

DEFINITIONS

Wherever used in these specification guidelines, the following words and terms have the meanings indicated.

AREAWAY: A paved surface, serving as an entry area to a basement or subsurface portion of a building, which is provided with some form of drainage that may be connected to a sewer line.

ASTM STANDARD: There are basically two types of ASTM Standards which apply to pipeline rehabilitation products: "D" standards which are for testing procedures and material compound classifications, and "F" standards which are basically product specific. Within the "F" standards there are two types of documents; material specifications and installation practices.

See Appendix A for additional information, or contact ASTM directly.

AVAILABLE WATER: Water necessary for the performance of work, which may be taken from the fire hydrant nearest the worksite, given conditions of traffic and terrain which are compatible with the use of the hydrant for performance of work.

BUILDING SEWER: The conduit which connects building wastewater sources to the public or street sewer, including lines serving homes, public buildings, commercial establishments, and industry structures. In this specification, the building sewer is referred to in two sections: (1) the section between the building line and the property line, frequently specified and supervised by plumbing or housing officials; and (2) the section between the property line and the street sewer, including the connection thereto, frequently specified and supervised by sewer, public works, or engineering officials. (Referred to also as house sewer, building connection, service connection, service lateral, lateral connection, lateral sewer.)

BYPASS PUMPING: An arrangement of pipes and valves whereby the flow may be passed around a hydraulic structure or appurtenance. Also, a temporary setup to route flow around a part of a sewer system.

BYPASS PUMPING: The transportation of sewage flows around a specific sewer pipe/line section or sections via any conduit for the purpose of controlling sewage flows in the specified section or sections without flowing or discharging onto public or private property.

CELLAR DRAIN: A pipe or series of pipes which collect wastewaters which leak, seep, or flow into subgrade parts of structures and discharge them into a building sewer, or by other means dispose of such wastewaters into sanitary or storm sewers. (Referred to also as basement drain.)

CHANGE ORDER: A written order to the Contractor authorizing an addition, deletion, or revision in the work within the general scope of work of the agreement, or authorizing an adjustment in the agreement price or agreement time.

CHIMNEY: The cylindrical, variable height portion of the manhole structure having a diameter as required for the manhole frame. The chimney extends from the top of the corbel or cone to the base of the manhole frame and is used for adjusting the finished grade of the manhole frame.

COLLECTOR SEWER: A sewer located in the public way which collects the wastewaters discharged through building sewers and conducts such flows into larger interceptor sewers and pumping and treatment works. (Referred to also as street sewer.)

COMBINED SEWER: A sewer intended to serve as both a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer, or as both an industrial sewer and a storm sewer.

COMPRESSION GASKET: A device which can be made of several materials in a variety of cross sections and which serves to secure a tight seal between two pipe sections (e.g., "O"-rings).

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS: All the documents of the contract comprised of ... Written Agreements (Contract) covering the performance of the work and furnishing of materials, Official Notice, Instructions to Bidders, General Condition, Specifications, Special Provisions, Proposal, Plans, Schedule of Fixed Prices, Supplemental Agreements, and Addenda (as fully as though they had been set forth in the body of the contract).

CONTRACTOR: Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or a combination of any or all jointly submitting a proposal to whom the Contract is awarded by the Owner or its executors, administrators, successors or assigns.

CORBEL OR CONE: That portion of a manhole structure which slopes upward and inward from the barrel of the manhole to the required chimney or frame diameter. "Corbel" refers to a section built of brick or block, while "cone" refers to a precast section.

CREW: The number of persons required for the performance of work at a site as determined by the Contractor in response to task difficulty and safety considerations at the time or location of the work.

DEBRIS: Soil, rocks, sand, grease, roots, etc., in a sewer line excluding items mechanically attached to the line such as intruding service connections, intruding pipe, joint materials, and the like.

EASEMENT: A liberty, privilege, or advantage without profit which the owner of one parcel of land may have in the land of another. In this agreement, all land, other than public streets, in which the Owner has sewer system lines or installations and right of access to such lines or installations.

EASEMENT ACCESS: Areas within an easement to which access is required for performance of work.

ENGINEER: The City Engineer, Commissioner of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Works, or an Engineer of a municipality including such assistants as are authorized to represent him, or the consulting engineer acting through his authorized agents, who represents the Owner during the construction phase activities.

EXFILTRATION: The leakage or discharge of flows being carried by sewers out into the ground through leaks in pipes, joints, manholes, or other sewer system structures; the reverse of infiltration.

EXISTING LINEAR FEET: The total length of existing sewer pipe in place within designated sewer systems as measured from center of manhole to center of manhole from maps or in the field.

FLOW CONTROL: A method whereby normal sewer flows or a portion of normal sewer flows are blocked, retarded, or diverted (bypassed) within certain areas of the sewer collection system.

FOUNDATION DRAIN: A pipe or series of pipes which collect groundwater from the foundation or footing of structures and discharge it into sanitary, storm, or combined sewers, or to other points of disposal for the purpose of draining unwanted waters away from such structures.

GROUTING: The joining together of loose particles of soil in such a manner that the soil so grouted becomes a solid mass which is impervious to water (see also PIPE JOINT SEALING).

HYDRAULIC CLEANING: Techniques and methods used to clean sewer lines with water, e.g.: water pumped in the form of a high-velocity spray and water flowing by gravity or head pressure. Devices include high-velocity jet cleaners, cleaning balls, and hinged-disc cleaners.

INFILTRATION: The water entering a sewer system, including building sewers, from the ground, through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manhole walls. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.

INFILTRATION/INFLOW: A combination of infiltration and inflow wastewater volumes in sewer lines, with no way to distinguish either of the basic sources, and with the same effect of usurping the capacities of sewer systems and facilities.

INFLOW: The water discharged into a sewer system, including service connections, from such sources as roof leaders; cellar, yard, and area drains; foundation drains; cooling water discharges; drains from springs and swampy areas; manhole covers; cross connections from storm sewers, combined sewers, catch basins; storm waters; surface runoff; street washwaters; or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

INSPECTOR: The Owner's on-site representative responsible for inspection and acceptance, approval, or rejection of work performed as set forth in these specifications.

INTERCEPTOR SEWER: A sewer which receives the flow from collector sewers and conveys the wastewaters to treatment facilities.

INTERNAL PIPE INSPECTION: The television inspection of a sewer line section. A TV camera is moved through the line at a slow rate and a continuous picture is transmitted to an aboveground monitor (see also PHYSICAL PIPE INSPECTION).

INVERT: The floor, bottom or lowest point of a conduit.

INVERT LEVEL (ELEVATION): The level (elevation) of the lowest portion of a liquid-carrying conduit, such as a sewer, which determines the hydraulic gradient available for moving the contained liquid.

JOINTS: The means of connecting sectional lengths of sewer pipe into a continuous sewer line using various types of jointing materials. The number of joints depends on the lengths of the pipe sections used in the specific sewer construction work.

LATERAL SEWER: See BUILDING SEWER.

LINEAR FOOT: Being one foot. In these specifications used to denote the unit of measurement relating to the length of a sewer line.

MAJOR BLOCKAGE: A blockage (structural defect, collapse, protruding service connection, debris) which prohibits manhole-to-manhole cleaning, TV inspection or rehabilitation procedures.

MANHOLE SECTION: The length of sewer pipe connecting two manholes.

MECHANICAL CLEANING: Methods used to clean sewer lines of debris mechanically with devices such as rodding machines, bucket machines, winch-pulled brushes, etc.

OVERFLOW: (1) The excess water that flows over the ordinary limits of a sewer, manhole, or containment structure. (2) An outlet, pipe, or receptacle for the excess water.

OWNER: The city, sanitary district or other municipality, corporation, partnership or individual initiating the project, acting through its legally constituted officials, officers or employees.

PHYSICAL PIPE INSPECTION: The crawling or walking through manually accessible pipe lines. The logs for physical pipe inspection record information of the kind detailed under TELEVISION INSPECTION. Manual inspection is only undertaken when field conditions permit this to be done safely. Precautions are necessary.

PIPE JOINT SEALING: A method of sealing leaking or defective pipe joints which permit infiltration of groundwater into sewers by means of injecting chemical grout into or thru the joints from within the pipe.

REGULATOR: A device for controlling the quantity of sewage and storm water admitted from a combined sewer collector line into an interceptor sewer, pump station, or treatment facility, thereby determining the amount and quality of the flows discharged through an overflow device to receiving waters or other points of disposal.

ROOF LEADER: A drain or pipe that conducts storm water from the roof of a structure downward and thence into a sewer for removal from the property, or onto the ground for runoff or seepage disposal.

SANITARY SEWER: A sewer intended to carry only sanitary or sanitary and industrial wastewaters from residences, commercial buildings, industrial parks, and institutions.

SEWER CLEANING: The utilization of mechanical or hydraulic equipment to dislodge, transport, and remove debris from sewer lines.

SEWER PIPE: A length of conduit, manufactured from various materials and in various lengths, that when joined together can be used to transport wastewaters from the points of origin to a treatment facility. Types of Pipe: Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS); Asbestos-Cement (AC); Brick Pipe (BP); Concrete Pipe (CP); Cast Iron Pipe (CIP); Polyethylene (PE); Polyvinylchloride (PVC); Reinforced Concrete (RC); Reinforced Plastic Mortar (RPM); Steel Pipe (SP); Vitrified Clay (VC).

SITE: Any location where work has been or will be done.

SITE ACCESS: An adequately clear area of a size sufficient to accommodate personnel and equipment required at the location where work is to be performed, including roadway or surface sufficiently unobstructed to permit conveyance of vehicles from the nearest paved roadway to the work location.

SPRING LINE: The horizontal midpoint of a sewer pipe.

STORM SEWER: A sewer intended to carry only storm waters, surface runoffs, street washwaters, and drainage.

STREET ACCESS: Areas normally used for public vehicular traffic (including roads, streets, or rights-of-way) to which safe access is required for performance of work.

SUBCONTRACTOR: An individual, firm, or corporation having a direct contract with the Contractor or with a lower-tier Subcontractor for performance of part of the work.

SURCHARGE: When the sewer flow exceeds the hydraulic carrying capacity of the sewer line.

SURCHARGE CONDITION: When the sewer flow depth equals or exceeds the diameter of the discharging sewer line.

SWALE (DIP, SAG): A significant deviation in pipe grade such as to cause entrapment of solids, semisolids, and liquids, thereby impeding the accuracy and/or effectiveness of flow measurements, cleaning, and internal inspection.