

City of Benson

Utility Construction Standards

ALL REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST VERSION OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PUBLIC WORKS IMPROVEMENTS AS COMPILED BY THE PIMA COUNTY AND CITY OF TUCSON AND SUCH OTHER STANDARDS AS MAY BE ADOPTED BY CITY OF BENSON PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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1.0 General

A. Pre-construction Procedure

1. The developer/contractor shall submit a detailed site plan to the Planning & Zoning Department prior to any construction or earth work. All site plans must be approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission. Subdivision Plans must also be approved by the City Council. No work shall commence until proper approval is obtained and a construction permit has been issued.
2. Site plan submittals shall include the following information:
 - A. Layout sheets shall show all stationing and cuts for all valves, manholes, connections, hydrants, services, fittings, etc. to be included in the proposed system. Stationing must begin at a known permanent point (such as a survey monument or property pin) which will remain visible after the completion of construction.
 - B. Layout sheets shall show profile on all proposed sewer line installations, to include existing ground elevation, slope of grade, invert elevations, top of rim elevations, and final grade elevations.
 - C. Curves with a radius of 300 feet or less shall be stationed every 25 feet; curves with a radius of 300 feet to 1000 feet shall be stationed every 50 feet; and curves over 1000 feet radius shall be stationed every 100 feet.
 - D. Layout sheets / cuts for services, fire hydrants, and fire hydrant stub outs shall be shown to top of curb, or natural ground where no curb is to be constructed. Stationing for manholes, cleanouts, services, and fire hydrants shall be shown at both the main and at their end location where different.
 - E. Layout / cut sheets shall show any unusual conditions such as extra cuts, extra cover, drainage, etc.
 - F. Construction staking shall reflect information shown on the submittal layout sheets.
3. The developer shall enter in to a legal service agreement with the City of Benson prior to construction.
4. The developer shall be responsible to submit engineering plans to the State Department of Environmental Quality to obtain permission to construct proposed systems.
5. The developer / contractor shall apply for any permits required by the contractor to do excavation in areas under the jurisdiction of the County, State, or federal Government.

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6. The contractor shall be responsible in contacting the Arizona Bluestake Center prior to any excavation to determine accurate utility locations. The contractor must keep all Bluestake requests up to date, and comply with applicable Arizona Revised Statutes pertaining to the Bluestake Law.

B. Notice to Proceed

1. Once the developer / contractor has met all requirements outlined in the pre-construction procedure, the City of Benson Building Inspection Department will issue a building permit to the developer / contractor. This permit will serve as a notice to proceed.
2. The developer / contractor shall be responsible for all costs incurred for the building permit and applicable development fees.
3. The contractor shall coordinate with the Building Department Inspector to have on site inspections of installation of utilities during the course of construction.

2.0 Construction Standards

A. Traffic Control

1. The contractor shall maintain sufficient barricades, flares, lights, signs, etc., as outlined in the "Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices" prepared by the US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration to insure the safe flow of traffic.

B. Dust Control

1. The contractor shall maintain adequate dust control at all times by sprinkling with water or other approved methods. Any claims for dust damage and nuisance to persons and property shall be borne solely by the contractor.

C. Pavement Cut and Removal

1. All cuts of concrete pavement or asphalt pavement shall be made by the use of a concrete saw. It shall be the contractor's responsibility to provide pavement cuts which are trim and neat prior to patching. Broken pavement will not be allowed in the backfill and is to be removed from site by the contractor.

D. Obstructions

1. Any obstructions, including but not limited to, stakes set by the contractor, mail boxes, gravel, rocks, trees, shrubbery, lawns, landscaped or open areas, fences, embankments, curbs, gutters, unpaved streets, alleys, driveways, sidewalks, drain spouts, pipelines, sprinkler systems, storm drains, sewer, house connection

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sewers, conduit, utility poles, traffic signs or controls, etc., are to be protected or supported from injury by the contractor during the course of construction and until the completion of the work. In the case of shrubbery or lawns which are removed or damaged, it shall be the contractor's responsibility to replace them, using acceptable nursery methods. In any event, however, the contractor is liable and responsible for the replacement and repair of any damaged obstruction with duplication of materials and methods to the extent that the contractor leaves the area in either as good as or better than original condition, as determined by the appearance and wearing values.

E. Excavation

1. The contractor shall provide perform all excavation of every description and of whatever substances encountered, to the depths indicated on the submittal drawings or as otherwise specified. During excavation, materials suitable for backfilling shall be piled in an orderly manner a sufficient distance from the banks of the trench to avoid overloading and to prevent slides or cave-ins. Excavated material shall not block fire hydrants from being used. Such grading or other work shall be done as necessary to prevent surface water from flowing into trenches or other excavations and any water accumulating therein shall be removed by pumping or other approved method. Unless otherwise indicated, excavation shall be done by open cut except that short sections of trench may be tunneled if, in the opinion of the City, the pipe can be safely and properly installed and backfilled and can be properly tamped in such tunnel section. All excavated material not required or suitable for backfill shall be removed by the contractor.
2. The trench is to be of minimum width necessary for the proper bedding and laying of pipe as determined by the contractor and the City and a depth necessary to comply with the requirements shown on submittal plans. The contractor shall supply sufficient shoring and other safety apparatus to meet all OSHA requirements for trench safety and to safeguard employees from cave-ins or falling rocks.
3. In businesses or built-up areas, the contractor shall not maintain an open trench at any one location for any distance greater than from one valve to the next or one manhole to the next. If a trench is left open for a period of ten working days, the contractor is stop all or any other excavation work until the backfill of the open trench is completed.
4. At street crossings or where existing driveways occur on a street, the contractor shall make provisions for trench crossings at these locations, either by means of backfill, tunnels or temporary bridges of steel plate.

F. Pipe Installation

1. Installing pipe 12 inch and smaller- The pipe is to be laid upon a bed of "select" material 4" in thickness. *"Select" bedding and backfill material is herein defined as either imported or material that has been excavated from the trench and approved by the City, that is less than 1 ½" in size and does not have any sharp*

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2. For the remainder of the backfill, the procedure to be used depends upon the location of the trench as follows.
 - A. Easement or Un-traveled Areas. Suitable excavated trench material, *“Suitable” is herein defined as any imported or excavated material that is less than 6” in size and does not include any foreign items such as pieces of pavement, broken pipe, etc.,* shall be hand or machine applied and uniformly placed with water settling up to the level of surface. The required density of the backfill is specified in paragraph G.1.0
 - B. Unpaved Streets or Traveled Unpaved Areas. Suitable excavated trench site material shall be hand or machine applied and uniformly placed in 10” lifts and hand or wheel tamped. It may be water settled and shall be compacted to the density stated in paragraph G.1.0
 - C. Major Arterial and Residential Paved Streets. Suitable excavated trench site material shall be hand or machine applied and uniformly placed in 8” lifts and hand or wheel tamped to a depth of not less than 1 foot (1’) from top of grade. The remainder of the backfill shall be moistened Aggregate Base Course (ABC) to a optimum moisture content and compacted to a depth of two inches (2”) from top of grade. Compaction shall reach or exceed the requirements outlined in paragraph G.1.0
3. Installing pipe 16” and over- The trench shall be excavated to depth not less than 6” below the established grade line of the outside bottom of pipe. The 6” shall be filled with select material and shall be graded uniformly in one plane for the full length of the pipe. It is the intent of these specifications that the contractor shall provide a firm but yielding subgrade which will provide uniform support under the haunches of the pipe along the full length of each section for any size pipe. The laying and jointing operations shall be performed in a manner compatible with the types of joints being installed and in accordance with good laying practice. The portion of the trench from the bedding to 1’ above the top of the pipe shall be backfilled simultaneously on each side of the pipe in 10” lifts with sand or select material by clamshell, handshoveling or other approved method which will insure protection of the pipe and which will prevent displacement and damage to the pipe and / or joints. The fill material shall be thoroughly worked under the pipe haunches and compacted to minimum density of 95%. After the required density has been obtained from the bottom of the trench to 1’ above the pipe, the balance of the backfill shall be placed and compacted so that the pipe will not be displaced or damaged. The backfill shall be placed in lift thickness not to exceed 24”. Each lift shall be compacted to the density hereinafter specified before the succeeding lift is placed. All backfill shall be “suitable” material. Unless otherwise called for on the plans, the trench backfill from a level of 1’ above the pipe to the surface shall be thoroughly compacted to not less than the densities indicated in paragraph G-1.0.

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4. Water settling may be used three (3) ft. outside any pavement on suitable backfill material, either excavated or imported, which is approved by the City, provided that both the material to be compacted and the native soil in which the trench is excavated and free draining. Water settlement shall be accomplished by jetting the material with sufficient water to thoroughly saturate the material and cause it to settle and fill all voids. The method of jetting must be approved by the City. After the material has settled, drained, and dried, additional work Such as rolling or tamping shall be performed if necessary to obtain required Density.

G. Compaction Requirements

1. The backfill in the trench is to be placed in such a way so that the following densities are reached:

LOCATION	REQUIRED DENSITY
Major Arterial Paved Streets	95%
Residential Paved Streets, Alleys, Other Paved Areas	90%
Unpaved Streets, Alleys or Traveled Unpaved Areas	85%
Easements	80%

H. Pavement Patch

1. The Contractor shall be responsible for permanent pavement. Replacement as shown on Standard Detail Drawing Page 40, however, a temporary cold mix patch shall be applied immediately after backfill in traveled areas. The temporary patch shall be approximately one inch (1") in thickness and placed over the backfill and leveled with existing paved surface. All permanent asphalt pavement replacement shall be two inches (2") minimum thickness laid upon an aggregate base course compacted to a density equal to that of the backfill and which is a minimum of six (6") inches thick. On arterial streets and major traffic carriers a six (6") inch thick Cement concrete base is required in place of the aggregate base course.

I. Concrete Requirements

1. The three classes of concrete herein referred to as Class "A", "B," and "C" shall be as specified below and shall be used in respective places called for in specifications or shown on plans, or ordered by the City Utility Department. The

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maximum quantity of water per sack (94 lb.) of cement specified in the table below shall include the free water in the aggregate; however, moisture absorbed by the aggregate shall not be included. In no case shall concrete be placed which shows a slump outside the limits indicated in the table. The consistency of the concrete shall be determined and regulated on the basis of slump tests as described by the American Society for Testing Materials in "SLUMP TEST FOR CONSISTENCY OF PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE". In general, the Slump shall not exceed that specified and shall at all times be Subject to modification and approval by City.

Class of Concrete	Est. 28-day Compressive Strength (lb.) Per Sq In.	Cement Sacks Cement Per cu. Yard Concrete	Max Water per Sack Cement	Slump Range (in.)
A	3,000	6.0 to 6.3	7	3 to 6
B	2,500	5.3 to 5.7	7 ½	3 to 6
C	2,000	4.6 to 5.0	8	2 to 5

J. Uses of Concrete

1. Class A concrete shall be applied to valve box collars, manhole bases, and around manhole frames.
2. Class B concrete shall be applied for blocking of fire hydrants, fittings and valves, and sidewalk replacement.
3. Class C concrete shall be applied where 6" concrete base layer is required for pavement restoration.

K. Thrust Block Requirements

1. Thrust blocks shall be required on all hydrants, tees, elbows, and stubouts installed in system. Megalug mechanical joint connections may be substituted for thrust blocks upon approval by the City. Hydrants shall have a minimum thrust block area of eight (8) cu ft of Class B concrete. All other fittings as follows:

MINIMUM THRUST BLOCK AREA X=Y

Pipe Size	Tee's, Stubouts, 90 Degree Bends	45 and 22 ½ bends
4" or less	3 cu ft	3 cu ft.
6"	4 cu ft	3 cu ft
8"	6 cu ft.	3 cu ft
10" & 12"	9 cu ft.	5 cu ft

L. Pipe Locating Wire and Warning Tape

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1. After the trench is backfilled per applicable Standard and/or Special Specification to within 18" of finished grade the Contractor shall install an insulated 14-gauge locating wire and warning tape over all water and sewer mains and service laterals. The backfill shall be sufficiently leveled so that the tape and wire will be installed on a flat surface. The tape and wire shall be centered in the trench and laid flat with the warning printed side up.
2. Wire splices shall be made by connecting ends with wire nut and insulating with rubber tape making a water tight connection or other approved methods. Locating ends shall be as shown on detailed Drawings.
3. Warning tape shall be at least three inches (3") in width and shall be solid blue for water and solid green for sewer. The tape shall Have printed thereon the following:

"CAUTION – WATERLINE BELOW"
"CAUTION – SEWERLINE BELOW"

M. Water and Sewer Line Separation

1. When water and sewers are laid parallel to each other, the horizontal distance between the water pipe and sewer shall not be less than six feet (6 ft.). Each line shall be laid in a separate trench or the space between filled with compacted fill, in accordance with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Bulletin 10. When a sewer crosses a water pipe at a point at which the sewer is two feet (2 ft) or more below the water pipe extra protection is not required. At all other crossings the sewer shall be encased with concrete for distance of at least ten feet (10 ft.) in each direction perpendicular to the outside edge of the water line. Water mains shall be installed after sewer main installation and after grading of streets and walk areas to within 6" of final grade.

N. Joint Trench

1. Joint trench with City Utilities with other utilities is not allowed. Electrical cables, T.V. cables, phone cables, or conduits shall not be installed within a horizontal distance of five feet (5 ft.) when paralleling City utilities.

O. Sewer System Design

1. All sanitary sewers shall be designed to provide self cleansing velocities. All sanitary sewers shall be designed to provide a minimum velocity of two feet (2 ft.) per second at peak daily dry weather flow. In all cases, unless otherwise approved by the City, the minimum slope for eight (8") inch diameter sewer shall be: .44% except terminal reaches which will be at 1.0%, regardless of material. Slopes for all new sewer, 10 inch diameter and larger, shall be reviewed on an individual basis.

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2. An “n” factor of 0.013 shall be utilized for the design/sizing of mainline gravity sewers. No public gravity sewer shall be less than eight (8”) inches in diameter. Sewer shall be laid out vertically so as to provide a minimum of four (4 ft.) feet of cover over the connected house sewers where they intersect. The property lines of the tributary properties. Sewer shall be laid with uniform slope and alignment between manholes, curved sewers are not permitted.

P. House Connection Sewer

1. House connection sewer slopes within the public right-of-way shall correspond to the minimum required by the appropriate Building Codes set by the City. House connections to the public main shall be via push-on wye or tee or gasketed saddle using stainless steel bands. Residential connections to manholes are to be avoided. If sewer main terminates in a cul-de-sac, with no feasibility of further extension, a manhole or clean-out shall be placed at the upstream terminal end of the sewer. Service taps on mainline shall be spaced a minimum of five (5 ft.) feet apart. Proposed house connection sewers shall be located such that they do not violate the frontage of an adjacent lot(s) while traversing to the point of connection with public main. A tracer wire will be required.
2. An approved extendable backwater valve shall be installed on all building sewer connections. Backwater valves shall be provided with access and shall be of the extendable type when located more than 18 inches below grade. The backwater valves shall not be installed within the public right-of-way or sewer easements.
3. Two clean outs will be required, one front and one back of the backwater valve.

Q. Manholes

1. Manholes shall be installed at the end of each line, at all changes of grades, size, alignment, at all sewer intersections and at distances shown below:

Maximum Manhole Spacing shall be 500 (ft)

2. A sufficient number of manholes shall be placed in curved streets so that the sewer and manholes stay within the proposed curb lines of the street. Drop manholes shall be avoided. That minimum diameter of manholes shall be forty-eight inches (48”) for mains 10 inches or less in diameter, and sixty inches (60”) for lines 12 inches to 36 inches in diameter. Where special conditions exist, larger diameter may be required. The maximum horizontal deflection angle for 8 inch diameter lines shall be 90 degrees, for 10 inch to 36 inch diameter the maximum deflection shall be 60 degrees.
3. The flow channel through manholes shall be made to conform in size and shape to that of the interior surface of the servicing sewer lines. Where no break in grade occurs through a manhole, and where there is no horizontal deflection in alignment, the invert of the channel shall conform to the slope of the sewer line. For horizontal alignment changes of 10 degrees to 44 degrees, a minimum of 0.10 foot fall shall be designed into the channel invert. For alignment changes of 45 degrees to 90 degrees, minimum of 0.20 foot fall shall be designed into channel invert. Where changes in grades occur at a manhole, the slope of the

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channel bottom through said manhole shall be such as to provide for a smooth transition of flow from all inlet and outlet pipe(s). The minimum flow line radius shall be 2.0 feet.

R. Special Conveyance Facilities

1. Special conveyance facilities such as inverted siphons, junction chambers, sampling and/or metering manholes, structures and/or pilings for wash crossings, etc. shall be shown on plans. Design calculations shall be submitted to the City for review and approval for all siphons, structures, wash crossing structures and pilings. Use of inverted siphons shall be avoided.

S. Testing Sewer

1. Sewer lines shall be subject to acceptance testing after backfilling has been completed but prior to the placement of finished surface material. The city reserves the right to require testing of entire installation. Cost of repairs or corrections necessary to conform to the testing requirements will be born by the contractor. Testing shall be accomplished by means of "Low Pressure Air Testing", Section 615.10 – A standard PAG Specification, or upon approval by the City, "Exfiltration Testing" Section 615.10 – B Standard PAG Specification. In addition to the test prescribed above, the contractor shall perform a deflection test as outlined in Section 615.10 – C Standard PAG Specification, as directed by City.
2. At the completion of the acceptance testing, all sewer main lines shall be TV (video) inspected and documented on DVD hard copy. All laterals shall be documented and placed on a map including the main line manhole to manhole, placed on a DVD hard copy. This procedure shall be performed prior to the installation of asphalt.

T. Water System Design

1. All public water systems shall be designed so that primary feeders form a loop of about 3,000 feet in length or two thirds of the distance from the center of a development to the outskirts of a development. Primary feeders shall be a minimum of twelve (12) inches in diameter or larger when necessary to achieve required fire flow and maintain residual pressure specified. Valves on primary feeders shall not be over 1000 feet apart, and the mains connecting to them shall be valved where connected. Secondary feeders shall form smaller loops within the loops of the primary mains by running from one primary feeder to another. Secondary feeders shall be spaced one block apart. Secondary feeders shall be a minimum of eight (8") Inches in diameter. Valves on secondary feeders shall be installed in the following manner: Four at crosses, three at tees, and one on each hydrant branch. Inline valves shall not exceed 500 feet on long blocks.

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2. Storage facility capacities shall be designed to meet the appropriate water service and fire flow requirements of development being plated and/or future subdivisions deemed likely to occur within the subsequent thirty (30) year term. Storage facilities shall meet those requirements outlined in the AWWA Standards D103-87 or D100-84 latest revision of Steel Storage Tanks.

U. Hydrant Spacing

1. The maximum lineal distance between hydrants along streets shall be 500 feet or as designated by the Fire Chief. Hydrants shall be located at intersections and in the middle of long blocks and at the end of dead end streets. Hydrants shall be installed at locations designated by the Fire Code Official or his representative.

V. Meter Sets

1. Meter box location in paved areas, shall be avoided. If necessary, however, the meter box will be made of cast iron and placed outside traveled areas, parking areas, or loading ramps. Meter box shall be placed a minimum of five (5 ft.) feet off of curb and a maximum of one (1 ft.) foot from property line. The contractor shall be responsible for the complete installation of meter set assembly with the exception of the meter itself. Unless otherwise specified the City will place the meter at such time service is required.

W. Hydrostatic Pressure Testing

1. Mains, hydrants and appurtenances shall be flushed at mean main velocity of at least 2.5 f.p.s. for a period of 60 seconds per 100 ft. length of the section of the work being flushed. In areas where the existing system will not produce the required mean velocity, the maximum mean velocity shall be achieved for a commensurately longer duration as directed by the City. All flushing shall be directed to adequate surface drainage courses. In no instances shall water be allowed to pond or pool so as to cause hazards or nuisances to adjacent property or to the public.
2. All portions of new work shall be checked to insure that all entrapped air was expelled during the preliminary flush.
3. The contractor shall furnish all materials, equipment and labor necessary for hydrostatic test.
4. When the new work to be tested has been inspected by the City and approved for testing, the hydrostatic pressures specified in Table 1 shall be established and maintained for a period of two (2) hours. Pressure test shall be conducted only in the presence of City Building Department Inspector or his representative.

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**TABLE I
MINIMUM HYDROSTATIC TEST PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS**

Class of Pipe	Lowest Elevation Minimum Test Pressure	Highest Elevation Minimum Test Pressure
Class 200	250 p.s.i.	225 p.s.i.

Test pressure minimum for other classes of pipe shall be established by special provision and approved by the Utilities Department.

X. Disinfection

1. Disinfection shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Engineering Bulletin No. 8, except as modified herein.
 - A. Concentrated chlorine solution shall not enter any part of the existing system. All new work, including mains, hydrants and appurtenances shall be disinfected.
 - B. The method of chlorination shall be the general continuous feed method. The tablet method of chlorination shall not be accepted. The chlorination shall be maintained at a minimum of 50 mg/l (50 PPM) of available chlorine in all portions of the new work being disinfected during the application period.
 - C. The retention period shall be 24 hours. At the end of this 24 hour period, the disinfection solution shall contain not less than 10 mg/l (10 ppm) of available chlorine in all portions of the new work being disinfected.
 - D. At the end of the retention period, as approved by the City, the heavily chlorinated disinfection solution shall be flushed from all parts including service lines to a chlorine level of less than 1 mg/l (1 ppm) available chlorine.
2. After final flushing and before the new work is to be accepted, microbiological test shall be performed and shall show the absence of coliform organisms (no coliform organisms shall be detected in any sample).
3. **All dead end mains require automatic flushing.**

3.0 OTHER FACILITIES

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- A. Wells** – Because of the exploratory nature of constructing these facilities, the developer/contractor shall assume all risk and cost incurred in constructing said facilities.
1. The developer/contractor shall be responsible for all cost incurred for all hydrological reports or assessments to prove water availability, and meet all criteria established by the Arizona Department of Water Resources.
 2. The developer/contractor shall submit to the City, prior to construction, detailed plans of the well construction. Plans shall be used on data obtained from hydrological reports, test wells, adjacent wells or other approved data gathering methods. The City reserves the right to reject all or any part of submittal plans.
 3. The developer/contractor shall make arrangements to have a City representative on site during all phases of construction.
 4. Acceptance of facilities shall be based on well construction, pumping capacity, and water quality.
- B. Wastewater Treatment Facilities** – Because of the complexity and varied methods of treatment, the developer shall submit to the City, a Concept Plan of Treatment.
1. All costs to prepare and develop a Concept Plan shall be borne solely by the developer.
 2. The Concept Plan shall be based on the Best Available Demonstrated Control Technology, and shall provide, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - A. Area Treatment Facility it is to serve
 - B. Projected flows (30 year min.)
 - C. Type of sewage projected (domestic, industrial)
 - D. Type of treatment process.
 - E. Facility design capacity.
 - F. Sludge disposal method and limitations (if applicable).
 - G. Effluent disposal methods and limitations.
 - H. Permits required.
 - I. Projected operational cost.
 - J. Manpower requirements.
 - K. References (Names and addresses of other utilities utilizing said treatment process).
 3. The City reserves the right to reject or accept all or any part of the Concept Plan.
 4. Upon approval of the Concept Plan, the Developer shall submit a complete detailed construction plan for review and approval by the City.
 5. Prior to construction, the Developer shall enter into separate construction and operation agreements with the City.

4.0 ADMINISTRATION OF THE STANDARDS

This section addresses the procedures that shall be followed to manage and implement the standards and requirements in this manual. It is the responsibility of the City Engineer to administer, coordinate and enforce the provisions and standards in this manual, and to appoint and coordinate the activities of a subdivision and development street standards committee, here-in-after referred to as the "Committee". The City Engineer may seek the recommendation for interpretations and modifications of the standards in this manual.

A. MODIFICATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

In some cases, strict compliance with these standards may not be feasible or an interpretation may be required. In those cases, City of Benson may grant an interpretation or modification from these standards. The City Engineer shall not grant a modification or interpretation unless the following criteria are met:

1. For modifications, the strict application of the provision(s) in question would create an extraordinary and unnecessary hardship due to unusual topographic or other pre-existing physical conditions of the land. The hardship shall not arise from a condition created by an action of the owner of the property.
2. The modification or interpretation is in harmony with the general intent and purposes of the standards and the provision(s) from which the modification or interpretation is requested, and compatible with the general regulations,
3. The modification does not violate State law or other provisions of City of Benson ordinances or policies.

B. Requests for Modifications and interpretations

All requests for modifications and interpretations shall be submitted to the City of Benson Public Works Department. The following elements must accompany each request:

- A street standards modification or interpretation request application.
- Payment of an application fee.
- Documentation supporting the need for a modification(s) based on extraordinary hardships or unique site conditions and compliance with the requirements in Section A. or documentation supporting the need for an interpretation.
- Other information and material submitted in conformance with requirements, standards, and procedures.

C. City Engineer Actions on Modification and Interpretation Requests

The City Engineer shall review the complete application including relevant documentation, information, and material required in Section B.

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In some cases, modification or interpretation requests may also require the consultation from technical experts. City of Benson will notify the applicant in writing that the request has been approved, denied, or continued.

D. AMENDMENTS

The City Engineer shall continuously monitor the standards within this manual to ensure that they:

- Are consistent with the latest engineering accepted practices.
- Do not impose extraordinary burdens on typical subdivision or land development projects.
- Are not in conflict with other City of Benson policies, provisions and requirements in the City of Benson Code, Arizona State Law or the public interest.