**SECTION 22 11 00**

**FACILITY WATER DISTRIBUTION**

**BASED ON DFD MASTER SPECIFICATION DATED 10/10/17**

***This section has been written to cover most (but not all) situations that you will encounter. Depending on the requirements of your specific project, you may have to add material, delete items, or modify what is currently written. The Division of Facilities Development expects changes and comments from you.***

**P A R T 1 - G E N E R A L**

**SCOPE**

This section contains specifications for plumbing pipe and pipe fittings for this project. Included are the following topics:

PART 1 - GENERAL

Scope

Reference

Reference Standards

Shop Drawings

Quality Assurance

Delivery, Storage, and Handling

Design Criteria

Welder Qualifications

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

Domestic Water

Dielectric Unions and Flanges

Unions and Flanges

Mechanical Grooved Pipe Connections

PART 3 - EXECUTION

General

Preparation

Erection

Copper Pipe Joints

Welded Pipe Joints

Threaded Pipe Joints

Solvent Welded Pipe Joints

Mechanical Hubless Pipe Connections

Mechanical Joint Pipe Connections

Push-On Gasketed Pipe Connections

Mechanical Grooved Pipe Connections

Mechanically Formed Tee Fittings

Domestic Water

Flushing and Disinfection of Potable Water Systems

Underground Pipe Wrap

Dielectric Unions and Flanges

Unions and Flanges

Piping System Leak Tests

Construction Verification Items

**RELATED WORK**

Section 01 91 01 or 01 91 02 – Commissioning Process

Section 22 08 00 – Commissioning of Plumbing

22 05 29 - Hangers and Supports for Plumbing Piping and Equipment

22 05 14 - Plumbing Specialties

**REFERENCE**

Applicable provisions of Division 1 govern work under this section.

**REFERENCE STANDARDS**

ANSI A21.4

ANSI A21.11

ANSI A21.51

ANSI B16.3 Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings

ANSI B16.4 Cast Iron Threaded Fittings

ANSI B16.5 Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings

ANSI B16.22 Wrought Copper and Wrought Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings

ANSI B16.29 Wrought Copper and Wrought Copper Alloy Solder Joint Drainage Fittings - DWV

ASTM A53 Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc Coated Welded and Seamless

ASTM A105 Forgings, Carbon Steel, for Piping Components

ASTM A126 Gray Cast Iron Castings for Valves, Flanges, and Pipe Fittings

ASTM A234 Pipe Fittings of Wrought Carbon Steel and Alloy Steel for Moderate and Elevated Temperatures

ASTM B32 Solder Metal

ASTM B88 Seamless Copper Water Tube

ASTM B280 Seamless Copper Tube for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Field Service

ASTM B813 Liquid and Paste Fluxes for Soldering Applications of Copper and Copper Alloy Tube

ASTM D1785 Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe

ASTM D2241 Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series)

ASTM D2464 Threaded Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80

ASTM D2466 Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40

ASTM D2513 Thermoplastic Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings

ASTM D2564 Solvent Cements for Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings

ASTM D2657 Heat Fusion Joining of Polyolefin Pipe and Fittings

ASTM D2774 Recommended Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pressure Piping

ASTM D2855 Making Solvent Cemented Joints with Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe and Fittings

ASTM D3139 Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals

ASTM D3222 Unmodified Poly Vinylidene Fluoride (PVDF) Molding Extrusion and Coating Materials

ASTM D4101 Propylene Plastic Injection and Extrusion Materials

ASTM F437 Threaded Chlorinated Poly Vinyl Chloride (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80

ASTM F438 Socket Type Chlorinated Poly Vinyl Chloride (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40

ASTM F441 Chlorinated Poly Vinyl Chloride (CPVC Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80

ASTM F493 Solvent Cements for Chlorinated Poly Vinyl Chloride (CPVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings

ASTM F656 Primers for Use in Solvent Cement Joints of Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings

ASTM F876 Standard Specification for Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing

ASTM F877 Standard Specification for Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Plastic Hot- and Cold-Water

Distribution Systems

ASTM F1960 Standard Specification for Cold Expansion Fittings with PEX Reinforcing Rings

AWWA C904 Standard for Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Pressure Pipe, 1/2-inch Through 3-inch, for

Water Service

AWS A5.8 Brazing Filler Metal

AWWA C104 Cement Mortar Lining for Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water

AWWA C105 Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile Iron Piping for Water

AWWA C110 Ductile Iron and Gray Iron Fittings, 3 In. Through 48 In., for Water and Other Liquids

AWWA C111 Rubber Gasket Joints for Ductile Iron and Gray Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings

AWWA C151 Ductile Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast in Metal Molds or Sand-Lined Molds for Water or Other Liquids

AWWA C153 Ductile Iron Compact Fittings, 3 In. Through 48 In., for Water and Other Liquids

AWWA C600 Installation of Ductile Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances

AWWA C651 Disinfecting Water Mains

AWWA C900 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, 4 In. Through 12 In., for Water Distribution

**SHOP DRAWINGS**

Schedule from the contractor indicating the ASTM, AWWA or CISPI specification number of the pipe being proposed along with its type and grade if known at the time of submittal, and sufficient information to indicate the type and rating of fittings for each service.

Statement from manufacturer on his letterhead that pipe furnished meets the ASTM, AWWA or CISPI specification contained in this section.

***Manufacturer's statement is appropriate on large or specialized projects and may be deleted on small projects.***

**QUALITY ASSURANCE**

Substitution of Materials: Refer to Section GC – General Conditions of the Contract, Equals and Substitutions.

Order all copper, cast iron, steel, PVC and polyethylene pipe with each length marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer and type of pipe; with each shipping unit marked with the purchase order number, metal or alloy designation, temper, size, and name of supplier.

Any installed material not meeting the specification requirements must be replaced with material that meets these specifications without additional cost to the State.

**DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING**

Promptly inspect shipments to ensure that the material is undamaged and complies with specifications.

Cover pipe to prevent corrosion or deterioration while allowing sufficient ventilation to avoid condensation. Do not store materials directly on grade. Protect pipe, tube, and fitting ends so they are not damaged. Where end caps are provided or specified, take precautions so the caps remain in place. Protect fittings, flanges, and unions by storage inside or by durable, waterproof, above ground packaging.

Offsite storage agreements will not relieve the contractor from using proper storage techniques.

Storage and protection methods must allow inspection to verify products.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

Use only new material, free of defects, rust and scale, and meeting the latest revision of ASTM, and AWWA specifications as listed in this specification.

Construct all piping for the highest pressures and temperatures in the respective system.

Non-metallic piping will be acceptable only for the services indicated. It will not be acceptable in ventilation plenum spaces, including plenum ceilings unless approved for this use.

Where weld fittings are used, use only long radius elbows having a centerline radius of 1.5 pipe diameters.

Where ASTM A53 type F pipe is specified, grade A Type E or S, or grade B Type E or S may be substituted at Contractor's option. Where the grade or type is not specified, Contractor may choose from those commercially available.

Where ASTM B88, type L H (drawn) temper copper tubing is specified, ASTM B88, type K H (drawn) temper copper tubing may be substituted at Contractor's option.

**WELDER QUALIFICATIONS**

Welding procedures, welders, and welding operators for all building service piping to be in accordance with certified welding procedures of the National Certified Pipe Welding Bureau and Section 927.5 of ASME B31.9 Building Services Piping or AWS 10.9 Qualification of Welding Procedures and Welders for Piping and Tubing. Before any metallic welding is performed, Contractor to submit his Standard Welding Procedure Specification together with the Procedure Qualification Record as required by Section 927.6 of ASME B31.9 Building Services Piping.

***Welder certifications are required to be renewed every three years. If qualification papers are needed on a project, verify that they are current.***

Before any polyethylene fusion welding is performed, Contractor to submit certification that the welders to be used on this project have successfully demonstrated proper welding procedures in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 192, Section 192.285.

The Architect or Engineer reserves the right to test the work of any welder employed on the project, at the State's expense. If the work of the welder is found to be unsatisfactory, the welder shall be prevented from doing further welding on the project and all defective welds replaced.

**P A R T 2 - P R O D U C T S**

**DOMESTIC WATER**

Above Ground:

Type L copper water tube, H (drawn) temper, ASTM B88; wrought copper pressure fittings, ANSI B16.22; lead free (<.2%) solder, ASTM B32; flux, ASTM B813; copper phosphorous brazing alloy, AWS A5.8 BCuP. Copper mechanical grooved fittings and couplings on roll grooved pipe may be used in lieu of soldered fittings. Mechanically formed brazed tee connections may be used in lieu of specified tee fittings for branch takeoffs up to one-half (1/2) the diameter of the main.

Ductile iron pipe, thickness Class 53, AWWA C151/C115; with standard thickness cement mortar lining, AWWA C104; ductile iron mechanical grooved cement mortar lined fittings and couplings on cut grooved pipe, Class 350 12" and below, Class 250 above 12", AWWA C606; ductile iron or gray iron flanged cement mortar lined fittings, Class 250, AWWA C110; rubber gasket joints with non-toxic gasket lubricant, AWWA C111.

Galvanized steel, Schedule 40, Grade A, ASTM A53; with cast iron threaded fittings, Class 125, ANSI B16.4; forged steel threaded fittings, ANSI 16.11; mechanical cut groove couplings and fittings; galvanize coat all fittings, ASTM A123.

***The use of galvanized steel is discouraged due to history of pipe degradation and failures in state owned buildings. It should normally be deleted, but is included for situations where connections to existing galvanized steel systems occur.***

Stainless Steel pipe, all sizes: ASTM A312, Type 304, Schedule 10 or 40 pipe, dimensions conforming to

ANSI/ASME B36.19M with threaded, welded or grooved joints. Systems used for potable water to include ANSI/NSF 61 lead free certification. Fittings: ASTM A276 and A312 outlets and austenitic stainless steel plain, threaded or grooved ends, Type 304 or 316. Grooved couplings may be standard painted ductile iron, with EPDM gaskets. 1 1/2” and larger: ASTM A312, Type 304/304L Schedule 10 stainless steel pipe, welded or roll grooved connections. Galvanic corrosion protection required when connecting to copper systems in accordance with manufacturer recommendation. Schedule 10 pipe threaded joints and cut grooved joints are not permitted. Schedule 5 pipe and mechanical press-fit joints are not permitted.

Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX-a Engel Method) plastic pipe and fittings, 1/2” to 2” sizes: ASTM F876, ASTM F877, AWWA C904, with ASTM F1960 cold expansion fittings, rated for a temperature of 180 degrees F at 100 psi, copper tube size (CTS). Transition fittings PEX-to-Metal, one-piece lead free, brass threaded or sweat adapter, with PEX-a reinforcing cold expansion ring. Fittings for PEXa to PEXa connection to be poly plastic. Multiport manifolds with valves shall be accessible. Multiport tees are not required to be accessible. Pipe and fittings by the same manufacturer, Uponor, Rehau, Sioux Chief or equal. Pipe system shall be installed and supported in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, and include full manufacturer warranty. Fixture connection stub-out piping shall transition to copper piping within wall, before entry into finished space, and include manufactured rigid support.

PEXa pipe 1” to 2” shall be provided in straight lengths, coil stock may be used for ½” and ¾” sizes. ½’ and ¾” pipe sizes shall be color coded blue for cold water, and red for hot and hot water return water.

***The consultant shall confirm which water piping materials will be used for every project with DFD***

Below Ground 2-1/2" and Smaller:

Type K copper water tube, O (annealed) temper, ASTM B88; with cast copper pressure fittings, ANSI B16.18; wrought copper pressure fittings, ANSI B16.22; lead free (<.2%) solder, ASTM B32; flux, ASTM B813; or cast copper flared pressure fittings, ANSI B16.26.

Below Ground 3" and Larger:

Ductile iron pipe, mechanical or push on joint, thickness Class 52, AWWA C151; with standard thickness cement mortar lining, AWWA C104; ductile iron or gray iron mechanical joint cement mortar lined fittings, Class 250, AWWA C110; ductile iron mechanical joint compact fittings, Class 350, AWWA C153; rubber gasket joints with non-toxic gasket lubricant, AWWA C111. Provide 8 mil tube or sheet polyethylene encasement of iron pipe and pipe fittings, AWWA C105.

PVC pressure pipe, DR 18, Class 150, AWWA C900 and C905; with integral bell and elastomeric gaskets, ASTM D3139. Fittings and fitting polyethylene encasement to be same as noted above for ductile iron.

***Where corrosive soil conditions exist, PVC should be specified exclusively. These include highly alkaline soils, high salt (deicing) concentrations, cinder fills, waste dumps, peat bogs and swamps.***

***Do not specify PVC where ground is suspected of contamination by petroleum products or organic solvents.***

Underground to Interior Building Entrance Piping 3” and larger:

Ductile iron as specified above with factory threaded and machined flanges.

Hydrant Leads:

Ductile iron pipe, restrained mechanical joint, thickness Class 52, AWWA C151; with standard thickness cement mortar lining, AWWA C104; ductile iron or gray iron restrained mechanical joint cement mortar lined fittings, Class 250, AWWA C110; ductile iron restrained mechanical joint compact fittings, Class 350, AWWA C153; rubber gasket joints with non-toxic gasket lubricant, AWWA C111. Provide 8 mil tube or sheet polyethylene encasement of iron pipe and pipe fittings, AWWA C105.

THRUST RESTRAINTS FOR UNDERGROUND PIPING:

Asphaltic or epoxy coated ductile iron follower gland mechanical joint restraint with gripping wedge restraints and torque limiting twist-off nuts around the pipe circumference, low alloy steel T-bolts and UL listing or Factory Mutual approval. For PVC pipe joint bells, use epoxy or primer coated ductile iron bell and serrated ring restraints or gripping wedge restraints and torque limiting twist-off nuts around the pipe circumference with low alloy steel tie bolts. Restraint to have minimum pressure rating and safety factor equal to or greater than pressure rating and safety factor of pipe and be designed specifically for the pipe material it’s applied on.

**DIELECTRIC UNIONS AND FLANGES**

Watts Regulator Company, Lochinvar, Wilkins or EPCO Sales, Inc., dielectric unions 2" and smaller; dielectric flanges 2" and larger; with iron female pipe thread to copper solder joint or brass female pipe thread end connections, non-asbestos gaskets, having a pressure rating of not less than 175 psig at 180 degrees.

**UNIONS AND FLANGES**

Unions, flanges and gasket materials to have a pressure rating of not less than 150 psig at 180 degrees. Gasket material for flanges and flanged fittings shall be teflon type. Treated paper gaskets are not acceptable.

2" and Smaller Steel:

ASTM A197/ANSI B16.3 malleable iron unions with brass seats. Use galvanized malleable iron on galvanized steel piping. Use stainless steel unions for stainless steel piping.

2" and Smaller Copper:

ANSI B16.18 cast bronze union coupling or ANSI B15.24 Class 150 cast bronze flanges.

2-1/2" and Larger Steel:

ASTM A181 or A105, threaded only on galvanized steel. Use raised face flanges ANSI B16.5 for mating with other raised face flanges or equipment with flat ring or full face gaskets. Use ANSI B16.1 flat face flanges with full face teflon gaskets for mating with other flat face flanges on equipment. Gaskets shall be teflon type.

2-1/2" and Larger Copper:

ANSI B15.24 Class 150 cast bronze flanges with full face teflon gaskets.

**MECHANICAL GROOVED PIPE CONNECTIONS**

Mechanical grooved pipe couplings and fittings, ASTM F1476, as manufactured by Victaulic, Gruvlok or Grinnell may be used with cut groove galvanized steel pipe, cut groove ductile iron pipe or roll groove copper pipe where noted. Mechanical grooved components and assemblies to be rated for minimum 250 psi working pressure.

All mechanical grooved pipe material including gaskets, couplings, fittings and flange adapters to be from the same manufacturer.

Couplings to be malleable iron, ASTM A47, or ductile iron ASTM A536 with painted finish. Reducing couplings are not acceptable.

Fittings used on galvanized steel pipe to be malleable iron, ASTM A47, or ductile iron A536, with galvanized finish, ASTM A153. Fittings used on ductile iron pipe to be cement mortar lined ductile iron with coal tar coating, ASTM A536; conforming to requirements of AWWA C110/C153 and AWWA C606. Fittings used on copper pipe to be copper.

Gaskets to be EPDM, ASTM D2000. Gaskets for hot water systems and dry pipe systems to be flush seal design. Heat treated carbon steel oval neck track bolts and nuts, ASTM A183, with zinc electroplated finish ASTM B633.

Flange adapters to be ductile iron, ASTM A536; except at lug type butterfly valves where standard threaded flanges shall be used.

***Standard flanges are necessary so that the butterfly valve can be properly bolted to the flange and retain its place in the pipe when piping on one side is removed.***

Credit for the inherent flexibility of mechanical grooved pipe connections when used for expansion joints or flexible connectors may be allowed upon specific application by the Contractor. Three flexible couplings at first three connection points both upstream and downstream of pumps may be used in lieu of flexible connectors. Request for expansion joints shall be made in writing and shall include service, location, line size, proposed application and supporting calculations for the intended service.

**P A R T 3 - E X E C U T I O N**

**GENERAL**

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with reference standards, manufacturers recommendations and recognized industry practices.

**PREPARATION**

Cut pipe ends square. Ream ends of piping to remove burrs. Clean scale and dirt from interior and exterior of each section of pipe and fitting prior to assembly.

**ERECTION**

Install all piping parallel to building walls and ceilings and at heights which do not obstruct any portion of a window, doorway, stairway, or passageway. Where interferences develop in the field, offset or reroute piping as required to clear such interferences. Coordinate locations of plumbing piping with piping, ductwork, conduit and equipment of other trades to allow sufficient clearances. In all cases, consult drawings for exact location of pipe spaces, ceiling heights, door and window openings, or other architectural details before installing piping.

Where copper, steel, or plastic piping is embedded in masonry or concrete, provide protective sleeve covering of elastomeric pipe insulation.

Install underground warning tape 6"-12" below finished grade above all exterior below ground piping. Where existing underground warning tape is encountered, repair and replace.

Maintain piping in clean condition internally during construction.

Provide clearance for installation of insulation, access to valves and piping specialties.

Provide anchors, expansion joints, swing joints and/or expansion loops so that piping may expand and contract without damage to itself, equipment, or building.

Do not route piping through transformer vaults or above transformers, panelboards, or switchboards, including the required service space for this equipment, unless the piping is serving this equipment

***This requirement is based on NFPA 70, 384-4 and 450-47.***

PEXa pipe joint connections shall be installed per manufacturer's recommendations. Use manufacturer recommended cold-expansion tool for ASTM F 1960 connections.

Do not expose PEXa piping to direct sunlight. Provide cover to portions of piping exposed to direct

sunlight.

Install all valves and piping specialties, including items furnished by others, as specified and/or detailed. Provide access to valves and specialties for maintenance. Make connections to all equipment, fixtures and systems installed by others where same requires the piping services indicated in this section.

**COPPER PIPE JOINTS**

Remove all slivers and burrs remaining from the cutting operation by reaming and filing both pipe surfaces. Clean fitting and tube with metal brush, emery cloth or sandpaper. Remove residue from the cleaning operation, apply flux and assemble joint to socket stop. Apply flame to fitting until solder melts when placed at joint. Remove flame and feed solder into joint until full penetration of cup and ring of solder appears. Wipe excess solder and flux from joint.

**WELDED PIPE JOINTS**

Make all welded joints by fusion welding in accordance with ASME Codes, ANSI B31, and State Codes where applicable. "Weldolets" and "Threadolets" may be used for branch takeoffs up to one-half (1/2) the diameter of the main.

**THREADED PIPE JOINTS**

Use a thread lubricant or teflon tape when making joints; no hard setting pipe thread cement or caulking will be allowed.

**SOLVENT WELDED PIPE JOINTS**

Install in accordance with ASTM D2855 "Making Solvent Cemented Joints With PVC Pipe and Fittings". Saw cut piping square and smooth. Tube cutters may be used if they are fitted with wheels designed for use with PVC/CPVC pipe that do not leave a raised bead on pipe exterior. Support and restrain pipe during cutting to prevent nicks and scratches. Bevel ends 10-15 degrees and deburr interior. Remove dust, drips, moisture, grease and other superfluous materials from pipe interior and exterior. Check dry fit of pipe and fittings. Reject materials which are out of round or do not fit within close tolerance. Use heavy body solvent cement for large diameter fittings.

Maintain pipe, fittings, primer and cement between 40 and 100 degrees during application and curing. Apply primer and solvent using separate daubers (3" and smaller piping only) or clean natural bristle brushes about 1/2 the size of the pipe diameter. Apply primer to the fitting socket and pipe surface with a scrubbing motion. Check for penetration and reapply as needed to dissolve surface to a depth of 4-5 thousandths. Apply solvent cement to the fitting socket and pipe in an amount greater than needed to fill any gap. While both surfaces are wet, insert pipe into socket fitting with a quarter turn to the bottom of the socket. Solvent cement application and insertion must be completed in less than 1 minute. Minimum of 2 installers is required on piping 4" and larger. Hold joint for 30 seconds or until set. Reference manufacturers recommendations for initial set time before handling and for full curing time before pressure testing. Cold weather solvent/cement may be utilized only under unusual circumstances and when specifically approved by the **DFD** Project Representative.

**MECHANICAL HUBLESS PIPE CONNECTIONS**

Place the gasket on the end of one pipe or fitting and the clamp assembly on the end of the other pipe or fitting. Firmly seat the pipe or fitting ends against the integrally molded shoulder inside the neoprene gasket. Slide the clamp assembly into position over the gasket. Tighten fasteners to manufacturers recommended torque.

**MECHANICAL JOINT PIPE CONNECTIONS**

Comply with AWWA C600/C605 installation requirements. Clean pipe end and socket. Clean and lubricate pipe end, socket and gasket with soapy water or gasket lubricant. Place gland and gasket, properly oriented, on pipe end. Insert pipe end fully into socket and press gasket evenly into recess keeping joint straight. Press gland evenly against gasket, insert bolts and hand tighten nuts. Make joint deflection prior to tightening bolts. Evenly tighten bolts in sequence to recommended torque.

**PUSH-ON GASKETED PIPE CONNECTIONS**

Clean pipe end, bell, gasket seat and gasket of dirt or debris. Coat end of pipe and gasket with gasket lubricant. Insure pipe is supported off the ground so lubricant does not pick up dirt. Push spigot end into gasket bell with levered pipe joining tool recommended by pipe manufacturer. Large diameter exterior mains may be joined by pushing end of pipe section with backhoe against wood blocking over pipe end. Insert to fully seated position or to reference mark on pipe.

**MECHANICAL GROOVED PIPE CONNECTIONS**

Use pipe factory grooved in accordance with the coupling manufacturer's specifications or field grooved pipe in accordance with the same specifications using specially designed tools specially designed for the application. Lubricate pipe and coupling gasket, align pipe, and secure joint in accordance with the coupling manufacturer's specifications.

**MECHANICALLY FORMED TEE FITTINGS**

Form mechanically extracted collars in a continuous operation, consisting of drilling a pilot hole and drawing out the tube surface to form a collar having a height of not less than three times the thickness of the tube wall. Use an adjustable collaring device. Notch and dimple the branch tube. Braze the joint with neutral flame oxy-acetylene torch, applying heat properly so that pipe and tee do not distort; remove distorted connections.

**DOMESTIC WATER**

Maintain piping system in clean condition during installation. Remove dirt and debris from assembly of piping as work progresses. Cap open pipe ends where left unattended or subject to contamination.

Install exterior water piping below predicted frost level in accordance with COMM Table 82.30-6, but in no case less than 6' bury depth to top of pipe. Maintain minimum of 8' horizontal distance between 2-1/2" and larger water piping and sanitary sewer piping. Maintain minimum of 30" horizontal and 12" vertical distance, water on top, between 2" and smaller water piping and sanitary sewer piping. Where water piping crosses a sanitary sewer, provide minimum 18" vertical clearance and waterproof PVC water pipe sleeve (reference sanitary sewer materials) sealed at both ends for distance of 10' from sewer in both directions.

Provide thrust restraints for 3" and larger exterior water piping joints, hydrants, caps, plugs, fittings and bends of 22-1/2 degrees or more. Field apply continuous anti-corrosion coating to rodded restraint components. Protect mechanical joints, nuts and bolts from concrete cover. Cover with 8 mil sheet or tube polyethylene material sleeve.

Install interior water piping with drain valves where indicated and at low points of system to allow complete drainage. Install shutoff valves where indicated and at the base of risers to allow isolation of portions of system for repair. Do not install water piping within exterior walls.

**FLUSHING AND DISINFECTION OF POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS**

Prior to use, isolate and fill system with potable water. Allow to stand 24 hours. Flush each outlet proceeding from the service entrance to the furthest outlet for minimum of 1 minute and until water appears clear. Fill system with a solution of water and chlorine containing at least 10 parts per million of chlorine and allow to stand for 24 hours. Flush system with potable water until chlorine concentration is no higher than source water level.

Wait 24 hours after final flushing. Take samples of water for lab testing. The number and location of samples shall be representative of the system size and configuration and are subject to approval by Engineer. Test shall show the absence of coliform bacteria. If test fails, repeat disinfection and testing procedures until no coliform bacteria are detected. Submit test report indicating date and time of test along with test results.

Piping that is pressure tested shall be drained completely dry. The piping system is not to be left full of

stagnant water. The piping system, water heaters and water softeners shall not be filled until within 10 days of occupancy to guard against microbial growth.

**UNDERGROUND PIPE WRAP**

Use for steel piping encased in concrete or underground which is not in a conduit. Remove all dirt and other foreign material from exterior of pipe. Apply primer as recommended by the manufacturer. Use a spiral wrap process for applying tape to the pipe. Repair any breaks in the tape coating caused by the installation process.

**DIELECTRIC UNIONS AND FLANGES**

Install dielectric unions or flanges at each point where a copper-to-steel pipe connection is required in domestic water systems.

**UNIONS AND FLANGES**

Install a union or flange at each connection to each piece of equipment and at other items which may require removal for maintenance, repair, or replacement. Where a valve is located at a piece of equipment, locate the flange or union connection on the equipment side of the valve. Concealed unions or flanges are not acceptable.

**PIPING SYSTEM LEAK TESTS**

Isolate or remove components from system which are not rated for test pressure. Test piping in sections or entire system as required by sequence of construction. Do not insulate or conceal pipe until it has been successfully tested.

If required for the additional pressure load under test, provide temporary restraints at fittings or expansion joints. Backfill underground water mains prior to testing with the exception of thrust restrained valves which may be exposed to isolate potential leaks.

For hydrostatic tests, use clean water and remove all air from the piping being tested by means of air vents or loosening of flanges/unions. Measure and record test pressure at the high point in the system.

Inspect system for leaks. Where leaks occur, repair the area with new materials and repeat the test; caulking will not be acceptable.

Entire test must be witnessed by the Division's representative. All pressure tests are to be documented on **Division of Facilities Development** forms to be provided to the contractor.

Test Initial Test Final Test

## System Medium Pressure Duration Pressure Duration

\*Below Ground Domestic Water Water N/A 200 psig 2 hr

Above Ground Domestic Water Water N/A 100 psig 8 hr

Above Ground Non-potable Water Water N/A 100 psig 8 hr

Below Ground Non-potable Water Water N/A 100 psig 8 hr

\* Leakage on exterior mains 3" and larger may not exceed leakage calculated as follows:

GPH Allowable Leakage = (Feet of Pipe) (Inches Dia. of Pipe) (Test Pressure).5

133,200

Below Ground Domestic Water test pressure of 200 psig is required by NFPA 24 for private fire service mains. Small diameter piping not serving hydrants or buildings with fire protection systems may be tested at 150 psig.

# CONSTRUCTION VERIFICATION ITEMS

Contractor is responsible for utilizing the construction verification checklists supplied under specification Section 2208 00 in accordance with the procedures defined for construction verification in Section 01 91 01 or 01 91 02.

END OF SECTION

## **PIPING SYSTEM TEST REPORT**

## **State of Wisconsin**

**Department of Administration**

**Division of Facilities Development Date Submitted:**

**Project Name:**

**Location: DFD Project No:**

**Contractor:**

## □ Plumbing □ Fire Sprinkler

### Test Medium: □ Air □ Water □ Other

Test performed per specification section No.

Specified Test Duration \_\_\_\_\_\_ Hours Specified Test Pressure PSIG

System Identification:

### Describe Location:

#### Test Date:

#### Start Test Time: Initial Pressure: PSIG

Stop Test Time: Final Pressure: PSIG

#### Tested By: Witnessed By:

#### Title: Title:

#### Signed: Signed:

#### Date: Date:

Comments: