CONTACTS:

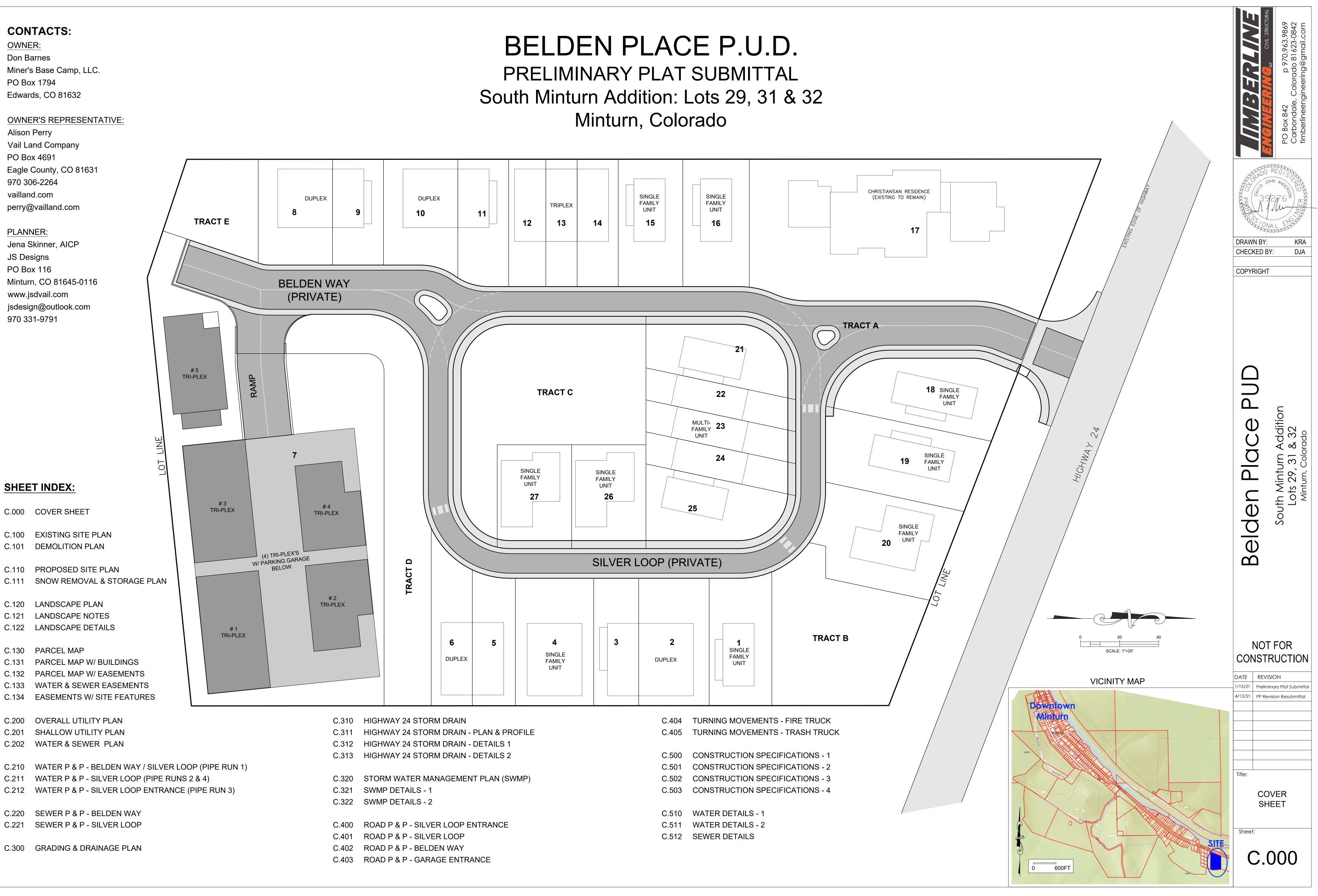
OWNER: Don Barnes Miner's Base Camp, LLC. PO Box 1794 Edwards, CO 81632

OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE:

Alison Perry Vail Land Company PO Box 4691 Eagle County, CO 81631 970 306-2264 vailland.com perry@vailland.com

PLANNER:

Jena Skinner, AICP JS Designs PO Box 116 Minturn, CO 81645-0116 www.jsdvail.com jsdesign@outlook.com 970 331-9791



C.200	OVERALL UTILITY PLAN		C.310	HIGHWAY 24
C.201	SHALLOW UTILITY PLAN		C.311	HIGHWAY 24
C.202	WATER & SEWER PLAN		C.312	HIGHWAY 24
			C.313	HIGHWAY 24
C.210	WATER P & P - BELDEN WAY / SILVER LOOP	P (PIPE RUN 1)		
C.211	WATER P & P - SILVER LOOP (PIPE RUNS 2	& 4)	C.320	STORM WAT
C.212	WATER P & P - SILVER LOOP ENTRANCE (F	PIPE RUN 3)	C.321	SWMP DETAI
			C.322	SWMP DETAI
C.220	SEWER P & P - BELDEN WAY			
C.221	SEWER P & P - SILVER LOOP		C.400	ROAD P & P -
			C.401	ROAD P & P -
C.300	GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN		C.402	ROAD P & P -
			C.403	ROAD P & P -

SHEET INDEX:

C.000 COVER SHEET

C.100 EXISTING SITE PLAN

C.110 PROPOSED SITE PLAN

C.101 DEMOLITION PLAN

C.120 LANDSCAPE PLAN

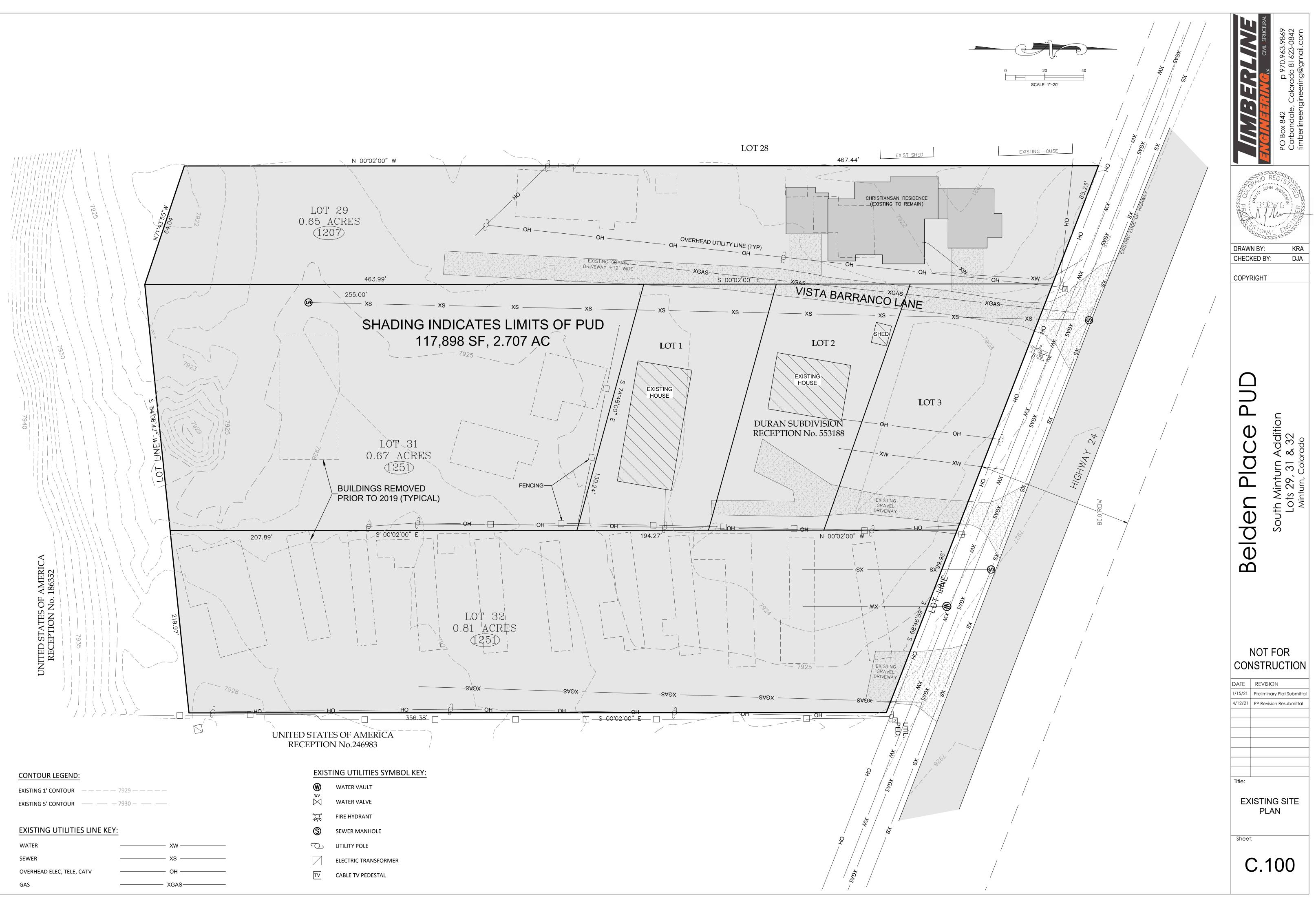
C.130 PARCEL MAP

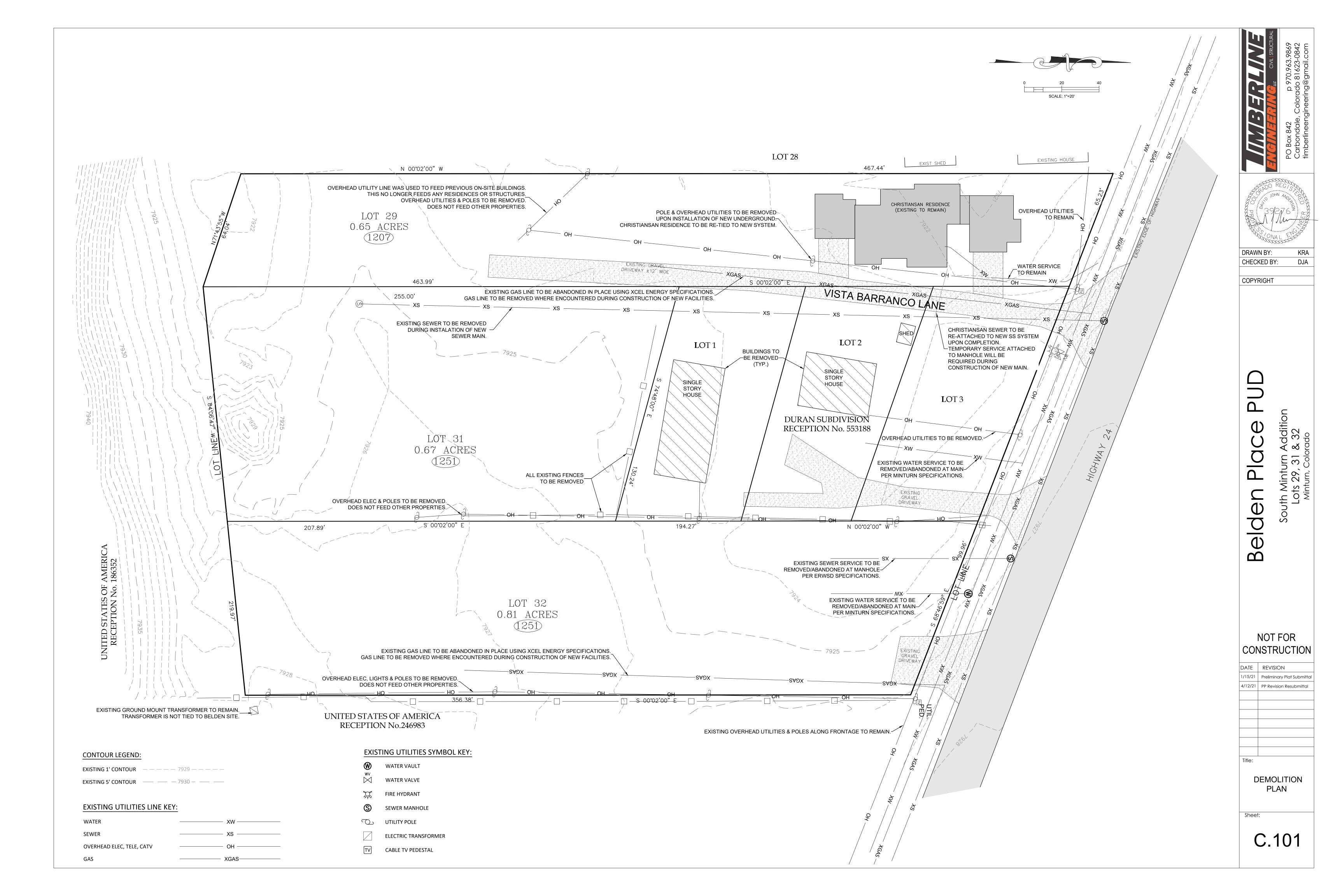
C.121 LANDSCAPE NOTES

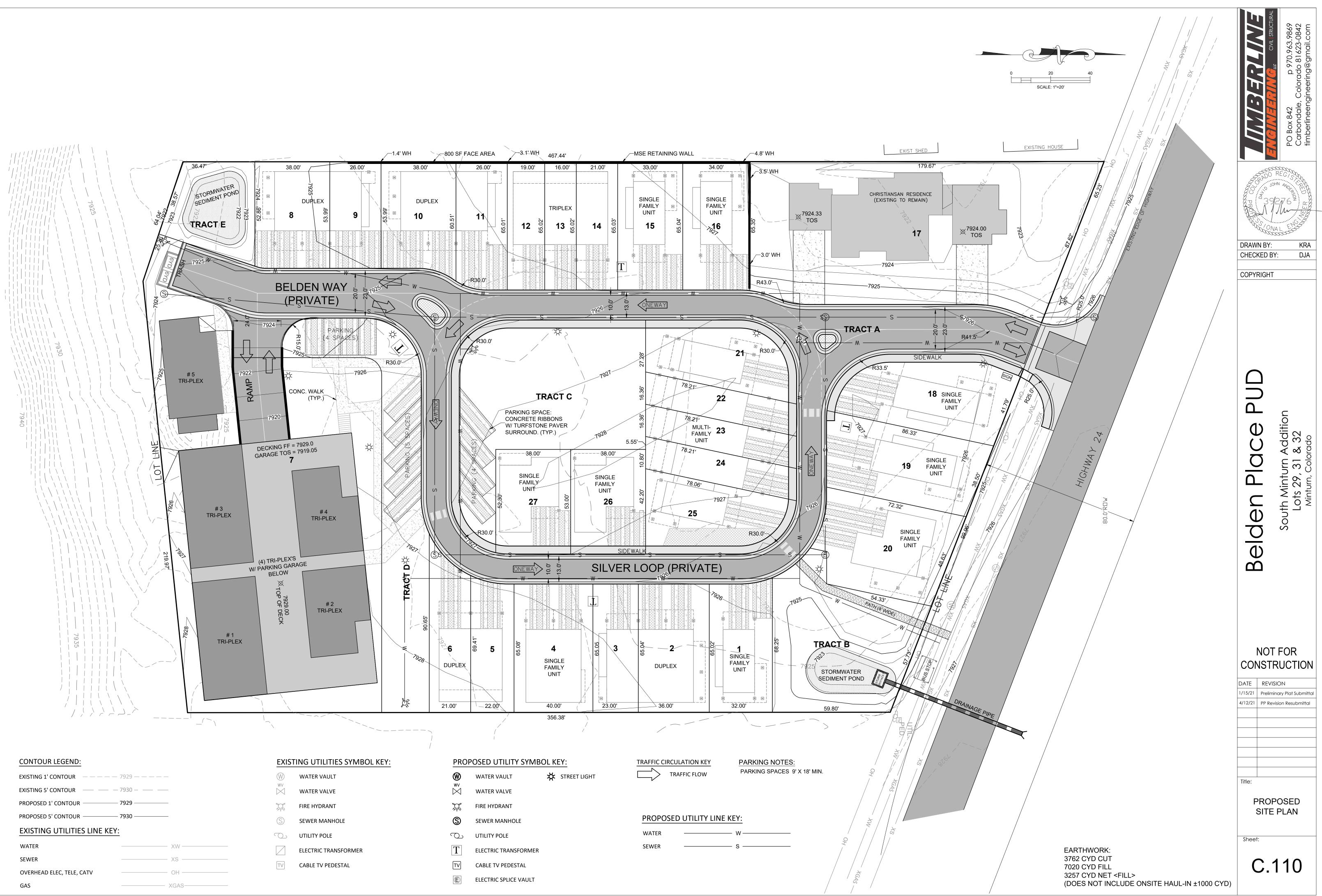
C.122 LANDSCAPE DETAILS

C.131 PARCEL MAP W/ BUILDINGS

C.132 PARCEL MAP W/ EASEMENTS

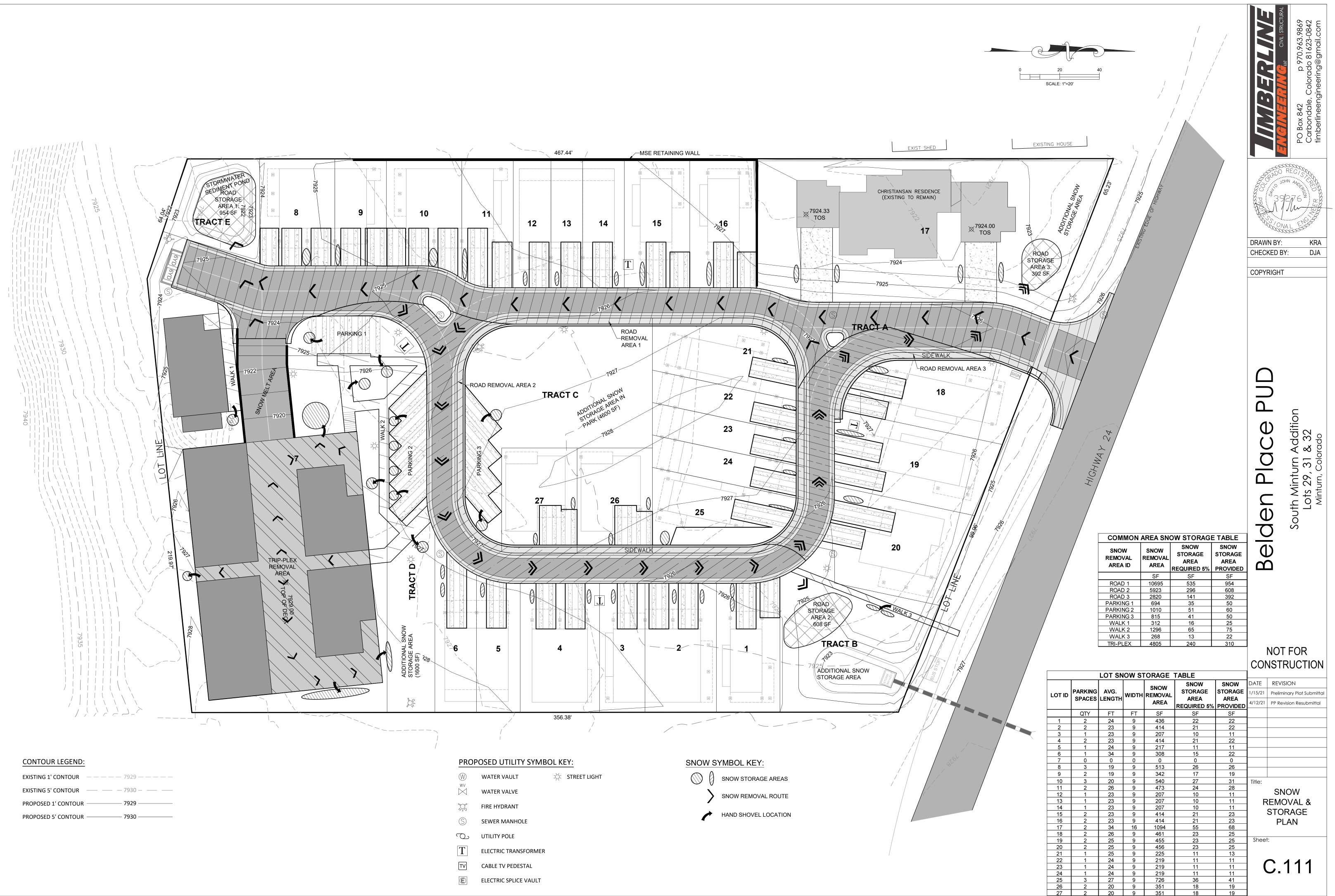


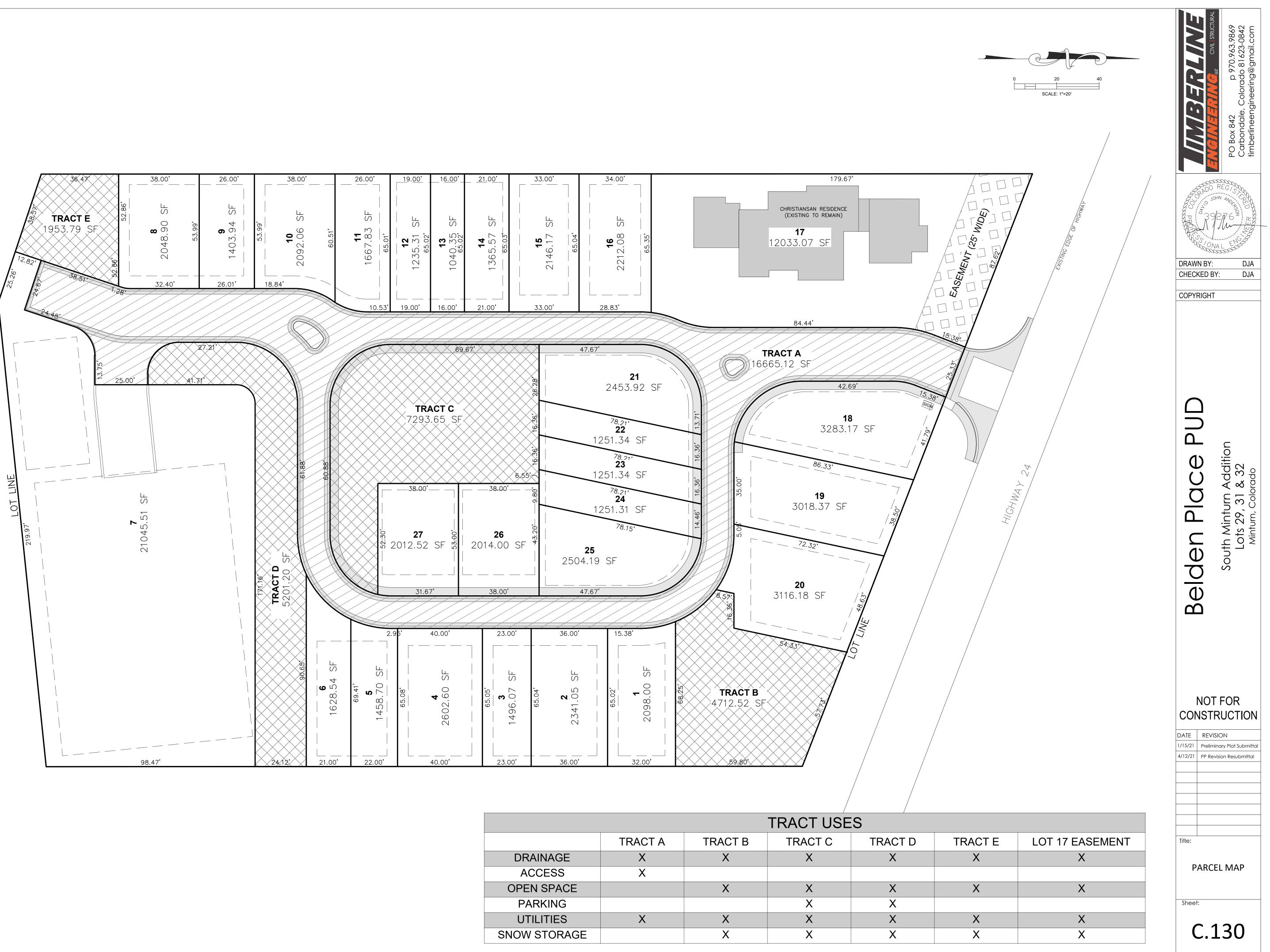




EXISTING 1' CONTOUR	- 7929 — — —				
EXISTING 5' CONTOUR	- 7930				
PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR	- 7929				
PROPOSED 5' CONTOUR	- 7930				
EXISTING UTILITIES LINE KEY:					
WATER		- XW			
SEWER					
SEVVER		– XS —			
OVERHEAD ELEC, TELE, CATV					
		- OH			

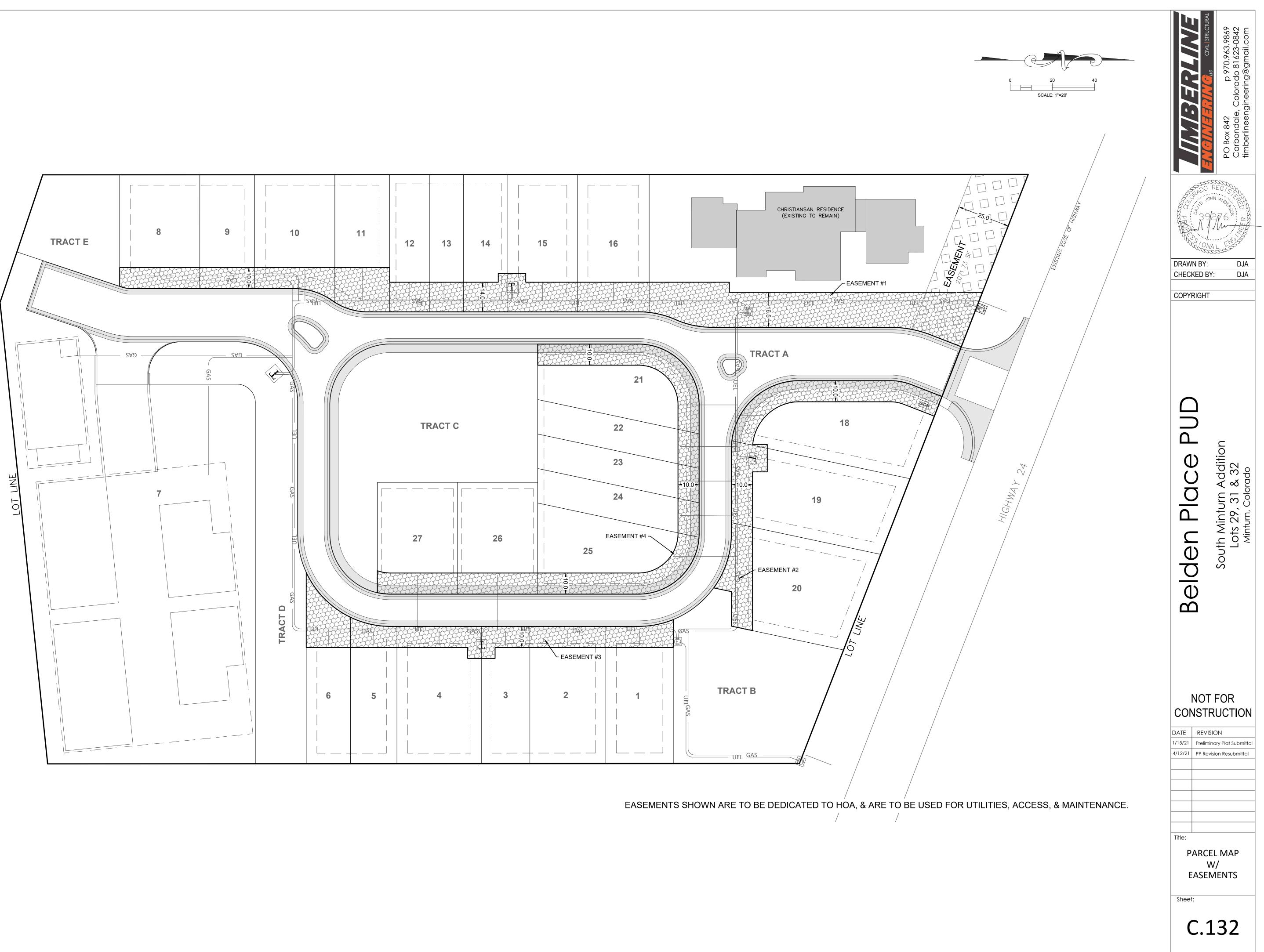
\bigcirc	WATER VAULT
WV	WATER VALVE
	FIRE HYDRANT
S	SEWER MANHOLE
\bigcirc	UTILITY POLE
	ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER
TV	CABLE TV PEDESTAL

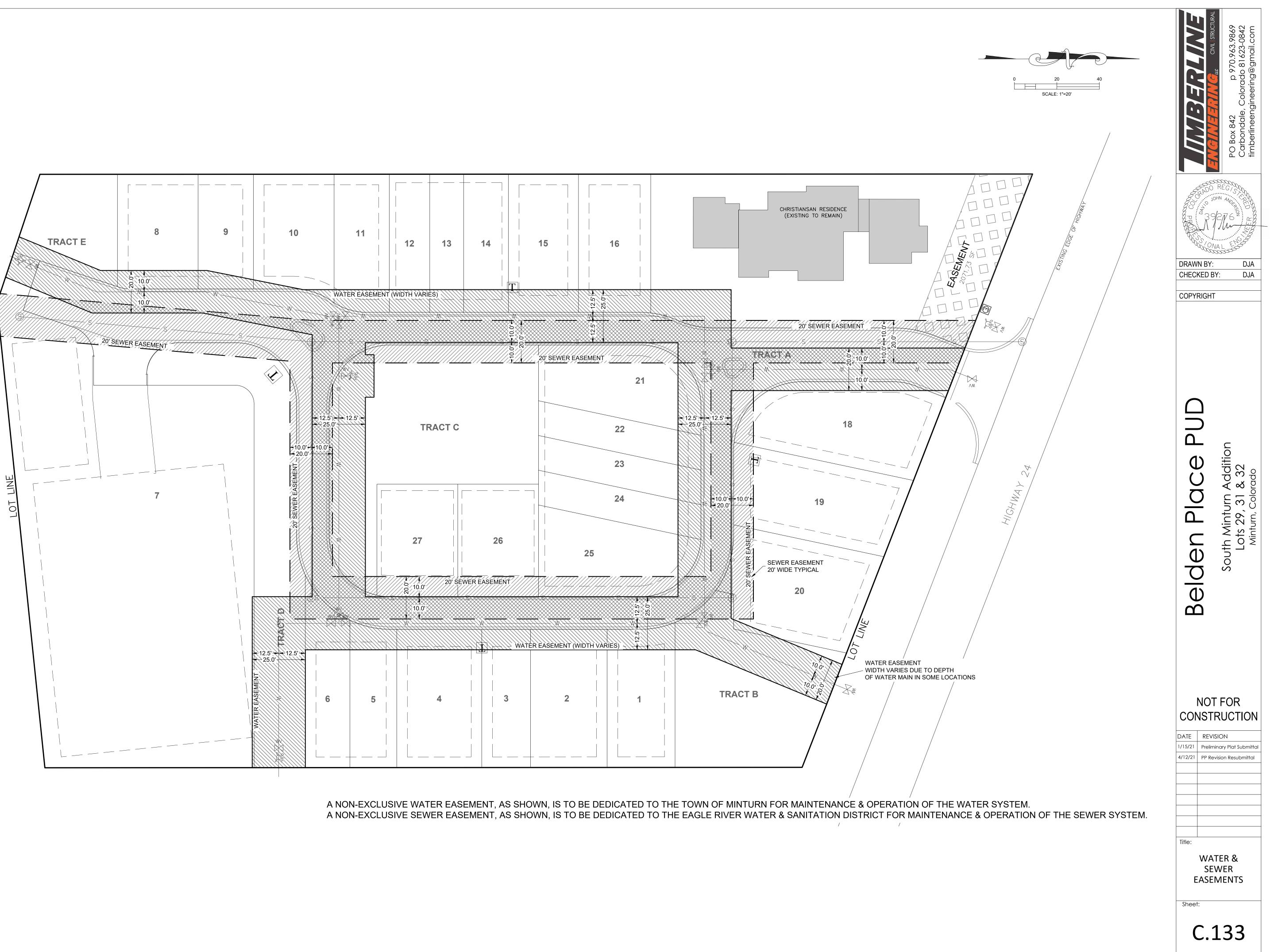


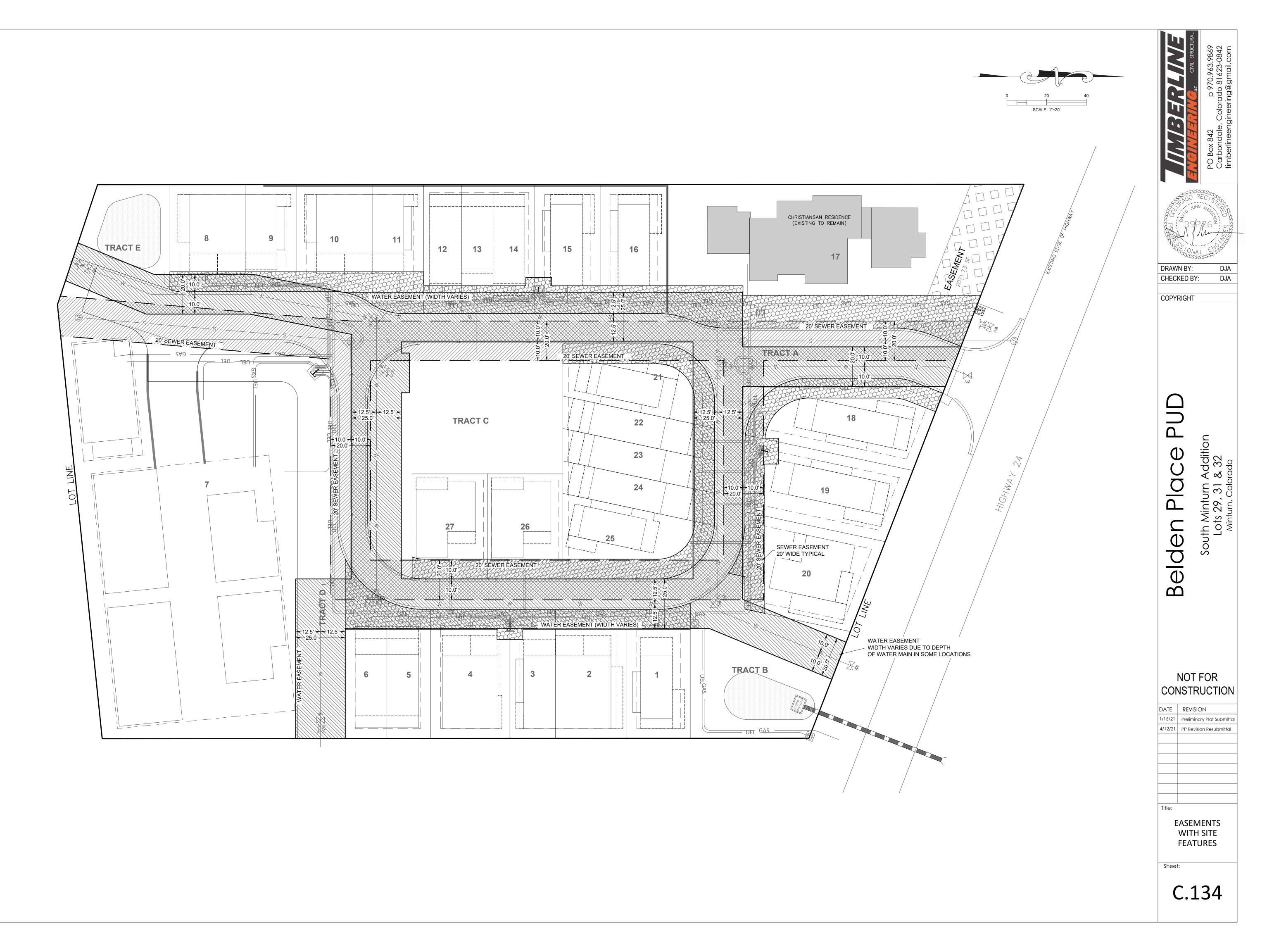


		TRACT U
TRACT A	TRACT B	TRACT C
X	Х	Х
X		
	Х	Х
		Х
X	Х	Х
	Х	Х
	X X	TRACT ATRACT BXXXXXXXXXX

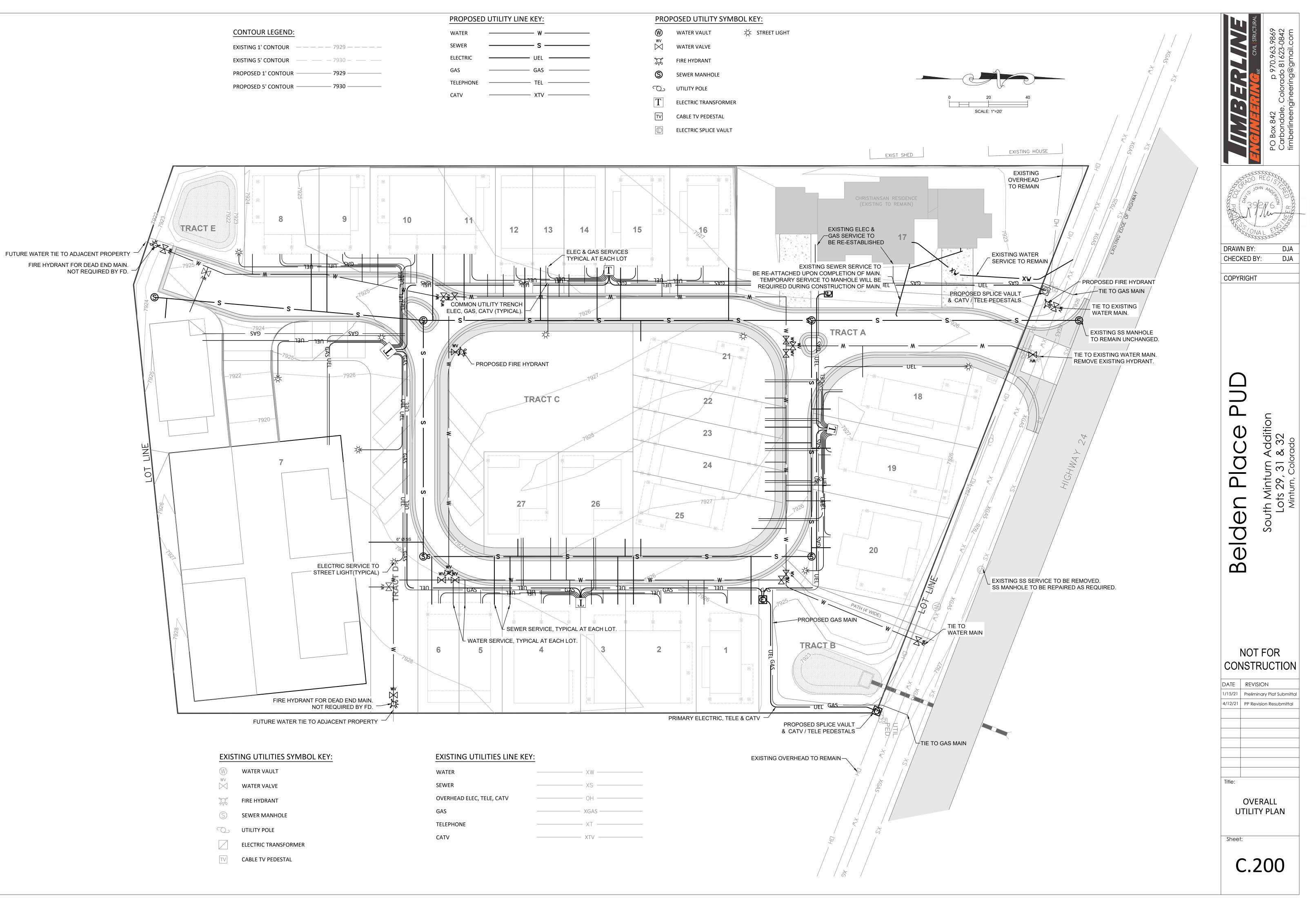








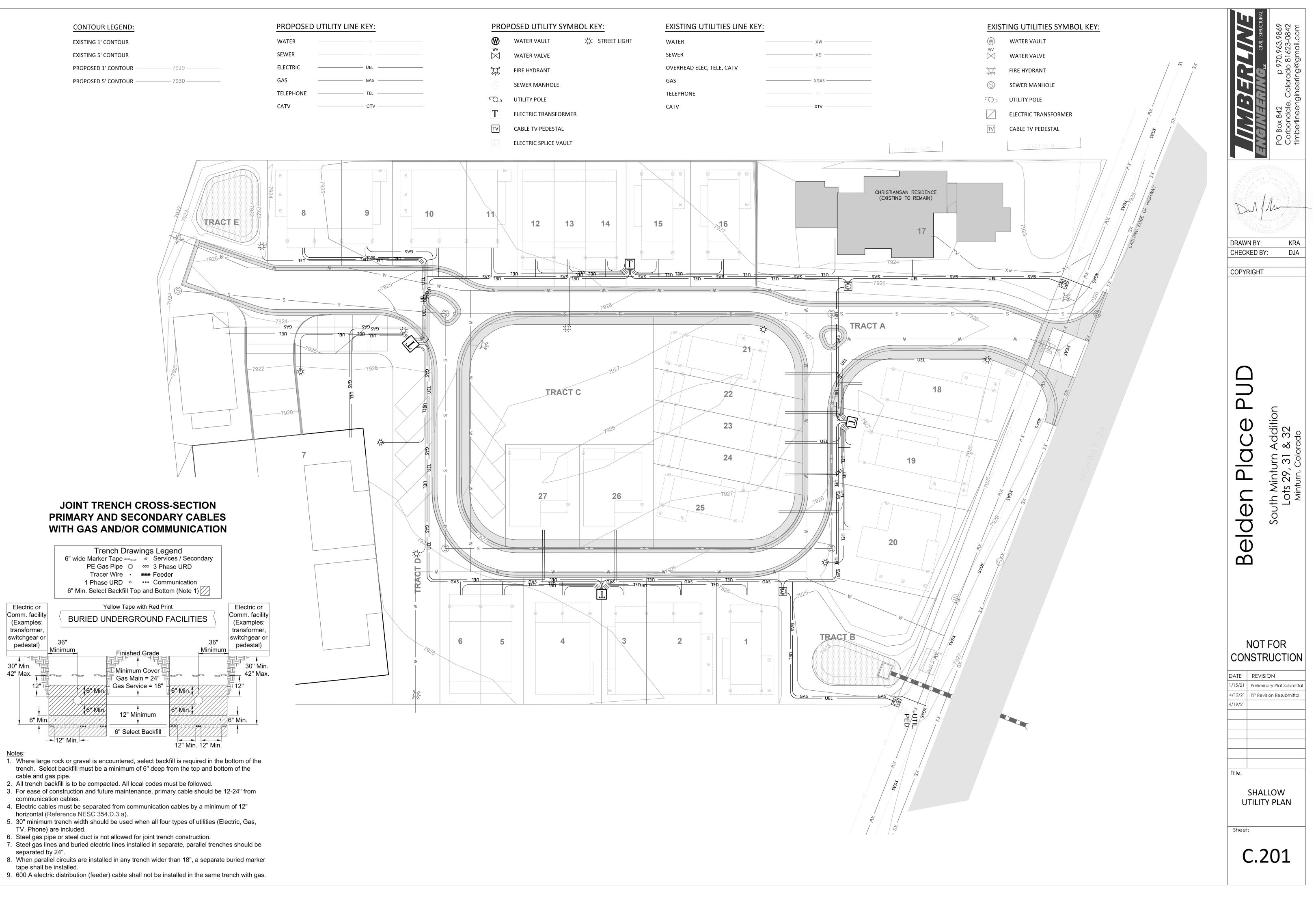
CONTOUR LEGEND:	
EXISTING 1' CONTOUR $-$	— — —
EXISTING 5' CONTOUR	7930
PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR	7929 ———
PROPOSED 5' CONTOUR —	7930



WATER	——— w ———
SEWER	S
ELECTRIC	UEL
GAS	GAS
TELEPHONE	TEL
CATV	XTV

WATER	×w
SEWER	XS
OVERHEAD ELEC, TELE, CATV	OH
GAS	XGAS
TELEPHONE	XT
CATV	XTV

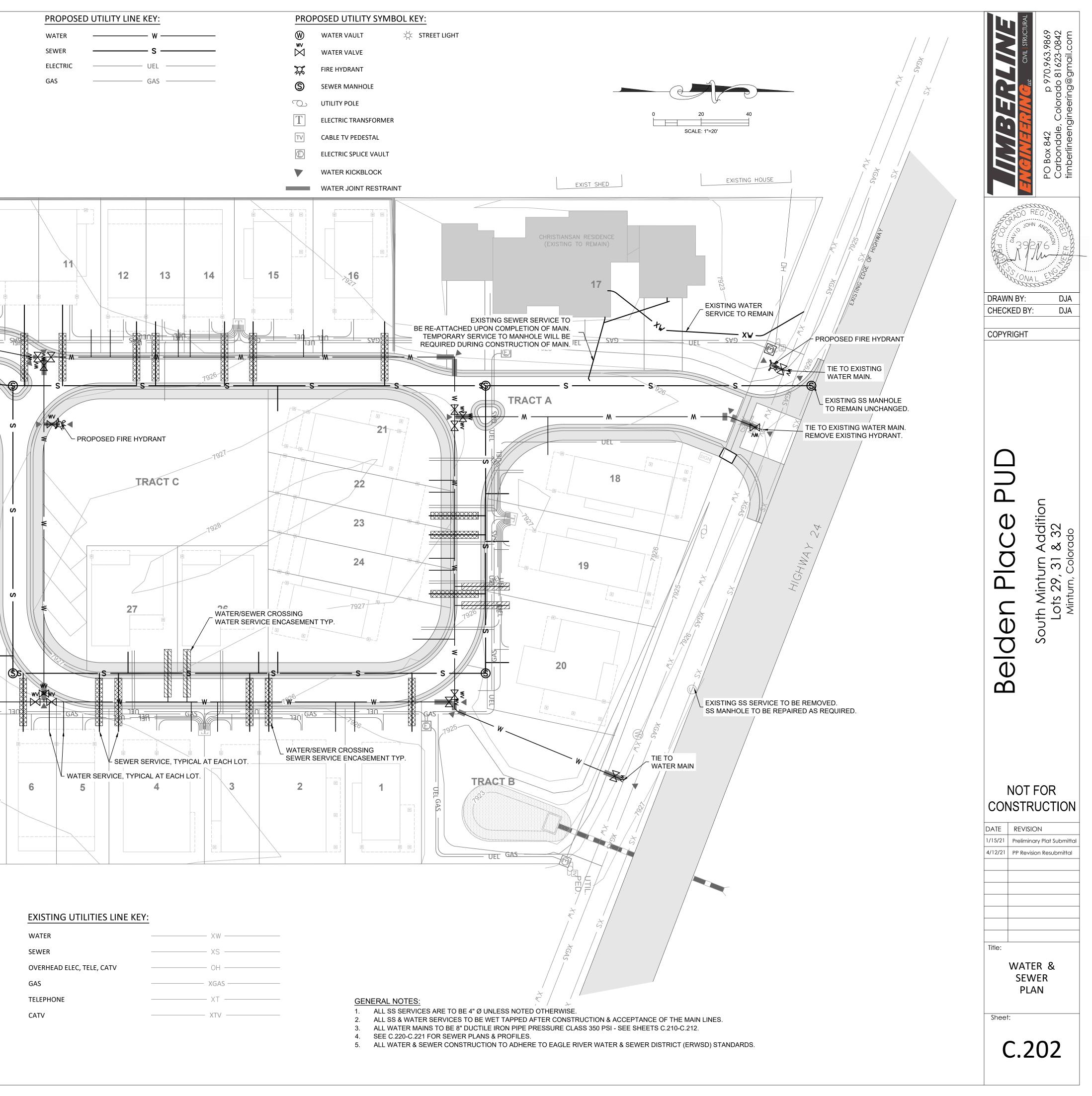
WATER	
SEWER	
ELECTRIC	UEL
GAS	GAS
TELEPHONE	TEL
CATV	CTV



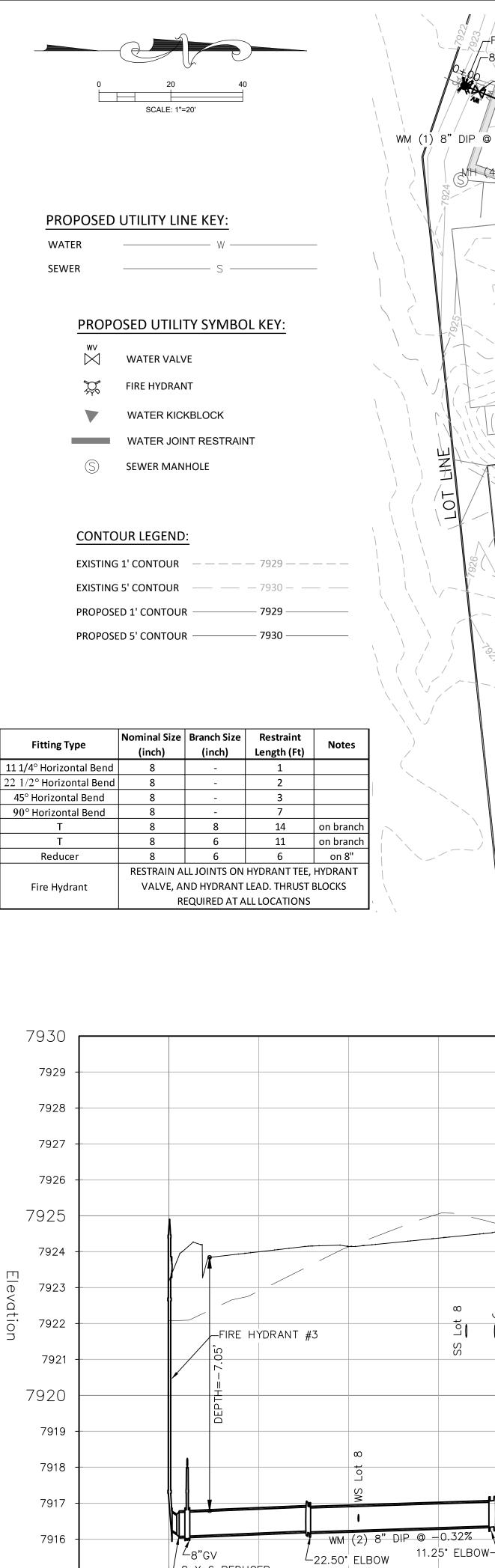
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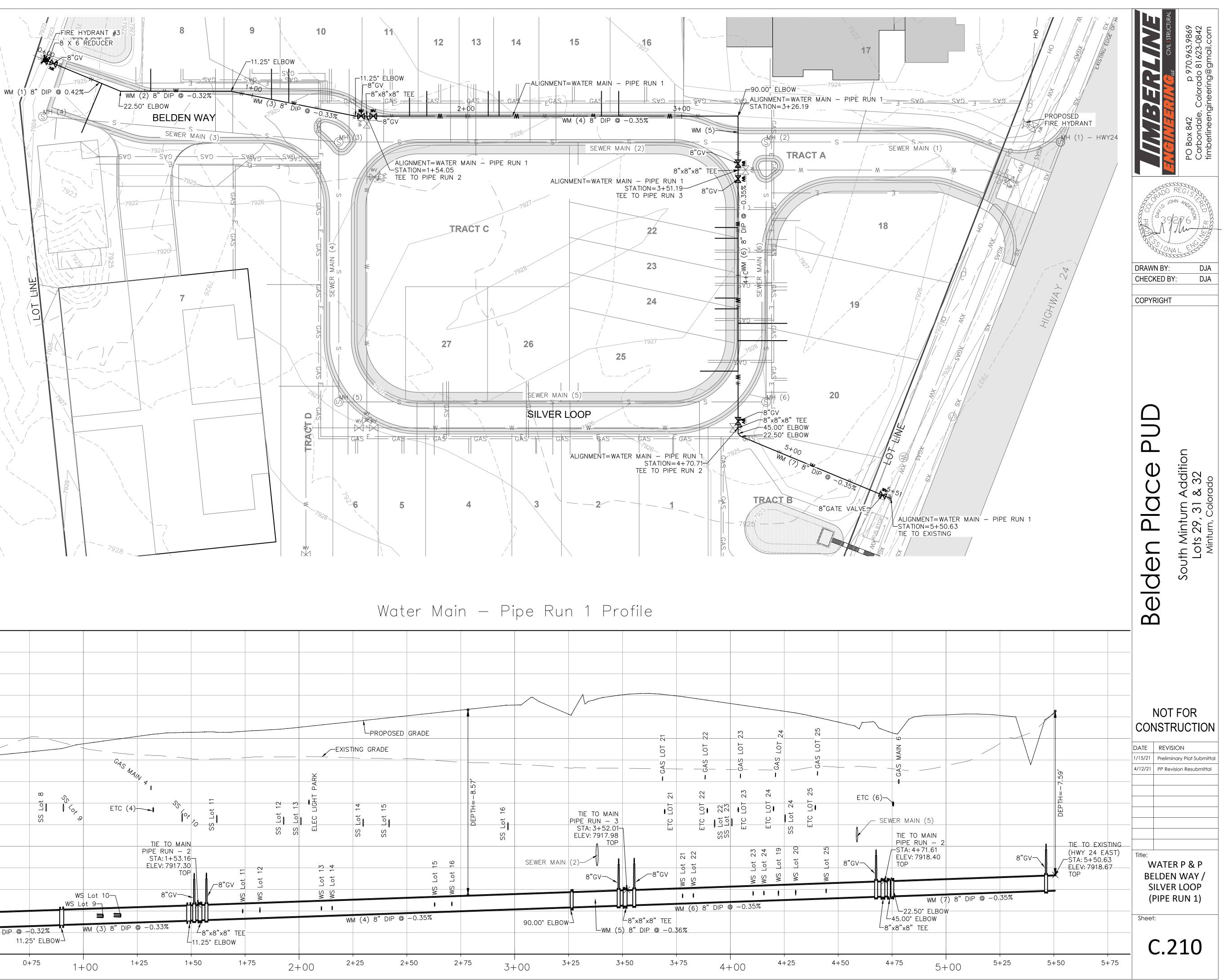
- trench. Select backfill must be a minimum of 6" deep from the top and bottom of the
- 2. All trench backfill is to be compacted. All local codes must be followed.
- communication cables.
- horizontal (Reference NESC 354.D.3.a).
- TV, Phone) are included.
- 7. Steel gas lines and buried electric lines installed in separate, parallel trenches should be separated by 24".
- tape shall be installed.

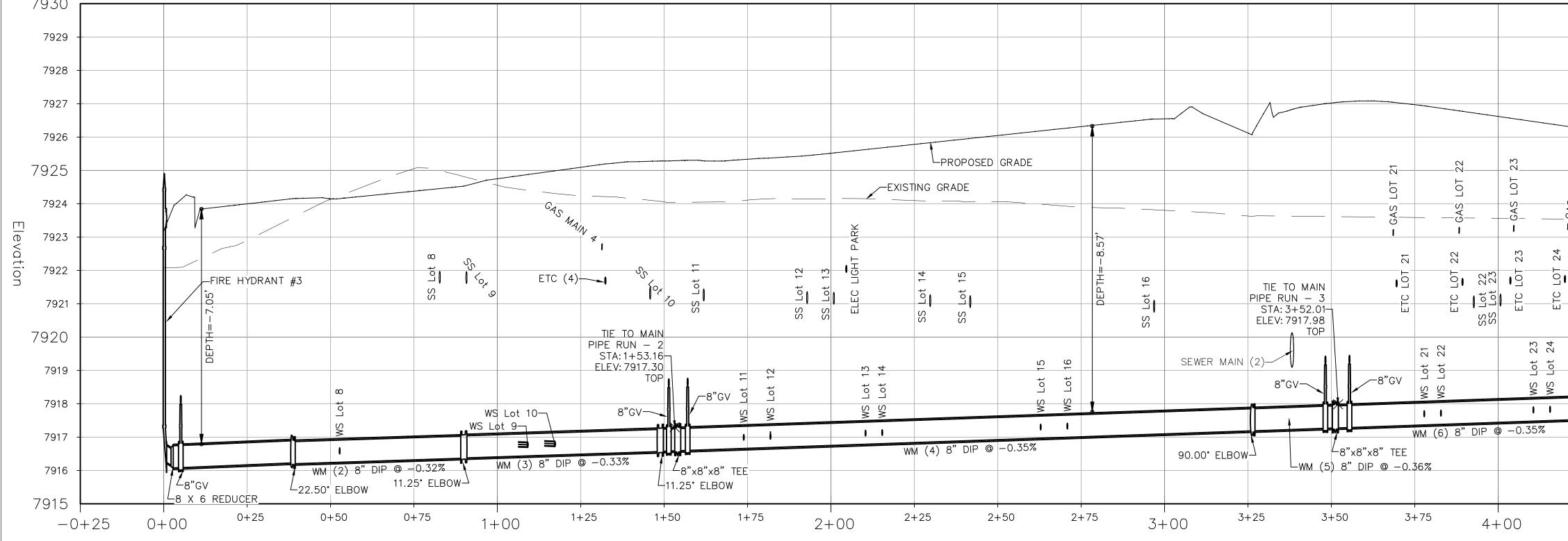
						CONTOUR LEGEND: EXISTING 1' CONTOUR — — — 7929 — — — — EXISTING 5' CONTOUR — — 7930 — — — PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR — 7929 — — — PROPOSED 5' CONTOUR — 7930 — — —
FUTURE	E WATER TIE TO AE FIRE HYDRANT FO NO		ND MAIN.	605	TRACT	
Unit Number	Belden F Residence Classification	-ireflow C Area	alculation Building Type	Fire-Flow Required	Distance to Hydrant	SS
	Single Femily	SF		GPM @ 20 psi Residual	FT	7
Lot 1 Lot 2	Single Family Duplex	1,849 2,998		1,500 1,500	190 166	
Lot 3	Duplex Total	1,684 4,682	V	1,500 1,750	158	
Lot 4 Lot 5	Single Family Duplex	2,998 1,536	V V	1,500 1,500	145 142	
Lot 6	Duplex	1,536	V	1,500	142	
Lot 7 - Unit 1	Total Multi Family Unit	3,072 1,018	v	1,500 1,500	91	
Lot 7 - Unit 2 Lot 7 - Unit 3	Multi Family Unit Multi Family Unit	1,018 1,525	V V	1,500 1,500	91 91	6"
	Total	3,561		1,500		
Lot 7 - Unit 4 Lot 7 - Unit 5	Multi Family Unit Multi Family Unit	1,525 1,268	V V	1,500 1,500	123 123	
Lot 7 - Unit 6	Multi Family Unit Total	1,268 4,061	V	1,500 1,750	123	
Lot 7 - Unit 7 Lot 7 - Unit 8	Multi Family Unit Multi Family Unit	1,732 1,732	V V	1,500 1,500	128 128	
Lot 7 - Unit 9	Multi Family Unit	1,268		1,500	128	
Lot 7 - Unit 10	Total Multi Family Unit	4,732 1,268	V	1,750 1,500	129	
Lot 7 - Unit 11 Lot 7 - Unit 12	Multi Fam ily Unit Multi Fam ily Unit	1,908 1,908	V V	1,500	129 129	
	Total	5,084		2,000		
Lot 7 - Unit 13 Lot 7 - Unit 14	Multi Family Unit Multi Family Unit	1,428 1,284	V V	1,500 1,500	160 160	
Lot 7 - Unit 15	Multi Family Unit Total	1,140 3,852	V	1,500 1,750	160	
Lot 8	Duplex	2,400	V	1,500	95	
Lot 9	Duplex Total	1,556 3,956	V	1,500 1,750	83	
Lot 10 Lot 11	Duplex Duplex	2,400 1,556	V V	1,500 1,500	61 60	FIRE HYDRANT FOR DEAD END MAIN. NOT REQUIRED BY FD.
Lot 12	Total Triplex	3,956 1,436	V	1,750	57	FUTURE WATER TIE TO ADJACENT PROPERTY
Lot 13	Triplex	1,408	V	1,500	65	
Lot 14	Triplex Total	1,536 4,380	V	1,500 1,750	75	
Lot 15 Lot 16	Single Family Single Family	1,849 1,849	V V	1,500 1,500	97 127	EXISTING UTILITIES SYMBOL KEY:
Lot 17 W/ ADU	Single Family	2,120	V	1,500	44	
Lot 18 Lot 19	Single Family Single Family	2,120 2,120	V V	1,500 1,500	63 96	WV WATER VALVE
Lot 20 Lot 21	Single Family Multi-Family	2,063 1,849	V V	1,500 1,500	129 105	FIRE HYDRANT
Lot 22	Multi-Family	1,888	V	1,500	105	S SEWER MANHOLE
Lot 23 Lot 24	Multi-Family Multi-Family	1,888 1,888	V V	1,500 1,500	109 115	
Lot 25	Multi-Family Total	1,849 15,665	V	1,500 3,500	120	
Lot 26	Single Family	1,410	V	1,500	79	
	Single Family <u>s</u> Location - 1251 E.	1,410 Main St.	V	1,500	61	TV CABLE TV PEDESTAL
Static Pressure Residual Pressure	70 psi 60 psi /QPC, LLC. 970 389-449	(leasured Flow Rate Flow Rate @ 20 psi		

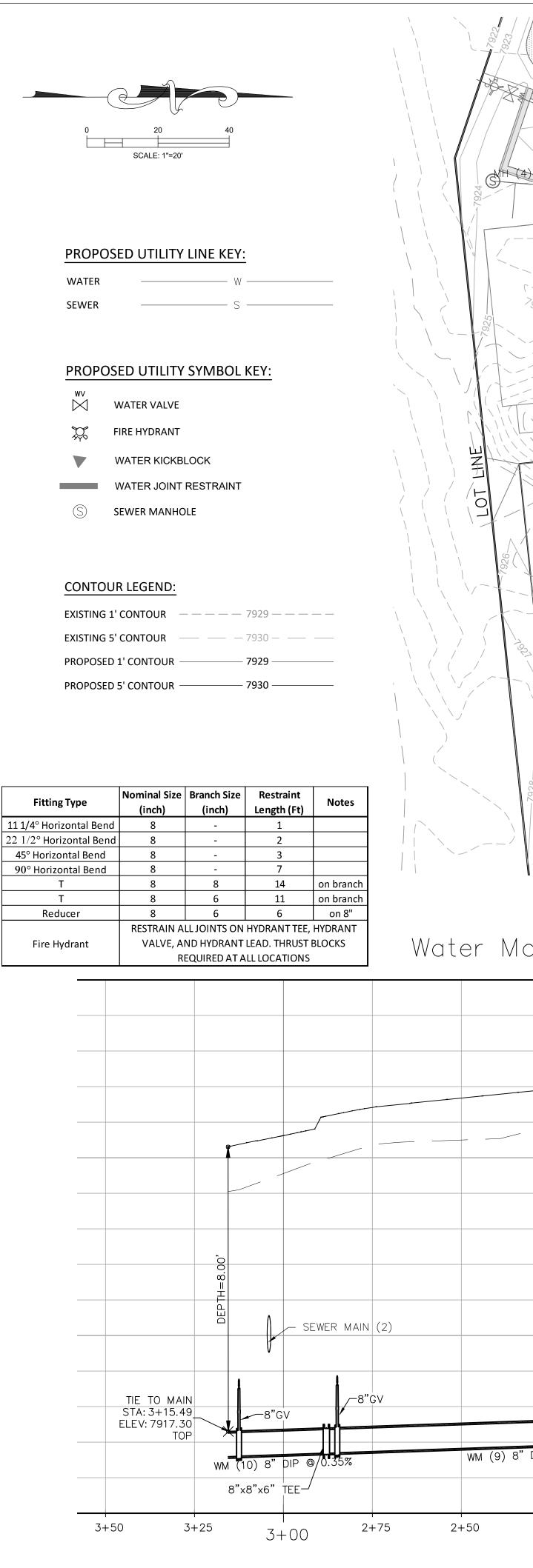


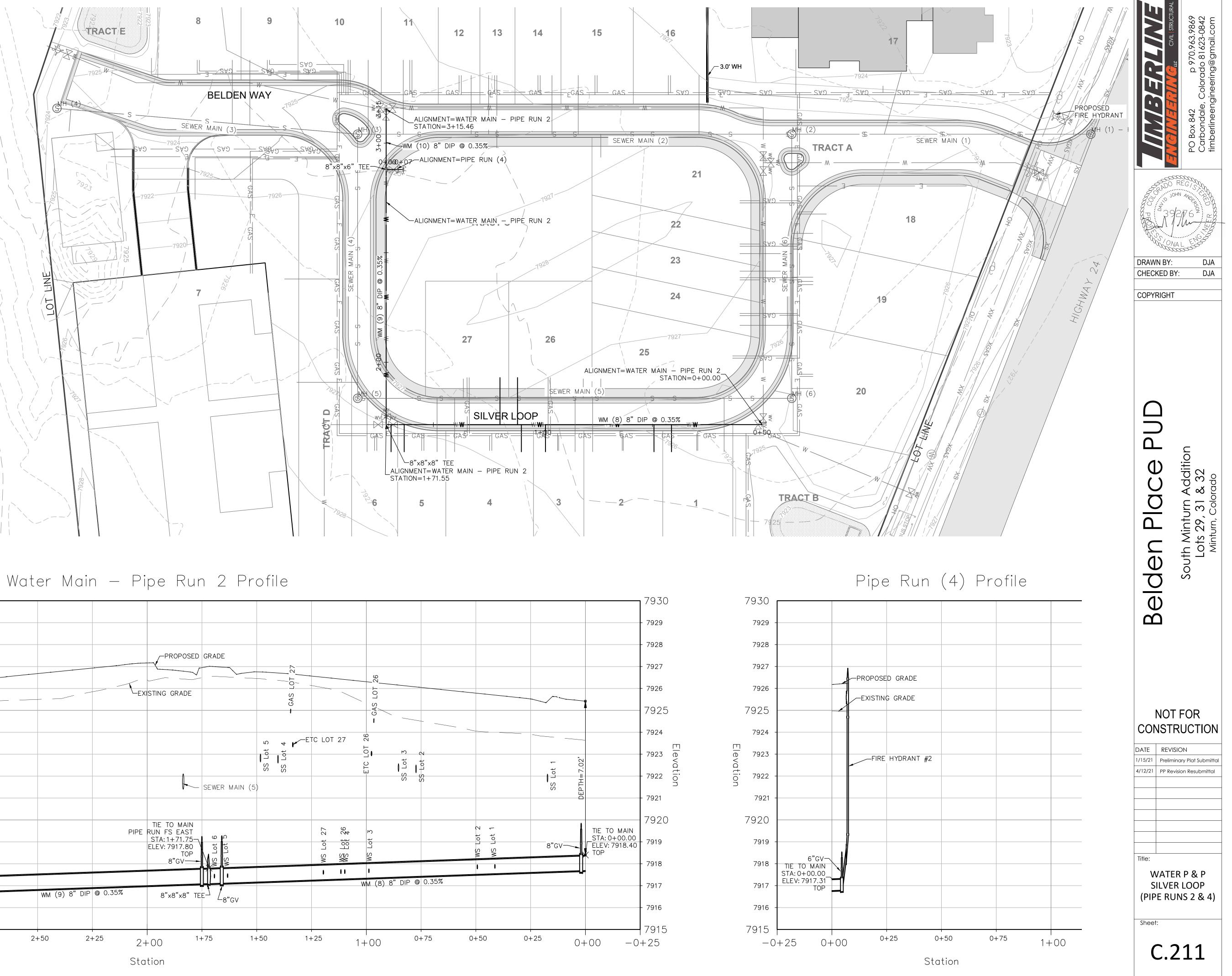
WATER	XW
SEWER	XS
OVERHEAD ELEC, TELE, CATV	OH
GAS	XGAS
TELEPHONE	XT
CATV	XTV

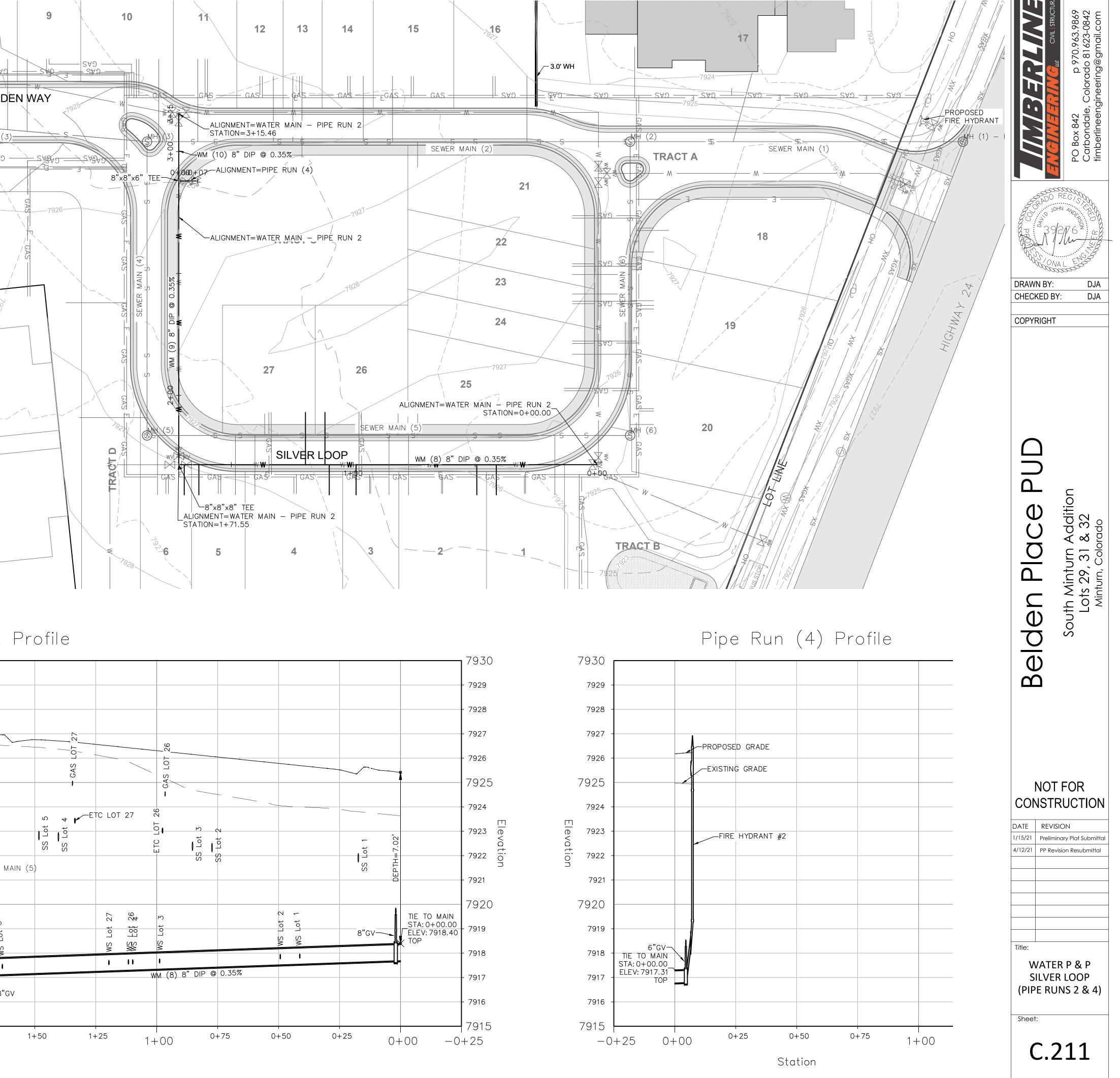


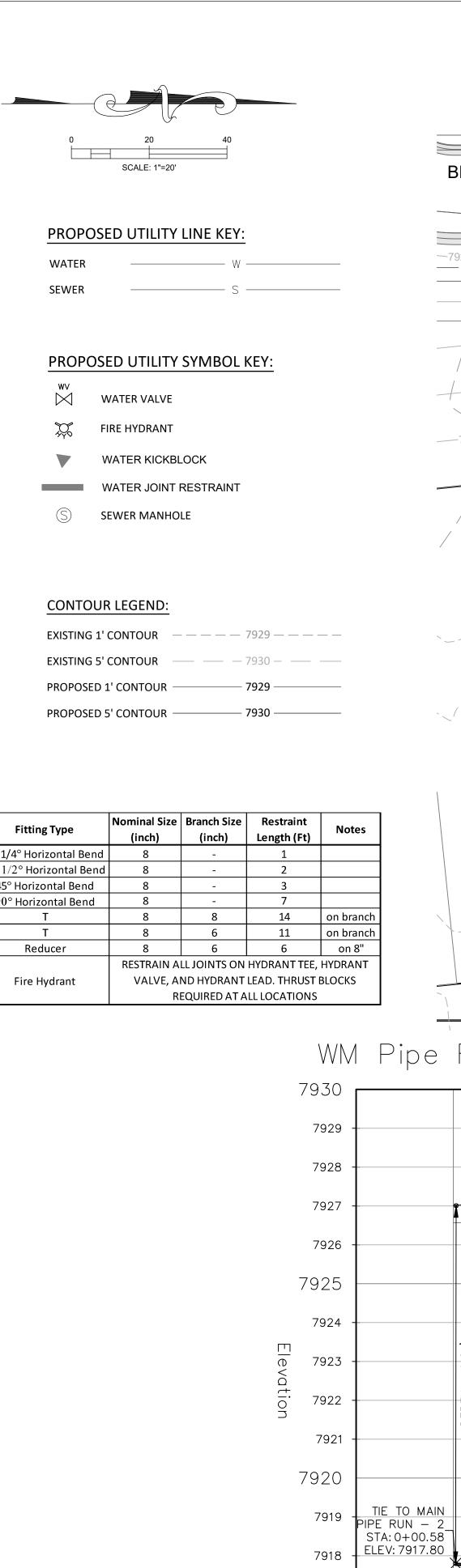


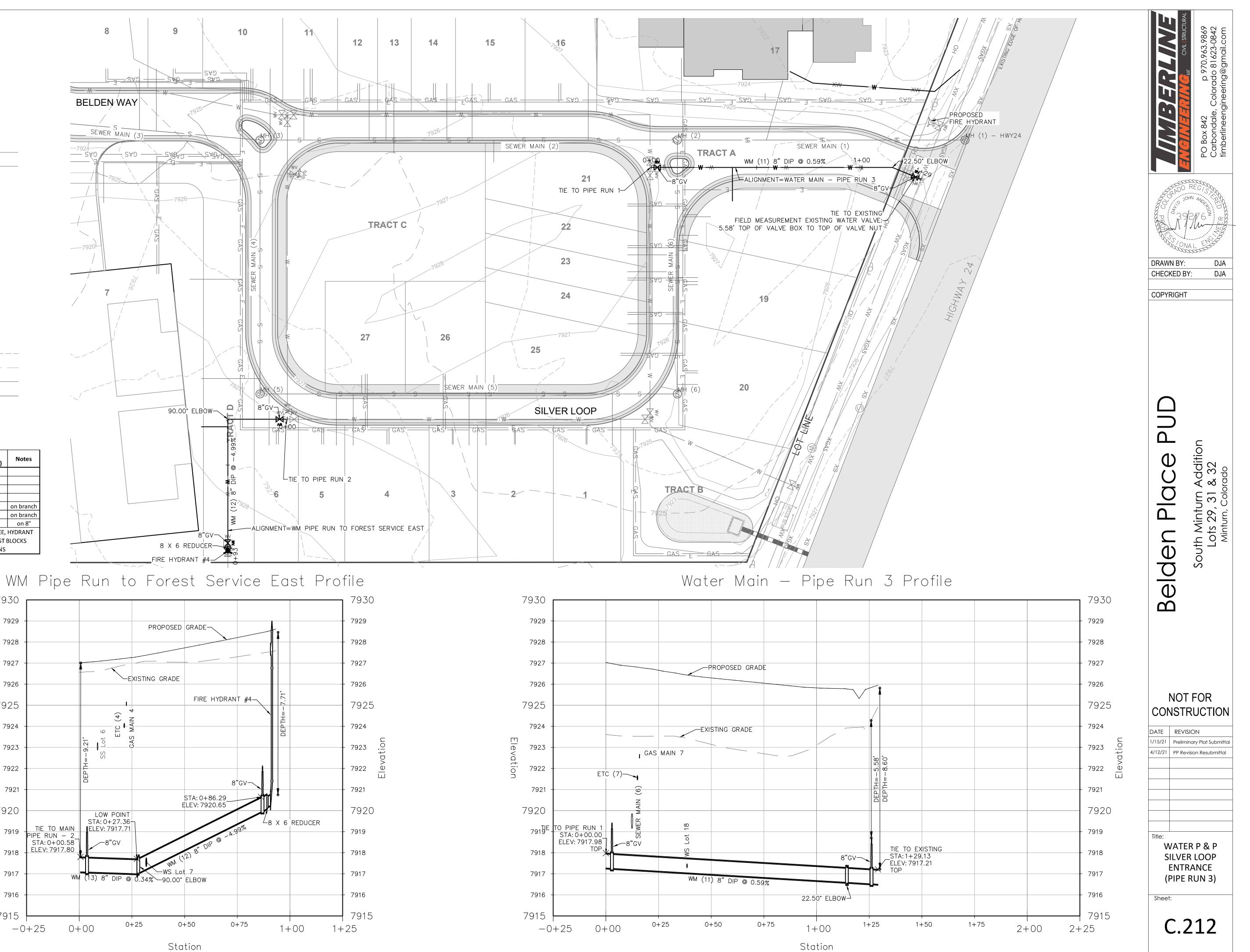


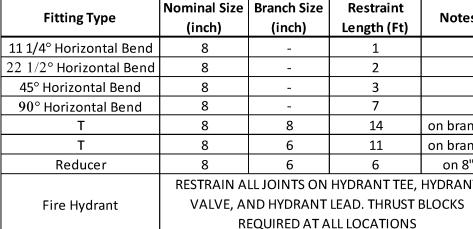


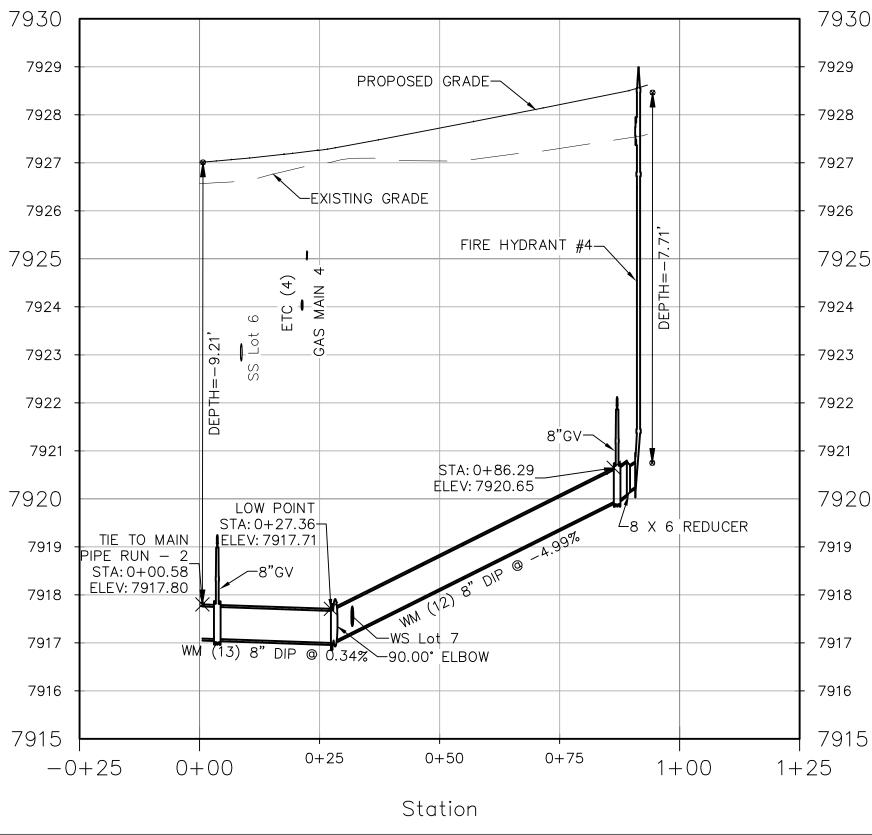


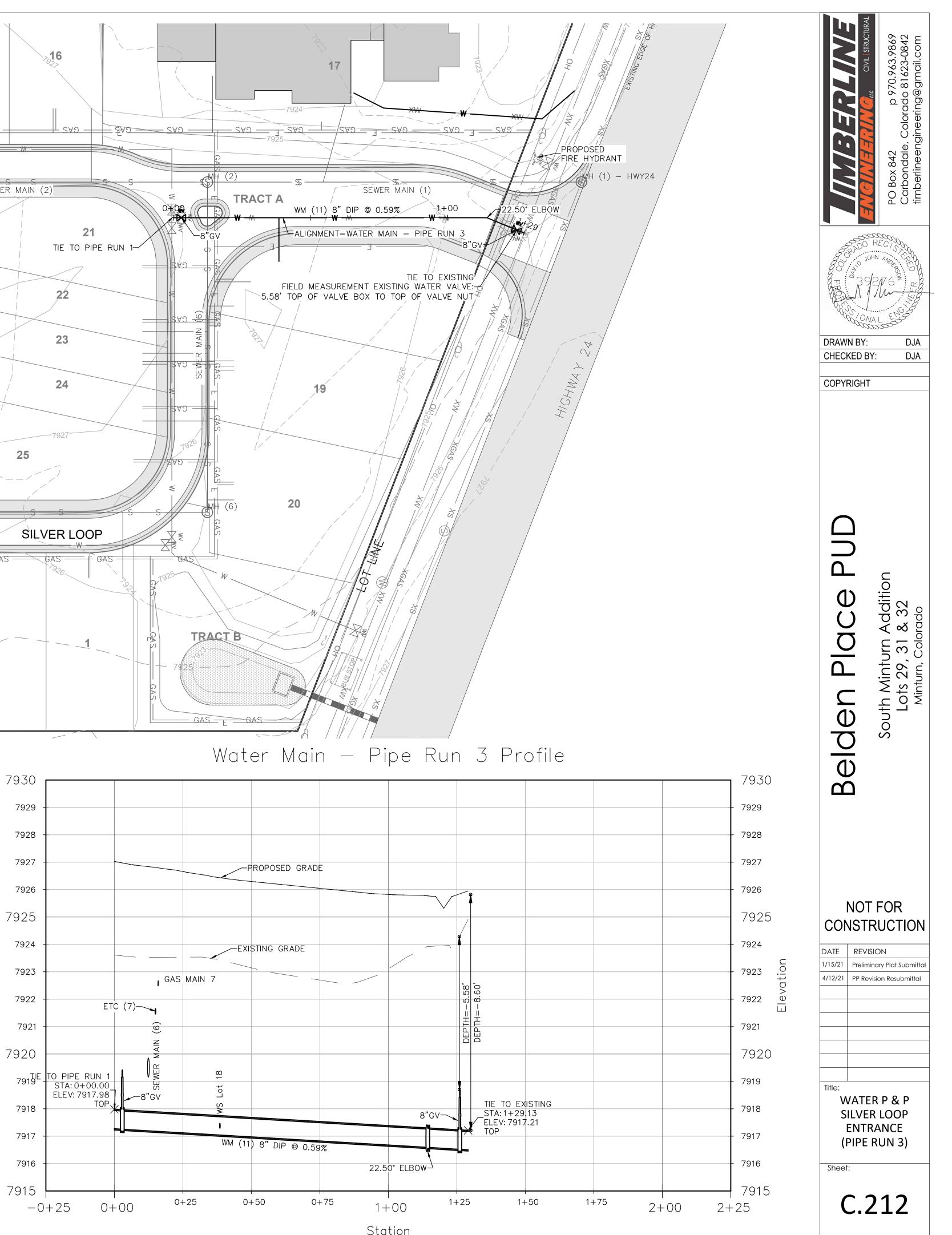


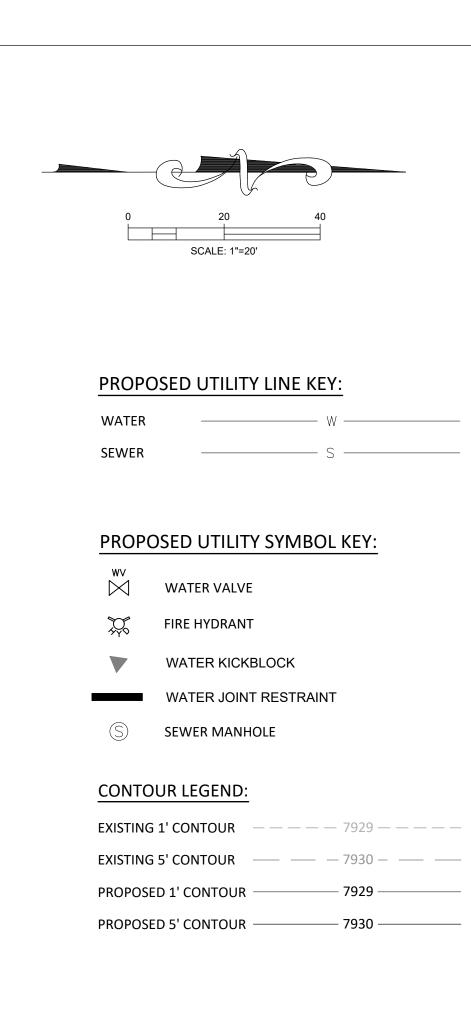


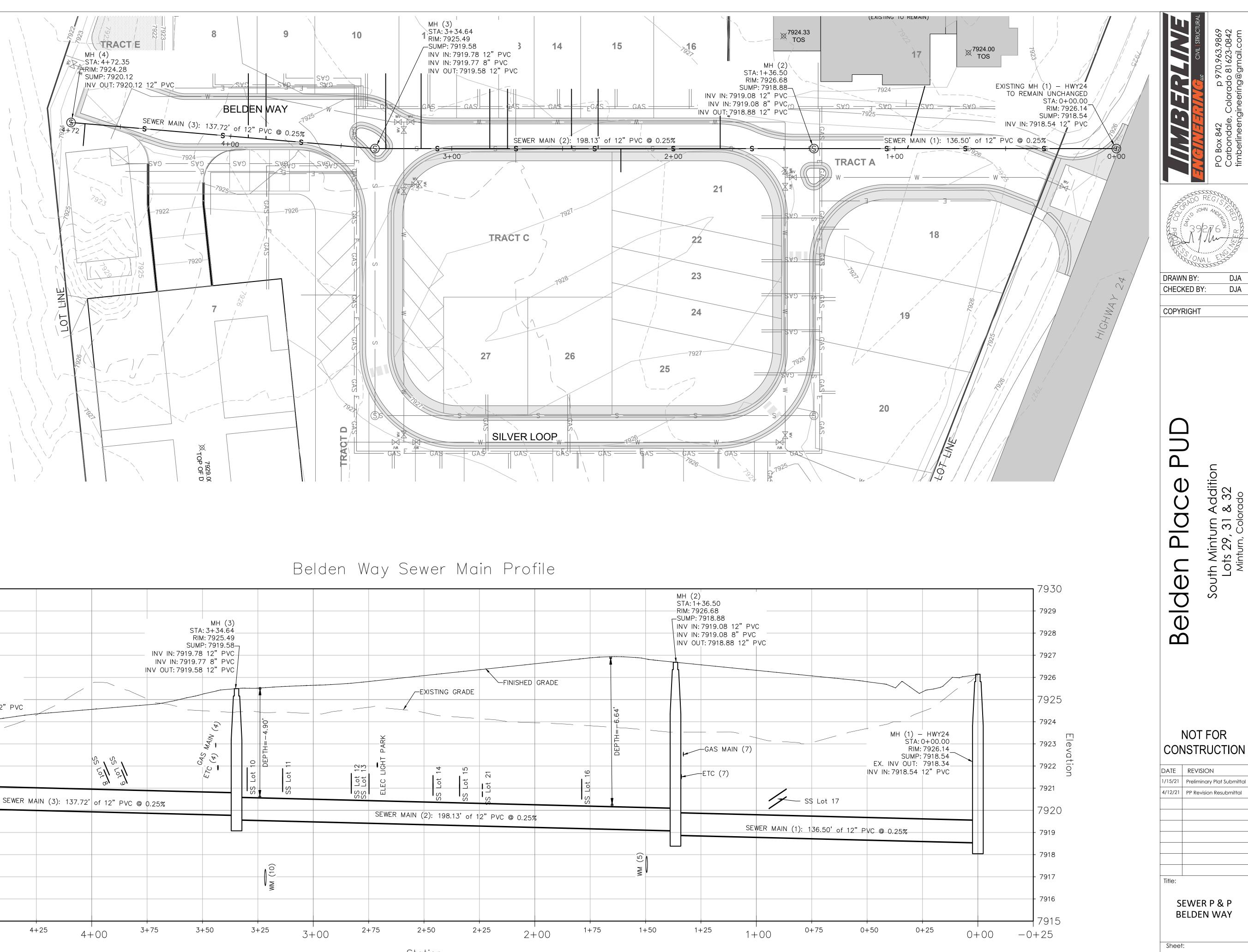


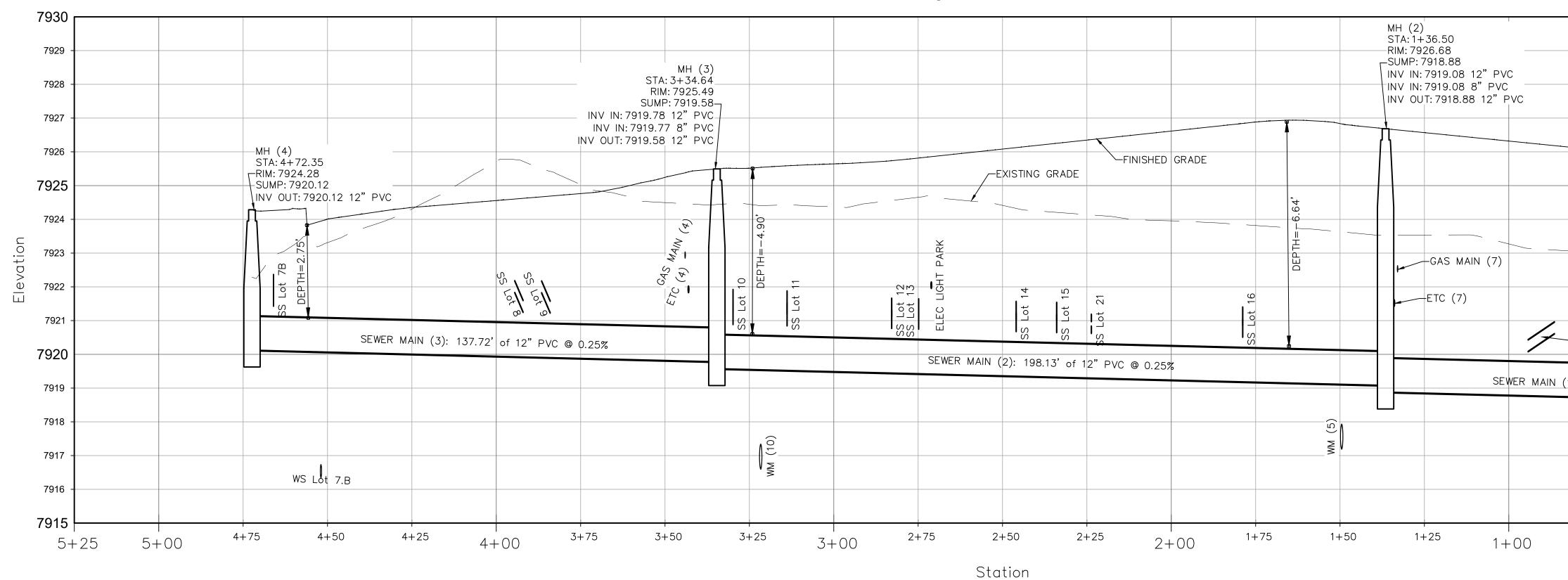




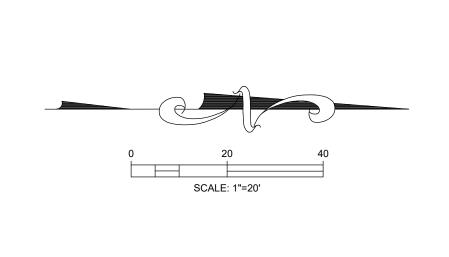








C.220



WATER	 W
SEWER	 S ———

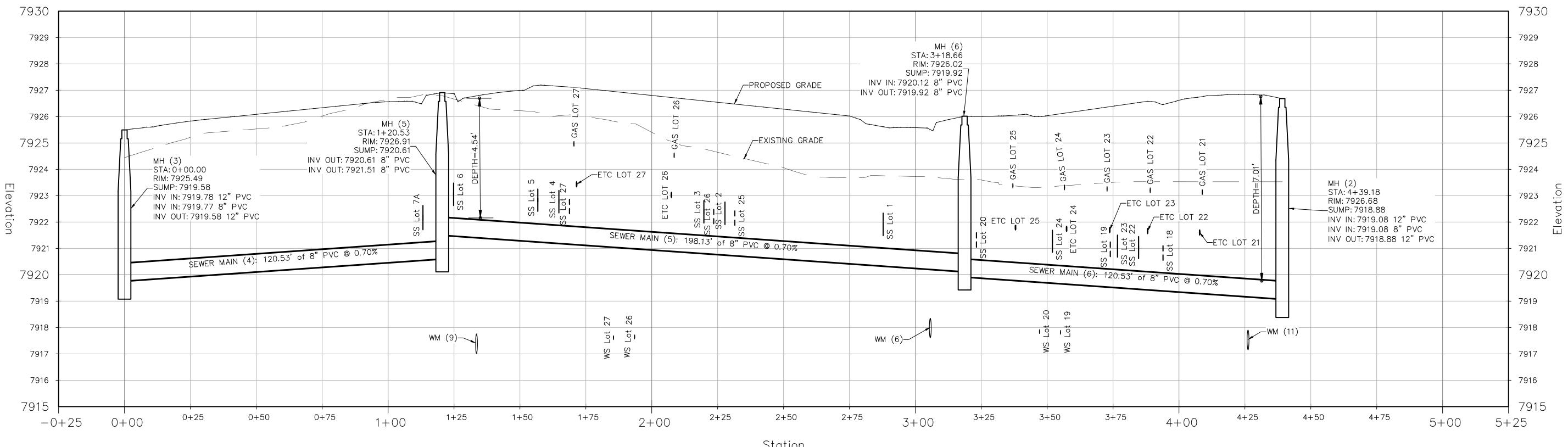
PROPOSED UTILITY SYMBOL KEY:

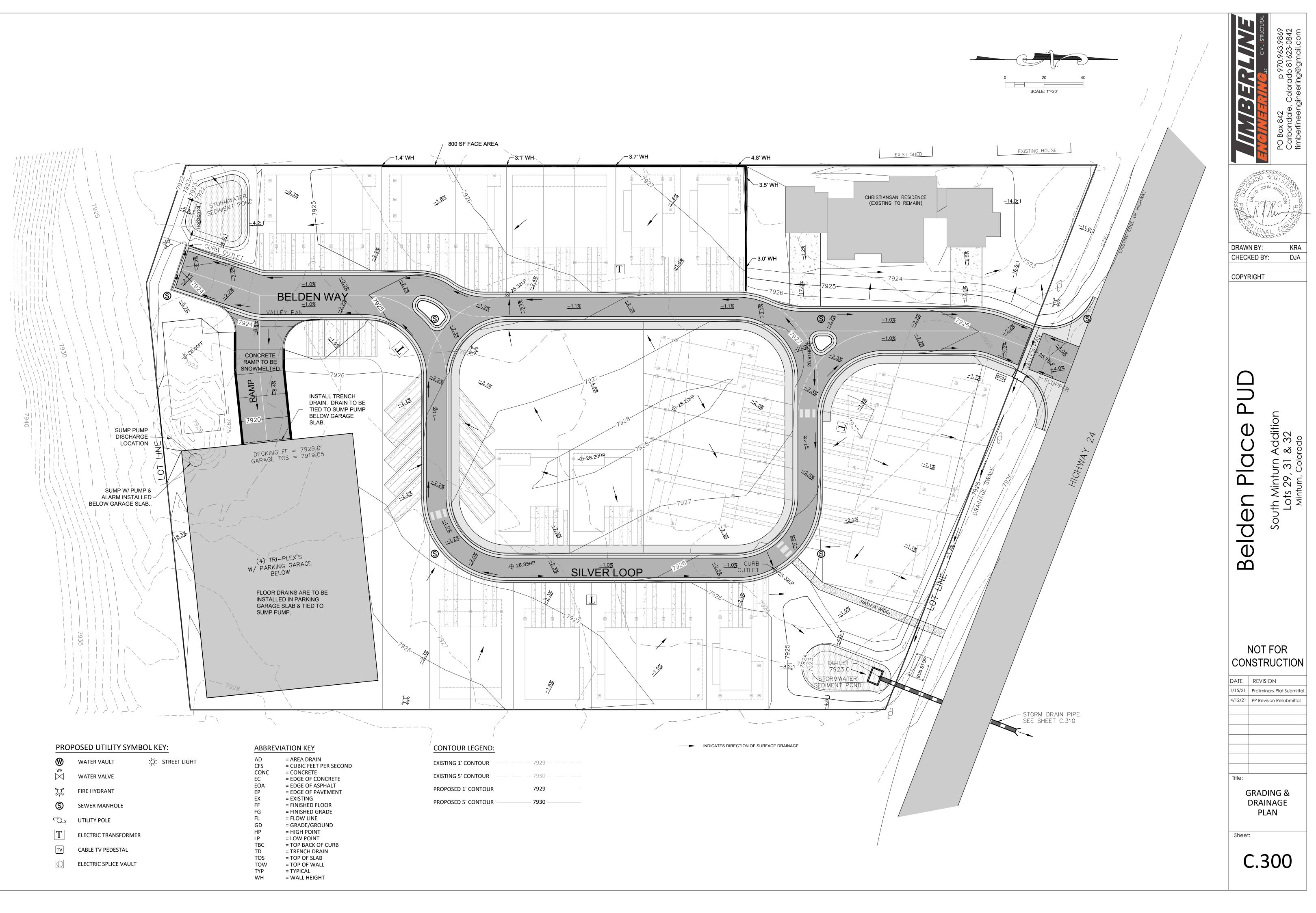
₩V ◯	WATER VALVE
До	FIRE HYDRANT
	WATER KICKBLOCK
	WATER JOINT RESTRAINT
S	SEWER MANHOLE

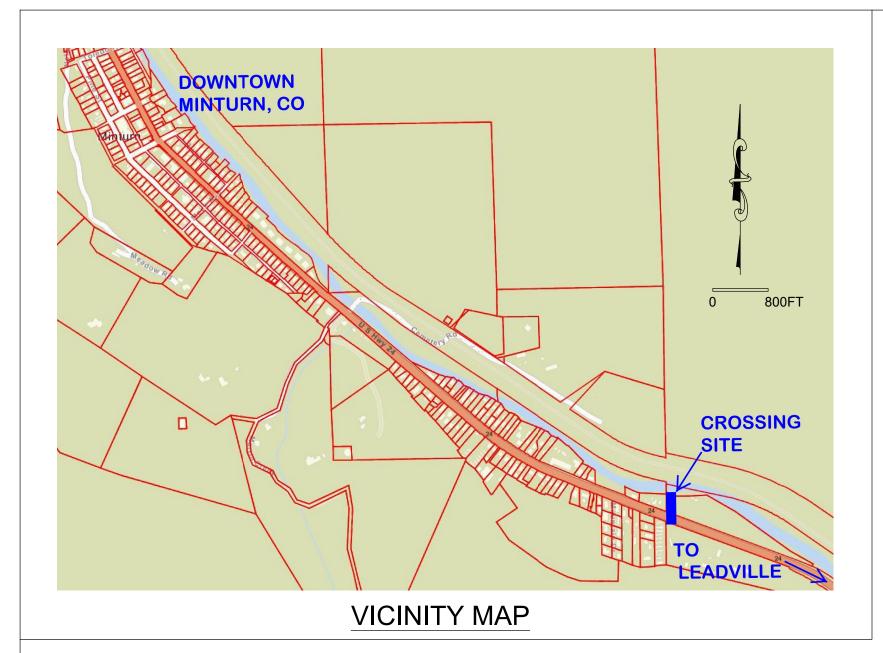
CONTOUR LEGEND:

EXISTING 1' CONTOUR	- 7929 — — — — —
EXISTING 5' CONTOUR	- 7930
PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR	- 7929
PROPOSED 5' CONTOUR	- 7930







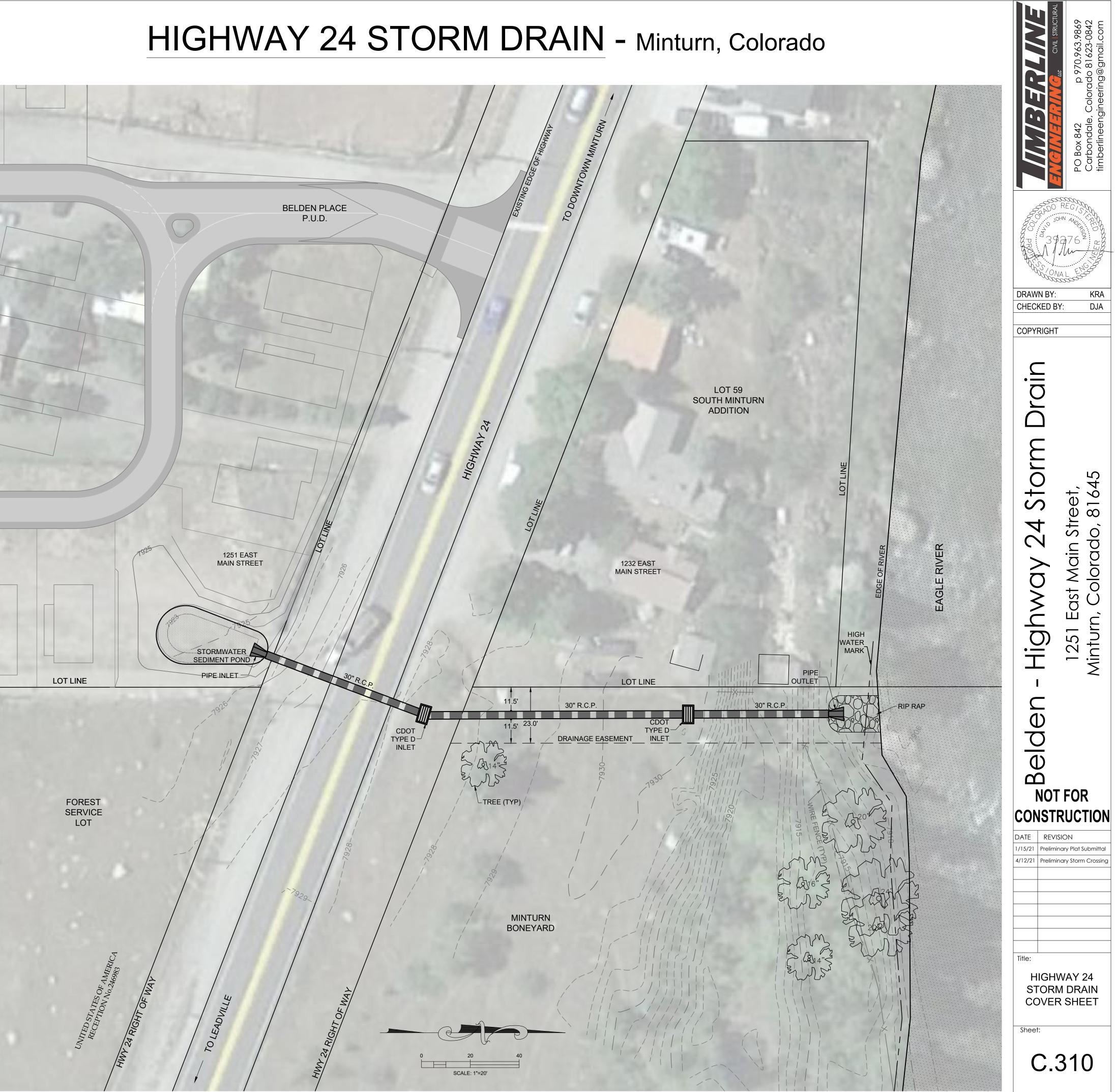


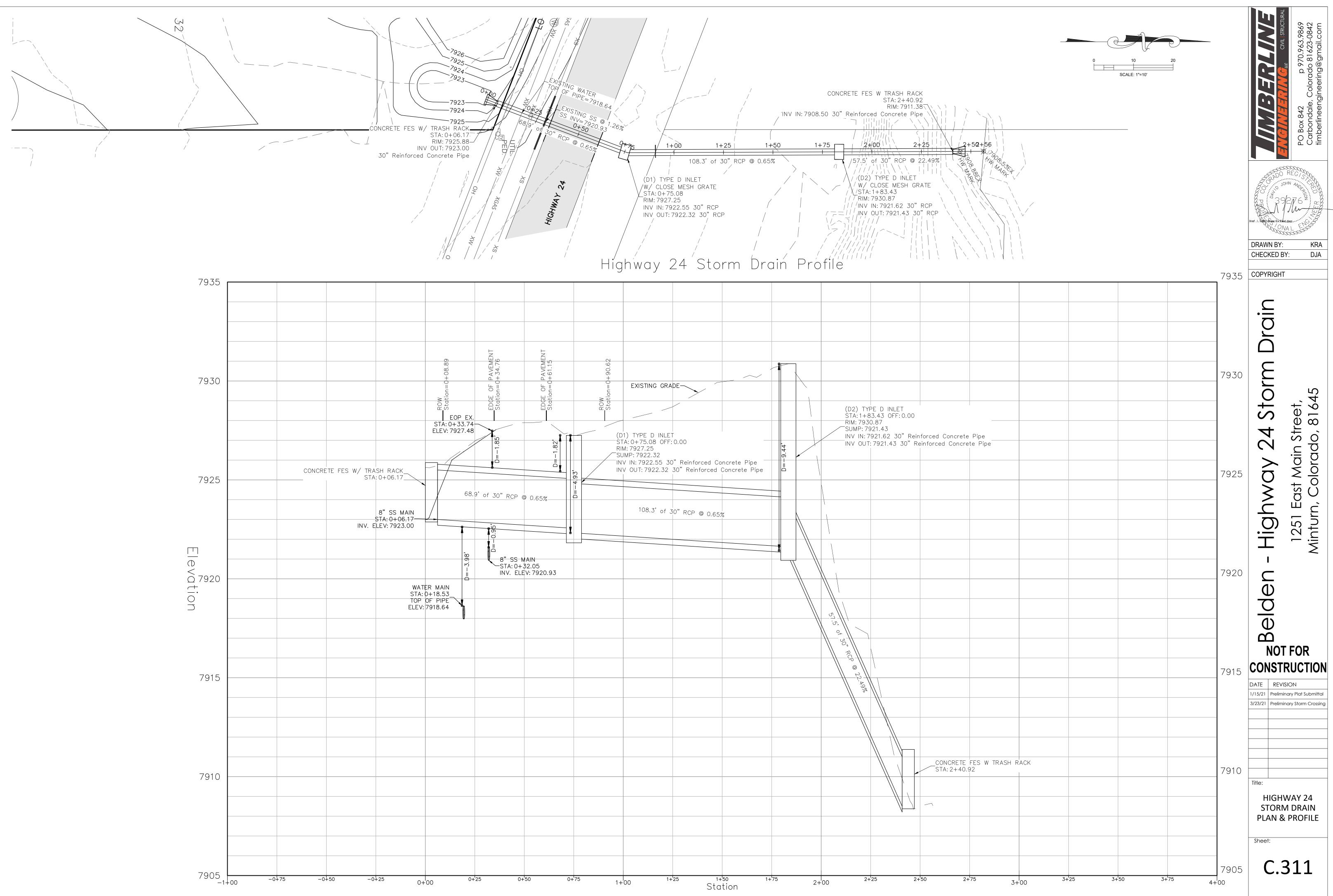
SHEET INDEX:

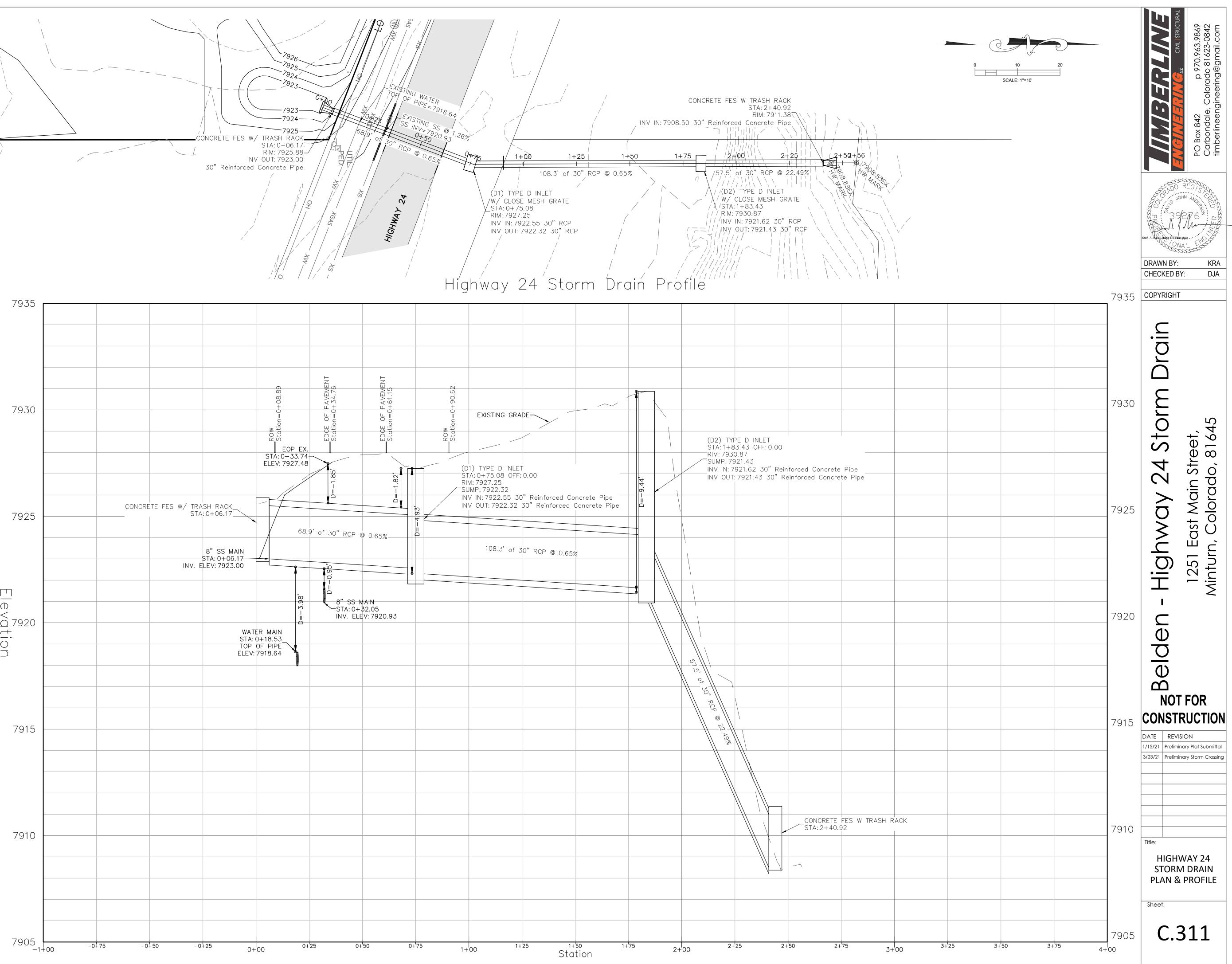
C.310	HWY 24 CROSSING COVER SHEET
C.311	HWY 24 STORM DRAIN PLAN & PROFILE
C.312	HWY 24 STORM DRAIN CROSSING DETAILS 1
C.313	HWY 24 STORM DRAIN CROSSING DETAILS 2

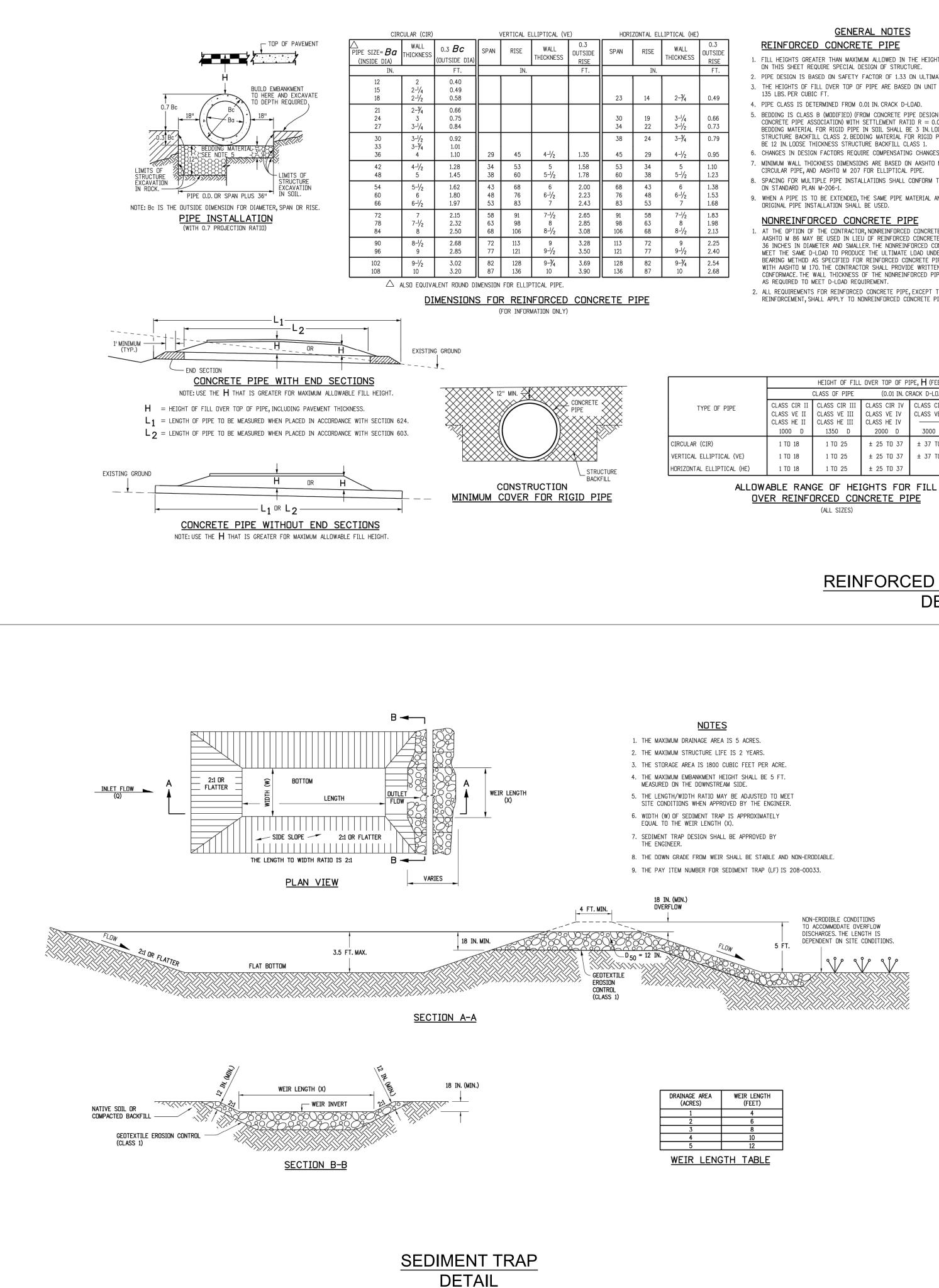
CONTOUR LEGEND:

EXISTING 1' CONTOUR	 7929 — — — — –
EXISTING 5' CONTOUR	 7930 — —
PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR	 7929
PROPOSED 5' CONTOUR	 7930 ———









GENERAL NOTES REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 1. FILL HEIGHTS GREATER THAN MAXIMUM ALLOWED IN THE HEIGHTS OF FILL TABLE

<u>GENERAL NOTES</u>

1. DIMENSIONS OF END SECTIONS MAY VARY SLIGHTLY FROM THOSE SHOWN ON THE TABLES DUE TO DIFFERENT MANUFACTURERS' CONFIGURATIONS.

4. THE INSIDE CONFIGURATION AND THE JOINT OF CONCRETE END SECTION AND PIPE SHALL MATCH.

2. CONCRETE END SECTIONS SHALL BE FURNISHED WITH TONGUE OR GROOVE AS REQUIRED.

3. DESIGN LENGTH OF PIPE OR SIDE DRAIN IS BASED ON LENGTH OF END SECTION SHOWN IN TABLE. ANY ADDITIONAL PIPE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE THE DESIGN LENGTH SHALL BE FURNISHED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE PROJECT.

5. END SECTIONS FOR CMP ARCH PIPE SHALL MATCH THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PIPE SHOWN ON THE PLANS.

6. GALVANIZED TOE PLATE AS SHOWN IS REQUIRED ON END SECTIONS FOR CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE AND SHALL BE THE SAME THICKNESS AS END SECTIONS. TOE PLATE SHALL BE FIELD-BOLTED TO END SECTION WITH % IN. GALVANIZED BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS.

8. CONCRETE PIPE JOINT FASTENERS, WHERE SHOWN ON PLANS, SHALL BE INSTALLED SO THAT A MINIMUM OF 15 LINEAR FEET OF THE OUTLET END OF THE PIPE ARE MECHANICALLY LOCKED TOGETHER. END SECTION LENGTHS WHEN USED, SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE 15 LF REQUIREMENT.

9. CONNECTIONS OF METAL END SECTIONS TO PLASTIC PIPE SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. PLASTIC END SECTIONS SHALL NOT BE USED.

INCHES IN DIAMETER AND SMALLER, AND CONFORM TO AASHTO M 86 AND SUBSECTION 601.03.

|←──── 2'-7" ± 1" ───►

◄ 41" **→**

INLET

FLOW LINE

∽OF INLET

AND PIPE

TRANSVERSE CROSS SECTION

12" MIN.

LONGITUDINAL VIEW

← 31/2" x 1/4" FLAT

4" x ⅔" BAR

GRATES

FLOW

Ø,

>> 12" CTRS

(TYP.)

2 16" MAX

#4 BAR¦

AROUND 1

<u>JR APPROVED</u> EQUAL

10. THE END SECTION STYLE, EITHER REGULAR OR SAFETY, SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.

7. GALVANIZED STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO AASHTO M 111, M 218 OR M 232.

¾" GALVANIZED ANCHOR BOLTS.

60° MAX.

18 - 30

36 - 42

48 - 60

72 - 84

✓ 3" x ¼" FLAT

∽ "∥₁₆" x 1" SLOTTED HOLE

EARTHWORK ASSOCIATED

- WITH DIKE INCLUDED IN

<u>DIKE</u>

THE COST OF THE INLET

S4 x 7.7

BOTH SIDES

SECTION D-D

3" x 1/4" FLAT

SLOT DETAIL

13/4"

ALTERNATE SLOT

AND HOLD DOWN

PLATE DETAIL

CENTERLINE OF

TO CENTERLINE

GRATE PARALLEL

OF ROADWAY

TOTAL LBS. - 256

|| 4[|]/4" (±[|]/4")

TWO STEEL GRATE PER INLET QUANTITIES

8 S4 x 7.7 BEAM 40" 7.70 206

4 3¹/₂" x ¹/₄" FLAT 265/₈" 2.98 26

4 3" x 1/4" FLAT 265/8" 2.55 24

DESCRIPTION LENGTH PER FT. (LBS.)

► 26⁵⁄₈" (±¹⁄₄")

_^{__} DIKE __

NEESE

GRATE INSTALLATION DETAIL

FLOW

'I 🖌 |'I ∩ |'I

-

STANDARD INLET GRATE

TRANSVERSE VIEW

Tit

-2"**-→-**3" –

INLET WALL

15/16" CLF

SHOULDER

3" x 1/4"

S4 x 7

BEAMS -

135⁄16" (±1∕8") —►

OPEN SLOT

NO. PIECES

(TO FACILITATE

NUTS AND WASHERS, MILD STEEL, ASTM A 307.

ROD LUG SHALL BE GALVANIZED OR COATED

WITH EPOXY PAINT OR APPROVED EQUAL.

LOCATION OF

2" MIN.

#4 BAR

PIPE -----

1" DIA. HOLES

- ON THIS SHEET REQUIRE SPECIAL DESIGN OF STRUCTURE. 2. PIPE DESIGN IS BASED ON SAFETY FACTOR OF 1.33 ON ULTIMATE STRENGTH.
- 3. THE HEIGHTS OF FILL OVER TOP OF PIPE ARE BASED ON UNIT WEIGHT OF SOIL AT
- 135 LBS. PER CUBIC FT.
- 4. PIPE CLASS IS DETERMINED FROM 0.01 IN. CRACK D-LOAD.

- 5. BEDDING IS CLASS B (MODIFIED) (FROM CONCRETE PIPE DESIGN MANUAL-AMERICAN CONCRETE PIPE ASSOCIATION) WITH SETTLEMENT RATIO R = 0.0 sd (YIELDING BED).
- BEDDING MATERIAL FOR RIGID PIPE IN SOIL SHALL BE 3 IN. LOOSE THICKNESS

- BE 12 IN. LODSE THICKNESS STRUCTURE BACKFILL CLASS 1.
- STRUCTURE BACKFILL CLASS 2. BEDDING MATERIAL FOR RIGID PIPE IN ROCK SHALL 6. CHANGES IN DESIGN FACTORS REQUIRE COMPENSATING CHANGES IN PIPE DESIGN.
- MINIMUM WALL THICKNESS DIMENSIONS ARE BASED ON AASHTO M 170 (WALL B) FOR
- CIRCULAR PIPE, AND AASHTO M 207 FOR ELLIPTICAL PIPE.
- SPACING FOR MULTIPLE PIPE INSTALLATIONS SHALL CONFORM TO THE DETAILS SHOWN
- ON STANDARD PLAN M-206-1.

- ORIGINAL PIPE INSTALLATION SHALL BE USED.
- NONREINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
- . AT THE OPTION OF THE CONTRACTOR, NONREINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE CONFORMING TO AASHTO M 86 MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE FOR ALL SIZES

AS REQUIRED TO MEET D-LOAD REQUIREMENT.

CLASS OF PIPE

CLASS HE II CLASS HE III CLASS HE IV

1350 D

1 TO 25

OVER REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

(ALL SIZES)

NON-ERODIBLE CONDITIONS

O ACCOMMODATE OVERFLOW

DISCHARGES. THE LENGTH IS

DEPENDENT ON SITE CONDITIONS.

ዓየይ ዓየይ

1000 D

1 TO 18

1 TO 18

1 TO 18

BEARING METHOD AS SPECIFIED FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE IN CONFORMANCE

2. ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE, EXCEPT THOSE REFERRING TO

WITH AASHTO M 170. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE WRITTEN CERTIFICATION OF

CONFORMACE. THE WALL THICKNESS OF THE NONREINFORCED PIPE MAY BE INCREASED

HEIGHT OF FILL OVER TOP OF PIPE, **H** (FEET)

2000 D

CLASS CIR II CLASS CIR III CLASS CIR IV CLASS CIR V

1 TO 25 ± 25 TO 37

CLASS VE II CLASS VE III CLASS VE IV CLASS VE V

(0.01 IN. CRACK D-LOAD)

± 25 TO 37 ± 37 TO 45

1 TO 25 ± 25 TO 37 ± 37 TO 45 ± 45 TO 62

3000 D

REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

DETAIL

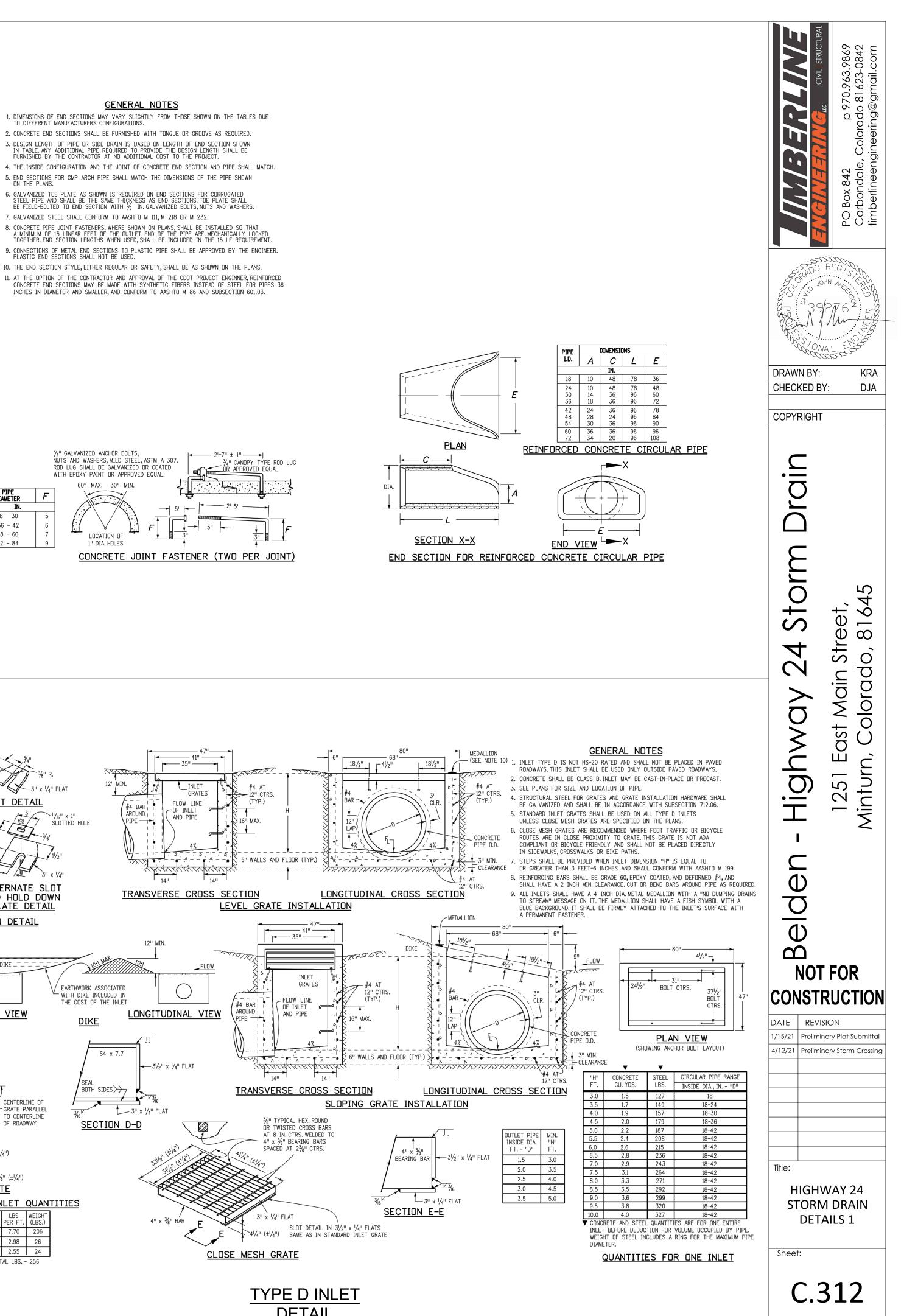
CLASS VE V

4000 E

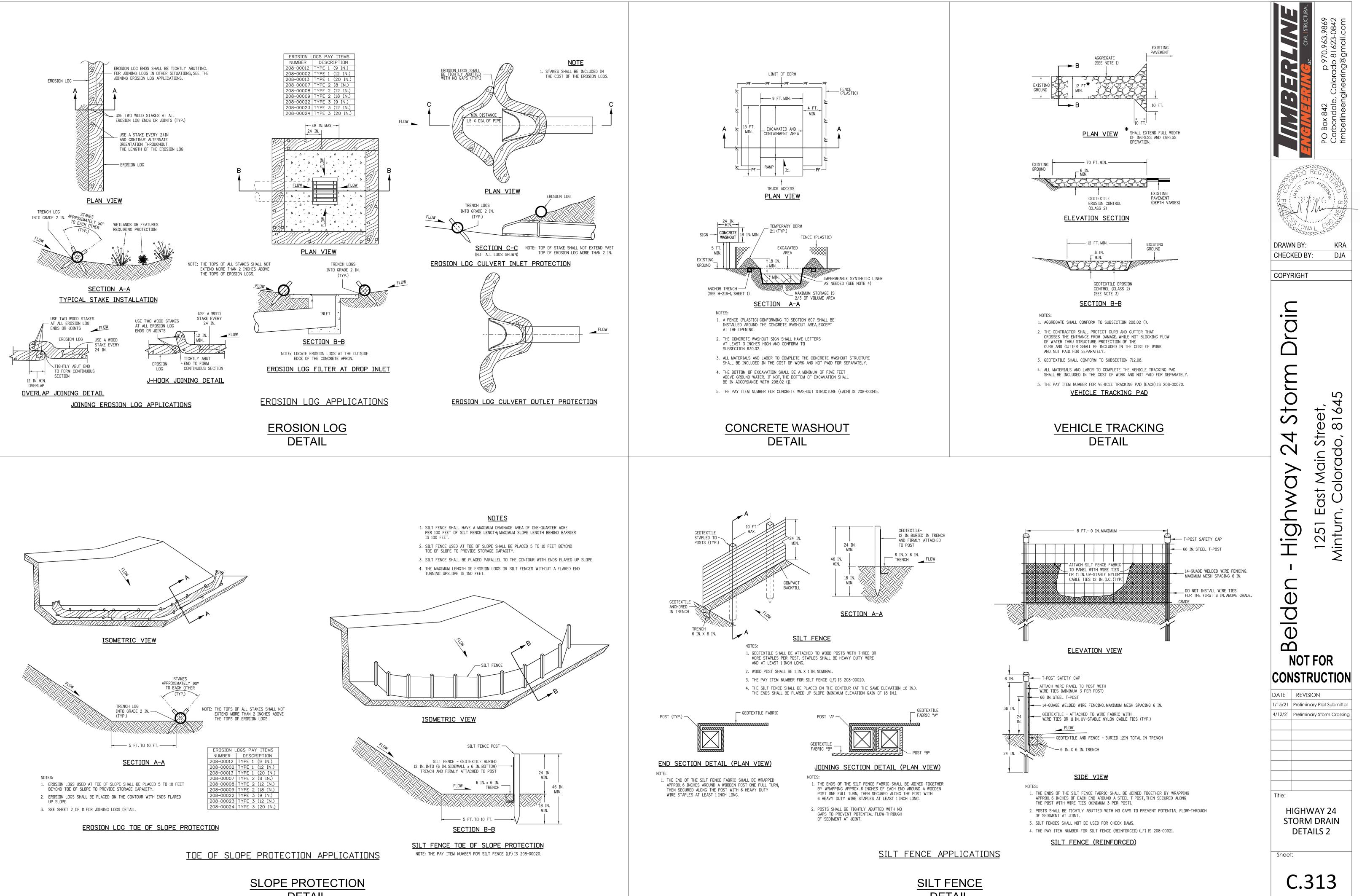
- 36 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND SMALLER. THE NONREINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE SHALL MEET THE SAME D-LOAD TO PRODUCE THE ULTIMATE LOAD UNDER THE THREE-EDGE

- WHEN A PIPE IS TO BE EXTENDED, THE SAME PIPE MATERIAL AND SIZE AS IN THE

REINFORCEMENT, SHALL APPLY TO NONREINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE.

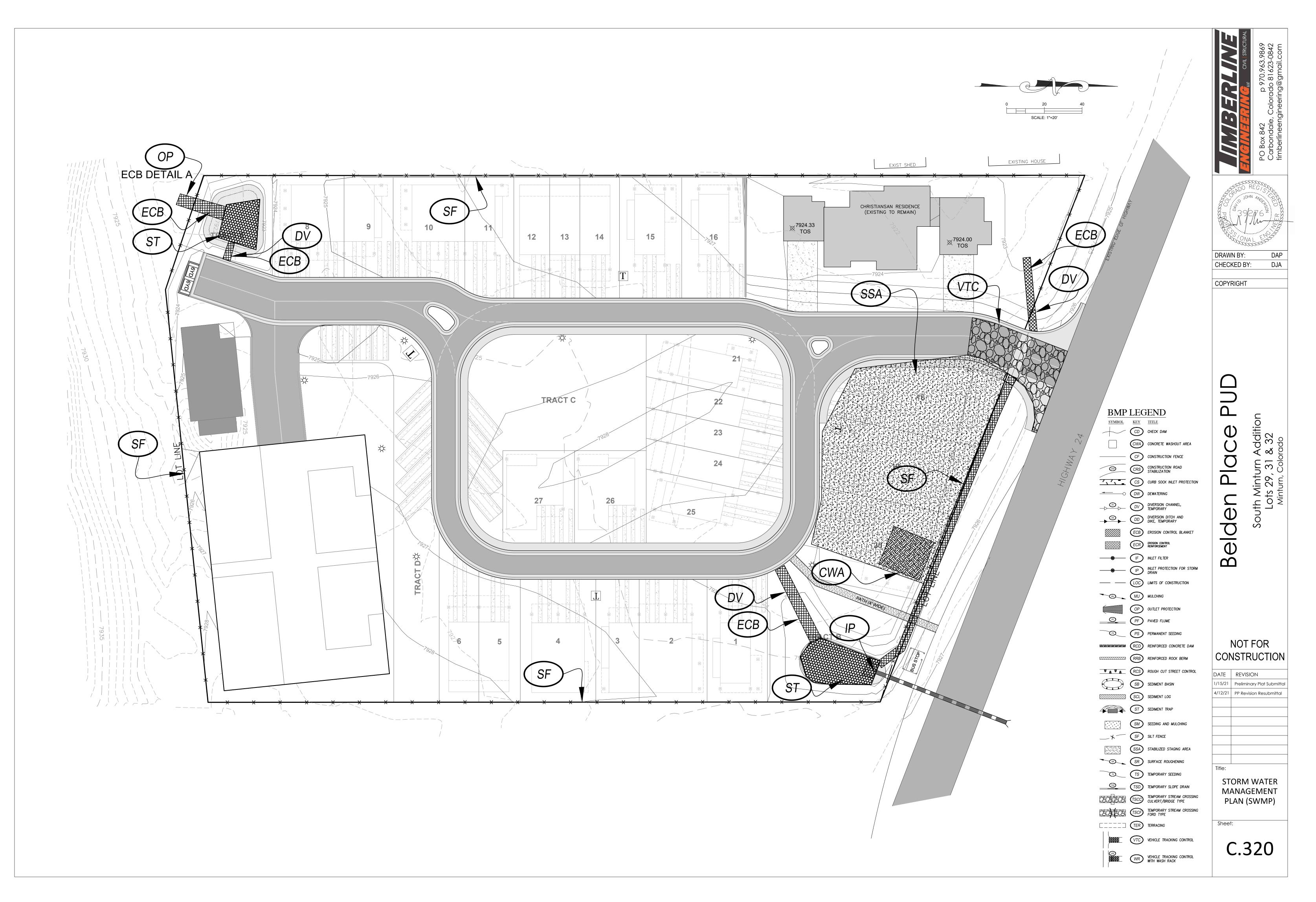


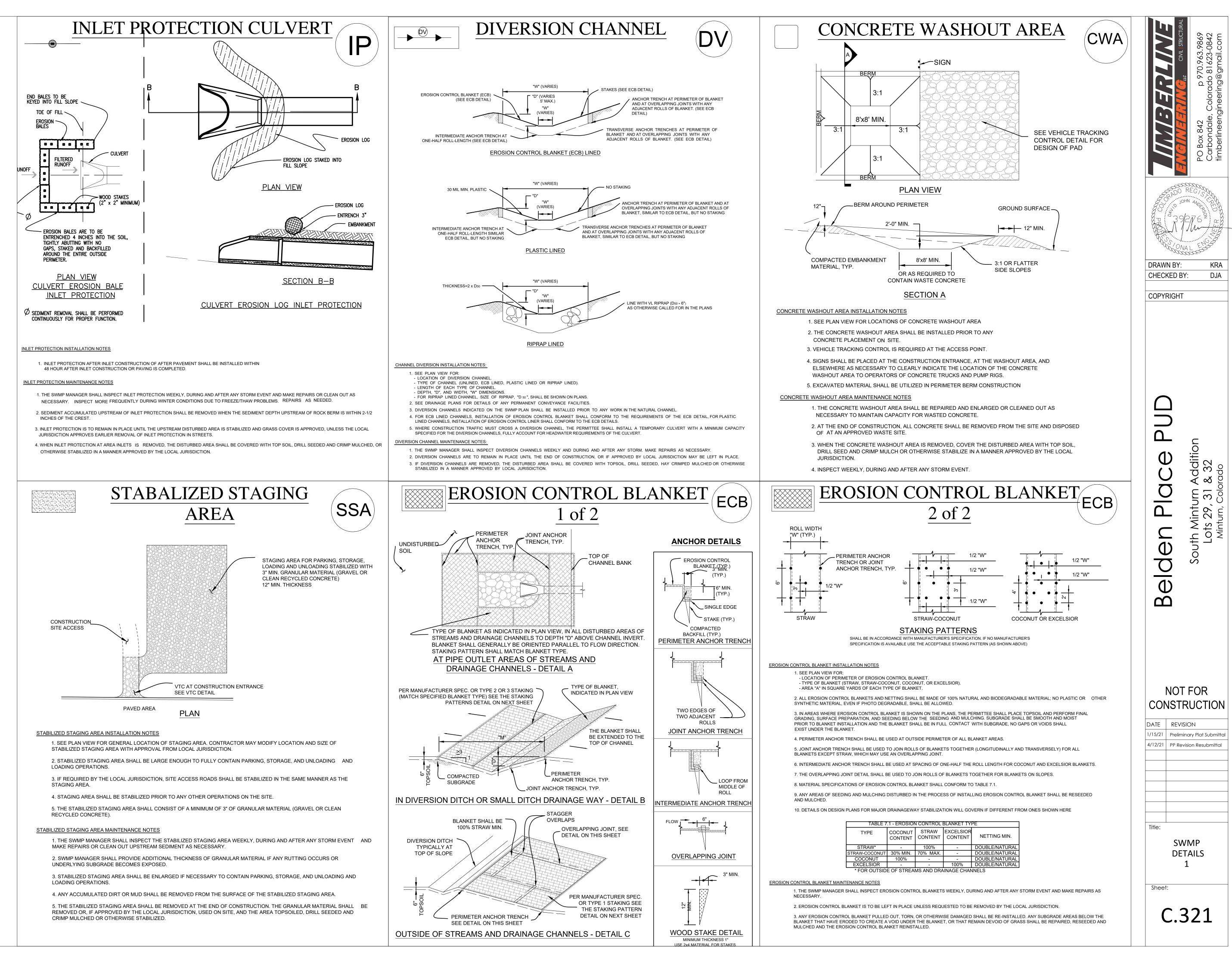
DETAIL

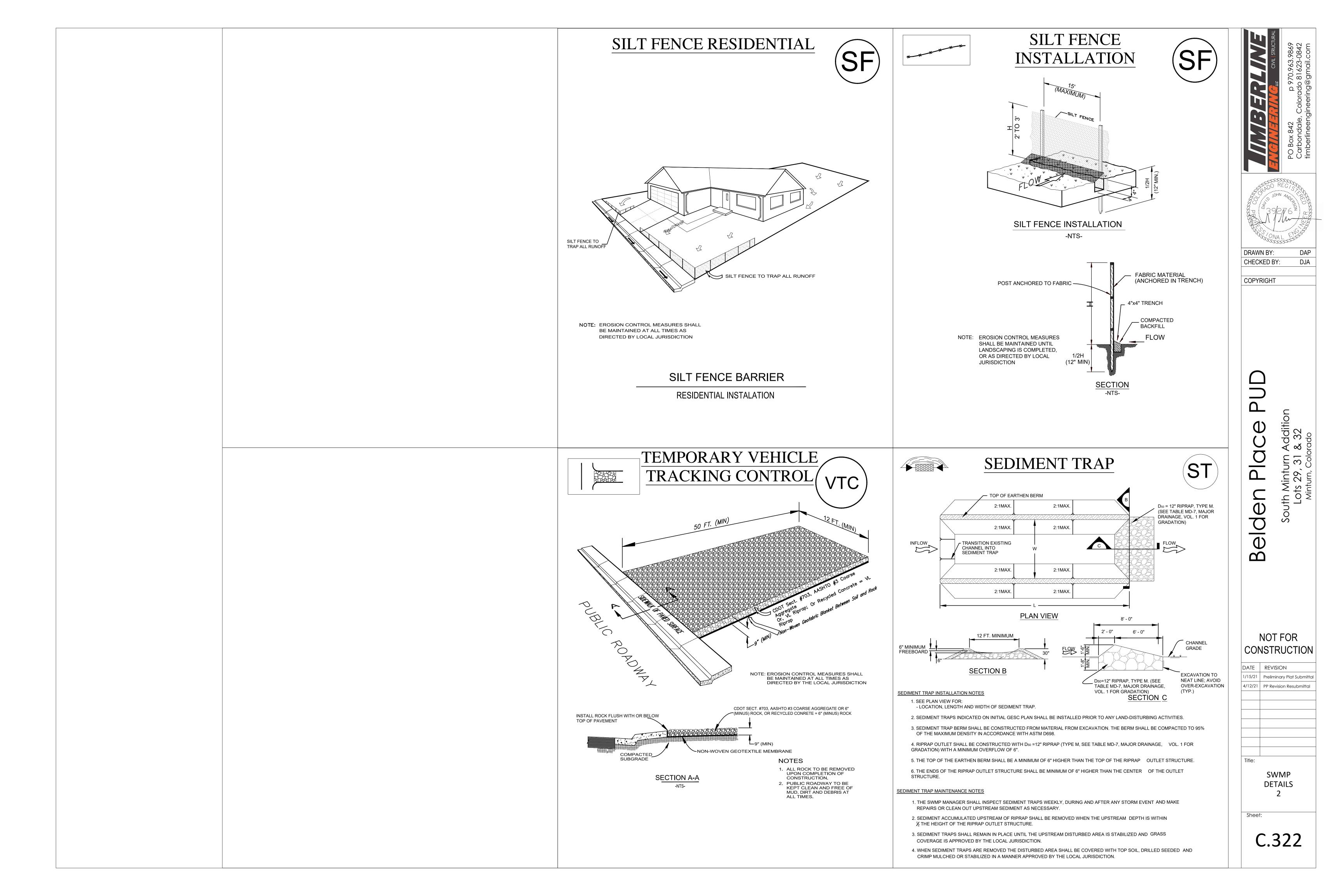


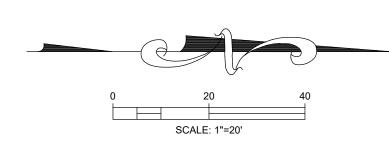
DETAIL

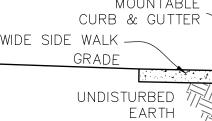
DETAIL











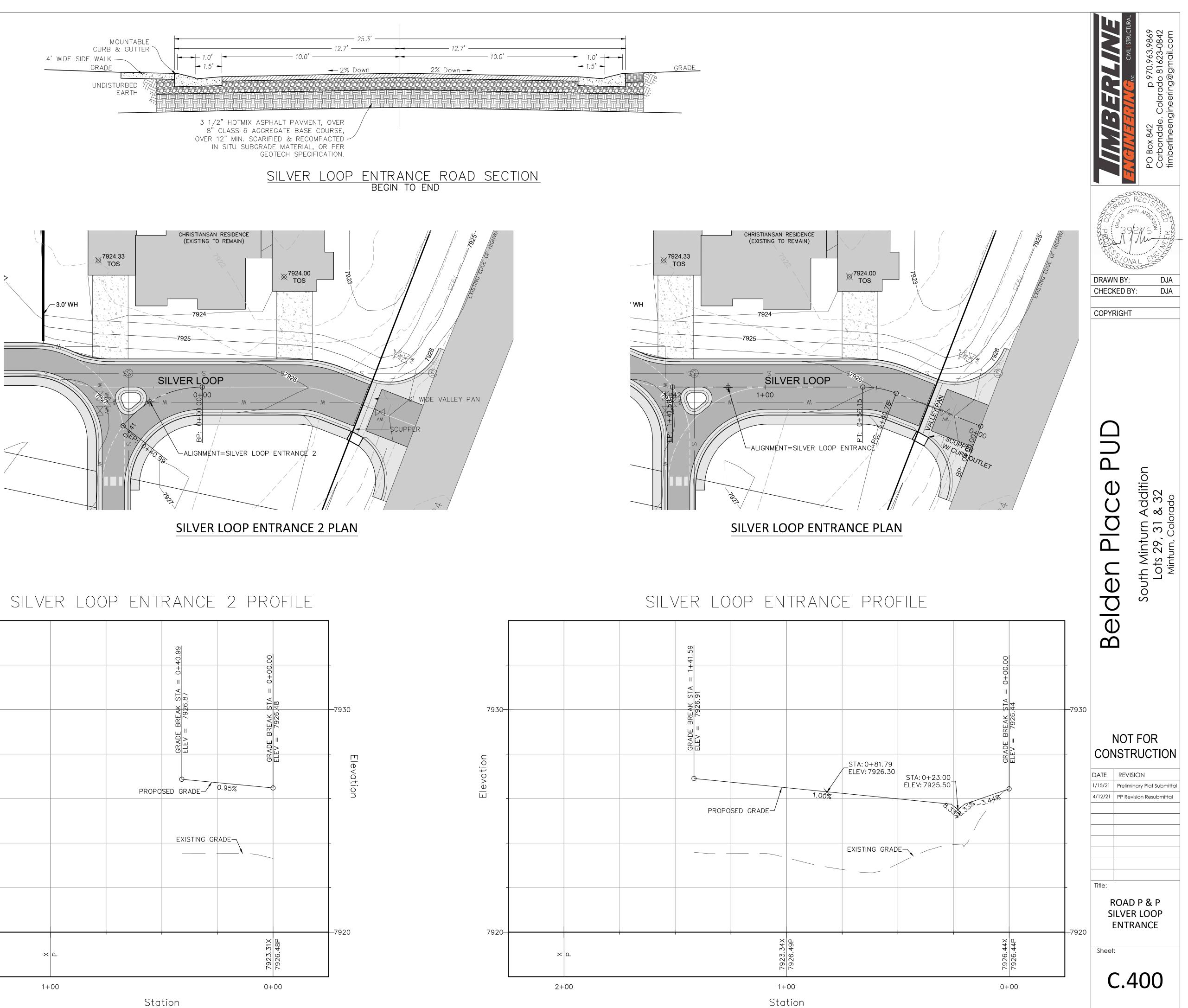
WATER	 W
SEWER	 S

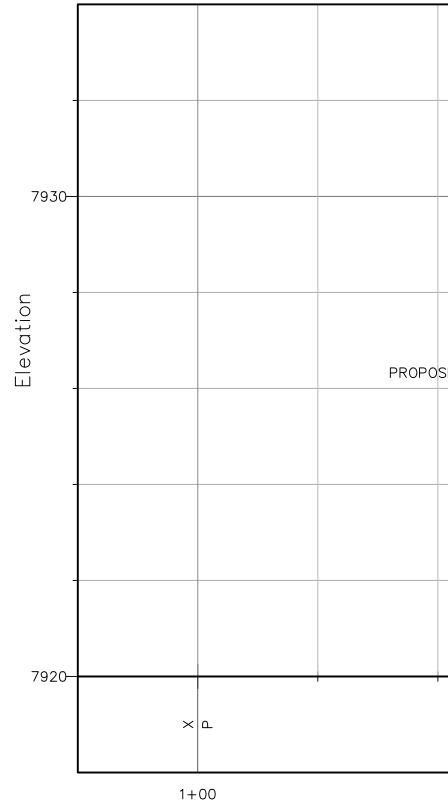
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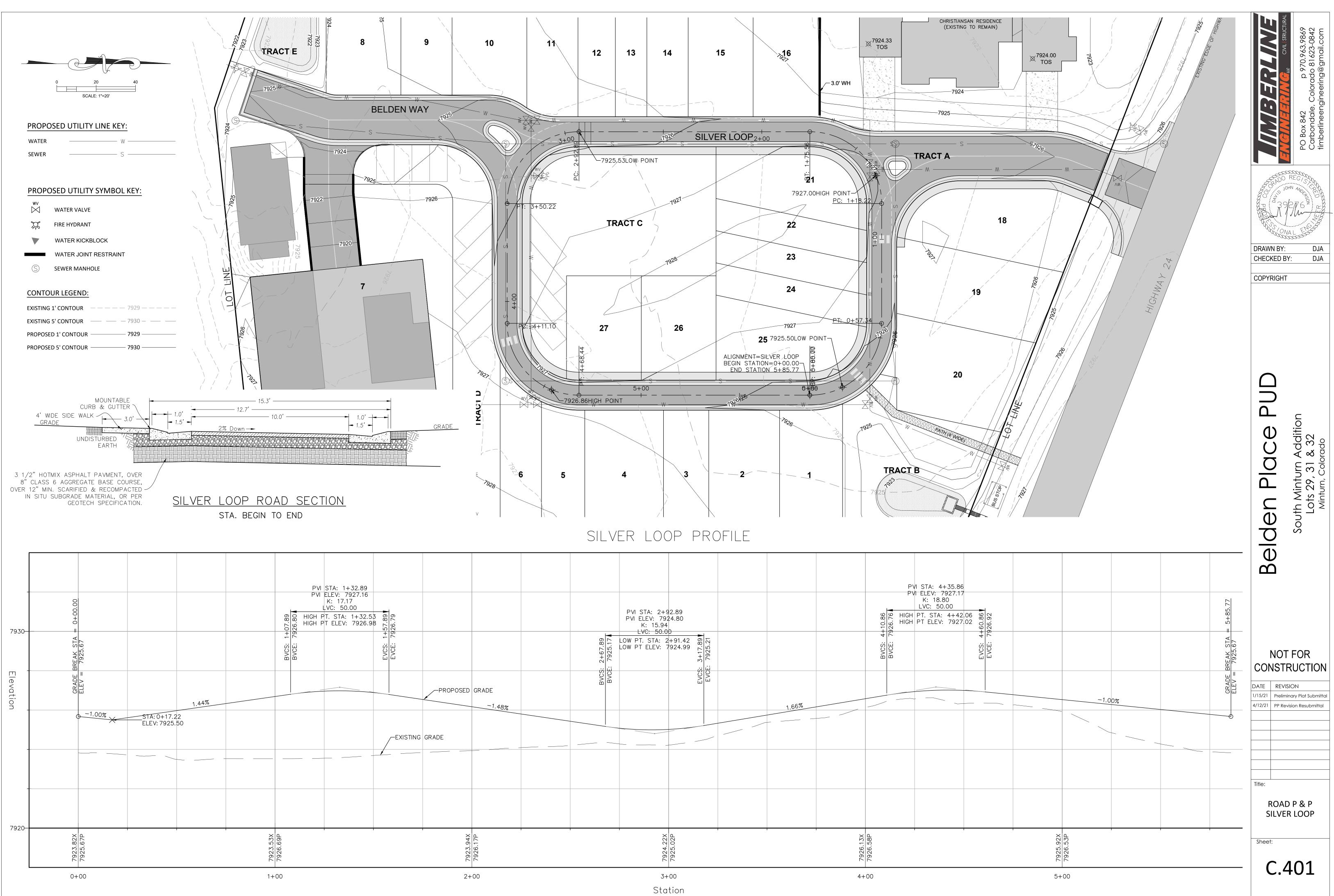
₩V >>>	WATER VALVE
Ķ	FIRE HYDRANT
	WATER KICKBLOCK
_	WATER JOINT RESTRAINT
S	SEWER MANHOLE

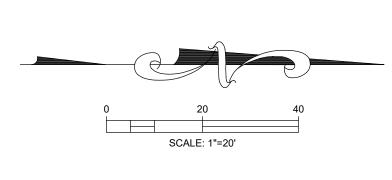
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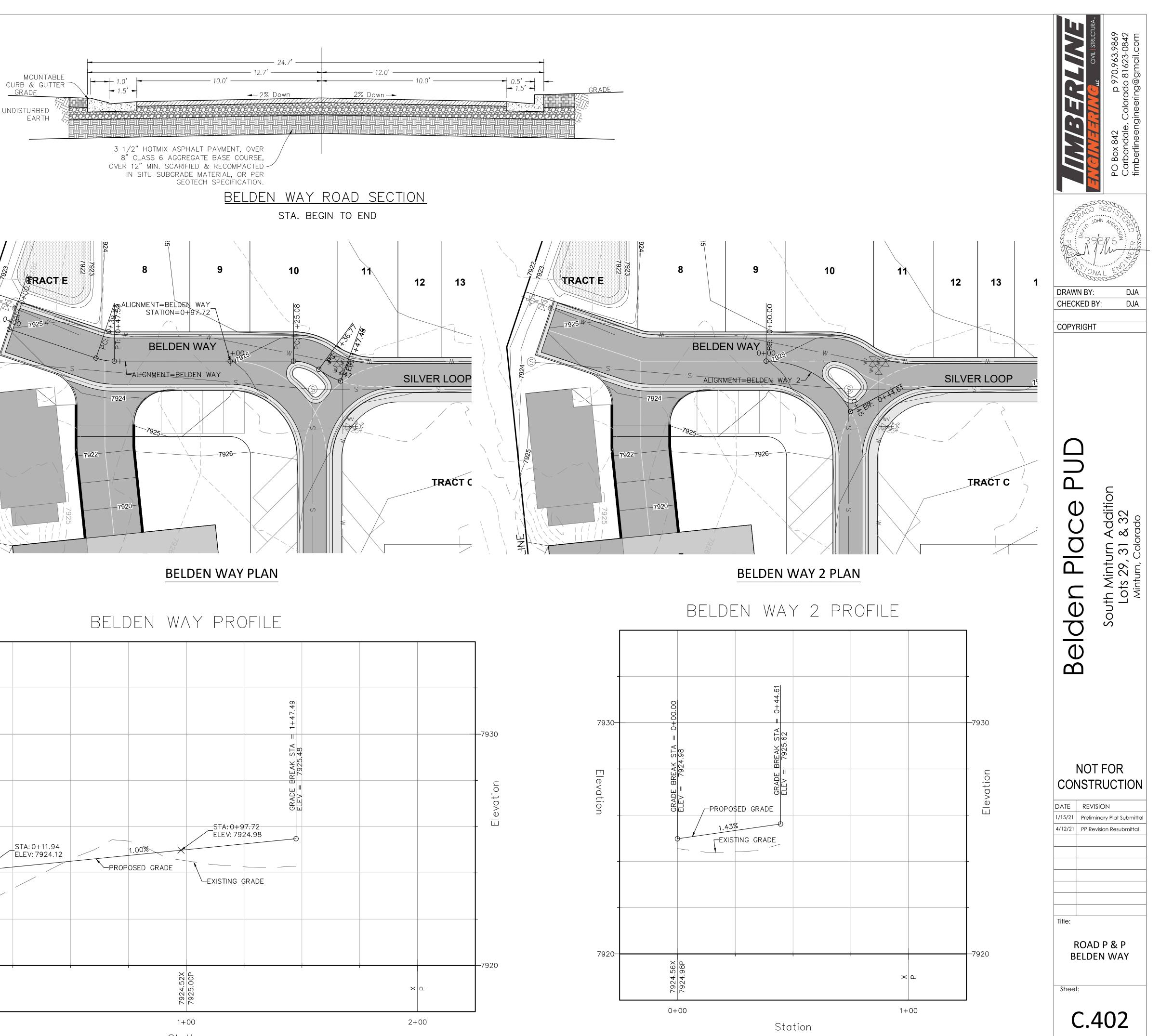
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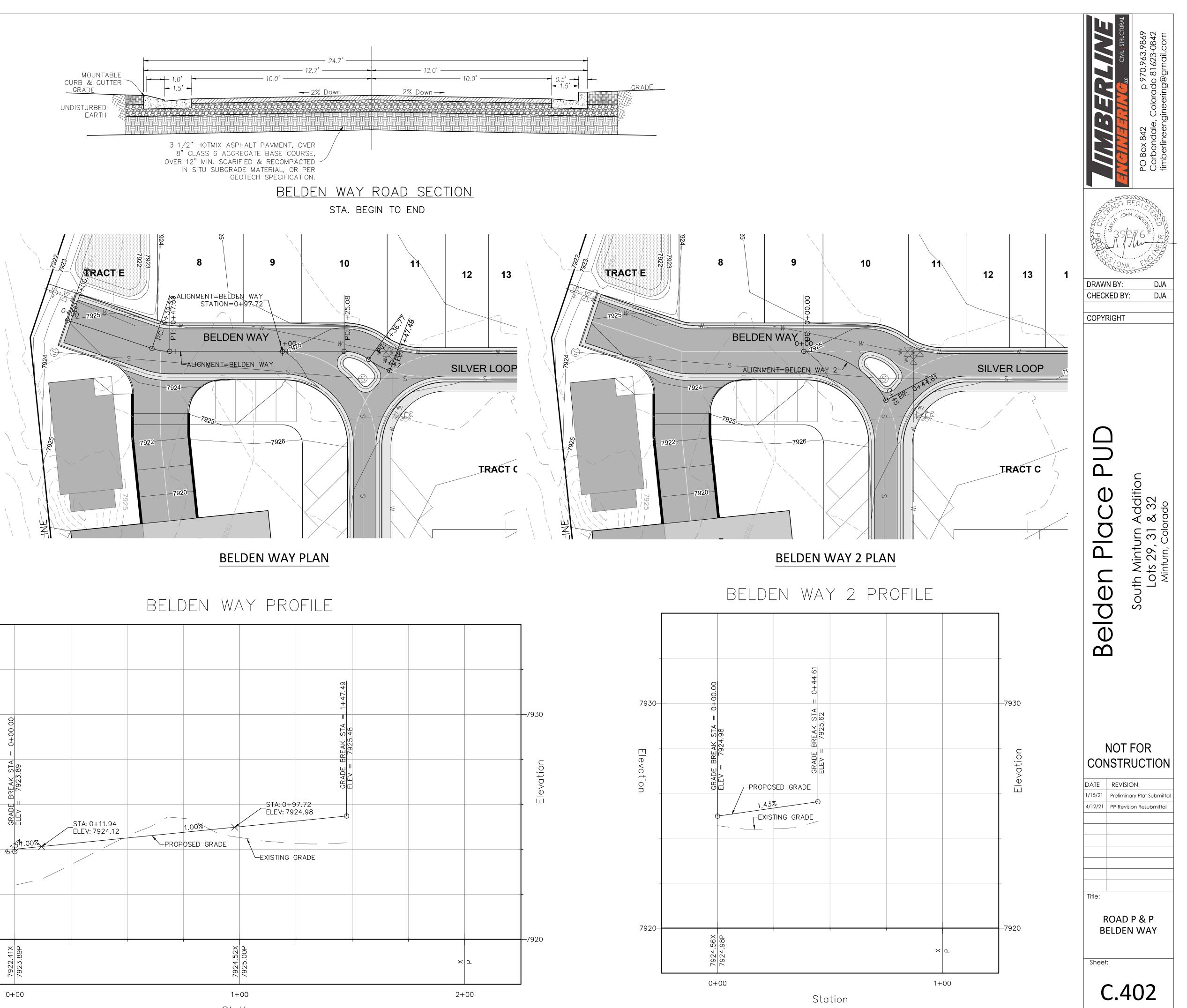
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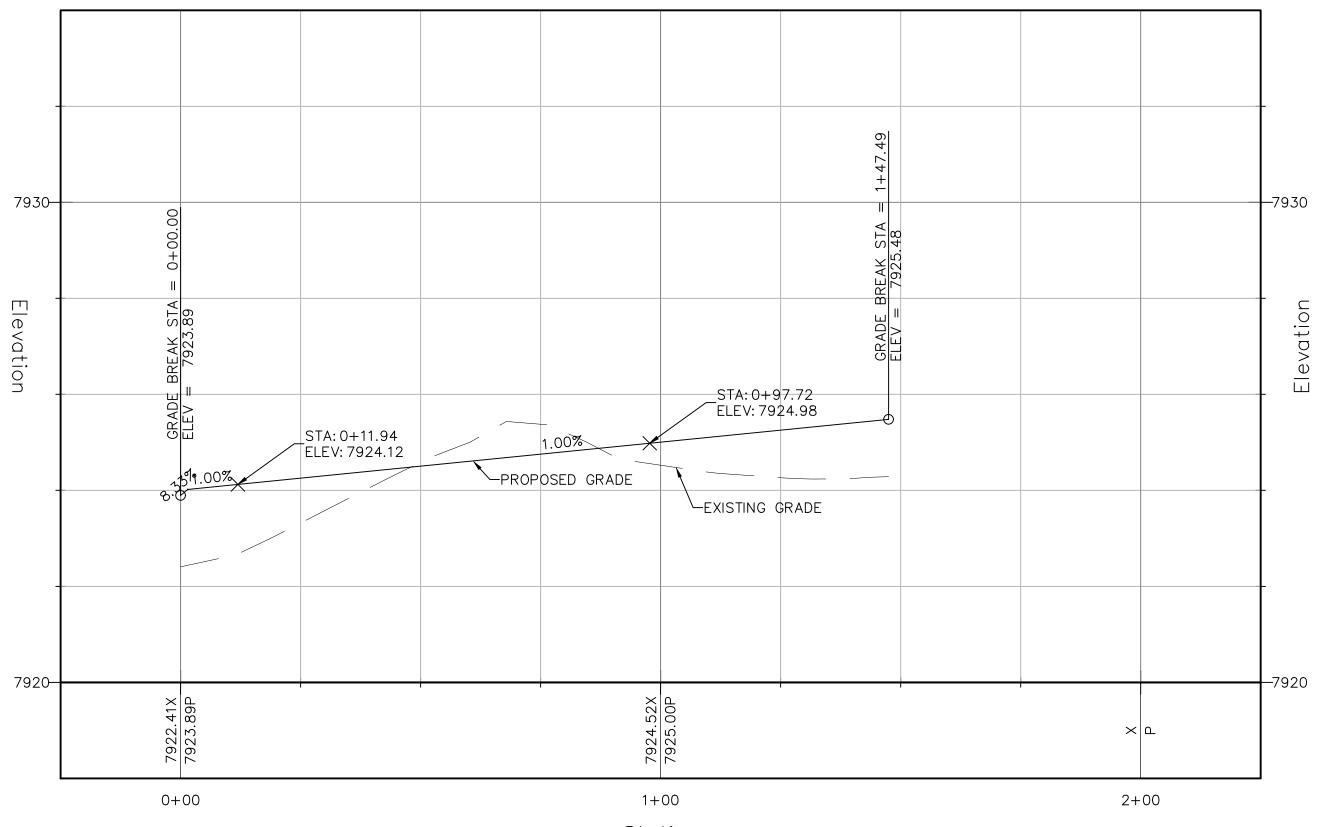
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S	SEWER MANHOLE

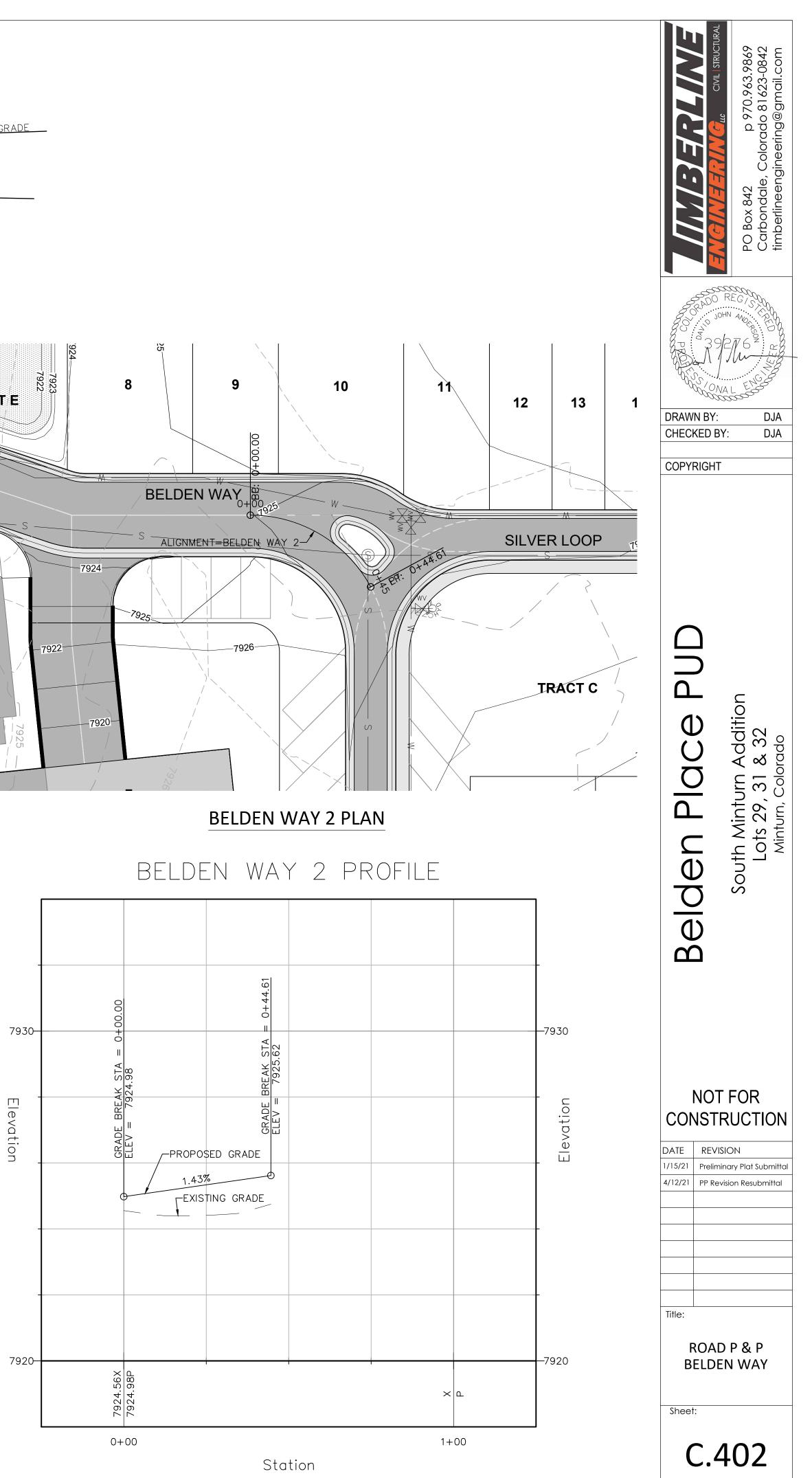
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PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR	7929
PROPOSED 5' CONTOUR	- 7930

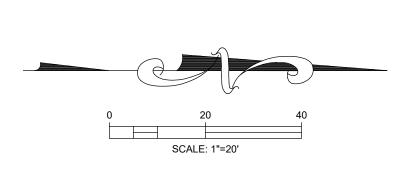








Station



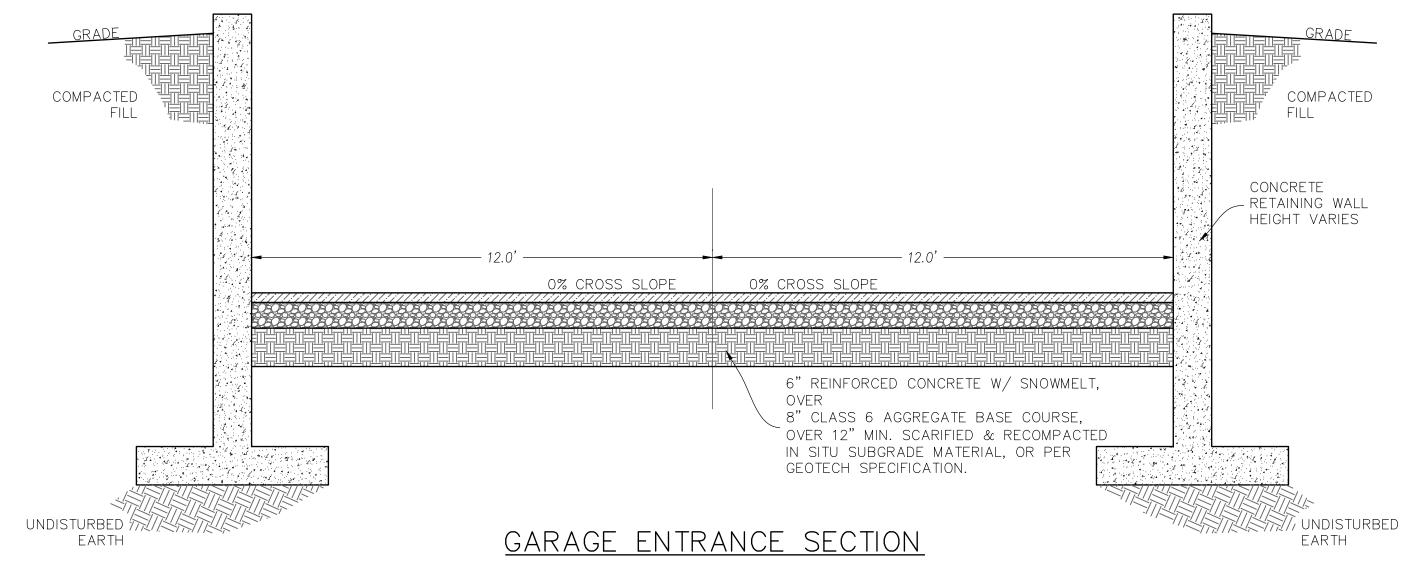
WATER	 W
SEWER	 S

PROPOSED UTILITY SYMBOL KEY:

wv M	WATER VALVE
ж ж	FIRE HYDRANT
	WATER KICKBLOCK
	WATER JOINT RESTRAINT
S	SEWER MANHOLE

CONTOUR LEGEND:

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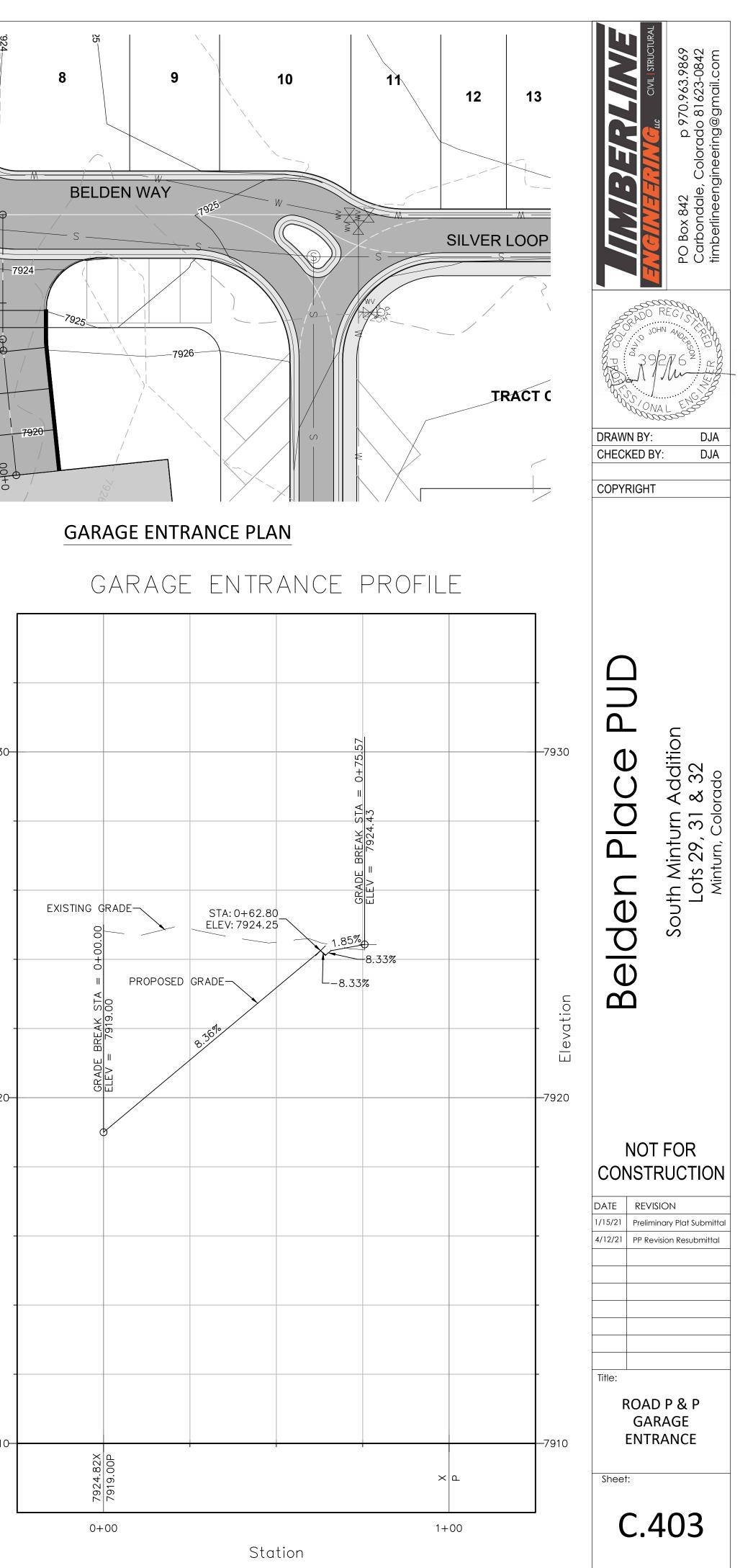
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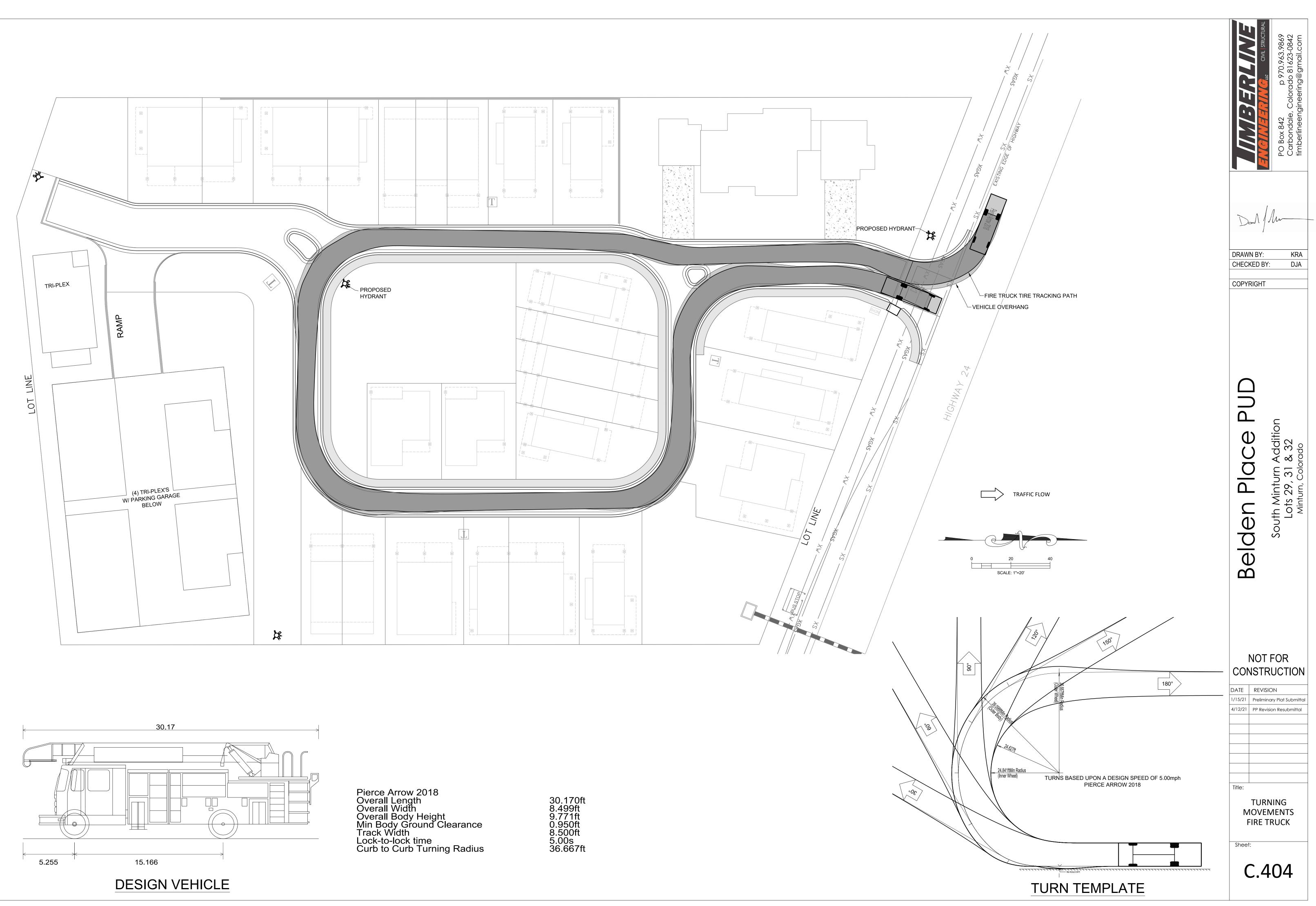
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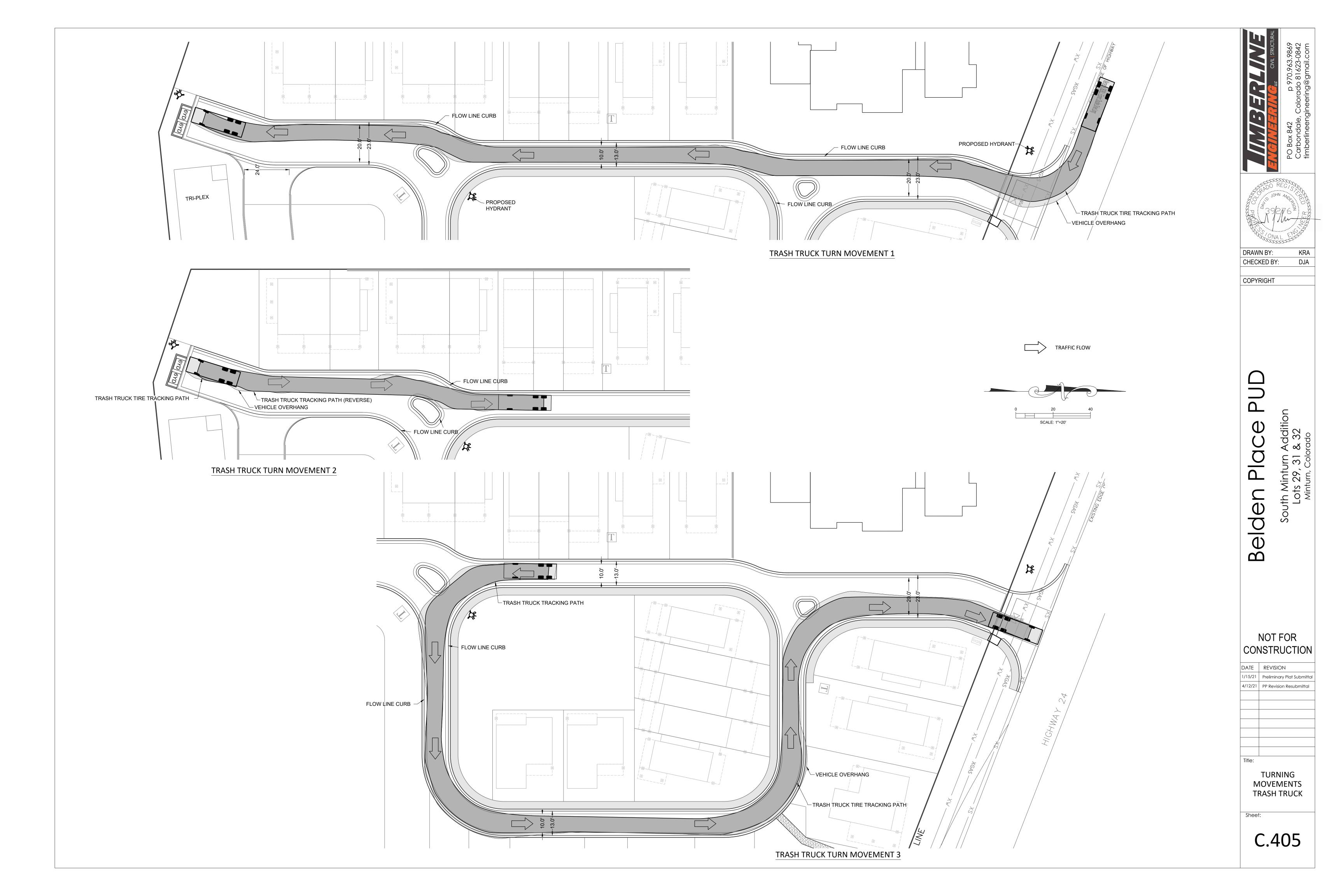
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WATER SPECIFICATIONS

THE FOLLOWING APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTIN SPECIFICATIONS ARE A PORTION OF THE TOWN OF MINTURN ENGINEERING STANDARDS. TABLES, DRAWINGS, DETAILS AND EXHIBITS REFERENCED BELOW ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOWN STANDARDS.

SECTION 1 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DESIGN AND LAYOUT

1.01 - Fire Protection

The number and location of fire hydrants in a given area must be approved by the Eagle River Fire Protection District. Fire hydrant branch lines shall be set at right angles to street mains. The fire hydrant shall be set at the end of the branch line and shall face the direction as dictated per the Eagle River Fire Protection District. No horizontal bends or offsets shall be used in installing fire hydrant branch lines unless approved by the Eagle River Fire Protection District. Under no circumstances shall any size or manner of tap be made on a fire hydrant branch line between the hydrant and hydrant valve. The maximum length of 6-inch main line shall not exceed 50 feet. All fire hydrant valves shall be attached to the tee off of the main line. A fire hydrant shall be installed at the end of all dead end water mains. The Applicant shall install an approved fire hydrant marker on all fire hydrants. The Applicant shall perform all fire hydrant "flow tests." Results of flow tests shall be provided to the Town and to the Eagle River Fire Protection District. All costs associated with the "flow test" shall be borne by the Applicant. The Town shall witness and oversee the "flow test" in conjunction with other appropriate governmental agencies.

1.02 - Layout of the Distribution System

A. Fire Hydrants: Fire hydrant depths shall be 7-feet to 9.5-feet. All fire hydrants will be installed within dedicated streets, right-of-ways, or easements as herein above defined. Fire hydrants shall be installed at locations approved by the Eagle River Fire Protection District and at the end of all dead-end line extensions.

SECTION 2 - MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

2.01 - Pipe and Fittings

All pipe and fittings used in the Town's System shall meet or exceed the latest AWWA Specifications and follow the guideline lines set forth below:

A.Tapping Sleeves: Wet taps shall only be made with the use of a tapping sleeve. The Town will allow epoxy-coated Mueller H304 (250 psi working pressure) or equivalent. No tapping sleeves will be allowed for any application with a working pressure of 150 psi or higher. For those applications where working pressure exceeds 150 psi, the Town will require the use of a tee.

2.02 - Fire Hydrants

A.Fire Hydrants: Fire hydrants shall be Mueller Centurion A423 Mountain Hydrant, which conforms to AWWA Standard C502 with a working pressure of 250 psi. They also shall be six-inch (6") mechanical joint inlet, minimum 5¹/₄ inches, compression-type main valve that closes with pressure, two 2¹/₂-inch hose nozzles, one 4¹/₂-inch pump nozzle, nozzle threads ANSI B26. Nozzles must be easily replaceable in the field with standard tools. Operating and cap nuts must be 11/2-inch, Number 17 National Standard hex main valve that open to the left. An arrow cast on top of hydrant shall indicate direction of opening. There shall be a breakable section that permits clean break at or near ground level, preventing water loss in case of breakage. Working parts must be removable for maintenance or repair without excavation. Also required are operating mechanism non-wetting, oil reservoir lubricated, with O-ring seals and barrel drain bronze mounted with at least two (2) outlets, which operate automatically with main valve. Fire hydrants must be installed at the end of all main lines. Finish grade around the fire hydrant shall be a minimum of six inches (6") to a maximum of twelve inches (12") below the flange for the final grade and paving inspection.

B.Fire Hydrant Extension Sections: New Installations: Defined as new main extensions throughout the one-year (1) warranty period. All new installations shall be installed at the standard 7-foot to 9.5-foot of cover measured from the top of the pipe to finish grade. All fire hydrants shall consist of a single solid shaft. No fire hydrant extensions will be allowed. Any special circumstance will require written approval from the Town prior to installation. Existing Fire Hydrants: No more than one (1), two-foot (2') long, fire hydrant grade extension (extension section) shall be used or installed on fire

hydrant assemblies. All hydrants shall be installed with a guard value to isolate the hydrant for repair while maintaining service to main. No service line taps will be allowed between the guard valve and hydrant. Guard valves shall be installed on the tee off of the water main. The maximum distance from the guard valve to the fire hydrant shall not exceed fifty feet (50'). Fire hydrants shall be installed at the end of all dead-end mains.

C.Fire Hydrant Marker Flags: The Applicant shall purchase and install fire hydrant marker flags for all newly constructed fire hydrants. The required flag is a Nordic Flex Flag, FF2-72 inches.D.Fire Hydrant Depth of Bury: Fire hydrant depth of bury will conform to Manufacturer's requirements.

2.03 - Service Lines

The following represents the requirements for service line construction:

A.Copper Tubing: Copper Tubing Shall be Type K, soft copper, Connections are to be compression or silver-soldered.

B.Corporation Stops: Mueller 300 Ball Valve Number B-25008 or B25028, AWWA C800 constructed of all brass construction with compression connection. McDonald Number 4701 BT. AWWA C800.

Ford cc/comp FB-1000-G

Ford IPS/Comp FB-1100-G

C.Curb Stops: Mueller 300 Ball Curb Valve No. B25209, Ford B44, or McDonald 6100 T. Curb stops must have compression end connections, AWWA C800.

D.Curb Boxes: For curb stops up to 1": Mueller H10314 with 89982 lid or McDonald 5601 with 5601L lid. For curb stops larger than 1": Mueller H10314 with 89982 lid and Tyler 6500 Series Enlarged Base #144809 or McDonald 5603 with 5601L lid. Shaft diameter shall be 1" and the top of the shaft shall be a minimum of 18" from final grade and lid.

E.Saddles: Ductile Iron Saddle: Mueller DE2A, JCM-402, Smith & Blair 313, Ford F202, McDonald 3825, 3826 or equal and approved by the District. The saddle must have a double flat strap design with ductile iron body. Said saddle must conform to AWWA C800.

F.Turn-On/Turn-Off of Service: All routine turn-on and turn-off of water service at a curbstop shall be performed only by Town personnel. During emergencies, a customer may turn-off the water service at the curb stop valve. The Town shall be notified of the turn-off and the circumstances at the earliest time. Only Town personnel shall turn-on the water service.

G.Repair of Service Line: Leaks, breaks and general maintenance of the water service line shall be the responsibility of the customer. The customer shall be given notice by first- class mail, that the water service line is defective and in need of repair. Customer shall institute repair or maintenance immediately. If satisfactory progress toward repairing the service line has not been completed in a timely manner or the Town determines that environmental or property damage is being caused, the Town shall shut off the water service until the service line has been repaired. In addition, the Town shall have the right to affect the repair, and the costs therefore shall constitute a lien on the property as provided for by C.R.S., 32-1-1001.

2.04 - Granular Bedding

Two types of bedding material are allowed: Screened rock and soil or select imported material, meeting the following gradation specification table:

TABLE 5.01

Sieve Size 1½ inch maximum,	Total Percent Passing by Weight	Screened Rock	Soil or Select Import
and maximum of 10% of pipe diameter to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	100	100	
No. 4	0 to 10	30 to 100	
No. 200	0 to 10	0 to 50	

Minimum compaction requirement

Tamp to spring line to fill voids below pipe haunches 90% of Standard Proctor placed at ± 3% of Optimum Moisture

The maximum particle size of pipe bedding should generally not exceed 1½ inches or 10 percent of the nominal pipe diameter, whichever is less. Bedding for small pipe such as service lines should generally have a maximum particle size not exceeding ³/₄ inch.

Screened rock used for waterline or sewer pipe bedding should be crushed, angular material that meets the requirements of ASTM D 2321, Class IA bedding material. The material should have not more than 10 percent passing the No. 4 (4.75 millimeter) screen, and less than 5 percent passing the No. 200 (75 micrometer) screen. The bedding should be tamped under the haunches of the pipe to spring line. Where future excavation is anticipated, the sloughing properties of screened rock when unconfined should be taken into consideration. The Town may require soil or select import. Where groundwater may be present, the use of screened rock for bedding is prohibited.

Compacted pipe bedding should meet the requirements of ASTM D 2321, Class IB, Class II, or Class III bedding material. The material should have a minimum of 30 percent passing the No. 4 screen and less than 50 percent passing the No. 200 screen. Class 6 aggregate base course per CDOT Table 703.2 conforms to this gradation criteria. The bedding should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent at +/- 3 percent of optimum moisture content, referencing Standard Proctor (ASTM D698, AASHTO T99). Material containing 10 to 30 percent passing the No. 4 screen can be used with the following considerations: materials in this range can be expected to possess properties similar to screened rock except that compaction will be required and materials in this range may be too free-draining to be testable for compaction by ASTM D698. Flow-fill, a ½ sack (50 pounds) per cubic yard lean concrete mix as defined in the CDOT 1999 Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 206.02, may be used as bedding where a combination of ease of placement, low permeability, and unconfined stability is desired.

Additional Requirements:

•Ductile Iron Pipe may be required to be encased in loose polyethylene in conformance with ANSI/AWWA C105/A21.5 installation methods, unless site soils and proposed bedding materials are determined to be non-corrosive to iron pipe when evaluated according to Appendix A of ANSI/AWWA C105/A21.5.

In specific areas, such as where access is extremely limited, the use of on-site materials may be allowed, and, when used, must be on-site 1¹/₂ inches minus well-graded screened material, free from organic materials, chunks of soil, frozen material, debris, or other suitable materials. Use of on-site bedding material must have prior written Town approval.

2.05 - Marking Tape

A.Installation: The location of all hydrants shall be staked. Final location and grade shall be in accordance with the approved drawings. Offset stakes not farther than 12 feet from the fire hydrant are acceptable. All hydrants shall stand plumb. Each hydrant shall be connected to the main by a six-inch (6") branch line. An independent six-inch (6") gate valve shall be installed on the tee off of the water main. It is the intention of the Town to limit the length of the six-inch (6") branch line servicing the fire hydrant to 50 feet. If the length of the branch line extends beyond 50 feet, an eight-inch (8") main with an eight-inch (8") by six-inch (6") concentric reducer shall be used from the main until a point 50 feet from the hydrant is reached. At that point, a six-inch (6") branch line may be extended to the fire hydrant. No service line connections shall be installed between the fire hydrant and the fire hydrant guard valve. No service line connections shall be made on the six-inch (6") branch line servicing the fire hydrant.

B.Anchorage: The shoe of each hydrant shall be well braced against the un-excavated earth at the end of the trench with a concrete thrust block. Care shall be taken not to cover the weep holes with concrete. The bottom of the hydrant bowl and the hydrant valve shall be supported with minimum 18 x 8 x 4-inch precast concrete blocking slabs or a Town approved equal. The hydrant assembly shall require megalug restraints.

C.Drainage: Wherever a hydrant is set, drainage shall be provided at the base of the hydrant by placing approved granular bedding material from the bottom of the trench, to at least 12 inches above the barrel flange of the hydrant, and as shown on the typical fire hydrant detail. The minimum distance from the bottom of the trench to the bottom of the hydrant elbow shall be six inches (6"). The minimum of approved granular bedding material placed therein shall be 1/3 cubic yards.D.Clearances: The minimum clearances around all fire hydrants shall be: ten feet (10') in the front, seven feet (7') on the sides, four feet (4') on the back, and 20 feet above.

E.Operation of Fire Hydrant: The required operational position of a fire hydrant is either fully opened or fully closed. The guard valve shall control any restriction of flow. The restriction of flow, through a fire hydrant, by means of the "operating nut" is strictly prohibited.

service. B.Tapping Existing Mains: Main Line Connections: Unless otherwise approved by the Town, all main line connections shall be made by means of a tee.

Service Taps/Stubouts: During new main line construction, service line stubouts may only be installed after the required tests have been completed and approved by the Town. Stubouts shall be installed by the main line Contractor. Stubouts shall terminate at the curb stop valve. Curb stop valves shall be installed at the property line or edge of easement. The minimum separation distance between service line taps on the main shall be 18 inches.

The Contractor shall install all new service line taps. All tees/taps shall be witnessed and approved by the Town. Any tap preformed without a Town inspection and approval shall be considered "illegal system tampering" and punished in accordance with the provisions of Section 1-4-20 of this Code for each offense. Each day any person is in violation of Chapter 13 of the Minturn Municipal code and shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. 7-2018 , §4)

4.01 - Requirements

1. Fire Hydrant (To Grade and Operated). The fire hydrant shall be straight and plumb, and shall be operated with proper drainage. See Fire Hydrant Assembly detail.

2. Rough Grade Inspection. Above-ground attributes are to be in a reasonable grade so as not to allow standing water to accumulate on top of or allow drainage into the attributes of the system. All attributes within the road right-of-way/easement shall be protected from traffic, equipment, etc.

3.Warranty Period. During the 1-year warranty period that begins at Construction Acceptance, the Town will test the integrity of the telemetry and cathodic protection systems. Remedial repair and subsequent testing will be made by the applicant.

5.01 - Requirements

The following items shall be required to be submitted to the Town for approval prior to Final Acceptance. Once these items have been received, reviewed, and approved by the Town Administrator, Final Acceptance may occur.

C.Final Inspection: The District shall perform a final walk-through inspection prior to Final Acceptance. The purpose of this inspection is to determine if any changes have occurred since the final grade and paving inspection that would negatively effect the operation of the system. The owner or the owner's designated representative is required to accompany the Town's Inspector during this final inspection

•Bedding materials shall be free of topsoil, organic materials, frozen matter, debris, or other deleterious materials.

•Flow-fill as specified by CDOT 1999 Standard Specifications, Section 206.02, may be used with Town approval.

•Materials not meeting these requirements shall be used only with prior written approval of the Town.

The installation of "blue" marking tape is required on all water mains and service lines. The tape shall be installed approximately twenty-four inches (24") above the main or line. The tape shall meet the following specifications:

1.Four (4) mil thick PVC material.2.Solid "blue" color with black lettering.3.Six inches (6") in width.

SECTION 3 - PIPE INSTALLATION

3.01 - Fire Hydrants

3.02 - Connection to the Town System

A.Connections: Connections to the Town system shall be in a neat and workmanlike manner. The connection shall be inspected and approved by the Town. Under no circumstances shall a non-disinfected main, which cannot be isolated, be connected to an existing distribution main in

SECTION 4 - CONSTRUCTION ACCEPTANCE

A.Field Maintenance Inspections

4.Redline Submittal. A redline submittal will be required to be made from the contractor to the engineer in order to facilitate the completion of as-builts in a timely manner.

SECTION 5 - FINAL ACCEPTANCE

A.Final Grade and Paving Inspection: All system attributes shall be fully operational and meet Town Standards. Back lot access shall meet Town Standards. The ring and cover shall be centered over the cone section. All system attributes shall meet or exceed Town Standards.

B.Drawings of Record: Field measured Drawings of Record shall be submitted to the Town in the specific format as required by the Town. The Drawings of Record shall include, but not be limited to, all attribute information including main lengths, all bends (horizontal and vertical), valves, hydrants, materials, pipe diameters, encasement, insulation, pipe deflections, and service line information which shall include size, location of line, tap and curb stop. Water and Sewer Drawings of Record shall be submitted on the same drawing. The submittal will contain the swing ties for service lines. The Town requires a digital format using District formatting (AutoCAD Release 14 or newer), and three (3) black line copies of the field-measured Drawings of Record. The Drawings of Record shall also depict the established easement for each line segment with reference to the specific Town of Minturn recording information. Construction drawings will not be accepted as Drawings of Record.

SEWER SPECIFICATIONS

THE FOLLOWING APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTIONS SPECIFICATIONS ARE A PORTION OF THE THE EAGLE RIVER WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT ("DISTRICT") RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE. TABLES, DRAWINGS, DETAILS AND EXHIBITS REFERENCED BELOW ARE INCLUDED IN THE APPENDICES OF THE DISTRICTS' RULES AND REGULATIONS

SECTION I – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Authority The Standard Specifications for Sewer Mains (the "Specifications") are promulgated by the Eagle River Water & Sanitation District ("District"). The interpretation and enforcement of the Specifications is hereby delegated to the District Regulations Administrator.

SECTION II - COLLECTION SYSTEM DESIGN AND LAYOUT

2.5.10 Manhole Connections

manhole

2.5.11 Location/Marking Tape

2.6.3 Horizontal and Vertical Separation from Potable Water Mains Refer to detail D-11.

(a) Parallel Main Installations and Appurtenances:

Sewer mains and sewer service lines shall be installed at least ten feet (10') horizontally from any existing or proposed water main. The distance shall be measured edge to edge. In cases where it is not practical to maintain a ten foot (10') separation, the District may allow installation of the sewer main closer to a water main utilizing encasement or pressure rated joints, provided that the water main is on a separate trench or on an undisturbed earth shelf located on one side of the main and at an elevation so the bottom of the water main is at least eighteen inches (18") above the top of the sewer main. The District requires a ten-foot (10') separation between water and sewer appurtenances including manholes. If a manhole is installed, it will be measured from outside of manhole to outside of water attribute.

(b) Perpendicular Crossings – Sewer under Water:

If the sewer pipe crosses under the water main but less than eighteen inches (18") of clear space will exist, either the water main or sewer main must be installed with secondary containment. Acceptable options include a pipe casing extending no less than nine feet (9') each side of the crossing. The pipe casing shall be of watertight material with no joints. The casing pipe materials may be steel, ductile iron, fiberglass, fiberglass reinforced polymer mortar (FRPM), or polyvinylchloride (PVC) with suitable carrier pipe supports and casing pipe end seals. Alternatively, concrete or Controlled Low Strength Material (ex. flowable fill) encasement of either pipe extending no less than ten-feet (10') each side of the crossing may be used.

(c) Perpendicular Crossings – Water under Sewer:

If the sewer pipe will cross above or over the water main, either the sewer pipe or water pipe shall be installed with secondary containment unless the vertical distance exceeds five feet (5'). Acceptable options include a pipe casing extending no less than 9- feet each side of the crossing. The casing must be a single section of steel or ductile iron pipe. The design must include a means to support the interceptor or sewer main to prevent settlement and permit maintenance of the water main without damage to the sewer pipe. Alternatively, concrete or Controlled Low Strength Material (ex. flowable fill) encasement of either pipe extending no less than 10-feet each side of the crossing may be used. Crossings involving jointless pipe such as HDPE, fusible PVE or welded steel do not require installation of secondary containment.

SECTION III – MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 General Requirements

All materials must conform to these Material Specifications and shall be new and undamaged. Acceptance of materials, or the waiving of inspection thereof, shall in no way relieve the Applicant of the responsibility for furnishing materials that meet the requirements of these Specifications.

3.2 Pipe and Fittings The following materials are approved for District mains:

3.2.1 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) gravity pipe Main installations from eight to fifteen inches (8" to 15") in diameter shall conform to ASTM D3034, and shall be either SDR-35/PS46 or SDR-26/PS115. Main installations from eighteen to twenty-seven inches (18" to 27") in diameter shall conform to ASTM F679 and shall be SDR-26/P115. Push on joints and molded rubber gaskets shall conform to ASTM D3212. Maximum pipe segment lengths shall be twenty feet (20'). Joint lubricant shall be nontoxic and water-soluble and supplied by the pipe manufacturer.

3.2.2 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pressure pipe

(a) Yelomine conformance with ASTM D2241.

(b) C-900 AWWA C-900 pipe may be used for 8 " through 12" diameter pipe, and shall be pressure class 235 psi, DR18, with push-on joints and flexible elastomeric seals ASTM D3139/ASTM F477. All spigot ends shall be beveled to manufacturer's specifications with gaskets meeting ASTM F477 and joints in compliance with ASTM D3139.

3.2.3 Ductile Iron Pipe (DIP)

3.2.4 Service Line Taps

3.2.5 Transition Adapter shall not be permitted.

3.3 Manholes

3.3.1 Manhole

Manhole sections, base, riser, conical top sections, flat slab tops, and joint sealants between manhole sections shall be in accordance with ASTM C 478. Concrete used in cast in place manhole bases shall be per Section 3.3.10. All cone sections shall be the eccentric type. Openings through manhole risers shall be cored or cast-in, and access opening shall be twenty four-inch (24") diameter. Flat lid slabs are required on manholes with a depth of less than five feet (5') and must be eccentric.

3.3.2 Water Tightness

Manholes shall be watertight and constructed of precast concrete. Barrel sections, cones and frame joints shall all be sealed with a double Rub R Nek, or other equivalent material approved by the District. In areas of high groundwater or otherwise required by the District, a bituminous coating, or approved equal waterproofing material, shall be applied to the exterior of the manhole. Manhole vacuum testing shall be required by the District on all manholes in all areas of high groundwater.

3.3.3 Rings and Covers

Manhole rings and covers shall be heavy duty castings ASTM A 536 or gray cast iron per ASTM A 48 and all components shall be traffic rated to AASHTO HS-20. Ring and cover combined weight shall be greater than 245 pounds and machined to fit securely with a non-rocking cover. Manhole covers shall be twenty-four inch (24") in diameter and have a minimum of twenty-two and one-eighth inches (22-1/8") diameter clearance, have a waffle pattern with a flat lid and the lettering "SEWER" cast on the cover. Covers shall be D & L brand model A-1043 or accepted equal. Precision Cover Systems, Inc. (PCSI) fully-adjustable manhole covers with variable grade rings shall be installed in roadways.

3.3.4 Grade Rings

3.3.5 Manhole steps

Steps shall be comprised of grade 60 deformed rebar encased in a polypropylene copolymer plastic with a tread width of fourteen inches (14"). The steps shall be M.A. Industries No. PS2-PF or PS2-PF-DF or approved equal. Steps shall be cast in place during manufacturing of the manhole sections and shall be six inches (6") from face of manhole. The top most step shall be installed between eighteen (18") and twenty-four inches (24") from the rim of the manhole. Manhole steps shall be vertically aligned and plumb. Steps shall be typically spaced at twelve inches on-center vertically with a maximum spacing of sixteen inches (16"). Steps shall not be installed in the "chimney" portion of the manhole. Entry steps shall be located in the barrel and cone sections of the manhole. See Standard Manhole Detail D-01.

3.3.6 Joint Sealant

Joints shall be sealed with Rub-R-Nek LTM or approved equal installed on the inner and outer ring. Sealant shall be a flexible gasket-type of Butyl rubber, Federal Specifications SS-S-210 (210-A), per ASTM C990-09, AASHTO M-198 75 1. Sealant shall be applied on all surfaces between precast concrete adjusting ring and casting, individual precast concrete adjusting rings, and precast concrete adjusting ring and cone joints. A compatible primer or solvent as recommended by manufacturer of butyl base material shall be used to prepare surfaces prior to application of butyl base material and riser rings. Two gaskets with a minimum cross sectional area equivalent to one inch (1") in diameter are required per joint on forty-eight inch (48") diameter manholes. Gaskets for manholes greater than forty-eight inches (48") in diameter shall have a minimum cross sectional area of one and one-half inches (1 ½").

3.3.7 Pipe to Manhole Seal

KOR-N-Seal, A-Lok, or approved equal flexible rubber boot in a cored hole per ASTM C 923 shall be used for installations in pre-cast bases. For installations in cast-in-place bases (upon approval and on existing mains only), all pipe-to-manhole connections shall use two elastomeric Kor-N-Seal, or approved equal, "O"-ring water stops minimum per ASTM F477.

Any new main connection eight inches (8") or greater within a manhole shall match the crown of pipe to crown of pipe at the highest existing main currently within the

All lines connected to District mains in any way shall be marked with the appropriate marking tape per Section 3.6 and shall be placed twenty four inches (24") above the

Yelomine pipe shall be SDR-21, restrained joint PVC pressure pipe and fittings having a minimum cell classification of 12454 as defined in ASTM D1784 and materials in

Ductile Iron Pipe shall be per ASTM A746, Class 52, 350 psi, AWWAC151. Push-on joints shall be ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11. Factory applied Protecto 401, or equivalent, ceramic epoxy interior lining for DIP & fittings. Manufactured by U.S. Pipe and Foundry Company/Griffin Pipe Products or approved equal.

Factory wyes shall be used for all service line connections with new main installations See Appendix B for requirements for new service line connections to existing

If permitted on a case-by-case basis, Harco transition adapters or Shear Guard couplers may be used for pipe material transitions with prior approval. Fernco couplers

Grade rings shall be in accordance with ASTM C 478 and the maximum height of grade rings shall not exceed eleven inches (11").

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DRAWN CHECK	ED BY:		RAJA
Reiden Place Plin		South Minturn Addition Lots 29, 31 & 32	Minturn, Colorado
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SEWER SPECIFICATIONS - CONTINUED

3.3.8 Flow Channel

The flow channel straight through a manhole should be made to conform as closely as possible in shape and slope to that of the connecting mains and shall have two tenths of a foot (0.2') minimum fall through the channel for a standard manhole. Channel depth and width shall equal the largest pipe diameter. The channel walls should be formed or shaped to the full height of the crown of the outlet main in such a manner as to not obstruct maintenance, inspection or flow in the sewers.

3.3.9 Bench

All manholes shall be constructed with a full bench configuration, in which the top of the invert channel walls shall match the crown of pipe elevation. The horizontal bench surface shall be sloped at a minimum of one-half inch (½") per foot, maximum of one inch (1") per foot with a medium broomed finish, perpendicular to the main direction of flow.

3.3.10 Manhole Base

The foundation for each manhole base shall be prepared by replacing unsuitable material with sub grade stabilization material in accordance with Appendix E-Earthwork. The manhole base shall be precast (in accordance with ASTM C478) unless the manhole ties into an existing main, in which case a cast-in-place base may be used. The invert shall be formed and smoothly finished to match the shape and elevation of all pipes connected to the manhole. Where the sewer line is designed with a continuous grade through the manhole, the pipe shall be laid through the manhole location, the top half of the pipe cut out and the manhole base formed around the bottom half of the pipe.

All concrete used in construction of cast-in-place manholes and bases shall be CDOT Class D. Concrete reinforcement shall be epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars in accordance with ASTM A-615, Grade 60. In instances where a manhole ties into an existing main and a cast-in-place base is used, the first pre-cast manhole section shall be placed on the concrete base structure before the base has taken initial set, or the section shall be grouted into a suitable groove formed in the top of the manhole base.

The first section shall be adjusted to the proper grade and alignment so that it is uniformly supported by the base concrete and not bearing on any of the pipes. The manhole steps shall be located one-foot left or right of the main inflow pipe. The remaining pre-cast sections shall be placed and aligned to provide vertical sides and alignment of the ladder rungs. Plumbness shall be checked as each barrel

Elastomeric Gasket Joints: Immediately before joining two (2) lengths of PVC pipe, the inside of the bell or coupling, the outside of the spigot and the elastomeric gasket section is added. A bitumastic or other approved sealer shall be placed between pre-cast sections so that the completed manhole is rigid and watertight. The sealer shall be placed both on the inside lip as well as the outside lip of each section. shall be thoroughly cleaned to remove all foreign material. Lubrication of the joint and rubber gasket shall be done in accordance with the pipe manufacturer's specifications.

3.3.11 Interior Coatings

For drop manholes (or other applications as identified by the District), manhole interiors shall be coated with a Polyamidoamine Epoxy Primer with Polyamidoamine Epoxy Top Coat such as Tnemec Epoxoline Series L69 or equivalent. Preparation and application shall be per manufacturers' recommendations.

3.4 Concrete/Grout

3.4.1 General Requirements

Contractor shall provide the District Inspector with a specification sheet or mix design from the concrete supplier.

3.4.2 Concrete

All concrete used in construction of cast-in-place manholes and bases shall be CDOT Class D. Construction shall be in conformance with the Detail D-01.

3.4.3 Mortar and Grout

Non-shrink mortar and grout used in the shaping of inverts, grade ring gaps, sealing penetrations, or setting and anchoring cast iron shall consist of one part Type II Portland Cement and two parts of fine, clean sand. Only sufficient water shall be added to provide a stiff, workable cement mixture for proper troweling. Hydrate lime or masonry cement shall not be used. Where relatively thin portions of grout are to be applied (to a flow channel or top of bench) an approved epoxy bonding coat shall be applied to the exposed concrete surfaces prior to grouting.

3.5 Locating Disk

The District will provide green 3M brand Full-Range Disk Marker locating disks to the contractor for stub outs. The contractor shall ensure their correct installation.

3.6 Marking Tape

The installation of green marking tape is required on all sewer mains and service lines. The tape shall be installed approximately 24 inches (24") above the main or line. The tape shall meet the following specifications:

(a) Five (5)-mil thick Polyethylene material.

(b) Solid green color with black lettering.

(c) Six inches (6") in width.

3.7 Casing Material and Spacers

Carrier pipes to be installed inside casings shall be installed with self-restraining casing spacers. Casing spacers shall provide axial thrust restraint to prevent pipe joint deflection during and after installation. They shall also provide dielectric insulation between the carrier pipe and the casing and facilitate installation of the carrier pipe into the casing. See Sewer Main Casing Detail D-5. Pipe casing shall be smooth wall welded steel ASTM A-53 Grade B cylinder fabricated in accordance with AWWA C200. External loading shall be AASHTO HS-20 highway or E-80 railroad loading, railroad loading plus jacking load. Casing joints shall have ends beveled for field welding, be butt welded with complete joint penetration welds around the entire circumference of the pipe, and be formed and accurately manufactured so that when pipes are placed together and welded they form a continuous casing with a smooth and uniform interior surface. Interlocking joints shall be Permalok Interlocking Pipe Joining System.

Casing spacers shall be stainless steel, two piece bolt-on style, minimum fourteen (14) gauge thickness and a minimum length of eleven inch (11"); casing spacers shall be installed every six feet (6') of the pipeline to support the pipe barrel and the weight of its contents, or at an appropriate spacing as determined by the engineer. The four runners shall be eleven inches (11") long at a minimum and manufactured of high abrasion resistant, low coefficient of friction, glass filled polymer. Runner heights shall be set to center the carrier pipe in the casing. Risers shall be ten (10) gauge maximum, and the coating shall be fusion-bonded epoxy or heat fused PVC. Casing spacer models shall be Uni-Flange Series UFRCS1300, Advance Products and Systems, Inc. SI-12; Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc. C12G or approved equivalent. Restrained casing spacers shall be provided at all pipe joints. Restrained casing spacers shall be UniFlange Series UFRCS1390 P or approved equivalent. Casing end seals shall be preformed and designed to prevent entry of water or loss of material from casing. The end seals shall be made of one-eighth inch (1/8") thick 60 durometer EPDM or neoprene rubber held together with mastic strips to seal the edges.

The seals shall overlap the casing pipe by two inches (2") and shall be held on with AISI 304L stainless steel worm gear clamps. Casing end seals shall be Advance Products and Systems, Inc. AC or AW; Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc. C or W; or approved equivalent.

3.8 Tracer Wire (REQUIRED) See Appendix E

SECTION IV – PIPE INSTALLATION & CONSTRUCTION

4.1 Safety

Job site safety shall be the responsibility of the contractor. The District Inspector may refuse to enter a jobsite if deemed unsafe by Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA) standards. Failure to provide a safe jobsite may prevent the District from conducting an inspection.

4.2 Handling of Materials

Pipe and fittings shall be loaded and unloaded by lifting so as to avoid shock or damage. Under no circumstances shall material be dropped. If, however, any part of the pipe is damaged, the replacement or repair of the damaged pipe shall be done to the satisfaction of the District. Any pipe or fittings that are not acceptable to the District shall be removed from the job site immediately. All pipe-handling equipment and pipe handling methods shall be in accordance with the methods and equipment recommended by the manufacturer.

Under NO circumstance shall forks be inserted into any pipe and or fitting.

Pipe shall be stored and handled in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Any pipe with UV degradation or bowing may be rejected by the District Inspector. All pipe shall be delivered to the project site and stored with factory applied end caps (d) Begin the test by connecting the air source to the inlet tap. Slowly add air until the internal pressure of the test section reaches a pressure 4.0 psig. If ground water back pressure exists, it must be quantified by the Engineer prior to testing.

4.3 Inspection and Preparation of Pipe and Fittings

Before placing pipe in the trench, each pipe or fitting shall be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign material, kept clean at all times thereafter, and carefully examined for cracks, warping, or any other defects before installation. Bell ends and spigot ends are to be examined and free of defects. Following the inspection, end caps shall be replaced prior to placing the pipe in the trench.

All lumps, blisters and excess coatings shall be removed from the pipe and fitting, and the outside of the spigot and the inside of the bell shall be wiped clean, dry and free from oil and grease before the pipe or fitting is installed. Dirt and any other material must be removed from the barrel of the pipe before installation.

4.4 Cutting and Fitting of Pipe

Pipe shall be cut in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, whenever necessary, to conform to location of fittings, line, or grade. All cuts, when required, shall be straight, true and beveled and may be made with plastic pipe cutters or completed per the DIPRA Guidelines for Field Welding and Cutting Ductile Iron Pipe (August 2015). All burrs shall be removed from the ends of cut pipe and the ends of the pipe lightly rasped or filed.

4.5 Pipe Alignment and Grade

Manholes shall be installed at staked locations and elevations. Main installation stakes for alignment and grade shall be set by a surveyor under the guidance of a Professional Land Surveyor who is registered in the State of Colorado.

Pipe shall be installed at a constant grade from manhole to manhole. No grade breaks or low spots will be accepted. Pipe shall be installed with the bell ends facing in the direction of installation, unless directed otherwise by the District. Where pipe is to be installed on a grade of ten percent (10%) or greater, the installation shall start at the bottom and shall proceed upward with the bell ends of the pipe up grade.

4.6 Temporary Plugs

A mechanical pipe plug shall be used as a temporary plug during line installation to isolate the mainline extension from the existing collection system. All temporary plugs shall be provided by the Contractor.

4.7 Frost

No pipe or appurtenant structure shall be installed upon a foundation into which frost has penetrated, or if at any time there is danger of ice formation. No pipe or appurtenant structure shall be installed unless backfilling can be completed before the formation of ice and frost.

4.8 Lowering of Material into the Trench

Proper implements, tools and facilities satisfactory to the District shall be provided and used by the Contractor for the safe and convenient performance of the work. All pipe, manholes, and accessories shall be carefully lowered into the trench piece by piece by means of suitable tools and equipment, in such a manner as to prevent damage to the materials. Under no circumstances shall the materials be dropped or dumped into the trench. If damage occurs to any pipe, manholes or main accessories in handling, the District inspector may reject the damaged material at the discretion of the inspector.

rejected

Manholes shall be precast, watertight and constructed in accordance with the District's standard details and per Section 3.3. For precast manhole bases, the area underneath the manhole base shall be excavated and bedding material shall be placed and compacted to 95% Modified Proctor the required elevation. The manhole base shall then be lowered into the trench and checked for proper bearing on the subgrade, proper elevation and orientation to receive the incoming and outgoing sewers at the designated invert elevation. If the invert elevation varies by more than plus or minus one half inch (1/2") from the designated invert elevation, the base shall be removed and reset. The concrete invert channel and bench shall be constructed following the connection of all sewer pipes to the manhole. The flow channel shall be smooth and true to the sewer pipe invert elevations, with uniform cross section and slope, either straight or with a continuous curve between inlet and outlet of pipes. To eliminate free fall conditions in a manhole resulting from invert elevation differentials between incoming and outgoing pipes, the Contractor shall form and construct suitable channels in the bottom of the manhole connecting the inverts. Shape channel base and bench per Sections 3.3.8 and 3.3.9, respectively. New manholes shall have pre-formed holes for pipe installation and existing manholes shall be cored to install pipe and connector. Chip existing concrete

bench inside manhole and shape smooth continuous invert for connections to existing manholes. All pipe-to-manhole connections and grade adjustment rings shall be sealed and grouted with non-shrink materials and be watertight. All lift holes shall be filled with non-shrink grout. All dimensions, locations and elevations shall be coordinated by the Applicant and Contractor and meet the requirements of the District. Cast-in-place manhole bases will only be allowed when connecting to an existing main.

Refer to Appendix B, Section II. SECTION V – TESTING AND ACCEPTANCE

5.1 General Requirements for Connections Connections to the District system shall be inspected and approved by the District prior to backfilling.

5.1.1 Service Connections

Refer to Appendix B.

All connections shall match the crown of pipe to crown of pipe at the highest existing main or per the direction of the District. All new main installations shall require reformed benches that meet all District standards.

(e) After the constant pressure of 4.0 psig is obtained, regulate the air supply so that the pressure is maintained between 3.5 to 4.0 psig for at least 2 min. Depending on air/ground temperature conditions, the internal air temperature will stabilize in equilibrium with the temperature of the pipe walls. The pressure will normally drop slightly until equilibrium is obtained; however, a minimum of 3.5 psig is required.

(f) Once the pressure has stabilized to 4.0 psig (plus the average ground water back pressure, if applicable) disconnect the air supply from the control panel. Observe the continuous monitoring gauge and decrease the internal pressure to no less than 3.5 psig. At a reading of 3.5 psig or within the range of 3.5 to 4.0 psig, stop decreasing the pressure and commence timing with a stopwatch or watch with a second hand or digital readout in minutes and seconds with an accuracy of 0.1.s.

(g) Once the predetermined time period from the formula or table above has elapsed, observe the continuous monitoring gauge to obtain the amount of pressure

lost during the test duration. If the pressure drop is found to be less than 1.0 psig (or 0.5 psig in circumstances where a shorter test duration is desired), the section is presumed to be free of any leaks or defective joints. If the pressure drop is 1.0 psig or greater (0.5 psig or greater in circumstances where a shorter test duration is desired), the test section has failed due to excessive pressure loss. When low-pressure air testing of a sewer line results in a failure the Contractor, at his/her own expense, shall detect the leak or defect and repair or replace whatever is necessary to remedy such defect in a manner acceptable to the Owner. See TABLE D-3 for Minimum Time for a 1.0 psig Pressure Drop for Size and Length of Pipe for Q = 0.0015

4.9.1 General Requirements

Factory applied end caps shall remain installed on the pipe while it is being placed in the trench to prevent foreign material from entering the pipe. The end cap shall be left in place until the connection is to be made to the adjacent pipe. During installation, no debris, tools, clothing or other foreign materials shall be placed in the pipe. As each length of pipe is placed in the trench, the spigot end shall be centered in the bell and the pipe inserted to the manufacturer's recommended depth with a slow steady pressure without jerky or jolting movements and brought to correct line and grade. The pipe shall be secured in place with bedding material tamped under it, except at the bells. Precautions shall be taken to prevent dirt from entering the joint space. No wooden blocking shall be left at any point under the pipeline. All pipe joints shall be uniform and smooth transitions shall exist from joint to joint or fitting. See Appendix E for bedding, backfill and compaction requirements.

4.9.2 Ductile Iron Pipe

Push-On Joints: The inside of the bell, the outside of the spigot end, and the rubber gasket shall be thoroughly cleaned to remove oil, grit, excess coating, and other foreign matter. The rubber gasket shall be flexed inward and inserted into the gasket recess of the bell socket. NSF-61 approved gasket lubricant per the manufacturers recommendations shall be applied to either the inside face of the gasket, and the spigot end of the pipe, per the manufacturer's recommendations. The spigot end of the pipe shall be placed in the bell end with care to prevent the joint from contacting the ground. Pipe furnished without a depth mark on the spigot end shall be marked before assembly to ensure insertion to the manufacturer's recommended depth. The pipe shall be kept in straight alignment and the joint shall be completed by inserting the pipe to the manufacturer's recommended depth with a slow, steady pressure by using a long pry bar, jack, lever puller, or backhoe bucket. A timber header should be used between the pipe and the jack or backhoe bucket to avoid damage to the pipe. Upon completion of joining push-on joint pipe, an inspection shall be made to ensure that the gasket is correctly aligned in the gasket recess of the bell socket and not twisted or turned.

4.9.3 Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe

Care shall be taken that the correct elastomeric gasket, compatible with the annular groove of the bell, is used. Insertion of the elastomeric gasket in the annular groove of the bell or coupling must be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

The spigot and bell or coupling shall be aligned and inserted to the manufacturer's recommended depth or reference line. Installation or pushing shall be done in a smooth, steady motion. Upon completion of joining the pipe, an inspection shall be made to assure that the gasket is correctly aligned in the gasket recess of the bell socket and not twisted or turned. NO deflection will be allowed at a joint of PVC pipe.

4.9.4 Yelomine Pipe

Installation of Yelomine pipe shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications. Cleanout caps shall be installed with nonpermanent gaskets where applicable.

4.9.5 Job-Mixed Concrete

Job-mixed concrete shall be thoroughly mixed to combine aggregates, cement, and water into a uniform mass.

4.9.6 Ready-Mixed Concrete

Said materials must be proportioned, mixed and transported in accordance with ASTM C94. Any concrete not plastic and workable when it reaches project shall be

See Section 3.4 for material specifications.

4.10 Manholes

4.11 Service Lines

5.1.2 Connections to Manholes

5.2 Testing – Sewer Mains

5.2.1 Alignment

Straight alignment shall be checked by using either a laser beam or lamping.

5.2.2 Low Pressure Air Testing – General Requirements The air test shall, as a minimum, conform to the test procedure described in ASTM F 1417 Standard Practice for Installation Acceptance of Plastic Non-Pressure Sewer Lines Using Low-Pressure Air. Deflection testing should occur prior to air test.

5.2.3 Low Pressure Air Testing Procedure

(a) Lines must be cleaned by flushing or by other means before the low pressure air test is to begin.

(b) Isolate the sewer line to be tested and ensure that all other outlets from which air could escape are properly sealed. In this step of the procedure, it is necessary to inspect the manhole invert being plugged to be sure that it has no damage which will be covered by the plug and not detected with the low-pressure air test.

(c) Determine the duration of the test by using the accompanying tables at the end of this section.

See Table D-4 for Minimum Time for a 0.5 psig Pressure Drop for Size and Length of Pipe for Q = 0.0015

5.3 Manhole Testing – General Requirements

5.3.1 Manhole Testing Procedure

5.4 Television Inspection – General Requirements

Prior to construction/final acceptance of any sanitary sewer line by the District, the main shall be inspected internally by television as outlined in this Section. Leakage testing shall be performed prior to televising. The complete job is ready for television inspection when the following work has been completed.

(a)	All sewer pipelines are i
(b)	All attributes are in place
(c)	All other underground fa
(d)	Pipelines have been jet
(e)	Final air test has been co

When the above work is complete, the Contractor shall arrange for the television inspection. The Contractor of the project will notify the District in writing as to the scheduled date of the television inspection After conditions a through e as outlined above, are met, the entire job will be televised.

(b) l	f no de	ficiencies	are o	obser

the pipe, or groundwater infiltration.

5.4.1 Inspection Format Sanitary sewer lines shall be inspected by means of remote CCTV. All CCTV work shall conform to current NASSCO-PACP standards. Contractor shall provide the District with CCTV inspections (video and data collected) entirely in electronic format. Mains shall be tested with three and a half (3.5) gallons of water per minute flowing during televising and shall follow the direction of flow. The camera must be centered in the pipe and the speed of travel shall be slow enough to inspect each pipe joint, and tee connection, and should not, at any time, be faster than 30 feet per minute. The documentation of the work shall consist of PACP CCTV Reports, PACP database, logs, electronic reports, etc. noting important features encountered during the inspection. All CCTV video observations shall be identified by audio and recorded on the District Standard Form 6.3 and is required to accompany each submittal.

5.4.2 CCTV Video Content Submitted CCTV videos shall include:

(a) Footage indicator

(b) Running time

(c) Date

(d) Location

be obtained by the District field inspector.

5.4.3 District Review

The Contractor will be notified in writing of any deficiencies revealed by the television inspection that require repair. If corrective work is indicated and the Contractor wishes to view CCTV videos, he shall contact the District to set a time for the viewing.

5.4.4 Correction of Deficiencies Those segments of the pipeline system that have been corrected must be re-televised. The procedure outlined in above will be repeated until all deficiencies observed by television inspection have been corrected to the complete satisfaction of the District. Prior to submittal to the District, the CCTV videos shall be reviewed by the Engineer, Applicant, and Contractor for any defect that may be visible. If CCTV videos and cut sheets are submitted to the District that are deemed "unacceptable," the Contractor shall be charged for the time taken by District personnel to review the CCTV videos. The minimum charge shall be one hundred dollars (\$100).

5.5 Sewer Main Repairs All proposed repairs must be approved by the District Inspector prior to actual repair. Once repair has been made, inspection will be required by a District Inspector. There will be no exception to this requirement. If a repair and/or correction is made in a sewer line segment, the entire line segment shall be required to be re-televised with water flowing. A line segment is defined as the entire length of sewer line from manhole to manhole.

5.6 Protection of Existing Sewer System On the outlet of the connection point to the existing District sewer main, a mechanical plug shall be installed to prevent any flow, debris and or material from the newly constructed main line from entering the District's system. The plug shall be normally set on the downstream outlet of the manhole. Plugs shall be installed per the direction of the District's Inspector. The plug shall be a mechanical-type device and is to be secured to the existing manhole to prevent loss of plug. The plug shall not be removed until Construction Acceptance has occurred. The Contractor shall be required to make routine inspections of the mechanical plug to insure that no leaking is occurring. If a leak is found, the Contractor shall immediately notify the District and take corrective action. The District may perform a video inspection of existing sewer mains that could potentially be impacted by construction activities prior to the start of construction and after the completion of construction. Any damage to existing facilities caused by the Contractor shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

5.7 Manhole Abandonment

Manholes to be abandoned in place shall have all pipes entering or exiting the structure plugged with lean concrete or controlled low strength material backfill (Flo-Fill). For manholes with existing pipes too large to plug with fill, a bulkhead shall be constructed on the inside of the manhole to prevent the fill from entering the pipes. Manhole tops or cone section shall be removed to the top of the full barrel diameter section or to a point not less than eighteen (18) inches below final grade. The structure shall then be backfilled with lean concrete or Flo-Fill. Surface restoration shall be completed to match the surrounding areas.

Manhole vacuum testing shall be required by the District on all manholes in all areas of high groundwater via the vacuum test per ASTM C1244, "Standard Test Method for Concrete Sewer Manholes by the Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) prior to backfill.

(b) Install the vacuum tester head assembly on the manhole.

(c) Attach the vacuum pump assembly to the proper connection on the test head assembly. Make sure the vacuum inlet/outlet valve is in the closed position.

(d) Inflate the sealing element to twice the test pressure to be used. Do not over inflate.

(e) Start the vacuum pump assembly engine and allow preset RPMs to stabilize.

(f) Open the inlet/outlet ball valve and evacuate the manhole to ten-inch (10") Hg (mercury) that is equivalent to approximately 5 PSIG (0.3 bar) backpressure

(g) Close the vacuum inlet/outlet ball valve, disconnect the vacuum pump and monitor the vacuum for one (1) minute.

(h) Allowable leakage - less than one-inch (1") Mercury (Hg) in one (1) minute.

(i) All manholes that do not meet the minimum amount for the leakage rests must be repaired and re-tested.

installed and backfilled.

ce, all inverts are complete and pipelines are accessible.

acilities, utility piping and conduits are installed.

cleaned.

completed.

(a) A video. accompanied by Standard Form 6.3 shall document defects requiring correction.

rved, the work will be considered satisfactory.

There is no acceptance tolerance for defects such as high and low spots, joint separations, offset joints, chipped ends, cracked or damaged pipe, dimples or bumps in

(e) Beginning (upstream) and ending (downstream) manhole numbers for each run. Manhole numbers corresponding with the District's GIS mapping system shall

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DATE REVISI 1/15/21 Prelimin		
Title: CONSTR SPECIFIC 2 Sheet:		

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CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

THE FOLLOWING APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS ARE A PORTION OF THE TOWN OF MINTURN ENGINEERING STANDARDS. TABLES, DRAWINGS, DETAILS AND EXHIBITS REFERENCED BELOW ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOWN STANDARDS.

CHAPTER 2 - SITE WORK/EARTHWORK/GRADING SECTION 1 - SCOPE

All site work and earthwork shall comply with the requirements of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS and any special criteria established by the Town of Minturn. Site work shall be completed as shown on the approved engineering plans. Site work shall consist of demolition, removal, and abandonment; clearing and grubbing; overlot grading; removal of topsoil; site preparation; embankment subgrade preparation; embankment fill; excavation, trenching, bedding and backfill of pipelines and service lines; excess excavation; structure backfill; roadway excavation, backfill and compaction; borrow; and restoration and cleanup. All workmanship and materials shall be in accordance with the requirements of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS and shall conform to the lines, grades, quantities, and the typical cross-sections shown on the approved plans, or as directed by the Town Engineer or as directed by the Engineer-of-Record (EOR).

1.01 -Inspections

A Grading Permit shall be required for all construction activities. Construction activities shall be subject to inspection by the Town Engineer, and certain types of construction shall have continuous inspection.

It shall be the responsibility of the person performing the work authorized by a permit to notify the Town Engineer or his authorized representative that such work is ready for inspection. Every request for inspection shall be filled at least one (1) working day before such inspection is desired unless otherwise stated in these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. An inspection request may be in writing or by telephone, at the option of the Town Engineer.

It shall be the responsibility of the person requesting an inspection required by these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS to provide access to and means for proper inspection of all work. All work shall be inspected by the Town Engineer or his designated representative. The Town Engineer has the authority to halt construction when, in his opinion, these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS and/or standard construction practices are not being followed, or the work is otherwise defective. Whenever any portion of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS are violated, the Town Engineer shall give the Contractor written notice listing deficiencies to be corrected and may order further construction stopped until all deficiencies are Corrected. If the deficiencies are not corrected within the time limit specified in the notice, the Town Engineer may invoke enforcement options authorized by the Minturn Municipal Code and/or draw upon performance guarantees under which the work is being performed.

For small commercial developments, Minturn may require the development to hire a qualified private contract inspection professional or a Colorado Registered Professional Engineer at the developer's cost to certify to Minturn that the work was completed in accordance with these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Landscaping that is privately owned and maintained by a Homeowners Association (HOA) or other property management entity shall be designed and constructed in accordance with these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. Compliance to these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS shall be certified by a qualified third party approved by Minturn and paid by the developer. Minturn shall assist with inspection of the irrigation system for the landscaping.

Adequate inspections assure compliance to the Town of Minturn requirements and are the basis for the town's recommendation that said improvements be accepted for maintenance and for release of performance guarantees. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to contact the Town Engineer a minimum of one (1) full working day (twenty-four [24] hours) in advance of the required inspections. Required inspections shall include:

- A. Erosion Control: Ensure that the Erosion Control Plan is adhered to and Best Management Practices (BMP's) are properly installed and maintained.
- B. Geotechnical Testing: Verify that a Colorado Registered Professional Engineer (or designated representative), who practices the field of Geotechnical Engineering, is onsite and that adequate testing is performed. Full-time observation and testing is required for over-excavation work.
- C. Grade Certification: Verify that the extent and depths of proposed work is certified. Verify the final grade.

The Contractor shall provide access to all Minturn Inspectors/Representatives, and all other project quality control (QC) and/or quality assurance (QA) personnel throughout the earthwork process for observation and testing purposes. The Contractor shall not proceed with work until the project Soils Engineer has performed adequate observations and testing, unless approved by the Town Engineer.

All testing and retesting to meet requirements and specifications shall be at the Contractor's or owner's expense.

SECTION 2 - DEMOLITION, REMOVAL AND ABANDOMENT

The Contractor shall remove—wholly or in part—and satisfactorily dispose of all foundations, structures, fences, old pavements, abandoned olpelines, and any other obstructions which are not designated on the approved plans or allowed to remain

Where portions of structures shall be removed, the remaining parts shall be prepared to accommodate the new construction. The work shall be performed in such a manner that materials left in place shall be protected from damage. All damage to portions of structures to remain shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

2.01 - Disposal

The Contractor shall make all necessary arrangements for obtaining suitable disposal locations. If disposal shall be at other than established dumpsites, the EOR may require the Contractor to furnish written permission from the property owner on whose property the materials and debris is proposed to be placed. Materials and debris shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Town Engineer. Burning shall not be allowed without prior written approval of the Town of Minturn.

2.02 - Salvage

All salvageable material shown on the approved plans and any additional salvageable material marked by the EOR shall be removed without unnecessary damage in sections or pieces which may be readily transported and shall be stored by the Contractor in locations approved by the EOR. The Contractor shall be required to replace any materials lost from improper storage methods or damaged by negligence. These materials include, but shall not be limited to, manhole frames and covers; inlet grates; valves and)re hydrants; landscape plant materials; fence materials; handrails; culverts; guardrail; walkway; roadway and traffic appurtenances (traffic signals and attached hardware, including mast arms and span wire) and irrigation systems and appurtenances.

2.03 - Pipe and Appurtenances

All pipe and appurtenances to be taken out of service shall be completely removed or abandoned in place, as required by the EOR.

Pipe designated to be reused shall be removed and stored, when necessary, to prevent loss or damage before re-laying.

Excavation required to remove pipe or appurtenances shall be back filled and compacted in accordance with Section 5 - TRENCHING, BACKFILLING AND COMPACTING of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

When pipe is to be abandoned in place, it shall be completely filled with fly ash slurry composed of approximately sixty-five (65) percent Class C Fly ash and thirty-five (35) percent water, unless otherwise approved by the EOR. Each end of the pipe shall be capped with concrete.

When removing appurtenances such as manholes, catch basins, inlets etc., any live lines connected to these appurtenances shall be properly bypassed and shall remain in operation until abandonment is complete.

When appurtenances are to be abandoned in place, the remaining structure shall be lowered to a minimum of three (3) feet below finished grade, and shall be filled with concrete with a minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi (at 28 days) to the top of the remaining structure and then backfilled and compacted to the required grades.

2.04 - Pavement and Concrete Flatwork

All concrete or asphalt to remain shall have a straight, true break line and a vertical face. Concrete or asphalt may be cut with a cutting wheel, jackhammer, or saw. The EOR may require that saw-cutting be performed. Any damage to adjacent concrete or asphalt to remain in place shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense. The minimum depth of saw cuts in concrete shall be two (2) inches.

If areas cut for future placement of concrete or asphalt adjacent to existing asphalt or concrete are left exposed for longer than thirty (30) days or are subjected to inclement weather, the areas shall be evaluated by a Geotechnical Engineer and a recommendation shall be provided to the EOR. An additional cut of at least six (6) inches behind and/or below the existing structure—or until competent subgrade is encountered—may be required by the EOR.

SECTION 3 - SITE PREPARATION

3.01 - Clearing

All sites to receive fill shall be cleared of organic materials, including root structures, at the Contractor's expense. Vegetation shall be pulled or grubbed in such a manner as to assure complete and permanent removal. Branches of trees extending over the roadbed shall be trimmed to give a clear height of twenty (20) feet above the road bed surface. All surface objects and trees, stumps, roots and other protruding obstructions not designated to remain shall be cleared and/or grubbed as required. Non-biodegradable, solid objects located at least two (2) feet below the final subgrade surface may remain at the discretion of the EOR.

The EOR may establish clearing lines and designate items and materials to remain. The Contractor shall preserve all materials and items to remain. Paint used for cut or scarred surfaces of trees or shrubs to remain shall be an approved asphalt base paint formulated especially for tree surgery.

Except in areas to be excavated, stump holes and other holes from which obstructions are removed shall be backfilled with suitable material and compacted in accordance with these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The Contractor shall scalp areas where excavation or embankment shall be made. Scalping shall include the removal of organic material such as brush, roots, sod, grass, residue of agricultural crops, sawdust, and vegetable matter from the surface of the ground.

An overlot grading summary report prepared by the project Soils Engineer which states that fill placement is in conformance to approved plans and reports and includes locations and elevations of field density tests (referenced from a permanent landmark or permanent control point), summaries of field and laboratory tests and any other substantiating data and comments regarding deviations from the approved plans and reports and how they relate to or affect recommendations in the approved Geotechnical Engineering Report and grading plan.

SECTION 4 - EARTHWORK

Earthwork shall consist of excavation, disposal, shaping and compaction of all material encountered within the limits of the project, including but not limited to excavation of ditches and channels, surface boulders, muck, rock, concrete foundations, slabs, stripping, etc. Excavation shall be performed to the line and grade and typical cross-sections shown on the approved plans or as required by the EOR. Free-running water shall be drained from all earthwork materials prior to construction of structures, utilities, or concrete 4atwork construction.

4.01 - Definitions

- A. Suitable Material: Any earthen material that consists of onsite or similar non-organic sands, gravels, clays, silts and mixtures thereof with a maximum size of six (6) inches. Claystone fragments exceeding three (3) inches in particle size are not to be incorporated in embankment material unless specifically approved by the project Soils Engineer and the EOR.
- Bedrock: Bedrock that breaks down to specified soil types and sizes during excavation, hauling and placement may be considered as suitable material.
- C. Rock Excavation: Igneous, metamorphic or sedimentary rock formations that cannot be excavated with a D-9 tractor in good repair with a single hydraulic ripper.

4.02 - Borrow

It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to stockpile suitable materials for use in the project. Only after the Contractor estimates that sufficient suitable back#II material is stockpiled to complete all earthwork operations of the project, shall excavated material be removed from the project site.

If the Contractor fails to preserve onsite, su1cient suitable material, and removes or disposes of suitable material, suitable material shall be recovered at the Contractor's expense.

4.03 - Embankment Construction

Embankment construction shall include placement, processing and compaction of all embankment material, and all related work required to ensure proper bond of materials with previously placed embankment material.

A. Preparation of Embankment Subgrade: The grade shall be maintained so that the surface is well drained at all times. When necessary, temporary drain systems shall be installed to intercept or divert surface water that may affect the work.

Where an embankment shall be constructed, unsuitable material shall be removed from the surface. The cleared surface shall be plowed or scarified to a minimum depth of six (6) inches. The embankment area shall adhere to the density and moisture content requirements shown in the following table, unless otherwise approved by the project Soils Engineer and the EOR:

TABLE 2.01

<i>Soil Classification AASHTO M145</i>	<i>Relative Compaction by <u>Standard</u> Proctor ASTM D698 or AASHTO T99 (percent compaction)</i>	<i>Relative Compaction by <u>Modified</u> Proctor ASTM D1557 or AASHTO T180 (percent compaction)</i>	<i>Moisture Content Range (with respect to Optimum Moisture Content)</i>
A-1, A-2, A-3	_	95	-2 to +2 (based on AASHTO T180)
A-4, A-5, A-6	95	_	-1 to +3 (based on AASHTO T99)

If equipment is deemed inadequate, the project Soils Engineer and/or the EOR may recommend the use of larger or different types of equipment.

After subgrade is properly prepared, the embankment filling operation shall begin in the deepest part of the area to be filled. Embankment material shall be placed and compacted in parallel layers until the finished rough grade is reached. Temporary gaps through the embankment shall not be allowed without approval of the EOR. All temporary slopes shall not be steeper than 4:I (horizontal:vertical).

The thickness of each layer shall not exceed six (6) inches before compacting.

B. Embankments Greater Than Twelve (12) Feet in Height

Compaction operations shall continue until each layer of embankment material for embankments greater than twelve (12) feet in height is compacted to the moisture and density requirements shown in the following table, unless otherwise required by the project Soils Engineer and the EOR.

TABLE 2.02

Soil Classification	Relative	Relative	Moisture Content
AASHTO M145	Compaction by	Compaction by	Range (with
	<u>Standard</u> Proctor	Modified Proctor	respect to
	ASTM D698 or	ASTM D1557 or	Optimum
	AASHTO T99	AASHTO T180	Moisture Content)
	(percent	(percent	
	compaction)	compaction)	
A-1, A-2, A-3		96	-2 to +2
			based on AASHTO
			T180)
A-4, A-5, A-6	100	_	-1 to +2
			(based on AASHTO
			T99)

4.04 - Excavation

4.05 - Structure Backfill

Structure backfill shall comply with Section 4.01 De5nitions of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. Structure backfill material shall have a liquid limit not exceeding thirty-5ve (35) and a plasticity index less than fifteen (15), as determined by AASHTO T 89 and T 90, unless otherwise approved by the project Soils Engineer and the EOR.

Areas adjacent to structures and other areas inaccessible to mobile compaction equipment shall be compacted with suitable power-driven hand tampers or other approved devices. Backfilling shall consist of placing materials in horizontal, uniform layers brought up uniformly on all sides of the structure. The thickness of each layer of back II shall not exceed SIX (6) inches before compacting to the required density.

Backfill material shall not be deposited against the back of concrete abutments, concrete retaining walls, or the outside of cast-in-place concrete structures until the concrete has developed a strength of not less than eighty (80) percent of the required design strength. Backfill placed within two (2) feet of any structure shall be placed evenly on all sides to avoid unequal lateral pressures.

In the event that suitable backfill material is not available on the site, the Contractor shall import Class 1 structure backfill materials as defined in Section 4.01 De5nitions of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS, or other material approved by the project Soils Engineer and the EOR. The Contractor shall not be required to excavate below the depths of excavation indicated on the approved plans to provide structure backfill material.

The Contractor shall uniformly process, maintain proper moisture in, and properly compact each lift throughout the backfilling process. All testing shall comply with Section 5.07 Compaction Testing of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SECTION 5 - TRENCHING, BACKFILLING AND COMPACTION

This work shall consist of furnishing all labor, materials, tools and equipment for trenching, bedding, backfill and compaction for all underground utilities (inclusive of "dry" utility trenches located under roadways or within roadway R.O.W.) as specified herein and shown on the approved plans. The excavation shall be made to lines and grades shown on the approved plans and as established by the EOR. Except where shown otherwise on the approved plans and except where the EOR gives written permission to do otherwise, all trench excavation shall be made by open cut to the depth required to construct the pipelines as shown on the approved plans. All excavation shall be 'unclassified', as defined in Section 4.01 Definitions of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. All trenching shall be performed in accordance with all Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. These regulations are described in Subpart P, Part 1926 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

All excavated material which meets the requirements for backfill materials shall be stockpiled in a manner which shall not contaminate the excavated material, and shall be located a sufficient distance from the trench to avoid overloading, to avoid obstructing sidewalks, driveways, or streets, and to provide the least possible interference with traffic

5.01 - Special Conditions

B. Underground Wire, Cable, Fiber Optic, or Similar Lines: Where underground wire, cable, fiber optic or similar lines are encountered, they shall be relocated as directed by the telephone service provider and in accordance with their speci5cations. The Contractor shall coordinate this work with all other phases of construction to avoid further conflicts.

C. Gas and Electric Lines: Where underground gas and electric lines are encountered, they shall be relocated as directed by the gas and electric service provider and in accordance with their specifications. The Contractor shall coordinate this work with all other phases of construction to avoid further conflicts.

5.02 - Removal of Water

5.03 Trench Excavation for Pipelines and Service Lines

The width of the trench shall comply with the requirements set forth in these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS and shall be sufficient to allow pipe to be installed and backfill placed and compacted. The allowable trench width, regardless of the type of soil encountered, the depth of excavation or method of bedding densification, shall not exceed the outside diameter of the pipe barrel plus twenty-four (24) inches, or be less than the outside diameter of the pipe barrel plus twelve (12) inches when measured at any point below the top of the pipe bell, flange or collar.

Where the width of the lower portion of the trench exceeds the maximum width herein stated, the Contractor shall furnish and install special pipe embedment or concrete encasement to protect the pipe from the additional loading. The type and quantities of special pipe embedment shall be determined by the pipe supplier, using trench loading criteria based upon saturated backfill weighing one-hundred twenty (120) pounds per cubic foot and allowance for other superimposed live loads.

A. Preparation of Foundation for Pipe Laying: When the excavation is in firm earth, care shall be taken to avoid excavation below the established grade plus the required specified over-depth to accommodate the pipe bedding material.

In case soft or otherwise unsuitable foundation material is encountered in the bottom of the trench, the project Soils Engineer and/or the EOR may require removal and replacement with stabilization material to provide a suitable foundation for the pipe. If the trench bottom is wet, the project Soils Engineer shall determine whether it is stable. The bottom of sumps utilized for dewatering shall be two (2) inches minimum below the bottom of the trench excavation to prevent the upward flow of water into the excavation, which may result in unstable bottom conditions.

5.04 - Bedding for Pipelines and Service Lines

Lines.

5.05 - Backfill for Pipelines and Service Lines

Suitable backfill shall be as defined in Section 4.01 Definitions of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. Clay and similar material with a liquid index in excess of thirty-five (35) and a plasticity index in excess of six (6), as determined in accordance with AASHTO T89 and T90, shall not be considered suitable for backfilling in trenches located in improved streets, roads, highways and thoroughfares, unless approved by the Town Engineer.

When the excavated material is unsuitable for compaction, import material shall be approved by the project Soils Engineer and the EOR prior to placement.

A. Backfill Compaction: Trench back5ll shall be placed in loose six (6) inch lifts, processed and moisture-conditioned, and each lift thoroughly consolidated by tamping, vibrating, or a combination thereof, until the moisture content and the relative compaction complies with the values shown in the Moisture and Density Requirements for Embankment Materials table in Section 4.03 Embankment Construction of these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS for the various soil classifications and relative compaction.

Construction.

Backfill of utilities, pipes, culverts, or other miscellaneous structures located in areas that will not have a hard surface shall be placed in six (6) inch lifts at ninety (90) percent of the maximum Standard Proctor dry density and within two (2) percent of the optimum moisture content. All other requirements for particle size and processing shall be met.

5.06 - Compaction Testing

Testing shall be performed at various depths and locations, and at all vertical structures. The project Soils Engineer and/or the EOR may require additional testing around structures, manholes, valve boxes, etc.

Field test results shall be submitted to the EOR within twenty-four (24) hours of the test or on the next working day. In no case shall fill or backfill be placed on materials that did not pass moisture and density testing.

It is the sole responsibility of the Contractor to become familiar with the existing conditions and potential excess excavation at each project site. Geotechnical reports or other data provided by Minturn may be used to assist in determining general site and soil characteristics.

A. Subsurface Investigation: Prior to the connection of any planned utility line to an existing line, the Contractor shall expose the existing utility at the points of connection in order to verify the elevations and materials of construction. The EOR shall be notified a minimum of two (2) working days before such an investigation is performed. The Contractor shall also expose utilities as they cross each other to allow for verification of elevation and materials of construction. The EOR shall evaluate this information and provide revisions, if required, within three (3) working days of the completion of the investigation.

The Contractor shall provide and maintain adequate equipment to properly remove and dispose of all surface or ground water that enters the trench. Water shall be disposed of without damage to adjacent property and without being a nuisance to public health and convenience. The use of any sanitary sewer to dispose of trench water shall not be allowed. The trench shall be dry at all times during pipe installation. Dewatering shall be accomplished by well points, sumping or any other method approved by the Engineer.

See Sheets C.500 and C.501 for Specifications for Bedding Requirements for Water Mains, Sewer Mains and water and sewer Service

Bedding material type and placement for storm sewer pipe shall be that specified in the latest version of the "Standard Plans M&S Standards" Plan No. 5 M-603-1 through M-603-3 for metal, plastic, and reinforced concrete pipe.

For new landscape areas with trees, compaction shall be between eighty-five (85) and ninety (90) percent of the maximum Standard Proctor dry density in the top two (2) feet of soils below finished grade.

Where sidewalk or concrete trail will be constructed, soils shall be scarified, moisture treated and recompacted two (2) feet wider than the footprint of the sidewalk or trail until the moisture content and the relative compaction complies with the values shown in the table in Section 4.03 Embankment

Moisture and density testing shall be performed by a qualified technician who works under the direct supervision of a Colorado Registered Professional Engineer. Final soil compaction reports shall be prepared and signed by a Colorado Registered Professional Engineer, and who is qualified to prepare such reports. Reports shall be submitted to the EOR within one (1) week of the test.

SECTION 6 - RESTORATION AND CLEANUP



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

THE FOLLOWING APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS ARE A PORTION OF THE TOWN OF MINTURN ENGINEERING STANDARDS AND OTHER STANDARDS. TABLES, DRAWINGS, DETAILS AND EXHIBITS REFERENCED BELOW ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOWN STANDARDS.

At all times during construction, the Contractor shall maintain the site, including partially finished structures, material stockpiles and other like areas, in a reasonable state of order and cleanliness.

The grade and condition of all unsurfaced areas shall be restored to a condition equal to or better than the grade and condition immediately prior to construction, unless otherwise shown in the approved plans and approved by the Town of Minturn. The Contractor shall restore or replace all seeded areas, sod, trees, landscaping materials, landscape irrigation systems, fences, and any other items, to a condition equal to or better than before the work began and to the satisfaction of the EOR.

All pavement and concrete flatwork shall be restored or replaced to a condition equal to or better than before the work began and to the satisfaction of the EOR.

CHAPTER 3 - EROSION CONTROL AND SEDIMENTATION

3.01 - Infiltration Practices

Infiltration practices include measures to percolate runoff into soils. Typical practices include rock-filled trenches or basins (dry wells) and diversion of storm runoff into vegetated areas. Directing water from impervious areas and allowing it to percolate reduces sediment transported off-site.

A. Maintenance

- 1. Clean out accumulated sediment and debris before the system fails to infiltrate storm runoff. It may be necessary to replace the upper layer of stone.
- 2. If rapid clogging occurs and pre-sedimentation BMP's cannot be placed upstream, install surface-maintained BMP's 3. Monitor observation well to evaluate whether soil is clogging or infiltration device is not performing as designed

4.01 - Silt Fences

Silt Fences are temporary barriers constructed of woven synthetic material, buried at the bottom, stretched and supported by posts. The goal of this BMP is to reduce velocity and pool sheet 6ow from an eroding area, allowing the sediment to settle. Silt fences can be used along the base of slopes, around stockpiles and at other discrete areas where erosion is likely to occur

A. Installation/ Design Guidelines

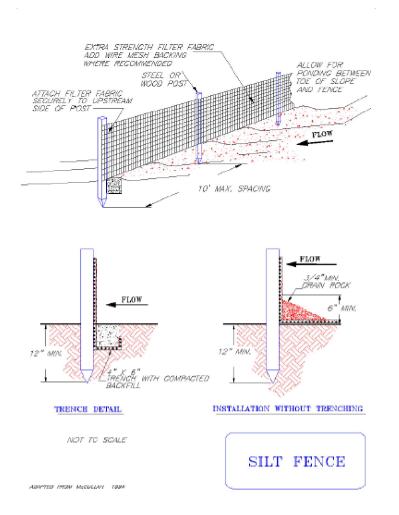
- 1. Use only in areas of dispersed low-velocity runoff. Less than 1/4 acre should drain to each 100 foot of fence.
- 2. Anchor fences along the contour below the toe of disturbed slopes. Place fences to pond, not Iter, runoff. A minimum of five feet of potential ponding area is recommended between the fence and the toe of the slope.
- 3. Avoid placing silt fences in ditches, except where erosion potential is low
- 4. To properly install silt fence:
- 4.1. Excavate a trench at least 6" deep, the length of the proposed barrier
- 4.2. Place the bottom 6" to 1' of the fence material into the trench (see diagram). 4.3. Drive posts at least 12" into the ground at intervals of 10' or less on the down gradient side of the trench
- 4.4. Backfill and compact soil over the fence material in the trench.
- 4.5. Secure the fence to the posts.
- 5. Minimize the number of joints between fences and overlap joints where they are unavoidable.
- 6. Silt fences should remain in place until vegetation has been established.

B. Special Considerations in Mountain Areas

- 1. Thin, rocky soils may preclude the use of this BMP.
- 2. Sediment traps, check dams, or berms are often better alternatives in rocky soils, especially where depth to bedrock is shallow. 3. Wire mesh and steel posts are recommended to reinforce the fence where rockfalls may occur, grading may place soils against fence, or near
- environmentally sensitive areas.
- 4. Leave enough area up gradient of the fence for runoff to pond and sediment to settle. Excavating up gradient of fence may be necessary to
- pond sufficient water to cause sediment deposition.
- 5. Silt fence often must be installed several times during construction due to changing slopes and hydrology of the site.

C. Maintenance

- Check fences weekly and after rain or snowmelt.
- Ensure silt fence material remains entrenched and anchored.
- 3. Look for rills under or around fences.
- 4. Replace torn or damaged sections of fence.
- Remove excess sediment periodically, at a minimum when sediment reaches a depth of 8 inches.
- 6. Silt fences may only detain sediment for a period of weeks or months. Remove fabric, stakes, and accumulated sediments when there are has been successfully revegetated.



CHAPTER 4 - ROADWAY DESIGN & TECHNICAL CRITERIA

SECTION 1 - SIDEWALKS, CURBS AND GUTTERS, DRIVEWAYS, RAMPS, AND TRAILS Curbs, gutters, and walks shall be constructed to comply with the approved details and Specifications.

1.01- Sidewalks

- A. Minimum Width: All sidewalks used in conjunction with vertical curb and gutter shall have a minimum width per the approved plans. Tooled or saw cut joints are required at 10 foot intervals.
- B. Minimum Thickness: All sidewalks used in conjunction with vertical curb and gutter shall have a minimum thickness of six (6) inches. All
- sidewalks shall consist of air-entrained (5%-7%), reinforced concrete (4000 psi) over a compacted six (6) inches of CDOT Class 6 ABC. C. Drainage and Grading: Sidewalks shall have a positive drainage towards the street flowline.

1.02 - Curb and Gutter

Curbs, gutters, and ramps shall be constructed to comply with the approved plans. All material for construction of driveway, drive ramp, curb and gutter, and drainage pan must be made with CDOT's concrete designation Class and minimum strength of 4000 psi, in 28 consecutive days.

1.03 - Driveways

All material for construction of driveway, drive ramp, curb and gutter, and drainage pan must be made with CDOT's concrete designation Class and minimum strength of 4000 psi, in 28 consecutive days.

9.00 SHALLOW UTILITIES (UNDER GROUND ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, CABLE TELEVISION, NATURAL GAS & IRRIGATION)

9.01 SCOPE Shallow utilities are defined as any wire, pipe conduit or cable and shall include but not be limited to underground electric, telephone, cable television, natural gas and irrigation water systems.

9.02 SPECIAL CONDUIT ENCASEMENT

Any shallow utility which crosses under or is within 5 feet horizontally of any road or street structure, including, pavement, curb and gutter, sidewalk, bike path, or bridge shall be encased in conduit so that repair or replacement of the utility may be accomplished without disturbing the road or street structure

For natural gas and irrigation water systems, the carrier pipes for the natural gas and irrigation water shall be installed inside of a second pipe having strength equal to or greater than the carrier pipe and of sufficient diameter to allow free movement of the carrier pipe in the event that replacement is

required. It is recommended that consideration be given to the potential for future increase in size/capacity of the respective utility when sizing the conduit.

9.03 SHALLOW UTILITY INSTALLATION

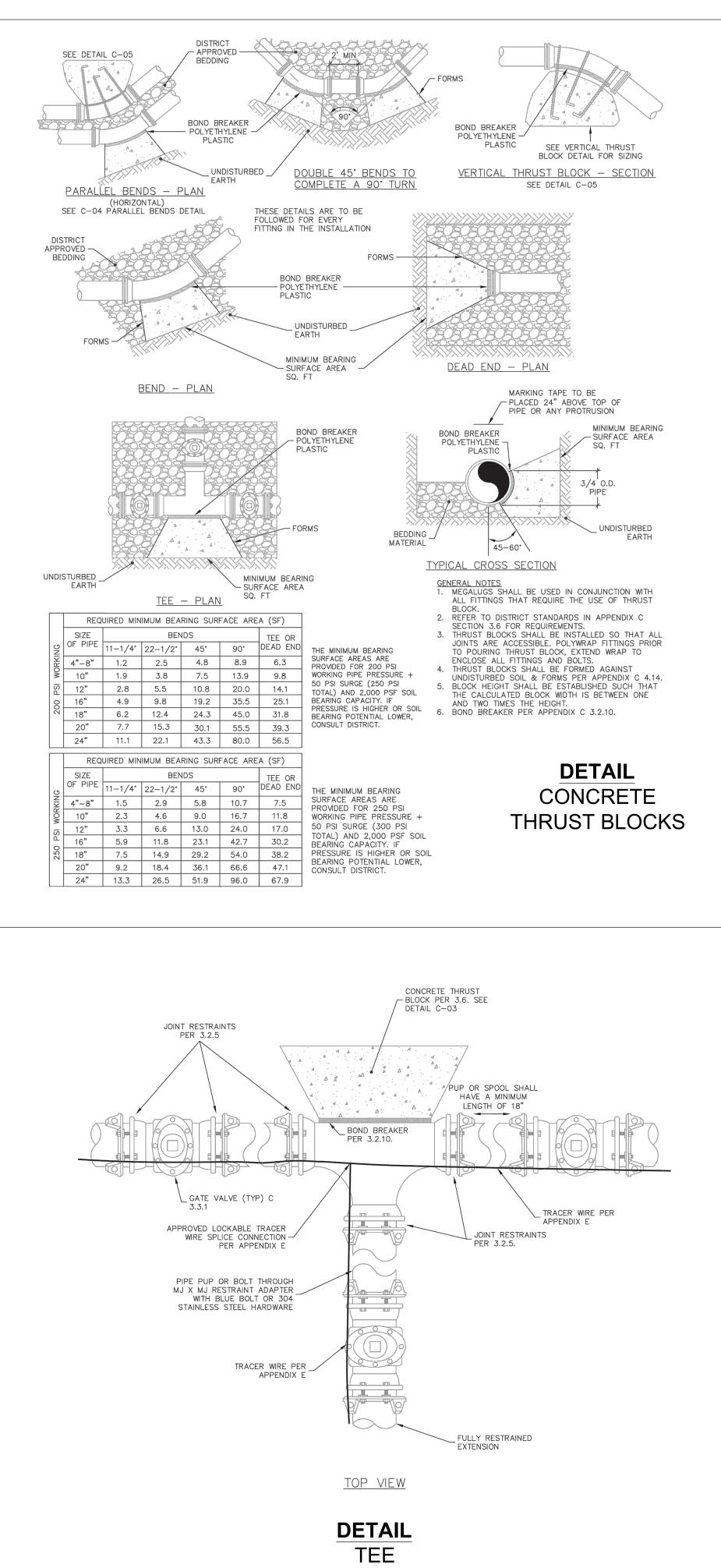
A. Electric system underground facilities shall be buried a minimum of 4.0 feet below finished grade. Electric system vaults and transformers shall be designed to be located and installed in areas that will not be subject to concentrated surface drainage flow. B. Telephone system underground facilities shall be buried a minimum of 2.0 feet below finished grade. Telephone pedestals shall be designed

to be located and installed in areas that will not be subject to concentrated surface drainage flow. C. Cable television system underground facilities shall be buried a minimum of 2.0 feet below finished grade. Cable television risers and surface facilities shall be designed to be located and installed in areas that will not be subject to concentrated surface drainage flow.

D. Natural gas system underground facilities shall be buried a minimum of 3.5 feet below finished grade. E. Whenever any shallow utility parallels or generally parallels a domestic water or sewer utility, a minimum horizontal separation of 4 feet shall

be maintained between the domestic water or sewer main or service and the shallow utility. Where it must cross domestic water it must cross above and with a 1' minimum separation. Nonpotable water tape.



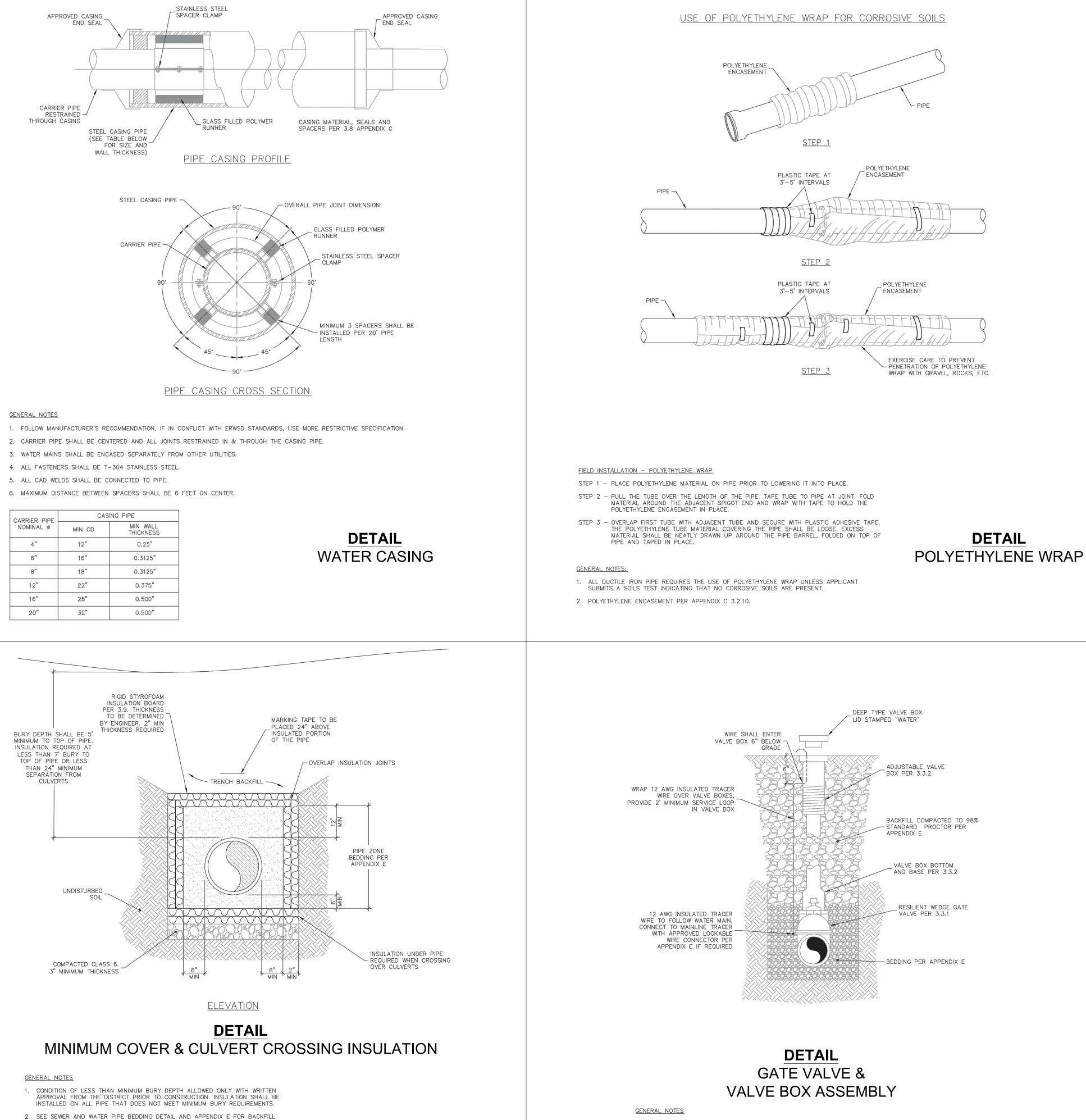


GENERAL NOTES

1. TEES SHALL BE CONSIDERED ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS. ALL USES OF THIS APPLICATION SHALL REQUIRE PRIOR DISTRICT APPROVAL.

2. JOINT RESTRAINT DEVICES SHALL BE REQUIRED ON ALL TEE APPLICATIONS.

3. THRUST BLOCKS ALONE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AS A RESTRAINT.



MATERIAL AND COMPACTION SPECIFICATIONS. 3. INSULATION SHALL BE INSTALLED ON ALL PIPES THAT DO NOT HAVE A MINIMUM OF 7' OF EFFECTIVE COVER. EFFECTIVE COVER SHALL BE DEFINED AS SEPARATION FROM COLD AIR SOURCES, INCLUDING STORM SEWERS. 1" OF INSULATION BOARD MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR EACH 1' OF SOIL COVER (MIN. 2"

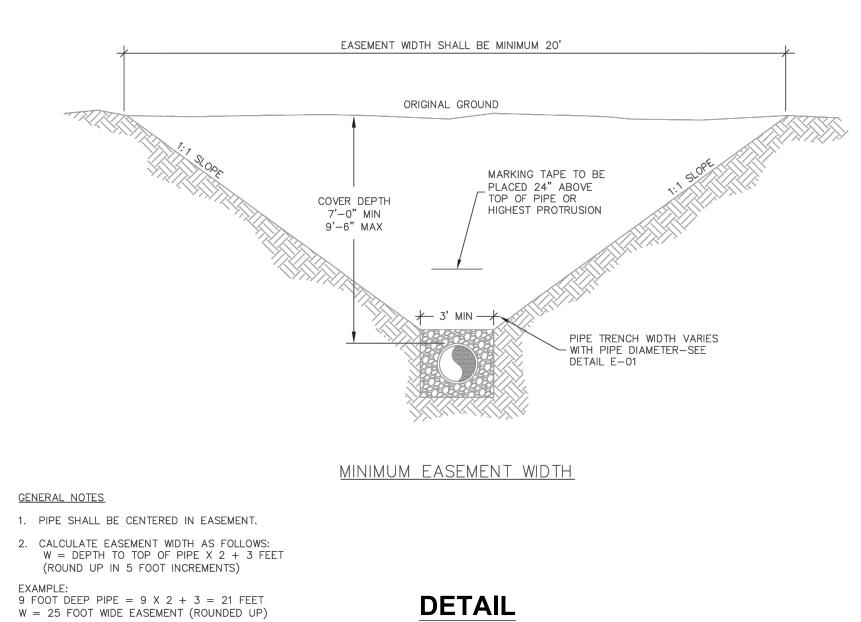
1. VALVE BOX IS TO BE INSTALLED PLUMB, LEVEL, AND CENTERED ON 2" NUT. 2. IF THE DISTANCE FROM THE TOP OF THE OPERATING NUT TO THE TOP OF THE VALVE COVER IS GREATER THAN 9', A CENTERING RING AND EXTENSION STEM IS REQUIRED. THE EXTENSION MUST BE SECURED TO THE VALVE OPERATING NUT.



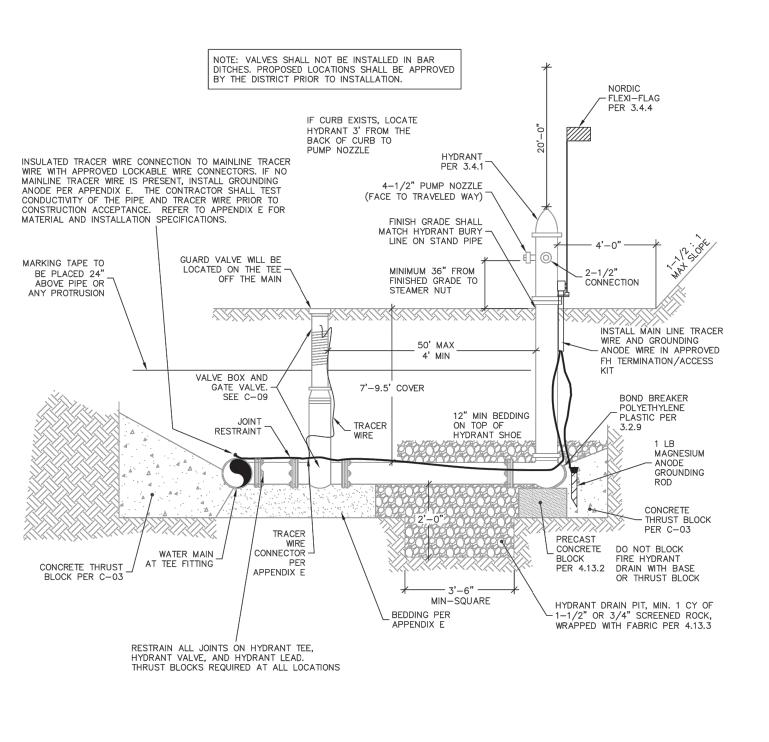
INSULATION) REQUIRED TO MEET THE MINIMUM COVER REQUIREMENT.

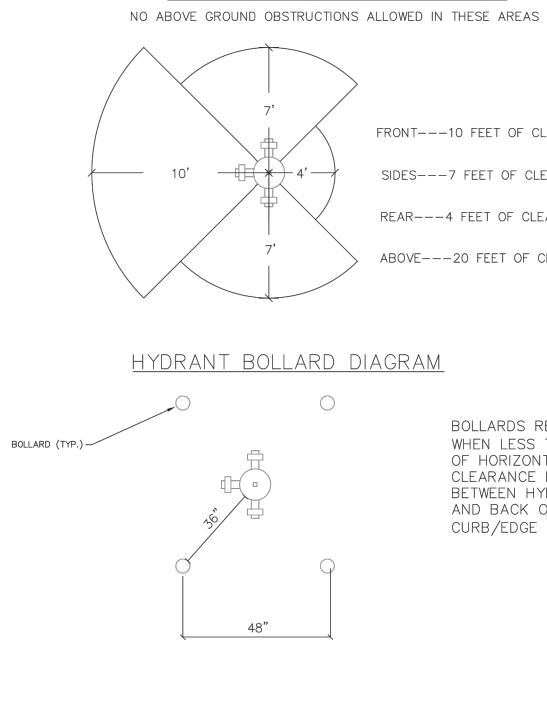
^{4.} INSULATION SPECIFICATIONS PER APPENDIX C 3.9.

WATER MAIN COVER DEPTH	MINIMUM EASEMENT WIDTH REQUIRED
7'-0" TO 8'-6"	20'
8'-7" TO 9'-6"	25'



EASEMENT WIDTH



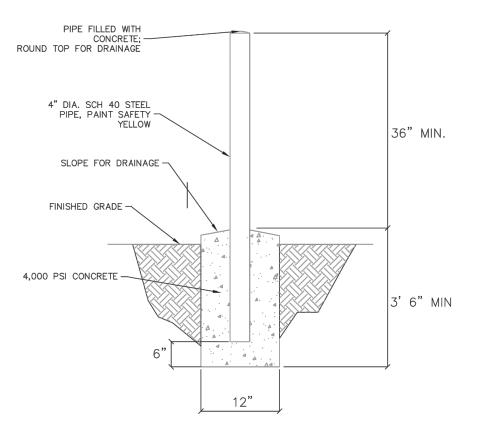


DETAIL FIRE HYDRANT ASSEMBLY

HYDRANT CLEARANCE DIAGRAM

- FRONT---10 FEET OF CLEARANCE
- SIDES---7 FEET OF CLEARANCE
- REAR---4 FEET OF CLEARANCE
- ABOVE---20 FEET OF CLEARANCE

BOLLARDS REQUIRED WHEN LESS THAN 3' OF HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE EXISTS BETWEEN HYDRANT AND BACK OF CURB/EDGE OF ROAD





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DRAWN BY: KRA CHECKED BY: DJA COPYRIGHT
Belden Place PUD South Minturn Addition Lots 29, 31 & 32 Minturn, Colorado
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION DATE REVISION 1/15/21 Preliminary Plat Submittal 4/12/21 PP Revision Resubmittal
Title: WATER DETAILS 2
Sheet:

