GENERAL SEWER SYSTEM DESIGN GOALS AND ACCEPTABLE PROCEDURES GENERAL REQUIREMENTS The design and construction of sanitary sewers in the City of Oxnard shall be in accordance with good engineering practice. The work shall comply with these design goals except where specific modifications have been approved by the Public Works Director in writing. The Director shall decide all questions of interpretation of "Good Engineering Practice". All work on sewers and sewer service laterals outside of City right - of - way or sewer easements will be governed by the provisions of the

40-2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

VELOCITY:
The velocity of flow (averaged over the wetted cross-section) for sanitary sewers flowing part-full or full should be between 2.0 f.p.s. and 10.0 f.p.s. The most commonly used formula is Manning's, which is:

standards, the purveyor's requirements shall govern.

$$V = \frac{1.486}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$
 in f.p.s.

Where n is roughness coefficient (see sect. 40-4)

R is hydraulic radius

S is energy gradient. For open channels, uniform flow condition it is equal to invert slope.

Uniform Plumbing Code. Where City requirements and standards are more restrictive than U.P.C., the City requirements shall govern. Where purveyor's requirements are more restrictive than these

Discharge Q = V A in c.f.s.

Where V = V elocity of flow in f.p.s.

A = Wetted cross-sectional area in sq.ft.

Also

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Q g.p.m. = $(Qc.f.s.) \times (448.83)$

40-2.2 FLOW DEPTH

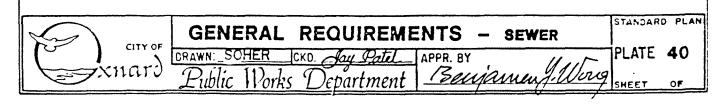
a) For pipe 10° or less in diameter *

Design pipe so that peak flow rate will be carried when pipe is flowing at one-half (1/2) depth. Discharge at one-half depth equals one-half discharge when full and velocity equals velocity when full.

b) For pipe 12" and larger in diameter:

Design pipe so that peak flow rate will be carried when pipe is flowing at two-third (2/3) depth. Discharge at 2/3 depth equals 3/4 discharge when full and velocity equals 1.16 times velocity when full.

In no case gravity sewer lines will be designed to flow full or pressurize the system.



MINIMUM STREET SEWER SIZE 40-3.1 Minimum street sewer size shall be 8", except that 6" pipe may be used where all of the following conditions are met 1 (a) The minimum invert slope shall be 0.008. (b) The length shall not exceed 200' with no possibility of future extension. (c) No more than 10 house laterals contribute to the 6" diameter reach. (d) Minimum cover of line shall be 5.0feet.

40-4 MINIMUM INVERT SLOPE : Slope of sewer invert shall

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Slope of sewer invert shall equal or exceed those set forth in the following table. For case of checking maximum flow capacity at these minimum slope is given for V.C.P. (n= 0.013) and P.V.C. (n=0.011) in c.f.s. and g.p.m.

TABLE - 1

PIPE DIAMETER	MINIMUM SEWER INVERT SLOPE	c.f.s. (a.p.r	CAPACITY IN m.)
	INVERT SLOPE	V.C.P.	P.V.C.
6"	0.0060	0.218 (97.7)	0.257 (115.5)
8"	0.0040	0.383 (171.8)	0.452 (203.0)
10"	0.0028	0.581 (260.6)	0.686 (308.0)
12"	0.0020	1.250 (561.0)	1.477 (663.0)
14"	0.0020	1.885 (846.2)	2.228 (1000.0)
15″	0.0016	2.027(909.8)	2.396 (1075.2)
16"	0.0016	2.408 (1080.6)	2.845 (1277.0)
18"	0.0016	3.296 (1479.4)	3.895 (1748.4)
20"	0.0012	3.781 (1696.8)	4.468 (2005.3)
21"	0.0012	4.306 (1932.6)	5.089 (2284.0)
24"	0.0012	6.148 (2759.2)	7.265 (3260.9)
27"	0.0012	8.416 (3777.4)	9.946 (4464.1)
30 "	0.0012	11.146(5002.7)	13.173 (5912.3)
33″	0.0012	14.372(6450.4)	16.985 (7623.2)
36"	0.0012	18.125 (8135.0)	21.420 (9614.0)

	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - SEWER	STANDARD	PLAN
CITY OF	DRAWN: SOHER CKD. Jay Patel APPR. BY	PLATE	41
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Substandard slopes below the minimum slopes listed in table -1 may be used in order to avoid pumping only upon specific approval of the City Engineer. Such approval should be solicited well in advance of completion of design.

41 DESIGN CRITERIA

41-1 AVERAGE SEWAGE FLOW RATES

The average flow rate shall be determined by the developer's Engineer based on good engineering practice. Sewage flows shall be determined from the potential land use of the tributary area. Average sewage flow rates were developed for various land use and anticipated population density and given in term of G.P.M./Acre The currently accepted values are given in Table on Plate 44 These flow rates should be used for new development and determining effects of future land use per general plan. Acreage in table is gross acreage including roads, yards, parking, etc. For estimating the sewage flows for specific land use the flow rate value given in Table on Plate 43.

- 41-2 PEAK SEWAGE FLOW RATES The rates between peak flow to average flow shall be determined by using following information
- 41-2.1 For average flow up to IC.F.S. (Peak flow, c.f.s.) =2.0 × (Average flow, c.f.s.) $^{0.822}$
- 41-2.2 For average flow greater than I C.F.S. Peaking factor = $2.0 \times (\text{Average flow, c.f.s.})^{-0.1}$ The graphical representation of above equations is given on plate 45. This should be used in designing sewer system in the City of Oxnard.

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> GENERAL REQUIREMENTS **SEWER**

PLATE 42

STANDARD PLAN

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AVERAGE SEWAGE FLOW RATES

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT	GALLONS/PERSON/DAY
Airport	. 15 per employee 4 per pass en ger
Factories No showers With showers Cafeteria - Add industr	. 20 per employee . 30 per employee rial waste and BOD load
Offices	. 20 per employee
Stores (Not including food & laundry	400 per toilet
(Per shift)	. 15 per employee
Laundries (Coin operated) Per customer	. 300 per machine . 50 per wash
Service Station	500 5 1 11
Swimming Pools	. 10 per employee . 4 per swimmer
With hot water	. 8 per swimmer
Theaters Drive in	
Assembly & Dance Halls	2 per seat or customer
Church - Small Large & with kitchen	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Bowling Alleys - Pool Parlors	. 75 per lane or table
Country Clubs Add	0.5
Camps - Resort (Limited Plumbing) (Luxury) Youth & Recreation Tent Campground (toilets onl Central stations w/showers	. 120 per person 50 per camper Ly) 25 per camper
Vacation cottages	
Picnic Parks (toilets only) (w/bath house & flush toilet	
Camper & Travel Trailers Without hook up w/water and sewer hook up	120 per space
Camps - Summer and Seasonal	50 per person
Construction Day Camps no meal served	• •



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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PLATE 43

STANDARD PLAN

AVERAGE SEWAGE FLOW RATES

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT		GALLO	NS/PERSON/DAY
Mobil Home Parks (Average)		180	per space
(Delux)		225	per space
Overnight & Travel Trailer		150	per space
Restaurants - Cafeterias		15	per employee
Add Kitchen Waste		7	per meal served
Add Garbage Grinder	• • • •	1	per meal served
Toilet & Kitchen Waste		10	per customer
Day time Operation	• • • • •	70	per seat space
24-hr. Operation	• • • • •	100	per seat space
Curb Service	• • • • •	50	per car
With Tavern, add		2	per customer
Schools and Colleges			
Staff and Office		20	per person
Elementry students.		15	per student
Intermediate and High	• • • • •	20	per student
Day Schools w/cafeteria on	ly	15	per student
w/showers	• • • • •	20	per student
Boarding school	• • • • •	80	per student
College Dormitories	• • • • •	85	per student
Hospitals		100	per bed
• • • • •	• • • • •	150	per patient & Staff
Institutions (Resident)		100	per person
Nursing homes		100	per person
Rest homes		100	per person
Convalescent	• • • • •	85	per bed
Hotel/Motels - No private bath	• • • • •	100	per room (2 persons)
with Private bath		150	per room (2 persons)
Apartment Buildings:			
Bachelor or Single			
Dwelling units (Studio)		100	per dwelling unit
l bedroom dwelling unit	• • • • •	150	per dwelling unit
2 bedroom dwelling unit		200	per dwelling unit
3 bedroom dwelling unit	• • • •	250	per dwelling unit
$\mathbf{x}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{x}}_{i} = \mathbf{\hat{x}}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{x}}_{i}$			

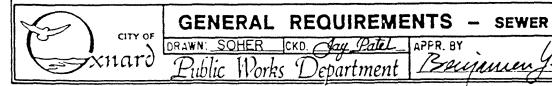


PLATE 43

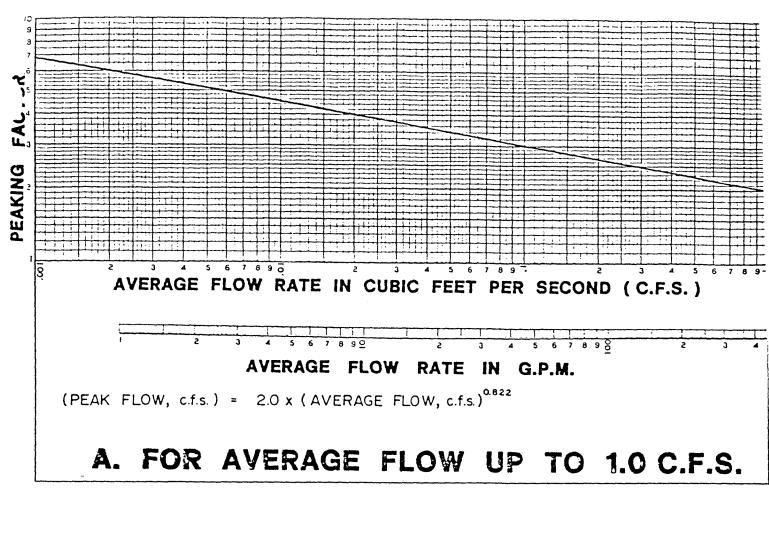
STANDARD PLAN

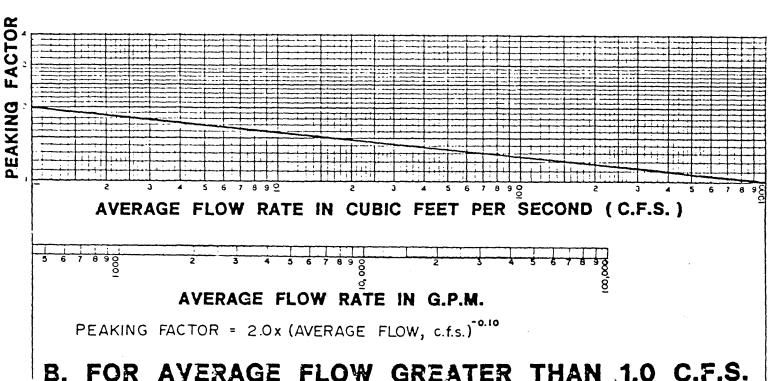
SEWAGE GENERATION FACTOR AND LAND USE

BASED ON CURRENT PLANNING DESIGNATION

	0111001	BOL LAND USE DESCRIPTION		FLOW RATE		
	SIMBOL	LAND USE DESCRIPTION	UNIT/ AC.	GPM / AC.	GPD / AC.	GPD/ UNIT
	RI	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL	4.0	0.853	1, 228.32	307.1
	R2	DUPLEX (MULTI FAMILY RESIDENTIAL)	11.2	1.751	2,521.44	225.2
	R3	GARDEN APTS. (TRI & QUADPLEX)	20.0	3.143	4,525.92	226.3
	R4	HIGH RISE RESIDENTIAL	38 .3	6.000	8,640.00	225.6
	RPD	RESIDENTIAL PLANNED DEVELOPMENT	11.2	1.751	2,521.44	225.2
	MHP	MOBIL HOME PARK	4.0		612.00	153.0
			ASSUMED T.S.F./AC.			GPD/ T.S.F.
	CO	COMMERCIAL OFFICE	10.0	2.083	3,000.00	300.0
	CI	NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL	13.6	1.042	1,500.00	110.0
	C2	GENERAL COMMERCIAL	19.8	1.042	1,500.00	76.0
	СЗ	HEAVY COMMERCIAL	10.0	4,167	_6,000,00_	600.0
	СВ	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT	10.0	3.125	4,500.00	450.0
	CPD COMMERCIAL PLANNED DEVELOPMENT		11.0	2.083	3,000.00	300.0
	TP TRAILER PARK		13.0	1.391	2,003.00	153.0
	MI	LIGHT MANUFACTURING	11.75	2.244	3,232.00	275.0
	M2	HEAVY MANUFACTURING	19.38	2.065	2,974.00	153.5
DATE	мз	HEAVY MANUFACTURING AND GROUP HOUSING	19.38	2.065	2,974.00	153.5
BY	MPD	MANUFACTURING PLANNED DEVELOPMENT	19.38	2.065	2,974.00	153.5
APPR						
	CR	COMMUNITY RESERVE		0.449	646.60	
REV.	AO	AGRICULTURAL - OIL DRILLING		0.449	646.60	45

	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - SEWER	STANDARD	PLAN
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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - SEWER

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STANDARD PLAN

PLATE 45

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	43	SEWER LOCATION
	43-1	STREETS AND ROADWAYS Street sewer main shall be 5 feet north or west of and parallel to the centerline of undivided street (see plate 120). In divided roadways, it shall be 10 feet north or west of and parallel to the centerline of the roadways (see plate 12!)*. Exception to these location requirements may be made only on approval of the Public Works Director.
		* Sewer mains in public alleys shall be north or west of and parallel to centerline of the alleys per Plate 122.
	43-2	EASEMENTS
	43-2.1	Sewer easements shall be not less than 12feet wide for 5' deep sewer line. The easement width shall be increased by one foot increment for every additional one foot depth. (i.e. for 10' deep sewer main, the easement width shall be 17' minimum).
	43-2.2	Where easements follow common lot lines, the full easement width shall be on one lot, in such a manner that access to manholes will not be obstructed by walls, trees, or permanent improvements. Where this requirement can not be met without interfering with existing buildings, easements may straddle lot lines.
	43-2.3	Deeds for easements shall provide for restrictions of permanent construction within easement to provide ingress and egress for maintenance.
	43-3	When an area outside the tract can be logically served by future extension of a tract sewer, the tract sewer shall extend to the tract boundary or to the end of a paved street or alley in a manner to facilitate the future extension without removing permanent facilities.
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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - SEWER

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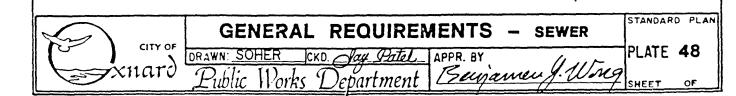
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PLATE 47

STANDARD PLAN

	44	ALIGNMENT
	44-1	Sewer mains shall be laid on a straight alignment and grade between manholes.
	44-2	Minimum horizontal radius of curvature is as follows:
		P.V.C. or V.C.P. 6" thru 12" 200' Radius
		P.V.C. or V.C.P. 15" thru 24" 300' Radius
		P.V.C. or V.C.P. 27" thru 36" 400' Radius
		P.V.C. or V.C.P. 39" thru 42" 600' Radius
		Minimum grade of horizontally curved sewer shall be at least same as straight sewers and preferably higher. Reverse curves are not permitted between manholes. All curved lines to be inspected by T.V. camera before acceptance by the City at Contractors expense.
	44-3	Vertical curves may be used in combination with horizontal curves where invert slopes exceed 1.0% throughout the reach between the manholes.
	44-4	The arithmetic sum of all horizontal and vertical deflection in curved sewers between adjacent manholes shall not exceed 60°.
	44-5	WATER-SEWER SEPARATION State Department of Health Requirements shall be met for Water-Sewer separation. (See Section 49)
DATE		



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45 DEPTH OF SEWERS

45-L BASIC REQUIREMENT

Sewers shall be installed at a depth which will provide suitable service to the properties connected and will allow subsequent installation of water lines in accordance with the Water Sewer Separation Ordinance with a minimum of special construction of the water lines other than joint spacing.

45-2

STANDARD DEPTHS
Compliance with Subsection 45-1 will usually be assured if t
The main sewer is located at a depth of 7' to top of pipe below the flow line of the existing or proposed gutter, or where no gutter exists, from the elevation of the outermost edge of the traveled way, and the house laterals are located either, (1) 6' to top of pipe below the ground surface at the property line, or

(2) at a depth below the ground surface at the property line that will provide for the construction of a straight run of private sewers at a slope of 0.02 from one foot below the surface at any point within the established building setback lines, excluding any areas steeper than 5 horizontally to one vertically, whichever depth is

greater.

45-3 EXCEPTIONS

> Designs not in accordance with Subsection 45-2 shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval together with evidence that it complies with subsection 45-1.

46 STRUCTURES

46-1 MANHOLES

46-1.1 LOCATIONS

- Manholes shall be located at all abrupt changes in alignment or grade and at all junctions.
- Manholes shall be located at least every 350 feet along Ь. lines smaller than 12" in diameter. Spacing of manholes on lines 15" in diameter and larger will usually be at 400 feet but may be extended subject to the approval of the Engineer.
- The center of upper most (last) manhole for sewers on C. "Thru" streets shall be a minimum of 8 feet upgrade from the sewer lateral of the last lot served (laterals to be perpendicular to sewer main). Manholes at the end of cul-de-sac streets shall end (depending on available space) 10' to 15' before the curb face at the end of the street.



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REQUIREMENTS GENERAL SEWER

PLATE 49

STANDARD PLAN

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	46-1.2	DROP MANHOLES Drop manholes shall be used wherever sewers enter manholes at more than 32 inches above the outlet elevation of the manhole. Vertical curves may be used to eliminate drop manholes in accordance with the requirements of section 44
	46-1.3	DESIGN Manholes shall be constructed generally in accordance with Plates 400, 408, 411 & 412. Manhole designs, which, in the opinion of the Engineer, provide access to the sewers, a stable working platform and freedom from splash and turbulence, equivalent to or better than the design shown herein will be approved.
	46-1.4	PROTECTION Where new tract sewers are to be connected into a manhole which is in active use, the designer shall call for such protection as is necessary to prevent construction debris from being washed into the active sewers. Plugged inlets or other suitable protection shall be called for in the active manhole before beginning manhole modifications or tract sewer cleaning.
	46-1.5	RIM ELEVATIONS In paved areas, the manhole rim elevation shall match the finished grade. In other than paved areas or travelled ways, the height of the manhole rim will normally be 18" above the finished grade, high water mark, or above the top of future fill areas.
	**	In areas where the top of the manhole will need to be below the surface, such as fields that are being farmed, a water tight frame and cover will be required. The elevations shown for the tops of manholes on the design plans shall not relieve the contractor from making final adjustments to match street surfaces.
	46-2	CLEANOUTS
<u>DATĒ</u>	46-2.1	REQUIREMENTS Dead end sewers not over 200 feet in length shall terminate in standard manholes or cleanouts. Dead ends over 200 feet long shall terminate in standard manholes unless future extension of said dead end will include a manhole within 350 feet of the upper most manhole, in which case a temporary cleanout is permitted. Where dead ends are on a slope of 0.01 or greater, the length for use of a cleanout may be extended to 275 feet.
REV. APPR BY	46-2.2	LOCATION End structures shall be located Five (5) feet up grade from the down grade lot line of the last lot served unless greater length is necessary to serve the property. Cleanouts at the end of cul-de-sac streets shall end 10' to 15' (depending on available space) before the curb face at the end of the street.
	46-2.3	DESIGN Cleanouts shall be constructed generally in accordance with Plate 407.
	city	DRAWN: SOHER CKO. Jay Patel APPR. BY

46-3 SERVICE LATERALS

46-3.I REQUIREMENTS

Wherever it is known or can be reasonably assumed that a building sewer connection is required, a service lateral shall be shown on the plans and installed a minimum of 5' inside the property line as a part of the street sewer construction, prior to paving. Service laterals shall be installed whenever possible during construction of the sewer main using prefabricated fittings. All laterals shall be perpendicular to the sewer main, with the exception in cul-de-sac area and knuckle area. Sewer laterals shall not be located within driveways.

46-3.2 SIZE

Service laterals for single dwellings and small single stores or offices shall be 4" or larger provided the plumbing Code does not require the building sewer to be larger than 4". All other service laterals shall be 6" or larger and at least equal to the size of the building sewer.

46-3.3 DEPTH

Service laterals shall be at the minimum depths herein provided and in addition such depth shall be sufficient to provide a connection to any point on the lot within the established building setback lines (excluding any area steeper than 5 horizontally to one vertically) with a cover of one foot and a slope on not less than 0.02. Any exception to this requirement may be madeonly upon approval by the Director of Public Works.

46-3.4 FUTURE CONNECTIONS

Unused openings shall be tightly sealed and supported in a manner to facilitate their future location and use. Developer's engineer shall select appropriate service lateral locations and shall instruct contractor to locate laterals according to the design elevations and locations.

Sewers shall be designed to preclude the backflow of sewage into laterals except when this is economically integsible.

Backflow of sewage into laterals may occur in any building

Backflow of sewage into laterals may occur in any building that has waste receiving inlets which are lower than the rim elevation of the next upstream manhole or other structure providing hydraulic relief. While the Plumbing Code provides for the customer to install check valves under certain conditions, the conditions stated do not cover all possibilities of backflow and check valves frequently fail to operate properly. Causes of sewer stoppage include the introduction of foreign objects into manholes, the buildup of grease in the sewer crown at locations where hydraulic jumps occur, high flow rates due to ground or surface water entering the sewer, difficulties while balling sewers; and undersized sewers.

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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - SEW

STANDARD PLAN

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PLATE 51

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	46-3.6	CONNECTION TO CESSPOOLS OR SEPTIC TANKS A person shall not connect or cause to be connected any cesspool seepage pit or septic tank to any main line sewer or to any service lateral leading thereto.
	46-3.7	CURB MARKINGS The location of all sewer service laterals shall be marked on the curb at completion of construction .
	46-3.8	An inspection fee, of the amount approved by City Council, shall be collected and a written permit shall be issued. A public works inspector shall inspect the exposed sewer lateral to see that it has been plugged or capped to insure that any future infilteration shall be eliminated. The inspector shall determine whether the on-site lateral shall remain intact or be crushed in place or removed.
	47	STRUCTURAL
	47-1	ROADS All structures and pipe placed under public roads shall be of sufficient strength to support with (an adequate factor of safety) the backfill, road surfacing and H-20 truck loading with impact.
-	, 47-2	OTHER PIPES AND STRUCTURES Sewers under other pipes and structures shall be protected from damage and shall be constructed so as not to endanger the other pipe or structure. Minimum clearance between outside of pipes or between pipes and other structures is 6" unless approved by the Engineer.
	47-3	FLEXIBLE JOINTS Flexible joints which will allow for differential settlements or other movement of sewer pipe, sewer structures, adjacent pipe and adjacent structures shall be provided where sewer lines enter encasements, manholes or other structures. Flexible joints shall be within 4 feet of such structures.
DATE	47-4	STEEP GRADES Sewers laid on grades steeper than 10%, which are not under pavements, shall be anchored in place and protected from erosion in a manner approved by the Engineer.
9₹	48	FORCE MAINS AND LIFT STATIONS
REV. APPR.	48-I ·	REQUIREMENTS All sewage shall reach the system by gravity flow, in a fresh condition susceptible to conventional sewage treatment processes. Where extreme hardship conditions prevail, and a substantial area cannot be sewered by gravity sewers in accordance with these requirements, a sewage pumping station may be installed. No pumping facilities shall be incorporated in sewer plans without approval of the Engineer.
		GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - SEWER
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	48-2	LIFT STATIONS DESIGN Lift stations, where allowed, shall be of the dry-pit type incorporating the following features: a) Pumps or other devices shall be provided in duplicate, arranged for positive priming.
		b) Capacity shall be provided to handle ultimate peak flow from the tributary area with the largest pump out of service. Stage installation of pumps is allowed providing space is provided for future installations.
		c) Access shall be provided to site for removal and repair of equipment.
		d) A means for dewatering force mains shall be provided.
		e) An overflow to natural channel or storm drain shall be provided or an alternate method of protection approved by the Engineer.
		f) The lift station shall not be in CITY road right of way except with permission from the Engineer.
	48-3	FORCE MAIN DESIGN Force mains need not comply with the requirements for gravity sewers. Force mains shall be designed in accordance with
*		good engineering practice.
	49	WATER - SEWER SEPARATION - HEALTH REQUIREMENTS See plate 53 sheet 2 thru 10.
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Revised Jan. 1983

CRITERIA FOR THE SEPARATION

OF WATER MAINS AND SANITARY SEWERS

A. PUBLIC HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

Waterborne disease outbreaks attributed to the entry of sewage-contaminated groundwater into the distribution systems of public water supplies continue to be a problem in the United States. A community with its buried water mains in close proximity to sanitary sewers is vulnerable to waterborne disease outbreaks.

Sanitary sewers frequently leak and saturate the surrounding soil with sewage. This is caused primarily by structural failure of the sewer line, improperly constructed joints, and subsidence or upheaval of the soil encasing the conduit. A serious public health hazard exists when the water mains are depressurized and no pressure or negative pressures occur. The hazard is further compounded when, in the course of installing or repairing a water main, existing sewer lines are broken. Sewage spills into the excavation and, hence, enters into the water itself. Additionally, if a water main fails in close proximity to a sewer line, the resultant failure may disturb the bedding of the sewer line and cause it to fail. In the event of an earthquake or man-made disaster, simultaneous failure of both conduits often occurs.

The water supplier is responsible for the quality of the water delivered to consumers and must take all practical steps to minimize the hazard of sewage contamination to the public water supply. Protection of the quality of the water in the public water system is best achieved by the barrier provided by the physical separation of the water mains and sewer lines.

The document sets forth the construction criteria for the installation of water mains and sewer lines to prevent contamination of the public water supplies from nearby sanitary sewers.

B. BASIC SEPARATION STANDARDS

The "California Waterworks Standards" set forth the minimum separation requirements for water mains and sewer lines. These Standards, contained in Section 64630, Title 22, California Administrative Code, specify:

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - SEWER

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(a)

(b)

- (c) (1) Parallel Construction: The horizontal distance between pressure water mains and sewer lines shall be at least 10 feet.
 - (2) Perpendicular Construction (Crossing): Pressure water mains shall be at least one foot above sanitary sewer lines where these lines must cross.
- (d) Separation distances specified in (c) shall be measured from the nearest edges of the facilities.
- (e) (2) Common Trench: Water mains and sewer lines must not be installed in the same trench.

C. EXCEPTIONS TO BASIC SEPARATION STANDARDS

Local conditions, such as available space, limited slope, existing structures, etc., may create a situation where there is no alternative but to install water mains or sewer lines at a distance less than that required by the Basic Separation Standards. In such cases, alternative construction criteria as specified in Section B should be followed, subject to the special provisions in Section D.

Water mains and sewers of 24 inches diameter or greater may create special hazards because of the large volumes of flow. Therefore, installations of water mains and sewer lines 24 inches diameter or larger should be reviewed and approved by the health agency prior to construction.

D. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

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- 1. The Basic Separation Standards are applicable under normal conditions for sewage collection lines and water distribution mains. More stringent requirements may be necessary if conditions, such as, higher groundwater exist.
- Sewer lines shall not be installed within 25 feet horizontally of a low head (5 psi or less pressure) water main.
- 3. New water mains and sewers shall be pressure tested where the conduits are located ten feet apart or less.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - SEWER

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- 4. In the installation of water mains or sewer lines, measures should be taken to prevent or minimize disturbances of the existing line. Disturbance of the supporting base of this line could eventually result in failure of this existing pipeline.
- 5. Special consideration shall be given to the selection of pipe materials if corrosive conditions are likely to exist. These conditions may be due to soil type and/or the nature of the fluid conveyed in the conduit, such as septic sewage which produces corrosive hydrogen sulfide.
- 6. Sewer Force Mains
 - a. Sewer force mains shall not be installed within ten feet (horizontally) of a water main.
 - b. When a sewer force main must cross a water line, the crossing should be as close as practical to the perpendicular. The sewer force main should be at least one foot below the water line.
 - c. When a new sewer force main crosses under an existing water main, all portions of the sewer force main within ten feet (horizontally) of the water main shall be enclosed in a continuous sleeve.
 - d. When a new water main crosses over an existing sewer force main, the water main shall be constructed of pipe materials with a minimum rated working pressure of 200 psi or equivalent pressure rating.

E. ALTERNATE CRITERIA FOR CONSTRUCTION

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The construction criteria for sewer lines or water mains where the Basic Separation Standards cannot be attained are shown in Figures 1 and 2. There are two situations encountered:

Case 1 -- New sewer line -- new or existing water main.

Case 2 -- New water main -- existing sewer line.

For Case 1, the alternate construction criteria apply to the sewer line.

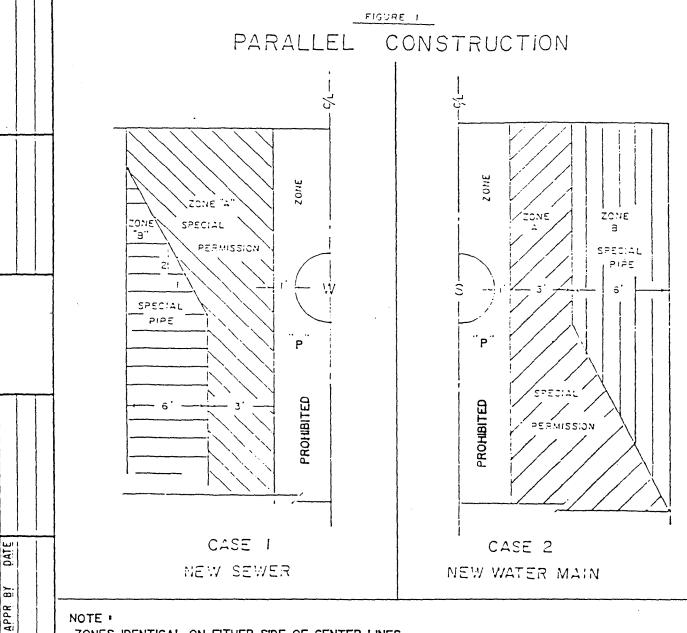
For Case 2, the alternate construction criteria may apply to either or both the water main and sewer line.

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The construction criteria should apply to the house laterals that cross above a pressure water main but not to those house laterals that cross below a pressure water main.

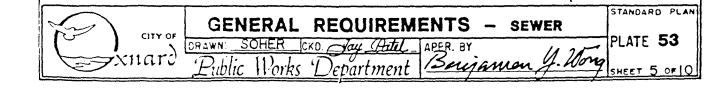


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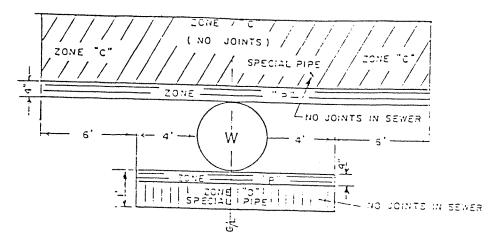
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ZONES IDENTICAL ON EITHER SIDE OF CENTER LINES.

ZONES "P" IS A PROHIBITED ZONE SECTION 64630 (E) (2) CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 22.



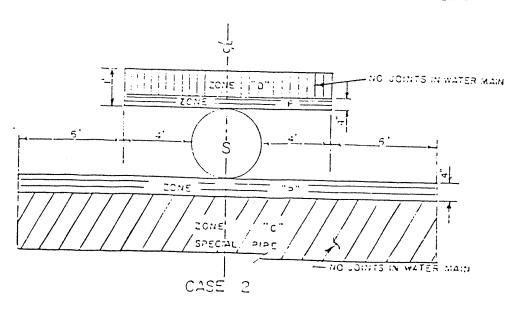
CROSSINGS

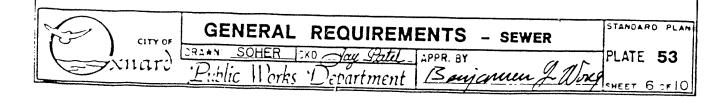


CASE I NEW SEWER

NOTE

197 IS A PROMIBITED CONSTRUCTION ZONE





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	Case 1:	New Sewer Being Installed (Figures 1 and 2)
	Zone	Special Construction Required for Sewer
	A	Sewer lines parallel to water mains shall not be permitted in this zone without approval from the responsible health agency and water supplier.
	В	A sewer line placed parallel to a water line shall be constructed of:
		 Extra strength vitrified clay pipe with compression joints.
		 Class 4000, Type II, asbestos-cement pipe with rubber basket joints.
		3. Rubber gasketed pressure rated plastic pipe (per ASTM 2241), class rated plastic water pipe (per AWWA C900) or equivalent.
		4. Plastic sewer pipe with fused joints (per ASTM D3034) or equivalent.
:	4	5. Cast or ductile iron pipe with compression joints.
94		6. Reinforced concrete pressure pipe with compression joints (per AWWA C302-74).
	С	A sewer line crossing a water main shall be constructed of:
		 Ductile iron pipe with hot dip bituminous coating and mechanical joints.
		 A continuous section of Class 200 (DR 14 per AWWA C900) plastic pipe or equivalent, centered over the pipe being crossing.
DATE		 A continuous section of reinforced concrete pressure pipe (per AWWA C302-74) centered over the pipe being crossed.
, B,		4. Any sewer pipe within a continuous sleeve.
Z. APPR	D	A sewer line crossing a water main shall be constructed of:
REV.		 A continuous section of ductile iron pipe with hot dip bituminous coating.

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- 2. A continuous section of Class 200 (DR 14 per AWWA C900) plastic pipe or equivalent, centered on the pipe being crossed.
- 3. A continuous section of reinforced concrete pressure pipe (per AWWA C302-74) centered on the pipe being crossed.
- 4. Any sewer pipe within a continuous sleeve.
- 5. Any sewer pipe separated by a ten-foot by ten-foot, four-inch-thick reinforced concrete slab.

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	Case 2:	New Water Mains Being Installed (Figures 1 and 2)
	Zone	
	A	No water mains parallel to sewers shall be constructed without approval from the health agency.
	В	If the sewer paralleling the water main does not meet the Case 1, Zone B, requirements, the water main shall be constructed of:
		1. Ductile iron pipe with hot dip bituminous coating.
		 Dipped and wrapped one-fourth-inch-thick welded steel pipe.
		3. Class 200, Type II, asbestos-cement pressure pipe.
		4. Class 200 pressure rated plastic water pipe (DR 14 per AWWA C900) or equivalent.
		5. Reinforced concrete pressure pipe, steel cylinder type, per AWWA (C300-74 or C301-79 or C303-70).
REV APPR BY DATE	C	If the sewer crossing the water main does not meet the Case 1, Zone C, requirements, the water main shall have no joints in Zone C and be constructed of:
		1. Ductile iron pipe with hot dip bituminous coating.
		 Dipped and wrapped one-fourth-inch-thick welded steel pipe.
		 Class 200 pressure rated plastic water pipe (DR 14 per AWWA C900) or equivalent.
		4. Reinforced concrete pressure pipe, steel cylinder type, per AWWA (C300-74 or C301-79 or C303-70).
	D	If the sewer crossing the water main does not meet the requirements for Zone D, Case 1, the water main shall have no joints within four feet from either side of the sewer and shall be constructed of:
		1. Ductile iron pipe with hot dip butuminous coating.
		 Dipped and wrapped one-fourth-inch-thick welded steel pipe.
	-	3. Class 200 pressure rated plastic water pipe (DR 14 per AWWA C900) or equivalent.
		STANDARD PLAN
	XII	CITY OF CRAWN SOHER CKO. Jay Patel APPR. BY Public Works Department Benjamen J. Mary SHEET 9 OF 10
		LIWIL TYUINS DEPUTEMENT 1

4. Reinforced concrete pressure pipe, steel cylinder type, per AWWA (C300-74 or C301-79 or C303-70).

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

- 1. HEALTH AGENCY -- The Department of Health Services. For those water systems supplying fewer than 200 service connections, the local health officer shall act for the Department of Health Services.
- 2. WATER SUPPLIER -- "Person operating a public water system".
 or "supplier of water" means any person who owns or operates
 a public water system.
- 3. LOW HEAD WATER MAIN -- Any water main which has a pressure of five psi or less at any time at any point in the main.
- 4. Dimensions are from outside of water main to outside of sewer line or manhole.
- 5. <u>COMPRESSION JOINT</u> -- A push-on joint that seals by means of the compression of a rubber ring or gasket between the pipe and a bell or coupling.
- 6. MECHANICAL JOINTS -- Bolted joints.
- 7. RATED WORKING WATER PRESSURE OR PRESSURE CLASS -- A pipe classification system based upon internal working pressure of the fluid in the pipe, type of pipe material, and the thickness of the pipe wall.
- 8. <u>FUSED JOINT</u> -- The jointing of sections of pipe using thermal or chemical bonding processes.
- 9. SLEEVE -- A protective tube of steel with a wall thickness of not less than one-fourth inch into which a pipe is inserted.
- 10. GROUND WATER -- Subsurface water found in the saturation zone.
- 11. HOUSE LATERAL -- A sewer connecting the building drain and the main sewer line.

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