be provided around the pipe at the limit of the concrete surround as shown on the Drawings.

E. A short length of either spigot and socket or double spigot shall be used as the first pipe that is clear of concrete surround beyond the external face of a concrete wall or structure to suit the flow direction and pipe material. A short pipe with length of 1.5 times the nominal internal diameter or 600mm, whichever is the greater, shall be used.

F. Any over excavation adjacent to a structure and beneath the formation level of a pipe trench to be constructed shall be backfilled with concrete Class 'C' to the formation level of the pipe trench, to make a connection to a plugged or capped pipe laid. This concrete shall be extended to the limit of the over excavation along the line of the pipe trench and across the full width of the pipe trench shown on the Drawings or the limit of the excavation whichever is least.

25.3.6 Construction of Thrust Blocks

A. Construct thrust blocks when required, to the design drawings and to other Sections.

25.3.7 Field Quality Control

A The pipes shall be inspected for proper elevation below ground surface, grade, alignment, joint spacing, collapsing, broken or cracked pipe, and thickness of gravel envelope before backfilling.

B. It shall be ensured that the pipe drains and all manholes (including existing manholes used for outlets for new drains) are free of deposits of mud, sand, gravel, or other foreign matter, and are in good working condition.

C. Before being accepted as completed, each drain pipe shall be tested for obstructions. If a clean and unobstructed view of the complete bore of the pipe cannot be obtained by use of a high-powered light, a test plug having a diameter about 25mm less than the drain pipe shall be drawn through the drain. When a test plug is used, it should be rigid and tapered at both ends. The length of the plug, excluding tapered ends, shall be twice the diameter of the pipe. The plug shall be pulled by hand with a steady pull. A rope shall be tied to both ends of the plug so that the plug can be backed out if necessary because of an obstruction. The rope also serves as a means for determining the location of the plug and obstruction if one is encountered.