

## 612 Underdrains

### 612.1 Description

- (1) This section describes providing necessary subsurface drainage by constructing trenches, placing designated pipes or drainage devices, and backfilling the trenches.

### 612.2 Materials

#### 612.2.1 General

- (1) Furnish and use materials conforming to the following requirements. Furnish perforated pipe unless the plans show or the special provisions specify unperforated pipe.
- (2) The contractor may furnish, unless the contract specifies otherwise, one of the materials specified here in 612.2 under the Pipe Underdrain or Pipe Underdrain Unperforated bid items.

#### 612.2.2 Corrugated Steel Pipe

- (1) Provide corrugated steel pipe for underdrains conforming to type III culverts of [AASHTO M36](#). Provide perforations conforming to class I. Use sheets not less than 0.052 inch thick for 6-inch underdrains or 0.064 inch for 8-inch to 21-inch, inclusive, diameter underdrains.
- (2) If installing the pipes underground, the contractor may furnish coupling bands that have engineer-approved wedging, clamping, or other fasteners, instead of bolts.

#### 612.2.3 (Vacant)

#### 612.2.4 Corrugated Aluminum Alloy Pipe

- (1) Use corrugated aluminum alloy pipe for underdrains conforming to type III pipes of [AASHTO M196](#). Use a sheet not less than 0.060 inch thick. Provide perforations conforming to class I.
- (2) If installing the pipes underground, the contractor may furnish coupling bands that have engineer-approved wedging, clamping, or other fasteners, instead of bolts.

#### 612.2.5 Corrugated Polyethylene and Polypropylene Pipe

- (1) Furnish unperforated pipe for underdrain as follows:
  - [AASHTO M252](#), type C or type S for pipe smaller than 12-inch.
  - [AASHTO M294](#), type S or [AASHTO M330](#), type S for 12-Inch or larger pipe.
- (2) Furnish perforated pipe, with class 2 perforations, for underdrain as follows:
  - AASHTO M252, type CP or type SP for pipe smaller than 12-inch.
  - AASHTO M294, type SP or AASHTO M330, type SP for 12-Inch or larger pipe.

#### 612.2.6 Polyvinyl Chloride Drainage Pipe

- (1) Use polyvinyl chloride drainage pipe for underdrains conforming to [AASHTO M278](#).

#### 612.2.7 Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Drainage Pipe

- (1) Use acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene drainage pipe for underdrains conforming to [ASTM D2680](#), except do not apply the requirements for joint tightness. Use pipe perforated according to AASHTO M278, if perforated pipe is required.

#### 612.2.8 Geotextile

- (1) Use a geotextile of knitted, woven, or non-woven fibers of polyester, polypropylene, stabilized nylon, polyethylene, or polyvinylidene chloride. Do not use slit film woven fabrics. Conform to the following:

TEST	METHOD	VALUE <sup>[1]</sup>
Minimum grab tensile strength	<a href="#">ASTM D4632</a>	35 lb
Apparent opening size	<a href="#">ASTM D4751</a>	No. 30 - 200
Minimum permittivity	—	1.35 s <sup>-1</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> Numerical values represent minimum/maximum average roll values (i.e., the average of minimum test results on any roll in a lot should conform to or exceed the minimum values in the table).

- (2) Use knitted fabrics constructed from continuous yarn. Non-woven fabrics may be needle-punched, heat-bonded, resin-bonded, or combinations of these 3 types. Use woven fabrics constructed from monofilament or multifilament yarns.
- (3) Use knitted geotextile wraps that form a seamless sleeve and fit tightly over the pipe. If using woven or non-woven fabric geotextile wraps, tightly wrap and securely fix to the pipe.
- (4) Clearly mark the geotextile rolls to identify the type of fabric.
- (5) If the engineer determines it is necessary, they can obtain fabric samples for testing from the job site.
- (6) If wrapping pipe underdrain, the pipe must conform to [612.2.5](#) for perforated underdrain.

### **612.2.9 Reinforced Concrete Apron Endwalls for Underdrain**

- (1) Use material for endwalls conforming to [504](#) or [522.2](#).

### **612.2.10 Backfill**

- (1) Furnish grade 1 granular backfill conforming to [209.2](#).

## **612.3 Construction**

### **612.3.1 Excavation**

- (1) Construct trenches for the underdrain as near as possible to the locations, lines, and grades the plans show. The engineer may alter the locations, lines, and grades to fit existing conditions.
- (2) Begin trench excavation at the outlet end of the underdrain and proceed towards the upper end. Make trenches wide enough to provide adequate free working space on each side of the pipe and to allow compacting the backfill around the pipe. Restore areas excavated below the established grade by adequately compacting and shaping a layer of suitable material.

### **612.3.2 Wrapping Pipe**

- (1) Under the Pipe Underdrain Wrapped bid items, provide pipe underdrain wrapped with geotextile.
- (2) Wrap the geotextile securely around the pipe underdrain along its entire length in a way that allows no water to enter the underdrain without first passing through the fabric.
- (3) Furnish geotextile in a cover that protects the fabric from exposure to sunlight and abrasion due to shipping and hauling. Do not expose the fabric to the direct rays of the sun for more than 48 hours before covering.
- (4) Cover torn or punctured fabric with suitable geotextile extending at least 12 inches in all directions from the edge of the damaged fabric.
- (5) Overlap joints or splices in the fabric a minimum of 18 inches.

### **612.3.3 Laying Pipe**

- (1) In general, start laying pipe in the trench at the outlet end and proceed toward the upper end, true to line and grade. Lay pipe with riveted lap joints so the flow is over the lap of the sheets. Make joints between sections by fitting the ends as tightly as possible. Use connecting bands to link the joints of corrugated steel or aluminum alloy pipe, and bolt or clamp firmly in place.
- (2) Securely connect sections of corrugated polyethylene pipe with fittings conforming to [AASHTO M252](#) or M 294. The contractor may use solvent-cement joints, or gasketed joints, to join smooth plastic pipe. Secure corrugated polyethylene pipe to prevent displacement during laying and backfilling.
- (3) Unless the engineer directs otherwise, lay perforated drainage pipe with the perforations on the underside of the pipe.
- (4) Close the dead ends of pipe securely with concrete plugs, or engineer-approved caps, or plugs fabricated from the same material used in the pipe.
- (5) Protect discharge ends of pipes with securely fastened engineer-approved gratings or screens.
- (6) Furnish and place engineer-approved connectors to make lateral connections.

### **612.3.4 Plowing In Pipe**

- (1) Under the Pipe Underdrain Wrapped and Plowed bid items, place the wrapped pipe underdrain by plowing and replacing the displaced materials in a single operation. Place a wrapped underdrain in one continuous line except as the plans show or the engineer directs. Connect the pipe underdrain with plastic pipe couplers.
- (2) Construct the underdrain where the plans show. Follow as near as possible the grades the plans show or as the engineer directs to fit existing conditions.
- (3) Use equipment capable of installing the underdrains by plowing and replacing the displaced materials, as determined in the field, in a single operation. Use equipment that will not damage the existing pavement. Compact materials disturbed by the plowing operations to the engineer's satisfaction.
- (4) Reshape and re-compact the existing shoulder materials to the engineer's satisfaction. Use compaction equipment conforming to [301.3](#).
- (5) If using a tracked pull unit, then use rack pads on the track on both pavement and shoulder.
- (6) Close upgrade ends of the pipe with suitable caps to prevent backfill from entering.
- (7) Install couplings, tees, and other fittings to prevent the infiltration of backfill material and ensure compatibility with the pipe.

### 612.3.5 Backfilling

- (1) Unless specified otherwise, cover perforated pipe immediately after laying with granular material, as the plans specify, or as the engineer approves, to one foot above the top of the pipe. Make the granular fill a uniform depth on both sides of the pipe, and a minimum of 8 inches wider than the outside diameter of the pipe.
- (2) If excavating for installing underdrains across private property, or within the right-of-way beyond the roadway limits, salvage the upper tillable or agricultural soil suitable for supporting vegetation and keep separate from other excavated material. Place this salvaged material in the top layer or layers of the backfill. Restore the area involved in the construction.
- (3) Use open-graded material for edgedrain trench backfill for concrete pavements as the plans show.

### 612.3.6 Drain Tile Exploration

- (1) Under the Drain Tile Exploration bid item, excavate an exploratory trench to locate existing drain tile.
- (2) Perform the exploratory trenching in sufficient advance of the grading operations to allow uninterrupted progress of these operations.
- (3) Construct the trench a minimum 12 inches wide and deep enough to intercept existing tile lines. Keep the trench open until the engineer orders it backfilled. Use the material obtained from the trench excavation for backfill.

### 612.3.7 Delivery

- (1) Coordinate with the engineer to determine the sizes and lengths of pipe required before ordering or delivering pipe.

### 612.3.8 Reinforced Concrete Apron Endwalls for Underdrain

- (1) Under the Apron Endwalls for Underdrain Reinforced Concrete bid items, provide reinforced concrete apron endwalls at underdrain outlets.
- (2) Install endwalls according to plan details, at the locations the plans show.

### 612.3.9 Trench Underdrains

- (1) Under the Underdrain Trench bid item, excavate and backfill underdrain trenches. Backfill with No. 2 coarse aggregate conforming to [501.2.7.4](#). Before backfilling place geotextile as the plans show.

### 612.4 Measurement

- (1) The department will measure the Pipe Underdrain bid items by the linear foot acceptably completed. The department will measure along the centerline of the pipe, center to center of junctions and fittings.
- (2) The department will measure Underdrain Trench by the linear foot acceptably completed, measured along the bottom of the trench. The department will measure geotextile separately.
- (3) The department will measure Drain Tile Exploration by the linear foot acceptably completed. The measured quantity equals the number of linear feet of trench opened at the engineer's direction.
- (4) The department will measure the Apron Endwalls for Underdrain Reinforced Concrete bid items as each individual apron endwall acceptably completed.

### 612.5 Payment

- (1) The department will pay for measured quantities at the contract unit price under the following bid items:

<u>ITEM NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>
612.0100 - 0199	Pipe Underdrain (inch)	LF
612.0200 - 0299	Pipe Underdrain Unperforated (inch)	LF
612.0400 - 0499	Pipe Underdrain Wrapped (inch)	LF
612.0500 - 0599	Pipe Underdrain Wrapped and Plowed (inch)	LF
612.0600	Underdrain Trench	LF
612.0700	Drain Tile Exploration	LF
612.0800 - 0899	Apron Endwalls for Underdrain Reinforced Concrete (inch)	EACH

- (2) Payment for the Pipe Underdrain bid items is full compensation for providing the underdrain; and for excavating and backfilling. The department will pay separately for open-graded trench backfill in the edgedrain system for concrete pavements under the Base Aggregate Open Graded bid item.
- (3) Payment for Underdrain Trench is full compensation for excavating and backfilling the trench. The department will pay for geotextile separately.

- (4) Payment for Drain Tile Exploration is full compensation for excavating, backfilling, and restoring the site.
- (5) Payment for the Apron Endwalls for Underdrain Reinforced Concrete bid items is full compensation for excavating and backfilling; and for concrete and reinforcement at each unit.