

SECTION 33 10 00
WATER SYSTEMS
Construction Specification

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 PURPOSE:

- A. This section describes general requirements, products, and methods of execution relating to on-site domestic water and fire water systems serving all buildings and appurtenances. Unless otherwise noted, this section does not apply to irrigation water systems and water systems inside and within 5 feet of buildings. This section applies to:
1. Domestic water distribution and services.
 2. Fire water distribution and services.
 3. Water storage tanks.
 4. Booster pumps.
- B. Contractor shall provide all labor, equipment, materials, and testing services unless otherwise noted.
- C. Related Sections:
1. Section 31 23 33 – Trenching, Backfilling and Compacting.
 2. Section 32 50 00 – Restoration of Surfaces
- D. San Mateo County Community College District is strongly committed to promoting sustainability throughout their campus projects. Section 01 81 13 Sustainability of the Design Standard provides guidelines and recommendations for implementing sustainability strategies. Where relevant, specific sustainability criteria is noted in this section; however, each project team should review and cross reference that front section while developing the specific project and its documentation. Each discipline shall confirm that specific performance and manufacturer information provided in the specification section is in alignment with code requirements, LEED criteria, and any other goals for sustainability.

1.2 SUBMITTALS

- A. Comply with requirements of Section 01330 – Submittal Procedures.
- B. Product Data: Manufacturer's literature and data, including, where applicable, sizes, pressure rating, rated capacity, listing/approval stamps, labels, or other marking on equipment made to the specified standards for materials, and settings of selected models, for the following:
1. Piping and fittings.
 2. Gaskets, couplings, sleeves, and assembly bolts and nuts.
 3. Gate valves and ball valves.
 4. Blow-off valves, air release and vacuum valves, and combination air valves.
 5. Check valves.
 6. Pressure reducing valves.

7. Backflow preventers.
 8. Post indicators.
 9. Fire department connections and wet stand pipes.
 10. Fire hydrants.
 11. Thrust block concrete mix and/or restrained joints and fittings.
 12. Tapping sleeves and tapping valves.
 13. Service saddles and corporation stops.
 14. Identification materials and devices.
- C. Shop Plans and Calculations: Where an on-site fire water system is required, Contractor shall provide shop plans for Program Manager and agency approval prior to construction. Coordinate with the Construction Documents and identify any proposed modifications or deviations. Shop Plans and Calculations shall be stamped and signed by a registered Fire Protection Engineer licensed by the State of California as required.
1. Include the following information:
 - a. Design assumptions.
 - b. Thrust block sizing and calculations.
 - c. Materials to be used.
 - d. Available water pressure.
 - e. Required water pressure.
 2. The review of fire system components constitutes only a portion of the review and approval required. A copy of the fire system component submittal package shall be forwarded to the local fire marshal for further review and approval.
- D. Test Reports:
1. Water Pressure Report: At the conclusion of work, the Contractor shall engage a qualified testing service to conduct a flow test of the existing campus main (providing flow test data for all mains and at least six (6) hydrants). Provide date and location of test, type and method of test performed, static pressure and residual pressure in psig, observed flow in gpm, and orifice size.
- E. Samples: None specified. Provide as necessary.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Comply with the latest edition of the following Standards and Regulations:
1. American Water Works Association (AWWA) and American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
 - a. C104/A21.4 ANSI Standard for Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water.

- b. C105/A21.5 ANSI Standard for Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile-Iron Pipe Systems.
- c. C110/A21.10 ANSI Standard for Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings, 3 inch - 48 inch for Water.
- d. C111/A21.11 ANSI Standard for Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings.
- e. C115/A21.15 ANSI Standard for Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe with Ductile-Iron or Gray-Iron Threaded Flanges.
- f. C116/A21.16 ANSI Standard for Protective Fusion-Bonded Epoxy Coatings Interior & Exterior Surfaces for Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings.
- g. C150/A21.50 ANSI Standard for Thickness Design of Ductile-Iron Pipe.
- h. C151/A21.51 ANSI Standard for Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for Water.
- i. C153/A21.53 ANSI Standard for Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings for Water Service.
- j. C500 Metal-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service.
- k. C502 Dry-Barrel Fire Hydrants.
- l. C503 Wet-Barrel Fire Hydrants.
- m. C504 Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves.
- n. C507 Ball Valves, 6 inches - 48 inches.
- o. C508 Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service, 2 inches - 24 inches NPS.
- p. C509 Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service.
- q. C510 Double Check Valve Backflow Prevention Assembly.
- r. C511 Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly.
- s. C512 Air Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves for Waterworks Service.
- t. C550 Protective Epoxy Interior Coating for valves and Hydrants.
- u. C600 Installation of Ductile-Iron Water Mains and their Appurtenances
- v. C602 Cement – Mortar Lining with water Pipelines in place -4 inches and larger
- w. C605 Underground Installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
 - 1) Pressure Pipe and Fittings for Water.
- x. C651 Disinfecting Water Mains

- y. C652 Disinfection of Water-Storage Facilities
 - z. C800 Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings for 1/2 inches - 2 inches.
 - aa. C900 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, and Fabricated Fittings, 4 inches - 12 inches, for Water Distribution.
 - bb. C901 Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Tubing, 1/2 inches through 3 inches, for Water Service.
 - cc. C905 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 14 inches - 48 inches.
 - dd. C906 Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Fittings, 4 inches - 63 inches, for Water Distribution and Transmission.
 - ee. C907 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Fittings for Water, 4 inches - 8 inches.
 - ff. C908 PVC Self-Tapping Saddle Tees for Use on PVC Pipe.
 - gg. D103 Factory-Coated Bolted steel Tanks for water Storage.
2. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):
- a. NFPA 13 Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.
 - b. NFPA 14 Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrants, and Hose Systems.
 - c. NFPA 20 Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection.
 - d. NFPA 22 Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection.
 - e. NFPA 24 Private Service Mains and their Appurtenances.
 - f. NFPA 25 Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.
3. Uni-Bell Plastic Pipe Association (UNI).
- a. PUB 3 PVC Pipe – Technology Serving the Water Industry.
 - b. PUB 7 External Corrosion of Underground Water Distribution Piping Systems.
 - c. PUB 8 Tapping Guide for AWWA C900 Pressure Pipe.
 - d. PUB 9 Installation Guide for PVC Pressure Pipe.
 - e. B-8 Recommended Practice for the Direct Tapping of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Water Pipe (Nominal Diameters 6-12 inch).
4. American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM):
- a. ASTM A536 Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings.

- b. ASTM A674 Standard Practice for Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile Iron Pipe for Water or Other Liquids.
 - c. ASTM D1785 Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120.
 - d. ASTM D2241 Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe.
 - e. ASTM D2466 Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40.
 - f. ASTM D2564 Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems.
 - g. ASTM D2683 Standard Specification for Socket-Type Polyethylene Fittings for Outside Diameter-Controlled Polyethylene Pipe and Tubing.
 - h. ASTM D3139 Standard Specification for Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals.
 - i. ASTM D3261 Standard Specification for Butt Heat Fusion Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Fittings for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe and Tubing.
 - j. ASTM D3350 Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials.
 - k. ASTM F477 Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe.
 - l. ASTM F1055 Standard Specification for Electrofusion Type Polyethylene Fittings for Outside Diameter Controlled Polyethylene Pipe and Tubing.
 - m. ASTM F1056 Standard Specification for Socket Fusion Tools for Use in Socket Fusion Joining Polyethylene Pipe or Tubing and Fittings.
 - n. ASTM A53/A53M Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless.
 - o. ASTM A795 Standard Specification for Black and Hot-Dipped Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe for Fire Protection Use.
 - p. ASTM A865 Standard Specification for Threaded Couplings, Steel, Black or Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Welded or Seamless, for Use in Steel Pipe Joints.
 - q. ASTM B88 Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube.
5. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME):
- a. ASME B16 series for valves, fittings, flanges, and gaskets applicable for use in water systems.
 - b. ASME B1.20.1 American Standard Tapered Pipe Threads for factory-threaded pipe and pipe fittings.
6. National Sanitation Foundation (NSF):
- a. NSF/ANSI 14 Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials.

- b. NSF/ANSI 61 Standard for Drinking Water Systems Components – Health Effects.
7. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL):
- a. UL 157 Standard for Safety for Gaskets and Seals.
 - b. UL 194 Standard for Safety for Gasketed Joints for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Fire Protection Service.
 - c. UL 213 Rubber Gasketed Fittings for Fire-Protection Service.
 - d. UL 246 Standard for Safety for Hydrants for Fire-Protection Service.
 - e. UL 262 Standard for Safety for Gate Valves for Fire-Protection Service.
 - f. UL 312 Standard for Safety for Check Valves for Fire-Protection Service.
 - g. UL 405 Standard for Safety for Fire Department Connections.
 - h. UL 448 Standard for Safety for Pumps for Fire-Protection Service.
 - i. UL 789 Standard for Safety for Indicator Posts for Fire-Protection Service.
 - j. UL 860 Pipe Unions for Flammable and Combustible Fluids and Fire-Protection Service.
 - k. UL 1091 Standard for Safety for Butterfly Valves for Fire-Protection Service.
 - l. UL 1285 Pipe and Couplings, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), for Underground Fire Service.
 - m. UL 1468 Direct Acting Pressure Reducing and Pressure Restricting Valves.
 - n. UL 1478 Standard for Safety for Fire Pump Relief Valves.
8. FM Global (FM):
- a. FM 1020 Automatic Water Control Valves.
 - b. FM 1045 Waterflow Detector Check Valves.
 - c. FM 1110 Indicator Posts.
 - d. FM 1111 Post-Indicator-Valve-Assembly.
 - e. FM 1112 Indicating Butterfly Valves.
 - f. FM 1120 and FM 1130 Fire Service Water Control Valves (OS&Y and NRS Type Gate Valves).
 - g. FM 1210 Swing Check Valves.
 - h. FM 1221 Backflow Preventers (Reduced Pressure Principle and Double Check Valve Types).
 - i. FM 1311 Centrifugal Fire Pumps (Horizontal, Split-Case Type).
 - j. FM 1312 Centrifugal Fire Pumps (Vertical-Shaft, Turbine Type).

- k. FM 1319 Centrifugal Fire Pumps (Horizontal, End Suction Type).
 - l. FM 1361 Water Pressure Relief Valve.
 - m. FM 1362 Pressure Reducing Valves.
 - n. FM 1371 Centrifugal Fire Pumps (In-Line Type).
 - o. FM 1510 Fire Hydrants (Dry Barrel Type) for Private Fire Service.
 - p. FM 1511 Fire Hydrants (Wet Barrel Type) for Private Fire Service.
 - q. FM 1530 Fire Department Connections.
 - r. FM 1610 Plastic Pipe & Fittings for Underground Fire Protection Service.
 - s. FM 1620 Pipe Joints & Anchor Fittings for Underground Fire Service Mains.
9. Plastics Pipe Institute (PPI):
- a. Underground Installation of Polyethylene Pipe.
 - b. Polyethylene Joining Procedures.
 - c. Inspections, Test and Safety Considerations.
10. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) for H2O Loading.
11. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
- a. ACI 348 - Meter Pit Construction.
12. Local Water District Standard Specifications and Details.
13. Local Office of the Fire Marshal Regulations.
14. Other authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. System Description: Grades and elevations are to be established with benchmarks referenced on Plans.
- C. Comply with authorities having jurisdiction for the installation and testing of potable water piping and fire protection systems.
- D. All testing of systems specified in this section shall be witnessed by representatives of the local water department or local authority. Provide at least 7 days' notice.
- E. The Contractor shall prepare shop plans and calculations, and obtain all required approvals for the fire water system of the proposed project. Contractor shall have shop plans and calculations stamped and signed by a Fire Protection Engineer, licensed by the State of California, as required by the local jurisdiction.

PART 2 PRODUCTS:

2.1 PIPING

- A. Water Distribution Main (pipe size 4 inches and larger).

1. Ductile Iron Pipe (DIP): Pressure Class 350 pipe conforming to AWWA/ANSI C151/A21.5, cement-mortar lining conforming to AWWA/ANSI C104/A21.4, with standard thickness per AWWA/ANSI C150/A21.50. U.S. Pipe, American Cast Iron Pipe Company (ACIPCO), or approved equivalent.
 - a. Flanged ends shall conform to AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
 - b. Rubber-gasket joints shall conform to AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11.
 2. Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe (PVC): Pressure Class 200, DR 14, spigot and gasket bell end, conforming to AWWA C900 or AWWA C905, with equivalent cast-iron pipe outer diameter (O.D.). J-M Manufacturing, PW Pipe, North American Pipe Company, or approved equivalent.
- B. Water Service Line (pipe size 3 inches and smaller)
1. Copper (Cu): Provide Type K soft or hard copper pipe conforming to ASTM B88.
 2. For pipe size 1 inches and smaller High Density Polyethylene Pipe (HDPE): PE3408, Pressure Class 200, DR 9 conforming to AWWA C901. PWPIPE or approved equivalent.

2.2 FITTINGS, GASKETS, COUPLINGS, SLEEVES, AND ASSEMBLY BOLTS AND NUTS

- A. For DIP: Provide fittings with pressure rating greater than or equal to that of the pipe. Provide flanged joints, mechanical joints, push-on joints, and insulating joints where indicated. Fittings with push-on joint ends shall conform to the same requirements as fittings with mechanical-joint ends. Provide mechanically coupled type joints using a sleeve-type mechanical coupling where indicated. Provide ends of pipe and fittings suitable for the specified joints. Fittings shall have cement-mortar lining conforming to AWWA/ANSI C104/A21.4.
1. Flanged Joints: Provide bolts, nuts, and gaskets in conformance with AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15. Flanged fittings shall conform to AWWA/ANSI C110/A21.10 or C153/A21.53.
 - a. Provide flange for setscrewed flanges of ductile iron, ASTM A536, Grade 65-45-12, and conform to the applicable requirements of ASME B16.1, Class 250.
 - b. Provide setscrews for setscrewed flanges of 190,000 psi tensile strength, heat treated and zinc-coated steel.
 - c. Gaskets for setscrewed flanges shall conform to the applicable requirements for mechanical-joint gaskets specified in AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11.
 - d. Design of setscrewed gaskets shall provide for confinement and compression of gasket when joint to adjoining flange is made.
 - e. Unless otherwise required, above ground flange assembly bolts shall be standard hex-head, cadmium plated machine bolts with American Standard Heavy, hot-pressed, cadmium plated hexagonal nuts. Buried flange nuts and bolts shall be as above except they shall be of Type 304 stainless steel.
 2. Mechanical Joints: Dimensional and material requirements for pipe ends, glands, bolts and nuts, and gaskets shall conform to AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11.

3. Push-on Joints: Provide shape of pipe ends and fitting ends, gaskets, and lubricant for joint assembly conforming to AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11. Modify bell design fittings, as approved.
 4. Insulating Joints: Provide a rubber-gasketed or other suitable approved type of insulating joint or dielectric coupling which will effectively prevent metal-to-metal contact at the joint between adjacent sections of dissimilar metals.
 - a. Provide joint of the flanged type with insulating gasket, insulating bolt sleeves, and insulating washers.
 - b. Provide gasket of the dielectric type, full face, as recommended in AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
 - c. Provide bolts and nuts as recommended in AWWA/ANSI C115/A21.15.
- B. For PVC: Fittings shall be DIP.
1. DIP fittings: Provide gray-iron or ductile-iron conforming to AWWA/ANSI C110/A21.10, with cement-mortar lining conforming to AWWA/ANSI C104/A21.4, and standard thickness, with equivalent cast-iron pipe O.D.
 - a. Fittings with push-on joint ends shall conform to the same requirements as fittings with mechanical-joint ends, except the bell design shall be modified, as approved, for push-on joint suitable for use with PVC plastic pipe.
 - b. Provide push-on joints, compression joints and mechanical joints where indicated between pipe and fittings, valves, and other accessories.
 - c. Mechanical joints, glands, bolts and nuts, and gaskets shall conform to AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11.
 - d. All fittings shall be epoxy-coated, 10-mil thickness conforming to AWWA C550.
- C. For Cu:
1. Cast copper alloy solder-joint pressure fittings shall conform to ASME B16.18.
 2. Wrought copper solder-joint pressure fittings or wrought copper alloy unions shall conform to ASME B16.22
 3. Cast copper alloy flare fittings shall conform to ASME B16.26.
 4. Wrought copper alloy body, hexagonal stock, metal-to-metal seating surfaces, and solder-joint threaded ends shall conform to ASME B1.20.1.
 5. Compression connections shall be Mueller 110, Ford or approved equivalent.
- D. For PE:
1. Cast Copper Fittings shall conform to ASME B16.18.
 2. Cast Copper Compression Fittings and connections shall be Mueller 110 Ford or approved equivalent.

2.3 GATE VALVES AND BALL VALVES

- A. Gate Valves: Valves shall open by counterclockwise rotation of the valve stem. Provide valves with ends as appropriate for the adjoining pipe.
 - 1. Stuffing boxes shall have O-ring stem seals. Provide stuffing boxes bolted and constructed so as to permit easy removal of parts for repair.
 - 2. Valves (2-1/2 inches and larger):
 - a. Provide valves conforming to AWWA C500 or AWWA C509 and of one manufacturer. Valves shall have a non-rising stem, a 2-inch square nut, and double-disc gates. Valves shall be rated for 250 psi maximum working pressure. Mueller 2360 series, ACIPCO, or approved equivalent.
 - b. For the domestic water system, valves shall also conform to ANSI/NSF 61.
 - c. For the fire water system, valves 2 inches through 16 inches in size shall also conform to UL 262 and FM 1120 or FM 1130 to a working pressure of 200 psi.
 - 3. Where a post indicator is shown, provide valve with an indicator post flange.
- B. Ball Valves: Valves shall open by counterclockwise rotation of the valve stem. Provide valves with ends as appropriate for the adjoining pipe.
 - 1. Valves (2-inches and smaller):
 - a. Provide valves conforming to AWWA C800 and of one manufacturer. Mueller 300 Series, Ford, or approved equivalent.
 - 2. Provide valve with lockable operating nut or handle as shown on the Construction Documents.

2.4 BLOW-OFF VALVES, AIR RELEASE AND VACUUM VALVES, AND COMBINATION AIR VALVES

- A. Blow-off valves: Provide valve and service size as shown in the Construction Documents. Provide 2-inch valves at low points of the piping system, and 4-inch valves at dead-ends of the piping system, unless otherwise directed by the Program Manager.
 - 1. 2-inch blow-off shall have a 2-inch vertical female iron pipe (FIP) inlet and a 2-inch normal pressure and temperature (NPT) nozzle outlet with cap. Valve shall open by counterclockwise rotation of a top-mounted 9/16-inch square operating nut. All working parts shall be serviceable without excavation. Kupferle/Truflo Model TF550, or approved equivalent.
 - 2. 4-inch blow-off shall have a 4-inch vertical FIP inlet and a 4-inch male iron pipe (MIP) outlet with cap. Valve shall open by counterclockwise rotation of a top-mounted 9/16-inch square operating nut. All working parts shall be serviceable without excavation. Kupferle/Truflo Model TF800, or approved equivalent.
- B. Air release and vacuum valves: Provide valve and service size as shown on the Construction Documents, and where there is an increase in the downward slope or a decrease in the upward slope of the piping system. Valve shall have cast-iron single valve body, and shall conform to AWWA C512. A compound lever system shall have a maximum operating pressure of 300psi. Provide a protective cap for the outlet of the valve. Provide universal air-vacuum type valves, Crispin Model UL, Apco, or approved equivalent.

- C. Combination air valves: Provide valve and service size as shown on the Construction Documents, and at high points and sharp changes in gradient of the pipe system. Valve shall have cast-iron single valve or double valve body, and shall conform to AWWA C512. A simple or compound lever system shall have a maximum operating pressure of 300psi. Provide a protective cap for the outlet of the valve. Crispin Model C, Apco, or approved equivalent.

2.5 CHECK VALVES

- A. Check Valves: Valves shall have clear port opening and a cast-iron body. Provide spring-loaded or weight-loaded valves where indicated on the Construction Documents.
 - 1. For the domestic water system, provide swing-check type valves conforming to AWWA C508. Provide valves of one manufacturer. Mueller, Apco, or approved equivalent.
 - 2. For the fire water system, provide swing-check type valves conforming to FM 1210 and UL 312. Mueller, Watts, or approved equivalent.

2.6 PRESSURE REDUCING VALVES

- A. Pressure Reducing Valves: Valves shall have a cast-iron body, conforming to ASTM A536, with epoxy interior coating conforming to AWWA, and rated to pressure class 300. Cla-Val Model 90-01, Singer, or approved equivalent.
 - 1. Valves shall have flanged ends.
 - 2. Valves sized 3-inches or smaller may have screwed ends.

2.7 POST INDICATORS:

- A. Posts Indicators shall withstand up to 900 ft-lbs of operating torque, be free-standing, and tamper-proof.
- B. Post Indicators shall conform to UL 789 and FM 1110. Mueller, ACIPCO, or approved equivalent.

2.8 VALVE BOXES, METER BOXES, FRAMES AND COVERS

- A. Water Valve Box: Provide pre-cast concrete valve box for each buried valve. Provide box with steel or cast iron traffic cover marked "WATER". Christy Model G5 with G5C cover or approved equivalent.
- B. Valve or Meter Boxes: Contractor shall verify box size required for water system appurtenances as shown in the Construction Documents. Provide a precast concrete utility box for each buried appurtenance. Provide a traffic-rated lid for H20 loading. A non-traffic rated lid may be used for boxes located in landscape areas. Christy, or approved equivalent.

2.9 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

- A. Provide backflow preventers as shown on the Construction Documents. Subject to District's approval. Backflow preventers on the fire water system shall be subject to approval by the local office of the fire marshal.
- B. Reduced Pressure Principle Assemblies (RPPA): Provide a cast-iron body RPPA consisting of two independently operating check valves with a pressure differential relief valve located

between the two check valves, two shut-off valves and four test cocks. RPPA shall be tamper-proof and conform to AWWA C511. Febco 860, Watts, or approved equivalent.

- C. Double Check Detector Assemblies (DCDA): Provide a cast-iron body DCDA consisting of mainline double check assemblies in parallel with a bypass double check and meter assembly, two shut-off valves and four test cocks. DCDA shall be tamper-proof and conform to AWWA C510. Febco 856ST, or approved equivalent by the USC Foundation for Cross-connection Control devices.
- D. The DCDA's for the Skyline campus shall be enclosed in a Marine Grade Aluminum or Stainless Steel enclosure to protect from corrosion. The enclosure can be "Strong Box" Aluminum Backflow enclosure, or equivalent.

2.10 FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTIONS AND WET STAND PIPES

- A. Fire Department Connections (FDC): Provide FDC's with 2-1/2 inch female hose connections, sidewalk or free-standing type. Number of inlets shall be as shown on the Construction Documents. Clapper and spring check inlets shall each have a minimum capacity of 250 gpm, and be furnished with a cap and chain. Outlet shall be sized for simultaneous use of all inlets. Connection shall be branded "Building XX".
 - 1. 2-Way FDC: Connection shall conform to UL 405 or FM 1530. Elkhart, Croker, or approved equivalent.
 - 2. 3-Way FDC: Connection shall be subject to approval by the local water department or fire marshal. Elkhart, Croker, Potter-Roemer or approved equivalent.
 - 3. 4-Way FDC: Connection shall conform to UL 405. Potter-Roemer, Croker, or approved equivalent.
 - 4. 6-Way FDC: Connection shall be subject to approval by the local water department or fire marshal. Croker, Potter-Roemer or approved equivalent.

2.11 FIRE HYDRANTS

- A. Provide two 2-1/2 inch and one 4-1/2 inch outlets, with a 6-inch nominal inside diameter inlet and break-away type bolts. Hydrant shall have a working pressure of 250 psi and shall conform to AWWA C502 or C503, and be UL listed and FM approved. Provide hydrants of one manufacturer. Clow model 960 series or approved equivalent, subject to approval of the District and fire marshal.

2.12 THRUST BLOCKS AND PIPE RESTRAINTS

- A. Thrust Blocks: Provide thrust blocks in accordance with NFPA 24 Standards. Use concrete conforming to ASTM C94 having a minimum compressive strength of 2,500 psi at 28 days; or use concrete of a mix not leaner than one part cement, 2-1/2 parts sand, and 5 parts gravel, having the same minimum compressive strength. Thrust blocks may not be suitable for poor soil conditions.
- B. Pipe Restraints: Provide thrust restraint systems for fittings and joints as indicated on the Plans. Restrained lengths for onsite fire system will be as indicated on the Plans.
 - 1. For mechanical joint fittings and joints: Pipe restraints shall be "Mega-Lug" pipe restraint system by EBBA Iron, Inc., or approved equivalent.
 - 2. For push-on joint fittings and joints: Pipe restraints shall be "Field-Lok" gaskets by U.S. Pipe, or approved equivalent.

- C. Thrust blocks or mechanical pipe restraints may be used at Contractor's option, unless otherwise indicated on the Plans.
- D. Provide thrust blocks or mechanical pipe restraints at all fittings and changes in angle, alignment or elevation.
- E. Where depth or location of existing structures prohibit the use of standard thrust blocks, gravity blocks may be used. Conform to NFPA 24 Standards.

2.13 TAPPING SLEEVES AND TAPPING VALVES

- A. Tapping sleeves shall be epoxy coated and furnished with stainless steel washers, nuts and bolts. Mueller H-615 and H-619, Ford, or approved equivalent.
- B. Tapping valves shall have flanged inlet, Class 125, conforming to ASME B16.1 and furnished with stainless steel washers, nuts and bolts. Tapping valves shall be constructed with a mechanical joint outlet. Mueller T-687, T-642, T-681, or approved equivalent.

2.14 SERVICE SADDLES AND CORPORATION STOPS

- A. Service Saddles: Saddles shall conform to AWWA C800 and NSF 61.
 - 1. For DIP: Provide bronze or stainless steel body, double strap type with a 200 psi maximum working pressure. Mueller BR2 Series, Ford, or approved equivalent.
 - 2. For PVC: Provide bronze body, wide strap type. Mueller H-13000 Series, Ford, or approved equivalent.
 - 3. For PE: Per manufacturer's recommendations.
- B. Corporation Stops: Provide ground key type; bronze conforming to ASTM B61 or ASTM B62, for a working pressure of 100 psi. and suitable for the working pressure of the system.
 - 1. Ends shall be suitable for adjoining pipe and connections, solder-joint, or flared tube compression type joint.
 - 2. Threaded ends shall conform to AWWA C800.
 - 3. Coupling nut for connection to flared copper tubing shall conform to ASME B16.26.
 - 4. Mueller H-15000 Series with "CC" threads and a copper flare straight connection outlet, Ford, or approved equivalent.

2.15 IDENTIFICATION MATERIALS AND DEVICES

- A. Marker Tape: Provide marker tape consisting of metallic foil bonded to plastic film not less than 2-inches wide. Film shall be inert polyethylene plastic. Film and foil shall each not be less than 1-mil. thick. The tape shall be identified with lettering, not less than 3/4-inch high, "CAUTION: WATER MAIN BELOW", repeated at approximately 24-inch intervals.
- B. Tracer Wire for Nonmetallic Piping: Provide 12 gage, coated copper or aluminum wire not less than 0.10 inch in diameter in sufficient length to be continuous over each separate run of nonmetallic pipe. Wire shall be tied in at all valves.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine surfaces and areas for suitable conditions where water service is being installed.
- B. Do not begin installation until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 LOCATION OF WATER LINES

- A. Where the location of the water line is not clearly defined by dimensions on the Plans, do not lay water line closer than 10 feet horizontally from any sewer line.
- B. Where water lines cross under gravity sewer lines, encase sewer line in concrete for a distance of at least 10 feet on each side of the crossing, unless sewer line is made of ductile iron pipe or C900 pvc pipe and no joint is located within 10 feet horizontally of the crossing.
- C. Where water lines cross sewer force mains and inverted siphons, install water line at least 2 feet above these sewer lines.
- D. When joints in the sewer line are closer than 3 feet horizontally from the water line, encase sewer line joints in concrete.
- E. Do not lay water lines in the same trench with other utilities.
- F. Install water lines at 3'-0" minimum depth or as detailed on Plans.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF PIPING

- A. Inspection:
 - 1. Before placing in position, inspect pipe for noticeable defects. Clean the inside and outside of the pipe, fittings, valves, and accessories, and maintain in a clean condition.
 - 2. Remove fins and burrs from pipe and fittings.
- B. Pipe laying and jointing:
 - 1. Provide proper facilities for lowering sections of pipe into trenches.
 - 2. Do not drop or dump pipe, fittings, valves, or any other water line material into trenches.
 - 3. Cut pipe accurately to length established at the site and work into place without springing or forcing. Replace any pipe or fitting that does not allow sufficient space for proper installation of jointing material.
 - 4. Blocking or wedging between bells and spigots will not be permitted. Lay bell-and-spigot pipe with the bell end pointing in the direction of laying.
 - 5. Grade the pipeline in straight lines; avoid the formation of dips and low points.
 - 6. Support pipe at proper elevation and grade.
 - 7. Provide secure firm, uniform support. Wood support blocking will not be permitted.

8. Lay pipe so that the full length of each section of pipe and each fitting rests solidly on the pipe bedding; excavate recesses to accommodate bells, joints, and couplings.
 9. Provide anchors and supports where indicated and where necessary for fastening work into place.
 10. Make proper provision for expansion and contraction of pipelines.
 11. Keep trenches free of water until joints have been properly made.
 12. Do not lay pipe when conditions of trench or weather prevent proper installation.
 13. All fittings shall be blocked with appropriately sized thrust blocks as shown in the Construction Documents.
- C. Installation of Tracer Wire:
1. Install a continuous length of tracer wire for the full length of each run of nonmetallic pipe.
 2. Attach wire to top of pipe in such manner that it will not be displaced during construction operations.
- D. Connections to Existing Lines:
1. Make connections to existing water lines after approval is obtained and with a minimum interruption of service on the existing line.
 2. Make connections to existing lines under pressure in accordance with the recommended procedures of a manufacturer of pipe of which the line being tapped is made.
- E. At the end of each work day, close open ends of pipe temporarily with wood blocks or bulkheads to keep out debris and contamination.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF DUCTILE-IRON PIPING

- A. Install pipe and fittings in accordance with requirements of AWWA C600 for pipe installation, joint assembly, valve-and-fitting installation, and thrust restraint.
- B. Jointing:
1. Provide push-on joints with the gaskets and lubricant specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly.
 2. Provide mechanical joints with the gaskets, glands, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint; assemble in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly and with the recommendations of AWWA C111.
 3. Provide flanged joints with the gaskets, bolts, and nuts specified for this type joint.
 - a. Install flanged joints up tight; avoid undue strain on flanges, fittings, valves, and other equipment and accessories.
 - b. Align bolt holes for each flanged joint.

- c. Use full size bolts for the bolt holes; use of undersized bolts to make up for misalignment of bolt holes or for any other purpose will not be permitted.
 - d. Do not allow adjoining flange faces to be out of parallel to such degree that the flanged joint cannot be made watertight without over straining the flange.
 - e. Where flanged pipe and fitting have dimensions that do not allow the installation of a proper flanged joint as specified, replace it by one of proper dimensions.
 - f. Use setscrewed flanges to make flanged joints where conditions prevent the use of full-length flanged pipe. Assemble in accordance with the recommendations of the setscrewed flange manufacturer.
4. Provide insulating joints with the gaskets, sleeves, washers, bolts, and nuts previously specified for this type joint. Assemble insulating joints as specified for flanged joints. Bolts for insulating sleeves shall be full size for the bolt holes.
 5. Ensure that there is no metal-to-metal contact between dissimilar metals after the joint has been assembled.
- C. Exterior Protection: Completely encase buried ductile iron pipelines and underground appurtenances with polyethylene wrap. Install 8-mil linear low-density polyethylene (LLD) film or 4-mil high-density cross-laminated (HDCL) film per manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with AWWA/ANSI C105/A21.5 and ASTM A674.
- D. Pipe Anchorage:
1. Provide concrete thrust blocks or restrained joints for pipe anchorage, except where metal harness is indicated on the Construction Documents.
 2. Pipe anchorage shall be in accordance with NFPA 24 Standards.

3.5 INSTALLATION OF POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPING

- A. Install pipe and fittings in accordance with the requirements of UNI B-3 for the following:
1. The laying of pipe, joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories.
 2. The setting of hydrants, valves, and fittings.
- B. Comply with the recommendations for pipe joint assembly and appurtenance installation in AWWA Manual M23, Chapter 7, "Installation".
- C. Comply with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly, and with the recommendations of Appendix A to AWWA C111.
- D. Jointing:
1. Provide push-on joints with the elastomeric gaskets specified for this type joint, using either elastomeric-gasket bell-end pipe or elastomeric-gasket couplings.
 2. For pipe-to-pipe push-on joint connections, use only pipe with push-on joint ends having factory-made bevel.
 3. For push-on joint connections to metal fittings, valves, and other accessories, cut spigot end of pipe off square and re-bevel pipe end to a bevel approximately the same as that on ductile-iron pipe used for the same type of joint.

4. Use an approved lubricant recommended by the pipe manufacturer for push-on joints.
 5. Assemble push-on joints for connection to fittings, valves, and other accessories in accordance with the requirements of UNI B-3 for joining PVC pipe to fittings and accessories and with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for joint assembly.
 6. Make compression-type joints/mechanical-joints with the gaskets, glands, bolts, nuts, and internal stiffeners previously specified for this type joint. Cut off spigot end of pipe for compression-type joint or mechanical-joint connections and do not re-bevel.
 7. Assemble joints made with sleeve-type mechanical couplings in accordance with the recommendations of the coupling manufacturer using internal stiffeners as previously specified for compression-type joints.
- E. Pipe Anchorage:
1. Provide concrete thrust blocks or restrained joints for pipe anchorage, except where metal harness is indicated on the Construction Documents.
 2. Anchorage shall be in accordance with the requirements of UNI B-3 and in accordance with NFPA 24 Standards for reaction or thrust blocking and plugging of dead ends, except that size and positioning of thrust blocks shall be as indicated on the Construction Documents.

3.6 INSTALLATION OF POLYETHYLENE PIPING

- A. Install pipe, fittings, and appurtenances in accordance with PPI and Manufacturer's Recommendations.
- B. Jointing:
1. Provide mechanical joints, compression fittings, or flanges as recommended by the manufacturer.
 2. Jointing shall be performed using proper equipment and machinery by trained and certified personnel.
 3. Joints, fittings and tools shall be clean and free of burrs, oil, and dirt.
 4. Butt fusion:
 - a. Pipe ends shall be faced to establish clean, parallel mating surfaces.
 - b. Align and securely fasten the components to be joined squarely between the jaws of the joining machine.
 - c. Heat the ends of the pipe to the pipe manufacturer's recommended temperature interface pressure and time duration. A pyrometer or other surface temperature measuring device should be used to insure proper temperature of the heating tool. Temperature indicating crayons shall not be used on a surface which will come into contact with the pipe or fitting.
 - d. Prevent molten plastic from sticking to the heater faces. Molten plastic on the heater faces shall be removed immediately according to the tool manufacturer's instructions.
 - e. Bring the molten ends together with sufficient pressure to properly mix the pipe materials and form a homogeneous joint. Hold the molten joint under pressure

until cooled adequately to develop strength. Refer to the Manufacturer's recommendations for temperature, pressure, holding, and cooling times.

- f. Remove the inside bead from the fusion process using Manufacturer's recommended procedure.
5. Socket fusion:
- a. Mixing manufacturers' heating tools and depth gages will not be allowed unless the tools conform to ASTM F1056.
 - b. Pipe ends shall be faced square to establish clean, parallel mating surfaces.
 - c. Clamp the cold ring on the pipe at the proper position using a depth gauge.
 - d. Heat the tool to the pipe manufacturer's recommended temperature. A pyrometer or other surface temperature measuring device should be used to insure proper temperature. Temperature indicating crayons shall not be used on a surface which will come into contact with the pipe or fitting.
 - e. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for bringing the hot tool faces into contact with the outside surface of the end of the pipe and the inside surface of the socket fitting.
 - f. Simultaneously remove the pipe and fitting from the tool.
 - g. Inspect the melt pattern for uniformity and immediately insert the pipe squarely and fully into the socket of the fitting until the fitting contacts the cold ring. Do not twist the pipe or fitting during or after the insertion.
 - h. Hold or block the pipe in place during cooling.
6. Electrofusion:
- a. Unless the operation is for a saddle-type electrofusion joint, pipe ends shall be faced square to establish clean, parallel mating surfaces.
 - b. Clamp the pipe and fitting at the proper position in the fixture.
 - c. Connect the electrofusion control box to the fitting and to the power source. Apply the electric current using manufacturer's instructions.
 - d. Allow the joint to cool before removing the clamping fixtures.

3.7 INSTALLATION OF VALVES

- A. Install gate valves conforming to AWWA C500 and UL 262 in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation and with the recommendations of the Appendix (Installation, operation, and Maintenance of Gate Valves) to AWWA C509.
- B. Install gate valves conforming to AWWA C509 in accordance with the requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation and with the recommendations of the Appendix (Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Gate Valves) to AWWA C509.
- C. Install gate valves on PVC water mains in addition in accordance with the recommendations for appurtenance installation in AWWA Manual M23, Chapter 7, "Installation."

- D. Install check valves in accordance with the applicable requirements of AWWA C600 for valve-and-fitting installation, except as otherwise indicated.
- E. Provide and assemble joints to gate valves and check valves as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings.

3.8 INSTALLATION OF VALVE AND METER BOXES

- A. Boxes shall be centered over the appurtenance so as not to transmit shock or stress. Covers shall be set flush with the surface of the finished pavement, or as shown in the Construction Documents. Backfill shall be placed around the boxes and compacted to the specified level in a manner that will not damage or displace the box from proper alignment or grade. Misaligned boxes shall be excavated, plumbed, and backfilled at no additional cost to the District.

3.9 INSTALLATION OF HYDRANTS

- A. Install hydrants, except for metal harness, plumbed vertical, in accordance with AWWA C600 for hydrant installation and as indicated.
- B. Provide and assemble joints as specified for making and assembling the same type joints between pipe and fittings. Hydrants shall be set so that mounting bolts clear the top of finished grade by three inches so bolts may be easily replace if needed.
- C. Provide metal harness as specified under pipe anchorage requirements for the respective pipeline material to which hydrant is attached.

3.10 SERVICE LINE CONNECTIONS TO WATER MAINS

- A. Connect service lines of size shown on plans to the main with a rigid connection or a corporation stop and gooseneck. Install a gate valve on the service line.
- B. Connect service lines to ductile-iron water mains in accordance with AWWA C600 for service taps.
- C. Connect service lines to PVC plastic water mains in accordance with UNI-B-8 and the recommendations of AWWA Manual M231, Chapter 9, "Service Connections."

3.11 INSTALLATION OF BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

- A. Backflow devices shall be installed horizontal and level, with three feet minimum clearances from obstructions.

3.12 HYDROSTATIC PIPELINE TESTING

- A. Requirements:
 - 1. After the pipe has been laid and backfilled, perform hydrostatic pressure tests.
 - 2. Do not conduct tests until at least 12 hours have elapsed since pipe laying and at least 5 days have elapsed since placing of concrete thrust blocks.
 - 3. Fill the pipe with water which shall remain without external application of pressure for 24 hours before tests are conducted.
 - 4. Prior to hydrostatic testing, flush pipe system with fresh water until piping is free of dirt and foreign matter.

5. Apply pressure by a pump and measured by a test gage. All necessary apparatus and labor for conducting the pressure and leakage tests shall be furnished by the Contractor.
6. Ensure the release of air from the line during filling, and prevent collapse due to vacuum when dewatering the line.
7. For pressure test, use a hydrostatic pressure not less than 200 psi. The duration of the test shall not be less than 4 hours with the variation in pressure of not more than 5 psi for the duration of the test.

B. Leakage Tests:

1. Perform tests at the same time as pressure tests.
2. Leakage rate shall be measured for at least 4 hours with a certified water meter, or other approved method. If requested, meter certification shall be submitted to the District for approval prior to testing.
3. Leakage shall not be measured by a drop in pressure in a test section over a period of time.
4. Leakage at mechanical couplings and joints, tapping sleeves, saddles, flanged joints, and copper piping will not be accepted. Correct any visible leaks.
5. Push-on joints: Test ductile iron pipe for leakage in accordance with AWWA C600 as shown in the following table:

TABLE 1

Allowable Leakage per 1000 feet of DIP Pipeline (Gal/Hr)

Nominal Pipe Size (inches)	Average Test Pressure in Line (psi.)	
	200	250
4	0.38	0.43
6	0.57	0.64
8	0.76	0.85
10	0.96	1.07
12	1.15	1.28
14	1.34	1.50
16	1.53	1.71
18	1.72	1.92
20	1.91	2.14

6. When the pipeline under test contains sections of various diameters, the allowable leakage will be the sum of the computed leakage for each size.
7. Test polyvinyl chloride pipe for leakage in accordance with the recommendations of the Uni-Bell Plastic Pipe Association (UNI) as shown in the following table:

TABLE 2

Allowable Leakage per 1000 feet or 50 joints of PVC Pipeline (Gal/Hr)

Average Test Pressure (psi)	Nominal Pipe Diameter - Inches									
	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
300	0.39	0.52	0.78	1.04	1.30	1.56	1.82	2.08	2.34	2.60
275	0.37	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.24	1.49	1.74	1.99	2.24	2.49
250	0.36	0.47	0.71	0.95	1.19	1.42	1.66	1.90	2.14	2.37
225	0.34	0.45	0.68	0.90	1.13	1.35	1.58	1.80	2.03	2.25
200	0.32	0.43	0.64	0.85	1.06	1.28	1.48	1.70	1.91	2.12

8. Should any section of new pipe fail to pass either test, locate and repair the defective pipe and repeat the test.

3.13 STERILIZATION AND FLUSHING

A. General:

1. Disinfect domestic water lines, mains, and branches by chlorination in accordance with AWWA C601 and as herein specified.

B. Sterilization Methods:

1. Liquid Chlorine Solution Method:

- a. Flush all foreign matter from mains, branch runs, hydrant runs, and installed services.
- b. Introduce liquid chlorine solution at appropriate locations to assure uniform distribution through the facilities at the proper concentration.
- c. Do not use installed copper service lines to convey the concentrated chlorine solution to the mains.
- d. The sanitizing solution shall be retained in the facilities for a period of 24 hours after which each service, hydrant run, branch run and dead end shall be flushed until:
 - 1) Residual chlorine is less than 1 part per million.
 - 2) Residual chlorine is no greater than the concentration of chlorine in the water supplied for flushing.
- e. Chlorine shall be a 1 percent solution (containing 10,000 parts per million available chlorine) or shall be obtained by use of dry chlorine in tablet form firmly attached to inside top of the pipe.

- f. The required concentration of chlorine in the pipe is 50 parts per million. This concentration may be attained by adding 5 gallons of the chlorine solution to 1,000 gallons of water.
- g. The weight of chlorine or chlorine compound required to make a 1 percent chlorine solution is as follows:

TABLE 3
One-Percent Chlorine Solution Mix

AMOUNT OF PRODUCT COMPOUND		QUANTITY OF WATER (in gallons)
High-Test Calcium Hypochlorite (65-70% Cl)	1 pound	7.50
Chlorinated Lime (32-35% Cl)	2 pounds	7.50
Liquid Laundry Bleach (5.25% Cl)	1 gallon	4.25
Liquid Chlorine (100% available chlorine)	0.62 pounds	7.50

2. HTH Tablet Method:

- a. The required concentration of chlorine in the mains may be obtained by the use of HTH tablets as produced by Olin Mathieson in the following quantities or approved equivalent:

TABLE 4
HTH Tablet (70%) Dosage
Number of Tablets Per Length of Pipe

Length of Section	DIAMETER OF PIPE				
	4 inches	6 inches	8 inches	10 inches	12 inches
13 feet or less	1	2	3	4	6
18 feet	1	2	3	5	6
20 feet	1	2	3	5	7
30 feet	2	3	5	7	10
36 feet	2	3	5	8	12
40 feet	2	4	6	9	14
100 feet	4	9	15	23	30

- b. Tablets are to be fastened to the inside top surface of each length of pipe using "Permatex No. 1" no earlier than the day pipe is laid.

- c. Tablets shall not be installed in the pipe and left overnight before laying and shall not be accessible at any time for casual pilferage by the general public or by children. Tablets shall be stored in a hermetically sealed container.
- d. The new water lines are to be slowly filled with water. Air is to be exhausted from each dead end, branch run, hydrant run, and installed service.
- e. Water shall be retained for a period of 24 hours, after which each service, hydrant run, branch run and dead end shall be thoroughly flushed to clear foreign matter and until:
 - 1) Residual chlorine concentration is less than 1 part per million
 - 2) Residual chlorine is no greater than the concentration of chlorine in the water supplied for flushing.

C. Bacteriological Testing:

1. Samples shall be gathered and tests conducted at the expense of the Contractor by a laboratory approved by the District.
2. Samples are to be taken at representative points not less than one test per every 500 feet of pipe, plus one test at each end of the pipe; or as required by the District and inspector having jurisdiction.
3. The new water lines shall remain isolated and out of service until satisfactory test results have been obtained that:
 - a. All samples shall be tested and show the absence of Coliform Organisms, the presence of free chlorine residual (and shall equal to that of source water). Turbidity, PH and Heterotrophic Plate Count shall also match that of the source water.
 - b. District has accepted the results as indicative of the bacteriological condition of the facilities.
 - c. If unsatisfactory or doubtful results are obtained from the initial sampling, repeat the chlorination process until acceptable test results are reported.
 - d. Source water shall be that of the campus.

END OF SECTION