FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT NOTES

PAVEMENT REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

Pavement shall be mechanically sawed. The replacement asphalt shall match the existing structural and friction courses for type and thickness in accordance with current FDOT asphalt mix specifications.

The replacement materials shall be either of the same type and composition as the materials removed or of equal or greater structural adequacy (see Index No. 514).

SUBBASE COMPACTED AND STABILIZED FILL OPTION

Backfill material shall be placed in accordance with Section 121 of the Specifications.

In Stage #1, construct backfill fill beneath the haunches of the pipe and above any bedding. Fill material shall be special select soil in accordance with Index No. 505. Compaction shall be in accordance with the Standard Specifications. Backfill material shall be compacted and restored to conform with existing pavement joints within 12 hours. (See Index No. 305)

* FLOWABLE FILL OPTION

If compaction cannot be achieved through normal mechanical methods then flowable fill may be used. Flowable fill is to be placed in accordance with Section 121 of the Specifications, as approved by the Engineer. Do not allow the utility being installed to float. If a method is provided to prevent flotation from occurring, Stages #1 and #2 can be combined, if approved by the Engineer.

In Stage #1, place flowable fill midway up on both sides of the utility. Allow to harden before placing Stage #2.

In Stage #2, place flowable fill to the bottom of the existing base course.

RIGID PAVEMENT NOTES

PAVEMENT REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

High early strength cement concrete (3000 psi) meeting the requirements of Standard Specification 346 shall be used for rigid pavement replacement. The replacement pavement shall be mechanically sawed and restored to conform with existing pavement joints within 12 hours. (See Index No. 305)

GRANULAR BACKFILL

Any edgedrain system that is removed shall be replaced with the same type materials. Any edgedrain system that is damaged shall be repaired with methods approved by the Engineer. Fill material shall be placed in accordance with the Standard Specifications. Fill material shall be special select soil in accordance with Index No. 505.

In Stage #1, construct compacted fill beneath the haunches of the pipe, using mechanical tamps suitable for this purpose. This compaction applies to the material placed beneath the haunches of the pipe and above any bedding.

In Stage #2, construct compacted fill along the sides of the pipe and up to the bottom of backfill fill the upper 12" receiving Type B Stabilization. In lieu of Type B Stabilization, the Contractor may construct using Optional Base Group 3.

* FLOWABLE FILL OPTION

If compaction cannot be achieved through normal mechanical methods then flowable fill may be used. Flowable fill is to be placed in accordance with Section 121 of the Specifications, as approved by the Engineer. Do not allow the utility being installed to float. If a method is provided to prevent flotation from occurring, Stages #1 and #2 can be combined, if approved by the Engineer.

In Stage #1, place flowable fill midway up on both sides of the utility. Allow to harden before placing Stage #2.

In Stage #2, place flowable fill to the bottom of the existing base course.

TRENCH CUTS AND RESTORATIONS ACROSS ROADWAYS

MISCELLANEOUS UTILITY DETAILS

LEGAL HISTORY

INDEX NO. SHEET NO.
307 1
NOTES FOR UTILITY CONFLICT PIPE

1. These details are for construction field expediency to resolve utility conflicts that cannot be remedied by relocation. For conflicts determined during design, use the construction shop drawings for structure details.

2. Concrete used in conflict structures shall be as specified in ASTM C476. 4000 psi may be used in lieu of Class 1 concrete.

3. Maximum opening for pipe shall be the pipe OD plus 6". Mortar used to seal the pipe into the opening will be of such mix that shrinkage will not cause leakage into or out of the structure.

4. If the conflict structure is round or there are multiple inlet or outlet pipes, then the wall section should be reviewed for strength.

5. If during construction or the plans design process it is determined that a potable water supply line must pass through a storm drain structure, it must be in compliance with Chapter 62-555.314 (3) F.A.C. and shown on the design or construction plans and submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Administrator For Drinking Water in the respective FDEP District for review and comment. This Index and rule citation provide accepted methods for addressing conflicts when and where they cannot be reasonably avoided. To be submitted along with the plans shall be a justification describing inordinate cost and the impracticality of avoidance. If identified, properly justified, and accomplished in accordance with this Index, approval is granted. Upon request, the Utility Agency Owner (UAO) must provide support data on the cost of relocation or adjustment to the FDOT for submittal to the FDEP. See the following web site for District FDEP Drinking Water Contacts: www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater/index.htm and click on "Organization" on the menu to the right.

SECTION LONGITUDINAL TO CARRIER PIPE

(Nonpressure Or Nonfluid Carrier Installations)

No Joints Allowed within Structure

UTILITY CONFLICT CONDITION I


Annular Space Plug/Seal Option: Flowable Fill Or Neoprene Flexible Seal

See note No. 3

1' Min. Clearance Between Obstruction And Flow Line Of Outlet Pipe

SECTION LONGITUDINAL TO CARRIER PIPE

(Pressure Or Fluid Carrier Installations)

UTILITY CONFLICT CONDITION II

For Structure Type See Plans

GROUT

GROUT WHEN BOX PRECAST

1' Min. Clearance Between Obstruction And Flow Line Of Outlet Pipe

DESIGNER'S NOTE

"Sumped" Conflict Manholes Shall Not Be Used Unless The System Is Hydraulically Designed To Account For The Headloss Generated If The Sump Is Completely Blocked

UTILITY CONFLICT PIPES THRU STORM DRAIN STRUCTURES

GREAT DEPTH OF EXCAVATION

FLOW LINE OF INLET PIPES

FLOW LINE OF OUTLET PIPES

CARRIERS

CARRIERS OR CRADLE

A

A

B

B

1' Min. Clearance Between Obstruction And Flow Line Of Outlet Pipe

A

CARRIER CASING OR THE CARRIER IF NO CASING IS USED

Allow 2 Foot Minimum Clearance on One Side Of Utility For Maintenance Purposes And No Less Than 1 Foot Clearance On The Other Side

If The Sump Is Completely Blocked

No Joints Allowed Within Structure

INDEX NO. 307

SHEET NO. 2 of 3

FDOT 2014 DESIGN STANDARDS

MISCELLANEOUS UTILITY DETAILS

07/01/09

REV IS IO N
MISCELLANEOUS UTILITY DETAILS

07/01/04

DESCRIPTION:

PARTIAL CUTS FOR RING AND COVER ADJUSTMENTS

NOTES
1. No irregular seams are permitted. All seams must be clean sawed.

2. Pavement cut seams for underground utility structures in rigid pavement are the same longitudinally, but the transverse seams shall extend to the nearest existing joint.

3. See Sheet 1 for replacement pavement.

NONTRENCH PAVEMENT CUTS FOR UNDERGROUND UTILITY STRUCTURES IN PAVEMENT