each segment (mains & services). Length and location of all plugged stub outs. Type of materials used. All horizontal locations required on record drawings shall be located according to the project

coordinate.

- C. Maintenance Data: Submit maintenance data and parts lists for sewage collection system materials and products. Include this data, shop drawings, product data and record drawings in a maintenance manual to be presented to the Owner at project close-out.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONDUIT MATERIALS

- A. General: Furnish ells, tees, reducing tees, wyes, couplings, increased superior physical and chemical properties as acceptable to the Architect/Engineer.
- B. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Gravity Sanitary Sewer Pipe and Fittings: ASTM D-3034, Type PSM, SDR35.
 - 1. Color: Green.
- C. PVC Pipe Joints: Joints for PVC sewer pipe shall be rubber gasketed type complying in all respects to the physical requirements of ASTM D-3212 and ASTM F-477. Lubricant for jointing as approved by the pipe manufacturer shall be used for connecting PVC pipes.

2.2 CONCRETE MANHOLES

- A. Precast manhole sections shall be minimum 5" thick and 48" in diameter, conforming to ASTM C-478. Cones shall have same wall thickness and reinforcement as manhole section. Top and bottom of all sections shall be parallel. Joints shall be tongue-and-groove or Keylock type. Joints shall be formed using an approved joint sealer.
 - 1. Prior to the delivery of any size of precast section on the job site, yard tests will be conducted at the point of manufacture. The precast sections to be tested will be selected at random from the stockpiled material which is to be supplied for the job. All test specimens will be mat tested, and shall meet the permeability test requirements of ASTM C-14.
- B. Coating System: All sanitary sewer manholes shall be provided with an interior and exterior coal tar epoxy coating. After the concrete has cured for 28 days, minimum, the precast units shall be coated by the manufacturer. The units shall be touched up in the field by the Contractor, if damaged. Interior and exterior surfaces of the manholes shall be coated in accordance with System A, B, or C below.
 - 1. SYSTEM A (TNEMEC)
 - a. Surface Preparation: SP-C2.
 - b. Finish: 2 coats of Tnemec 413 Tneme-Tar at 8.3-mil dry thickness, 11.4 wet (140 SFPG) per coat. Thin first coat 10 percent. Apply second coat within 96 hours.
 - c. Total Thickness (dry): 16.6-mil.
 - 2. SYSTEM B (PORTER)
 - a. Surface Preparation: SP-C2.
 - b. Primer: 1 coat of Porter Tarsset Concrete Primer at 4.0-mil dry thickness (260 SFPG).
 - c. Finish: 2 coats of Porter 7013 Tarsset C-200 Coal Tar Epoxy Black at 6.0-mil dry

- d. thickness (200 SFPG) per coat.
Total Thickness (dry): 16-mil.

3. SYSTEM C (KOPPERS)

- a. Surface Preparation: SP-C2.
- b. Finish: 2 coats of Koppers Bitumastic 300M Water Epoxy at 8.0-mil dry thickness (200 SFPG) per coat.
- c. Total Thickness (dry): 16-mil.

- C. Sewer Main Connection to Manholes: Manholes shall be provided with manufacturer installed rubber boots with stainless steel clamps for connection of gravity lines.
- D. Manhole Joint Seals: Preformed plastic gaskets shall meet all requirements of Federal Spec. SS-S-00210.
- E. Manhole Frames and Covers: Traffic-bearing cast iron of size and shape detailed on the drawings. Covers shall have the word "sewer" in 2" raised letters. Castings shall be tough, close-grained gray iron, sound, smooth, clean, free from blisters, blowholes, shrinkage, cold shuts, and all defects. Plane or grind bearing surfaces to ensure flat, true surfaces. Covers shall be true and seat within ring at all points.
- F. Base Rock: Clean 3/4" gravel or crushed rock uniformly graded from coarse to fine conforming to requirements of FDOT specifications, 2013.
- G. Concrete: All concrete work shall conform to the requirements of Section 03 30 00, Concrete Work.
- H. Cleanouts: Provide as indicated, pipe extension to grade with brass ferrule and brass countersunk cleanout plug.
 - 1. Provide a 12-inch by 12-inch concrete collar, 6 inches thick around all exterior cleanouts.

2.3 LOCATION AND IDENTIFICATION

- A. General: All PVC pipe 4 inches and larger shall have a #10 GA copper trace wire located directly above the line and terminate on a metal device accessible from the surface without excavation. In addition, plastic marker tape marked "SANITARY" shall be located no less than 2 feet directly above the gravity or force main. Owner's representative shall field verify the tape and locator wire installations prior to backfilling the trench.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION OF CONDUIT

- A. General: All PVC sewer shall be installed in accordance with Uni-Bell, UNI-B-5.
- B. Pipe Distribution: Distribute material on the job no faster than it can be used to good advantage. Unload pipe that cannot be physically lifted by workers from the trucks, by a forklift, or other approved means. Do not drop pipe of any size from the bed of the truck to the ground.
- C. Pipe Preparation and Handling: Inspect all pipe and fittings prior to lowering into the trench to

ensure no cracked, broken, or otherwise defective materials are being used. Clean ends of pipe thoroughly. Remove foreign matter and dirt from inside of pipe and keep clean during and after laying.

- D. Use proper implements, tools, and facilities for the safe and proper protection of the work. Lower pipe into the trench in such a manner as to avoid any physical damage to the pipe. Remove all damaged pipe from the job site. Do not drop or dump pipe into trenches under any circumstances.

3.2 LINE AND GRADE

- A. Gravity Sewer Pipe: All sewer lines between manholes shall be absolutely straight and true. No curvature shall be tolerated. Do not deviate from line or grade, as established by the Engineer, more than 1/2" for line and 1/4" for grade, provided that such variation does not result in a level or reverse sloping invert.

- 1. Establish line and grade for pipe by the use of lasers or by transferring the cut from offset stakes to batter boards set in the trench at maximum intervals of 25 feet. Maintain a minimum of three sets of batter boards with string line ahead of the pipe laying at all times.

- B. Laying and Jointing Pipe: Pipe laying shall proceed upgrade with spigot ends pointing in direction of flow. After a section of pipe has been lowered into the prepared trench, clean the end of the pipe to be joined, the inside of the joint, and the rubber ring immediately before joining the pipe. Make assembly of the joint in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer of the type of joint used. Provide all special tools and appliances required for the jointing assembly.

- 1. After the joint has been made, check pipe for alignment and grade. The trench bottom shall form a continuous and uniform bearing and support for the pipe at every point between joints. Apply sufficient pressure in making the joint to assure that the joint is "home" as defined in the standard installation instructions provided by the pipe manufacturer. To assure proper pipe alignment and joint makeup, place sufficient pipe zone material to secure the pipe from movement before the next joint.
- 2. When pipe is laid within a movable trench shield, take necessary precautions to prevent pipe joints from pulling apart when moving the shield ahead.
- 3. Take the necessary precautions required to prevent excavated or other foreign material from getting into the pipe during the laying operation. At all times, when laying operations are not in progress, at the close of the day's work, or whenever the workers are absent from the job, close and block the open end of the last laid section of pipe to prevent entry of foreign material or creep of the gasketed joints.
- 4. Plug or close off pipes that are stubbed off for manhole construction or for construction by others, with temporary plugs.
- 5. Take all precautions necessary to prevent the "uplift" or floating of the line prior to the completion of the backfilling operation.
- 6. Where non-reinforced pipe is connected to manholes or concrete structures, make connection so that the standard pipe joint is located not more than 3 feet from the outside edge of the structure.
- 7. When cutting and/or machining the pipe is necessary, use only tools and methods recommended by the pipe manufacturer.

3.3 UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

- A. Rock Base: Prior to setting precast concrete base section, remove water from the excavation.

Place a minimum of 6" of rock base and thoroughly compact with a mechanical vibrating or power tamper.

- B. **Manhole Joint Seals:** Carefully inspect precast manhole sections to be joined. Sections with chips or cracks in the tongue shall not be used. Joint seals shall be installed in strict conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- C. **Precast Concrete Manholes:** Place precast concrete sections as shown on the drawings. Where manholes occur in pavements, set tops of frames and covers flush with finish surface. Elsewhere, set tops 3 inches above finish surface, unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Install frames and covers on top of manholes to positively prevent all infiltration of surface or groundwater into manholes.
 - 2. Frames shall be set in a bed of mortar with the mortar carried over the flange of the ring as shown in the Manhole Details on the drawings.
 - 3. Provide rubber joint gasket complying with ASTM C-443.
 - 4. Apply bituminous mastic coating at joints of sections.
- D. **Manhole Invert:** Construct manhole inverts in conformance with details shown on the drawings and to ensure an unobstructed flow through manhole. Remove sharp edges or rough sections which tend to obstruct flow. Where a full section of pipe is laid through a manhole, break out the top section and cover exposed edge of pipe completely with mortar. Trowel all mortar surfaces smooth.

3.4 BACKFILLING

- A. **General:** Conduct backfill operations of open-cut trenches closely following laying, jointing and bedding of pipe, and after initial inspection and testing are completed.
 - 1. Place backfill and compact in accordance with provisions of Section 31 20 00, Earth Moving.
 - 2. During backfill operations over pipelines, install the continuous trace wire directly above the pipe at a depth of 6-inches below finish grade.

3.5 CLEANING AND TESTING OF GRAVITY SEWERS

- A. Prior to final acceptance, the sewer collection system shall be thoroughly cleaned and visually inspected in the presence of the Engineer and local authorities. Visual inspection shall include closed circuit television inspection.
 - 1. Closed circuit television inspection shall be in conformance with Section V, "Recommended Specifications for Sewer Collection System Rehabilitation" published by the National Association of Sewer Service Companies.
- B. Following visual inspection, leakage testing shall be performed on all sewer lines and vacuum testing shall be performed on all sanitary structures.
- C. Acceptable methods of testing shall be as follows and the Contractor shall furnish all necessary tools, supplies, labor and equipment for testing.
 - 1. Leakage testing of sewer lines shall be low pressure air exfiltration tests performed in accordance with Uni-Bell, UNI-B-6, and in accordance with the local authority or utility provider requirements.

2. Vacuum testing of sanitary structures shall be in accordance with the local authority or utility provider requirements.
- D. Visual inspection and testing shall be performed on the same day. Notify Engineer one week in advance.
- E. Deflection Testing: Testing is required no sooner than 30 days after the final backfilling activities are completed on all sections of PVC piping. No section of pipe shall deflect more than 5% using a rigid ball or mandrel for the testing with a diameter not less than 95% of the base inside diameter of the pipe. Testing shall not be performed using mechanical pulling.
- F. Contractor shall provide a sealed, certified survey of the as-built conditions including locations, pipe sizing, separation distances from other utilities at pipe crossings, and invert data for the entire sanitary system.

3.6 PLACING SYSTEM INTO SERVICE

- A. General: The sewage collection system shall not be placed into service until all required testing has been completed, approved by the Engineer, and a "Clearance for Use" certification (if required) has been issued by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

END OF SECTION 33 31 00

SECTION 33 41 00 - STORM UTILITY DRAINAGE PIPING

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 SCOPE

- A. This section includes storm sewers and structures appurtenant thereto. Excavating, trenching, backfilling and density tests are specified elsewhere. Storm sewer system work includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Storm sewer conduits
 - 2. Storm sewer structures required by drawings
- B. Refer to applicable Division 02 sections for excavation and backfilling work related to storm sewer systems.
- C. Refer to applicable Division 03 sections for concrete work related to storm sewer systems.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer: A firm specializing and experienced in storm sewer work for not less than two years.
- B. Code Compliance: Comply with applicable portions of local plumbing codes, the requirements of St. Johns River Water Management District and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's technical data and installation instructions for each major component for the storm sewer system materials and products.
- B. Record Drawings: At project closeout, submit record drawings of installed storm sewerage piping and products. All drawings must be labeled as "Record Drawings" and be signed and sealed by a Professional Land Surveyor licensed in the State of Florida. Drawings shall include as a minimum: horizontal locations, tied to project coordinate system, of all structures (area drains, catch basins, manholes, headwalls, etc.) and piping, rim elevations of all structures with invert elevations of all pipes entering structures, diameter and material of all piping, and the slope of each pipe segment. Verify all elements of drainage control structures, including rim elevations, elevation of slots, weirs and orifices, and invert elevation of all pipes entering structures. Refer to "Earth Moving" Section 31 20 00 for record drawing requirements regarding grading, swales, lakes and drainage retention areas.
- C. An electronic copy of the Record Drawing shall be provided to the Architect in AutoCADD format prior to final acceptance of the work.

- D. Maintenance Data: Submit maintenance data and parts lists for storm sewer system materials and products. Include this data, shop drawings, product data and record drawings in a maintenance manual to be presented to the Owner at project close-out.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL

- A. Except as otherwise provided, all off-site storm sewer materials shall comply with the applicable sections of Orange County Standards which are hereby incorporated into these specifications by reference. All on-site storm sewer materials shall comply with the specifications contained herein.

2.2 CONDUIT MATERIALS

- A. Provide materials specified below:
 1. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), ASTM D-3034, SDR 35 pipe and fittings. Joints and fittings shall have elastomeric gasket joints manufactured in accordance with ASTM D-3212 and ASTM D-477.
 2. High Density Polyethylene Pipe (HDPE), 3-inch to 10-inch, in accordance with AASHTO M252 and ASTM D-3350, and shall have a smooth interior lining. Joints shall provide a water tight seal using elastomeric gaskets manufactured in accordance with ASTM D-3212 and ASTM F-477.
 3. High Density Polyethylene Pipe (HDPE), larger than 10-inch, in accordance with AASHTO M294, Type S, and ASTM D-3350. Joints shall provide a water tight seal using elastomeric gaskets manufactured in accordance with ASTM D-3212 and ASTM F-477.
 4. Round Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP) in accordance with ASTM C-76. Joints shall be bell and spigot type. The spigot end shall be grooved to accommodate a rubber O-ring gasket to provide a water tight seal conforming to the requirements of ASTM C-443.

2.3 STORM SEWER STRUCTURES

- A. Provide materials and perform all work in accordance with Section 425 of the referenced FDOT Standard Specifications.
- B. Manhole Joint Seals: Preformed plastic gaskets shall meet all requirements of Federal Spec. SS-S-00210.
- C. Manhole Frames and Covers: Traffic-bearing cast iron of size and shape detailed on the drawings. Covers shall have the word "STORM" in 2" raised letters. Castings shall be tough, close-grained gray iron, sound, smooth, clean, free from blisters, blowholes, shrinkage, cold shuts, and all defects. Plane or grind bearing surfaces to ensure flat, true surfaces. Covers shall be true and seat within ring at all points.
- D. Catch Basin Frames and Grates: Use cast iron grates and cast-in angle iron seats on all catch basin structures. Grates in paved areas shall be traffic bearing.
- E. Base Rock: Clean 3/4" gravel or crushed rock uniformly graded from coarse to fine conforming to requirements of FDOT specifications, 1996.

- F. Concrete: All concrete work shall conform to the requirements of Section 03 30 00, Cast-In-Place Concrete.
- G. Cleanouts: Provide as indicated, pipe extension to grade with brass ferrule and brass countersunk cleanout plug.
 - 1. Provide a 12-inch by 12-inch concrete collar, 6 inches thick around all exterior cleanouts.

2.4 SUMP PUMP

- A. Sump pump shall be Flygt Model SXV-3 0.75 hp 115 volts/7.0 amp or approved equivalent.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

- A. General: All construction operations shall adhere to the requirements of the referenced FDOT Standard Specifications.
- B. Conform to manufacturer's recommendations on the installation of RCP, PVC, and HDPE storm sewers.
- C. Pipe Distribution: Distribute material on the job no faster than it can be used to good advantage. Unload pipe which cannot be physically lifted by workers from the trucks, by a forklift, or other approved means. Do not drop pipe of any size from the bed of the truck to the ground.
- D. Pipe Preparation and Handling: Inspect all pipe and fittings prior to lowering into trench to ensure no cracked, broken, or otherwise defective materials are being used. Clean ends of pipe thoroughly. Remove foreign matter and dirt from inside of pipe and keep clean during and after installation.
- E. Use proper implements, tools, and facilities for the safe and proper protection of the work. Lower pipe into the trench in such a manner as to avoid any physical damage to the pipe. Remove all damaged pipe from the job site. Do not drop or dump pipe into trenches under any circumstances.

3.2 LINE AND GRADE

- A. General: All sewer lines between structures shall be absolutely straight and true. No curvature shall be tolerated. Do not deviate from line or grade more than 1/2" for line and 1/4" for grade, provided that such variation does not result in a level or reverse sloping invert.
 - 1. Establish line and grade for pipe by the use of lasers or by transferring the cut from offset stakes to batter boards set in the trench at maximum intervals of 25 feet. Maintain a minimum of three sets of batter boards with string line ahead of the pipe laying at all times.
- B. Laying and Jointing Pipe: Pipe laying shall proceed upgrade with spigot ends pointing in direction of flow. After a section of pipe has been lowered into the prepared trench, clean the end of the pipe to be joined and the inside of the joint immediately before joining the pipe. Make assembly of

the joint in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer of the type of joint used. Provide all special tools and appliances required for the jointing assembly.

1. After the joint has been made, check pipe for alignment and grade. The trench bottom shall form a continuous and uniform bearing and support for the pipe at every point between joints. Apply sufficient pressure in making the joint to assure that the joint is "home" as defined in the standard installation instructions provided by the pipe manufacturer. To assure proper pipe alignment and joint makeup, place sufficient pipe zone material to secure the pipe from movement before the next joint is installed.
2. When pipe is laid within a movable trench shield, take necessary precautions to prevent pipe joints from pulling apart when moving the shield ahead.
3. Take the necessary precautions required to prevent excavated or other foreign material from getting into the pipe during the laying operation. At all times, when laying operations are not in progress, at the close of the day's work, or whenever the workers are absent from the job, close and block the open end of the last laid section of pipe to prevent entry of foreign material or creep of the joints.
4. Plug or close off pipes which are stubbed off for structure construction or for construction by others, with temporary plugs.
5. Take all precautions necessary to prevent the "uplift" or floating of the line prior to the completion of the backfilling operation.
6. Where non-reinforced pipe is connected to manholes or concrete structures, take connection so that the standard pipe joint is located not more than 3 feet from the outside edge of the structure.
7. When cutting and/or machining the pipe is necessary, use only tools and methods recommended by the pipe manufacturer.

3.3 UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

- A. Rock Base: Prior to setting pre-cast concrete base section, remove water from the excavation. Place a minimum of 6" of rock base and thoroughly compact with a mechanical vibrating or power tamper.
- B. Structure Joint Seals: Carefully inspect pre-cast structure sections to be joined. Sections with chips or cracks in the tongue shall not be used. Joint seals shall be installed in strict conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Only pipe primer furnished by the joint seal manufacturer will be approved.
- C. Pre-cast Concrete Structures: Place pre-cast concrete sections as shown on the drawings. Set top elevation of catch basins as indicated on the drawings. Where manholes occur in pavements, set tops of frames and covers flush with finish surface. Elsewhere, set manhole tops 3 inches above finish surface, unless otherwise indicated.
 1. Install frames and covers on top of manholes to positively prevent all infiltration of surface or groundwater into manholes.
 2. Frames shall be set in a bed of mortar with the mortar carried over the flange of the ring as shown in the Manhole Details on the drawings.
 3. Provide rubber joint gasket complying with ASTM C-443.
 4. Apply bituminous mastic coating at joints of sections.
- D. Manhole Invert: Construct manhole inverts in conformance with details shown on the drawings and to ensure an unobstructed flow through manhole. Remove sharp edges or rough sections which tend to obstruct flow. Trowel all mortar surfaces smooth.

3.4 BACKFILLING

- A. General: Conduct backfill operations of open-cut trenches closely following laying, jointing and bedding of pipe, and after initial inspection and testing are completed. Place backfill and compact in accordance with provisions of Section 31 20 00, Earth Moving.

3.5 CLEANING AND TESTING

- A. Prior to final acceptance, the storm sewer system shall be thoroughly cleaned and visually inspected in the presence of the Engineer or his designated representative.
- B. Following visual inspection, leakage testing may be required at the discretion of the Engineer and/or local authorities.
- C. Acceptable methods of testing shall be water or air exfiltration in accordance with the Florida Building Code requirements. OCPS BCCO will allow the use of laser profile testing as an approved alternative method for the inspection of the site stormwater piping.
 - 1. Laser profiling shall be in accordance with the procedures outlined in FDOT Specification Section 430. A copy of the laser profile DVD inspection and associated reports along with a signed and sealed letter from the Engineer of Record certifying that the storm system is constructed and functioning substantially in accordance with the design must be submitted to BCCO prior to final acceptance.
- D. The Contractor shall furnish all necessary tools, supplies, labor and equipment for testing.
- E. Visual inspection and testing shall be performed on the same day. Notify the Engineer one week in advance.
- F. Contractor shall provide a sealed, certified survey of the as-built layout of the storm system including structure locations, inverts, pipe sizes, locations and inverts and detailed information on the storm water management pond areas.

END OF SECTION 33 41 00

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

cleaning of the pool or spa in a way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.

(k) “Residential pool/spa contractor” means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the construction, repair, and servicing of a residential swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, regardless of use. The scope of work includes the installation, repair, or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior finishes, the installation of package pool heaters, the installation of all perimeter piping and filter piping, and the construction of equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, and also includes the scope of work of a swimming pool/spa servicing contractor. The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction, modification, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the usage of such equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning does not require licensure unless the usage involves construction, modification, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment that does not require such equipment does not require a license. In addition, a license is not required for the cleaning of the pool or spa in a way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.

(l) “Swimming pool/spa servicing contractor” means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the repair and servicing of a swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, whether public or private, or otherwise, regardless of use. The scope of work includes the repair or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior refinishing, the reinstallation or addition of pool heaters, the repair or replacement of all perimeter piping and filter piping, the repair of equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, and the substantial or complete draining of a swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, for the purpose of repair or renovation. The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction, modification, substantial or complete disassembly, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the usage of such equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning does not require licensure unless the usage involves construction, modification, substantial or complete disassembly, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment that does not require such equipment does not require a license. In addition, a license is not required for the cleaning of the pool or spa in a way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.

(m) “Plumbing contractor” means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the plumbing trade and includes contracting business consisting of the execution of contracts requiring the experience, financial means, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or, if not prohibited by law, design plumbing. A plumbing contractor may install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or, if not prohibited by law, design the following without obtaining an additional local regulatory license, certificate, or registration: sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities, water and sewer plants and substations, venting systems, public or private water supply systems, septic tanks, drainage and supply wells, swimming pool piping, irrigation systems, and solar heating water systems and all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, including boilers and pressure process piping and including the installation of water, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas and related venting, and storm

and sanitary sewer lines. The scope of work of the plumbing contractor also includes the design, if not prohibited by law, and installation, maintenance, repair, alteration, or extension of air-piping, vacuum line piping, oxygen line piping, nitrous oxide piping, and all related medical gas systems; fire line standpipes and fire sprinklers if authorized by law; ink and chemical lines; fuel oil and gasoline piping and tank and pump installation, except bulk storage plants; and pneumatic control piping systems, all in a manner that complies with all plans, specifications, codes, laws, and regulations applicable. The scope of work of the plumbing contractor applies to private property and public property, including any excavation work incidental thereto, and includes the work of the specialty plumbing contractor. Such contractor shall subcontract, with a qualified contractor in the field concerned, all other work incidental to the work but which is specified as being the work of a trade other than that of a plumbing contractor. This definition does not limit the scope of work of any specialty contractor certified pursuant to s. 489.113(6) and does not require certification or registration under this part as a category I liquefied petroleum gas dealer, LP gas installer, or specialty installer who is licensed under chapter 527 or an authorized employee of a public natural gas utility or of a private natural gas utility regulated by the Public Service Commission when disconnecting and reconnecting water lines in the servicing or replacement of an existing water heater. A plumbing contractor may perform drain cleaning and clearing and install or repair rainwater catchment systems; however, a mandatory licensing requirement is not established for the performance of these specific services.

(n) “Underground utility and excavation contractor” means a contractor whose services are limited to the construction, installation, and repair, on public or private property, whether accomplished through open excavations or through other means, including, but not limited to, directional drilling, auger boring, jacking and boring, trenchless technologies, wet and dry taps, grouting, and slip lining, of main sanitary sewer collection systems, main water distribution systems, storm sewer collection systems, and the continuation of utility lines from the main systems to a point of termination up to and including the meter location for the individual occupancy, sewer collection systems at property line on residential or single-occupancy commercial properties, or on multioccupancy properties at manhole or wye lateral extended to an invert elevation as engineered to accommodate future building sewers, water distribution systems, or storm sewer collection systems at storm sewer structures. However, an underground utility and excavation contractor may install empty underground conduits in rights-of-way, easements, platted rights-of-way in new site development, and sleeves for parking lot crossings no smaller than 2 inches in diameter if each conduit system installed is designed by a licensed professional engineer or an authorized employee of a municipality, county, or public utility and the installation of such conduit does not include installation of any conductor wiring or connection to an energized electrical system. An underground utility and excavation contractor may not install piping that is an integral part of a fire protection system as defined in s. 633.102 beginning at the point where the piping is used exclusively for such system.

(o) “Solar contractor” means a contractor whose services consist of the installation, alteration, repair, maintenance, relocation, or replacement of solar panels for potable solar water heating systems, swimming pool solar heating systems, and photovoltaic systems and any appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, whether public, private, or otherwise, regardless of use. A contractor, certified or registered pursuant to this chapter, is not required to become a certified or registered solar contractor or to contract with a solar contractor in order to provide services enumerated in this paragraph that are within the scope of the services such contractors may render under this part.

62-604.200 Definitions.

Terms used in this rule shall have the meaning specified below. The meaning of any term not defined below may be taken from definitions in other rules of the Department, unless such meaning would defeat the purposes or intent of Chapter 62-604, F.A.C.

(1) "Alternative collection/transmission systems" means those systems referenced in paragraphs 62-604.300(5)(b), (c), and (j), F.A.C., or other collection/transmission systems not comprised of strictly conventional gravity sewers, pump stations, and force mains.

(2) "Collection/transmission systems" means sewers, pipelines, conduits, pumping stations, force mains, and all other facilities used for collection and transmission of wastewater from individual service connections to facilities intended for the purpose of providing treatment prior to release to the environment.

(3) "Commission" means the Environmental Regulation Commission.

(4) "Delegated local program" means any county, municipality, or combination thereof that has established and administers a pollution control program approved by the Department in compliance with Section 403.182, Florida Statutes, as amended.

(5) "Department" means the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, or delegated local program, where applicable.

(6) "District office" means the regional district offices of the Department.

(7) "Domestic wastewater" means wastewater derived principally from dwellings, business buildings, institutions, and the like, commonly referred to as sanitary wastewater or sewage. When industrial wastewater is combined with domestic wastewater for treatment, determination of whether the treatment plant is designated as domestic shall be in accordance with the definition of domestic wastewater provided in Rule 62-600.200, F.A.C.

(8) "Individual service connection" means the sewer which connects the point(s) at which wastewater leaves a building which is its source and the point at which it enters a collection system.

(9) "Modification" means any alteration, expansion, upgrade, extension, replacement of, or addition to an existing wastewater facility or activity.

(10) "Permittee" means the owner, operator or other entity to which a permit for a wastewater facility or activity is issued by the Department. The term "permittee" shall be functionally synonymous with the terms "owner", "contractor", or "licensee", but shall not include licensed individuals, such as State certified operators, unless they are the persons to whom a facility permit is issued by the Department. The term shall extend to a permit "applicant" for purposes of this chapter.

(11) "Pollution" is as defined in Section 403.031, Florida Statutes.

(12) "Pretreatment" means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the treatment facility. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

(13) "Private drinking water supply well" means a well serving a private or multifamily water system as defined in Rule 62-532.200, F.A.C.

(14) "Public drinking water supply well" means a well serving a public water system as defined in Rule 62-550.200, F.A.C.

(15) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

(16) "Treatment" means any method, technique, or process which changes the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of wastewater and thereby reduces its potential for polluting waters of the state.

(17) "Treatment plant" means any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, or holding wastes.

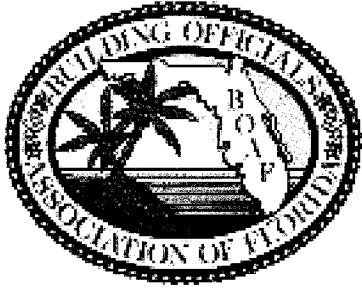
(18) "Wastes" means sewage, industrial wastes, and all other liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substances which may pollute or tend to pollute any waters of the State.

(19) "Wastewater" means the combination of liquid and water-carried pollutants from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with any groundwater, surface runoff or leachate that may be present.

(20) "Wastewater facility" or "facility" means any facility which discharges wastes into waters of the State or which can reasonably be expected to be a source of water pollution and includes any or all of the following: the collection and transmission system, the wastewater treatment works, the reuse or disposal system, and the residuals management facility.

(21) "Waters" shall be as defined in Section 403.031, Florida Statutes.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.062, 403.085, 403.086, 403.087, 403.088 FS. History—New 11-27-89, Amended 6-4-92, Formerly 17-604.200, Amended 12-26-96, 11-6-03.



Florida Building Code Informal Interpretation



Date: Tue Feb 15 2005

Report #: 3512

Code: Plumbing

Section: 701.1

Question:

Is it the intent of the Florida Building Code for Chapter 7 of the Plumbing Code to be applied to a gravity sewer collection system that is required to be permitted under Chapter 62-604 FAC, the FDEP rule for Collection Systems and Transmission Facilities?

Answer:

No. The FBC-Plumbing applies to the building sewer which receives the waste from the building drain and conveys this waste to the public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage disposal system or other point of disposal.

Commentary:

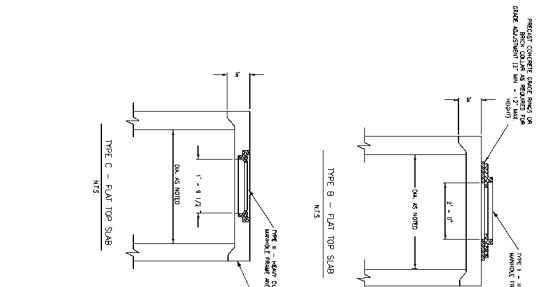
The public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage disposal system or other point of disposal would be governed by their respective laws.

Notice:

The Building Officials Association of Florida, in cooperation with the Florida Building Commission, the Florida Department of Community Affairs, ICC, and industry and professional experts offer this interpretation of the Florida Building Code in the interest of consistency in their application statewide. This interpretation is informal, non-binding and subject to acceptance and approval by the local building official.

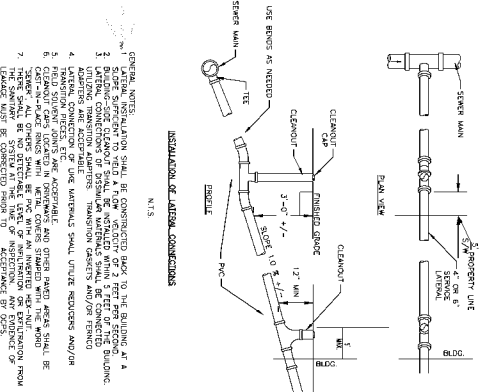
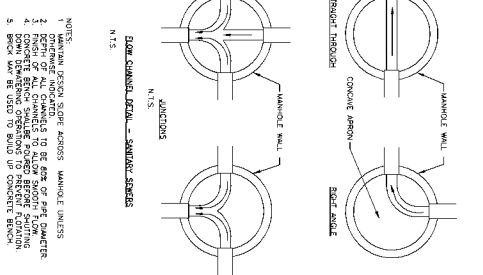
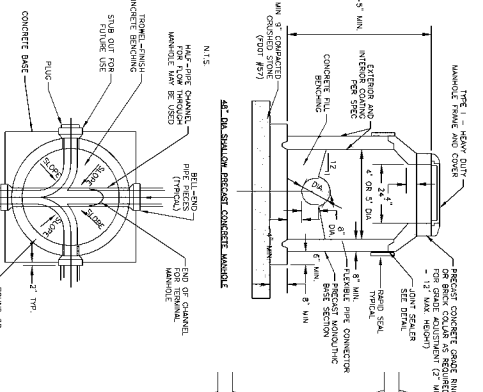
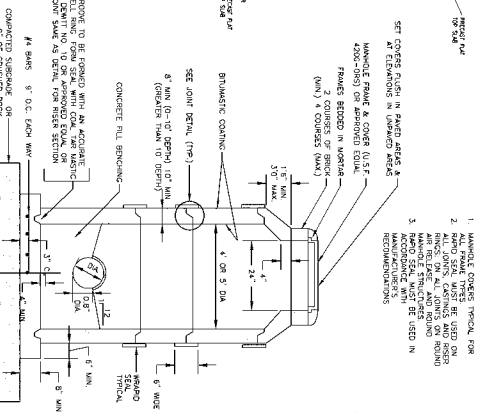
NOTE: THIS DETAIL SHALL APPLY ONLY TO OIG OWNED AND MAINTAINED ON-SITE UTILITIES SERVING THE PROJECT

FIGURE 1 - SEWER FROM ONE MANHOLE TO ANOTHER



GENERAL NOTES:
 1. MANHOLE COVER TYPICAL FOR 2. 3. 4. 5.

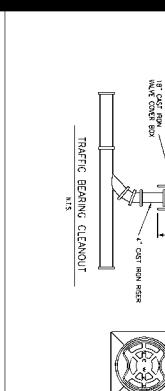
NOTE: THESE DETAILS SHALL APPLY ONLY TO OIGS OWNED AND MAINTAINED ON-SITE UTILITIES SERVING THE PROJECT



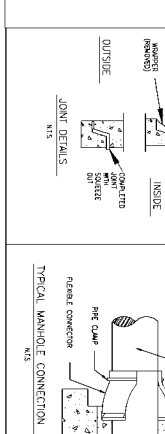
GENERAL NOTES:
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

NOTE: THIS DETAIL SHALL APPLY ONLY TO OIG OWNED AND MAINTAINED ON-SITE UTILITIES SERVING THE PROJECT

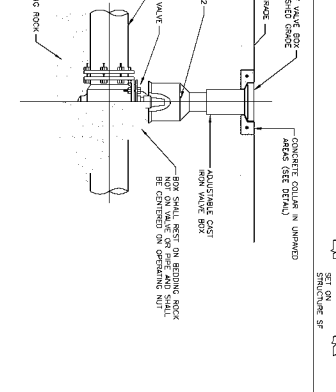
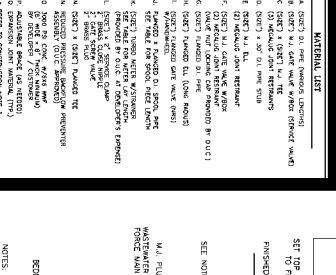
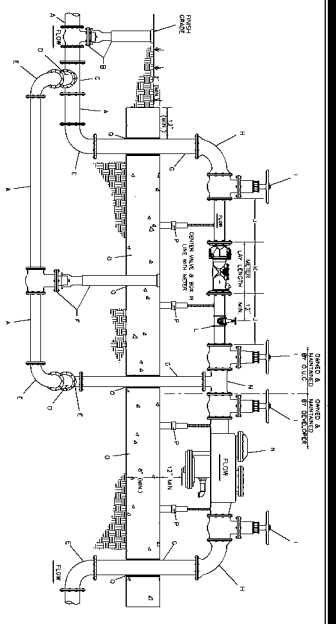
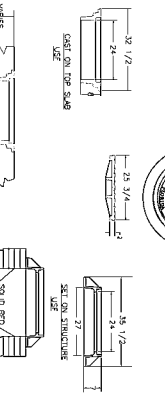
FIGURE 6 - TRAFFIC BEARING CLEAROUT



NOTE: THESE DETAILS SHALL APPLY ONLY TO OIGS OWNED AND MAINTAINED ON-SITE UTILITIES SERVING THE PROJECT



NOTE: THESE DETAILS SHALL APPLY ONLY TO OIGS OWNED AND MAINTAINED ON-SITE UTILITIES SERVING THE PROJECT



DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
02/28/2017	JM	PHASE 3B1 SUBMITTAL

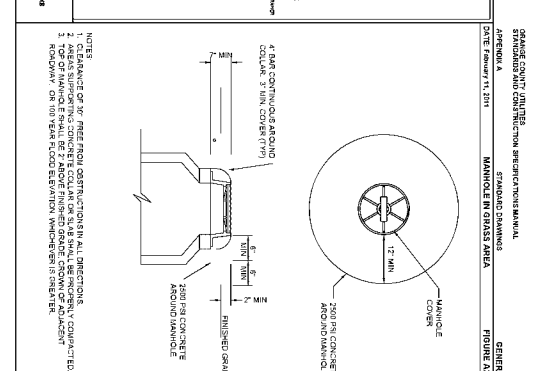
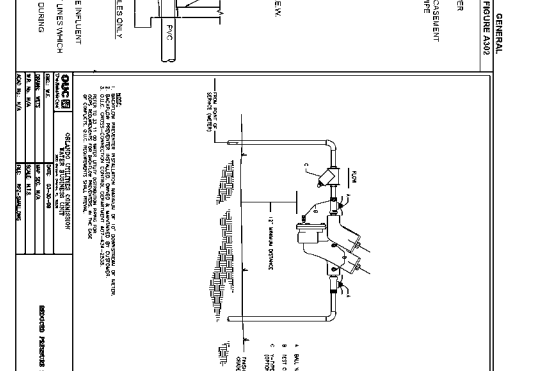
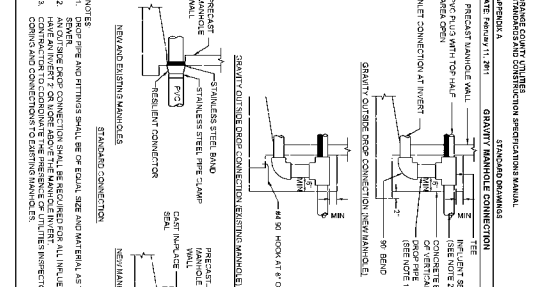
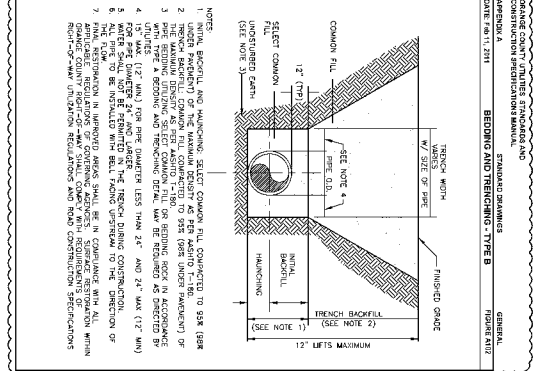
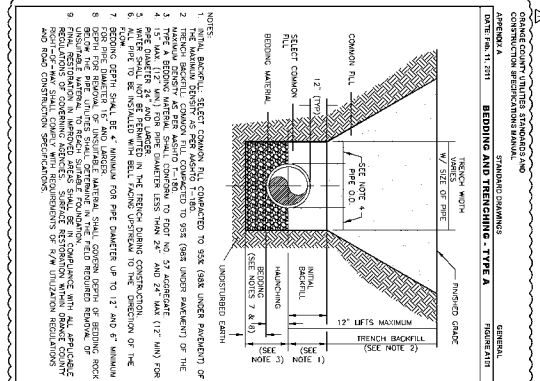
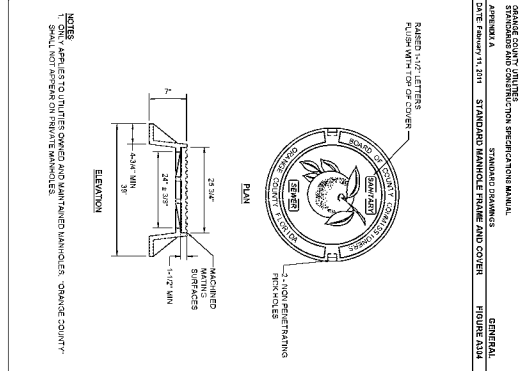
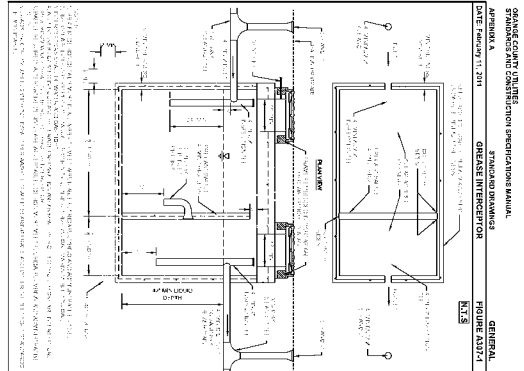
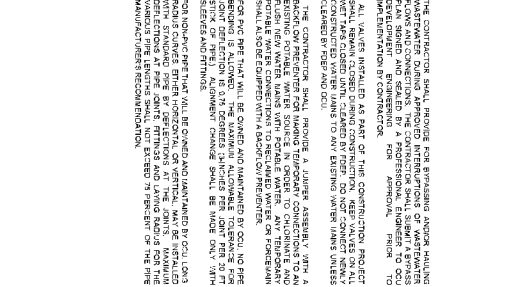
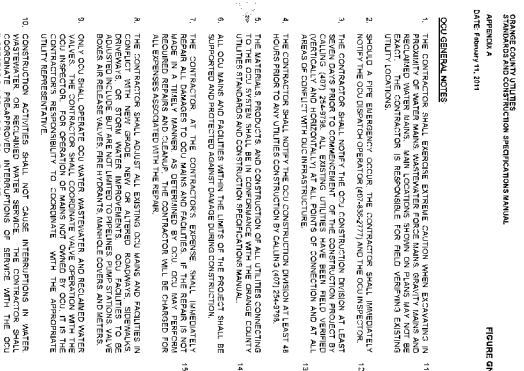
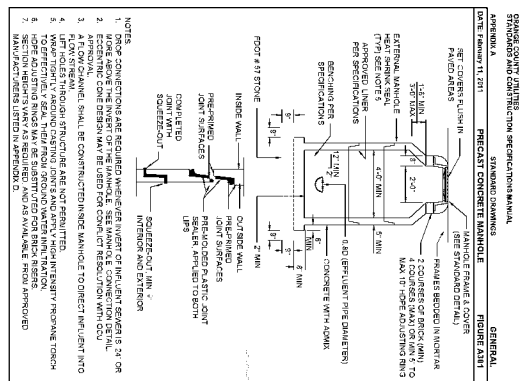
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 FACILITIES SERVICES
 BLDG. 200, 8501 MAGIC WAY ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32809

PINE HILLS E.S.
 REPLACEMENT SCHOOL
 OCS PROJ. NO: C0094
 UTILITY DETAILS

BRPH
 BRPH PROJECT NO. 002744-000-000
 2420 Lakemont Avenue, Suite 100
 Orlando, Florida 32814
 407-299-8964 9304 F

REVISIONS	DATE	BY

PHASE 3B1 SUBMITTAL
 SHEET NUMBER: C801



NOTE: THIS SHEET OF DETAILS SHALL APPLY TO OCPS OWNED AND MAINTAINED ON-SITE UTILITIES SERVING THE PROJECT AND OCCL & OUC OWNED AND MAINTAINED OFF-SITE UTILITIES SERVING THE PROJECT. IF THESE DETAILS CONFLICT WITH THE OCCL & OUC STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE OFF-SITE PORTION OF THE UTILITIES ONLY.

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 2. THE FINISH GRADE SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 3. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 4. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 5. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 6. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 7. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 8. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 9. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 2. THE FINISH GRADE SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 3. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 4. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 5. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 6. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 7. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 8. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 9. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 2. THE FINISH GRADE SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 3. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 4. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 5. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 6. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 7. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 8. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 9. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 2. THE FINISH GRADE SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 3. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 4. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 5. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 6. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 7. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 8. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 9. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 2. THE FINISH GRADE SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.
 3. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 4. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 5. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 6. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 7. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 8. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.
 9. THE TRENCH SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH BALL JOINTS UPSTREAM TO THE DIRECTION OF THE FLOW.

PHASE 3B1
 SUBMITTAL

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 FACILITIES SERVICES
 BLDG. 200, 6601 MAGIC WAY ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32806

PINE HILLS E.S.
 REPLACEMENT SCHOOL
 OCPS PROJ. NO: C0094
 UTILITY DETAILS

BRPH
 Architects, Engineers, Constructors
 Offices in Melbourne, Atlanta, Orlando, Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, Seattle, St. Louis, Mexico
 Board of Architecture License No. AA C000146
 Board of Professional Engineers License No. 1439
 This work is prepared by BRPH under license from the State of Florida. No part of this work shall be reproduced without the written permission of BRPH.

REVISIONS	DATE	BY
1	04/26/17	06

CHAPTER 4 FIELD TESTING AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Section 4310: Testing & Inspection for Acceptance of Wastewater Collection and Transmission Systems

February 11, 2011

- ability to navigate from/to any previously recorded observation or defect instantaneously.
- J. The system shall be able to produce data reports to include, at a minimum, all observation points and pertinent data. All data reports shall match the defect severity codes in accordance with PACP naming conventions
 - K. The data-sorting program shall be capable of sorting all data stored using generic sort key and user defined sort fields.
 - L. Camera footage, date and manhole numbers shall be maintained in real time and shall be displayed on the video monitor as well as the video character generators illuminated footage display at the control console.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

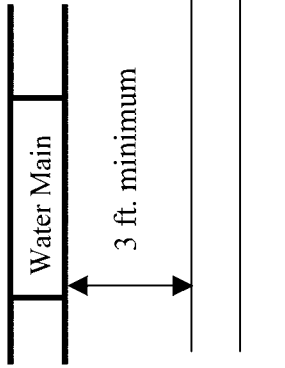
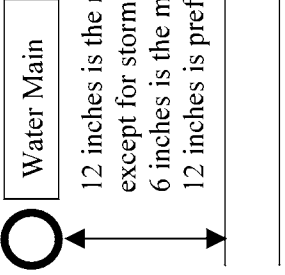
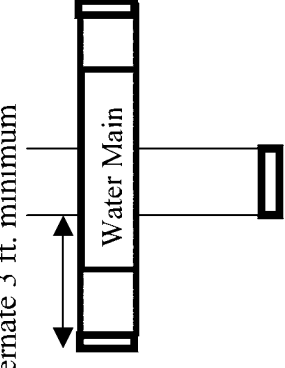
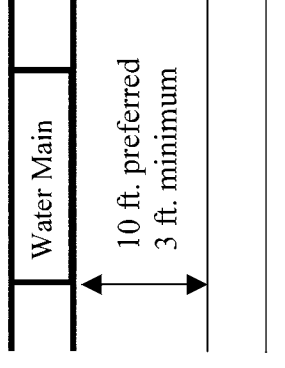
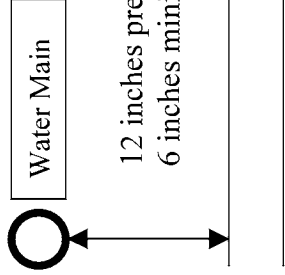
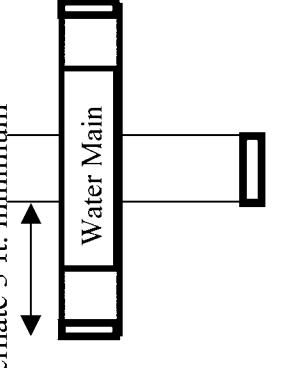
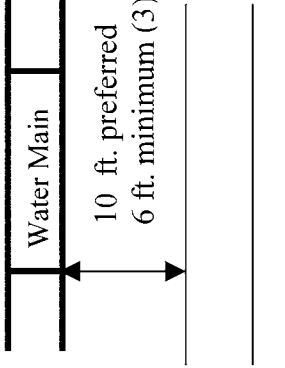
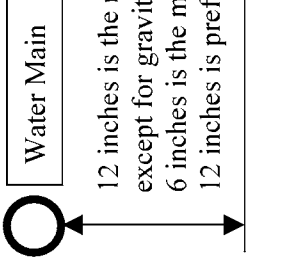
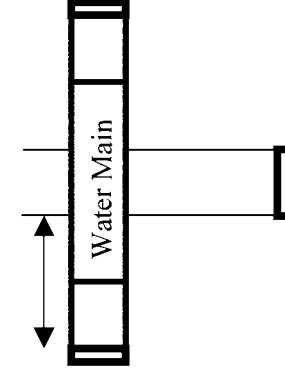
3.01 LEAKAGE TESTING OF GRAVITY MAINS

- A. The CONTRACTOR, with UTILITIES' representation present, shall perform the leakage testing. The CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for furnishing all necessary labor and equipment to conduct such testing.
 - 1. Leakage tests shall be by a low-pressure air test. Each test section shall not exceed 400 feet in length and shall be tested between adjacent manholes. Leakage testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure for "Recommended Practice for Low Pressure Air Testing of Installed Sewer Pipe" as established by the Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association. The pipe shall pass the current most stringent UNI-B-6 Uni-Bell standards for testing gravity sewers and shall have no evidence of leaks in the pipe or connections.

3.02 GRAVITY MAIN REQUIREMENTS BEFORE CCTV INSPECTION

- A. All manhole flow channels and benching per specifications shall be constructed and coated (if applicable) prior to CCTV inspection.
- B. CCTV inspections shall be received, reviewed and approved by UTILITIES prior to installation of pavement.
- C. The CONTRACTOR shall clean gravity mains to remove debris and stains from the pipe prior to televising. Flushing water or debris will not be allowed to enter pump station wet wells. Water will be pumped from the sewer system during flushing to an acceptable discharge location. A visual inspection shall be made and all obstructions removed.
- D. Gravity Mains/Pipes that are dirty (dirty walls and/or debris in the inverts) shall be re-flushed and cleaned before rescheduling a CCTV inspection. If necessary, swabbing may be required of specific sections of pipe.
- E. The CONTRACTOR shall pass a mandrel through the PVC pipe to confirm ring deflection in excess of five percent (5%). The base inside diameter shall be used to

LOCATION OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM MAINS IN ACCORDANCE WITH F.A.C. RULE 62-555.314

Other Pipe	Horizontal Separation	Crossings (1)	Joint Spacing @ Crossings (Full Joint Centered)
Storm Sewer, Stormwater Force Main, Reclaimed Water (2)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Water Main</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3 ft. minimum</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Water Main</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12 inches is the minimum, except for storm sewer, then 6 inches is the minimum and 12 inches is preferred</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Water Main</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alternate 3 ft. minimum</p>
Vacuum Sanitary Sewer	 <p style="text-align: center;">Water Main</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 ft. preferred 3 ft. minimum</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Water Main</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12 inches preferred 6 inches minimum</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Water Main</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alternate 3 ft. minimum</p>
Gravity or Pressure Sanitary Sewer, Sanitary Sewer Force Main, Reclaimed Water (4)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Water Main</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 ft. preferred 6 ft. minimum (3)</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Water Main</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12 inches is the minimum, except for gravity sewer, then 6 inches is the minimum and 12 inches is preferred</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Water Main</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alternate 6 ft. minimum</p>
On-Site Sewage Treatment & Disposal System	<p style="text-align: center;">10 ft. minimum</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">---</p>

(1) Water main should cross above other pipe. When water main must be below other pipe, the minimum separation is 12 inches.

(2) Reclaimed water regulated under Part III of Chapter 62-610, F.A.C.

(3) 3 ft. for gravity sanitary sewer where the bottom of the water main is laid at least 6 inches above the top of the gravity sanitary sewer.

(4) Reclaimed water not regulated under Part III of Chapter 62-610, F.A.C.

EXCERPTS FROM FLORIDA BUILDING CODE – PLUMBING (2014)

CHAPTER 2, DEFINITIONS: SECTION 202 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

BUILDING DRAIN. That part of the lowest piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside and that extends 30 inches (762 mm) in developed length of pipe beyond the exterior walls of the building and conveys the drainage to the building sewer.

Combined. A *building drain* that conveys both sewage and storm water or other drainage.

Sanitary. A *building drain* that conveys sewage only

Storm. A *building drain* that conveys storm water or other drainage, but not sewage.

BUILDING SEWER. That part of the drainage system that extends from the end of the building drain and conveys the discharge to a public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage disposal system or other point of disposal.

Combined. A *building sewer* that conveys both sewage and storm water or other drainage.

Sanitary. A *building sewer* that conveys sewage only

Storm. A *building sewer* that conveys storm water or other drainage, but not sewage.

SEWER.

Building sewer. See “Building sewer.”

Public sewer. A common *sewer* directly controlled by public authority.

Sanitary sewer. A *sewer* that carries sewage and excludes storm, surface and ground water.

Storm sewer. A *sewer* that conveys rainwater, surface water, subsurface water and similar liquid wastes.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM. Piping within a public or private premise that conveys sewage, rainwater or other liquid wastes to a point of disposal. A drainage system does not include the mains of a public sewer system or a private or public sewage treatment or disposal plant.

Building gravity. A drainage system that drains by gravity into the *building sewer*.

Sanitary. A drainage system that carries sewage and excludes storm, surface and ground water.

Storm. A drainage system that carries rainwater, surface water, subsurface water and similar liquid wastes.

PLUMBING. The practice, materials and fixtures utilized in the installation, maintenance, extension and alteration of all piping, fixtures, plumbing appliances and plumbing appurtenances, within or adjacent to any structure, in connection with sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities; venting systems; and public or private water supply systems.

PLUMBING SYSTEM. Includes the water supply and distribution pipes; plumbing fixtures and traps; water-treating or water-using equipment; soil, waste and vent pipes; and sanitary and storm sewers and building drains; in addition to their respective connections, devices and appurtenances within a structure or premises.

WATER PIPE.

Riser. A water supply pipe that extends one full story or more to convey water to branches or to a group of fixtures.

Water distribution pipe. A pipe within the structure or on the premises that conveys water from the water service pipe, or from the meter when the meter is at the structure, to the points of utilization.

Water service pipe. The pipe from the water main or other source of potable water supply, or from the meter when the meter is at the public right of way, to the water distribution system of the building served.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM. The water service pipe, water distribution pipes, and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves and all appurtenances in or adjacent to the structure or premises.

EXCERPTS FROM FLORIDA BUILDING CODE – PLUMBING (2014)

CHAPTER 3, GENERAL REGULATIONS: SECTION 312 TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

312.1 Required tests. The permit holder shall make the applicable tests prescribed in Sections 312.2 through 312.10 to determine compliance with the provisions of this code. The permit holder shall give reasonable advance notice to the code official when the plumbing work is ready for tests. The equipment, material, power and labor necessary for the inspection and test shall be furnished by the permit holder and the permit holder shall be responsible for determining that the work will withstand the test pressure prescribed in the following tests. All plumbing system piping shall be tested with either water or, for piping systems other than plastic, by air. After the plumbing fixtures have been set and their traps filled with water, the entire drainage system shall be submitted to final tests. The code official shall require the removal of any cleanouts if necessary to ascertain whether the pressure has reached all parts of the system.

312.2 Drainage and vent water test. A water test shall be applied to the drainage system either in its entirety or in sections. If applied to the entire system, all openings in the piping shall be tightly closed, except the highest opening, and the system shall be filled with water to the point of overflow. If the system is tested in sections, each opening shall be tightly plugged except the highest openings of the section under test, and each section shall be filled with water, but no section shall be tested with less than a 10-foot (3048 mm) head of water. In testing successive sections, at least the upper 10 feet (3048 mm) of the next preceding section shall be tested so that no joint or pipe in the building, except the uppermost 10 feet (3048 mm) of the system, shall have been submitted to a test of less than a 10-foot (3048 mm) head of water. This pressure shall be held for not less than 15 minutes. The system shall then be tight at all points.

312.3 Drainage and vent air test. Plastic piping shall not be tested using air. An air test shall be made by forcing air into the system until there is a uniform gauge pressure of 5 psi (34.5 kPa) or sufficient to balance a 10-inch (254 mm) column of mercury. This pressure shall be held for a test period of not less than 15 minutes. Any adjustments to the test pressure required because of changes in ambient temperatures or the seating of gaskets shall be made prior to the beginning of the test period.

312.4 Drainage and vent final test. The final test of the completed drainage and vent systems shall be visual and in sufficient detail to determine compliance with the provisions of this code. Where a smoke test is utilized, it shall be made by filling all traps with water and then introducing into the entire system a pungent, thick smoke produced by one or more smoke machines. When the smoke appears at stack openings on the roof, the stack openings shall be closed and a pressure equivalent to a 1-inch water column (248.8 Pa) shall be held for a test period of not less than 15 minutes.

312.5 Water supply system test. Upon completion of a section of or the entire water supply system, the system, or portion completed, shall be tested and proved tight under a water pressure not less than the working pressure of the system; or, for piping systems other than plastic, by an air test of not less than 50 psi (344 kPa). This pressure shall be held for not less than 15 minutes. The water utilized for tests shall be obtained from a potable source of supply. The required tests shall be performed in accordance with this section and Section 107.

312.6 Gravity sewer test. Gravity sewer tests shall consist of plugging the end of the building sewer at the point of connection with the public sewer, filling the building sewer with water, testing with not less than a 10-foot (3048 mm) head of water and maintaining such pressure for 15 minutes.

312.8 Storm drainage system test. Storm drain systems within a building shall be tested by water or air in accordance with Section 312.2 or 312.3.

CHAPTER 7, SANITARY DRAINAGE:

SECTION 701 GENERAL

701.6 Tests. The sanitary drainage system shall be tested in accordance with Section 312.

SECTION 702 MATERIALS

702.2 Underground building sanitary drainage and vent pipe. Underground building sanitary drainage and vent pipe shall conform to one of the standards listed in Table 702.2.

702.3 Building sewer pipe. Building sewer pipe shall conform to one of the standards listed in Table 702.3.

SANITARY DRAINAGE

**TABLE 702.2
UNDERGROUND BUILDING DRAINAGE AND VENT PIPE**

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic pipe in IPS diameters, including schedule 40, DR 22 (PS 200) and DR 24 (PS 140); with a solid, cellular core, or composite wall	ASTM D 2661; ASTM F 628; ASTM F 1488; CSA B181.1
Asbestos-cement pipe	ASTM C 428
Cast-iron pipe	ASTM A 74; ASTM A 888; CISPI 301
Copper or copper-alloy tubing (Type K, L, M or DWV)	ASTM B 75; ASTM B 88; ASTM B 251; ASTM B 306
Polyolefin pipe	ASTM F 1412; CSA B181.3
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe in IPS diameters, including schedule 40, DR 22 (PS 200) and DR 24 (PS 140); with a solid, cellular core, or composite wall	ASTM D 2665; ASTM F 891; ASTM F 1488; CSA B181.2
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe with a 3.25-inch O.D. and a solid, cellular core, or composite wall	ASTM D 2949, ASTM F 1488
Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) plastic pipe	ASTM F 1673; CSA B181.3
Stainless steel drainage systems, Type 316L	ASME A 112.3.1

**TABLE 702.3
BUILDING SEWER PIPE**

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic pipe in IPS diameters, including schedule 40, DR 22 (PS 200) and DR 24 (PS 140); with a solid, cellular core or composite wall	ASTM D 2661; ASTM F 628; ASTM F 1488; CSA B181.1
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic pipe in sewer and drain diameters, including SDR 42 (PS 20), PS 35, SDR 35 (PS 45), PS 50, PS 100, PS 140, SDR 23.5 (PS 150) and PS 200; with a solid, cellular core or composite wall	ASTM F 1488; ASTM D 2751
Asbestos-cement pipe	ASTM C 428
Cast-iron pipe	ASTM A 74; ASTM A 888; CISPI 301
Concrete pipe	ASTM C 14; ASTM C 76; CSA A257.1M; CSA A257.2M
Copper or copper-alloy tubing (Type K or L)	ASTM B 75; ASTM B 88; ASTM B 251
Polyethylene (PE) plastic pipe (SDR-PR)	ASTM F 714
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe in IPS diameters, including schedule 40, DR 22 (PS 200) and DR 24 (PS 140); with a solid, cellular core or composite wall	ASTM D 2665; ASTM F 891; ASTM F 1488
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe in sewer and drain diameters, including PS 25, SDR 41 (PS 28), PS 35, SDR 35 (PS 46), PS 50, PS 100, SDR 26 (PS 115), PS 140 and PS 200; with a solid, cellular core or composite wall	ASTM F 891; ASTM F 1488; ASTM D 3034; CSA B182.2; CSA B182.4
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe with a 3.25-inch O.D. and a solid, cellular core or composite wall.	ASTM D 2949, ASTM F 1488
Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) plastic pipe	ASTM F 1673; CSA B181.3
Stainless steel drainage systems, Types 304 and 316L	ASME A112.3.1
Vitrified clay pipe	ASTM C 4; ASTM C 700

EXCERPTS FROM FLORIDA BUILDING CODE – PLUMBING (2014)

CHAPTER 11, STORM DRAINAGE

SECTION 1102 MATERIALS

1102.3 Underground building storm drain pipe. Underground building *storm drain* pipe shall conform to one of the standards listed in Table 702.2.

1102.4 Building storm sewer pipe. Building storm *sewer* pipe shall conform to one of the standards listed in Table 1102.4.

TABLE 1102.4 BUILDING STORM SEWER PIPE

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic pipe	ASTM D 2661; ASTM D 2751; ASTM F 628; CSA B181.1; CSA B182.1
Asbestos-cement pipe	ASTM C 428
Cast-iron pipe	ASTM A 74; ASTM A 888; CISPI 301
Concrete pipe	ASTM C 14; ASTM C 76; CSA A257.1M; CSA A257.2M
Copper or copper-alloy tubing (Type K, L, M or DWV)	ASTM B 75; ASTM B 88; ASTM B 251; ASTM B 306
Polyethylene (PE) plastic pipe	ASTM F 2306/F 2306M
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe (Type DWV, SDR26, SDR35, SDR41, PS50 or PS100)	ASTM D 2665; ASTM D 3034; ASTM F 891; CSA B182.4; CSA B181.2; CSA B182.2
Vitrified clay pipe	ASTM C 4; ASTM C 700
Stainless steel drainage systems, Type 316L	ASME A112.3.1

EXCERPTS FROM FLORIDA BUILDING CODE – PLUMBING (2014)

SECTION 1106 SIZE OF CONDUCTORS, LEADERS, AND STORM DRAINS

1106.3 Building storm drains and sewers. The size of the building *storm drain*, building *storm sewer* and their horizontal branches having a slope of one-half unit or less vertical in 12 units horizontal (4-percent slope) shall be based on the maximum projected roof area in accordance with Table 1106.3. The slope of horizontal branches shall be not less than one-eighth unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (1-percent slope) unless otherwise approved.

**TABLE 1106.3
SIZE OF HORIZONTAL STORM
DRAINAGE PIPING**

SIZE OF HORIZONTAL PIPING (inches)	HORIZONTALLY PROJECTED ROOF AREA (square feet)					
	Rainfall rate (inches per hour)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\frac{1}{8}$ unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (1-percent slope)						
3	3,288	1,644	1,096	822	657	548
4	7,520	3,760	2,506	1,800	1,504	1,253
5	13,360	6,680	4,453	3,340	2,672	2,227
6	21,400	10,700	7,133	5,350	4,280	3,566
8	46,000	23,000	15,330	11,500	9,200	7,600
10	82,800	41,400	27,600	20,700	16,580	13,800
12	133,200	66,600	44,400	33,300	26,650	22,200
15	218,000	109,000	72,800	59,500	47,600	39,650
$\frac{1}{4}$ unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope)						
3	4,640	2,320	1,546	1,160	928	773
4	10,600	5,300	3,533	2,650	2,120	1,766
5	18,880	9,440	6,293	4,720	3,776	3,146
6	30,200	15,100	10,066	7,550	6,040	5,033
8	65,200	32,600	21,733	16,300	13,040	10,866
10	116,800	58,400	38,950	29,200	23,350	19,450
12	188,000	94,000	62,600	47,000	37,600	31,350
15	336,000	168,000	112,000	84,000	67,250	56,000
$\frac{1}{2}$ unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (4-percent slope)						
3	6,576	3,288	2,295	1,644	1,310	1,096
4	15,040	7,520	5,010	3,760	3,010	2,500
5	26,720	13,360	8,900	6,680	5,320	4,450
6	42,800	21,400	13,700	10,700	8,580	7,140
8	92,000	46,000	30,650	23,000	18,400	15,320
10	171,600	85,800	55,200	41,400	33,150	27,600
12	266,400	133,200	88,800	66,600	53,200	44,400
15	476,000	238,000	158,800	119,000	95,300	79,250

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

D. Wall-Penetration Fittings: Compound, ductile-iron coupling fitting with sleeve and flexing sections for up to 20-degree deflection, gaskets, and restrained-joint ends complying with AWWA C110 or AWWA C153. Include AWWA C111, ductile-iron glands, rubber gaskets, and steel bolts.

1. Manufacturers:
 - a. SIGMA Corp.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXCAVATION

A. Refer to Section 310000 – Earthwork: For excavating, trenching, and backfilling.

3.2 PIPING APPLICATIONS

- A. Flanges and unions may be used on aboveground pressure piping, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Aboveground, soil, and waste piping within a ceiling cavity shall be the following:
 1. PVC pipe, PVC socket fittings, and solvent-cemented joints.
 2. Service class, cast iron soil piping with no-hub fittings shall be provided at music classrooms, administration offices, and similar areas where noise is critical.
- C. Underground, soil, waste, and vent piping shall be the following:
 1. PVC pipe, PVC socket fittings, and solvent-cemented joints.
- D. Underground Grease Waste Piping shall be the following
 1. Service class, cast-iron soil piping; hub-and-spigot joints.

3.3 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. Sanitary sewer piping outside the building is specified in Division 333100 Section "Sanitary Sewerage."
- B. Basic piping installation requirements are specified in Division 22 Section "Basic Plumbing Materials and Methods."
- C. Install cleanouts at grade and extend to where building sanitary drains connect to building sanitary sewers.
- D. Install cleanout fitting with closure plug inside the building in sanitary force-main piping.
- E. Install cast-iron sleeve with water stop and mechanical sleeve seal at each service pipe penetration through foundation wall. Select number of interlocking rubber links required to make installation watertight. Sleeves and mechanical sleeve seals are specified in Section 220500 – Common Work Results For Plumbing.

- C. Backwater Valves: Install backwater valves in piping subject to sewage backflow.
 - 1. Horizontal Piping: Horizontal backwater valves.
 - 2. Floor Drains & Area Drains: Drain outlet backwater valves, unless drain has integral backwater valve.
 - 3. Install backwater valves in accessible locations.
 - 4. Backwater valve are specified in Division 22 Section "Plumbing Specialties."

3.6 HANGER AND SUPPORT INSTALLATION

- A. Pipe hangers and supports are specified in Division 22 Section "Hangers and Supports." Install the following:
 - 1. Vertical Piping: MSS Type 8 or Type 42, clamps.
 - 2. Install individual, straight, horizontal piping runs according to the following:
 - a. 100 Feet (30 m) and Less: MSS Type 1, adjustable, steel clevis hangers.
 - b. Longer Than 100 Feet (30 m): MSS Type 43, adjustable roller hangers.
 - c. Longer Than 100 Feet (30 m), if Indicated: MSS Type 49, spring cushion rolls.
 - 3. Multiple, Straight, Horizontal Piping Runs 100 Feet (30 m) or Longer: MSS Type 44, pipe rolls. Support pipe rolls on trapeze.
 - 4. Base of Vertical Piping: MSS Type 52, spring hangers.
- B. Install supports according to Division 22 Section "Hangers and Supports."
- C. Support vertical piping and tubing at base and at each floor.
- D. Rod diameter may be reduced 1 size for double-rod hangers, with 3/8-inch (10-mm) minimum rods.
- E. Support piping and tubing not listed above according to MSS SP-69 and manufacturer's written instructions.

3.7 CONNECTIONS

- A. Drawings indicate general arrangement of piping, fittings, and specialties.
- B. Connect soil and waste piping to exterior sanitary sewerage piping. Use transition fitting to join dissimilar piping materials.
- C. Connect drainage and vent piping to the following:
 - 1. Plumbing Fixtures: Connect drainage piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than required by plumbing code.
 - 2. Plumbing Fixtures and Equipment: Connect atmospheric vent piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than required by authorities having jurisdiction.

3. Plumbing Specialties: Connect drainage and vent piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than required by plumbing code.
4. Equipment: Connect drainage piping as indicated. Provide shutoff valve, if indicated, and union for each connection. Use flanges instead of unions for connections NPS 2-1/2 (DN 65) and larger.


3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. During installation, notify authorities having jurisdiction at least 24 hours before inspection must be made. Perform tests specified below in presence of authorities having jurisdiction.
 1. Roughing-in Inspection: Arrange for inspection of piping before concealing or closing-in after roughing-in and before setting fixtures.
 2. Final Inspection: Arrange for final inspection by authorities having jurisdiction to observe tests specified below and to ensure compliance with requirements.
- B. Reinspection: If authorities having jurisdiction find that piping will not pass test or inspection, make required corrections and arrange for reinspection.
- C. Reports: Prepare inspection reports and have them signed by authorities having jurisdiction.
- D. Test sanitary drainage and vent piping according to procedures of authorities having jurisdiction or, in absence of published procedures, as follows:
 1. Test for leaks and defects in new piping and parts of existing piping that have been altered, extended, or repaired. If testing is performed in segments, submit separate report for each test, complete with diagram of portion of piping tested.
 2. Leave uncovered and unconcealed new, altered, extended, or replaced drainage and vent piping until it has been tested and approved. Expose work that was covered or concealed before it was tested.
 3. Roughing-in Plumbing Test Procedure: Test drainage and vent piping, except outside leaders, on completion of roughing-in. Close openings in piping system and fill with water to point of overflow, but not less than 10-foot head of water (30 kPa). From 15 minutes before inspection starts to completion of inspection, water level must not drop. Inspect joints for leaks.
 4. Finished Plumbing Test Procedure: After plumbing fixtures have been set and traps filled with water, test connections and prove they are gastight and watertight. Plug vent-stack openings on roof and building drains where they leave building. Introduce air into piping system equal to pressure of 1-inch wg (250 Pa). Use U-tube or manometer inserted in trap of water closet to measure this pressure. Air pressure must remain constant without introducing additional air throughout period of inspection. Inspect plumbing fixture connections for gas and water leaks.
 5. Repair leaks and defects with new materials and retest piping, or portion thereof, until satisfactory results are obtained.
 6. Prepare reports for tests and required corrective action.


SECTION 22 11 16 - DOMESTIC WATER PIPING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- 
- A. This Section includes domestic water piping inside the building.
 - B. Water meters will be furnished and installed by utility company.
 - C. Water meters will be furnished by utility company for installation by Contractor.
 - D. Related Sections include the following:
 - 1. Section 220519 – Meters and Gages: For thermometers, pressure gages, and fittings.
 - 2. Section 221119 – Plumbing Specialties: For water distribution piping specialties.

1.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 
- A. Provide components and installation capable of producing domestic water piping systems with 125 psig (860 kPa), unless otherwise indicated.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For pipe, tube, fittings, and couplings.
- B. Water Samples: Specified in Part 3 "Cleaning" Article.
- C. Field quality-control test reports.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Piping materials shall bear label, stamp, or other markings of specified testing agency.
- B. Comply with NSF 14 for plastic, potable domestic water piping and components.
- C. Comply with NSF 61, "Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects; Sections 1 through 9," for potable domestic water piping and components.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. In other Part 2 articles where titles below introduce lists, the following requirements apply to product selection:
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the manufacturers specified.

- G. Install supports for vertical CPVC piping every 60 inches for NPS 1 and smaller, and every 72 inches for NPS 1-1/4 and larger.

3.9 CONNECTIONS

- A. Drawings indicate general arrangement of piping, fittings, and specialties.
- B. Install piping adjacent to equipment and machines to allow service and maintenance.
- C. Connect domestic water piping to exterior water-service piping. Use transition fitting to join dissimilar piping materials.
- D. Connect domestic water piping to water-service piping with shutoff valve; extend and connect to the following:
 - 1. Water Heaters: Cold-water inlet and hot-water outlet piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than sizes of water heater connections.
 - 2. Plumbing Fixtures: Cold- and hot-water supply piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than required by plumbing code. Comply with requirements in Division 22 plumbing fixture Sections for connection sizes.
 - 3. Equipment: Cold- and hot-water supply piping as indicated, but not smaller than equipment connections. Provide shutoff valve and union for each connection. Use flanges instead of unions for NPS 2-1/2 (DN 65) and larger.

3.10 ESCUTCHEON INSTALLATION

- A. Install escutcheons for penetrations of walls, ceilings, and floors.
- B. Escutcheons for New Piping:
 - 1. Piping with Fitting or Sleeve Protruding from Wall: One piece, deep pattern.
 - 2. Bare Piping at Wall and Floor Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One piece, cast brass with polished chrome-plated finish.
 - 3. Bare Piping at Ceiling Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One piece, cast brass with polished chrome-plated finish
 - 4. Bare Piping in Unfinished Service Spaces: One piece, cast brass with polished chrome-plated finish
 - 5. Bare Piping in Equipment Rooms: One piece, cast brass
 - 6. Bare Piping at Floor Penetrations in Equipment Rooms: One-piece floor plate.
- C. Escutcheons for Existing Piping:
 - 1. Chrome-Plated Piping: Split casting, cast brass with chrome-plated finish.
 - 2. Insulated Piping: Split plate, stamped steel with concealed hinge and spring clips.

4. Reports: Prepare inspection reports and have them signed by authorities having jurisdiction.

C. Piping Tests:

1. Fill domestic water piping. Check components to determine that they are not air bound and that piping is full of water.
2. Test for leaks and defects in new piping and parts of existing piping that have been altered, extended, or repaired. If testing is performed in segments, submit a separate report for each test, complete with diagram of portion of piping tested.
3. Leave new, altered, extended, or replaced domestic water piping uncovered and unconcealed until it has been tested and approved. Expose work that was covered or concealed before it was tested.
4. Cap and subject piping to static water pressure of 50 psig (345 kPa) above operating pressure, without exceeding pressure rating of piping system materials. Isolate test source and allow to stand for four hours. Leaks and loss in test pressure constitute defects that must be repaired.
5. Repair leaks and defects with new materials and retest piping or portion thereof until satisfactory results are obtained.
6. Prepare reports for tests and for corrective action required.

D. Domestic water piping will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.

E. Prepare test and inspection reports.

3.15 CLEANING

A. Clean and disinfect potable domestic water piping as follows:

1. Purge new piping and parts of existing piping that have been altered, extended, or repaired before using.
2. Use purging and disinfecting procedures prescribed by authorities having jurisdiction; if methods are not prescribed, use procedures described in either AWWA C651 or AWWA C652 or follow procedures described below:
 - a. Flush piping system with clean, potable water until dirty water does not appear at outlets.
 - b. Fill and isolate system according to either of the following:
 - 1) Fill system or part thereof with water/chlorine solution with at least 50 ppm (50 mg/L) of chlorine. Isolate with valves and allow to stand for 24 hours.
 - 2) Fill system or part thereof with water/chlorine solution with at least 200 ppm (200 mg/L) of chlorine. Isolate and allow to stand for three hours.
 - c. Flush system with clean, potable water until no chlorine is in water coming from system after the standing time.

2.4 SPECIAL PIPE FITTINGS

A. Shielded Nonpressure Pipe Couplings: ASTM C 1460, elastomeric or rubber sleeve with full-length, corrosion-resistant outer shield and corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.

1. Manufacturers:

- a. Cascade Waterworks Mfg. Co.
- b. Mission Rubber Co.

B. Wall-Penetration Fittings: Compound, ductile-iron coupling fitting with sleeve and flexing sections for up to 20-degree deflection, gaskets, and restrained-joint ends complying with AWWA C110 or AWWA C153. Include AWWA C111, ductile-iron glands, rubber gaskets, and steel bolts.

1. Manufacturers:

- a. SIGMA Corp.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXCAVATION

A. Refer to Division 32 Section "Earthwork" for excavating, trenching, and backfilling.

3.2 PIPING APPLICATIONS

A. Flanges and unions may be used on aboveground pressure piping, unless otherwise indicated.

B. Aboveground, Vertical Storm Drainage piping concealed within an enclosed wall cavity shall be the following:

1. SCH 40 PVC pipe, PVC socket fittings, and solvent-cemented joints.

C. Underground Storm Drainage piping shall be the following:

1. SCH 40 PVC pipe, PVC socket fittings, and solvent-cemented joints.

3.3 PIPING INSTALLATION

A. Storm sewer and drainage piping outside the building are specified in Division 334100 Section "Storm Drainage."

B. Basic piping installation requirements are specified in Division 22 Section "Basic Plumbing Materials and Methods."

C. Install cleanouts at grade and extend to where building storm drains connect to building storm sewers. Cleanouts are specified in Division 22 Section "Plumbing Specialties."

D. Install cleanout fitting with closure plug inside the building in storm drainage force-main piping.

- a. 100 Feet (30 m) and Less: MSS Type 1, adjustable, steel clevis hangers.
 - b. Longer Than 100 Feet (30 m): MSS Type 43, adjustable roller hangers.
 - c. Longer Than 100 Feet (30 m), if Indicated: MSS Type 49, spring cushion rolls.
3. Multiple, Straight, Horizontal Piping Runs 100 Feet (30 m) or Longer: MSS Type 44, pipe rolls. Support pipe rolls on trapeze.
 4. Base of Vertical Piping: MSS Type 52, spring hangers.
- B. Install supports according to Division 22 Section "Hangers and Supports."
 - C. Support vertical piping and tubing at base and at each floor.
 - D. Rod diameter may be reduced 1 size for double-rod hangers, with 3/8-inch (10-mm) minimum rods.
 - E. Support piping and tubing not listed above according to MSS SP-69 and manufacturer's written instructions.

3.7 CONNECTIONS

- A. Drawings indicate general arrangement of piping, fittings, and specialties.
- B. Connect interior storm drainage piping to exterior storm drainage piping. Use transition fitting to join dissimilar piping materials.
- C. Connect storm drainage piping to roof drains and storm drainage specialties.
- D. Connect force-main piping to the following:
 1. Storm Sewer: To exterior force main or storm manhole.
 2. Sump Pumps: To sump pump discharge.

3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. During installation, notify authorities having jurisdiction at least 24 hours before inspection must be made. Perform tests specified below in presence of authorities having jurisdiction.
 1. Roughing-in Inspection: Arrange for inspection of piping before concealing or closing-in after roughing-in.
 2. Final Inspection: Arrange for final inspection by authorities having jurisdiction to observe tests specified below and to ensure compliance with requirements.
- B. Reinspection: If authorities having jurisdiction find that piping will not pass test or inspection, make required corrections and arrange for reinspection.
- C. Reports: Prepare inspection reports and have them signed by authorities having jurisdiction.

- D. Test storm drainage piping according to procedures of authorities having jurisdiction or, in absence of published procedures, as follows:
1. Test for leaks and defects in new piping and parts of existing piping that have been altered, extended, or repaired. If testing is performed in segments, submit separate report for each test, complete with diagram of portion of piping tested.
 2. Leave uncovered and unconcealed new, altered, extended, or replaced storm drainage piping until it has been tested and approved. Expose work that was covered or concealed before it was tested.
 3. Test Procedure: Test storm drainage piping, on completion of roughing-in. Close openings in piping system and fill with water to point of overflow, but not less than 10-foot head of water (30 kPa). From 15 minutes before inspection starts to completion of inspection, water level must not drop. Inspect joints for leaks.
 4. Repair leaks and defects with new materials and retest piping, or portion thereof, until satisfactory results are obtained.
 5. Prepare reports for tests and required corrective action.
- E. Test force-main piping according to procedures of authorities having jurisdiction or, in absence of published procedures, as follows:
1. Leave uncovered and unconcealed new, altered, extended, or replaced force-main piping until it has been tested and approved. Expose work that was covered or concealed before it was tested.
 2. Cap and subject piping to static-water pressure of 50 psig (345 kPa) above operating pressure, without exceeding pressure rating of piping system materials. Isolate test source and allow to stand for four hours. Leaks and loss in test pressure constitute defects that must be repaired.
 3. Repair leaks and defects with new materials and retest piping, or portion thereof, until satisfactory results are obtained.
 4. Prepare reports for tests and required corrective action.

3.9 CLEANING

- A. Clean interior of piping. Remove dirt and debris as work progresses.
- B. Protect drains during remainder of construction period to avoid clogging with dirt and debris and to prevent damage from traffic and construction work.
- C. Place plugs in ends of uncompleted piping at end of day and when work stops.

END OF SECTION 22 14 13