

# **WATER AND SEWER LINE CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND POLICIES**

**Established by the  
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

The following standards and policies will serve to minimize the negative agricultural impacts that may result due to water and sewer line construction.

The standards and policies only apply to construction activities occurring partially or wholly on privately owned agricultural land. They do not apply to construction activities occurring on highway or railroad right-of-way, or on publicly owned land. The only exceptions are the construction standards relating to the repair of drainage tile (Item No. 3). The tile line construction standards shall be implemented regardless of where drainage tile is encountered.

## **Conditions**

The mitigative actions specified in the construction standards and policies will be implemented in accordance with the conditions listed below:

- A. All mitigative actions are subject to change by landowners, provided such changes are acceptable to the Project Sponsor.
- B. The Project Sponsor may negotiate with landowners to carry out the mitigative actions that landowners wish to perform themselves. The landowners will receive the area commercial rate for their labor and machinery costs.
- C. All mitigative actions, unless otherwise specified, will be implemented within 45 days of completion of water or sewer line facilities on any affected property, weather and landowner permitting. Temporary repairs will be made by the Project Sponsor during the construction process as needed to minimize the risk of additional property damage that may result from an extended construction time period.
- D. All mitigative actions will extend to associated future construction, maintenance, and repairs.
- E. The Project Sponsor will provide a copy of the Water and Sewer Line Construction Standards and Policies to all owners of agricultural land that will be impacted by water and/or sewer line construction, and will do at the time of easement contract negotiations.

## **Definitions**

Project Sponsor	- Entity proposing the construction of water or sewer lines and their related appurtenances.
Agricultural land	- Land used for cropland, pastureland, managed woodlands, truck gardens, orchards, nurseries, and other related agricultural enterprises dependent upon soil integrity.
Cropland	- Land used for growing row crops, small grains, or hay; includes land which was formerly used as cropland, but is currently in a government set-aside or conservation reserve program.

- Water or Sewer Line - Includes water transmission and distribution lines, sewer trunk lines, sewer gravity flow lines, interceptors, or force mains and any related appurtenances.
- Landowner - Person(s) responsible for making decisions regarding the restoration of the land adversely impacted by a water or sewer line.
- Prime Farmland - Agricultural land comprised of soils that are defined by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service as being "Prime" soils (generally considered the most productive soils with the least input of nutrients and management).
- Right-of-Way - Includes the permanent and temporary easements that the Project Sponsor acquires for the purpose of constructing water or sewer lines across privately owned land.

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## WATER AND SEWER LINE CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND POLICIES

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### 1. Water and Sewer Line Depth

- A. All water and sewer lines which are placed in trenches 24 inches in width or less will be buried with a minimum of 42 inches (**60 inches are suggested by the Illinois Department of Agriculture**) of top cover where they cross cropland.
- B. All water and sewer lines that are placed in trenches greater than 24 inches in width will be buried with 60 inches of topcover where they cross cropland.
- C. In terrain where bedrock prevents the placement of any water or sewer lines at the depths specified in 1.A. or 1.B. above, the water or sewer lines will be buried as deep as is practicable and feasible.

### 2. Topsoil Replacement

***The following standards apply only when water and sewer lines are buried in trenches that are greater than 24 inches wide.***

- A. The actual depth of the topsoil, will first be stripped from the area to be excavated for a water or sewer line trench, all bore pits, and other areas of excavation.
- B. All subsoil material that is removed from the trench will be placed in a second stockpile that is separate from the topsoil stockpile.
- C. In backfilling the trench and other excavated areas, the stockpiled subsoil material will be placed back into the trench first. The topsoil will be replaced last so that it remains the top layer of soil.
- D. The topsoil and subsoil must be replaced within the trench and other excavated area so that after settling occurs, the land's original contour (with an allowance for settling) will be achieved.

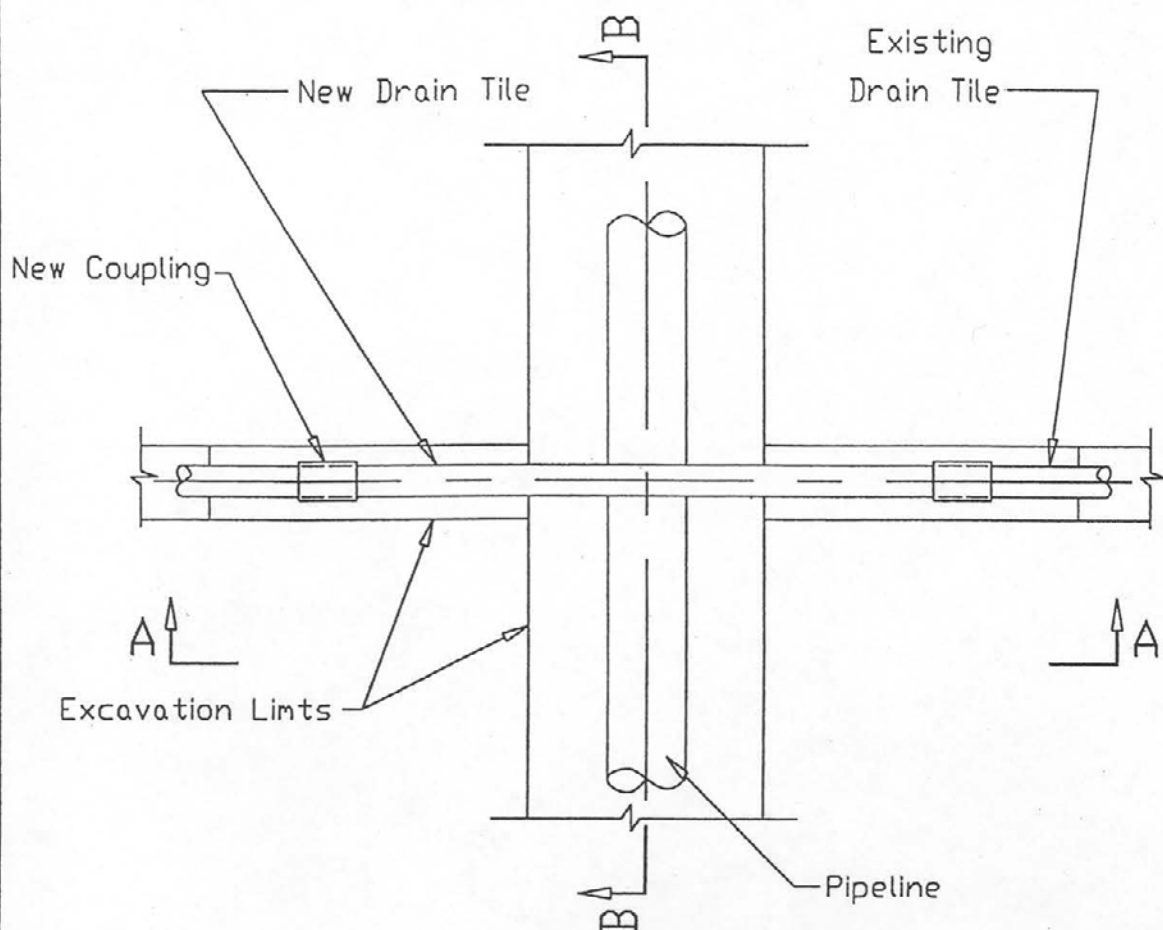
- E. The subsoil displaced by the water or sewer line must be hauled off the landowner's premises or disposed of on the landowner's premises at a location that is acceptable to the landowner.

### **3. Repair Of Damaged Tile Lines**

If underground drainage tile is damaged by water or sewer line construction, it must be repaired in a manner that assures the tile line's proper operation at the point of repair. The following standards and policies shall apply to the tile line repairs.

- A. The Project Sponsor will endeavor to locate all tile lines prior to water or sewer line construction so repairs can be made if necessary. The Project Sponsor will contact affected landowners/tenants for their knowledge of tile line locations prior to any water or sewer line construction. All identified tile lines will be flagged to alert construction crews to the possible need for tile line repairs.
- B. All tile lines shall be repaired with materials of the same or better quality as that which was damaged.
- C. All damaged tile lines shall be immediately and temporarily repaired until such time that permanent repairs can be made.
- D. Where tile lines are severed by water or sewer line trenches, non-compactable support must be added around the repaired tile lines in accordance with the attached detail drawings.
  - 1. Within the trench, maximum rock size shall be 1 1/2 inch river gravel or 1 inch crushed stone for backfill under all tile lines.
  - 2. There must be a minimum of one foot of separation between a tile line and the water or sewer line whether the line passes over or under the tile line.
  - 3. In no instance will the grade of a tile line be changed.
- E. Heavy construction equipment working within a water or sewer line right-of-way may crush shallow drainage tile. All tile lines intersecting the water or sewer line trench will be probed laterally for their entire length within the water or sewer line right-of-way to check for damaged tile. Probing must occur immediately prior to the permanent repair of any severed tile lines. If tile lines are found to be damaged, they must be repaired so they operate as well after construction as before construction began, and in a manner that is acceptable to the landowner.
- F. All permanent tile line repairs must be made within 14 days of the date the damage occurred, weather and landowner permitting. If the landowner elects to make his/her own tile repairs, such damage payments will be negotiated with the Project Sponsor and must also be made within 14 days of the date of the completed repair work.
- G. The Project Sponsor will remain liable for a period of three (3) years following the completion of the water or sewer lines to ensure that all tile line repairs do not fail. The Project Sponsor will not be responsible for tile line repairs that the Project Sponsor pays the landowner to perform.

# FIELD TILE REPAIR



## EXCAVATION PLAN

### NOTES:

1. Coarse aggregate shall be gravel, crushed gravel, pit run gravel or crushed stone and shall conform to the requirements of IDOT Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction Article 1004.01 and CA-18 gradation.
2. Geotextile may be woven or non-woven and shall conform to the requirements of Class 1 in the attached table 1 or 2. In addition, when pipeline trench depth exceeds 10 feet, puncture strength (ASTM D 483) shall be 150 lbs or greater.
3. New tile should be equal to or better than existing tile. Dual Wall polyethylene tubing conforming to ASHTO M-252 or M-294 may be used where existing tile is rigid conduit (clay or concrete).

AUTOCAD2000

#### REFERENCE

Project \_\_\_\_\_  
 Designed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Checked \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



NATURAL RESOURCES  
 CONSERVATION SERVICE  
 ILLINOIS

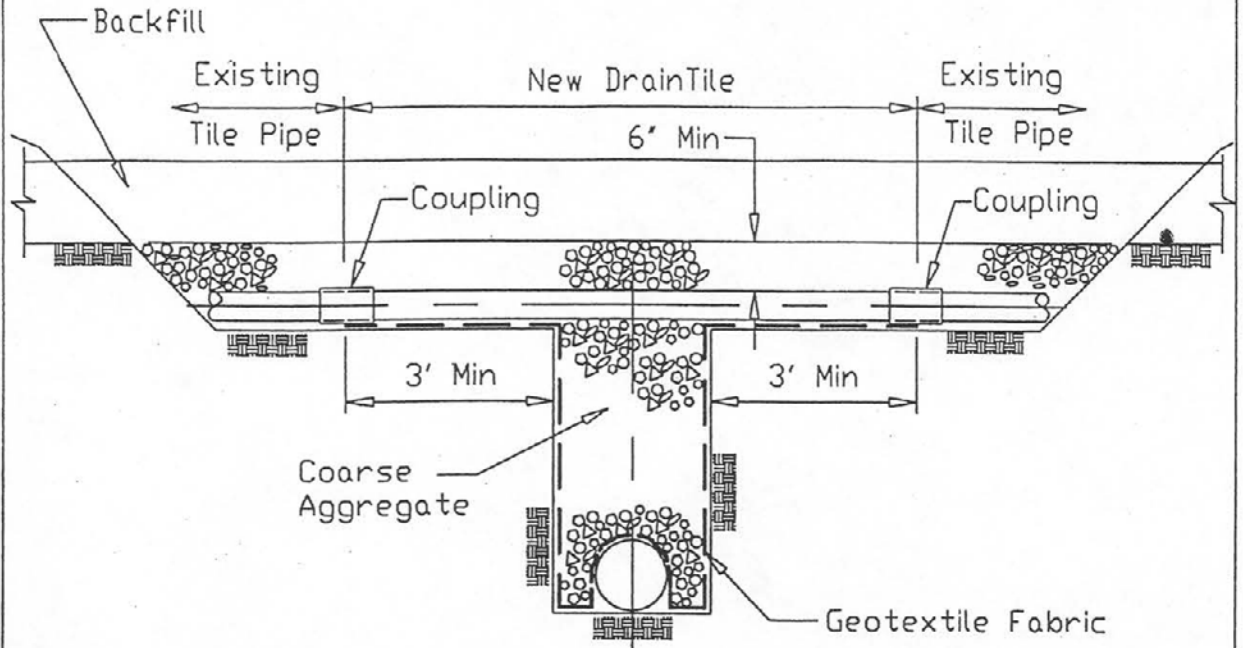
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IL-ENG-150A

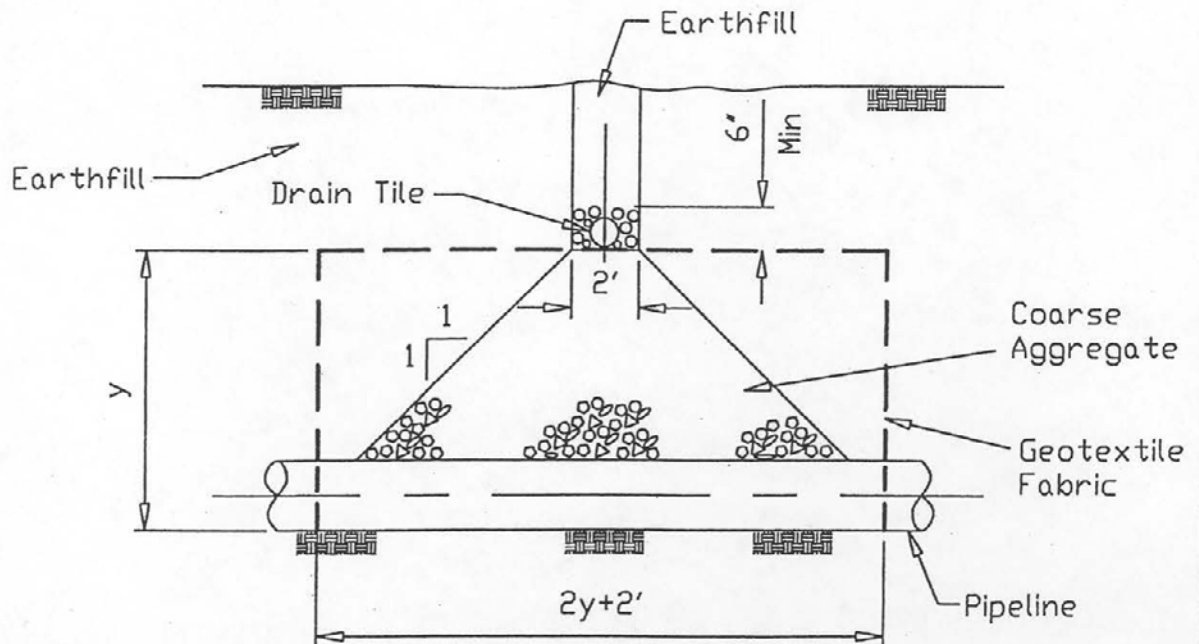
SHEET 1 OF 2

DATE: 12/98

# FIELD TILE REPAIR



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

AUTOCAD2000

REFERENCE  
Project \_\_\_\_\_  
Designed \_\_\_\_\_  
Checked \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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NATURAL RESOURCES  
CONSERVATION SERVICE  
ILLINOIS

STANDARD DWG. NO.  
IL-ENG-150B  
SHEET 2 OF 2  
DATE: 12/98

## Material Specification 592—Geotextile

### 1. Scope

This specification covers the quality of geotextiles.

### 2. General requirements

Fibers (threads and yarns) used in the manufacture of geotextile shall consist of synthetic polymers composed of a minimum of 85 percent by weight polypropylenes, polyesters, polyamides, polyethylene, polyolefins, or polyvinylidene-chlorides. They shall be formed into a stable network of filaments or yarns retaining dimensional stability relative to each other. The geo-textile shall be free of defects and conform to the physical requirements in tables 592–1 and 592–2. The geotextile shall be free of any chemical treatment or coating that significantly reduces its porosity. Fibers shall contain stabilizers and/or inhibitors to enhance resistance to ultraviolet light.

Thread used for factory or field sewing shall be of contrasting color to the fabric and made of high strength polypropylene, polyester, or polyamide thread. Thread shall be as resistant to ultraviolet light as the geotextile being sewn.

### 3. Classification

Geotextiles shall be classified based on the method used to place the threads or yarns forming the fabric. The geotextiles will be grouped into woven and nonwoven types.

**Woven**—Fabrics formed by the uniform and regular interweaving of the threads or yarns in two directions. Woven fabrics shall be manufactured from monofilament yarn formed into a uniform pattern with distinct and measurable openings, retaining their position relative to each other. The edges of fabric shall be selvaged or otherwise finished to prevent the outer yarn from unraveling.

**Nonwoven**—Fabrics formed by a random placement of threads in a mat and bonded by heat-bonding, resin-bonding, or needle punching. Nonwoven fabrics shall be manufactured from individual fibers formed into a random pattern with distinct, but variable small openings, retaining their position

relative to each other when bonded by needle punching, heat, or resin bonding. The use of nonwovens other than the needle punched geotextiles is somewhat restricted (see note 3 of table 592–2).

### 4. Sampling and testing

The geotextile shall meet the specified requirements (table 592–1 or 592–2) for the product style shown on the label. Product properties as listed in the latest edition of the "Specifiers Guide," Geotechnical Fabrics Report, (Industrial Fabrics Association International, 1801 County Road BW, Roseville, MN 55113-4061) and that represent minimum average roll values, are acceptable documentation that the product style meets the requirements of these specifications.

For products that do not appear in the above directory or do not have minimum average roll values listed, typical test data from the identified production run of the geotextile will be required for each of the specified tests (tables 592–1 or 592–2) as covered under clause AGAR 452.236-76.

### 5. Shipping and storage

The geotextile shall be shipped/transported in rolls wrapped with a cover for protection from moisture, dust, dirt, debris, and ultraviolet light. The cover shall be maintained undisturbed to the maximum extend possible before placement.

Each roll of geotextile shall be labeled or tagged to clearly identify the brand, class, and the individual production run in accordance with ASTM D 4873.

**Table 592–1** Requirements for woven geotextiles

Property	Test method	Class I	Class II & III	Class IV
Tensile strength (pounds) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4632 grab test	200 minimum in any principal direction	120 minimum in any principal direction	180 minimum in any principal direction
Elongation at failure (percent) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4632 grab test	<50	<50	<50
Puncture (pounds) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4833	90 minimum	60 minimum	60 minimum
Ultraviolet light (% residual tensile strength)	ASTM D 4355 150-hr exposure	70 minimum	70 minimum	70 minimum
Apparent opening size (AOS)	ASTM D 4751	As specified, but no smaller than 0.212 mm (#70) <sup>2/</sup>	As specified, but no smaller than 0.212 mm (#70) <sup>2/</sup>	As specified, but no smaller than 0.212 mm (#70) <sup>2/</sup>
Percent open area (percent)	CWO-02215-86	4.0 minimum	4.0 minimum	1.0 minimum
Permittivity sec <sup>-1</sup>	ASTM D 4491	0.10 minimum	0.10 minimum	0.10 minimum

1/ Minimum average roll value (weakest principal direction).

2/ U.S. standard sieve size.

Note: CWO is a USACE reference.

**Table 592–2** Requirements for nonwoven geotextiles

Property	Test method	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV <sup>3/</sup>
Tensile strength (lb) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTMD 4632 grab test	180 minimum	120 minimum	90 minimum	115 minimum
Elongation at failure (%) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTMD 4632	≥ 50	≥ 50	≥ 50	≥ 50
Puncture (pounds)	ASTMD 4833	80 minimum	60 minimum	40 minimum	40 minimum
Ultraviolet light (% residual tensile strength)	ASTMD 4355 150-hr exposure	70 minimum	70 minimum	70 minimum	70 minimum
Apparent opening size (AOS)	ASTMD 4751	As specified max. #40 <sup>2/</sup>	As specified max. #40 <sup>2/</sup>	As specified max. #40 <sup>2/</sup>	As specified max. #40 <sup>2/</sup>
Permittivity sec <sup>-1</sup>	ASTMD 4491	0.70 minimum	0.70 minimum	0.70 minimum	0.10 minimum

1/ Minimum average roll value (weakest principal direction).

2/ U.S. standard sieve size.

3/ Heat-bonded or resin-bonded geotextile may be used for classes III and IV. They are particularly well suited to class IV. Needle-punched geotextiles are required for all other classes.



#### 4. Rock Removal

- A. The top 42 inches of a water or sewer line trench will not be backfilled with soil containing rocks that are larger than 3 inches in any dimension.
- B. If trenching, blasting, or boring operations are required through rocky terrain, suitable precautions will be taken to eliminate the potential for rocks to become interspersed with the soil material that is placed back in the trench.
- C. Rocks and/or soil containing rocks that are larger than 3 inches in any dimension must be hauled off the landowner's premises or disposed of on the landowner's premises at a location that is mutually acceptable to the landowner and the Project Sponsor.

#### 5. Removal Of Construction Debris

All construction-related debris and material will be removed from the landowner's property. (Note: Such material to be removed would include litter generated by the construction crews.)

#### 6. Compaction, Rutting, Fertilization, Liming

- A. When water and sewer lines are buried in trenches that are **greater than 24 inches in width**:
  - 1. Compaction will be alleviated on the trench and any adjacent work areas that are traversed by construction equipment. Cropland will be ripped at least 18 inches deep and pasture and woodland will be ripped or chiseled at least 12 inches deep.
  - 2. Any other areas of the right-of-way which are traversed by construction equipment and related vehicles will be ripped or chiseled at least 12 inches deep.
  - 3. At least 3 passes will be made over all lands to be ripped and/or chiseled.
  - 4. All cropland that has been disturbed by construction activities will be limed and fertilized where necessary in order to benefit the current and/or next year's agricultural production or vegetative cover to control soil erosion.
- B. When water and sewer lines are buried in trenches **less than 24 inches wide**, all right-of-way that has been traversed by construction equipment and related vehicles will be chiseled at least 12 inches deep with at least 3 passes being made.
- C. All ripping and chiseling will be done at a time when the soils are dry enough for normal tillage operations to occur on undisturbed cropland adjacent to the areas to be tilled.

#### 7. Land Leveling

- A. The Project Sponsor will remain liable, for a period of two (2) years following the completion of a water or sewer line, to restore any right-of-way to its original elevation and contour should uneven settling occur or surface drainage problems develop due to inaccurate land leveling immediately following a water or sewer line's construction.
- B. The Project Sponsor will provide the landowners with a telephone number and address that may be used to alert the Project Sponsor of the need to perform additional land leveling services.

## **8. Prevention Of Soil Erosion**

- A. The Project Sponsor will work with landowners to prevent excessive erosion on lands disturbed by construction. Reasonable methods will be implemented to control erosion. This is not a requirement, however, if the land across which a water or sewer line is constructed is bare cropland that the landowner intends to leave bare until the next crop is planted.
- B. If the landowner and Project Sponsor cannot agree upon a reasonable method to control erosion on the landowner's right-of-way, the Project Sponsor will follow the recommendations of the appropriate county Soil and Water Conservation District if the landowner so requests.

## **9. Repair Of Damaged Soil Conservation Practices**

All soil conservation practices (such as terraces, grassed waterways, filter strips, concrete structures, dams, etc.) that are damaged by water or sewer line construction will be restored to at least their pre-construction condition.

## **10. Damages To Private Property**

- A. With the exception of tile line repairs, the Project Sponsor will repair, replace, or pay to repair or replace damaged private property within 45 days, weather and landowner permitting, after a water or sewer line has been constructed across any affected property.
- B. Similar relief for damages will be extended by the Project Sponsor for any construction-related damages that occur off of the established water or sewer line right-of-way.
- C. The Project Sponsor will remain liable to correct damages to private property beyond the initial construction of a water or sewer line, to those damages incurred by future construction, operation, maintenance, and repairs.

## **11. Clearing Of Trees And Brush From The Easement**

- A. If trees are to be removed from the right-of-way, the Project Sponsor will consult with the landowner to see if there are trees of commercial or other value to the landowner.
- B. If there are trees of commercial or other value to the landowner, the Project Sponsor will allow the landowner the right to retain ownership of the trees with the disposition of the trees to be negotiated prior to the commencement of land clearing.
- C. The Project Sponsor will follow the landowner's desires which are consistent with any applicable laws or ordinances regarding the disposal of trees, brush, and stumps of no value to the landowner by burning, burial, etc., or complete removal from any affected property.

## **12. Interference With Irrigation Systems**

- A. If a water or sewer line intersects an operational (or soon to be operational) spray irrigation system, the Project Sponsor will establish with the landowner an acceptable amount of time the irrigation system may be out of service.

- B. If an irrigation system interruption results in crop damages, either on the water or sewer line right-of-way or off the right-of-way, the landowner will be compensated for all such crop damages.
- C. If it is feasible and mutually acceptable to the Project Sponsor and the landowner, temporary measures will be implemented to allow an irrigation system to continue to operate across land on which a water or sewer line is also being constructed.

### **13. Ingress And Egress Routes**

Prior to any water or sewer line construction, the Project Sponsor and the landowner will reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the route that will be utilized for entering and leaving the water or sewer line right-of-way should access to the right-of-way not be practical or feasible from adjacent segments of the water or sewer line right-of-way or from public highway or railroad right-of-way.

### **14. Temporary Roads**

- A. The location of temporary roads to be used for construction purposes will be negotiated with the landowner.
- B. If temporary roads must be constructed, they will be designed to not impede surface drainage soil erosion on or near the temporary roads will be minimized.
- C. Upon abandonment, temporary roads may be left intact through mutual agreement of the landowner and the Project Sponsor.
- D. If the temporary roads are to be removed, the right-of-way upon which the temporary roads are constructed will be returned to their previous use and restored to the same or better condition as existed prior to their construction.

### **15. Weed Control**

- A. On any right-of-way over which the Project Sponsor has jurisdiction as to the surface use of such land (well heads, pump or lift stations, valve sites, etc.), the Project Sponsor will provide for weed control in a manner that does not allow for the spread of weeds onto adjacent lands used as cropland.
- B. The Project Sponsor will remain liable for the costs incurred by owners of land adjacent to surface facilities when the landowners must control weeds on their land which have spread from land accommodating water or sewer line surface facilities.

### **16. Pumping Of Water From Open Trenches**

- A. In the event it becomes necessary to pump water from open trenches, the Project Sponsor will pump the water in a manner that will avoid damaging adjacent agricultural land. Such damages include, but are not limited, inundation of crops for more than 24 hours and the deposition of sediment and gravel in fields, pastures, ditches, and any water bodies or water courses.
- B. If it is impossible to avoid water-related damages as described in 16.A. above, the Project Sponsor will compensate the landowners for the damages or will correct the

damages so as to restore the agricultural land, water courses, etc. to their pre-existing condition.

- C. All pumping of water shall comply with existing drainage laws, local ordinances relating to such activities, and provisions of the Clean Water Act.

## **17. Aboveground Facilities**

Aboveground facilities shall be located so they will not be a hindrance to ongoing agricultural activities occurring on the lands adjacent to the facilities. First priority shall be made to locating aboveground facilities on right-of-way that is not used as cropland. If this is not feasible, such facilities shall be located so as to incur the least hindrance to the adjacent cropping operations (i.e., located in field corners or areas where at least one side is not used for cropping purposes).

## **18. Advance Notice Of Access To Private Property**

- A. The Project Sponsor will provide the landowner or tenant with a minimum of 24 hours prior notice before accessing his/her property for the purpose of constructing a water or sewer line.
- B. Prior notice shall first consist of a personal contact or a telephone contact, whereby the landowner or tenant is informed of the Project Sponsor's intent to access the land. If the landowner or tenant cannot be reached in person or by telephone, the Project Sponsor will mail or hand deliver to the landowner or tenant's home a dated, written notice of the Project Sponsor's intent. The landowner or tenant need not acknowledge receipt of the written notice before the Project Sponsor can enter the landowner's property.

## **19. Reporting Of Inferior Agricultural Impact Mitigation Work**

Prior to the installation of any water or sewer line, the landowners will be provided with a number they can call to alert the Project Sponsor should landowners observe inferior work relating to the agricultural impact mitigation work which is performed on their property.

## **20. Indemnification**

For any water or sewer line installation, the Project Sponsor will indemnify all landowners, their heirs, successors, legal representatives, and assigns from and against all claims, injuries, suits, damages, costs, losses, and expenses including legal fees resulting from or arising out of the construction, maintenance, removal, repair, use or existence of a water or sewer line, whether heretofore or hereafter constructed, including damage to a water or sewer line or any of its appurtenances and the leaking of its contents, except where claims, injury, suits, damages, costs, losses, and expenses are caused by the negligence or intentional acts of the landowners, their heirs, successors, legal representatives, and assigns.