# TRENCH EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL

# PART 1 - GENERAL

### 1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Trench Excavation for Pipe Systems
- B. Trench Foundation Stabilization
- C. Pipe Bedding and Backfill

# 1.02 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Excavate trench for pipe installation.
- B. Stabilize trench and install pipe bedding materials.
- C. Place backfill material in trench.

#### 1.03 SUBMITTALS

Comply with Division 1 - General Provisions and Covenants, as well as the following:

- A. Gradation reports for bedding materials.
- B. Results of required testing.
- C. Dewatering plan.

# 1.04 SUBSTITUTIONS

Comply with Division 1 - General Provisions and Covenants.

# 1.05 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Comply with Division 1 - General Provisions and Covenants.

# 1.06 SCHEDULING AND CONFLICTS

Comply with Division 1 - General Provisions and Covenants.

### 1.07 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

None.

#### 1.08 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- **A. General:** The following items are incidental to the underground utility being installed and will not be paid for separately:
  - 1. Standard trench excavation.
  - 2. Removal and disposal of excess backfill material resulting from pipe installation.
  - 3. Removal of abandoned private utilities encountered during trench excavation.
  - 4. Furnishing and placing granular bedding material.
  - 5. Placing and compacting backfill material.
  - 6. Dewatering including, but not limited to, all equipment such as generators, pumps, rock for sump pits, discharge piping, and any extra excavation needed to facilitate dewatering according to stormwater regulations, as applicable.
  - 7. Sheeting, shoring, and bracing.
  - 8. Adjusting the moisture content of excavated backfill material to the range specified for placement and compaction.
  - 9. Temporary support for existing water, sewer, gas, telephone, electric, and other utilities or services that cross the trench.

### B. Rock Excavation:

- 1. **Measurement:** Measurement will be by cubic yards of rock removed.
- **2.** Payment: Payment will be at the unit price per cubic yard for the quantity of rock removed.
- **3. Includes:** Unit price includes, but is not limited to, furnishing the equipment and labor to break up, remove, and properly dispose of rock encountered in the trench.

#### C. Trench Foundation:

- 1. **Measurement:** Measurement will be in tons for the quantity of stabilization material required to replace material removed by over-excavation. Measurement will be based on the scale tickets for the material delivered and incorporated into the project. Trench foundation required to correct unauthorized over-excavation will not be measured.
- **2. Payment:** Payment will be at the unit price per ton for the quantity of stabilization material furnished and placed.
- **3. Includes:** Unit price includes, but is not limited to, removal and disposal of over-excavated material required to stabilize trench foundation; and furnishing, hauling, and placing stabilization material.

### 1.08 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT (Continued)

### D. Removal, Disposal, and Replacement of Unsuitable Backfill Material:

- 1. **Measurement:** Measurement will be in cubic yards for the quantity of backfill material required to replace unsuitable backfill material removed during standard trench excavation. Measurement will be based on compacted material in place.
- **2. Payment:** Payment will be at the unit price per cubic yard for the quantity of the suitable replacement backfill material furnished.
- 3. Includes: Unit price includes, but is not limited to, removal, hauling, and disposal costs of the unsuitable material and the furnishing, hauling, and placing of the suitable replacement backfill material. Unit price does not include landfill costs for contaminated materials.

# E. Special Pipe Embedment or Encasement:

- **1. Measurement:** Measurement will be by the linear foot along the centerline of pipe for each type of special embedment or encasement.
- 2. Payment: Payment will be at the unit price per linear foot for each type of special pipe embedment or encasement.
- **3. Includes:** Unit price includes, but is not limited to, furnishing and placing all required special pipe embedment or encasement materials.
- **F. Trench Compaction Testing:** If the contract documents specify that the Contractor is responsible for trench compaction testing, measurement and payment will be as follows.
  - 1. **Measurement:** Lump sum item; no measurement will be made.
  - 2. Payment: Payment will be at the lump sum price for trench compaction testing.
  - **3. Includes:** Lump sum price includes, but is not limited to, all payments associated with retesting resulting from failure of initial tests.

#### **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

### 2.01 MATERIALS EXCAVATED FROM A TRENCH

- A. Standard Trench Excavation: All materials encountered during trench excavation, except rock and over-excavation.
  - 1. Suitable Backfill Material: Class II, Class III, Class IVA, or Class IVB as defined in Section 3010, 2.02.
  - 2. Unsuitable Backfill Material: Includes, but is not limited to, the following materials:
    - a. Soils not classified as suitable backfill material, as defined in Section 3010, 2.02.
    - b. Individual stones or concrete chunks larger than 6 inches and averaging more than one per each cubic foot of soil.
    - c. Frozen materials.
    - d. Stumps, logs, branches, and brush.
    - e. Trash, metal, or construction waste.
    - f. Soil in clumps or clods larger than 6 inches, and without sufficient fine materials to fill voids during placement.
    - g. Environmentally contaminated soils.
    - h. Materials removed as rock excavation or over-excavation.
  - 3. Topsoil: Class V material. Comply with Section 3010, 2.03.
- **B.** Rock Excavation: Boulders or sedimentary deposits that cannot be removed in trenches without continuous use of pneumatic tools or blasting.
- **C. Over-excavation:** Excavation of unsuitable or unstable material in trenches below the pipe zone, comply with Figure 3010.101.

#### 2.02 BEDDING MATERIAL

# A. Class I Material:

1. Crushed stone complying with the following gradation:

Sieve	Percent Passing
1 1/2"	100
1"	95 to 100
1/2"	25 to 60
No. 4	0 to 10
No. 8	0 to 5

- 2. The Engineer may allow the use of gravel or authorize a change in gradation subject to materials available locally at the time of construction.
- 3. The Engineer may authorize the use of crushed PCC for pipe sizes up to 12 inches.
- 4. Use aggregates having a percentage of wear, Grading A or B, not exceeding 50%, determined according to AASHTO T 96.

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#### 2.03 BACKFILL MATERIAL

**A.** Class II Material: Manufactured and non-manufactured open-graded (clean) or densegraded (clean) processed aggregate, clean sand, or coarse-grained natural soils (clean) with little or no fines. Class II materials are further described in Table 3010.01.

Table 3010.01: Class II Materials

	Soil Group		Percentage Passing Sieve Sizes		
Type Symbol ASTM D 2487		Description	1 1/2 in.	No. 4	No. 200
	GW Well-graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures; little or no fines.			< 50% of	< 5%
Coarse-Grained Soils, clean SW SP	GP	Poorly-graded gravels and gravelsand mixtures; little or no fines.		"Coarse Fraction"	
	SW	Well-graded sands and gravelly sands; little or no fines.	> 50% of "Coarse Fraction"		
	SP	Poorly-graded sands and gravelly sands; little or no fines.			
Coarse-Grained Soils, borderline clean to with fines	e.g. GW-GC, SP-SM	Sands and gravels that are borderline between clean and with fines.	100%	Varies	5% to 12%

### B. Class III Material:

- Natural coarse-grained soils with fines. Class III materials are further described in Table 3010.02.
- 2. Do not use where water condition in trench may cause instability.

Table 3010.02: Class III Material

Table	Soil Group Symbol ASTM D 2487	Description	
	GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures.	
Coarse-Grained Soils, with fines	GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures.	
	SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures.	
	SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures.	

#### C. Class IVA Material:

- 1. Natural fine-grained inorganic soils. Class IVA materials are further described in Table 3010.03.
- 2. The Engineer will determine if material is not suitable for use as backfill material under deep fills, surface applied wheel loads, heavy vibratory compactors, tampers, or other conditions.
- 3. Do not use where water conditions in trench may cause instability.
- 4. Material is suitable for use in dry trench conditions only.

# 2.03 BACKFILL MATERIAL (Continued)

Table 3010.03: Class IVA Material

Soil Group Type Symbol ASTM D 2487		Description	
Fine-Grained Soils	ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands, silts with slight plasticity.	
(inorganic)	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clay, lean clay.	

# D. Class IVB Material:

- 1. Natural fine-grained inorganic (high elastic silts and plastic clays fat clay) with a liquid limit greater than 50%. Class IVA materials are further described in Table 3010.04.
- 2. When approved by the Engineer, material may be used as final trench backfill in a dry trench.
- 3. Do not use in the pipe embedment zone.

Table 3010.04: Class IVB Material

Туре	Soil Group Symbol ASTM D 2487	Description	
Fine-Grained Soils	МН	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts.	
(inorganic)	СН	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.	

# 2.04 TOPSOIL

# A. Class V Material:

- 1. Organic soils. Class V materials are further described in Table 3010.05.
- 2. Use only as topsoil outside of the pavement, unless otherwise specified or allowed by the Engineer.
- 3. Do not use in the pipe embedment zone.

Table 3010.05: Class V Material

Туре	Soil Group Symbol ASTM D 2487	Description
Organic Soils	OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity.
(unsuitable for backfill)	ОН	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts.
Highly Organic (unsuitable for backfill)	PT	Peat and other high organic soils.

# 2.05 STABILIZATION (FOUNDATION) MATERIALS

A. Clean 2 1/2 inch crushed stone with the following gradation:

Table 3010.06: Stabilization Materials

Sieve	Percent Passing
2 1/2"	100
2"	90 to 100
1 1/2"	35 to 70
1"	0 to 20
1/2"	0 to 5

- B. If specified, meet <u>lowa DOT Section 4128</u> for <u>Gradation No. 13a</u> screened over a 1 inch screen or the Engineer may authorize a change in gradation depending on materials available locally at time of construction.
- C. Crushed concrete may be used, if approved by the Engineer, if it is within  $\pm$  5% of the gradation for each size of material.

### 2.06 SPECIAL PIPE EMBEDMENT AND ENCASEMENT MATERIAL

- A. Concrete Cradle, Arch, or Encasement: Use Iowa DOT Class C concrete.
- B. Flowable Mortar: Comply with lowa DOT Article 2506.02.

### C. CLSM:

- 1. Approximate quantities per cubic yard:
  - a. Cement: 50 poundsb. Fly ash: 250 pounds
  - c. Fine aggregate: 2,910 pounds
  - d. Water: 60 gallons
- 2. A compressive strength of at least 50 psi compressive strength at 28 calendar days can be expected.
- 3. Comply with material requirements of <a href="lowarder-DOT Article 2506.02">lowarder-DOT Article 2506.02</a>.

# D. Foamed Cellular Concrete:

- 1. If specified or approved by the Engineer, foamed cellular concrete may be substituted for flowable mortar.
- 2. Comply with **lowa DOT** Article 2506.02.
- 3. Submit mix design to the Engineer. Include base cement slurry mix per cubic yard, expansion factor from the foaming agent, and wet density.

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#### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### 3.01 TRENCH EXCAVATION

- A. Notify the Engineer prior to the start of excavation activities.
- B. Remove topsoil to a minimum depth of 12 inches and stockpile.
- C. Excavate trench to required elevations and dimensions. Comply with Figure 3010.101.
  - 1. Protect existing facilities, trees, and shrubs during trench excavation.
  - 2. Place excavated material away from trench.
  - 3. Grade spoil piles to drain. Do not allow spoil piles to obstruct drainage.
- D. Unsuitable Backfill Material:
  - 1. If unsuitable backfill material is encountered, notify the Engineer.
  - 2. Remove rock, rubbish, boulders, debris, and other unsuitable backfill materials at least 6 inches below and on each side of the pipe.
  - 3. Keep unsuitable backfill material separated from suitable backfill material and topsoil.
  - 4. Restore trench to design dimensions using bedding or stabilization material.

### 3.02 ROCK OR UNSTABLE SOILS IN TRENCH BOTTOM

- A. Notify the Engineer prior to over-excavation.
- B. The Engineer will determine the need for over-excavation and trench foundation stabilization prior to installation of pipes and structures.
- C. Comply with Figure 3010.101 for over-excavation of rock and wet or soft foundations.

### 3.03 TRENCH PROTECTION

- A. Install adequate trench protection (sheeting, shoring, and bracing) to prevent ground movement or damage to adjacent structures, pipelines, and utilities.
- B. Move trench boxes carefully to avoid disturbing pipe, bedding, or trench wall.

# 3.04 **DEWATERING**

- A. Maintain water levels below the bottom of trench excavation.
- B. Perform the dewatering operation according to the dewatering plan approved by the Engineer. The dewatering plan may be modified to meet actual field conditions, with approval of the Engineer.
- C. Ensure operation of the dewatering system does not damage adjoining structures and facilities. Cease dewatering operations and notify the Engineer if damage is observed.
- D. Discharged Water:
  - 1. Do not discharge water into sanitary sewers.
  - 2. Discharging water into storm sewers requires Engineer's approval.

### 3.04 DEWATERING (Continued)

- Obtain permission of adjacent property owner prior to discharging water onto their property.
- 4. Maintain and control water discharge as necessary to prevent a safety hazard for vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
- 5. Direct water discharge away from electrical facilities or equipment.
- 6. Use dewatering equipment that will minimize disturbance from noise and fumes.
- 7. Protect discharge points from erosion. Provide sediment control for sediment contaminated water discharged directly from trench.

### 3.05 PIPE BEDDING AND BACKFILL

- **A. General:** Comply with <u>Figures 3010.101</u>, <u>3010.102</u>, <u>3010.103</u>, <u>3010.104</u>, and <u>3010.105</u>, as appropriate.
  - 1. Bedding and backfill used for pipe installation will depend on:
    - a. Type of installation (water main, sanitary sewer gravity main, sanitary sewer force main, or storm sewer).
    - b. Pipe material.
    - c. Depth of bury.
    - d. Pipe diameter.
  - 2. After pipe installation, place remaining bedding material and immediately place backfill in trench.
  - Adjust the moisture content of excessively wet, but otherwise suitable, backfill material by spreading, turning, aerating, and otherwise working material as necessary to achieve required moisture range.
  - 4. Adjust the moisture content of excessively dry, but otherwise suitable, backfill material by adding water, then turning, mixing, and otherwise blending the water uniformly throughout the material until the required moisture range is achieved.
  - 5. Hydraulic compaction (flooding with water) is not allowed unless authorized by the Engineer.
  - 6. Special Pipe Embedment and Encasement Materials:
    - a. If specified, use concrete, flowable mortar, CLSM, or foamed cellular concrete as a substitute for pipe bedding, haunch support, or primary and secondary backfill.
    - b. Secure pipe against displacement or flotation prior to placing special pipe embedment and encasement material.
    - c. Place Class IV clay material for a waterstop and compacted to 90% of Standard Proctor Density. Obtain required compaction within a soil moisture range of optimum moisture to 4% above optimum moisture content. If trench stabilization material is used, extend waterstop through stabilization material to the bottom of the trench.

# B. Pipe Bedding:

- 1. Granular Material:
  - a. Class I granular bedding material is required for all gravity mains. Use when specified for pressure pipes.
  - b. Comply with Figures 3010.101, 3010.102, 3010.103, 3010.104, and 3010.105.

# 3.05 PIPE BEDDING AND BACKFILL (Continued)

- c. Place bedding material in the bottom of the trench in lifts no greater than 6 inches thick. Consolidate and moderately compact bedding material.
- d. Shape bedding material to evenly support pipe at the proper line and grade, with full contact under the bottom of the pipe. Excavate for pipe bells.
- e. Install pipe and system components.
- f. Place, consolidate, and moderately compact additional bedding material adjacent to the pipe to a depth equal to 1/6 the outside diameter of the pipe.

### 2. Suitable Backfill Material:

- a. Only use with pressure pipe. Comply with Figure 3010.104.
- b. Use suitable backfill material to shape trench bottom to evenly support pipe at the proper line and grade, with full contact under the bottom of the pipe. Excavate for pipe bells.
- **C.** Haunch Support: Place from the top of the pipe bedding to the springline of the pipe.

#### 1. Granular Material:

- a. Place Class I material in lifts no greater than 6 inches thick.
- b. Consolidate and moderately compact by slicing with a shovel or using other approved techniques.

#### 2. Suitable Backfill Material:

- a. Place in lifts no greater than 6 inches thick.
- b. For Class II backfill material, consolidate and moderately compact by slicing with a shovel or using other approved techniques.
- c. For Class III and Class IVA backfill materials, compact to at least 90% of Standard Proctor Density. Obtain required compaction within a soil moisture range of optimum moisture to 4% above optimum moisture content.

# D. Primary and Secondary Backfill:

# 1. General:

- a. For primary backfill, place from the springline of the pipe to the top of the pipe.
- b. For secondary backfill, place from the top of the pipe to 1 foot above the top of the pipe.

#### 2. Granular Material:

- a. Place in lifts no greater than 6 inches thick.
- b. Compact to at least 65% relative density.

### 3. Suitable Backfill Material:

- a. Place in lifts no greater than 6 inches thick.
- b. For Class II backfill material, compact to at least 65% relative density.
- c. For Class III and Class IVA backfill materials, compact to at least 95% of Standard Proctor Density. Obtain required compaction within a soil moisture range of optimum moisture to 4% above optimum moisture content.

#### E. Final Trench Backfill:

- Place suitable backfill material from 1 foot above the top of the pipe to the top of the trench.
  - a. Use no more than 8 inch thick lifts for backfill areas more than 3 feet below the bottom of pavement.
  - b. Use no more than 6 inch thick lifts for backfill areas less than or equal to 3 feet below the bottom of pavement.

### 3.05 PIPE BEDDING AND BACKFILL (Continued)

- 2. Place backfill material after recording locations of connections and appurtenances or at the Engineer's direction.
- 3. Class I and Class II Backfill Material:
  - a. Compact to at least 65% relative density within right-of-way.
  - b. Compact to at least 50% relative density outside right-of-way.
- 4. Class III and Class IVA Backfill Material:
  - a. Compact to at least 95% of Standard Proctor Density within right-of-way.
  - b. Compact to at least 90% of Standard Proctor Density outside right-of-way.
  - c. Obtain required compaction within a soil moisture range of optimum moisture to 4% above optimum moisture content.
- 5. In areas to remain unpaved, terminate backfill material 8 inches below finished grade. Use topsoil for the final 8 inches above trench backfill material.
- 6. Terminate backfill material at subgrade elevation in areas to be paved.

### 3.06 TRENCH COMPACTION TESTING

**A. General:** When trench compaction testing is specified in the contract documents as the Contractor's responsibility, provide testing of trench backfill material using the services of an independent testing laboratory approved by the Engineer.

### B. Soil Testing:

### 1. Cohesive Soils:

- a. Determine moisture-density relationships by ASTM D 698 (Standard Proctor). Perform at least one test for each type of cohesive soil used.
- Determine in-place density and moisture content. Use ASTM D 1556 (sand-cone method) and ASTM D 2216 (laboratory moisture content), or use ASTM D 6938 (nuclear methods for density and moisture content).

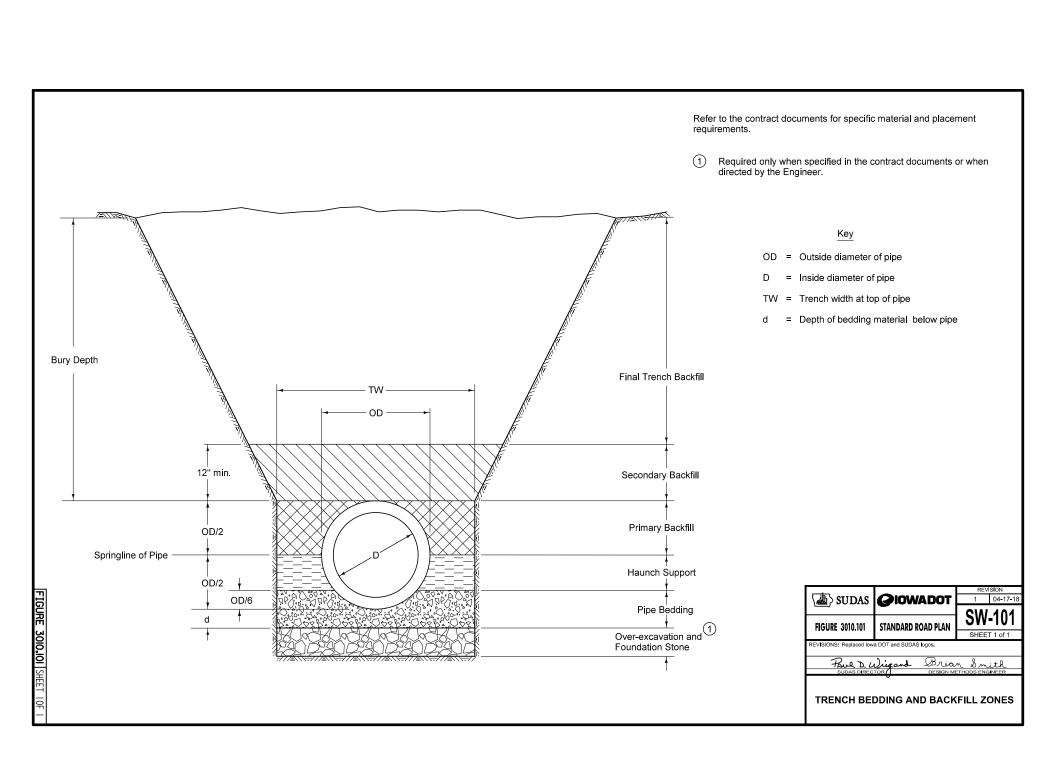
### 2. Cohesionless Soils:

- a. Determine maximum and minimum index density and calculate relative density using ASTM D 4253 and ASTM D 4254.
- For Class I granular bedding material, determine gradation according to ASTM C 136.

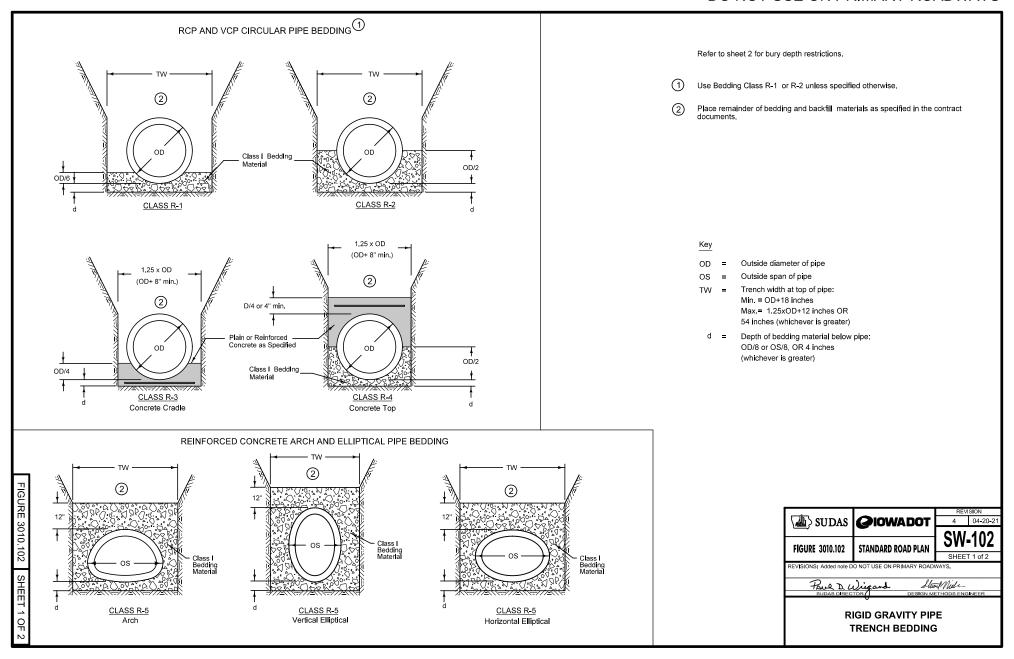
### C. Field Testing:

- **1. Testing Frequency and Locations:** Perform testing of the final trench backfill, beginning at a depth of 2 feet above the top of the pipe, as follows:
  - a. Coordinate the timing of testing with the Engineer.
  - b. The Engineer will determine the location of testing.
  - c. For each 2 vertical feet of consolidated fill, provide tests at a maximum horizontal spacing of 200 feet and at all street crossings.
  - d. Additional testing may be required by the Engineer in the event of non-compliance or if conditions change.
  - e. If necessary, excavate to the depth and size as required by the Engineer to allow compaction tests. Place backfill material and recompact.
- 2. Test Failure and Retesting: Rework, recompact, and retest as necessary until specified compaction and moisture content is achieved in all areas of the trench. In the event of failed tests, the Engineer may require retesting as deemed necessary.

**END OF SECTION** 



# DO NOT USE ON PRIMARY ROADWAYS



#### ALLOWABLE BURY DEPTH

CLASS III RCP

Pipe Diameter	Class R-1	Class R-2	Clas	s R-3 & R-4 Be	dding
(in)	Bedding	Bedding	No Steel	As=0.4%	As=1.0%
12	7'	10'	15'	19'	27'
15	8'	10'	16'	19'	27'
18	8'	11'	16'	20'	40'
21	8'	11'	18'	26'	40'
24	8'	12'	23'	36'	40'
27	10'	15'	30'	40'	40'
30	11'	15'	29'	40'	40'
33	11'	15'	28'	40'	40'
36	11'	15'	27'	40'	40'
42	11'	15'	26'	38'	40'
48	11'	15'	26'	36'	40'
54	11'	15'	25'	34'	40'
60	11'	15'	25'	33'	40'
66	11'	15'	24'	32'	40'
72	11'	15'	24'	32'	40'
As = Area of S	teel Reinforcine	g	•	•	•

CLASS	1\/	RCP

Plpe Class Dlameter R-1	Class R-2	Clas	s R-3 & R-4 Be	dding		
(in)	Bedding	Bedding	No Steel	As=0.4%	As=1.0%	
12	12'	15'	23'	28'	40'	
15	12'	16'	23'	30'	40'	
18	13'	16'	29'	40'	40'	
21	13'	18'	40'	40'	40'	
24	16'	23'	40'	40'	40'	
27	19'	30'	40'	40'	40'	
30	19'	29'	40'	40'	40'	
33	19'	28'	40'	40'	40'	
36	19'	28'	40'	40'	40'	
42	18'	27'	40'	40'	40'	
48	18'	26'	40'	40'	40'	
54	18'	25'	40'	40'	40'	
60	18'	25'	40'	40'	40'	
66	18'	25'	40'	40'	40'	
72	18'	24'	40'	40'	40'	
As = Area of S	As = Area of Steel Reinforcing					

#### CLASS V RCP

Pipe Diameter	Class R-1	Class R-2	Clas	s R-3 & R-4 Be	dding	
(in)	Bedding	Bedding	No Steel	As=0.4%	As=1.0%	
12	18'	23'	35'	40'	40'	
15	19'	24'	40'	40'	40'	
18	19'	30'	40'	40'	40'	
21	25'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
24	34'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
27	40'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
30	40'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
33	40'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
36	40'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
42	37'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
48	35'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
54	33'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
60	32'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
66	31'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
72	31'	40'	40'	40'	40'	
As = Area of Steel Reinforcing						

#### EXTRA STRENGTH VCP

Bedding Class

Plpe Dia. (in)	R-1	R-2		R-3 & R-4	
(111)	K-1	K-2	No Steel	As=0.4%	As=1.0%
6	25'	30'	30'	30'	30'
8	20'	26'	30'	30'	30'
10	18'	23'	30'	30'	30'
12	16'	20'	30'	30'	30'
15	15'	19'	28'	30'	30'
18	14'	18'	30'	30'	30'
21	15'	22'	30'	30'	30'
24	18'	28'	30'	30'	30'
27	20'	30'	30'	30'	30'
30	19'	29'	30'	30'	30'
33	20'	30'	30'	30'	30'

30'

30'

30'

30'

30'

30'

30'

30'

20'

18'

As = Area of Steel ReInforcing

30'

29'

26'

#### CONCRETE ARCH PIPE

Pipe Size (in x in)	Equiv. Dia.	P <b>l</b> pe	Class
. ,	(in)	A-III	A-IV
18 x 11	15	6'	11'
22 x 13	18	6'	11'
26 x 15	21	6'	13'
29 x 18	24	7'	15'
36 x 22	30	8'	15'
44 x 27	36	8'	14'
51 x 31	42	8'	15'
58 x 36	48	8'	15'
65 x 40	54	8'	15'
73 x 45	60	8'	14'
88 x 54	72	9'	14'
Based on Clas	s R-5 bed	ding	

#### HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL RCP

Pipe Size	Eguiv.	Pipe	Class
(in x in)	Dla. (In)	HE-III	HE-IV
14 x 23	18	12'	22'
19 x 30	24	15'	29'
22 x 34	27	15'	28'
24 x 38	30	15'	27'
27 x 42	33	15'	27'
29 x 45	36	15'	26'
32 x 49	39	15'	26'
34 x 54	42	15'	25'
38 x 60	48	15'	25'
43 x 68	54	15'	24'
48 x 76	60	15'	24'
53 x 83	66	15'	24'
58 x 91	72	15'	24'
63 x 98	78	15'	23'
68 x 106	84	15'	23'

#### VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL RCP

Pipe Size	Equiv.		Pipe Class			
(in x in)	(In)	VE-III	VE-IV	VE-V	VE-VI	
23 x 14	18	10'	15'	22'	33'	
30 x 19	24	10'	16'	34'	40'	
34 x 22	27	11'	20'	40'	40'	
38 x 24	30	12'	23'	40'	40'	
42 x 27	33	15'	30'	40'	40'	
45 x 29	36	15'	29'	40'	40'	
49 x 32	39	15'	29'	40'	40'	
54 x 34	42	15'	28'	40'	40'	
60 x 38	48	15'	27'	40'	40'	
68 x 43	54	15'	27'	40'	40'	
76 x 48	60	15'	26'	40'	40'	
83 x 53	66	15'	25'	40'	40'	
91 x 58	72	15'	25'	40'	40'	
98 x 63	78	15'	25'	40'	40'	
106 x 68	84	15'	24'	40'	40'	
Based on Class	Based on Class R-5 bedding					



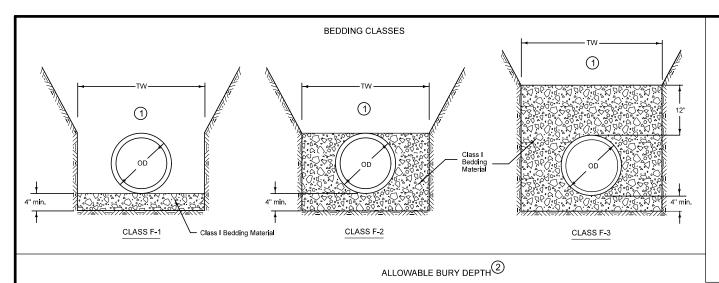
REVISIONS: Added note DO NOT USE ON PRIMARY ROADWAYS.

Paul D. Wigard SUDAS DIRECTOR Stront Mile-DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

4 04-20-21

RIGID GRAVITY PIPE TRENCH BEDDING

# DO NOT USE ON PRIMARY ROADWAYS



- Place remainder of bedding and backfill materials as specified in the contract documents.
- (2) Minimum depth of bury 12 inches or as specified by the manufacturer.

#### ALLOWABLE BEDDING CLASSES

PIPE MATERIAL	STORM SEWER	SANITARY SEWER
Ductile Iron	F-1, F-2, F-3	F-1, F-2, F-3
HDPE	F-2, F-3	Not allowed
Polypropylene	F-2, F-3	F-3
PVC	F-2, F-3	F-3

#### Key

OD = Outside diameter of pipe

TW = Trench width at top of pipe: MIn. = OD+18 Inches OR 1.25xOD+12 Inches (whichever is greater)

#### PVC PIPE

Pipe Diameter	ASTM D 3034		ASTM F 679	ASTM F 949	ASTM F 1803	ASTM D 2680	
(in)		Solid Wall		Solid Wall	Corrug.	Closed	Composite
	SDR 23.5	SDR 26	SDR 35	SDR 35	Exterior	Profile	(Truss Type)
8	30'	28'	24'		24'		32'
10	30'	28'	24'		24'		32'
12	30'	28'	24'		24'		32'
15	30'	28'	24'		24'		32'
18				24'	24'		
21				24'	24'	24'	
24				24'	24'	24'	
27				24'		24'	
30				24'	24'	24'	
33				24'			
36				24'	24'	24'	
42				24'		24'	
48				24'		24'	
54						24'	
60						24'	

### DUCTILE IRON, AWWA C151, CLASS 52

Pipe Diameter (in)	Class F-1 Bedding	Class F-2 Bedding	Class F-3 BeddIng
4	40'	40'	40'
6	40'	40'	40'
8	40'	40'	40'
10	40'	40'	40'
12	37'	40'	40'
14	31'	40'	40'
16	28'	37'	40'
18	25'	34'	40'
20	23'	32'	40'
24	20'	29'	38'
30	18'	23'	31'
36	18'	22'	30'
42	17'	21'	29'
48	16'	19'	27'
54	16'	19'	27'

#### HDPE PIPE

#### POLYPROPYLENE PIPE

Pipe Diameter (in)	AASHTO M 294	Pipe Diameter (In)	ASTM F 2764
12	8'	12	24'
15	9'	15	25'
18	9'	18	22'
24	9'	24	20'
30	9'	30	22'
36	9'	36	21'
42	8'	42	22'
48	8'	48	23'
54	8'	54	21'
60	8'	60	21'

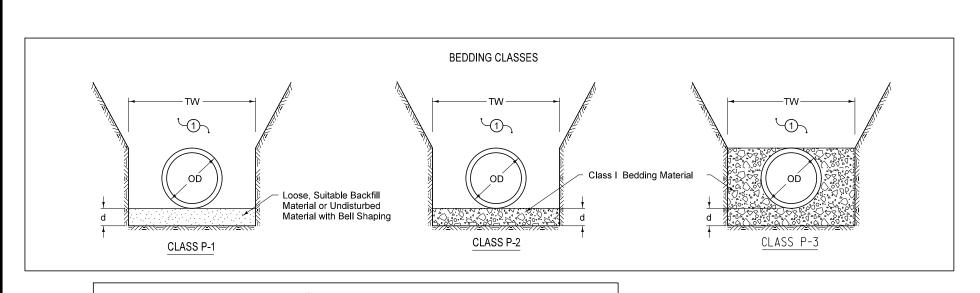
	_	REV	SION		
SUDAS	<b>⊘</b> IOWADOT	4	04-20-21		
		CW	400		
FIGURE 3010.103	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	944	-103		
1100KE COTOTION	CIAITEARE ROAD I BAIT	SHEE	T 1 of 1		
REVISIONS: Added note D	O NOT USE ON PRIMARY ROAD	WAYS.			
Paul D. Wiegard Stunt Nicken					
SUDAS DIREC	TOR DESIGN MI	ETHODS ENG	INEER		

FLEXIBLE GRAVITY PIPE TRENCH BEDDING

FIGURE 3010.103

10.103 SHEET 1 OI

# DO NOT USE ON PRIMARY ROADWAYS



### ALLOWABLE BURY DEPTH

# DUCTILE IRON, AWWA C151, CLASS 52

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Class P-1 Bedding	Class P-2 Bedding	Class P-3 Bedding
4	40'	40'	40'
6	40'	40'	40'
8	40'	40'	40'
10	36'	40'	40'
12	31'	40'	40'
14	26'	40'	40'
16	23'	37'	40'
18	20'	34'	40'
20	18'	32'	40'
24	16'	29'	38
30	13'	23'	31'
36	13'	22'	30'
42	13'	21'	29'
48	13'	19'	27'
54	13'	19'	27'

#### PVC, AWWA C900, DR18

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Class P-1 Bedding	Class P-2 Bedding	Class P-3 Bedding
4	19'	23'	40'
6	19'	23'	40'
8	19'	23'	40'
10	19'	23'	40'
12	19'	23'	40'
14	19'	23'	40'
16	19'	23'	40'
18	19'	23'	40'
20	19'	23'	40'
24	19'	23'	40'

Place remainder of bedding and backfill material as specified in the contract documents.

#### <u>Key</u>

OD = Outside diameter of pipe

W = Trench width at top of pipe: Min. = OD+18 inches OR 1.25xOD+12 inches (whichever is greater)

d = Depth of bedding material below pipe: Min. = OD/8 OR 4 inches (whichever is greater)

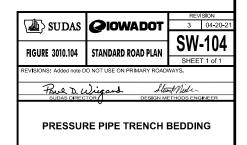
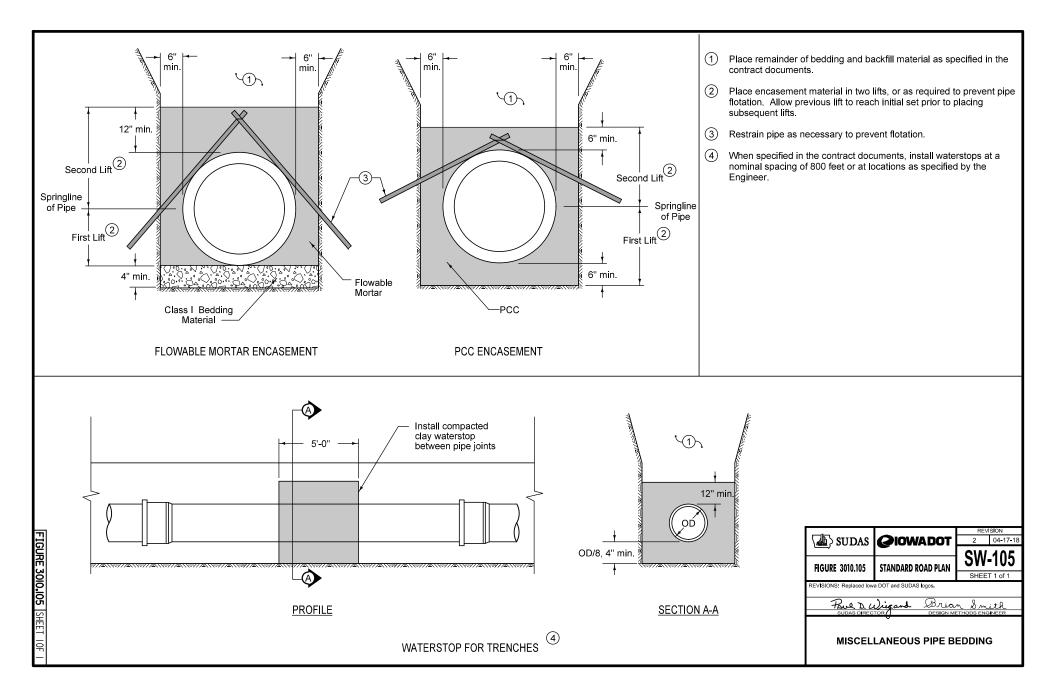
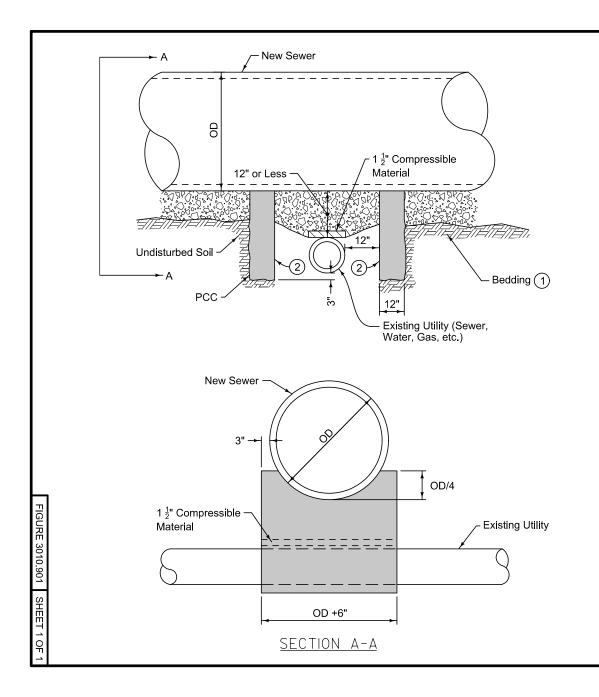


FIGURE 3010,104 SHEET





Install pipe support for all new sewers 12 inches in diameter or larger when clearance between bottom of new sewer and top of existing line is 12 inches or less.

- (1) Comply with Figure 3010.101.
- (2) Form interior surface of footings. Keep the 12 inch utility clear zone free of concrete.

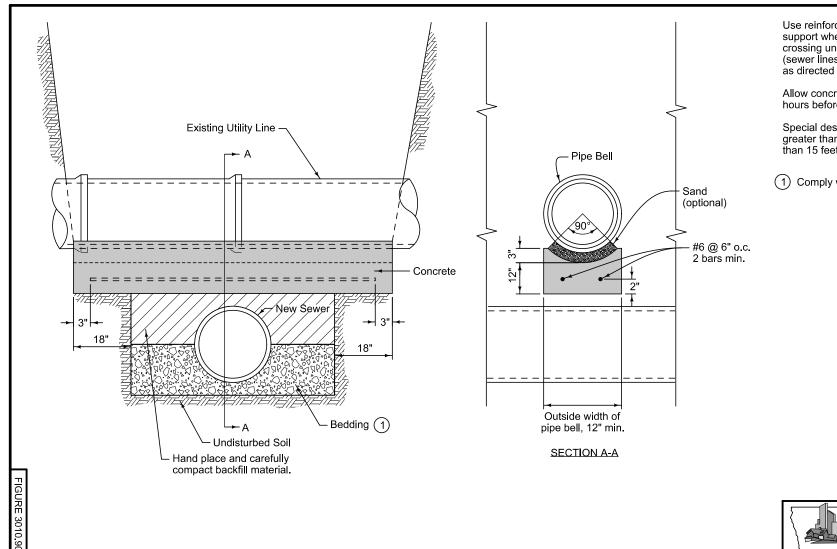
OD = Outside pipe diameter



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**SUDAS Standard Specifications** 

SEWER PIPE SUPPORT OVER EXISTING UTILITY LINE



Use reinforced concrete beam utility line support when new sewer excavation is crossing under an existing utility line (sewer lines, water lines, gas lines, etc.) as directed by the Engineer.

Allow concrete to cure a minimum of 48 hours before placing backfill material.

Special design required for trench width greater than 7 feet or trench depth greater than 15 feet.

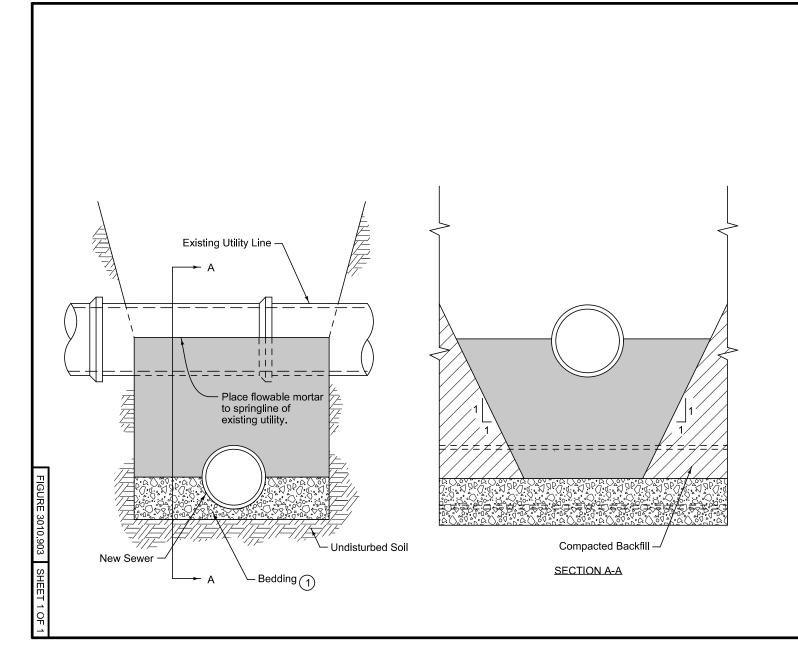
1) Comply with Figure 3010.101.



1 10-21-14
3010,902
SHEET 1 of 1

**SUDAS Standard Specifications** 

REINFORCED PCC BEAM UTILITY LINE SUPPORT



Use flowable mortar utility line support when new utility excavation is crossing under an existing utility line (sewer lines, water lines, gas lines, etc.) as directed by the Engineer.

Allow flowable mortar fill to cure a minimum of 24 hours before placing backfill material.

Trim uncompacted backfill material away from slopes before pouring flowable mortar.

Side slopes of flowable mortar fill to be 1:1 or greater. See Section A-A

(1) Comply with Figure 3010.101



1 10-21-14 3010,903 SHEET 1 of 1

**SUDAS Standard Specifications** 

FLOWABLE MORTAR FILL UTILITY LINE SUPPORT