SECTION 02686 – CLEANING AND ASSESSMENT OF GRAVITY LINES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

A. The work covered by this section consists of furnishing all materials, labor, equipment and supplies required to perform cleaning and inspection of gravity lines and associated structures. All pipe and structures indicated on the drawings shall be cleaned as described herein. The cleaning shall remove all accumulated grease, sand, grit, solids, roots and debris from the pipe in accordance with the specifications and to the complete satisfaction of the City/Design Professional. The inspection/assessment may include one or more of the following technologies: acoustic inspection, closed-circuit television (CCTV), laser profiling, sonar technology, focused electrode leak location (FELL) technology, light detection and ranging (LIDAR) or multi-sensor inspection. The work shall also include all data storage, data transmission, data analysis and the full reporting of the results.

B. Inspection is used to determine the physical condition of a gravity system by viewing and evaluating the inside of the piping. Condition assessments may be used for one or more of the following purposes:
   1. Verify cleaning operations.
   2. Identify defects that may result in eventual pipe failure or allowing infiltration to enter the pipe.
   3. Identify current failures of the pipe.
   4. Identify obstructions.
   5. Locate and classify connections to the pipe including sources of inflow.
   6. Percent ovality of the pipe.
   7. Corrosion and wall loss analysis.
   8. Pre-rehabilitation verification for alignment, bend analysis, and mandrel testing.
   9. Acceptance inspection.

1.02 SPECIFICATION MODIFICATIONS

A. It is understood that throughout this section, these Specifications may be modified by appropriate items in Section 01015 – Specific Project Requirements, or as otherwise indicated on the Contract Drawings. The technologies to be used for the project shall be as listed in Section 01015. If a technology is not specified in Section 01015, then by default, CCTV shall be used for the project.

1.03 RELATED SECTIONS

A. Section 00700 – General Conditions.
B. Section 01015 – Specific Project Requirements.
C. Section 01020 − Record Documents.
D. Section 01300 – Submittals.
E. Section 01566 – Cleanup Operations.
F. Section 01700 – Traffic Control.
G. Section 02580 – Pipe Bursting for Gravity Sewers.
H. Section 03362 – Sanitary Sewer Manhole Rehabilitation.
I. Section 06010 – Cured-in-Place Pipe (CIPP), CIPP Point Repairs and End Seals.

1.04 CODES AND STANDARDS

A. The publications listed form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.
B. National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO):
   1. CCTV inspection, coding, and grading procedures shall be based upon the latest version of NASSCO Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program (PACP) observation classifications.
   2. Manhole inspection, coding, and grading procedures shall be based upon the latest version of NASSCO Manhole Assessment and Certification Program (MACP) observation classifications.
   3. If lateral launches are specified in Section 01015, lateral inspection, coding and grading procedures shall be based upon the latest version of NASSCO Lateral Assessment and Certification Program (LACP) observation classifications.

1.05 DEFINITIONS

A. Safety Representative: as defined by Section 00700 – General Conditions, Article 6 – Contractor's Responsibilities.
B. Cleaning is defined as the removal of all materials and debris from the gravity line, manholes and all other structures along the gravity line. The cleaning shall restore the gravity line to a minimum of 95 percent of the original carrying capacity. This does not include the removal of hard deposits such as minerals or iron scale.
C. Preconstruction Television Inspection: the requirements for Preconstruction Television Inspections are defined in other Sections of the Contract Documents. Sections that include specific requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:
   1. Section 02580 – Pipe Bursting.
   2. Section 06010 – Cured-in-Place Pipe (CIPP), CIPP Point Repairs and End Seals.
D. Post-Construction Television Inspection: All post construction CCTV inspection and/or post installation CIPP inspections will follow all requirements listed in this section, in addition to any other requirements listed in the Contract Documents. Sections that include specific requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:
   1. Section 02580 – Pipe Bursting.
   2. Section 06010 – Cured-in-Place Pipe (CIPP), CIPP Point Repairs and End Seals.

1.06 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE CITY

A. As provided in the Contract Documents.
B. Work order numbers, if assigned by the City.
C. "Comp Key" numbers, if assigned by the City.
D. Manhole numbers to be used when unrecorded or unnamed manholes are encountered.
E. GIS shape file or geodatabase of the project area.
F. As-built drawings as needed to complete the scope of work.

1.07 SUBMITTALS

A. Submit as specified in Section 01300 – Submittals.
B. Complete details and specifications covering cleaning procedures, modifications, and equipment to be used.
C. Shop Drawings:
   1. Not applicable.

D. Product Data:
   1. Complete details and specifications covering all television inspection equipment. Information shall include, but is not limited to, that required to verify conformance with the following:
      (a) Part 2.03 TELEVISION INSPECTION EQUIPMENT FOR MAINLINE SEWERS.
      (b) Part 2.04 TELEVISION INSPECTION EQUIPMENT FOR CONNECTIONS/LATERALS.
      (c) That the equipment is suitable and can provide video recordings in the resolution and format specified in Part 2.05 VIDEO RECORDINGS.
      (d) That the equipment is suitable and can provide still photographs in the resolution and format specified in Part 2.06 PHOTOGRAPHS.
   2. Inspection procedures:
      (a) Provide example NASSCO PACP Header Form to be used.
      (b) Provide example NASSCO PACP Inspection Form to be used.
      (c) Provide example NASSCO MACP Header Form to be used.
      (d) Provide example NASSCO MACP Inspection Form to be used.
      (e) Provide example NASSCO LACP Header Form to be used (if lateral launches are specified in Section 01015).
      (f) Provide example NASSCO LACP Inspection Form to be used (if lateral launches are specified in Section 01015).

E. Samples:
   1. Not applicable.

F. Other Submittals:
   1. CCTV Operators NASSCO-PACP/MACP/LACP certifications and when utilized, the artificial intelligence software used to identify and assess defects.
   2. Requests for Working Hours Adjustment (as required).
   3. Preconstruction and Post-construction CCTV inspection videos and cable footage meter calibration reports shall be submitted weekly.
   4. Preconstruction and Post-construction inspections shall be submitted monthly, as a condition to payment, and include at a minimum the following:
      (a) Could Not Access (CNA) List: Submit a list of manholes that could not be accessed and why they couldn't be accessed.
      (b) Clearing Request Map: Submit with the CNA List a map showing the requested areas for clearing (as applicable).
      (c) Could Not Locate (CNL) List: Submit a list of manholes that could not be located.
      (d) Could Not Open (CNO) List: Submit a list of manholes that could not be opened.
      (e) Map Change Forms.
      (f) Videos.
      (g) PACP Pipe Run Reports: Reports shall be submitted as individual PDF files for each pipe segment.
      (h) MACP Manhole Reports: Reports shall be submitted as individual PDF files for each manhole (if manhole inspections are specified in Section 01015).
      (i) LACP Lateral Reports: Reports shall be submitted as individual PDF files for each lateral (if lateral launches are specified in Section 01015).
      (j) NASSCO PACP Microsoft Access Database.
      (k) NASSCO MACP Microsoft Access Database.

(l) NASSCO LACP Microsoft Access Database (if lateral launches are specified in Section 01015).

5. Post-construction inspection and documentation shall be submitted as one final consolidated package at the end of the project, as a condition to final completion, and include at a minimum the following:
   (a) Videos.
   (b) Photographs.
   (c) PACP Microsoft Access Database.
   (d) MACP Microsoft Access Database (if manhole inspections are specified in Section 01015).
   (e) LACP Microsoft Access Database (if lateral launches are specified in Section 01015).
   (f) PACP Pipe Run Reports: Reports shall be submitted as individual PDF files for each pipe segment.
   (g) MACP Manhole Reports: Reports shall be submitted as individual PDF files for each manhole (if manhole inspections are specified in Section 01015).
   (h) LACP Lateral Reports: Reports shall be submitted as individual PDF files for each lateral (if lateral launches are specified in Section 01015).
   (i) A log of all manholes located in the field but not included on City maps.
   (j) A log of all manholes included on City maps but not located in the field.
   (h) A log of pipes, manholes and laterals that were inspected before cleaning.

1.08 ACOUSTICAL INSPECTION

A. When specified in Section 01015, an acoustical inspection shall be done as an initial assessment tool to identify blockages in gravity pipes. The acoustical inspection shall be performed in accordance with the Acoustical Systems manufacturer's recommendations in order to establish ratings of 0-10 for obstructions in the pipeline segments being assessed.

B. If acoustical inspection is specified for the project, it shall only be used on sewers 6-inches through 12-inches in diameter.

1.09 2D LIDAR/LASER PROFILING INSPECTION

A. When specified in Section 01015, the CCTV inspection system with laser ring projection or 2D LIDAR head shall be used for inspection/assessment of the gravity line. The color inspection video, from the camera, shall be recorded in mp4 format. 2D Laser/LIDAR shall be used for measuring internal diameters to determine corrosion, wall loss, and/or ovality.

B. Each Inspection shall contain CCTV Pre-Inspection (including header), Profiler Inspection (including header), calibration (horizontal and vertical) and lens distortion validation.

1.10 SONAR INSPECTION

A. When specified in Section 01015, sonar inspection shall be performed according to the Sonar System manufacturer's recommendation as it pertains to survey rate in inches per second to collect data below the flowline. The Sonar Inspection System shall operate in real time mode with continuous interior scanning over full 360 degrees. Digital data shall be recorded at full resolution.

1.11 3D LIDAR INSPECTION

A. When specified in Section 01015, 3D LIDAR inspection shall be performed according to the LIDAR manufacturer's specifications for assessment of the gravity line. LIDAR scans shall be used to measure internal diameters to determine corrosion, wall loss, and/or ovality.

B. When specified for pre-rehabilitation, only 3D LIDAR can be used for determining alignment, bend analysis, and virtual mandrel testing for construction purposes.

1.12 MULTI-SENSOR INSPECTION

A. When specified in Section 01015, multiple inspection technologies/sensors shall be used in synchronization to assess the interior of the pipe. This can include, but is not limited to, CCTV, Sonar, 2D Laser or 3D LIDAR, hydrogen sulfide gas sensor and/or temperature sensor. Where applicable, the analysis of data from each technology will be used to verify one another, providing a visual representation of the internal pipe with laser-LIDAR above the flow line and sonar measurement below the flow line. In all scenarios, high-definition CCTV must be used. After processing, all data and reporting deliverables shall be delivered to the City/Design Professional.

1.13 FOCUSED ELECTRODE LEAK LOCATION (FELL) TESTING FOR POST CURED-IN-PLACE PIPE (CIPP) MAINS

A. When specified in Section 01015, acceptance testing and certification of repairs, relining, and renewal, shall be performed using Focused Electrode Leak Locating (FELL) and shall be performed by an independent third-party contractor, in accordance with the ASTM F2550, Standard Practice for Locating Leaks in Sewer Pipes By Measuring the Variation of Electric Current Flow Through the Pipe Wall and the Seventh Edition, Volume 1, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM manual (December 2015) ISBN 978-1-59371-066-8, where Focused Electrode Leak Locating is referred to as Electro Scanning Inspection.

B. The contractor shall furnish all necessary labor, equipment, materials, services and incidentals required to record inspection by means of Focused Electrode Leak Locating technology on City designated, rehabilitated gravity sewer line sections from manhole to manhole (or from clean out to mainline for laterals), including but not limited to, charts and graphs, and final overall report. The report shall include a graph and chart outlining the location of all defects and the magnitude of each. The report shall include an estimate of the size of the defect and the potential infiltration of each, with a total for all.

C. Post-Rehabilitation FELL Testing shall be performed on the lineal footage specified in Section 01015 of all rehabilitated mainline pipes that receive CIPP lining, selected at random by the City, paid for at the established unit prices in the Contract. The City reserves the right to perform additional post-rehabilitation FELL testing at the established unit prices in the Contract.

D. Qualifications: All FELL inspections shall be done with the use of an approved supplier of the Focused Electrode Leak Locating technology equipment that meets ASTM F2550-13, Standard Practice for Locating Leaks in Sewer Pipes by Measuring the Variation of Electric Current Flow through the Pipe Wall. Only those licensed and pre-approved by the equipment manufacturer shall be allowed to perform the Work. Submit certification of licensing and training in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.

1.14 AUTO DETECTION/AUTO CLASSIFICATION SOFTWARE

A. When specified in Section 01015, the contractor shall use an artificial intelligence (AI) software to analyze the CCTV inspection footage of the gravity line. The software shall automatically detect and classify every defect per established NASSCO PACP standards.

1.15 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. The Contractor is responsible for the quality assurance and quality control of the Work. Contractor shall employ minimum quality control methods that meet or exceed those required by the latest versions of NASSCO.
B. Contractor shall employ only experienced personnel who are familiar with, and regularly engaged in, the type of work required; shall provide adequate supervision by a qualified supervisor at all times when cleaning is in progress; and shall have access to the equipment of proper size and capacity to perform the work as specified herein.
C. All inspections, post processing, and quality control shall be conducted by NASSCO certified PACP/MACP/LACP operators (Operators).
D. Contractor shall submit a copy of each Operator's NASSCO certification(s) and ID card with Name, Certification Number, and Expiration Date clearly visible. The NASSCO certification(s) shall be current upon Notice to Proceed. If the operator's certification expires during the Work, documentation of recertification shall be provided to the City prior to the expiration.
E. All videos, photographs, and audio recordings are subject to acceptance by the City. Equipment that does not produce a picture or audio quality acceptable to the City shall be replaced. For deliverables that are not accepted by the City, the inspection shall be re-conducted at no additional cost to the City.
F. The data and information provided by the Contractor shall be delivered in strict accordance with the naming conventions for assets described herein. Information included as part of the final deliverables that cannot be associated with the Comp Keys provided, or does not meet the naming conventions specified, will not be accepted.
G. Data cleanliness, handling, labeling, naming conventions, PACP coding standards, organization, and security are of the utmost importance to the City. Any CCTV videos, reports, or database not in compliance with this Section shall not be accepted.

1.16 PRODUCT DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

A. Product Delivery for weekly deliverables shall be electronically uploaded to a City-designated site. Weekly submittals shall not represent interim acceptance by the City, with any quality control or quality assurance concerns, corrections, or required modifications, to be included in any and all final deliverables.
B. Product Delivery for final consolidated package shall be delivered on an external, portable hard drive that will become the property of the City. Each external hard drive or digital file in the data set shall be given a unique name/label. The Contractor shall include an electronic photograph index that identifies the photographs by file name located on each external hard drive or digital file folder. The hard drive shall include a README text file that includes the following information:
    1. Name of Project.
    2. City Project Number.
    3. City Contract Number.
    4. Date of Submittal.

5. Contractor Name.
6. Contractor Address.
7. Name of Contractor's Representative.
8. Phone Number of Contractor's Representative.
9. Email of Contractor's Representative.

C. Storage of all source media will be the sole responsibility of the Contractor and must be stored and properly maintained for a period of thirty-six (36) months after Contractor's Substantial Completion date, available to the City or its designated representatives within ten (10) business days of the written request.

D. All work product and deliverables shall be in digital format, or in a format requested by the City. Additionally, three paper copies of the final report shall also be provided.

1.17 SAFETY PLAN

A. The Contractor's responsibilities for safety are defined by Section 00700 – General Conditions, Article 6 – Contractor's Responsibilities.

B. Entrance into any manhole is considered a Permit Required Confined Space.

C. In addition to the safety requirements of Section 00700, the Contractor shall develop and implement a project-specific, comprehensive safety plan to address safety concerns related to the Work.

D. The Safety Plan shall be submitted to the City prior to commencement of pipeline inspections.

E. At a minimum, the safety plan shall conform to the following guidelines:
   1. The work area shall be properly barricaded to direct pedestrian and vehicular traffic away from the work site following local and state traffic control requirements and the latest edition of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) and Section 01700 – Traffic Control.
   2. The plan shall describe personal protective equipment (i.e. hard hats, reflective safety vests and other required personal protective equipment) to be worn.
   3. The plan shall describe all personal protective equipment to be worn while handling hazardous material (sewage).
   4. The plan shall describe all confined space entry protocols.
   5. Work shall be scheduled to avoid rush hour traffic when possible.

F. The Safety Plan shall include the name and contact information of the Contractor's Safety Representative with a description of their job duties and level of responsibility with respect to the Work described in this section.

1.18 SCHEDULING THE WORK

A. Generally, the Work is to be conducted during times allowed by Section 00700, Article 6, Contractor's Responsibilities and Section 01000 – General Project Requirements, paragraph TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION which establishes hours of operations.

B. See additional instruction for scheduling the Work in Section 01015 – Specific Project Conditions.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 ACOUSTICAL INSPECTION EQUIPMENT

A. Contractor shall own, lease and/or rent one (1) set (minimum) of acoustical assessment equipment as manufactured by Infosense Incorporated (SL-Rat equipment). The set includes an acoustic transmitter and a signal receiver.

2.02 CLEANING EQUIPMENT

A. The equipment selected for cleaning shall be capable of removing all dirt, grease, rock, brick, wood, sand, mud, roots and other deleterious materials and obstructions from the gravity line. Cleaning shall be performed using hydraulically-propelled, high-velocity and/or mechanically-powered cleaning equipment and vacuum removal equipment.

1. Hydraulically powered equipment: The equipment used shall be of a movable dam type and be constructed in such a way that a portion of the dam may be collapsed at any time during the cleaning operation to protect against flooding of the sewer or bypassing to waterways. The movable dam shall be equal in diameter to the pipe being cleaned and shall provide a flexible scraper around the outer periphery to ensure removal of grease. If sewer cleaning balls or other equipment which cannot be collapsed are used, special precautions shall be taken that are acceptable to the Owner, to prevent flooding of sewers and property.
2. High velocity equipment: All high-velocity cleaning equipment shall be constructed for ease and safety of operation. The equipment shall have a minimum of 700 feet of one inch minimum diameter hose with working pressure ratings to match the rating of the water pressure. The equipment shall have a selection of two or more high-velocity nozzles. The nozzles shall be capable of producing a scouring action from 10 degrees to 45 degrees in all sizes of gravity lines included in this Contract using a minimum volume of 60 gallons of water per minute, at a minimum working pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch. Special care shall be taken when cleaning CIPP rehabilitated pipelines by using a wide spray nozzle with a maximum spray angle of 30 degrees, a nozzle pipe centralizer and a maximum pressure of 2,000 PSI.
   (a) Equipment shall also include a high-velocity gun for washing and scouring the manholes and diversion structure walls, channels, shelves, floors, and manhole covers and frames from grade level. The gun shall be capable of producing flows from a fine spray to a solid stream. The equipment shall carry its own water tank, auxiliary engines, pumps, and hydraulically-driven hose reel. Filler piping on the tank shall have an air gap to prevent backflow and contamination of the water supply system.
3. Mechanically powered equipment: Bucket machines shall be in pairs with sufficient power to perform the work in an efficient manner. Machines shall be belt operated or have an overload device. Machines with direct drive that could cause damage to the pipe will not be allowed. A power rodding machine shall be either a sectional or continuous rod type. To ensure safe operation, the machine shall be fully enclosed and have an automatic safety clutch or relief valve.

2.03 TELEVISION INSPECTION EQUIPMENT FOR GRAVITY LINES

A. All television inspection equipment shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the inspection purposes intended under this Contract.

B. Video cameras/recorders not specifically intended for use for internal television inspection of gravity lines will not be allowed.
C. The Contractor shall conduct CCTV inspections using a self-propelled tractor unit. The tractor unit shall have the following minimum features and capabilities:
    1. The camera shall be designed specifically for gravity pipe inspections and the appropriate diameter.
    2. The camera shall be capable of operating in 90% humidity.
    3. For 8 inch through 46 inch pipes, the camera shall have a minimum of 640 lines of resolution.
    4. For 48 inch and larger pipes, the camera shall have a minimum of 1280 lines of resolution.
    5. The camera shall have either automatic or remote: focus and iris control.
    6. The camera shall have zoom, pan and tilt capabilities to facilitate defect viewing and evaluation. Digital zoom is acceptable when utilizing equipment with HDCCTV.
    7. The unit shall be equipped with lights capable of lighting the entire periphery of the pipe. The illumination shall allow an even distribution of the light around the perimeter of the pipe without the loss of contrast or flare out of picture shadowing.
    8. Cable Footage Meter:
        (a) The unit shall be equipped with a cable footage meter so that the location of defects and service laterals relative to the starting manhole location can be reported.
        (b) The cable footage meter shall be able to reach a minimum of 1,000 feet.
        (c) The cable footage meter shall be accurate to 0.5 feet per 100 feet (0.5%).
        (d) The cable footage meter shall be calibrated in accordance with paragraph CABLE FOOTAGE METER CALIBRATION.
    9. Camera must have capability to position camera head in the middle of the pipe (example: camera head will be 4-inches from pipe invert in an 8-inch pipe) by adjusting elevator or by varied wheel sizes. For pipe sizes 48-inch and larger, Contractor shall submit the proposed equipment for City approval.
    10. In no case shall cameras be equipped with carbide-tipped wheels that increase traction and potentially harm post-rehabilitation lining or pipe wall interiors. Any damage caused to post-rehabilitation repairs, relining, or rehabilitation will be the sole responsibility of the Contractor to correct or repair to the City's satisfaction.

2.04 TELEVISION INSPECTION EQUIPMENT FOR CONNECTIONS/LATERALS

A. If laterals or connecting pipes are to be inspected, the Contractor may use one of the following:
    1. Inspections from the mainline: a self-propelled tractor unit that incorporates a lateral launch camera tool.
    2. Inspections from a cleanout: a push camera system provided especially for lateral inspections.
B. The lateral equipment shall have the following minimum features and capabilities:
    1. The camera shall be designed specifically for lateral pipe inspections and the appropriate diameter.
    2. The camera shall be capable of operating in 100% humidity.
    3. The camera shall have a minimum of 640 lines of resolution.
    4. The unit shall be equipped with lights capable of lighting the entire periphery of the pipe. The illumination shall allow an even distribution of the light around the

perimeter of the pipe without the loss of contrast or flare out of picture shadowing.

C. In the event of a full-length lateral rehabilitation, from the mainline connection to the house, a full-length lateral inspection shall be conducted.

2.05 VIDEO RECORDINGS

A. Contractor shall perform sewer pipe inspections from access point to access point unless a pipe converges into another pipe alignment at a fitting; then the inspection shall be performed from access point to fitting as shown in figure 2.1.

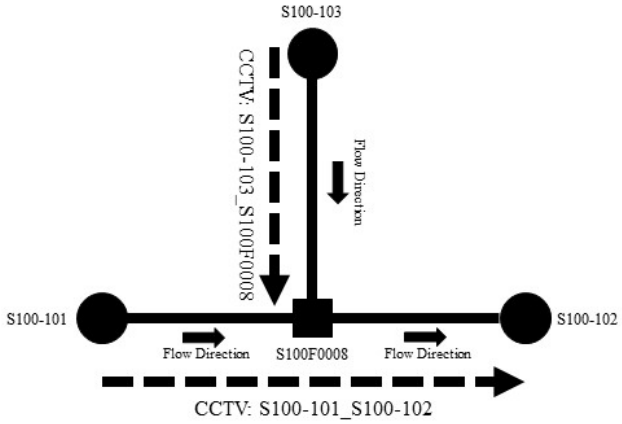

Figure 2.1: Performing Sewer Pipe Inspections

B. Each video television inspection shall be submitted in digital format with associated video, images, report, and all inspection data included in a Microsoft Access Database.

C. All video recordings shall be recorded and provided in digital MPEG-4 Part 14 (MP4) format.

D. All video recordings shall be in color.

E. File Naming Convention – Mainline Sewers:

1. Each line segment video shall be named using the upstream manhole identifier, underscore, downstream manhole identifier, underscore, date stamp, underscore and inspection direction (no exceptions). Use “U” for upstream and “D” for downstream inspection direction.
2. For example, the video for the line segment from manhole S023-314 to manhole S023-317 inspected upstream to downstream would be labeled as follows: S023-314_S023-317_YYYYMMDD_D. Any deviation from the File Naming Convention for Mainlines will not be accepted.

E. File Naming Convention – Service Laterals:

1. Each service lateral video shall be named using the upstream manhole identifier, underscore, downstream manhole identifier, underscore, date stamp, underscore, inspection direction, underscore, Tap Feature Code, underscore, and lateral location in feet from start of inspection. Use “U” for upstream and “D” for downstream inspection direction.
2. For example, the video for a rehabilitated sewer service 50 feet downstream from manhole S023-314 on line segment S023-314_S023-317 would be labeled as

follows: S023-314_S023-317_YYYYMMDD_D_TRA_50. Any deviation from the File Naming Convention for Laterals will not be accepted.

F. Videos shall not be filtered, clipped, edited, modified, enhanced, or otherwise changed, except for overlay corrections. In no event shall videos have missing frames or sections of video.

2.06 PHOTOGRAPHS

A. All photographs shall be recorded and provided in a digital format.
B. Photographs shall be provided in JPEG file format.
C. All photographs shall be in color.
D. File Naming Convention:
   1. Digital photograph files shall be named using the associated video file name, associated defect code, and linear footage (in 3-digits) assigned to the defect for each line segment survey (**no exceptions**).
   2. For example, if a picture is taken May 25, 2021, at a Hole Soil Visible defect, 75 linear feet upstream against the direction of flow (reverse set up), on a line segment located south of the Missouri River on atlas map 24 between manholes 500 (upstream manhole) and 498 (downstream manhole), then the digital photograph file name would be as follows:
      S024-500_S024-498_20210525_U_HSV_75

2.07 SOFTWARE

A. The CCTV data shall be delivered utilizing the latest version of NASSCO PACP certified software.
B. The latest version of the Data Viewer shall be provided at the start of the inspection.
C. If specified, the artificial intelligence (AI) software for detecting and classifying defects shall be:
   1. SewerAI.
   2. Molfar.AI.
   3. City approved equal.

2.08 LASER / 2D LIDAR PROFILING INSPECTION EQUIPMENT

A. All laser profile inspection equipment shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the inspection purposes intended under this Contract.
B. Laser Profilers and 2D LIDAR sensors shall be Laser Safety Class II and certified eye-safe as per US – IEC 60825-1 standard.
C. All laser/LIDAR equipment shall be calibrated regularly to ensure accuracy of +/- 5mm in pipes 20-inches or larger.
D. Contractor shall own, lease and/or rent at a minimum one (1) each of the MSI SuperMD Profiler and MSI MD Profiler as manufactured by RedZone Robotics and one (1) CUES SolidFX Profiling system for the duration of the field work associated with the Work.

2.09 SONAR INSPECTION EQUIPMENT

A. The sonar equipment must be specifically designed for use in sanitary sewer systems using high frequency sound waves to locate and map irregularities within the pipe environment creating continuous sonar images recorded in “real time” mode.
B. Sonar equipment must be capable of continuous data collection throughout each applicable pipe segment reach and contain sufficient information to produce a visual

profile, profile comparison, and dimensions data of significant debris and/or defects. This includes depth, volume and cross-sectional area along the length of pipe.

C. When specified, sonar inspections, either on their own or through multi-sensor inspection, shall be utilized prior to any cleaning in pipes 21" and greater to provide evidence that cleaning is required. Post verification inspections shall be a combination of CCTV and/or Sonar, as flow permits.

2.10 3D LIDAR INSPECTION EQUIPMENT

A. Contractor shall own, lease and/or rent at a minimum one (1) each of the MSI Responder tracked crawler as manufactured by RedZone Robotics for the duration of the field work associated with the Work.

B. 3D LIDAR inspection equipment should be capable of inspections in pipes 36 inches and larger.

C. When pre-rehabilitation inspection that requires alignment, bend analysis, or virtual mandrel testing is specified, a 3D LIDAR must be used for proper accuracy and modelling.

D. LIDAR sensor shall be Class I eye-safe as per US – IEC 60825-1 standard.

E. High-definition CCTV shall be captured when any LIDAR inspection is performed.

2.11 MULTI-SENSOR INSPECTION EQUIPMENT

A. Multi-sensor inspection equipment must be capable of synchronized sensor measurement, collected during a single deployment of the equipment. Where applicable, the analysis of data from each technology will be used to verify one another. All sensors shall be zeroed at the beginning of the pipe segments.

B. Equipment must be operated via a tracked crawler or floating platform specifically designed for inspection in gravity lines.

C. Equipment shall be capable of long-distance deployments and have tether length of 3000 linear feet, and sufficient power (battery or otherwise) to operate at those lengths. It is permissible to inspect through multiple access points, provided that sensor data is zeroed at the beginning of each new pipe segment.

D. When specified, multi-sensor inspection equipment shall be utilized prior to any cleaning in pipes 21" and greater to provide evidence that cleaning is required. Post verification inspections shall be a combination of CCTV and/or Sonar, as flow permits.

2.12 FELL INSPECTION EQUIPMENT

A. The Focused Electrode Leak Locating technology system used for the pipeline assessment shall be specifically designed and constructed for such inspection. This equipment and proposed solution shall be in full compliance with and have capabilities as outlined in ASTM F2550-13 Standard Practice for Locating Leaks in Sewer Pipes by Measuring the Variation of Electric Current Flow through the Pipe Wall.

B. Instrumentation must represent a complete and fully functioning device to scan the pipe and record all pipe defects capable of causing leaks. The proposed solution must include any recommended accessories and spare parts necessary to complete this work.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 OBSERVATION OF WORK

A. City reserves the right to be present and continuously observe the work and information being displayed at the recording site.

3.02 TRAFFIC CONTROL

A. Traffic control and signage for the inspection operation shall be the responsibility of the Contractor and shall be acceptable to the City.
B. Traffic Control shall be conducted in accordance with Section 01700 – Traffic Control.

3.03 LOCATING MANHOLES/STRUCTURES

A. For the work required by the contract documents, the Contractor shall locate, make open and accessible all existing manholes, structures and access points.
B. The Contractor will be responsible for conducting a reasonable search to locate missing manholes. The minimum effort to locate missing manholes should include:
    1. Conducting a field search.
    2. A comparison of verified field conditions against available City information.
    3. Utilization of specialty equipment such as metal detectors.
C. If after conducting a reasonable search, a manhole cannot be found in the area specified by the sewer maps, then the Contractor should seek City assistance.

3.04 UNRECORDED/UNNAMED MANHOLES

A. Manholes located in the field, which are not shown on the Drawings shall be documented for submittal.
B. If an unrecorded/unnamed manhole is encountered, television inspection may proceed, but the Contractor shall notify City and request a City assigned manhole number and comp key. Manhole numbers and Comp Keys be obtained from the City and the final deliverable data shall be modified to reflect the assigned manhole number and comp key on any segment connected to an unrecorded/unnamed manhole.
C. Contractor shall submit weekly to the City: a Map Change Form with Unrecorded/Unnamed Manholes showing the revised system connectivity, photographs of the location, and a brief description of the location of each Unrecorded/Unnamed Manhole.

3.05 ACOUSTICAL ASSESSMENT

A. Assessment shall be done one pipe segment at a time between two adjoining structures or manholes. The flow within pipeline is irrelevant to the assessment.
B. The unit set shall be calibrated daily prior to starting the assessment.
C. The following information is required by the City: manhole ID’s upstream and downstream for the pipeline segment being assessed, assessment date, pipeline length, notes, etc. Prior to initiating the acoustical assessment, all information shall be entered into the unit for each segment.
D. During the assessment, the software will designate a numerical value to the quality of the sound sent and received (rating of 0-10) giving a nominal assessment of Good, Fair, Poor or Blocked.
E. Each night the data shall be transferred from the field assessment equipment to the SL-Dog software installed on a PC.

F. The assessment data shall be provided to the City/Design Professional in CSV (Excel), SHP (Arc GIS) or PDF. The data deliverables shall be solely at the discretion of City/Design Professional.
G. The City/Design Professional will be responsible for the review and analysis of the data provided.

3.06 CLEANING

A. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to properly apply for, secure and provide for all water needed to perform the cleaning work described herein.
Precautions shall be taken to protect the sanitary sewer structures from damage that may result from improper use of the cleaning equipment. Contractor is responsible for traffic control, as needed; in addition to Contractor's truck warning lights and traffic cones, as needed or required. Traffic control is subject to review and approval by the Owner. If successful cleaning cannot be performed without risk of damage to the pipe, or if the equipment fails to traverse the entire line segment, cleaning efforts shall be temporarily suspended, and the Owner shall be notified. The line segment shall then be evaluated in order to determine if the segment can be adequately cleaned. Any unusual conditions found during the cleaning operations shall be reported to the Owner as soon as possible.
B. Any modifications to manholes to facilitate cleaning shall be the Contractor's responsibility and shall be subject to approval by Owner.
Contractor shall salvage and reuse all manhole covers and rings that are removed during sewer line and manhole rehabilitation, unless otherwise directed by Engineer.
C. When pumping and bypassing is required, Contractor shall supply the pumps, piping, and other equipment necessary to divert the flow of wastewater around the sewer section being cleaned and back into the interceptor sewer. All existing wastewater flows, plus waters added to the flow due to cleaning, shall be contained within the existing sewer system. The bypass system shall have the necessary capacity to handle all the flow.
The Contractor shall be responsible for furnishing the labor and supervision necessary to set up and operate the pumping and bypass system. For pumping and bypassing operations, a plan must be submitted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the submittals section. In performing the work under this Contract, Contractor shall be thoroughly familiar with federal, state, and local statutes, ordinances, and directives with respect to excessive noise and pollution of air and water due to construction operations. If pumping and bypassing is required, engines shall be equipped in a manner to keep noise to a minimum.
D. During sewer cleaning operations, satisfactory precautions shall be taken in the use of cleaning equipment. When hydraulically propelled cleaning tools, which depend on water pressure to provide their cleaning force, or tools which retard flow in the sewer line are used, precautions shall be taken to ensure that the water pressure created does not damage or cause flooding to public or private property being served by the sewer being cleaned or does not cause bypassing of flow to nearby waterways.
The flow of wastewater in the sewers shall be utilized to provide necessary pressures of hydraulic cleaning devices whenever possible. When additional water is required from other sources to avoid delay in normal work procedures, the water shall be conserved and not used unnecessarily. No fire hydrant shall be obstructed in case of fire in the area served by the hydrant. The Contractor shall be responsible for all damage to public and private property as a result of all cleaning operations. The cost

of restoring any damaged area to conditions prior to cleaning shall be borne by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Owner.

E. All roots shall be removed. Special attention shall be given during the cleaning operation to assure complete removal of roots from the joints. Procedures may include the use of mechanical equipment such as rodding machines, bucket machines and winches using root cutters and porcupines, and equipment such as high-velocity jet cleaners. Chemical root treatment may be used at the option of the Contractor. When chemicals are used to aid in the removal of roots, the chemical shall be EPA registered and labeled for use in sewer lines and acceptable to all applicable State and City agencies. All material and mixing/application procedures for chemical root treatment shall be consistent with the latest standards, requirements, and recommendations of the manufacturer of the chemical root treatment material used.

F. All sludge, dirt, sand, grit, rocks, bricks, wood, mud, grease, roots and any other solid or semi- solid material resulting from the cleaning operation shall be removed using vacuum removal equipment or other methods to assure debris does not cause downstream obstruction. Vacuum equipment shall be suitable for removal of all debris at each manhole location for each line being cleaned. Vacuum system performance will be at least 4,000 CFM and 16" Hg vacuum pressure to ensure all debris can be efficiently removed from the sewer. A device designed to minimize debris from escaping down the sewer line, the design and use of which is subject to approval by Owner, shall be used in all sewer line cleaning operations. When hydraulic cleaning equipment is used, a suitable sand trap, weir, basket, or dam shall be constructed in the downstream manhole in such a manner that the solids will be trapped while using a rake or sewer shovel to help collect solids. Material or debris removed from the sewer shall be immediately placed in watertight containers. Containers may include valved drains to remove excess water from containers. Drainage, including rainfall, shall be contained and returned to the sewer by means acceptable to the Owner.

G. Multiple passes (one to three passes) with the water jet shall be made, as required, to flush the debris to the manhole in order to remove the debris. Sewers will be cleaned by introducing the water jet into the sewer line facing against the sewer flow and retrieving the water jet under pressure with the sewer flow. The nozzle shall not be stopped in the sewer line when under working pressure, but shall continue to move through the line at all times.

H. All debris removed from the sewer shall be legally disposed of by and at the expense of the Contractor. The disposal facility shall be a permitted landfill. The debris shall be dewatered and suitable for immediate disposal prior to weighing at the landfill. Contractor shall provide the Engineer with scale tickets to verify quantities of debris disposed of in an approved landfill. Transportation of debris or other material by the Contractor shall be done in vehicles or equipment which contain the debris or other material in such a manner to minimize objectionable odor and avoid the possibility of dripping, spilling, scattering, leaking, or blowing. Should mishaps occur for any reason, the Contractor shall be responsible for cleaning up any debris or other material to the satisfaction of the Owner or other authorities having jurisdiction. All vehicles transporting debris or other material shall not exceed the maximum allowable load limits of any road being used.

I. Contractor shall televise the sewers, in accordance with the television inspection section, upon the completion of cleaning. Acceptance of sewer line cleaning shall be based upon the review of the inspection videos by the City or Design Professional.

If cleaning inspections show the cleaning to be unsatisfactory, the Contractor shall be required to re-clean and re-inspect the sewer line, at no additional cost to the Owner, until cleaning is shown to be satisfactory.

3.07 SEWER FLOW DIVERSION AND CONTROL

A. During CCTV inspection, the pipe should be free of obstructions that impede visibility. The depth of flow at the upstream manhole of the sewer line section being inspected shall not exceed 15 percent of the pipe diameter. As necessary, Contractor shall divert flow to allow for the CCTV inspection to capture as much of the invert of the pipe as possible. In pipes 21 inches or larger, where sonar or multi-sensor inspection is specified, flow diversion is not required.

B. A sewer line plug may be installed upstream of the section being inspected. Sewer plugs are always installed in the upstream (incoming) pipe of a manhole. It is desirable that the plug be equipped with an air hose to permit deflation from above ground. A strong rope should be attached to enable the plug to be quickly pulled out of the manhole. Care must be taken to prevent a plug from being pushed into the outgoing pipe when the backed-up sewage is released.

C. When pumping and diverting flow is required, pumps, conduits, and other equipment shall be used to divert the flow of sewage around the manhole section in which work is to be performed. The diversion system should have sufficient capacity to handle the existing flow plus additional flow that may occur. Bypass pumping plan to be submitted to the City for approval.

D. When the flow in a sewer line is reduced, plugged, or diverted, precautions must be taken to ensure that the operations do not cause flooding or damage to public or private property. Contractor should closely monitor sewer surcharging upstream of the manhole section being inspected and be alert for situations such as residential flooding that would be likely to occur. Contractor is responsible for all backups, spills, or damage that may occur from plugging or diversion efforts.

3.08 CABLE FOOTAGE METER CALIBRATION

A. Calibration of the cable footage meter shall be done by checking the cable counter against a pre-measured length of 50 to 300 feet. At least one out of every five calibrations shall be in excess of 200 feet.

B. At a minimum, calibration of the cable footage meter shall be conducted each day before the first use of the equipment, or as directed by the City.

C. If a cable footage meters fails a calibration test, then all inspections completed since the last successful calibration shall be re-inspected at no additional cost to the City.

D. The results of all calibration testing shall be submitted in accordance with paragraph SUBMITTALS.

E. In no case shall footage readings start at anything more than 0.00.

3.09 PIPE PREPARATION

A. As needed or as indicated in the Contract Documents, the Contractor shall clean the sewer lines in accordance with Section 02676 – Sewer Line Cleaning prior to CCTV work.

B. All fog condensation shall be evacuated from the pipeline and the pipeline kept clear of any fog condensation during the inspection process.

C. When sonar or multi-sensor inspection is specified for pipes 21 inches and larger, inspection shall be performed prior to any cleaning, to provide evidence that cleaning

is required. Post verification inspections shall be a combination of CCTV and/or Sonar, as flow permits.

3.10 INSPECTION METHODS

A. Camera image shall be down the center axis of pipe when camera is in motion. Provide 360-degree sweep of pipe interior at points of interest to more fully document condition of existing sewer. Points of interest may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: defects, obstructions, encrustations, mineral deposits, debris, sediment, lateral connections, and any location determined not to be clean.
B. The direction of the camera should be noted. Per NASSCO standards, inspections in the downstream direction are preferred.
C. The display shall always begin with the numbering from upstream manhole to downstream manhole. If a reverse setup is attempted, the same numbering system will be used, but the direction of camera will be switched.
D. The television camera shall be a self-propelled unit.
E. The rate of camera travel shall be slow enough to allow a thorough inspection of each pipe joint, tee connection, structural deterioration, defect, I/I source, deposits in the sewer line, and to record observations.
F. The camera travel speed shall not exceed a rate of 30 feet per minute.
G. Lighting during the inspection should adequately, but not excessively, illuminate the immediate area.

3.11 RECORDING OF FEATURES AND DEFECTS

A. The CCTV Inspection shall capture the following minimum information:
    1. Starting point in the launch manhole panning up to see the general condition of the manhole and other incoming/outgoing pipes.
    2. Ending point at the downstream manhole (or upstream manhole for reverse setups) panning up to see the general condition of the manhole and other incoming/outgoing pipes.
    3. Defects and Points of Interest: The camera shall be stopped at each defect or other feature. The camera lens shall be rotated, panned and/or tilted to clearly show each defect or feature. The Contractor shall capture defects with still photographs.
    4. Service Connections: The camera shall be stopped at each service connection. The camera lens shall be rotated, panned and/or tilted to clearly show each connection. The Contractor shall capture service connections with still photographs.

3.12 INSPECTION AND DOCUMENTATION

A. PACP Pipe Run Report:
    1. A separate inspection form, otherwise known as a pipe run report, shall be produced for inspections of each complete sewer length between manholes.
    2. The Pipe Run Report shall be completed in accordance with the latest NASSCO PACP requirements.
    3. General information should be documented on CCTV inspection field forms prior to beginning inspection activity for each pipe run section, including:
        (a) Project name.
        (b) Operator's name.
        (c) Operator's NASSCO PACP certificate number.

(d) Inspection date/time (i.e., the date that the camera initiated or completed its inspection).
(e) Pipe diameter.
(f) Pipe material.
(g) Direction of inspection (upstream/downstream).
(h) Upstream and downstream manhole numbers.
(i) Street location.
(j) Inspection footage.
(k) An alphanumeric tape/media number.
(l) The level of cleaning before, or after, the investigation.
(m) It should be noted if the pipe was cleaned before, or after, CCTV work.

4. The information documented on CCTV inspection field forms for each pipe run section should include, at a minimum, the following:
   (a) A description of each service connection, type of each service connection, and defect observed.
   (b) The location of each service connection and defect reported as the distance from the start of the inspection.
   (c) The location of each service connection and defect reported with respect to the pipe axis.
   (d) A reference to each photograph taken. Each photograph reference should include:
   The location of the photograph from the start of the inspection.
   A description of the defect or connection.
   A reference to the electronic photograph file name.
5. The field form format shall be that produced by a City approved software with PACP coding.

B. Video:
1. Electronic video shall be made for each line segment inspection.
2. All video recordings shall become the property of the City upon inspection completion and acceptance. The video cost shall be included in the unit price. Each video shall be prefaced with the following minimum information:
   (a) Inspection date.
   (b) Inspection time.
   (c) Prevailing weather conditions.
   (d) Upstream/Downstream manholes indicating connectivity.
   (e) Direction of inspection.
   (f) Pipe diameter.
   (g) Pipe material.
3. The videos shall include a report of the current inspection distance relative to the starting position.
4. The audio recording shall state the following minimum information:
   (a) Date of inspection.
   (b) Time of inspection.
   (c) Description of weather during the inspection.
   (d) Operator name.
   (e) Nearest street name.
   (f) Upstream and downstream manhole numbers.
   (g) Direction of the inspection in relation to the direction of flow.
   (h) Pipe diameter and material type.
   (i) Description of each service connection and pipe defect.

C. Photographs:
   1. Digital photographs shall be taken of each significant structural defect, I/I source, and service connection.
   2. The location of each photograph along with photograph file name shall be recorded.
   3. Photographs shall be supplied as JPEG images or another approved format.
   4. Digital photograph files are to be named as described in paragraph 2.05. D.

D. PACP Microsoft Access Database:
   1. Technical: The PACP Microsoft Access Database shall be written in the latest version. The video and photo reference location/path shall be limited to one single folder named 'Video' and 'Picture', respectively. In no event shall files be password protected or otherwise inaccessible to the City, with any incorrect field or data entries the responsibility of the Contractor.
   2. Header: The PACP Microsoft Access Database shall include, at a minimum, all the PACP mandatory header fields and the following non-mandatory or City-specific changes to the header fields:
      (a) Field 1 – Name of the Contractor in a format agreed upon with the City. (Note, this is different than the Field 1 requirement in NASSCO).
      (b) Field 7 – P/O Number. Defined as the Inspector's contract number assigned by the CITY in four (4)-digit format.
      (c) Field 8 – Work Order Number. Work order number or inspection number if assigned by the CITY.
      (d) Field 14 – Weather.
      (e) Field 20 – Inspection Technology Used.
      (f) Field 25 – Pipe Segment Reference. (Upstream Access Point UNITID_ Downstream Access Point UNITID).
      (g) Field 35 – Lining Method, if applicable.
      (h) Field 38 – Total Length (Anticipated Length from CITY GIS). Note, this field is only to be completed in the event of an MSA or partial survey.
      (i) Field 39 – Length Surveyed.
   3. All header fields shall be completed using the PACP abbreviations and units as defined in NASSCO PACP.
   4. Inspection Form:
      (a) The CCTV inspection form within the PACP access database shall be completed in accordance with NASSCO requirements and include the following additions:
      The "Video Time" shall be included at the appropriate time in the CCTV video that represents the defect or feature code.
      The remarks column shall be used to identify Drop Connections, Diversion Structure, Lamp Holes, Grit Chambers, etc.

E. If specified, the artificial intelligence (AI) software shall be used to analyze the CCTV footage in order to identify and classify each defect. The reporting of results shall be as described herein. The contractor shall rectify all discrepancies between the original pipe run report and the AI software pipe run report. The contractor shall document and track the discrepancies in order to calculate the percent accuracy of the operator and the AI software over time.

F. MACP Manhole Report:
   1. A manhole inspection form shall be produced for each manhole inspected.
   2. The Manhole Report shall be completed in accordance with the latest NASSCO MACP requirements.

3. General information shall be documented on the manhole inspection form prior to beginning the inspection for each manhole. This information includes:
   (a) Project name.
   (b) Operator's name.
   (c) Operator's NASSCO MACP certificate number.
   (d) Inspection date/time.
   (e) Unique Manhole identifier/UNITID.
   (f) Manhole diameter.
   (g) Manhole material.
   (h) Pipe sizes in/out.
   (i) Flow direction in/out.
   (j) Street/cross street location.
4. Digital photographs shall be taken of each significant structural defect, I/I source, and service connection.
5. Photographs shall be supplied as JPEG images or another approved format.
6. Digital photograph files are to be named as described in paragraph 2.05. D.

G. MACP Microsoft Access Database:
1. Technical: The MACP Microsoft Access Database shall be written in the latest version. The photo reference location/path shall be limited to one single folder named 'Picture'. In no event shall files be password protected or otherwise inaccessible to the City, with any incorrect field or data entries being the sole responsibility of the Contractor.
2. Header: The MACP Microsoft Access Database shall include, at a minimum, all the MACP mandatory header fields and the following non-mandatory or City-specific changes to the header fields:
   (a) Field 1 – Name of the Contractor in a format agreed upon with the City. (Note, this is different than the Field 1 requirement in NASSCO).
   (b) Field 7 – P/O Number. Defined as the Inspector's contract number assigned by the CITY in four (4)-digit format.
   (c) Field 8 – Work Order Number. Work order number or inspection number if assigned by the CITY.
   (d) Field 14 – Weather.
   (e) Field 20 – Inspection Technology Used.
   (f) Field 27 – Inflow Potential from Runoff.
   (g) Field 28 – Locations Details.
   (h) Field 72 – Frame Depth.
   (i) Field 88 – Wall Diameter (Length).
   (j) Field 72 – Frame Depth.
   (k) Field 88 – Wall Diameter (Length).
   (l) Field 118 – Structure ID (Pipe/Lateral Segment Reference).
3. All header fields shall be completed using the MACP abbreviations and units as defined in NASSCO MACP.
4. Inspection Form:
   (a) The Manhole inspection form within the MACP access database shall be completed in accordance with NASSCO requirements and include the following addition:
      (i) Field 106 shall be used to identify Diversion Structures, Lamp Holes and Grit Chambers.
      (ii) Field 119 shall be used to identify Drop Connections.

H. LACP Lateral Report (if specified in Section 01015):
   1. A separate inspection form, otherwise known as a lateral report, shall be produced for inspections of each lateral.
   2. The Lateral Report shall be completed in accordance with the latest NASSCO LACP requirements.
   3. General information should be documented on the Lateral inspection field forms prior to beginning the inspection of each lateral. This information includes:
      (a) Project name.
      (b) Operator's name.
      (c) Operator's NASSCO LACP certificate number.
      (d) Inspection date/time (i.e., the date that the camera initiated or completed its inspection).
      (e) Lateral diameter.
      (f) Lateral material.
      (g) Location of lateral from upstream and downstream manhole numbers.
      (h) Location of lateral with respect to pipe axis.
      (i) Type of service lateral: residential or commercial.
      (j) Street/cross street location.
      (k) Inspection footage.
      (l) An alphanumeric tape/media number.
   4. The information documented on Lateral inspection field forms for each lateral should also include, at a minimum, the following:
      (a) A description of each lateral service connection, type of each service connection (tap, saddle, etc.) and defects observed.
      (b) The location of each lateral defect reported as the distance from the start of the lateral inspection.
      (c) A reference to each photograph taken. Each photograph reference should include:
         (i) The location of the photograph from the start of the lateral inspection.
         (ii) A description of the defect or connection.
         (iii) A reference to the electronic photograph file name.
   5. The lateral field form format shall be that produced by a City approved software with LACP coding.

I. Lateral Video:
   1. Electronic video shall be made for each lateral inspection.
   2. All video recordings shall become the property of the City upon inspection completion and acceptance. The video cost shall be included in the unit price. Each video shall be prefaced with the following minimum information:
      (a) Inspection date.
      (b) Inspection time.
      (c) Prevailing weather conditions.
      (d) Upstream/Downstream manholes from lateral.
      (e) Lateral diameter.
      (f) Lateral material.
   3. The videos shall include a report of the current inspection distance relative to the starting position.
   4. The audio recording shall state the following minimum information:
      (a) Date of inspection.
      (b) Time of inspection.
      (c) Description of weather during the inspection.

(d) Operator name.
(e) Nearest street name.
(f) Upstream and downstream manhole numbers.
(g) Lateral diameter and material type.
(h) Description of each lateral service connection and connection defects.

J. Photographs:
1. Digital photographs shall be taken of each significant structural defect, I/I source, and connection.
2. The location of each photograph along with photograph file name shall be recorded.
3. Photographs shall be supplied as JPEG images or another approved format.
4. Digital photograph files are to be named as described in paragraph 2.05. D.

K. LACP Microsoft Access Database:
1. Technical: The LACP Microsoft Access Database shall be written in the latest version. The video and photo reference location/path shall be limited to one single folder named 'Video' and 'Picture', respectively. In no event shall files be password protected or otherwise inaccessible to the City, with any incorrect field or data entries being the sole responsibility of the Contractor.
2. Header: The LACP Microsoft Access Database shall include, at a minimum, all the LACP mandatory header fields and the following non-mandatory or City-specific changes to the header fields:
(a) Field 1 – Name of the Contractor in a format agreed upon with the City. (Note, this is different than the Field 1 requirement in NASSCO).
(b) Field 7 – P/O Number. Defined as the Inspector's contract number assigned by the CITY in four (4)-digit format.
(c) Field 8 – Work Order Number. Work order number or inspection number if assigned by the CITY.
(d) Field 14 – Weather.
(e) Field 20 – Inspection Technology Used.
(f) Field 25 – Pipe Segment Reference. (Upstream Access Point UNITID_ Downstream Access Point UNITID).
(g) Field 35 – Lining Method, if applicable.
(h) Field 39 – Length Surveyed.
3. All header fields shall be completed using the LACP abbreviations and units as defined in NASSCO LACP.
4. Lateral Inspection Form:
(a) The CCTV Lateral inspection form within the LACP access database shall be completed in accordance with NASSCO requirements and include the following additions:
(i) The "Video Time" shall be included at the appropriate time in the CCTV Lateral video that represents the defect or feature code.

3.13 2D LASER/LIDAR PROFILING INSPECTION

A. CCTV Preparation: Per CCTV inspection requirements, which includes relevant header information such as asset name, manholes, type, etc. as required in this Section. This CCTV inspection shall be used in conjunction with the profiling to complete the analysis of the pipeline.

B. Profile Inspection: Header Details shall comply with CCTV inspection requirements by the City. Standard manufacturer's headings will normally suffice, with City approval. Header Field 'Profile Direction' shall also be included. Valid inputs are

"Upstream" or "Downstream". Flow Depth for Ovality Analysis flow shall not exceed 1/3 full. For Corrosion Analysis of the pipe walls, flow shall not exceed 1/3 full and shall be performed during lowest flow period. The camera head will be configured to a central position in the pipe (+/-15%). Laser ring or 2D LIDAR sensor shall be clear, central and take up between approximately 2/3 and 3/4 of the vertical screen. Lights shall be turned off. Distance counter shall be displayed. Distance counter shall not overlap the laser ring. All other text shall be removed from screen. Camera shall be in Home position (0.0) for the entirety of the profile inspection. Recording shall be from start manhole to end manhole. Profiling shall be performed in either a forward or reverse direction however this shall be clearly displayed in the header details of the profile inspection. The camera and laser system shall be moved through the pipe at a constant speed not to exceed 10 meters or 30 feet per minute. The tractor shall not stop in the pipe during the profile inspection. The camera shall not perform pan or tilt during profile inspection. Pan and tilt shall be performed during the CCTV lights on inspection.

C. Calibration: Calibration shall be performed using the same CCTV camera and video recording medium as used for the inspection. The calibrator shall be assembled as per manufacturer's instructions and shall be performed using the exact CCTV camera and laser configuration used in the profile inspection. The calibrator shall be clearly viewed (focused) and without glare on screen. The calibrator shall be recorded in the horizontal position and in the vertical position. The video image shall be included in the submitted Inspection video.

D. CCTV Camera Lens Correction: To validate camera lens correction, a flat "Lens correction grid" shall be placed perpendicular to camera lens recorded using the same CCTV camera and video recording medium as used for the inspection. All text shall be removed from the screen. The checkers shall be clearly viewed (focused) and without glare on screen. The video image shall be recorded and be included in the submitted Inspection video.

E. Software Analysis: The inspection video shall be loaded into the profiling software. The correct camera option shall be selected based on CCTV camera used in the profile inspection. The selected camera option shall be automatically stamped into the data file so that the settings cannot be changed. The camera setting shall be displayed in the profiling data file.
   1. Horizontal and vertical calibration shall be performed on the calibration segment of the inspection video. The profile pipe selection shall be from start of pipe asset (beside start manhole) to end of pipe asset (beside end manhole), and selected using the start and end markers in the profile software. The profile software shall be tuned to the laser ring so as to provide maximum number of profile points. A water/debris mask shall be positioned to mask the highest water/debris point in the pipe.
   2. The data file shall be recorded at 25 to 30 profile cross-sections per second and linked to the profile inspection segment of the video. The recorded video shall be used to provide quantitative information of pipe diameter, ovality and corrosion.

F. Laser Profile Data: A NASSCO/PACP certified CCTV operator with profiler software training (Ovality analysis only) or a qualified profiler analyst employed by the equipment manufacturer shall be used to analyze and report structural condition of pipeline using all or some of the following sensors: laser, CCTV. Due to the complex nature of corrosion, all Corrosion and/or Wall Loss Reports must be created by a qualified profiler analyst employed by the equipment manufacturer.

G. Ovality Reports: The Condition Analysis of Plastic Pipe: Ovality (as per ASTM F1216). Reports shall be presented as an Ovality Observation Report - a line graph displaying Ovality of the pipe over the length of the inspected pipe asset. Where water or debris exists, the software shall use a mask for the non-structural segment to calculate Ovality. A 'Match to Reference Shape and Size' observation shall be shown for each pipe highlighting a cross-section where the actual pipe shape and size closest matches (as determined by engineer):

1. The As-Built diameter, or
2. The median calculated diameter over the entire pipe length
3. Cross-sectional observations should be taken where the structural Ovality threshold exceeds 5% (or as directed by the municipality).
4. Project reports are to be shown as One Mile Ovality Flat Reports – made up of a colored flat graph and a line graph that clearly shows ovality over the 5% threshold (or as directed by the municipality).
5. The flat graph is a colored map of the circular dimensions of the pipe over the length of the inspected pipe asset. Measured pipe ID that coincides with expected values must be coded white.
6. Areas where the data is greater than the pipe ID must be colored on a yellow/red color scale. Areas where the data is smaller than the pipe ID must be colored on a blue scale. The line graph will be aligned with the flat graph, clearly showing ovality above the desired threshold.
7. Deflection Reports – Alternative Option for Condition Analysis of Plastic Pipe
    a. X and Y Diameter Reports shall be presented as an XY Deflection Observation Report – a line graph displaying and XY deflection of the pipe over the length of the inspected pipe asset. Where water or debris exists, the software shall use a mask for the non-structural segment to calculate the X and Y diameters. A 'Match to Reference Shape and Size' observation shall be shown for each pipe highlighting a cross-section where the actual pipe shape and size closest matches the median calculated diameter for each cross-section
    b. Cross-sectional observations should be taken where the X and Y deflection threshold exceeds 5% (or as directed by the municipality).

H. Corrosion Reports: The Analysis of Concrete Pipe – Corrosion, Wall Loss and Buildup Reports shall be presented in a Flat Observations Report. A color map of the circular dimensions of the pipe over the length of the inspected pipe asset. Measured pipe ID that coincides with expected values must be coded white. Material loss (corrosion), as measure by increasing pipe ID must be colored on a yellow/red color scale, with red color set to ½ of the expected wall thickness. Material gain (buildup), as measured by decreasing pipe ID, must be on a blue color scale. A "Match to Reference Shape and Size" observation should be shown for each pipe highlighting a cross-section where the actual pipe shape closest matches the reference shape and size. Cross-sectional observations should be taken to highlight areas of worst corrosion. Due to the complex nature of corrosion, all Corrosion Reports must be created by a qualified profiler analyst employed by the equipment manufacturer.

3.14 SONAR INSPECTION

A. The purpose of the Sonar inspection shall be to document conditions as specified in this Section and as a pre-cleaning evaluation. The Contractor shall document sewer line operational and structural conditions and/or cleaning results.

B. The Contractor shall keep Sonar Inspection Logs providing location records of the sewer mains inspected. The Logs shall be kept and maintained by the Contractor in a digital format. These location records shall clearly show the stationing location from manhole to manhole. Hard copies of the inspection reports shall be bound and submitted to the City with the digital data. The digital information shall contain multiple video inspection records and files that store each line segment as a unique digital record.

C. The Contractor shall use CCTV to assess the condition of the pipe above the flowline and sonar inspection to assess the condition below the flowline. The Contractor shall provide a digital video file of the inspection. The digital video files must include the location of the line segment at the time the inspection is performed. At a minimum, the video file shall also display manhole numbers and footage at all times. The purpose of the digital recording is to provide a visual record of all line segments that are inspected. Slow motion and stop-motion features shall also be provided. The Contractor shall have all digital video and necessary playback equipment readily accessible for review by the City during the project. The digital video file shall be a deliverable and shall be required for completion of the work for each segment inspected. The digital video files (recorded on the approved digital storage media) shall be indexed with the line segment and labeled appropriately on the disc. Video recordings shall be processed by the Contractor and delivered to the City after completion of the Sonar inspection for review. Video and reports shall be submitted via hard copy, CD-ROM, removable hard drive or DVD Data disk.

D. The Contractor shall provide pipeline reports containing visual profile, profile comparison and dimension data of significant defects where flows are greater than 12-inches in depth. The report shall include longitudinal pipeline cross sections showing the debris profile and depth, volume and cross-sectional area along the length of pipe.

3.15 3D LIDAR INSPECTION

A. CCTV Preparation: Per CCTV inspection requirements, which includes relevant header information such as asset name, manholes, type, etc. as required in this Section. This CCTV inspection shall be used in conjunction with the profiling to complete the analysis of the pipeline.

B. LIDAR Inspection: Header Details shall comply with CCTV inspection requirements by the City. Standard manufacturer's headings will normally suffice, with City approval. Header Field 'Profile Direction' shall also be included. Valid inputs are "Upstream" or "Downstream". Flow Depth for Ovality Analysis flow shall not exceed 1/3 full. For Corrosion Analysis flow shall not exceed 1/3 full and shall be performed during lowest flow period. The camera head will be configured to a central position in the pipe (+/-15%). Recording shall be from manhole to manhole. Scanning shall be performed in either a forward or reverse direction. Scans shall be taken when the robotic unit is stopped and stabilized to reduce shift in the point cloud scans. For Ovality, Wall Loss and Corrosion assessment, a scan must be taken every 5-6 linear feet and must be tagged with the tether distance to determine location the scan was taken in the pipe. For Alignment, Bend Radius, and Virtual Mandrel Analysis, a scan must be taken every 2-3 linear feet and must be tagged with the tether distance to determine location the scan was taken in the pipe.

C. LIDAR Data: Due to the complex nature of LIDAR data. All reports must be created by a qualified profiler analyst employed by the equipment manufacturer. This

includes Ovality, Wall Loss, Corrosion, Alignment, Bend Radius, and Virtual Mandrel Reports.

D. Ovality Reports: The Condition Analysis of Plastic Pipe: Ovality (as per ASTM 1216). Reports shall be presented as an Ovality Observation Report - a line graph displaying Ovality of the pipe over the length of the inspected pipe asset. Where water or debris exists, the software shall use a mask for the non-structural segment to calculate Ovality. A 'Match to Reference Shape and Size' observation shall be shown for each pipe highlighting a cross-section where the actual pipe shape and size closest matches (as determined by engineer):
   1. The As-Built diameter, or
   2. The median calculated diameter over the entire pipe length
   3. Cross-sectional observations should be taken where the structural Ovality threshold exceeds 5% (or as directed by the municipality).
   4. Project reports are to be shown as One Mile Ovality Flat Reports – made up of a colored flat graph and a line graph that clearly shows ovality over the 5% threshold (or as directed by the municipality).
   5. The flat graph is a colored map of the circular dimensions of the pipe over the length of the inspected pipe asset. Measured pipe ID that coincides with expected values must be coded white.
   6. Areas where the data is greater than the pipe ID must be colored on a yellow/red color scale. Areas where the data is smaller than the pipe ID must be colored on a blue scale. The line graph will be aligned with the flat graph, clearly showing ovality above the desired threshold.
   7. Deflection Reports – Alternative Option for Condition Analysis of Plastic Pipe
      a. X and Y Diameter Reports shall be presented as an XY Deflection Observation Report – a line graph displaying and XY deflection of the pipe over the length of the inspected pipe asset. Where water or debris exists, the software shall use a mask for the non-structural segment to calculate the X and Y diameters. A 'Match to Reference Shape and Size' observation shall be shown for each pipe highlighting a cross-section where the actual pipe shape and size closest matches the median calculated diameter for each cross-section
      b. Cross-sectional observations should be taken where the X and Y deflection threshold exceeds 5% (or as directed by the municipality).

E. Corrosion and Wall Loss Reports: The Analysis of Concrete Pipe – Corrosion, Wall Loss and Buildup Reports shall be presented in a Flat Observations Report. A color map of the circular dimensions of the pipe over the length of the inspected pipe asset. Measured pipe ID that coincides with expected values must be coded white. Material loss (corrosion), as measure by increasing pipe ID must be colored on a yellow/red color scale, with red color set to ½ of the expected wall thickness. Material gain (buildup), as measured by decreasing pipe ID, must be on a blue color scale. A "Match to Reference Shape and Size" observation should be shown for each pipe highlighting a cross-section where the actual pipe shape closest matches the reference shape and size. Cross-sectional observations should be taken to highlight areas of worst corrosion. Due to the complex nature of corrosion, all Corrosion Reports must be created by a qualified profiler analyst employed by the equipment manufacturer. Deliverables shall include, but not limited to, electronic files, pdf documents, Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, or other formats requested by the City/Design Professional.

F. Alignment, Bend Radius, and Virtual Mandrel Reports: The Analysis of a pipe in preparation for rehabilitation through lining, slip-lining, or geopolymers shall be presented via plan drawings and 3D models. All LIDAR scans must be aligned and constrained to survey-grade coordinates of the access points. Any bends, horizontal or vertical deflection, or curvature of the pipe shall be noted by the location in the pipe and the radius or degree of the bend. For Virtual Mandrel Analysis, liner manufacturer specifications such as the internal diameter (ID), outer diameter (OD), joint deflection, and length of the liner segment must be provided in order to process and determine successful rehabilitation.

3.16 MULTI-SENSOR INSPECTION

A. Equipment shall be calibrated and deployed per the manufacturers' specifications. Each inspection record and recording shall be limited to a single (1) sewer segment. Combining multiple sewer segment inspections in one (1) recording shall not be permitted.
B. The Contractor shall keep Multi-Sensor Inspection Logs providing location records of the gravity lines inspected. The Logs shall be kept and maintained by the Contractor in a digital format. These location records shall clearly show the stationing location from manhole to manhole. Hard copies of the inspection reports shall be bound and submitted to the City with the digital data.
C. The multiple inspection technologies shall be used to develop a visual representation of internal pipe conditions above the flow line using Lidar-laser measurement and below the flow line using sonar measurement, combined with high-definition video inspection. The Contractor shall provide a digital video file of the inspection. The digital video files must include the location of the line segment at the time the inspection is performed. At a minimum, the video file shall also display manhole numbers and footage at all times. The purpose of the digital recording is to provide a visual record of all line segments that are inspected. Slow motion and stop-motion features shall also be provided. The Contractor shall have all digital video and necessary playback equipment readily accessible for review by the City during the project. The digital video file shall be a deliverable and shall be required for completion of the work for each segment inspected. The digital video files (recorded on the approved digital storage media) shall be indexed with the line segment and labeled appropriately on the disc. Video recordings shall be processed by the Contractor and delivered to the City after completion of the Sonar inspection for review. Video and reports shall be submitted via hard copy, CD-ROM, removable hard drive or DVD Data disk.
D. Where other sensors are used in conjunction with the CCTV, Contractor shall provide the required reports as specified in 3.13, 3.14, and/or 3.15.

3.17 FELL INSPECTION

A. The inspection shall be performed on one sewer line section (i.e., manhole to manhole or clean out to mainline) at a time. Flow within the section is irrelevant except within the area of the inspection probe, which will be 100 percent flooded to within three (3) feet of the probe in both directions.
B. The probe shall be pulled through the line a uniform rate in compliance with operator discretion. The rate of inspection should not be greater than 60 feet per minute, and the rate should not exceed the capability of encapsulating the probe with water.
C. For each gravity line inspected, executing the FELL testing shall begin with a light flushing of the gravity line and then using a hydraulic jet hose and reel to pull the

FELL probe through the pipe. The gravity line shall be flushed from the downstream manhole, the nozzle removed at the upstream manhole, a Sliding Funnel Plug shall be attached to the hose, and the FELL probe shall be attached to the Plug. The hydraulically powered jet truck shall then pull the probe through the pipeline while simultaneously providing the water necessary for the probe to electrically examine the pipe walls.

D. All data will be fed back to a PC via a standard coaxial cable. Once the data is collected on the laptop computer, it shall be uploaded to a Cloud-Based portal where it will be instantly processed and available for Owner/engineer/contractor and staff to view. This portal shall be a secure site and only accessible by Owner code and pathway security.

E. The equipment manufacturer's custom and proprietary algorithms shall be used to grade the size and type of each leak, defects, or possible defects, and graphically display the defect grade size, type and frequency for each manhole-to-manhole pipeline section. In addition, the manufacturer's software shall provide an estimated GPM gallons per minute, and GPD gallons per day infiltration rate per defect and for the entire pipeline segment being assessed. All shall be in accordance with ASTM 2550-13.

F. Contractor shall provide the fully analyzed Focused Electrode Leak Locating pipe testing results to the Owner within 72 hours of testing each section of pipe via uploading each scan to the Owner's licensed viewing platform or document management system with the following information:
   1. Owner and State.
   2. Date of Inspection.
   3. Location of Inspection.
   4. Pipeline size, type, and overall length.
   5. Graph showing:
      a. Defect start / end and overall length (ft.).
      b. Potential GPM infiltration estimation based on the hydrogeological approach.
      c. Percentage of potential GPM infiltration per defect.
      d. Defect Threshold (Small, Medium, Large).
      e. Overall chart indicating GPM Summary in Detail.

G. If specified by the City, Premium Reporting shall be provided. CCTV of the installed CIPP shall be obtained and reviewed in conjunction with the processing of FELL results. Defects shall be categorized and assigned to the main line or service connections with their associated GPM and GPD infiltration rates showing the following information:
   1. Minor flow and percentage of Total Flow.
   2. Moderate flow and percentage of Total Flow.
   3. Severe flow and percentage of Total Flow.
   4. Total GPM.
   5. Total GPD.
   6. Total GPD / IDM.

H. Acceptance of all testing shall be at the sole discretion of the City/Design Professional. The City will be responsible for the review and analysis of the post CIPP CCTV and FELL testing.

I. Correction of defects identified shall be at the sole discretion of the City.

3.18 DELIVERABLES

A. All information developed as part of this section shall be considered a record document. Management and submittal of this information shall conform to this Section, Section 00700 – General Conditions, Article 6, Contractor's Responsibilities and Section 01020 – Record Documents.

3.19 CLEAN UP

A. The Contractor shall keep premises free from accumulation of waste materials, rubbish, and other debris generated by Contractor's operations.
B. Cleanup shall be conducted in accordance with Section 01566 – Cleanup Operations.

3.20 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

A. Unless otherwise specified in the Contract Documents, all work associated with cleaning and the inspection technology or technologies utilized shall be considered ancillary and will not be measured for payment. All labor, material, equipment and deliverables costs shall be included in the Bid.

END OF SECTION