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.01 SCOPE**.01.01 General**

This Specification covers the requirements for the installation of ductile iron, polyvinyl chloride, concrete and steel watermains. All watermains and water services shall be supplied and installed in accordance with OPSS.MUNI 441 – Construction Specification for Watermain Installation in Open Cut, as amended by this specification.

.01.02 Work Included

The Contractor shall, unless specified otherwise, furnish all equipment, tools and labour necessary to do the Work required under this Contract and unload, haul and distribute all pipe, fittings, valves, hydrants and accessories. The Contractor shall also remove the pavement as stipulated; excavate the trenches and pits to the required dimensions; excavate the bell holes; construct and maintain all bridges for traffic control; sheet, brace and support the adjoining ground structure where necessary; handle all drainage or ground water; provide barricades, guards and warning lights; lay and test the pipe, fittings, valves, hydrants and accessories; backfill and consolidate trenches and pits; restore roadway surface, unless otherwise stipulated; remove and dispose of surplus excavated materials as directed; clean the site of the Work; and maintain the street or other surface over trenches as specified.

.02 RESPONSIBILITY FOR MATERIAL**.02.01 Material Furnished by the Contractor**

All watermain materials furnished by the Contractor shall be new. Reuse of watermain pipe, components and appurtenances is not permitted.

Unless otherwise noted in the Contract Documents, the Contractor shall supply all materials required to complete the Works. This will include but not be limited to:

- a) The proposed watermain pipe(s) complete with all valves, connections, fittings, special appurtenances, thrust blocks, anchor blocks, tee's, bends, sleeves, and all lowerings in accordance with the elevations and grades shown on the Contract Drawings.
- b) Water for testing and disinfection shall be supplied by the Contractor from a location corresponding to the appropriate Drinking Water System. Hydrant usage will require the necessary permit and meterage charges. The Contractor shall be responsible for the transportation of this water from source of supply to point of use.
- c) The Contractor shall be responsible for all material furnished by them and shall replace all such material found defective in manufacture or damaged in handling after delivery by the manufacturer. This shall include the furnishing of all material and labour required for the replacement of installed material discovered defective prior to the final acceptance of the Work.

d) In addition to Form 200.04.06, all materials supplied by the Contractor shall be in accordance with the applicable current Approved Products List or Contract specification. Any material used that is not approved or not appropriate shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor at no cost to the City.

.02.02 Material Furnished by the City

Where the Contract Documents or Drawings indicate that the City will supply materials, the Contractor shall pick-up the required materials at the designated location and haul such materials to the site as required.

The Contractor's responsibility for material furnished by the City shall begin F.O.B. at the point of delivery to the Contractor. Materials already on the site shall become the Contractor's responsibility on the day of the execution of the Contract. The Contractor shall examine all material furnished by the City at the time and place of delivery to and shall reject all defective material.

.02.03 Safe Storage

The Contractor shall be responsible for the safe storage of material supplied by or to them and accepted by them and intended for the Work, until it has been incorporated in the completed project. The interior of all pipe, fittings and other accessories shall be kept free from dirt and foreign matter at all times. Valves and hydrants shall be drained and stored in a manner that will protect them from damage by freezing.

.02.04 Replacement of Damaged Material

Any material furnished by the City that becomes damaged after acceptance by the Contractor shall be replaced by the Contractor.

.02.05 Disposition of Defective Material

Prior to acceptance of responsibility for safe storage by the Contractor under Form 400.02.03, any material furnished by the City found to be defective shall be set aside and removed from the site or the Work by the City. All defective materials furnished by the Contractor shall be promptly removed by from the site.

.03 HANDLING OF MATERIAL

.03.01 Loading and Unloading

All pipe fittings, pipe, valves, hydrants, and accessories shall be loaded and unloaded by lifting with hoists or skidding so as to avoid shock or damage. Under no circumstances shall such materials be dropped. Pipe handled on skidways shall not be skidded or rolled against pipe already on the ground.

.03.02 Transporting, Unloading, Storing and Handling Pipe

All pipe up to and including 600mm shall be delivered to the site with end covers and tamper evident seals in accordance with OPSS.MUNI 441.07.07.

.04 APPROVED WATERMAIN MATERIALS

All watermain pipe, fittings and other materials shall be as listed on the Approved Products List, as amended. Materials shall meet the current version of the applicable standards, including but not limited to CSA, ASTM, ANSI/AWWA, NSF Standard 61 and OPSS.

Pipe material used for repairs or minor modifications shall be the same material as the watermain being worked on, and shall be selected from the Approved Products List.

Acceptable pipe materials are ductile iron, polyvinyl chloride and concrete pressure pipe. Steel Pipe is acceptable in project specific applications only.

OPSS.MUNI 441.05.02	Ductile Iron Pipe – acceptable. Refer to Form 400.05.
OPSS.MUNI 441.05.03	Concrete Pressure Pipe – acceptable. Refer to Form 400.06.
OPSS.MUNI 441.05.04	Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe – acceptable. Refer to Form 400.07.
OPSS.MUNI 441.05.04.03	Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe (PVCO) – acceptable. Refer to Form 400.07.01.
OPSS.MUNI 441.05.05	Polyethylene Pipe - not acceptable.
OPSS.MUNI 441.05.06	Steel Pipe – acceptable for special projects only per the Contract Documents.
OPSS.MUNI 441.05.07	Copper Pipe – acceptable. Refer to Form 400.23.
OPSS.MUNI 441.05.08	Composite Pipe - not acceptable.

.05 DUCTILE IRON PIPE WATERMAIN

All watermain materials shall be in accordance with AWWA C104, C105, C110, OPSS.MUNI 441, this specification and be selected from the Approved Products List, latest version.

Watermain gaskets shall be EPDM (Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer), Nitrile NBR (Acrylonitrile Butadiene), or Fluorocarbon (Viton, Fluorel or approved equivalent). Selection of gasket material shall be suitable for the existing soil geo-environmental conditions.

.05.01 Ductile Iron Pipe Watermain – 100mm, 150mm, 200mm and 300mm

Ductile iron pipe shall be Pressure Class 350, cement lined, Tyton joint and/or restrained Joints, for 300mm and smaller pipe as per OPSS.MUNI 441.05.02 with cement lined fittings.

All pipe, mechanical joints of pipe and restraints shall be protected by Polyethylene Encasement in accordance with this specification and the manufacturer's recommendation. Field cut pipe shall be kept to a minimum.

An approved corrosion protection tape system (primer, mastic and tape) shall be applied to all restraints and bolts prior to the installation of the Polyethylene Encasement.

Unless otherwise noted in the Contract Documents, anchor blocks and joint restraint shall be used at all fittings. Anchor blocks shall be constructed in accordance with the Contract Drawings and standard watermain drawings. Joint restraint shall be selected from the Approved Products List and installed in accordance with the following:

All fittings and valves shall be restrained for a minimum of 18m in each direction.

All fittings at dead ends shall be restrained for a minimum of 18m.

All watermain joints and fittings within areas of engineered fill shall be restrained.

All fittings on all water services 100mm or greater shall be restrained from the main to the service valve at the property line.

Joint restraints shall be installed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

The connection of any proposed watermain or water service with a diameter equal to that of the existing watermain shall only be made using a manufactured "Tee".

All proposed or replacement water services, 100mm or larger, shall be constructed using a pipe material that is the same as the watermain material.

.05.01.01 Polyethylene Encasement of Ductile Iron Watermain

Polyethylene encasement shall be in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C105/A21.5 and the following:

- (i) Material to be Low Density, polyethylene film having a nominal thickness of 8 mil (.008 inch) in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C105/A21.5, Section 4.1.2.3
- (ii) Installation Method "A" only to be used. (Poly-Tube with overlap - No sheets)
- (iii) Direct service connection tapping through triple polyethylene adhesive tape & the polyethylene film is to be used for all service taps.
- (iv) Junctions between wrapped & existing unwrapped pipe - polyethylene wrap is to cover the adjacent pipe for a distance of at least 0.9m. Secure the end

with sufficient circumferential turns of tape.

- (v) Attached service lines of dissimilar metals shall be wrapped with polyethylene or suitable dielectric tape for a minimum clear distance of 0.9m away from the ductile iron pipe.

.05.02 Ductile Iron Pipe Watermain – 400mm and Larger

All ductile iron watermain shall be designed in accordance with the Trunk Watermain Design and Construction Parameters given in Form 400.08.

Pipe shall be Class 52, ductile iron cement lined, with Tyton and/or restrained Joints as per OPSS.MUNI 441.05.02, with cement lined fittings. All pipe, mechanical joints of pipe and restraints shall be protected with Polyethylene Encasement in accordance with this specification and the manufacturer's recommendation. Field cut pipe shall be kept to a minimum.

An approved corrosion protection tape system (primer, mastic and tape) shall be applied to all restraints and bolts prior to the installation of the Polyethylene Encasement to the satisfaction of the Project Manager.

Polyethylene encasement shall be in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C105/A21.5 and as described in subsection .05.01.01.

Unless otherwise noted in the Contract Documents, anchor blocks and joint restraint shall be used at all fittings in accordance with the City's standard drawings and Contract Drawings.

Restrained Mechanical Joint for ductile iron pipe will be required at all fittings and for suitable length as recommended by the Supplier. Restraint shall be selected from the Approved Products List and shall be installed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations. Joints alone shall be capable of withstanding thrust up to 150psi test pressure.

All watermain joints and fittings within areas of engineered fill shall be restrained.

The maximum permissible joint deflection shall be less than or equal to 50% of the values recommended by the manufacturer.

Closure pipe shall consist of Restrained Mechanical Joint Fittings and Solid Sleeve.

All dead ends on watermain shall be closed with cast iron plugs/caps or bulkheads that are adequately restrained for pressure testing and provided with a 50mm corporation main stop.

The connection of any proposed watermain or water service with a diameter equal to that of the existing watermain shall only be made using a manufactured "Tee".

.05.02.01 Submissions

The Contractor shall supply 2 copies of the following information to the Project Manager prior to installing any pipe:

- a) Letter confirming that the proposed pipe material, fittings and restraint are designed to operate as a complete system that meets all specified watermain design and operating parameters.
- b) Pipe layout drawings and schedules showing the location and type of all pipe, fittings, restrained lengths, valves, method of restraint, location and size of all anchor blocks;
- c) Drawings showing the proposed location of all valve chambers, including detailed dimensions and a listing of all internal components.
- d) All submissions shall be stamped by an Engineer licensed by Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO) to practice in the Province of Ontario.

.06 CONCRETE PRESSURE PIPE WATERMAIN (500mm and Larger)

All concrete watermain shall be in accordance with AWWA C301 and/or C303, OPSS.MUNI 441, this specification and be selected from the Approved Products List, latest version. Non-cylinder pipe is not permitted.

400mm concrete pressure pipe will only be permitted for short repair sections or where specifically approved for use by the City.

All concrete watermain shall be designed in accordance with the Trunk Watermain Design and Construction Parameters given in Form 400.08.

Restrained Joint Concrete Pressure Pipe will be required at all fittings and for suitable length as recommended by the manufacturer. Joints alone shall be capable of withstanding thrust up to 150psi test pressure. Joint restraint shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Welded joints will not be permitted.

All watermain joints and fittings within areas of engineered fill shall be restrained.

Joint restraints shall be installed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

Anchor blocks and joint restraint shall be used at all fittings in accordance with the City's standard drawings and Contract Documents.

Tracer wire shall be installed on concrete pressure pipe shall be light coloured, plastic coated and strapped to the pipe at 6m intervals and in accordance with Form 400.11.

Closure pipe shall consist of two lengths of pipe with a dresser coupling. The lengths of pipe shall be made to lengths measured in the pipe trench by the Contractor.

The maximum permissible joint deflection shall be less than or equal to 50% of the values recommended by the manufacturer.

.06.01 Submissions

The Contractor shall supply 2 copies of the following information to the Project Manager prior to installing any pipe:

- a) Letter confirming that the proposed pipe material, fittings and restraint are designed to operate as a complete system that meets all specified watermain design and operating parameters.
- b) Pipe layout drawings and schedules showing the location and type of all pipe, fittings, restrained lengths, valves, method of restraint, location and size of all anchor blocks;
- c) Drawings showing the proposed location of all valve chambers, including detailed dimensions and a listing of all internal components.
- d) All submissions shall be stamped by an Engineer licensed by Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO) to practice in the Province of Ontario.

.07 POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) PIPE WATERMAIN

All PVC watermain shall be in accordance with OPSS.MUNI 441, AWWA C605, C900, C907, C909, this specification and be selected from the Approved Products List, latest version.

.07.01 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe – 100mm, 150mm, 200mm and 300mm

Pipe shall be in accordance with OPSS.MUNI 441.05.04, and the following:

OPSS.MUNI 441.05.04 Polyvinyl Chloride Plastic Pipe Products

PVC pipe in sizes 100mm, 150mm, 200mm and 300mm shall have cast iron outside diameters (CIOD) in all sizes. Pipe shall be joined by means of integral elastomeric-gasket joints conforming to ASTM D3139. Acceptable PVC materials are as follows:

- a) Polyvinyl chloride pipe (PVC) Class 235, DR18 conforming to AWWA C900 and CSA B137.3;
- b) Molecularly oriented polyvinyl chloride (PVCO), Pressure Class 235 (PC235) conforming to AWWA C909.

Fittings for 100mm, 150mm and 200mm PVC pipe shall be injection molded PVC conforming to AWWA C907. Fittings for 300mm shall be manufactured from segments of AWWA C900 PVC pipe, bonded together and over-wrapped with fibreglass-reinforced polyester to meet the requirements of CSA B137.3.

Where metal fittings are used on PVC mains, an approved corrosion protection tape

system (primer, mastic and tape) and cathodic protection shall be installed on the fittings to the satisfaction of the Project Manager. The corrosion protection tape system shall cover the entire fitting, including restraints and bolts.

Unless otherwise noted in the Contract Documents, anchor blocks and joint restraint shall be used at all fittings. Anchor blocks shall be constructed in accordance with the Contract Drawings and standard watermain drawings (WM series). Joint restraint shall be selected from the Approved Products List and installed in accordance with the following:

All fittings and valves shall be restrained for a minimum of 18m in each direction.

All fittings at dead ends shall be restrained for a minimum of 18m.

All watermain joints and fittings within areas of engineered fill shall be restrained.

Joint restraints shall be installed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

All restraints and bolts shall be protected with an approved corrosion protection tape system (primer, mastic and tape), applied to the satisfaction of the Project Manager.

All fittings on all water services 100mm or greater shall be restrained from the main to the service valve at the property line.

The connection of any proposed watermain or water service with a diameter equal to that of the existing watermain shall only be made using a manufactured "Tee".

.07.01.01 Service Connection Fittings and Appurtenances – PVC Pipe

OPSS.MUNI 441.05.12 Service Connection Fittings and Appurtenances

Add the following:

Service connections to 100mm, 150mm and 200mm PVC mains shall be made by using PVC molded tapped couplings, conforming to AWWA C907 and CSA B137.2, or using service saddles selected from the Approved Products List.

The connection of any proposed watermain or water service with a diameter equal to that of the existing watermain shall only be made using a manufactured "Tee".

All proposed or replacement water services, 100mm or larger, shall be constructed using a pipe material that is the same as the watermain material.

.07.02 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe – 400mm to 750mm

All PVC watermain 400mm to 750mm shall be designed in accordance with the Trunk Watermain Design and Construction Parameters given in Form 400.08.

OPSS.MUNI 441.05.04 Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe

Revised as follows:

PVC pipe in sizes 400mm to 750mm shall conform to AWWA C900 and shall be designed according to AWWA Manual M23: PVC Pipe-Design and Installation, 2nd Edition. All 400mm pipe shall be DR18. Joints alone shall be capable of withstanding thrust up to 150psi test pressure.

Fittings for 400mm through 750mm PVC pipe shall be manufactured from segments of AWWA C900 PVC pipe, bonded together and over-wrapped with fibreglass-reinforced polyester to meet the requirements of CSA B137.3.

Where metal fittings are used on PVC mains, an approved corrosion protection tape system (primer, mastic and tape) and cathodic protection shall be installed on the fittings to the satisfaction of the Project Manager. The corrosion protection tape system shall cover the entire fitting, including restraints and bolts.

Joint restraint will be required at all fittings and for suitable pipe lengths as recommended by the manufacturer. Joint restraint shall be selected from the Approved Products List and installed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Anchor blocks and joint restraint shall be used at all fittings in accordance with the City's standard drawings and Contract Documents.

All watermain joints and fittings within areas of engineered fill shall be restrained.

All restraints shall be protected with an approved corrosion protection tape system (primer, mastic and tape), applied to the satisfaction of the Project Manager.

The connection of any proposed watermain or water service with a diameter equal to that of the existing watermain shall only be made using a manufactured "Tee".

.07.02.01 Submissions

The Contractor shall supply 2 copies of the following information to the Project Manager prior to installing any pipe:

- a) Letter confirming that the proposed pipe material, fittings and restraint are designed to operate as a complete system that meets all specified watermain design and operating parameters.
- b) Pipe layout drawings and schedules showing the location and type of all pipe, fittings, restrained lengths, valves, method of restraint, location and size of all anchor blocks;

- c) Drawings showing the proposed location of all valve chambers, including detailed dimensions and a listing of all internal components.
- d) All submissions shall be stamped by an Engineer licensed by Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO) to practice in the Province of Ontario.

.07.03 Installation of Pipes

OPSS.MUNI 441.07.14 Installation of Pipe

Add the following:

Excavation and Preparation of Trench shall be completed in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations and AWWA C605.

.07.04 Jointing Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe

OPSS.MUNI 441.07.15.04 Polyvinyl Chloride Pressure Pipe – PVC and PVCO

Add the following:

PVC pipe shall be laid in accordance with AWWA C605. Pipe deflection shall be in accordance with subsection .07.05 Changes in Line and Grade.

Bell and Spigot Joints

The pipe shall be jointed in accordance with AWWA C605 and the manufacturer's specifications. If elastomeric gaskets are supplied separately, they shall be inserted into the groove of the bell end of the pipe.

Lubricant for gaskets shall conform to pipe manufacturers recommendations and shall be NSF-61 approved. Clean the gasket, the bell, the groove area and the spigot area with a clean rag to remove any dirt or foreign material before assembling. Insert the gasket into the groove and seal it firmly. Apply lubricant, as provided by the manufacturer, to the beveled spigot end. Push the lubricated end past the gasket into the bell until the reference mark is even with the bell.

.07.05 Changes in Line and Grade

OPSS.MUNI 441.07.17 Change in Line and Grade

Add the following:

All pipe joint deflections shall be less than or equal to 50% of the values recommended by the manufacturer. No deflection of the pipe barrel for changes in line or grade are permitted.

.07.06 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe - Cathodic Protection

The following are minimum requirements. Specific soil conditions may require changes to the cathodic protection system. The installation and placement of

anodes and tracer wires shall be in accordance with OPSD 1109.011 and the following:

Cathodic protection shall be provided for all tracer wires on PVC watermain pipes. One (1) 5.4kg zinc anode will be provided for every 1000m tracer wire.

One (1) 5.4kg zinc anode is to be installed on all copper service connections, by means of a service ground clamp, coated with T.C. Mastic or wrapped with "Scotchfill" electrical putty or approved equal. The anode is to be placed at least 1.0m away from the water service and as deep as the service and within 1.0m of the curb stop.

One (1) 10.8kg zinc anode is to be installed on each hydrant. If PVC pipe is used between the hydrant tee and the hydrant boot, two (2) 10.8 kg zinc anodes shall be used.

One (1) 5.4kg zinc anode is to be installed on every line valve, and every metallic fitting connected to a PVC watermain. Fittings include bends, tees, crosses, sleeves, reducers, plugs, caps and couplings.

One (1) 14.5kg magnesium anode is to be connected to the first length of an existing metallic watermain pipe when connected to a new PVC watermain.

All sacrificial zinc anodes shall conform to ASTM B-418 Type II and shall be made of high grade electrolytic zinc, 99.99 % pure. Magnesium anodes shall conform to ASTM B-107-Type M1.

For all anodes connected to new pipe, fittings or to existing metallic watermains, a Cadwelder and CA-15 or equivalent cartridge shall be used. All thermite weld connections to be coated with T.C. Mastic (Tapecoat of Canada), Roybond 747 Primer and Royston "Handy Cap" or approved equal.

Contractors are advised that there is no specific pay item for Cathodic Protection; all costs shall be included in all other appropriate items.

.08 TRUNK WATERMAIN DESIGN AND OPERATING PARAMETERS – 400mm AND LARGER

All trunk watermains shall be in accordance with the following requirements:

The pipe manufacturer shall calculate the joint restraint required based on the trench width, cover over the pipe, bedding and pressures indicated in this specification and on the Contract Drawings.

Watermains, fittings and restraint shall be designed and constructed for operation under the following parameters:

Design / Field Test Pressure	Working Pressure	Surge Pressure (Additional)	Additional External Loads
150psi	100psi	100psi	Hwy. H-20 S16

- a) The factor of safety for pipe and fitting restraint shall be 2 times the design / field test pressure (300psi).
- b) Pipe joints alone shall be capable of withstanding 150psi test pressure.
- c) Trench Type 5 shall be used.
- d) Proposed joint restraint shall be able to accommodate all operating, test and surge pressures independent of anchor blocks.
- e) Anchor blocks will be required in addition to joint restraint.
- f) All restrained joints shall be installed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations and shall include appropriate corrosion protection.
- g) Depth of bury shall be a maximum of 1.6m to top of pipe or less. Where drawings or documents indicate depth of bury less than 1.6m to top of pipe, that value will be used.

.09 VALVE CHAMBERS

.09.01 Chambers

Valve chambers shall be in accordance with OPSS.MUNI 402, OPSS 1351, City standards and Contract Drawings. Chambers shall be capable of withstanding the required thrust forces and be selected from the Approved Products List.

Pre-cast chambers shall be supplied from a plant listed as Prequalified under the Plant Prequalification Program by the Ontario Concrete Pipe Association.

.09.02 Valve Chamber Piping

Chamber piping materials shall be ductile iron pipe, concrete pressure pipe or stainless steel pipe in accordance with the following:

.09.03 Ductile Iron

Ductile Iron Pipe shall be a minimum of Class 54, conform to AWWA C151 and be cement lined as per AWWA C104.

.09.04 Concrete Pressure Pipe

Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe shall conform to AWWA C301.

.09.05 Stainless Steel Pipe (750mm and larger)

The Contractor may consider a stainless steel valve chamber piping option with similar configuration to the City's standard drawings for concrete pressure pipe valve chamber piping. The Contractor shall submit detailed chamber stainless steel piping layout drawings for the City's review prior to the submission of shop

drawings.

Stainless Steel pipe shall be Schedule 40, Grade 316L or higher, ASTM A778, shall be straight seam with full penetration butt-weld as per AWWA C220, NSF61 approved. Stainless steel pipe shall be pickled and passivated.

Fabricated fittings shall be according to AWWA C208.

Angle collars with slip-on backing flange ASTM A774 are acceptable.

Connections between dissimilar pipe/flange metals shall be done with flange insulating gaskets kits.

Blow-off valve piping, air valve piping and pitometer piping shall be stainless steel.

All bolts shall be SS type 304 bolts, nuts and washers

.09.06 Chamber Fittings

Ductile Iron Fittings shall conform to AWWA C110.

Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe shall conform to AWWA C301.

Stainless Steel Fabricated fittings shall conform to AWWA C208.

.09.07 Bolts

All nuts, bolts and washers shall be stainless steel. Bolt size, type and diameter shall be in accordance to AWWA C207. Bolt length shall be sufficient to accommodate flanges, gaskets and insulators. Protective coatings (primer, mastic and tape) shall be applied to all nuts and bolts inside chambers.

.09.08 Design

All pipe and fittings shall be designed to the values given in the Trunk Watermain Design and Operating Parameters – 400mm and Larger, subsection 400.08.

.09.09 Submissions

The following shall be in addition to the trunk watermain requirements outlined in Form 400, Sections .05.02.01, .06.01 or .07.02.01. The following information shall be submitted prior to ordering or installing any chamber components:

- a) Shop drawings, specifications and data sheets for all pipe specials;
- b) Valve type, catalogue data, actuator type (with input and output torque ratings), principal dimensions, schedule of parts and materials and expected time of delivery;
- c) Layout drawings showing all chamber pipe and internal components. Itemized listing of chamber components including model names, numbers and all dimensions.

All submissions shall be stamped by an Engineer licensed by Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO) to practice in the Province of Ontario.

.10 VALVES

OPSS.MUNI 441.05.09 Valves

All valves shall be selected from the Approved Products List or as specified in the Contract Documents.

OPSS.MUNI 441.05.09.01 General

Revised as follows:

Valve types shall be in accordance with the following:

- a) All valves shall be selected from the Approved Products List or as specified in the Contract Documents.
- b) All watermain valves are to open left (counter clock-wise), with the City's 50mm operating nut.
- c) Track and roller option required for horizontal position valves.
- d) Bell end valves not acceptable.
- e) Fasteners including nuts, bolts and bolt studs shall be stainless steel.

.10.01 Gate Valves

OPSS.MUNI 441.05.09.03 Gate Valves

Add the following:

Valves 75mm to 400mm shall be ductile iron gate valves.

.10.02 Butterfly Valves

OPSS.MUNI 441.05.09.04 Butterfly Valves

Add the following:

- a) Valves greater than 400mm shall be butterfly valves
- b) Torque ratings shall be as specified by the City. Contractor shall supply detailed actuator information upon request.
- c) Butterfly valves shall be installed so that the valve seat adjustment faces the spool piece side.

.10.03 Air Release and Vacuum Valves

OPSS.MUNI 441.05.09.05 Air Release and Air/Vacuum Valve

Revised as follows:

Air release and air/vacuum valves shall be double acting type

.11 TRACER WIRE AND CONDUCTIVITY TESTING

.11.01 Tracer Wire

Tracer wire shall be installed on all new installations of polyvinyl chloride and concrete pressure pipe including mains, branches and services. The wire shall be positioned along the top of the pipe and fastened at 6 metre intervals. Tracer wire shall be as listed on the Approved Products List.

The wire is to be installed between each valve and/or the end of the new watermain. Joints in the wire between valves shall be avoided. At each valve and hydrant secondary valve, the tracer wire loop shall be brought up the outside of the valve box and inserted into the tracer wire opening in the upper section. Insertion point shall be clear of the lid and use a protective grommet. Tracer wire shall be secured to the outside of the valve box near the top prior to backfilling. The tracer wire shall also be connected to the cathodic protection system as required.

Splices in tracer wire shall be done using a splice kit approved for use in direct bury underground use.

.11.02 Conductivity testing

The Contractor will be required to conduct all tracer wire conductivity testing to ensure that the tracer wire is installed correctly and intact. Testing shall be conducted by authorized personnel using approved testing equipment and shall be supervised by the Contract Inspector or Project Manager. No payments for watermain works shall be processed until tracer wire testing is completed and accepted by the City. All costs for conductivity tests shall be included in the watermain item. If the tracer wire is not electrically continuous from valve to valve, the Contractor shall, at their expense, replace or repair the wire as required.

.12 TEMPORARY WATER SERVICE BY-PASS FOR CONSUMERS

Where called for or where needed, the Contractor shall provide, maintain and remove by-pass piping in accordance with OPSS 493, Form 400 - Appendix A and the following requirements.

12.01 Submissions

In order to evaluate the impact on the water network as a whole and the ability of the by-pass pipe to provide the volumes and flows required, the Contractor shall provide the proposed by-pass system layout proposal to the Project Manager for review and written approval. The Contractor shall not commence the installation of any by-pass materials in the absence of such written approval.

The Contractor will be required to revise the by-pass system and construction staging per the conditions provided in the written approval and shall provide revised drawings.

The Contractor shall have no basis for increased working time due to these requirements, revisions and/or conditions and all associated costs will be deemed to be included in the unit prices bid.

The Contractor shall supply 3 prints of the by-pass proposal a minimum of 3 weeks in advance of installation. Drawings of the system(s) being proposed shall be 1:500 metric scale (hard copy and PDF format) will be submitted to the Project Manager for approval. The Contractor shall provide By-pass Piping Submissions, for all phases of the bypass installation, in accordance with Form 400 and the following requirements.

- a) construction staging
- b) pipe sizes, manufacturer and material
- c) by-pass connection points/details
- d) back flow preventer size, location and manufacturer
- e) temporary hydrants connection points
- f) water services connection points
- g) horizontal location of the by-pass pipe in the road allowance
- h) locations and the materials used to ramp over the by-pass pipe
- i) locations where by-pass pipe is to be buried and the associated temporary restoration.

.12.02 General Description

Temporary by-pass pipe, where required, shall be laid above ground to supply water to consumers connected to a pipeline while that pipeline is out of service. An approved back-flow preventer shall be used by the Contractor whenever connecting to a hydrant.

Temporary by-pass shall include hoses and the necessary outlet/fittings to each house service connection. The Contractor shall maintain the temporary water lines in safe operating condition at all times. The Contractor shall be required to mound over the by-pass wherever it crosses a street, driveway, or sidewalk, in order to prevent injury to vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Lights and barricades shall be furnished and maintained by the Contractor when required by the Project Manager. When a replaced section of watermain is restored to service, the Contractor shall remove any corresponding temporary pipe and house service connection and shall leave the street, sidewalk and adjacent property in a neat and orderly condition.

.12.03 By-Pass Pipe and Materials

The size, pipe, hose and other materials furnished by the Contractor for the temporary service pipe and connections to house services/branches, shall be approved by the Project Manager and be fully adequate to withstand the indicated pressures and all other conditions of use. The pipe and fittings shall provide adequate water tightness and be disinfected prior to being put into service.

.12.04 Service of Water to Feed By-Pass

The Contractor shall furnish all above and below ground connections required to provide the necessary pressurized water to feed the temporary by-pass line. All connections shall be at reasonably close and convenient locations and hydrants will be used whenever available.

.12.05 Temporary Connection to Customer

The Contractor shall make all shut-offs of consumers services and the final connections from the by-pass pipe to the consumer using flexible hose. Special connections requiring excavation, cutting or tapping shall be made by the Contractor. The Contractor shall notify the customer concerning this operation in advance. When the pipeline has been replaced, the Contractor shall clean the service by back-flushing with air or water. Once the pipeline is returned to service, the Contractor shall restore the consumer to service and disconnect the hose from the consumer connection. Where admittance to the customer's premises is denied or impossible, by virtue of absence, the connection cannot be cleared, it may be necessary to excavate and clear the service at the main. This shall be paid for on a unit price basis stated in the Form of Tender - Schedule of Quantities and Prices.

Where 100mm diameter Temporary Connections to the Consumers are called for, the length of the 100mm diameter piping required will be paid at the unit price for 100mm diameter Temporary By-Pass Piping. Cutting-in or tapping shall be provided by the Contractor and is included in the price bid.

All temporary service connection materials shall conform to the NSF 61 Standard. All hose used for individual property connections shall be minimum 20mm I.D., designed for a working pressure of 860kPa and be free from defects in materials and workmanship.

The pipe, hose and all other materials supplied by the Contractor for temporary servicing shall be approved by the Project Manager. Materials shall be fully adequate to withstand the pressures and other conditions of use and shall be of material which does not impart any taste or odour to the water in accordance with NSF 61 Standard. The pipe and fittings shall provide adequate water tightness and care shall be exercised throughout the installation of any temporary pipe and service fittings to avoid the possible pollution of any City main/property services or the contamination of the temporary service pipe. Flushing of the private service connections and chlorination of the by-pass line prior to their use will be required. The temporary service connection shall be valved near the point of

connection to the by-pass and also to the private plumbing system so that, except for the final connection, the by-pass line and private services may be chlorinated.

During freezing, stormy or inclement weather, no Work shall be done except that which is directed by the Project Manager. No by-pass service pipe or property service connections shall be installed during freezing or inclement weather and pipes already in use shall be removed or drained and services restored when directed by the Project Manager. Removal and re-installation of such pipes or services shall be done at the Contractor's expense.

Each home shall have its own temporary water service connection to the by-pass pipe and a connection to the private plumbing via a wye at an outside tap. The branching of wyes from a single spigot shall not be permitted; nor will connecting homes in series. An approved hose connection vacuum breaker (HCVB) shall be supplied on the open end of all wyes.

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure an adequate water supply at all times. During the construction process, the Contractor is responsible for restoring a customer's water supply within two hours of notification from the Project Manager.

.12.06 Disinfection of Temporary Service Connections

Temporary service connections shall be chlorinated at the commencement of the Contract Works. Disconnection and relocation of service connections from one site to another within the Contract Works will not be subject to re-chlorination, unless otherwise directed by the Project Manager.

Where temporary service connections are disinfected in conjunction with the temporary by-pass watermain no physical connections to hose bibs will be permitted until after successful disinfection.

Where temporary by-pass service connections are disinfected offsite in a controlled environment, one set of samples shall be collected from every 350m of service hose connected in a series. One set of samples shall also be taken from the source and at each end of any hose group connected in series, regardless of the total length. Where temporary by-pass service connections are disinfected in conjunction with the temporary by-pass water main additional samples must be taken at the end of any two (2) temporary by-pass service connections for every 350m of temporary by-pass watermain disinfection.

.13 EXCAVATION AND PREPARATION OF TRENCH

.13.01 General

The trench shall be excavated only so far in advance of pipe laying as permitted. Removals shall be in accordance with Form 300 – General Construction Requirements.

.13.02 Alignment and Grade

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.07.14, 441.07.17, Form 200.02.05, 200.02.06 and 200.03.18.

.13.03 Excavation to Grade

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.07.08 and 441.07.14.

.13.04 Excavation in Poor Soil

Where the bottom of the trench at the required pipe grade is found to be unstable or to include material which, in the opinion of the Project Manager, should be removed, the Contractor shall excavate and remove such unsuitable material. Poor soil may consist of ashes, cinders, all types of refuse, organic or inorganic material.

Material shall be removed to the width and depth required to provide adequate support to the pipe and allow proper installation. The Contractor shall be allowed extra compensation for this work provided for in Form 200.

Where the bottom of the trench at subgrade is found to consist of material which, in the opinion of the Project Manager, cannot be removed and replaced with an approved material and thoroughly compacted in place to support the pipe properly, the Contractor shall construct a foundation for the pipe. Pipe foundation shall consist of piling, timbers, concrete or other materials. All plans for pipe foundation shall be approved by the Project Manager. Extra compensation will be allowed for such additional work as per Form 200.

.13.05 Excavation in Rock

Where excavation is made in rock or boulders, the trench shall be excavated to the width and depths that are required to provide for the granular bedding shown on plans.

In areas where the proposed watermain trench bottom varies from rock to earth, the Contractor shall taper the bottom of the earth trench over a two (2) metre length and supply, place and compact Granular "A" in this section to minimize any differential settlement between the two (2) bedding conditions.

.13.06 Preparation of Trench Bottom

The bottom of the trench at pipe grade shall be finished to within 9mm of a straight line between pipe joints or batter boards and all tolerances shall be above the specified grade. It will only be permissible to disturb the finished surface over a distance of 450mm near the middle of each pipe for the withdrawal of slings or other lifting tackle.

.13.07 Preparation of Trench Bottom Below Grade

Where the trench has been excavated below pipe grade the Contractor shall place Granular "A" in 150mm layers to the required grade. Each layer shall be compacted by approved vibratory tampers to obtain 95% of the Standard Proctor

Maximum Dry Density. The surface of the compacted granular material shall be finished to provide a continuous uniform support for the pipe at grade to the accuracy specified in subsection .13.06.

Unless otherwise specified, when the trench bottom has been excavated below the required pipe grade, the preparation of the trench bottom to pipe grade will be at the Contractor's expense. When the trench bottom is excavated below the pipe grade at the direction of the Project Manager, the preparation of the bottom of the trench to pipe grade will be allowed as extra compensation as provided for in Form 200.

.13.08 Care of Surface and Excavated Material for Reuse

Refer to Form 300.23.

.13.09 Piling Excavated Material

All excavated material shall be piled in a manner that will not endanger the Work and that will avoid obstructing sidewalks and driveways. Hydrants, valves, utilities and drainage courses shall be left unobstructed and accessible until the Work is completed.

.13.10 Interruption of Service, Shutting Down or Charging of Mains

OPSS.MUNI 441.07.21 Shutting Down or Charging Mains

Revised by the following:

No valves or other controls on the existing system shall be operated for any purpose by the Contractor. Only City employees will operate such valves, hydrants, blow-offs and curb stops. Refer to Form 300.21 Connecting to Existing Plant and Form 400 - Appendix A.

.14 BEDDING AND BACKFILL OF WATERMAINS

.14.01 General

OPSS.MUNI 401.07.10, 441.07.13 and 441.07.14 are revised by the following:

Bedding and backfill shall be conducted in accordance with the depths and widths specified on the standard drawings and/or on the Contract Drawings. No type of slag including steel slag, blast furnace slag or nickel slag will be permitted for bedding or backfilling of watermains or water service trenches. All granular bedding and cover materials shall meet the requirements of Form 600.

.14.02 Bedding

Bedding shall be Granular material conforming to Form 600, placed in accordance with WM-200.01 and 200.02. Granular material shall extend to a minimum of 300mm above the top of pipe. Bedding materials shall conform to Form 600 and shall be compacted in accordance with Form 900. Bedding shall be shaped and compacted adequately to support pipe barrel and bells as required.

No type of slag including steel slag, blast furnace slag or nickel slag will be permitted for bedding of watermains.

.14.03 Backfill

Unless otherwise specified on the Contract Drawings or documents, trenches may be backfilled with select, approved native excavated earth materials from trenches. Where these materials are unavailable or deemed to be unsuitable, granular backfill will be used. Where granular backfill materials are used, they shall conform to Form 600 and shall be compacted in accordance with Form 900.

No type of slag including steel slag, blast furnace slag or nickel slag will be permitted for backfilling of watermain trenches.

The use of unshrinkable fill shall be employed where normal means cannot produce the required compaction of the material.

.14.04 Summary of Bedding and Backfill Materials

Bedding and backfill of watermains shall be in accordance with the following:

.14.04.01 Ductile Iron and Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe Watermain

Bedding and cover - Granular "A"

Backfill - Select approved excavated native materials or Granular "A" or "B" Type II

.14.04.02 Concrete Pressure Pipe Watermain

Bedding and cover - Granular "A"

Backfill - Select approved excavated native materials or Granular "A" or "B" Type II

.14.04.03 Water Services

Bedding and cover – Granular "D" (crushed stone)

Backfill: approved excavated native materials or Granular "A" or "B" Type II

.14.04.04 Hydrants

Bedding and cover - 19mm washed crushed stone

Backfill approved excavated native materials or Granular "A" or "B" Type II

.15 LAYING

.15.01 Laying Pipe

At times when pipe laying is not in progress, the open ends of the pipe shall be closed by a suitable watertight plug. Before filling main with water in freezing weather, exposed pipe and fittings shall be covered with straw, or other approved means shall be taken in order to prevent freezing.

Refer to also OPSS.MUNI 441.07.14 and 441.07.15.

.15.02 Cutting Iron Pipe

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.07.16 Cutting of Pipe and the following:

The cutting of pipe for inserting valves, fittings or closure pieces shall be done in a neat and workmanlike manner without damage to the pipe or lining and so as to leave a smooth end at right angles to the axis of the pipe and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

The flame cutting of pipe by means of an oxyacetylene torch shall not be allowed nor shall the cutting of pipe with hammer and chisel be allowed.

.16 JOINTING MECHANICAL-JOINT PIPE

.16.01 Assembling Joints

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.07.15.

.16.02 Bolting of Joint

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.07.15 and all nuts shall be tightened with a suitable torque-limiting wrench. The torque for various sizes of bolts shall be as follows:

SIZE mm	RANGE OF TORQUE N·m
16	55-80
19	80-120
25	95-135
32	120-160

Nuts spaced 180° apart shall be tightened alternately in order to produce an equal pressure on all parts of the gland.

.16.03 Permissible Deflection in Mechanical-Joint Pipe

Refer to Table 4.1 in Form 1000 – Amendments to Ontario Provincial Standards Volume 1, Division 4 - Drainage and Tunnels.

.17 JOINTING STEEL CYLINDER REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.07.15 Jointing

.18 JOINTING TYTON-JOINT PIPE

.18.01 Cleaning and Assembling Joint

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.07.15 Jointing

.18.02 Preparation of Spigot on Site

Where spigots require preparation on site, the outside of the spigot shall be filed to produce an angle of approximately 30°.

.18.03 Electrical Conductors

"Lockwedges" or strap-type electrical connections supplied by the pipe manufacturer shall be provided at each joint to ensure electrical conductivity. A minimum of two wedges per joint shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

Strap-type electrical connections shall be connected at each joint in accordance with manufacturer's directions.

The wedges shall be installed only after the pipe has been laid to proper line and grade and shall be preferably located at 180° apart.

.18.04 Permissible Deflection in Tyton-Joint Pipe

Refer to Table 4.2 in Form 1000 – Amendments to Ontario Provincial Standards Volume 1, Division 4 - Drainage, Watermains and Utility.

.18.05 Jointing Flange Pipe

Unless otherwise specified, the Contractor shall furnish all bolts, studs, nuts and gaskets required to completely connect up all flanged pipe, fittings, flanges and other appurtenances attached to the pipe.

All bolts and nuts shall have American Standard threads of the Coarse Thread Series, and shall conform to ASA B18.2. For sizes 28mm diameter and below, they shall be of the conventional type and the material shall conform to ASTM A-307 (Grade B). Materials for bolts and studs 31mm diameter and above shall conform to ASTM A-193 (Grade B-7) or to ASTM A-325 (S.A.E. Grade 5). Nuts shall conform to ASTM A-194 Grade 2H. Bolts shall have hexagonal heads and shall be held with hexagonal semi-finished nuts. The length of any bolt shall be such that it will not project beyond the nut more than 13mm or less than 6mm, and no bolt shall be less than the diameter of the hole in which it fits by more than 3mm.

All gaskets shall be NSF/ANSI 61 compliant.

.19 SETTING VALVES AND FITTINGS

.19.01 Valve Boxes

Valve boxes shall be used for secondary valves at hydrants and where indicated on the watermain plans and profiles. Valve boxes shall be centred and plumb over the wrench nut of the valve, with the box cover flush with the surface of the finished pavement or such other level as may be directed. Refer to Standard Drawing WM-202. Installed valve boxes over gate valves shall be staked and the marking on the stake shall read "Gate Valve".

.19.02 Drainage of Mains

Drainage branches, blowoffs, air vents and appurtenances shall be provided with gate valves. Drainage branches or blowoffs shall not be connected to any sewer, submerged in any stream or be installed in any other manner that will permit back siphon into the distribution system.

.19.03 Dead Ends

All dead ends on new mains shall be closed with cast iron plugs or caps and provided with a 19mm corporation main stop.

.20 HYDRANTS

Hydrants supplied shall be in accordance with OPSS.MUNI 441.05.10, as amended by City standards and must be selected from the Approved Products List. Hydrants shall be installed in accordance with OPSS.MUNI 441.07.19, as amended and the following:

The Contractor shall supply and install the standard 3-way hydrants complete with secondary valves. Hydrant extensions and connections to the proposed watermains shall be in accordance with drawing WM-203.01 and WM-203.02, in the locations shown on the Contract Drawings. All hydrant extensions shall be done from the bottom, at the boot. No extension from the top will be permitted.

Long-side hydrant leads shall receive an additional gate valve and valve box installed on the lead at the main, close coupled with an anchor tee.

Hydrant leads shall be either ductile iron or polyvinyl chloride in accordance with Form 400.05 or 400.07, and shall include the appropriate corrosion protection.

All proposed or replacement hydrant lead pipe material (DI or PVC) shall match the proposed watermain pipe material. Fittings at the watermain can be either DI or PVC.

All parts of the hydrant above ground shall be primed and painted "Red", including caps, bonnets and Storz nozzles. Paint shall be phenolic alkyd primer conforming to CGSB-1.40 and exterior gloss alkyd type CGSB 1-GP-59 paint. Quick drying alkyd primers in accordance with CGSB-1.210 are not permitted for use.

If hydrant paint coatings are scratched or damaged during the course of the Work, the Contractor shall prime and paint the damaged areas. The Contractor shall use a Phenolic Alkyd primer conforming to CGSB-1.40 and Exterior Gloss Alkyd type CGSB 1-GP-59 paint and shall apply a minimum 2mm thickness in addition to the factory supplied primer and finish coat as required by Annual Supplies Specifications. The surface to be painted shall be clean, dry and free of grease.

For bedding and backfill requirements refer to Form 400.14.

The Contractor shall salvage all existing fire hydrants as directed by the Project Manager and deliver them to the Arvin Yard, where the Contract limits are east of (Upper) Wentworth Street.

Where the Contract limits are west of and including (Upper) Wentworth Street, hydrants shall be delivered to the Dundas Yard.

The City does not accept delivery of gate valves and secondary valves. The Contractor will be responsible for removal and disposal off site of any of these materials.

Arvin Yard - 911 Arvin Avenue, Stoney Creek

Dundas Yard - 135 King Street East, Dundas

.21 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Backflow preventers used for watermain commissioning purposes or on temporary bypass systems shall be CSA-Certified reduced principal (RP) backflow preventers and shall be supplied by the City in accordance with Form 400 - Appendix A, Section 2.1.

Backflow preventers shall be field tested by the Contractor in accordance with the MECP Watermain Disinfection Procedure.

.22 ANCHORAGE

.22.01 Anchorage for Fittings

Unless otherwise noted in the Contract Documents, all fittings shall be anchored according to the method shown on the standard drawings, the Contract Drawings, or as otherwise directed. The concrete shall be placed such that the joints will be accessible for repairs.

.22.02 Metal Harness

Metal harness of tie rods or clamps of adequate strength to prevent movement shall be used. Steel rods or clamps shall be galvanized or otherwise rustproof treated, or shall be painted as shown or directed.

All restraints and bolts shall be protected with an approved corrosion protection tape system (primer, mastic and tape), applied to the satisfaction of the Project Manager.

.23 WATER SERVICES

Water services shall be installed in accordance with AWWA C800, OPSS.MUNI 441 and be selected from the Approved Products List.

.23.01 Services – 19mm to 50mm Diameter

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.07.15.07 Service Connection Pipe and the following:

Water service pipe shall be Type "K" soft copper and include the connection at the main and a curb stop with rod.

19mm and 25mm water services shall be installed in accordance with WM-207.01.

50mm water services shall be installed in accordance with WM-207.06.

Couplings used to extend/repair existing copper water services shall be fully protected with an approved corrosion protection tape system (primer, mastic and tape).

Connections to ductile iron watermain pipe shall be in accordance with Form 400.05.

Connections to PVC watermain pipe shall use a service saddle and be in accordance with Form 400.07.

Service connections to 100mm, 150mm and 200mm PVC mains shall be made by using PVC molded tapped couplings, conforming to AWWA C907 and CSA B137.2.

Where a water service is connected to a 50mm copper watermain loop, the connection shall be in accordance with WM-205.01 or WM-205.02.

Insulation of water services, where required, shall be in accordance with WM-207.03.

.23.02 Services - 100mm Diameter and Larger

Service connections shall be in accordance with OPSS.MUNI 441.07.15.07 Service Connection Pipe and the following:

Services shall be installed in accordance with WM-207.04 and WM-207.05, include the connection at the main, a reducer where required, a gate valve and valve box at property line.

Long-side services shall receive an additional gate valve and valve box installed on the service at the main, close coupled with an anchor tee.

Service pipe shall be either ductile iron or polyvinyl chloride in accordance with Form 400.05 or 400.07 and shall be constructed using the same pipe material as the proposed watermain.

The connection of any proposed watermain or water service with a diameter equal to that of the existing watermain shall only be made using a manufactured "Tee".

All fittings on all water services 100mm or greater shall be restrained from the main to the service valve at the property line.

.23.03 Curb Boxes

Curb boxes are to be located in accordance with standard watermain drawing WM-207.01 and WM-207.02 or as otherwise directed.

The Contractor shall indicate the positions of all water services installed in the following manner:

At each curb box location, a 1.83m, 50mm x 100mm wooden stake shall be planted and shall have a 1 metre bury. Stakes shall be painted white, and each shall bear, on its broad side, above ground, the words "WATER SERVICE", painted in black.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the preservation of all marker stakes. Where stakes are damaged or displaced in any way, the Contractor shall arrange to have the stakes replaced and accurately positioned, at their own expense.

.23.04 Trench for Water Service

The Contractor shall excavate and backfill the service trench from the watermain to the street line to a minimum depth of 1.6m below the proposed road grade whichever is the lower elevation unless otherwise directed.

.23.05 Laying Water Service Pipe

The Contractor shall lay the service pipe and install fittings to the street line. Soldered joints will not be permitted.

The service shall be bedded in accordance with Standard Drawing No. WM-200.01 and WM-200.02.

If laid over a sewer service or in a rock trench, the pipe shall be laid on a minimum of 150mm of tamped earth or sand. Service corporation fittings shall be installed into the watermain under pressure.

Valves in service pipe lines shall be properly braced before any pressure test is conducted.

Backfill for water service trenches shall be as specified for the watermain trench.

Service pipe at street line shall be temporarily plugged to prevent entrance of foreign material.

.23.06 Leaks in Services

All leaks that may develop in service lines laid by the Contractor within two years after date of completion of Contract shall be immediately repaired by the Contractor when notified by the Project Manager. Emergency repairs will be made by the City at the Contractor's expense.

.24 CONCRETE AND MORTAR

.24.01 Materials

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.05.13, 441.07.23 and OPSS Division 9. Concrete shall be Type HS High Sulfate Resistant in accordance with OPSS 1301 and Form 700.

.24.02 Proportioning and Mixing Mortars

Refer to OPSS.MUNI 441.05.14 and OPSS Division 9.

.24.03 Jointing Old and New Work

All joints between different sections of concrete masonry shall be made in an approved manner after the adjoining surfaces are cleaned, washed, roughened and coated with a neat cement grout, at locations approved of by the Project Manager, suitable provisions being made for the bonding of said joints.

.24.04 Placing in Water

No concrete shall be laid in water, except by permission of the Project Manager, nor shall water be allowed to rise and flow over newly placed concrete for a period of 24 hours.

.24.05 Forms

Forms shall be of such strength and rigidity and so supported that they will not deflect objectionably under the weight of pressure of the wet concrete.

They shall be properly braced and tied together so as to maintain position and shape, and prevent leakage of mortar.

Forms shall be so constructed that the finished concrete will conform to the shapes, lines, grades and dimensions indicated on the plans.

The face adjacent to the exposed concrete face shall consist of dressed lumber, smooth and clean.

.24.06 Form Removal

Shoring and forms shall not be removed before the time determined by the Project Manager.

.24.07 Curing of Concrete

After concrete has sufficiently set, its exposed surfaces shall be kept continuously moist for a period of at least seven (7) days.

Effective means shall be provided for maintaining the temperature of the concrete at not less than 10° C for at least 72 hours after placing. The temperature shall then be reduced at a maximum rate of 5.6° C per day until that of the surrounding atmosphere has been reached.

No concrete shall be deposited on ground that is frozen or which contains frozen

materials.

Hydrostatic testing shall not be carried out until concrete anchor or thrust blocks have a minimum of 5 days curing time.

.24.08 Finish

Special care shall be used to secure smooth, uniform finish to the exposed surface of concrete. After form removal, concrete surfaces shall be immediately rubbed smooth to a uniform, satisfactory finish, and all surfaces subject to wear shall be faced with facing mixture where shown on the plans.

.24.09 Defects

Should any voids or other defects be discovered in any part of the Work when the forms are taken down, or at any other time, the defective Work shall be removed and the space refilled with a suitable concrete mortar in a proper manner at the expense of the Contractor.

.24.10 Reinforcing Steel

The ties for reinforcing shall not show on the exposed face of the concrete. All steel for reinforced concrete shall be supplied by the Contractor.

.25 DISINFECTION, TESTING AND CONNECTION OF WATERMAINS

OPSS MUNI. 441.07.25 - Flushing and Disinfecting Watermains

Revised as follows:

All connections, flushing, hydrostatic testing, swabbing, and bacteriological testing procedures shall be in accordance with Form 400 - Appendix A and the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Watermain Disinfection Procedure.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope: Watermain Testing Procedures

This procedure covers the cleaning, disinfection, hydrostatic testing and sampling of watermains. Unless specified otherwise this procedure applies to new and existing watermains, above ground by-pass watermains and relined watermains.

1.2 Definitions

Appurtenance means an appurtenance within the meaning of O. Reg. 170/03.

Contaminant means foreign matter that is not intended to enter a watermain.

Contamination means the introduction of a Contaminant into a watermain.

Contractor means the person, partnership or Corporation undertaking the Work as identified in the agreement.

CHEL means the City of Hamilton Environmental Laboratory.

CSR means City of Hamilton Customer Service Representative.

CS&CO means City of Hamilton Customer Service and Community Outreach section.

Disinfectants means calcium or sodium hypochlorite that meets or exceeds ANSI/AWWA B300 or liquid chlorine that meets or exceeds ANSI/AWWA B301.

Flushing means post repair valve operation to restore secondary disinfection and discharge suspended materials by flowing water through the repaired section of watermain and out of the system. This definition does not include recharging the watermain or a requirement to achieve scouring velocity within the watermain.

Inspector means the City of Hamilton, Public Works, Engineering Services Contract Inspector or the City of Hamilton, Planning and Economic Development, Growth Management Inspections/Development Construction Coordinator who hold a minimum MECP, O.Reg. 128/04 Drinking-Water Operator Certificate.

LIMS means the City of Hamilton Environmental Laboratory work order database.

LWO Number means the City of Hamilton Environmental Lab Work Order Number.

MECP means the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks.

Neutralizing Agent means Sodium Thiosulfate that meets or exceeds Table A of ANSI/AWWA Standard C655

Project Manager means the City of Hamilton, Public Works, Engineering Services Project Manager or the City of Hamilton, Planning and Economic Development, Growth Management Project Manager.

SDWA means the Safe Drinking Water Act of Ontario.

Service Pipe means a service pipe within the meaning of O. Reg. 170/03.

Specialist means a company specializing in regulated water systems or a company approved by the Project Manager.

NSF 61 means the National Sanitation Foundation, Standard 61.

1.3 References

These procedures are based on and shall be used in conjunction with, the following:

- Ontario Provincial Specifications (OPS),
- American Waterworks Association Standards (ANSI/AWWA C651 – Disinfecting Water Mains and Appendices A and B),
- Safe Drinking Water Act of Ontario
- Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) – Watermain Disinfection Procedure
- The City of Hamilton Design Criteria
- The Canadian Standard Association - CAN/CSA-B64.10
- Hamilton Water procedure PW-WW-P-013-007 entitled DWQMS Water Quality Testing for New Watermain Connections.

1.4 General Requirements for Watermain Installation

The Contractor shall keep pipes clean and dry and take precautions to protect the interiors of pipes, fittings and valves against contamination. End caps shall be installed when Work is not in progress and removed only when connecting the next pipe or appurtenance or continuing Work. Pipes shall not be laid directly in water. Existing watermains, which are dead ended during construction, shall have a minimum 25mm bleeder installed at the dead end. New watermains which are temporarily dead ended shall have a minimum 50mm blow off installed with a temporary cap if there is no hydrant downstream of the last water service on the watermain.

1.5 Connection and Testing Procedures Plan and Meeting

The Contractor shall provide a plan to the Project Manager and Inspector detailing the connection locations, swabbing locations, hydrostatic testing, chlorination and dechlorinating methods, disposal of water and final connection methods prior to the commencement of such works. If the project is being constructed in phases, this plan shall detail each of these items for each phase.

A watermain connection and testing meeting shall be held by the Project Manager prior to any commissioning procedures.

1.6 Intentionally Deleted

1.7 Supervision, Testing and Records

The Inspector shall witness all cleaning, swabbing, hydrostatic testing, disinfection, and shall conduct sample collection along with the Specialist carrying out the cleaning and disinfection.

The Inspector shall take and record measurements on the appropriate Watermain Commissioning Form.

1.8 Valve Operation

City of Hamilton Water Distribution staff must perform the operation of all existing valves inclusive of hydrant secondary valves. In the event of an emergency, the Inspector may operate or direct the Contractor to operate valves.

The Contractor shall be responsible for dewatering any chambers that are fully or partially submerged for the City operation of the valves related to construction activities.

The opening and closing of any valve should be coordinated with the Inspector. All known affected residences or businesses shall be notified 48 hours prior to a planned disruption of water service.

2. WATERMAIN TESTING PROCEDURE

These procedures are to be used in conjunction with the Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications (OPSS), the American Waterworks Association Standards (AWWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act of Ontario (SDWA), including the MECP - Watermain Disinfection Procedure.

All Works associated with swabbing, hydrostatic testing, chlorination, dechlorinating and disinfection of the watermain are to be performed by a Specialist and shall be witnessed and recorded by the Inspector.

Temporary by-pass piping shall meet all procedures and requirements of new watermain with the exception of hydrostatic testing. A visual check shall be performed at line pressure on a temporary by-pass to ensure that it is leak free.

2.1 Temporary Connection and Backflow Preventer

The temporary connection is to be used for all water supplies to maintain continuous supply of water unless otherwise noted. The size of the temporary connection shall be 50mm diameter for water mains up to and including 200mm diameter, and 100mm diameter for water mains greater than 200mm and up to 400mm diameter, inclusive. All materials for the temporary connections are to conform to the City of Hamilton Approved Products List. Water mains larger than 400mm in diameter shall be as per design standards.

For Public Works projects, the hydrant/road adapter (backflow preventer and meter) shall be a reduced pressure zone device type and shall be supplied by the City of Hamilton upon receipt of request from the Project Manager.

For Planning and Economic Development projects, the hydrant/road adapter (backflow preventer and meter) shall be a reduced pressure zone device type and shall be supplied by the City of Hamilton upon request from the Inspector on behalf of the Contractor.

The backflow preventer shall be field tested by the Contractor, by a qualified person who holds a valid backflow prevention tester's licence, in accordance with the MECP Watermain Disinfection Procedure and CSA Standards B64.10 and B64.10.1

For the purposes of CSA Standard B64.10, a backflow prevention tester's licence shall be an Ontario Water Works Association (OWWA) Certified Cross Connection Control Specialist Certificate or a MECP-approved equivalent. In addition to the list of professionals in Table 1 of Figure E.1. of CSA Standard B64.10, a Certified Operator or a Water Quality Analyst with a backflow prevention tester's licence shall also be authorized to test, install, relocate, repair or replace backflow preventers used in the installation and commissioning of new watermains.

If a backflow preventer is relocated within the same day, testing is only required for the first installation of the day provided that the backflow preventer is relocated by a Certified Operator who will guard against damage during transit and re-installation.

The Contractor shall provide a copy of all backflow preventer testing documentation to the City Inspector, and shall include test results, the backflow prevention tester's name, licence number and signature.

The hydrant adapter shall be installed on a prescribed hydrant and charged by a City of Hamilton Inspector/Water Distribution Operator. Hydrant(s) utilized as the source water for temporary by pass will be determined by the Project Manager in consultation with City of Hamilton Water Distribution staff.

The existing distribution system and backflow preventer shall be physically disconnected from the test section during all hydrostatic testing.

2.2 Charging of Watermains

The watermain is to be recharged via a temporary connection equipped with an approved backflow preventer.

2.3 Swabbing

The isolated section of watermain shall be charged or pressurized prior to the commencement of swabbing. The swabs shall be numbered and carefully controlled by the Specialist to ensure that all swabs that are introduced into the watermain are retrieved and accounted for. The Inspector shall witness and record the number of swabs inserted and retrieved. All swabs must be inspected prior to insertion and immediately after they exit the watermain to ensure that they have remained intact and that pieces of the foam do not remain inside the watermain. New swabs shall be used for this procedure and under no circumstances will used swabs be allowed.

All smooth-wall watermain pipes up to 750mm in diameter must be swabbed using a minimum of THREE swabs plus, a minimum of one swab shall be passed through each large diameter water service, stub or blow-off, and where a hydrant lead exceeds two pipe lengths. Additional swabs shall be used as directed by the Project Manager or Inspector should discharge water not run clear within ten seconds of the last swab exiting the discharge point. No additional payment shall be made for subsequent swabbing.

Swabs shall be forced through the watermain using potable water at a minimum velocity of 0.6m to 1m per second. The Project Manager must approve all methods of disposal of the discharged water. The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to minimize soil erosion and shall reinstate any affected areas upon completion.

The swabs must be new, open cell polyurethane foam, having a density of 1.5 pounds per cubic

foot (24 kilograms per cubic metre) and are to be a minimum of 50mm larger than the nominal pipe diameter with a length at least one and a half times its diameter. Watermains 300mm or smaller may be swabbed through hydrants with the approval of the Project Manager. Procedures for swabbing watermains larger than 300mm must also be approved by the Project Manager.

2.4 Hydrostatic Testing

Leakage tests shall be carried out on the test section of watermain after swabbing operations have been successfully completed. The Contractor shall ensure that no air pockets are present in the test section of watermain. The existing distribution systems and the backflow preventer shall be physically disconnected from the test section during all hydrostatic testing. The test section shall be capped and the main filled with potable water under a pressure of 1035 kPa (150 psi). After any visible leaks are stopped, leakage shall then be measured by a calibrated meter with readings taken at fifteen minute intervals for a period of two hours and recorded on the Watermain Commissioning form. The allowable leakage shall not exceed 0.082 litres per millimetre of pipe diameter per kilometre of pipe for the 2-hour test period. If the leakage exceeds this figure, the Contractor shall locate and repair all leaks and the test section shall be retested until a satisfactory result is obtained.

The watermain is to be tested in sections, where a section is a length of watermain between two valves or a valve and a dead end. Should the Contractor wish to test more than one section at a time, the Project Manager/ Inspector will calculate the allowable leakage for all sections within the tested portion and the smallest calculated leakage will become the allowable for the entire tested portion.

2.5 Disinfection of Watermains

Disinfection of watermains shall be done in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C651 – Disinfecting Water Mains, as amended by the MECP Watermain Disinfection Procedure and this Form.

Water distribution watermains shall be disinfected using the continuous-feed method of chlorination.

Trunk/transmission watermains shall be disinfected using the continuous-feed method or the slug method of chlorination.

2.5.1 Continuous-Feed Method of Chlorination

Watermains shall be completely filled to remove air pockets and flushed to remove any particulates. After flushing is completed, the main shall be filled with potable water.

The chlorine solution shall be thoroughly mixed prior to pumping it into the system. Chlorine solution shall be injected into the system through the access point at the temporary connection. The chlorine solution shall be applied so that the initial chlorine concentration is a minimum of 50mg/L throughout the system and does not exceed 120mg/L.

The chlorine solution shall flow through each hydrant and blow-off ports. The high chlorine residual is to be measured and recorded by the Inspector at each sample location in conjunction with the Specialist.

The high chlorine concentration shall be left in the isolated system for a minimum of 24

hours. After the required contact time, the chlorine residual shall be measured and recorded at each sample location by the Inspector in conjunction with the Specialist. Flow required to take the chlorine residuals shall be provided through a temporary connection.

The maximum allowable decrease in chlorine concentration after 24 hours is 40% of the initial chlorine concentration, to a maximum decrease of 50 mg/L.

Table 1: Chlorine Concentration and Contact Time for Continuous-Feed Method of Chlorination		
Minimum Contact Time	Initial Chlorine Concentration	Maximum Allowable Decrease in Chlorine Concentration
24 hours	Minimum 50mg/L not to exceed 120mg/L	40% of the Initial Chlorine Concentration (to a Maximum of 50mg/L)

The following examples are provided to demonstrate the proper use of Table 1:

Example 1

When using the continuous-feed method of chlorination with an initial chlorine concentration of 50mg/L, the maximum allowable decrease in chlorine concentration is 40% of 50mg/L, or 20mg/L. Therefore, at least 30mg/L of chlorine must be present after 24 hours.

Example 2

When using the continuous-feed method of chlorination with an initial chlorine concentration of 150mg/L, the maximum allowable decrease in chlorine concentration is 50mg/L, because 40% of 150mg/L is greater than the maximum allowable decrease of 50mg/L. Therefore, at least 100mg/L of chlorine must be present after 24 hours. However, the initial chlorine concentration should not exceed 120mg/L.

If the chlorine residual meets the above Table 1 criteria after 24 hours, the chlorine is ready to be discharged. In the event that the chlorine residual is less than the allowable levels after 24 hours, the chlorine in the system is to be discharged and the system is to be re-chlorinated.

The Inspector has the authority to require further swabbing if the residual is less than the allowable levels after 24 hours. Once this has been achieved, the watermain shall be flushed and sampled for chlorine residual levels.

Minimum acceptable levels are 40% of the initial chlorine concentration to a maximum decrease of 50mg/L.

Note:

Where copper pipe is used for smaller diameter watermains (less than 100mm), Table 1 does not apply. Copper watermains shall be disinfected using the continuous-feed method, with an initial chlorine concentration of ≥ 50 mg/L. Due to the chlorine demand exerted by the copper, no minimum chlorine concentration is required following the 24 hour contact time, and the effectiveness of the disinfection process shall be demonstrated by the bacteriological testing.

2.5.2 Slug Method of Chlorination

Watermains shall be completely filled to remove air pockets and flushed to remove any particulates. After flushing is completed, the main shall be filled with potable water.

The chlorine solution shall be thoroughly mixed prior to pumping it into the system. Through the access point at the temporary connection, the system shall receive a dose of chlorine, fed at a constant rate such that the water will have not less than 100mg/L chlorine concentration, not to exceed 200mg/L.

The chlorine shall be applied continuously and for a sufficient period of time to develop a solid column, or slug, of chlorinated water that will, as it moves through the main, expose all interior surfaces to a concentration no less than 25mg/L of the initial chlorine concentration for at least 3 hours.

The chlorine residual shall be measured in the slug as it moves through the main. The duration of disinfection as well as the initial and residual chlorine concentration, at the end of the contact time, shall be measured and recorded by the Inspector at each sample location in conjunction with the Specialist.

If at any time the chlorine residual drops more than 25 mg/L, the flow shall be stopped; chlorination equipment shall be relocated at the head of the slug; and, as flow resumes, chlorine shall be applied to restore the chlorine in the slug to not less than 100 mg/L.

As chlorinated water flows past fittings and valves, related valves and hydrants in the isolated system shall be operated so as to disinfect appurtenances and pipe branches.

Table 2: Chlorine Concentration and Contact Time Slug Method of Chlorination		
Minimum Contact Time	Initial Chlorine Concentration	Maximum Allowable Decrease in Chlorine Concentration
3 hours	Minimum 100mg/L not to exceed 200mg/L	25mg/L

The following example is provided to demonstrate the proper use of Table 2:

Example:

When using the slug method of chlorination, with a minimum contact time of 3 hours, the chlorine concentration shall be measured in the slug at the beginning of the disinfection process, as the slug moves through the watermain, and at the point of discharge. If at any point the chlorine concentration has decreased by more than 25 mg/L, the flow shall be stopped and additional chlorine shall be added to restore the chlorine concentration in the slug to not less than 100 mg/L, not to exceed 200mg/L. For example, if the initial chlorine concentration in the slug is 150 mg/L, then the chlorine concentration must not decrease below 125 mg/L.

2.6 Removal/Disposal of Super Chlorinated Water

The Contractor shall dechlorinate the discharge water to protect receiving streams and other bodies of water, via catch basins or other points of entry, as per the MECP regulations and ANSI/AWWA C651 as amended. If in near proximity to the sewer treatment plant, the plant is to be notified and must approve receiving the water. The Contractor shall be required to supply all labour, equipment and materials to dechlorinate the water including, but not limited to, dechlorination mats, diffusers and dechlorinating chemicals.

2.7 Bacteriological Sampling

Bacteriological sampling shall be done in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C651, the MECP - Watermain Disinfection Procedure – Section 1.1.2, and the following:

Prior to chlorine residual and bacteriological sampling, all other testing and disinfection shall be completed, and any super chlorinated water be removed from all portions of the watermain system under consideration including hydrant leads, stubs, branches, services, etc.

After the discharge of super-chlorinated water, the Inspector shall field test for residual chlorine at each testing point of the new watermain to be no less than 0.25mg/L and to be no greater than 3.0mg/L.

Once chlorine residuals are confirmed, the Inspector shall take the bacteriological samples at each sample location and deliver them to the City of Hamilton Environmental Laboratory. Hoses and hydrants shall not be used for the collection of bacteriological samples.

Before any watermain, or temporary above ground by-pass system can be approved for connection to the existing water distribution system, all samples shall pass the appropriate chlorine residual tests (respective to the drinking water system – Woodward, Fifty Road and communal wells) and bacteriological testing requirements as per the City of Hamilton Laboratory testing procedures.

The watermain must remain connected to the approved backflow preventer from the start of the bacteriological testing until the connection to the existing system is undertaken.

If all sample results are successful, the system will then be ready to be placed into service. Contrary to this, a single failed bacteriological parameter will constitute a failure of the entire sampling round. If sample results do not meet requirements, the failed section must then be flushed or re-disinfected as directed by the Project Manager/Inspector and re-sampled at the sample locations.

3. CONNECTION TO EXISTING WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Connections to the existing water distribution system shall be done in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C651 and the following:

Once the bacteriological tests have passed and the approval has been given by the Project Manager, the connection to the existing watermain shall be performed, which shall be witnessed and documented by the Inspector.

A sump, minimum 300mm depth, shall be excavated in the trench bottom and be filled with clear stone to provide a location to collect and pump water.

Watermains shall be cut back to remove any temporary taps. The Contractor shall disinfect the connection watermain pipe as outlined in section 3.1 and shall dewater the watermain and trench in a controlled manner as to not allow backflow of water into the watermain.

If trench water, dirt, or debris has entered the watermain during the final connection, the watermain shall be aggressively flushed and additional bacteriological samples shall be taken as directed by the Inspector. If contamination is evident or suspected, the procedures defined

under Section 2 of the MECP - Watermain Disinfection Procedure for Category 2 watermain breaks shall apply.

3.1 Connections and Tapping of Watermains

The new pipe, fittings and valves required for the connection shall be spray-disinfected and swabbed with a minimum 1 percent free chlorine disinfecting solution immediately prior to being installed. The existing watermain being connected to shall also be cleaned in the immediate area of the connection and spray-disinfected with the same solution.

Where existing watermains are tapped, the drill/cutting/tapping bits and all surfaces of mainstops, service saddles, tapping sleeves and valves which will come into contact with drinking water shall likewise be cleaned and disinfected.

The Contractor shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that the final connection is no more than one pipe length.

4. WATER SERVICES

Service connections shall be tapped and connected under pressure. All connections shall be inspected to ensure they are drip tight prior to backfilling. The pipe shall be left exposed until directed by the Inspector, after which backfilling shall be completed.

Services 100mm in diameter and larger shall be considered mainline and shall meet all mainline procedures and testing requirements of Section 2.5 Disinfection of Watermains, and MECP - Watermain Disinfection Procedure - 1.1 New Watermains.

For new services 38mm in diameter up to but not including 100mm diameter, sanitary conditions must be maintained during installation and shall be thoroughly flushed prior to connecting to the existing service. Required drill / cutting / tapping bits, and all surfaces of mainstops, service saddles, tapping sleeves and valves which will come into contact with the drinking water shall be cleaned and spray-disinfected with a minimum 1 percent free chlorine disinfecting solution immediately prior to the connection.

If any of the disinfected surfaces come into contact with the soil and/or water in the excavation prior to use, the cleaning and disinfection procedure shall be repeated.

All by-pass services hoses to be used shall be of potable water grade and shall meet the requirements of NSF 61 Standard. Service hoses shall be capped on both ends with brass caps until installed. Service hoses shall not be installed on by-pass piping until the day of the change over from the distribution watermain to the above ground by-pass watermain, and shall be thoroughly flushed prior to connection.

5. WATERMAIN BREAKS

Watermain breaks shall be treated in accordance with the MECP – Watermain Disinfection Procedure, Section 2. Watermain Disinfection Procedures for Emergency Repairs.

The watermain repair process shall be documented by the Inspector.

6. RELINING OF WATERMAINS

Relining of existing watermains shall be treated in accordance with the MECP – Watermain Disinfection Procedure, Section 1.2 Relining of Watermains, and Section 2.5 of this document.