

SECTION 33 05 07.24

CASING Piping for Utility Jacking

PART 1: GENERAL

1.01 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The installation of casing pipe shall conform to these Specifications and any Federal, State or local Highway requirements or any applicable Railroad requirements whichever may be more restrictive.

1.02 SUBMITTALS

Submit details of proposed jacking or boring pits to the Owner showing locations, dimensions, and details of sheeting and shoring required, if requested.

1.03 RELATED WORK

Excavation, backfilling and compaction for jacking and receiving pits and for open cut installation shall conform to the requirements set forth in Specification Section 31 23 33 (Trenching and Backfilling).

PART 2: PRODUCTS

2.01 MATERIAL

Casing pipe shall be bare wall steel pipe with a minimum yield strength of 35,000 psi and a minimum wall thickness as listed below:

Casing Outside Diameter <u>Inches</u>	Highway Crossings Casing Wall Thickness <u>Inches</u>	Railroad Crossings Casing Wall Thickness <u>Inches</u>
8.625	0.250	0.250
10.75	0.250	0.250
12.75	0.250	0.250
14	0.250	0.281
16	0.250	0.281
18	0.250	0.312
20	0.312	0.344
24	0.312	0.406
30	0.375	0.469
36	0.500	0.532
42	0.500	0.563
48	0.625	0.625
54	0.625	0.688
60	0.625	0.750
66	0.625	0.813
72	0.750	0.875

Smooth wall steel plates with a nominal diameter of over 54 inches shall not be permitted.

The inside diameter of the casing pipe shall be: at least four (4) inches greater than the outside diameter of the carrier pipe joints or couplings for carrier pipe less than six (6) inches in diameter; and at least six (6) inches greater than the outside diameter of the carrier pipe joints or couplings for carrier pipe six (6) inches and greater in diameter.

PART 3: EXECUTION

3.01 ALIGNMENT AND GRADE

Locate pipelines to cross roadways or tracks at approximately right angles where practicable, but preferably at not less than 45 degrees. Do not place pipelines in culverts or under bridges where there is likelihood of their restricting the area required for the purposes for which the bridges or culverts were built, or of endangering the foundations. Install the casing pipe on an even grade for its entire length and sloped to one end or as noted in a profile plan if provided. Satisfy a maximum tolerance of 1.5% (18" in one hundred feet) with the desired location of the casing or as otherwise required by regulation or specified on the plans, whichever is more restrictive.

3.02 WELDING

Connect steel casing sections by welding. Welding shall conform to AWWA Standard C206.

3.03 PROTECTION AT ENDS OF CASING

Block up both ends of casings in such a way as to prevent the entrance of foreign material, but to allow leakage to pass in the event of a carrier break.

3.04 DEPTH OF INSTALLATION

Unless the depth of casing pipe is specifically specified on the drawings, the casing pipe depth shall be in accordance with highway or railroad requirements.

3.05 CASING INSULATORS

The carrier pipe and casing shall be separated by an insulator. The insulator spacing shall be installed to support the weight of the pipe and contents. As a minimum, an insulator shall be placed a maximum of 3 foot from each side of a joint and evenly spaced along the carrier pipe with 3 insulators per each length of carrier pipe. Timber skids are not allowed. Casing insulators shall be sized according to the manufactures specifications for pipe sizes from the following list of approved manufactures and casing types.

- A. Cascade Water Works Manufacturing Company (Stainless Steel only).
- B. Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc. (Carbon Steel with polyvinyl chloride or the Ranger II model).
- C. Advanced Products and Systems, Inc. (Model SI).
- D. Power Seal Pipeline Products Corp. (Model 4810).

- E. RACI (polyethylene model F-60 for 12-inch carrier pipe and smaller).
RACI shall not be used for carrier pipe larger than 12-inch.
- F. CCI Pipeline Systems (Standard Restrained Configuration)

At the sole discretion of the Owner, alternate manufactures in lieu of those described above and new or improved products by the same manufactures may be permitted. To seek approval, adequately describe any proposed alternate product and submit the same with shop drawings and specifications to the Owner. The Contractor cannot proceed to employ said alternate products prior to receiving written approval of from the Owner.

3.06 INSTALLATION

Refer to Standard Detail 0201-0601-SD45 at the end of this Specification Section for a typical casing installation detail.

Install casing pipes by one of the following methods:

A. Jacking

This method shall be in accordance with the current American Railway Engineering Association Specifications, Chapter 1, Part 4, "Jacking Culvert Pipe Through Fills", except that steel pipe shall be used with welded joints. Conduct this operation without hand mining ahead of the pipe and without the use of any type of boring, auguring or drilling equipment.

Design the bracing, backstops, and jacks so that the jacking can progress without stoppage (except for adding lengths of pipe).

B. Drilling

This method employs the use of an oil field type rock roller bit, or a plate bit made up of individual roller cutter units, welded to the pipe casing being installed. Turn the pipe for its entire length from the drilling machine to the head to give the bit the necessary cutting action against the ground being drilled. Inject high density slurry (oil field drilling mud) through a supply line to the head to act as a cutter lubricant. Inject this slurry at the rear of the cutter units to prevent any jetting action ahead of the pipe. Advance the drilling machine on a set of steel rails (thus advancing the pipe) by a set of hydraulic jacks. The method can be used to drill earth or rock.

C. Boring

This method consists of pushing the pipe into the fill with a boring auger rotating within the pipe to remove the soil. When augers or similar devices are used for pipe placement, the front of the pipe shall be provided with mechanical arrangements or devices that will positively prevent the auger and cutting head from leading the pipe so that there will be no unsupported excavation ahead of the pipe. The auger and cutting head arrangement shall be removable from

within the pipe in the event an obstruction is encountered. The over-cut by the cutting head shall not exceed the outside diameter of the pipe by more than one-half inch. The face of the cutting head shall be arranged to provide reasonable obstruction to the free flow of soft or poor material.

If an obstruction is encountered during installation that stops the forward action of the pipe, and if it becomes evident that it is impossible to advance the pipe, operations will cease and the pipe shall be abandoned in place and filled completely with grout.

Bored or jacked installations shall have a bore hole essentially the same as the outside diameter of the pipe. Grout any voids that develop. Also grout around the casing pipe when the bore hole diameter is greater than the outside diameter of the pipe by more than 1 inch.

D. Directional Drilling

This process employs a drilling bit that is guided through soil to create a round cavity, which will stay intact with suitable soils and conditions for at least several days. Consequently, soil testing may be required by the Owner. Test hole and ream as required. The drill head is propelled and remains linked to the rig by adding segments of rod as the head proceeds forward. After the hole has been completed the drill bit is removed and a pulling adaptor is attached to the drilling stem and pipe is secured to the adaptor.

As the adaptor is pulled back to the rig, segments of drill rod are removed. Pipe is either a continuous fused material or segments of restrained pipe are added as the adaptor is pulled back to the rig. The selection of pipe material and restraints, if required must be approved by the Owner. The process continues until the adaptor returns to the rig and all of the water main is in place.

This process may be employed only if approved by Owner and governing transportation and or regulating authority). The drilled opening and pipe inserted cannot be less than 3 inches in tolerance. Circulate grout in annular space completely. Alignment and grade must be maintained and the drilled hole must be controllable using steering technology. Use radio equipment to track. Provide report of depth and location at 20 foot intervals during installation and submit as a report.

END OF SECTION