NOTES:
PAVEMENT REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT
1. Pavement shall be mechanically sawed.
2. The replacement asphalt shall match the existing structural and friction courses for type and thickness in accordance with current FDOT asphalt mix specifications.
3. The new base materials shall be of the same type and composition as the materials removed or of equal or greater structural adequacy (See Index No. 514).

BACKFILL OPTION
1. COMPACTED AND STABILIZED FILM
A. Backfill material shall be placed in accordance with Section 125 of the Standard Specifications.
B. 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.
C. In Stage #2, construct compacted fill along the sides of the pipe and up to the bottom of the base, with the upper 12" receiving Type B Stabilization. In lieu of Type B Stabilization, the Contractor may construct using Optional Base Group 3.

2. FLOWABLE FILM
A. If compaction can not be achieved through normal mechanical methods then flowable fill may be used.
B. Flowable fill is to be placed in accordance with Section 121 of the Specifications, as approved by the Engineer.
C. 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.
D. In Stage #1, place flowable fill midway up on both sides of the utility. Allow to harden before placing Stage #2.
E. In Stage #2, place flowable fill to the bottom of the existing base course.

FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT CUT

RIGID PAVEMENT CUT

TRENCH CUTS AND RESTORATIONS ACROSS ROADWAYS
NOTES:
1. These details are for construction field expedience 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 C496. 4000 psi may be used in lieu of Class I 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 "Organizations" on the menu to the right.

DESIGNER'S NOTES:
"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.

MISCELLANEOUS UTILITY DETAILS
UTILITY CONFLICT PIPES THRU STORM DRAIN STRUCTURES

SECTION A-A
SECTION B-B

UTILITY CONFLICT CONDITION I
(Non-pressure Or Non-fluid Carrier Installations)

2'-0" Minimum Clearance On One Side Of Utility For Maintenance And No Less Than 1'-0" Clearance on the Other Side

UTILITY CONFLICT CONDITION II
(Pressure Or Fluid Carrier Installations)

2'-0" Minimum Clearance On One Side Of Utility For Maintenance And No Less Than 1'-0" Clearance on the Other Side
### Notes

1. Cut-Lines must be straight and cleanly sawed.

2. Longitudinal Cut-Lines are the same for both rigid and flexible pavement.

   For Transverse Cut-Lines in rigid pavement, extend the Cut-Line to the nearest existing joint.

3. See Sheet 1 for replacement pavement.