Appendix B Drainage Facility Condition Surveys Guideline

Existing drainage facilities including pipes, catch basins, manholes, junction chambers, sedimentation/gross particle separators, cross culverts and ditches/swales which are scheduled to remain in use as part of the project should be inspected to verify their general condition early in the design process. A condition survey must be conducted for drainage systems that already have a service life of 10 years or more. Available previous condition reports should be reviewed prior to inspection to identify critical areas that need special attention.

Visual inspection should be performed to verify the existing drainage facilities' condition by referencing the AASHTO Highway Drainage Guidelines Volume XIV, CULVERT INSPECTION MANUAL (FHWA-IP-86-2), CULVERT REPAIR PRACTICES MANUAL Volume I (FHWA-RD-94-096), CULVERT REPAIR PRACTICES MANUAL, Volume II (FHWA-RD-95-089), and the Department's Bridge Inspection Manual. The inspection should be conducted in conformance with the Department's confined space program. Where siltation build-up hampers inspection, the drainage systems should be cleaned and visually inspected prior to recommending a video inspection. Normally video inspection of pipes should only be done if there is an indication that there may be evidence of distress such as roadway settlement, pavement patches, roadway build-up or embankment failure.

The condition survey should be documented in a report that includes the time and date of inspection; plans with sketches and measurements; itemized listing of the drainage facilities' location and condition; and photographic evidence of drainage facility/roadway section/embankment side slope erosion or failure. The report should also include expected service life and recommendations considering life cycle analysis; and specific recommendations on how the identified deficient drainage facilities can be remedied to avoid potential problems during construction. A copy of the report should also be provided in electronic format.

The designer should consult with the Drainage Engineer of the appropriate Departmental District for past problems, site conditions and proposed future improvements.

The following key elements where appropriate should be identified as part of the condition survey:

Structures

- Siltation, debris
- Crack, spall, settlement, etc.

Pipe / Culvert

- Corrosion, abrasion of pipes and bolt
- Water leakage
- Joint, seam defect and misalignment
- Cracking
- Visible waterline
- Deformation of pipe cross section

- Pipe material (concrete, steel, masonry stone, plastic, etc.)
- Siltation, debris

Inlet / Outlet

- Erosion
- Siltation, debris
- Condition of inverts (buried)
- Piping
- Condition of culvert ends / headwalls / wingwalls
- Undermining
- Scouring
- Outlet protection (type, limits and condition)
- Waterway condition

Roadway / Embankment Slope

- Settlement
- Cracking
- Patching
- Frequent overlays
- Erosion

Form 1: STORM SEWER SYSTEM - PIPES BETWEEN DRAINAGE STRUCTURES

Station, Offset:		Project No
Туре:		Route No.
Size:		Date
Length :		
	Condition Rating *	Condition
	(0-9)	Good Fair Poor N/A
Siltation, Debris		
Visible Waterline		
Water Leakage		
Alignment		
Joints		
Concrete		
Shape		
Horizontal Diameter		
Seams		
Corrosion and Rust		

* - See Tables B-1 and B-2 for ratings. These tables may be used for various pipe materials (where appropriate).

Remarks/Findings:

Recommendations:

Station, Offset:					Project No.	
Туре:					Route No.	
					Date	
		Condi	tion			
	Good	Fair	Poor	N/A		
Cover						
Grate						
Тор						
Crack, Spall, Settlement						
Siltation, Debris						
Remarks/Findings:						
Recommendations:						

EODM A. GTODM GEWED GVGTEM DD AINIACE GTDUCTUDEG

FORM 3: STORM SEWER SYSTEM – INLET/OUTLET FACILITIES TO/FROM CHANNEL, DITCHES, ETC...

Station, Offset:	Project No
Туре:	Route No
Outlet Protection (type and limits):	Date

	Condition			
	Good	Fair	Poor	N/A
Erosion				
Inverts				
Piping				
Siltation, Debris				
Culvert Ends				
Wingwalls				
Headwalls				
Undermining				
Scour				
Waterway Adequacy				
Outlet Protection				

Remarks/Findings:

Recommendations:

RATING GUIDELINES FOR ROUND CORRUGATED METAL PIPE BARRELS

RATING	CONDITION	RATING	CONDITION
9	New condition	4	<u>Shape</u> : marginal significant distortion throughout length of pipe, lower third may
8	 <u>Shape</u>: good, smooth curvature in barrel <u>Horizontal</u>: within 10 percent of design <u>Seams and joints</u>: tight, no openings <u>Metal</u>: <u>Aluminum</u>: superficial corrosion, slight pitting <u>Steel</u>: superficial rust, no pitting 		 be kinked <u>Horizontal diameter</u>: 10 percent to 15 percent greater than design <u>Seams or joints</u>: moderate cracking at bolt holes on one seam near top of pipe, deflection caused by loss of backfill through open joints <u>Metal</u>: <u>Aluminum</u>: extensive corrosion,
7	<u>Shape</u> : generally good, top half of pipe smooth but minor flattening of bottom - <u>Horizontal diameter</u> : within 10 percent of design		 significant attack of core alloy <u>Steel</u>: extensive heavy rust, deep pitting
	<u>Seams or joints</u> : minor cracking at a few bolt holes, minor joint or seam openings, potential for backfill infiltration <u>Metal</u> : - <u>Aluminum</u> : moderate corrosion, no attack of core alloy - <u>Steel</u> : moderate rust, slight pitting	3	 <u>Shape</u>: poor with extreme deflection at isolated locations, flattening of crown, crown radius 20 to 30 feet <u>Horizontal diameter</u>: in excess of 15 percent greater than design <u>Seams</u>: 3 in. long cracks at bolt holes on one seam
6	 <u>Shape</u>: fair, top half has smooth curvature but bottom half has flattened significantly <u>Horizontal diameter</u>: within 10 percent of design <u>Seams or joints</u>: minor cracking at bolt is 		<u>Metal:</u> - <u>Aluminum</u> : extensive corrosion, attack of core alloy, scattered perforations - <u>Steel</u> : extensive heavy rust, deep pitting, scattered perforations
	 <u>Seams or joints</u>: minor cracking at boil is prevalent in one seam in lower half of pipe. Evidence of backfill infiltration through seams or joints <u>Metal</u>: <u>Aluminum</u>: significant corrosion, minor attack of core alloy <u>Steel</u>: fairly heavy rust, moderate pitting 	2	<u>Shape</u> : critical, extreme distortion and deflection throughout pipe, flattening of crown, crown radius over 30 feet - <u>Horizontal diameter</u> : More than 20 percent greater than design <u>Seams</u> : Plate cracked from bolt to bolt on one seam <u>Metal</u> : - <u>Aluminum</u> : extensive perforations due
5	<u>Shape</u> : generally fair, significant distortion at isolated locations in top half and extreme flattening of invert - <u>Horizontal diameter</u> : 10 percent to 15		to corrosion - <u>Steel</u> : extensive perforations due to rust
	percent greater than design <u>Seams or joints</u> : moderate cracking at bolt holes along one seam near bottom of pipe, deflection of pipe caused by backfill infiltration through seams or joints	1	<u>Shape</u> : partially collapsed with crown in reverse curve <u>Seams</u> : failed <u>Road</u> : closed to traffic
	<u>Metal</u> : - <u>Aluminum</u> : significant corrosion, moderate attack of core alloy - <u>Steel</u> : scattered heavy rust, deep pitting	0	<u>Pipe</u> : totally failed <u>Road</u> : closed to traffic

Table B-1

RATING GUIDELINES FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE BARRELS

Table B-2

RATING	CONDITION	RATING	CONDITION
9	New condition	4	<u>Alignment</u> : marginal; significant settlement and misalignment of pipe;
8	<u>Alignment</u> : good, no settlement or misalignment <u>Joints</u> : tight, with no defects apparent <u>Concrete</u> : no cracking, spalling, or scaling present; surface in good condition		evidence of piping; end sections dislocated about to drop off <u>Joints</u> : differential movement and separation of joints, significant infiltration or exfiltration at joints <u>Concrete</u> : cracks open more than 0.12 in. with efflorescence and spalling at
7	<u>Alignment</u> : generally good; minor misalignment at joints; no settlement <u>Joints</u> : minor openings, possible infiltration/exfiltration <u>Concrete</u> : minor hairline cracking at isolated locations; slight spalling or	3	numerous locations; spalls have exposed rebars which are heavily corroded; extensive surface scaling on invert greater than 0.5 in. <u>Alignment</u> : poor with significant
	scaling present on invert	5	ponding of water due to sagging or misalignment of pipe; end section
6	<u>Alignment</u> : fair, minor misalignment and settlement at isolated locations <u>Joints</u> : minor backfill infiltration due to slight opening at joints; minor cracking or spalling at joints allowing exfiltration <u>Concrete</u> : extensive hairline cracks, some with minor delaminations or spalling; invert scaling less than 0.25 in. deep or small spalls present		drop off has occurred <u>Joints</u> : significant openings; dislocated joints in several locations exposing fill material; infiltration or exfiltration causing misalignment of pipe and settlement or depressions in roadway <u>Concrete</u> : extensive cracking; spalling, and minor slabbing; invert scaling has exposed reinforcing steel
5	<u>Alignment</u> : generally fair, minor misalignment or settlement throughout pipe; possible piping <u>Joints</u> : open and allowing backfill to infiltrate; significant cracking or joint spalling <u>Concrete</u> : cracking open greater than 0.12 in. with moderate delamination	2	<u>Alignment</u> : critical; culvert not functioning due to alignment problems throughout <u>Concrete</u> : severe slabbing has occurred in culvert wall, invert concrete completely deteriorated in isolated locations
	and moderate spalling exposing reinforcing steel at isolated locations; large areas of invert with surface	1	<u>Culvert</u> : partially collapsed <u>Road</u> : closed to traffic
	scaling or spalls greater than 0.25 in. deep	0	<u>Culvert</u> : total failure of culvert and fill <u>Road</u> : closed to traffic