## Drainage

- Back to Basics 101


Prepared by: Christopher Zukowski - District IV Construction

## Drainage 101

- Preconstruction
- Construction
- Finals and Follow up


## Preconstruction

1) Getting started

- Review Plans \& Specifications
a) " $A$ " Items
b) New items that are unfamiliar
c) Miscellaneous Details sheets for Catchbasins
- Look for Utility conflicts
- Set Up Drainage books(Volume\#3)
- Field inspect all CB's, MH's \& Pipes for damage
- Review PC-1 for 7 day cure time
- Review Contractors Schedule of Work


## Preconstruction

- Equipment needed for drainage installations
- OSHA approved trench box
- Certified chains for rigging
- Certified straps / slings
- Ladder for trench box entry / exit
- Jumping Jack compactor
- Level and Rod
- 4 foot level


## Preconstruction

- Familiarize yourself with structure details
- "Trained eye" for what you should expect to see in the field during installation
- Review miscellaneous details for drainage structures
- Note changes which may be project specific
-New details include Butyl Rubber Joint detail between sump and riser section


## Structure details



SHIP LAP JOINT DETALL
(FOR USE WTH ROOND ETRUCTURES ONAY

## Plans, Profiles \& Cross Sections



## Plans, Profiles \& Cross Sections



## Plans. Profiles \& Cross Sections



## $4 A^{71}$ t?

Schedule of Prices as quoted on the "Proposal Form"

| ITEM NUM | ITEMS | UNIT | QTY | UNIT PRICE | AMOUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 105 | 180.00 | \$18,900.00 |
| 0601318A | \|PARTIAL DEPTH PATCH | \|c.f. |  |  |  |
| 0601604 A | ASPHALTIC PLUG EXPANSION | 11.1. | 56 | 110.00 | \$6, 160.00 |
|  | JOINT SYSTEM |  | 560 | 1.00 |  |
| 0602001 | DEPORMED STEEL BARS | \|lb. |  |  | \$560.00 |
| 0602910A | DRILLING HOLES AND GROUTING |  | 55280 | 100.00 | \$5,500.00 |
|  | DOWELS |  |  |  |  |
| 0606001 | \|CEMENT RUBBLE MASONRY |  |  | 280.0018.00 | \$78,400.00 |
| 0651001 | \|BEDDING MATERIAL | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{y} \\ & 1, f \end{aligned}\right.$ | 260 |  | \$67,500.00 |
| 0651011 | \|12') R.C. PIPE |  | 2250 | 30.00 |  |
| 0651012 | \|15'' R.C. PIPE | 11.4 | 580 | 70.00 | \$40,600.00 |
| 0651013 | \|18'' R.C. PIPE | $11 . \mathrm{f} .$ | 32 | 74.00 | \$2,368.00 |
| 0651015 | $124^{\prime \prime}$ R.C. PIPE | $11.8 .$ | 12 | 80.00 | \$960.00 |
| 0651021 | \|48', R.C. PIPE |  | $\therefore \quad 60$ | 200:00 | \$12,000.00 |
| 0651351A | \| 12 ', SLOTTED PIPE | 11.f. | 380 | 35.00 | \$13,300.00 |
| 0652009 | \|12'' R.C. CULVERT END | ea. | - 1 | 1,500,00 | \$1,500.00 |
| 0652010 | \| $15^{\prime \prime}$ ' R.C. CULVERT END |  | 10 | 1,500,00 | \$15,000.00 |
| 0652011 | \|18'' R.C. CULVERT END | \|ea. | 2 | 1,600.00 | \$3,200.00 |
| 0653100 | \| CLEAN EXISTING CULVERT | $\text { \|1. } 1 .$ | 750 | 10.00 | \$7,500.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0703010 | \|STANDARD RIPRAP | \|c.y. | 55 | $120.00$ | \$1,200.00 |
| 0703011 | INTERMEDIATE RIPRA | \|c.y. | 10 | $120.00$ |  |
| 0703012 |  | \|c.Y. | 70 | 120.00 | \$8,400.00 |
| 0704002 | *\|GABIONS | \|c.y. | 1700 | 240.00 | \$408, 000.00 |
| 0707001 | \|MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING (WOVEN |  | 395 | 28.00 | \$11,060.00 |
|  | \| GLASS FABRIC) |  |  |  |  |
| 0714020 | \|TEMPORARY SHEET PILING | 18.£. | 1670 | 10.00 | \$16,700.00 |
| 0725002 | \|BAGGED STONE | c.f. | 120 | 6.00 | \$720.00 |
| 0751711 | \| $6^{\prime \prime}$. UNDERDRAIN | 11.5 | 3100 | 20.00 | \$62,000.00 |
| 0751831 |  | 11.f. | 100 | 16.00 | \$1,600.00 |
| 0803002 | \|6'' OUTLET FOR UNDERDRAIN | \|s.y. | 175 | 50.00 | \$8,750.00 |
| 0814002 | \| PAVED DITCH <br> PRESET GRANTTE STONE CURBING | 11.f. | 140 | 35.00 | \$4,900.00 |
| 0815001 | \|BITUMINOUS CONCRETE LIP CURBING |  | 12000 | 3.00 | \$36,000.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## "A" Items



MEDIAN BARRIER CURB INSTALLATION


TYPICAL PIPE SEGMENT
cagation vex



conectior detal

## Utility Conflicts



## CONSTRUCTION

## Construction

- Review Contractor's schedule
- Typical start drainage run at lowest point or outlet
- All drainage structures shall be staked prior installation
- Utilize District Survey to check staking if confidence is not high


## Construction

- Other methods can be utilized to check contractors accuracy
- Field inspection of area
- Scale distances to fixed objects
- Utilize lock level to check grades
- Compute change in elevation over 4 feet and check with a 4 foot level and tape measure
- Ask contractor questions


## Construction

- Ask the contractor
- What is the invert at this structure?
- Where is the next structure located?
- Did you site the correct entrance into the structure?
- What is the percent slope of the pipe?

Is he confident in his responses?
Changes are easier to correct at this point!

## Typical start of Drainage at low end



## Staking and placement of catchbasin



## Construction Staking

Catch Basin offsets must be staked

* minimum of 2 offsets required per catch basin

The catch basin offsets will provide all the information necessary to set the structure

* Catch basin number and corresponding station number
* Top of frame elevation
* Distance (offset) to Edge of Road
* The 2 stakes (or other reference point i.e. PK nails) provide proper alignment
* Cut or fill distance required to Top of Frame elevation


## Proper Catch Basin Staking

Pull a string line \&/or tape from stake to stake extending the offset distance to determine exact catch basin location


## Catch Basin Details



## Catch Basin Details

Type 'C' Tops


## Catch Basin Details



All Type C Catch Basins are not created equal. Front of catch basin varies with each manufacturer. Check your basins to ensure proper installation

## Catch Basin Details

Top and bottom are parallel

Bottom is level, top slopes slightly


## Catch Basin Details

Centerline of road


Catch basin tops set properly will match the cross slope of the roadway.

* Sump, riser, and corbel shall be set plumb
* Adjustment (shim) shall be performed under CB top.


## Catch Basin Details



## Catch Basin Details

## Paving Details

* Screed should not have to be raised to clear a catch basin
* Rake men should remove excess Bituminous Concrete at catch basin
* Excess Bituminous Concrete can be left on shoulder to be removed later
* Rake men shall grade to drain as shown below.



## Catch Basin Details

Centerline of road


Catch basin tops set properly will match the cross slope of the roadway.

* Sump, riser, and corbel shall be set plumb
* Adjustment (shim) shall be performed under CB top.


## Catch Basin Details

## Paving Details

* Screed should not have to be raised to clear a catch basin
* Rake men should remove excess Bituminous Concrete at catch basin
* Excess Bituminous Concrete can be left on shoulder to be removed later
* Rake men shall grade to drain as shown below.



## Structures

- Common details
- Pervious material shall be used for backfilling
- In no case to a depth greater than 3 feet (1 meter) below the bottom of the subbase.
- Drainage openings may be formed in the four walls of the structure at or immediately above the bottom of the pervious backfill to convey subsurface drainage.
- The openings shall be covered with geotextile.


## Type 'C’ CB typical

Limits of Pervious
Bottom of subbase to max 3 feet

* maximum corbelling allowed (3")

TYPE "C" \& "C-L" CATCH BASIN (TYPE "C" TOP SHOWN)

## Is this structure per SPEC?



Note excessive corbelling

## Is this structure per SPEC?



## Is this structure per SPEC?



Pipe not flush cut

## Type ‘CL’ CB typical

## When maximum

 depth exceeds 10 feet, the basin will paid as CB over 10' DEEPDiscuss plan notes: limits of pervious backfill maximum corbelling allowed (3



For use where RCP would enter the structure on a corner (not permissible with a typical structure)

## Manhole



## Laying Pipe

- Site the next structure for proper alignment - RCP pipe not allowed to enter a corner of a structure - use round precast if needed
- Set up the laser
- Check the invert at first structure
- Flush cut RCP inside structures


## What is wrong with this?



## Laying Pipe

- Proper brick/block and mortar where pipe enters structure - 8" thick minimum
- Concrete block or brick only - NO RED BRICK
- Allow cure time prior to backfilling - if possible
- Ensure pipes are fully connected
- Gasket installed
- Asphalt joint


## Backfilling before proper cure time



## Laying Pipe

- Bedding Material
-4" minimum
-12 " in rock
- Sand or stone in wet conditions

Reinforced concrete pipe is forgiving, however Corrugated metal and ADS are not.
Care must be taken to evenly backfill the pipe for proper installation

## Corrugated Metal Pipe



## Corrugated Metal Pipe



## Corrugated Metal Pipe



## Bedding



Properly prepared bedding evenly distributes loads. Improperly prepared bedding may result in stress concentrations.


## Improperly prepared bedding.

Figure 4-16 Transverse or circumferential cracks

## Bedding



Figure 4-17 Correlation of bedding and supporting strength for rigid pipe

## Pipe Installations

Figure 2-4.4
Pipe Installations with Gravel Fill


## Pipe Installations

## Construction Manual

Figure 2-4.5
Pipe Installations without Gravel Fill


## Setting Pipe



## Alternative Method to set pipe



## Setting Pipe

- Without specialty tools
- Contractor may choose to calculate the invert required at each 8 foot pipe section and check with a level and rod
- Contractor may utilize a 4 foot level
- More common for small runs


## Finals and Follow up

## Volume 3 Documentation

- All drainage must be in documented in its own Volume 3 book. (i.e. Volume 3 Book 2)
- The Volume 3 Drainage book must include a summary sheet for all items paid within the book.
- The item totals must match the SiteManager contract line item totals for each item.


## Sample of drainage summary sheet

PROJ ECT \#023-116<br>VOLUME III<br>BOOK II<br>DRAINAGE ITEM PAYMENT INDEX

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Date Paid \& SMID\# \& Ref. Page (Vol III, Book II or DWR) \& 12" R.C. Pipe
$$
0651011
$$ \& 15" R.C. Pipe
$$
0651012
$$ \& 18" R.C. Pipe

0651013 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { 24" R.C. } \\
\text { Pipe }
\end{array} \\
& 0651015
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { 30" R.C. } \\
\text { Pipe }
\end{array} \\
& 0651017
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 15" R.C. Pipe |
| :--- |
| - Class V |
| 0651052 | \& 12" R.C. Culvert End

$$
0652009
$$ \& $\begin{gathered}\text { 18" R.C. } \\ \text { Culvert End }\end{gathered}$

0652011 \& 24" R.C. Culvert End

$$
0652013
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Reset } \\
\text { Manhole } \\
\text { (Water) } \\
\text { 1304025A }
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Reset } \\
\text { Manhole } \\
\text { (Sanitary) } \\
\\
1403501
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | Manhole |
| :--- |
| (5' dia.) |
| 9003 | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Manhole } \\
\text { (5' dia. over } \\
\text { 10' Deep) }
\end{array} \\
\text { } 9004
\end{gathered}
$$
\] <br>

\hline 12/13/04 \& lavignj \& 2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.00 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/13/04 \& lavignj \& 3 \& \& \& 44.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/14/04 \& lavignj \& 4 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.00 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/14/04 \& lavignj \& 5 \& \& \& \& 136.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/14/04 \& lavignj \& 6 \& \& \& \& 8.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/17/04 \& moyniht \& 7 \& \& \& 108.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/21/04 \& moyniht \& 10 \& \& \& 36.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/22/04 \& moyniht \& 12 \& \& \& 16.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/23/04 \& moyniht \& 14 \& \& \& 16.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/23/04 \& lavignj \& 15 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.00 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/23/04 \& lavignj \& 16 \& \& \& \& 10.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 12/23/04 \& lavignj \& 19 \& \& \& \& 49.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 01/04/05 \& moyniht \& 21 \& \& \& \& 138.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 02/28/05 \& moyniht \& 24 \& \& \& \& 196.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 11/10/06 \& lavignj \& 25 \& \& 32.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 03/02/05 \& moyniht \& 28 \& \& 4.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 04/20/05 \& moyniht \& 37 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.00 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 04/20/05 \& moyniht \& 38 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.00 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 04/22/05 \& moyniht \& 39 \& \& 56.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 05/06/05 \& moyniht \& 05/06/05 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2.00 \& \& <br>
\hline 05/31/05 \& moyniht \& 43 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.00 \& <br>
\hline 06/01/05 \& moyniht \& 44 \& \& \& \& \& 6.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 06/02/05 \& moyniht \& 45 \& \& \& \& 20.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Original Quantities} \& 32.00 L.F. \& 640.00 L.F. \& 304.00 L.F. \& $1,320.00$ L.F. \& 56.00 L.F. \& 40.00 L.F. \& 1.00 ea. \& 3.00 ea. \& 2.00 ea. \& 2.00 ea. \& 4.00 ea. \& 1.00 ea. \& 1.00 ea. <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{PROJ ECT TOTAL} \& 0.00 \& 92.00 \& 220.00 \& 557.00 \& 6.00 \& 0.00 \& 0.00 \& 3.00 \& 2.00 \& 0.00 \& 2.00 \& 1.00 \& 0.00 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Volume III, Book II, Payment Index - Sheet 2


## Sample



## Drainage Notes and Factors

Top of trench


## General Notes (for Trenching)

op of trench (within cut) = existing grade
op of trench (within fill) $=1.00 \mathrm{ft}$. above top of culvert
Bottom of trench = elevation as shown on plans
ength ${ }_{\text {r.C.P. }}=$ Field measured length of installed R.C.P.
Length ${ }_{\text {bedding mat. }}=$ Length $_{\text {R.C.P. }}-$ thickness of walls of C.B./M.H.
Length treng ex $=2.00 \mathrm{ft}$. - Length ${ }_{\text {bedding mat }}-2.00 \mathrm{ft}$.
where $2.00 \mathrm{ft}=$ width of excavation included in the
computations for the C.B./M.H.
Depth of trench $=$ top of trench - bottom of trench +1.00 ft . (in rock)
$=$ top of trench - bottom of trench (in earth)

Trench Excavation (for C.B., M.H.)
For Type "C" or "C-L" Catch Basin
Length $\left.{ }_{\text {C.B. Ex. }}=2.00 \mathrm{ft} .+5.333 \mathrm{ft}\right)^{*}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}=9.333 \mathrm{ft}$. Width с.в. Ex. $=2.00 \mathrm{ft} .+4.333 \mathrm{ft} . *+2.00 \mathrm{ft} .=8.333 \mathrm{ft}$.
Area ${ }_{\text {c.b. Ex. }}=$ Length c.b. ex. $X$ Width c.b.Ex.
$=9.333 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{X} 8.333 \mathrm{ft} .=\underline{77.77 \mathrm{ft}^{2}}$.

For Type "C-L" Catch Basin Double Grate - Type II
Length ${ }_{\text {C.B. (Dbl.Grate) }}$ Ex. $=2.00 \mathrm{ft}+7.875 \mathrm{ft} .^{*}+2.00 \mathrm{ft} .=11.875 \mathrm{ft}$ Width c.B. (Dbl.Grate) Ex. $=2.00 \mathrm{ft} .+4.333 \mathrm{ft})^{*}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}=8.333 \mathrm{ft}$ Area ${ }_{\text {C.B. (Du.Grate) Ex. }}=$ Length $_{\text {C.B. (Oversized) Ex. }}$ X Width C.B. (Oversized) Ex $=11.875 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{X} 8.333 \mathrm{ft} .=\underline{\mathbf{9 8 . 9 5} \mathrm{ft}^{2}}$

For Special Type "C-L" Catch Basin
Area ${ }_{\underline{C . B} \text { (Special Type " } \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{L}^{\prime} \text { ) Ex. }}=$ Calculated Individually.

For Manhole
Area $_{\text {M.н. Ex. }}=\pi \mathrm{D}^{2} / 4$
where $\mathrm{D}=\left(2.00 \mathrm{ft} .+\right.$ M.H. Footprint Dia. $\left.{ }^{*}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}.\right)$
$=\pi\left(2.00 \mathrm{ft} .+6.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{*}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}\right)^{2} / 4$
$=\pi(10.00 \mathrm{ft} .)^{2} / 4=\underline{\mathbf{7 8 . 5 4} \mathrm{ft}^{2}}$.
For Manhole (5.0' dia.)
Area M.H. Ex. $=\pi \mathrm{D}^{2} / 4$
where $\mathrm{D}=\left(2.00 \mathrm{ft} .+\right.$ M.H. Footprint Dia. $\left.{ }^{*}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}.\right)$
$=\pi\left(2.00 \mathrm{ft} .+7.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{*}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}\right)^{2} / 4$
$=\pi(11.00 \mathrm{ft} .)^{2} / 4=\underline{95.03} \mathrm{ft}^{2}$

## Trench Excavation (for R.C.C.E.)

For 12" Reinforced Concrete Culvert End
 Width $1{ }_{12}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ r.C.C.E. ex. $=1.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+1.00 \mathrm{ft}^{*}+1.00 \mathrm{ft}^{*}=3.00 \mathrm{ft}$. Width $2{ }_{12}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ r.c.c.e. Ex. $=1.00 \mathrm{ft}.{ }^{\#}+2.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+1.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}=4.00 \mathrm{ft}$. Area $_{12^{\prime \prime} \text { r.c.C.E. Ex }}=8.031 \mathrm{ft}$. X $1 / 2(3.00 \mathrm{ft} .+4.00 \mathrm{ft}$ )

$$
=8.031 \mathrm{ft} . \times 3.50 \mathrm{ft} .=28.11 \mathrm{ft}^{2} .
$$

For 15" Reinforced Concrete Culvert End
Length ${ }_{15 \text { " }}$ R.C.C.E. Ex. $=1.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+6.057 \mathrm{ft} .+1.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}=8.057 \mathrm{ft}$. Width $1_{15 " \text { r.c.c.e. Ex. }}=1.00 \mathrm{ft} .{ }^{\#}+1.25 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+1.00 \mathrm{ft}^{\#}=3.25 \mathrm{ft}$. Width $2{ }_{15}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ R.c.c.e. ex. $=1.00 \mathrm{ft}.{ }^{\#}+2.50 \mathrm{ft} .{ }^{\#}+1.00 \mathrm{ft}.{ }^{\#}=4.50 \mathrm{ft}$. Area $_{15 " \text { R.c.C.E. Ex. }}=8.057 \mathrm{ft}$. X $1 / 2(3.25 \mathrm{ft} .+4.50 \mathrm{ft}$.)

$$
=8.057 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{X} 3.88 \mathrm{ft} .=\underline{\mathbf{3 1} .26 \mathrm{ft}^{2}} .
$$

For 18" Reinforced Concrete Culvert End
Length ${ }_{18}{ }^{n}{ }^{\text {R }}{ }^{2}=1.00 \mathrm{ft}{ }^{\#}+6.083 \mathrm{ft} .+1.00 \mathrm{ft}{ }^{\#}=8.083 \mathrm{ft}$. Width $1_{18 " \text { R.C.C.E. Ex }}=1.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+1.50 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+1.00 \mathrm{ft}=3.50 \mathrm{ft}$. Width $2{ }_{18}{ }^{18}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ R.C.C.C.C.E. Ex. $=1.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+3.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+1.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}=5.00 \mathrm{ft}$. Area ${ }_{18 " \text { r.c.C.E. Ex }}=8.083 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{X} 1 / 2(3.50 \mathrm{ft} .+5.00 \mathrm{ft}$ ) $=8.083 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{X} 4.25 \mathrm{ft} .=\underline{\mathbf{3 4} .35 \mathrm{ft}^{2}}$.
For 24" Reinforced Concrete Culvert End
Length 24 " R.c.C.E.Ex. $=1.00 \mathrm{ft} .{ }^{\#}+6.125 \mathrm{ft} .+1.00 \mathrm{ft} .{ }^{\#}=8.125 \mathrm{ft}$. Width $1_{24^{\prime \prime}}$ rcce: $\mathrm{Exx}=1.00 \mathrm{ft} .{ }^{\#}+2.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+1.00 \mathrm{ft}^{\#}=4.00 \mathrm{ft}$. Width $22_{2 \text { " }}$ R.c.c.e. ex. $=1.00 \mathrm{ft}.{ }^{\#}+4.00 \mathrm{ft} .{ }^{\#}+1.00 \mathrm{ft}.{ }^{\#}=6.00 \mathrm{ft}$. Area $_{24 \text { " R.C.C.E. Ex. }}=8.125 \mathrm{ft}$. X $1 / 2(4.00 \mathrm{ft} .+6.00 \mathrm{ft}$. $)$

## $=8.125 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{X} 5.00 \mathrm{ft} .=40.63 \mathrm{ft}^{\mathbf{2}}$.

For 30" Reinforced Concrete Culvert End
Length ${ }_{30 \text { " }}$ R.C.C.E. ex. $=1.50 \mathrm{ft}.{ }^{\text {. }}+6.146 \mathrm{ft} .+1.50 \mathrm{ft}.{ }^{\#}=9.146 \mathrm{ft}$. Width $1_{30^{\prime \prime} \text { r.c.c.e. Ex. }}=1.50 \mathrm{ft} .{ }^{\#}+2.50 \mathrm{ft} .^{\#}+1.50 \mathrm{ft}^{\#}=5.50 \mathrm{ft}$. Width $230^{\text {" }}$ R.C.C.E. ex. $=1.50 \mathrm{ft}.{ }^{\#}+5.00 \mathrm{ft} .^{*}+1.50 \mathrm{ft}{ }^{.}=8.00 \mathrm{ft}$.
Area $_{30 \text { " } \text { R.C.C.E. Ex. }}=9.146 \mathrm{ft}$ X $1 / 2(5.50 \mathrm{ft} .+8.00 \mathrm{ft}$.)
$=9.146 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{X} 6.75 \mathrm{ft} .=\mathbf{6 1 . 7 4 \mathrm { ft } ^ { 2 }}$.

## Drainage Notes and Factors

Top of trench


Trench Excavation (for R.C.P.)
Volume $=$ Length $_{I_{\text {machex }}} \mathrm{X}$ Depth Aw. X Width
for 12.00 in . RCP , width $=1.00 \mathrm{ft}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}=\underline{\mathbf{3 . 0 0} \mathrm{ft}}$
for $15.00 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{RCP}$, width $=1.25 \mathrm{ft}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}=\underline{\mathbf{3 . 2 5} \mathrm{ft}}$
for 18.00 in . RCP, width $=1.50 \mathrm{ft}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}=\underline{\mathbf{3 . 5 0} \mathrm{ft}}$
for $24.00 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{RCP}$, width $=2.00 \mathrm{ft}+2.00 \mathrm{ft}=\underline{4.00 \mathrm{ft}}$
for $30.00 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{RCP}$, width $=2.50 \mathrm{ft}+3.00 \mathrm{ft} .=\mathbf{5 . 5 0} \mathbf{f t}$

## General Notes (for Trenching)

Top of trench (within cut) = existing grade
Top of trench (within fill) $=1.00 \mathrm{ft}$. above top of culvert
Bottom of trench = elevation as shown on plans
Length $k$ R. P. $=$ Field measured length of installed R.C.P
Length
Length trachax. $=2.00 \mathrm{ft}$. Length koddigymat. -2.00 ft .
where 2.00 ft . = width of excavation included in the
computations for the C.B.M.H.
Depth of trench $=$ top of trench - bottom of trench +1.00 ft . (in rock)
$=$ top of trench - bottom of trench (in earth)

## Bedding Material

```
Volume = Length Eoddig% X Bedding Factore
            (note: values are C.Y. per L.F.)
for 12"RCP.
    in earth (4" below RCP): factor = 0.0640
    in rock (12"below RCP): factor = \underline{0.1380}
for 15"RCP
    in earth (4" below RCP): factor = 0.0740
    in rock (12"below RCP): factor = 0.1521
```

for $18^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{RCP}$,
in earth ( $4^{\prime \prime}$ below RCP): factor $=\mathbf{0 . 0 8 4 4}$
in rock ( 12 "below RCP): factor $=\underline{\mathbf{0 . 1 7 0 8}}$
for $24^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{RCP}$.
in earth ( 4 " below RCP ): factor $=\mathbf{0 . 1 0 6 5}$
in rock $(12 "$ below RCP$):$ factor $=\underline{\mathbf{0 . 2 0 5 2}}$
for $30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{RCP}$,
in earth (4" below RCP): factor $=\mathbf{0 . 1 7 0 9}$
in rock ( 12 "below RCP): factor $=\underline{\mathbf{0 . 3 0 6 7}}$

## Excel Forms

- Drainage forms can be found on the share drive, use the following link:
- IISdcdbs60\Groups\DOTSHARE\ConstManual\Approved_Forms


## Common mistakes to avoid

- Make payments for complete drainage runs only.
- Pay complete catch basins.
- Make sure all comps are reviewed, checked and signed.


## Common mistakes to avoid

- If an item, such as rip rap, geotextile, or compacted granular fill is paid in other books, as well as the drainage book, make sure the represented item quantity is properly referenced in the drainage book summary sheet so all item totals match.

```
PROJECT \#051-254 VOLUMEIII BOOKII Section 2 DRAINAGE ITEMPAYMENTINDEX
```



Clearly reference payments made elsewhere so item totals match SiteManager

## Testing

- Ensure all precast concrete products have PC-1's.
- Field verify cast dates
- Field inspect all precast for damage, reject if necessary look for the following:
- Cracked or broken bells or spigots
- Transverse of Longitudinal cracks
- Exposed rebar

Per Construction Manual Volume 2
2-4.16 ver. 1.2 (April 2006)

- Individual units may be rejected for any of the following conditions:
-Units do not bear proper identification
-Structures show evidence of honeycomb or patching in excess of 30 sq. in.


## Individual units may be rejected for any of the following conditions:

- Structures have the following defects:
- Fractures or cracks passing through the wall
- Defects that indicate imperfect concrete mix
- Surface defects which indicate honeycombing
- Damaged or cracked ends which prevent making satisfactory joints
- Damage caused by mishandling by the contractor


## Samples of RCP which should be rejected.



## Samples of RCP which should be rejected.



## Samples of RCP which should be rejected.



## Project Completion

- Are all structures clean?
- Has construction debris been removed from sumps
- Removal of concrete block for laser installation
- Removal of excess mortar from parging operation


## Are all structures clean?



## Are all structures clean?



## Project Completion

- Has final pointing \& parging been completed?


## Pointing and Parging



## Parging Required



## Form 816 - Supplemental

- Drainage method payment to change
- Trench excavation, bedding, and pipe to be included in the pay item for the pipe.
- Catch basins / manholes will include the excavation per vertical foot

