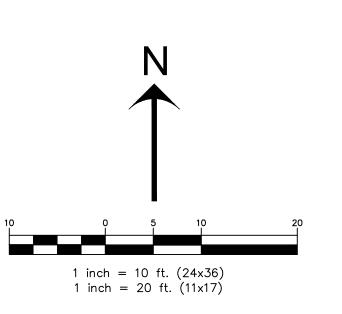


GENERAL NOTES

- 1. ALL CONSTRUCTION MUST STRICTLY FOLLOW THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS SET FORTH BY: SALT LAKE CITY, SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES (SLCDPU), PRODUCT MANUFACTURER, OR AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION (APWA). THE ORDER LISTED ABOVE IS ARRANGED BY SENIORITY.
- TRAFFIC CONTROL, STRIPING & SIGNAGE TO CONFORM TO CURRENT UDOT TRANSPORTATION ENGINEER'S MANUAL AND MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES.
- 3. ANY AREA OUTSIDE THE LIMIT OF WORK THAT IS DISTURBED SHALL BE RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION.
- 4. WHENEVER EXISTING FACILITIES ARE REMOVED, DAMAGED, BROKEN, OR CUT IN THE INSTALLATION OF THE WORK COVERED BY THESE PLANS OR SPECIFICATIONS, SAID FACILITIES SHALL BE REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE WITH MATERIALS EQUAL TO OR BETTER THAN THE MATERIALS USED IN THE ORIGINAL EXISTING FACILITIES.
- 5. ALL DIMENSIONS, GRADES & UTILITY DESIGNS SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION FOR NECESSARY PLAN OR GRADE CHANGES.
- 6. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADEQUATELY SCHEDULING INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ALL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED UNDER THIS CONTRACT. ALL TESTING SHALL CONFORM TO THE REGULATORY AGENCY'S STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

KEYED NOTES

- 1) FIRE HYDRANT TO BE REMOVED AND/OR RELOCATED. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY WITH SLCDPU ON CONDITION OF HYDRANT FOR POSSIBLE REUSE.
- 2 SAWCUT, REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF EXISTING ASPHALT FOR UTILITY REMOVAL OR INSTALLATION.
- REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF EXISTING CURB/GUTTER. REPLACE AS SHOWN ON SUBSEQUENT SHEETS.
- REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF EXISTING CONCRETE RETAINING WALL TO BE REPLACED.
- 5 REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF EXISTING CONCRETE FLATWORK.
- 6 DEMOLISH AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING BUILDING.
- CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH DOMINION ENERGY TO CUT AND CAP EXISTING GAS SERVICE.
- 8 CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER FOR REMOVAL OF UTILITY PLOLES AND OVERHEAD LINES AND COORDINATE NEW SERVICES.
- 9 REMOVE EXISTING WATER METER AND END SERVICE AT MAIN PER SLCDPU STANDARD PRACTICE.
- REMOVE EXISTING SEWER LATERAL AND END SERVICE AT MAIN PER SLCDPU STANDARD PRACTICE.
- 11) PROTECT EXISTING CURB IN PLACE.
- 12) PROTECT EXISTING SIDEWALK IN PLACE.





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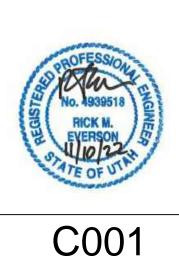
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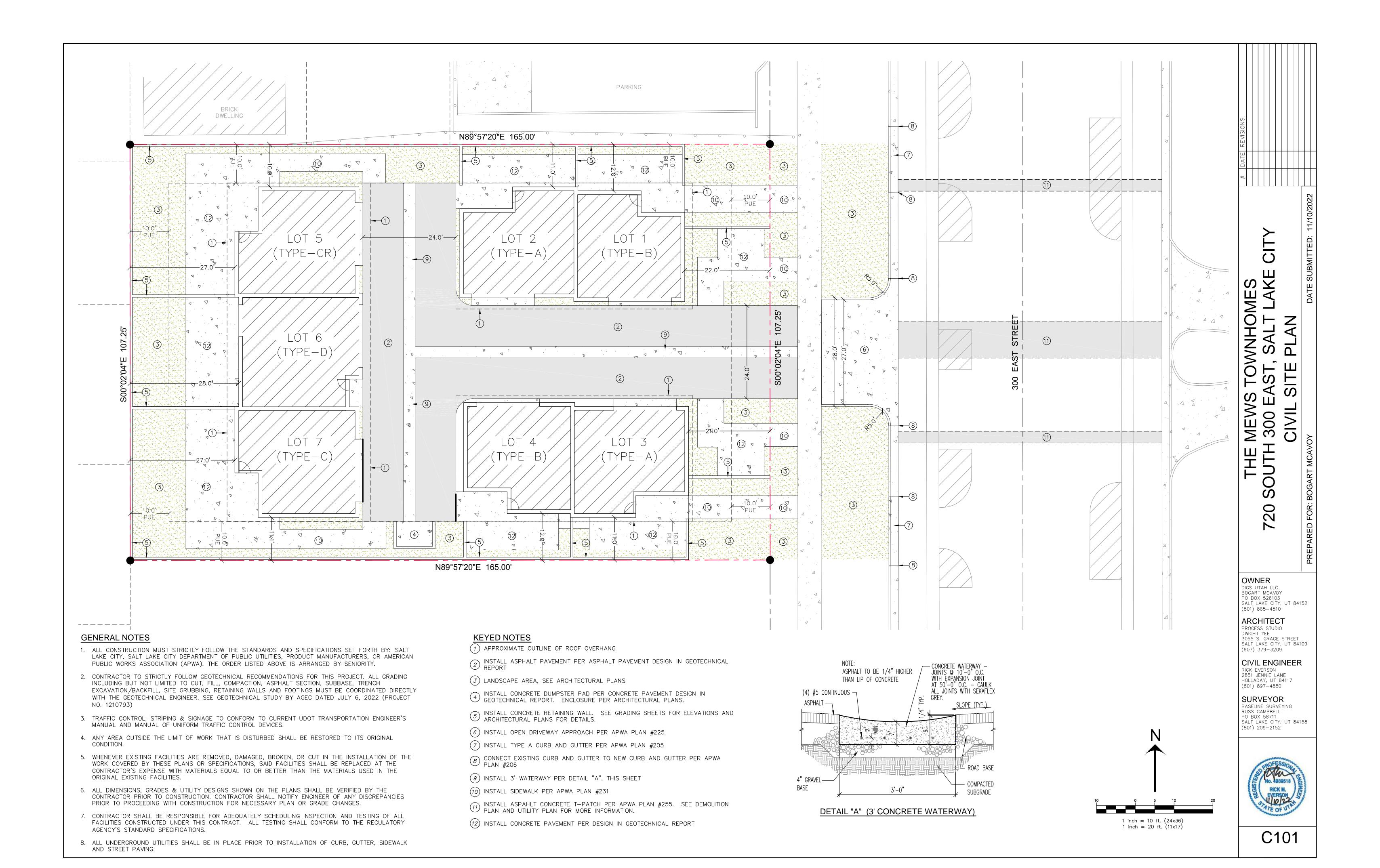
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Curb and gutter

GENERAL

- A. Variance from specified dimensions and slopes must be acceptable to the ENGINEER. System configuration may be changed at ENGINEER's discretion.
- B. Additional requirements are specified in APWA Section 32 16 13.

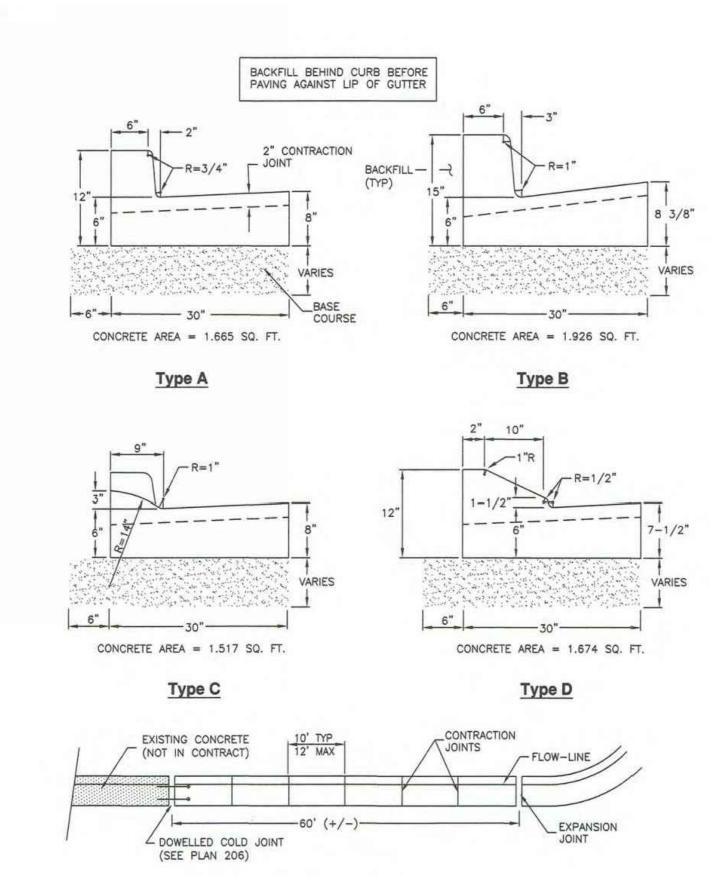
2. PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Expansion Joint Filler: 1/2-inch thick type F1 full depth, APWA Section 32 13 73. C. Concrete: Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04. If necessary, provide concrete that achieves design strength in less than 7 days. Use caution; however, as concrete crazing (spider cracks) may develop if air temperature exceeds 90 degrees F.
- D. Concrete Curing Agent: Clear membrane forming compound with fugitive dye (Type ID Class A), APWA Section 03 39 00.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Base Course Placement: APWA Section 32 05 10. Thickness is 6-inches if flowline grade is 0.5 percent (s=0.005) or greater. If slope is less, provide 8-inches. Maximum lift thickness before compaction is 8-inches when using riding equipment or 6-inches when using hand held equipment. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.
- B. Concrete Placement: APWA Section 03 30 10. 1) Install expansion joints vertical, full depth, with top of filler set flush with concrete surface. Install at the start or end of a street intersection curb return. Expansion joints are not required in concrete placement using slip-form construction.
- 2) Install contraction joints vertical, 1/8-inch wide or 1/4 slab thickness if the slab is greater than 8-inches thick. Match joint location in adjacent Portland-cement concrete roadway pavement.
- 3) Provide 1/2-inch radius edges. Apply a broom finish. Apply a curing agent. C. Protection and Repair: Protect concrete from deicing chemicals during cure. Repair construction that does not drain. If necessary, fill flow-line with water to verify.

205.1



JOINT DETAIL

Curb and gutter

Plan 205.1 December 2008

Curb and gutter connection

GENERAL

A. Connect new curb and gutter to existing curb and gutter that has not been placed by

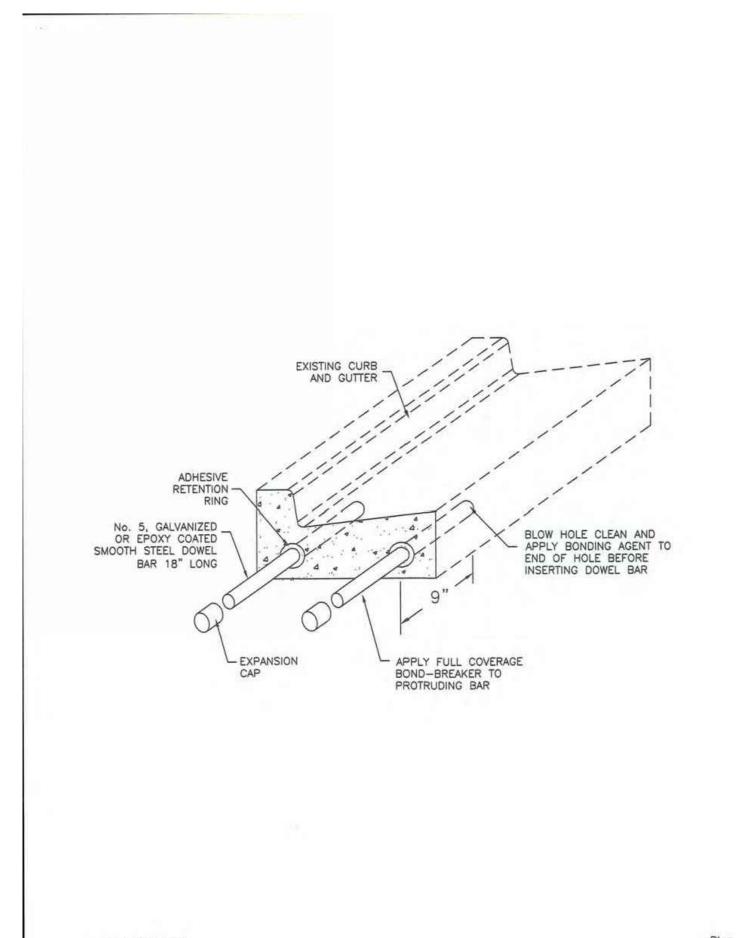
2. PRODUCTS

- A. Reinforcement: Galvanized or epoxy coated, 60 ksi yield grade steel, ASTM A615. B. Adhesive: Epoxy adhesive grout, APWA Section 03 61 00.
- C. Bond Breaker: Paraffin wax, lithium grease, or other semi-solid, inert lubricant.
- D. Expansion Cap: Plastic, with bar movement allowance of 1/2-inch.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Ensure drill rigs (or jigs) are set at mid-depth of the gutter and horizontal to the surface. Make hole size large enough to account for dowel bar and adhesive.
- B. Clean holes and dowel bars of dirt, dust and particles. Ensure coating on bars have no surface defects.
- C. Place bonding agent in the back of each hole so adhesive flows out around each bar fully encasing it. DO NOT apply adhesive to end of the bar and then insert the bar into the hole.
- D. Insert dowels with at least one full turning motion and if necessary, place a grout retention disk on the dowel after insertion to contain adhesive.
- E. Apply complete coverage of bond-breaker on the protruding end of each dowel.

F. Install expansion caps on protruding dowel bar ends.



Curb and gutter connection

Plan 206 June 2009

Open driveway approach

GENERAL

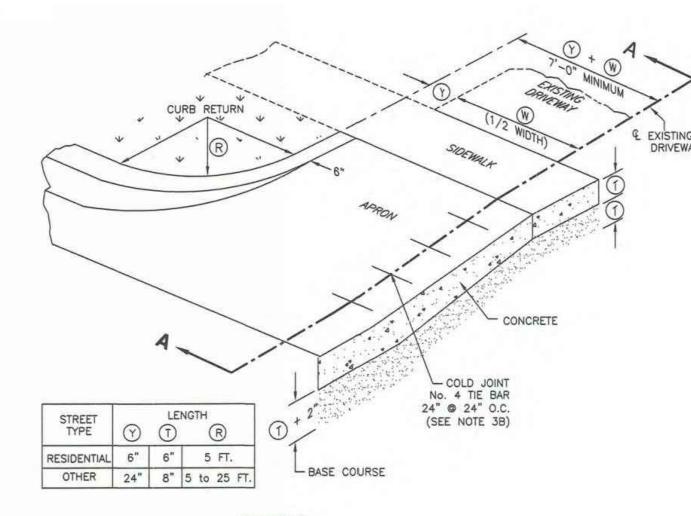
- A. Variance from specified dimensions and slopes must be acceptable to the ENGINEER. System configuration may be changed at ENGINEER's discretion.
- B. Field Changes to Slope Requirements:
- 1) Grades may have a 6 percent change in slope over a 11 feet wheel base run for both crest or sag vertical curves.
- 2) Where heavy truck use and fire truck access applies, or to improve design speed, design grades should be cut in half.
- 3) Specific uses or site conditions may require profile design submittal for review and acceptance.
- C. Additional requirements are specified in APWA Section 32 16 13.

2. PRODUCTS

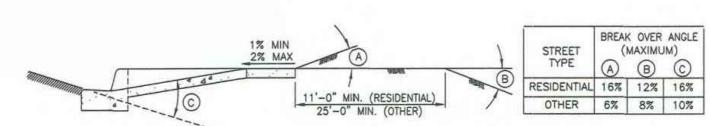
- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Expansion Joint Filler: 1/2-inch thick type F1 full depth, APWA Section 32 13 73...
- C. Concrete: Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04. If necessary, provide concrete that
- achieves design strength in less than 7 days. Use caution; however, as concrete crazing (spider cracks) may develop if air temperature exceeds 90 degrees F.
- D. Reinforcement: Galvanized or epoxy coated, deformed, 60 ksi yield grade steel,
- E. Concrete Curing Agent: Clear membrane forming compound with fugitive dye (Type ID Class A), APWA Section 03 39 00.

3. EXECUTION

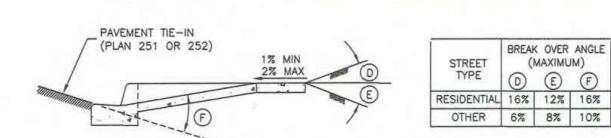
- A. Base Course Placement: APWA Section 32 05 10. Maximum lift thickness before compaction is 8-inches when using riding equipment or 6-inches when using hand held equipment. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.
- B. Reinforcement: Not required if driveway apron is constructed without a cold joint. C. Concrete Placement: APWA Section 03 30 10.
- 1) Install expansion joints vertical, full depth, with top of filler set flush with concrete
- surface. 2) Install contraction joints vertical, 1/8-inch wide or 1/4 slab thickness if the slab is
- greater than 8-inches thick. Maximum length to width ratio for non-square panels is 1.5 to 1. Maximum panel length (in feet) is 1.5 times the slab thickness (in inches).
- 3) Provide 1/2-inch radius edges. Apply a broom finish. Apply a curing agent.
- D. Protection and Repair: Protect concrete from deicing chemicals during cure. Repair construction that does not drain. If necessary, fill flow-line with water to verify.



OBLIQUE



SECTION A-A - APPROACH REQUIRING SERVICE TRUCK ACCESS



SECTION A-A - TYPICAL DRIVEWAY APPROACH



Open driveway approach

Plan 225 December 2009 TOWNHOMES AST, SALT LAK TAIL Ш SIT MEWS 300 E CIVIL

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Sidewalk

GENERAL

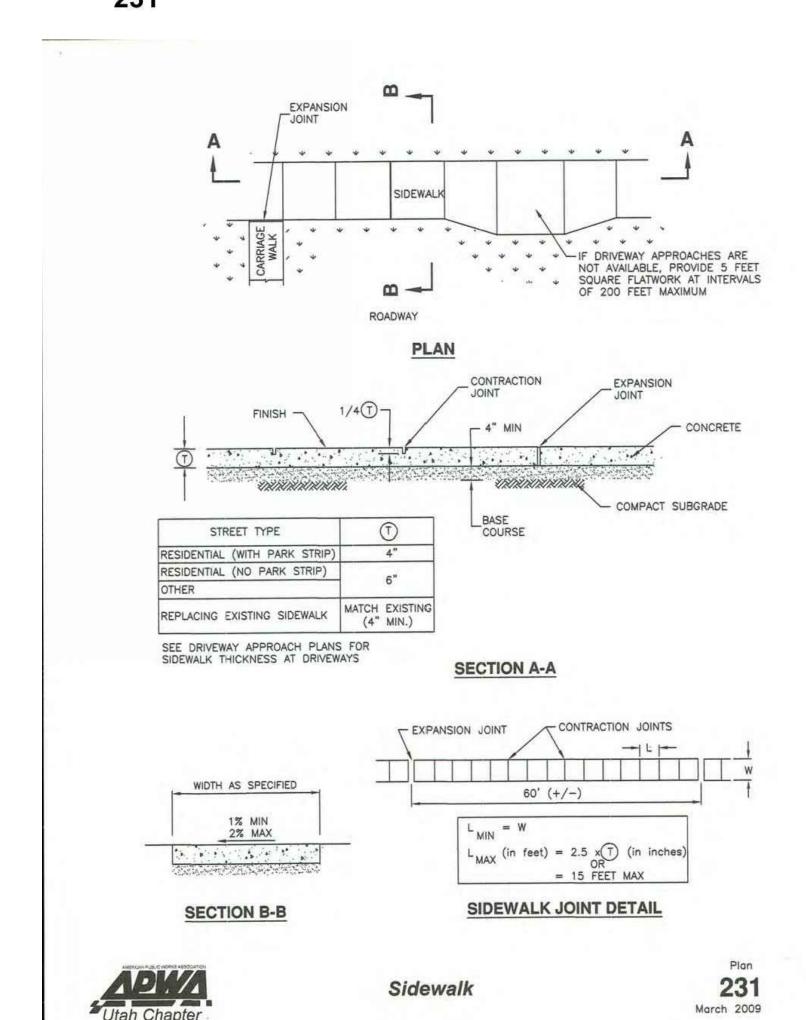
A. Variance from specified dimensions and slopes must be acceptable to the ENGINEER. System configuration may be changed at ENGINEER's discretion. B. Additional requirements are specified in APWA Section 32 16 13.

2. PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission
- B. Expansion Joint Filler: 1/2-inch thick type F1 full depth, APWA Section 32 13 73. C. Concrete: Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04. If necessary, provide concrete that achieves design strength in less than 7 days. Use caution; however, as concrete crazing (spider cracks) may develop if air temperature exceeds 90 degrees F.
- D. Concrete Curing Agent: Clear membrane forming compound with fugitive dye (Type ID Class A), APWA Section 03 39 00.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Base Course Placement: APWA Section 32 05 10. Maximum lift thickness before compaction is 8-inches when using riding equipment or 6-inches when using hand held equipment. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.
- B. Concrete Placement: APWA Section 03 30 10.
- 1) Install expansion joints vertical, full depth, with top of filler set flush with concrete
- 2) Install contraction joints vertical, 1/8-inch wide or 1/4 slab thickness if the slab is greater than 8-inches thick. Maximum length to width ratio for non-square panels is 1.5 to 1. Maximum panel length (in feet) is 1.5 times the slab thickness
- 3) Provide 1/2-inch radius edges. Apply a broom finish. Apply a curing agent.



Bituminous pavement T-patch

GENERAL

- A. Vertical cuts in bituminous pavement may be done by saw or pavement zipping. If cuts greater than 6 inches are necessary to prevent pavement "break off" consult ENGINEER for directions on handling additional costs.
- B. Repair a T-patch restoration if any of the following conditions occur prior to final payment or at the end of the one year correction period.
- 1) Pavement surface distortion exceeds 1/4-inch deviation in 10 feet. Repair option plane off surface distortions. coat planed surface with a cationic or anionic mulsion that
- complies with APWA Section 32 12 03... Separation appears at a connection to an existing pavement or any Street Fixture.

Repair option - blow separation clean and apply joint sealant, Plan 265.

- 3) Cracks at least 1-foot long and 1/4-inch wide occur more often than 1 in 10 square feet. Repair option - blow clean and apply crack seal, Plan 265.
- 4) Pavement raveling is greater than 1 square foot per 100 square feet. Repair option -Mill and inlay, APWA Sections 32 01 16.71 and 32 12 05.

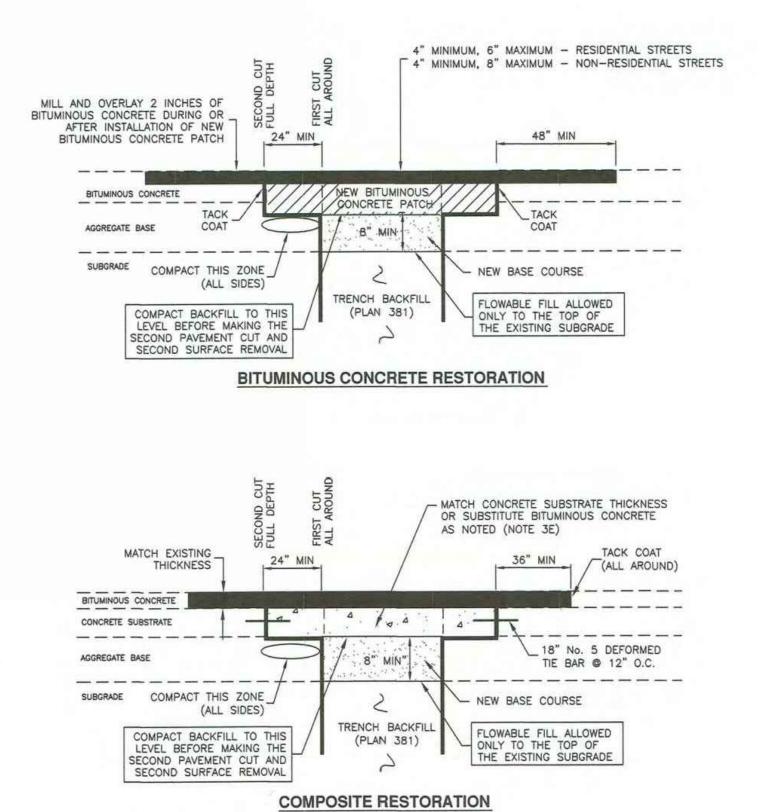
2. PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Flowable Fill: Target is 60 psi in 28 days with 90 psi maximum in 28 days, APWA Section
- 31 05 15. It must flow easily requiring no vibration for consolidation. C. Reinforcement. No. 5, galvanized or epoxy coated, deformed, 60 ksi yield grade steel, ASTM A615.
- D. Concrete: Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04.
- E. Tack Coat: APWA Section 32 12 13.13.
- F. Bituminous Concrete. APWA Section 32 12 05.
- 1) Warm Weather Patch: PG64-22-DM-1/2, unless indicated otherwise.
- 2) Cold Weather Patch: Modified MC-250-FM-1 as indicated in APWA Section 33 05 25.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Base Course Placement: APWA Section 32 05 10. Maximum lift thickness before compaction is 8-inches when using riding equipment or 6-inches when using hand held equipment. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.
- B. Flowable Fill: Cure to initial set before placing aggregate base or bituminous pavement. Use in excavations that are too narrow to receive compaction equipment.
- C. Tack Coat. Clean all horizontal and vertical surfaces. Apply full coverage all surfaces.
- D. Pavement Placement: Follow APWA Section 32 12 16.13. Unless indicated otherwise, lift thickness is 3-inches minimum after compaction. Compact to 94 percent of ASTM D2041 (Rice density) plus or minus 2 percent.
- E. Bituminous Concrete Substitution: If bituminous concrete is substituted for Portland cement concrete substrate, omit rebar and provide 1.25 inches of bituminous concrete for each 1 inch of Portland cement concrete. Follow paragraph E requirements.
- F. Reinforcement. Required if thickness of existing Portland-cement concrete substrate is 6inches or greater. Not required if 1) less than 6-inches thick, 2) if existing concrete is deteriorating, 3) if excavation is less than 3 feet square, or 4) if bituminous pavement is substituted for Portland-cement concrete substrate.
- G. Concrete Substrate. Cure to initial set before placing new bituminous concrete patch.

255



Bituminous pavement T-patch



TOWNHOMES AST, SALT LAK Ш S MEWS 300 EA CIVIL 0

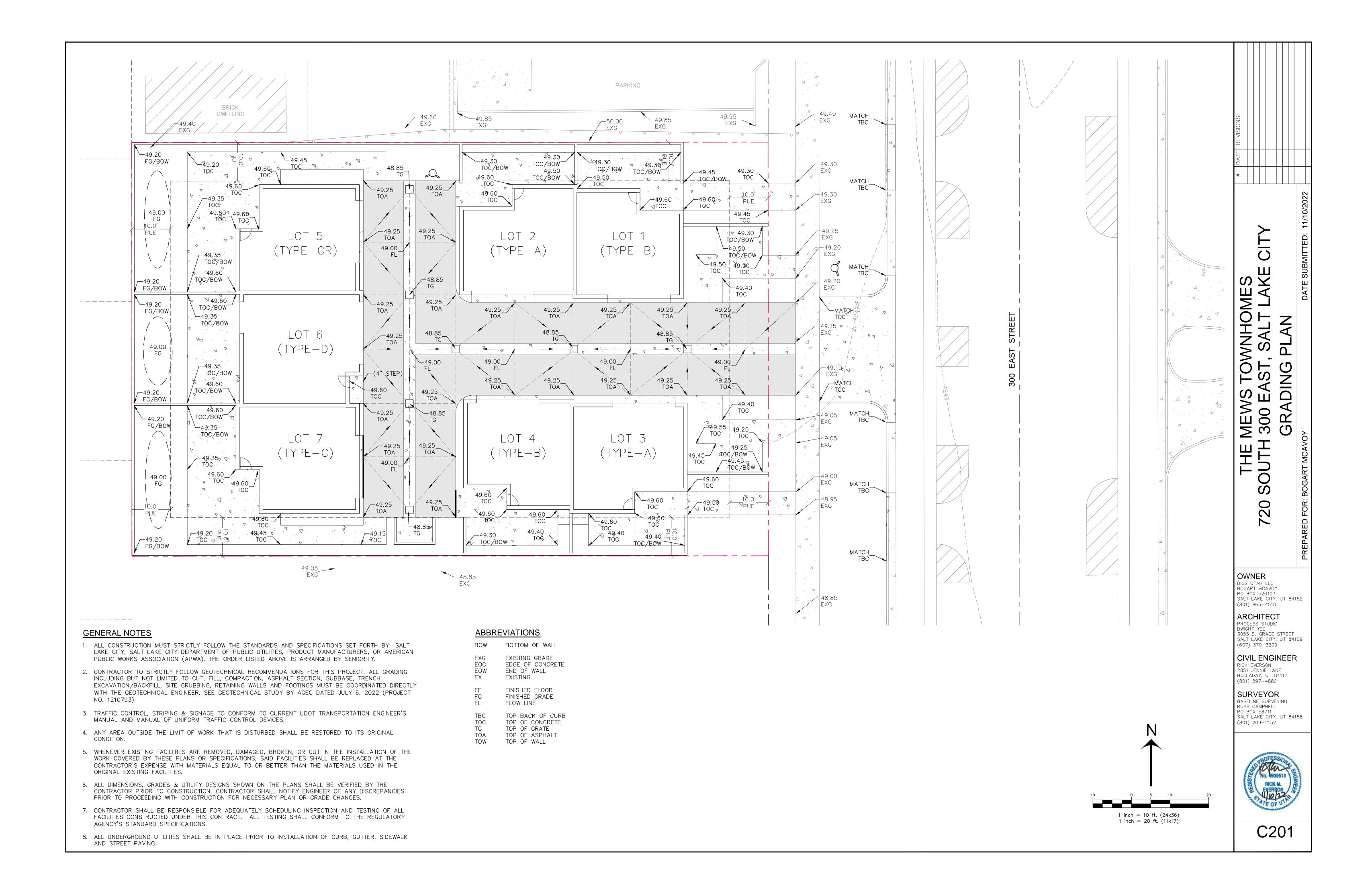
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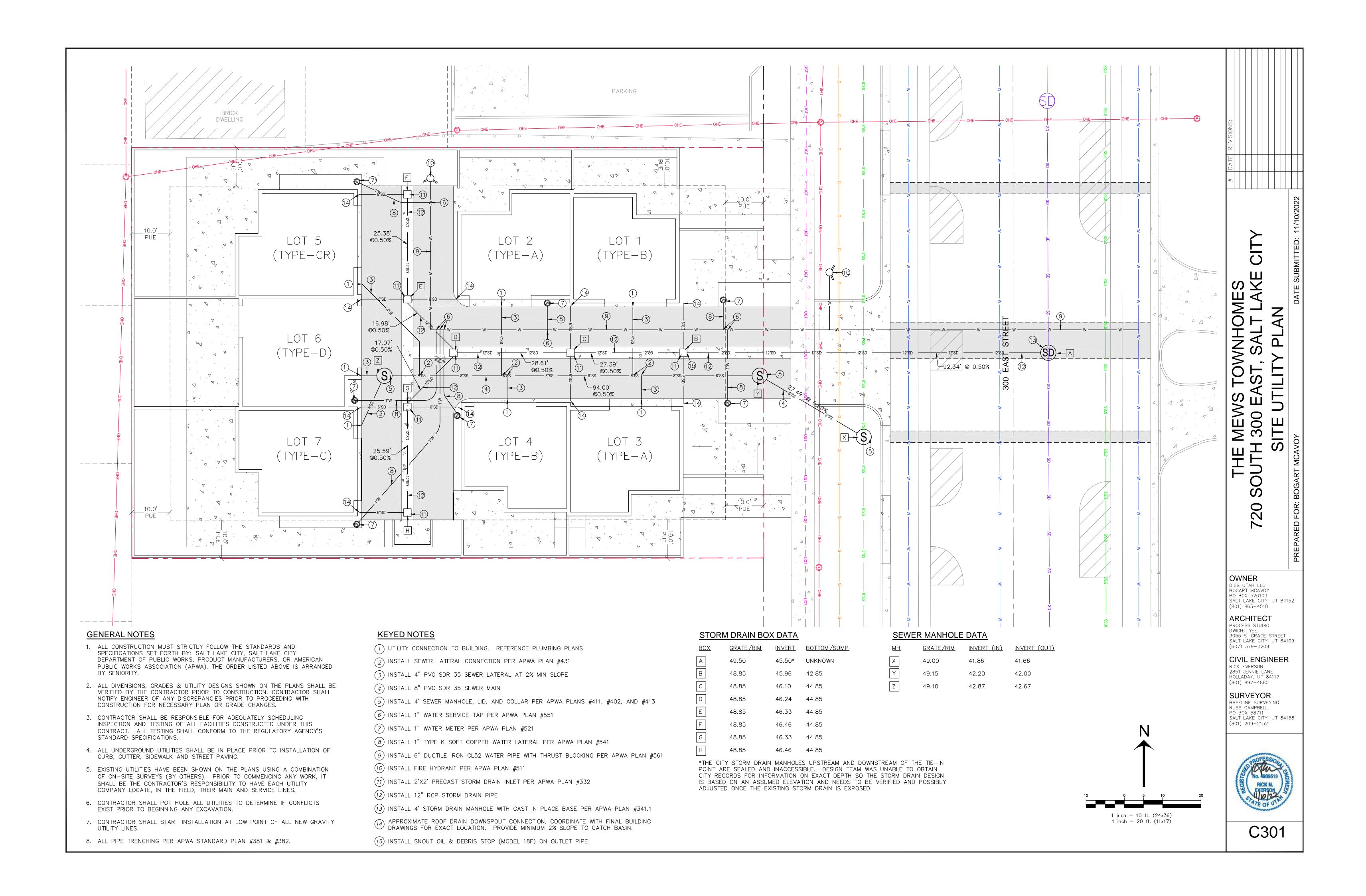
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Precast box

GENERAL

- A. The drawing shows typical pipe connections. Refer to construction drawings for connection locations or refer to field location of existing piping when engineering pipe connection to the box.
- B. This drawing is acceptable where the water table elevation is less than 3 feet above the floor of the box. If elevation of water table is higher, engineering calculations and drawings must be submitted to and approved by the ENGINEER.
- C. Submit bar design detail for ENGINEER's review.

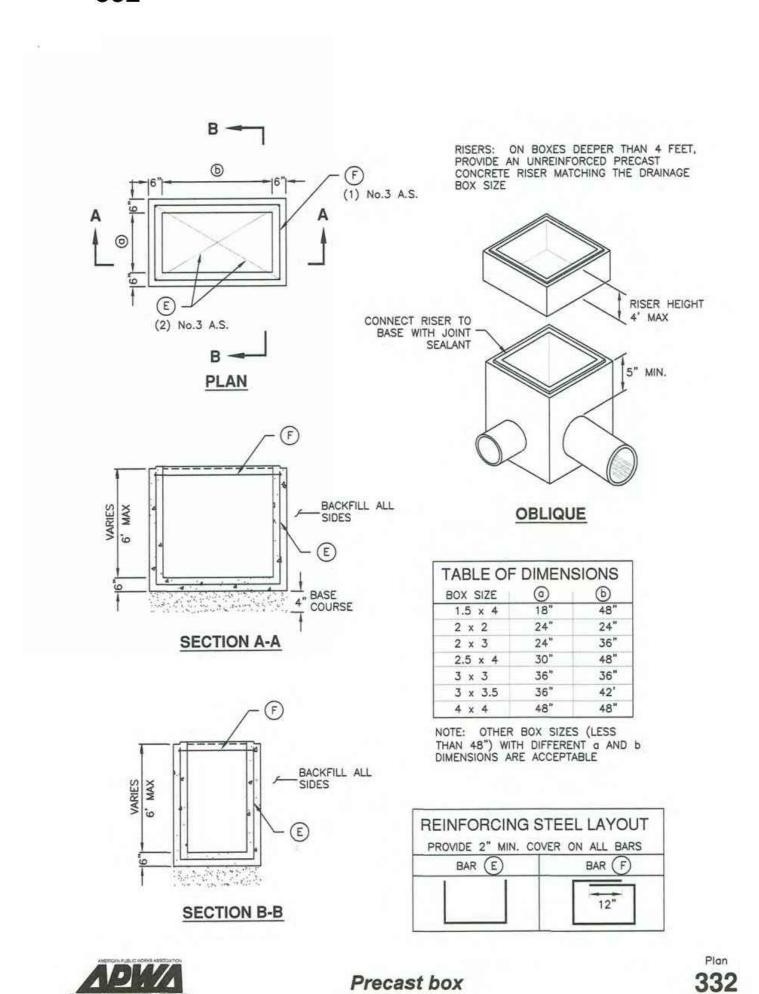
2. PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches.C. Precast Concrete: Class 4000 precast, APWA Section 03 40 00.
- D. Reinforcement: Deformed, 60 ksi yield grade steel, ASTM A615. Coated steel is not required for small drainage structures shown on this drawing.
- E. Frame and Cover (or Grate): Use the appropriate unit indicated in the Contract Documents.
- F. Joint Sealant: Rubber-based, compressible.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Concrete Placement: Provide 2-inches of concrete cover over reinforcing steel.
 B. Lifting Points: Provide at least 2 lifting points per section that avoid interference with the reinforcing steel and that are designed according to PCI (Prestressed Concrete Institute) design handbook. Lift only from the engineered lifting points.
- C. Depth: Drainage boxes and riser combinations that exceed 8-feet from finished grade to the bottom of the box requires ENGINEER's approval. Submit design calculations and shop drawings.
- D. Core Holes:
 1) Provide core holes that are at least 4" larger than attaching outer pipe diameter.
 Cut core holes at the manufacturing plant unless ENGINEER permits field core
- 2) Center core holes to leave 2" of concrete measured horizontally from inside wall of the box to core hole. Locate core hole vertically so bottom of core hole will be at or above floor elevation with at least 5-inches of concrete directly above the core hole to the top of the box.
- Deviations from core hole tolerances require shop drawings. Shop drawings will identify lifting point number and location.
- E. Precast Top: Design precast top for AASHTO HL-93 live loads and submit rebar detail and stamped design drawings to ENGINEER. Show connection detail for frame and grate or cover.

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June 2010

Precast manhole

GENERAL

- A. The drawing shows typical pipe connections. Refer to construction drawings for connection locations or refer to field location of existing piping when engineering pipe connection to the manhole.
- B. Manhole size.1) Diameter is 4-feet: For pipe under 12" diameter.
- 2) Diameter is 5-feet: For pipe 12" and larger, or when 3 or more drain pipes intersect
- the manhole. C. Wall thickness:
- 1) Precast reinforced concrete walls 4 3/4" minimum.
- Cast-in-place concrete to be 8 inches thick minimum.

PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches.
- C. Concrete: Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04.D. Riser and Reducing Riser: ASTM C478.
- E. Joint Sealant: Rubber based, compressible.
- F. Grout: 2 parts sand to 1 part cement mortar, ASTM C1329.G. Stabilization-Separation Geotextile: Moderate or high at CONTRACTOR's choice,
- APWA Section 31 05 19.

3. EXECUTION

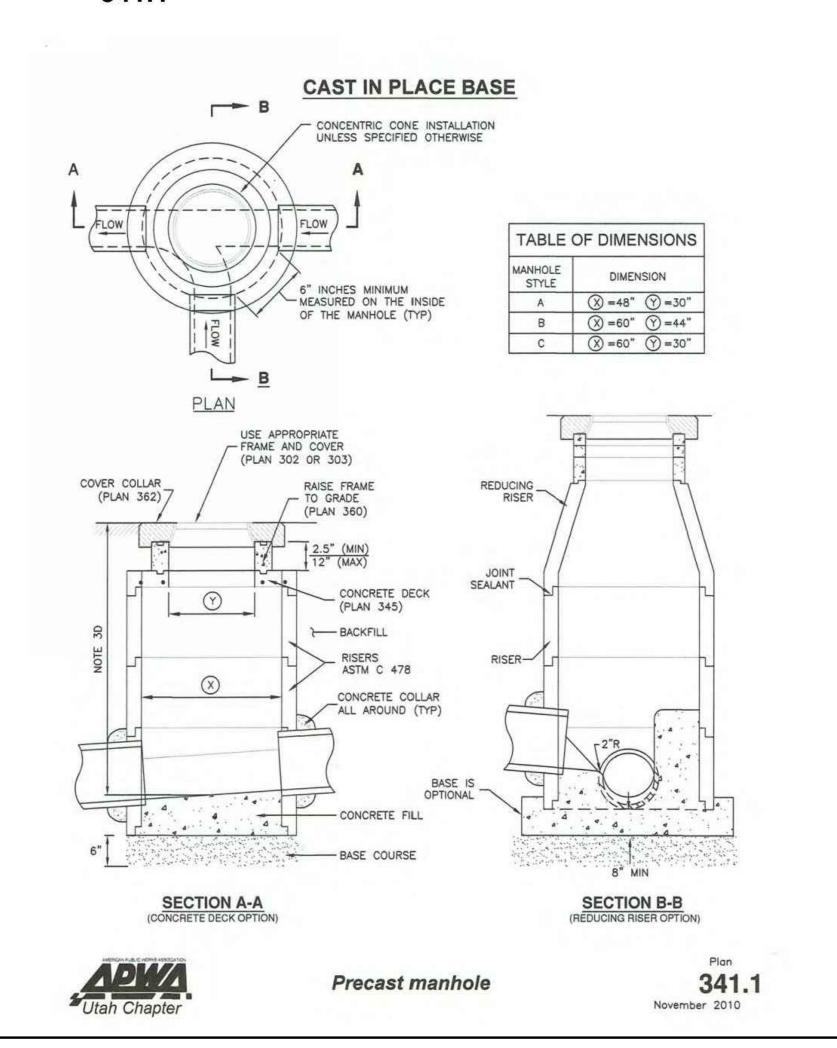
- A. Foundation Stabilization: Get ENGINEER's permission to use a sewer rock or a sewer rock in a geotextile wrap to stabilize an unstable foundation.
- B. Base Course Placement: APWA Section 32 11 23. Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.
- C. Invert cover. During construction, place invert covers over the top of pipe in manholes that currently convey sewerage. See Plan 412.
- D. Concrete Deck or Reducing Riser: When depth of manhole from pipe invert to finish grade exceeds 7 feet, use an ASTM C478 reducing riser.
- E. Pipe Connections: Grout around all pipe openings.

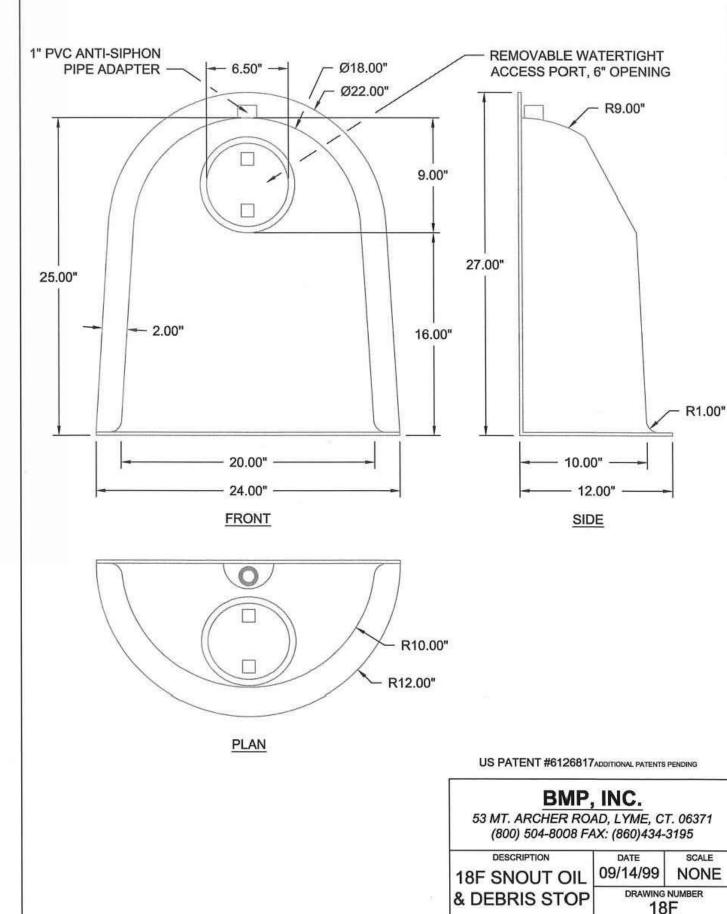
proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.

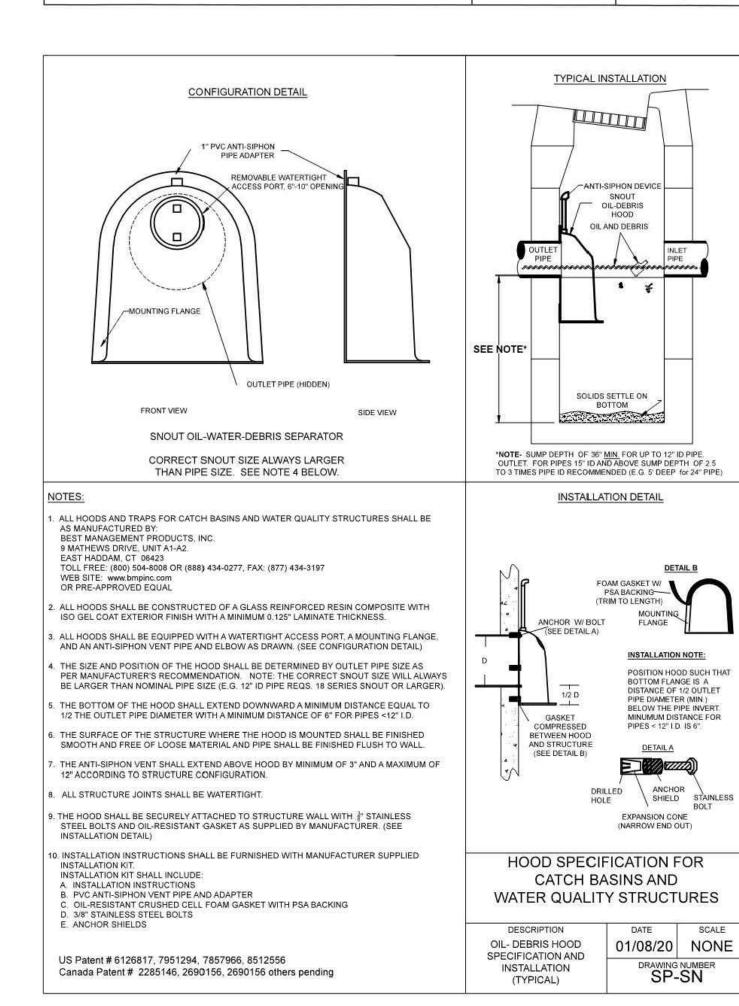
- F. Pipe Seal: Install rubber-based pipe seals on all plastic pipes when connecting plastic
- pipes to manholes. Hold water-stop in place with stainless steel bands.

 G. Joints: Place flexible sealant in all riser joints. Finish with grout.
- H. Adjustment: If the required manhole adjustment is more than 1'-0", remove the cone and grade rings and adjust the manhole elevation with the appropriate manhole section, the cone section, and the grade rings or plastic form to make frame and lid match finish grade.
- Finish: Provide smooth and neat finishes on interior of cones, shafts, and rings.
 Imperfect moldings or honeycombs will not be accepted.
- J. Backfill: Provide backfill against the manhole shaft. Pea gravel and recycled RAP aggregate is NOT ALLOWED. Water jetting is NOT allowed. Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a standard

341.1











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Trench backfill

GENERAL

A. The drawing applies to backfilling a trench (and embankment) above the pipe zone.

2. PRODUCTS

A. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 3-inches. B. Flowable Fill: APWA Section 31 05 15. Target is 60 psi in 28 days with 90 psi maximum in 28 days, It must flow easily requiring no vibration for consolidation.

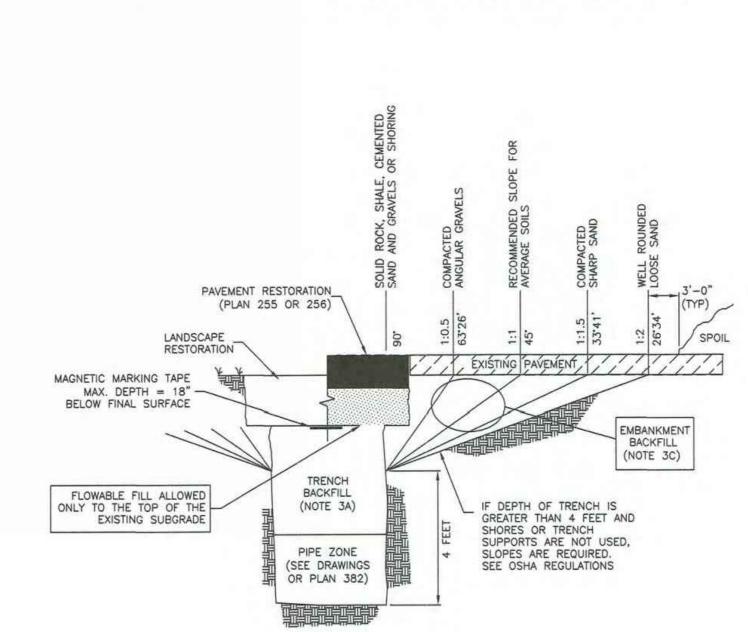
3. EXECUTION

- A. Trench Backfill Above the Pipe Zone: Follow requirement indicated in APWA Section 33 05 20 and the following provisions. See Standard Plan 382 for backfilling
- 1) DO NOT USE sewer rock, pea gravel, or recycled RAP aggregate as trench
- 2) Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a standard proctor density, APWA Section 31 23
- Water jetting is NOT allowed.
- B. Flowable Fill: If controlled low strength material is placed in the trench. Cure the material before placing surface restorations.
- C. Embankment Backfill: When trench sides are sloped proceed as follows.
- 1) Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction.
- 2) Compact per APWA Section 31 23 26 to 95 percent or greater relative to a standard proctor density.
- 3) Submission of quality control compaction test result data may be requested by ENGINEER at any time. Provide results of tests immediately upon request.
- D. Surface Restoration: 1) Landscaped Surface: Follow APWA Section 32 92 00 (turf or grass) or APWA

install surfacing until compaction density is acceptable to ENGINEER.

Section 32 93 13 (ground cover) requirements. Rake to match existing grade. Replace vegetation to match pre-construction conditions. 2) Paved Surface: Follow APWA Section 33 05 25 (bituminous pavement surfacing), or APWA Section 33 05 25 (concrete pavement surfacing). Do not

NARRATIVE: THIS PLAN SHOWS VARIOUS SLOPES RECOMMENDED FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF SLOPE STABILITY PROBLEMS. THE VERTICAL TEXT INDICATES VARIOUS MATERIALS THAT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED. THE SERVICES OF A PROFESSIONAL SOILS ENGINEER SHOULD BE USED TO VERIFY SLOPE STABILITY.





Trench backfill

Plan 381 July 2016

Pipe zone backfill

GENERAL

A. Install the pipe in the center of the trench or no closer than 6-inches from the wall of the pipe to the wall of the trench.

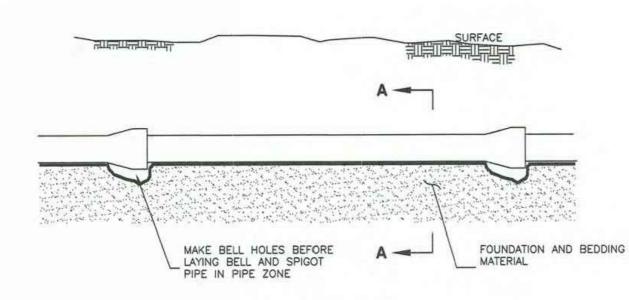
2. PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches. C. Concrete: APWA Section 03 30 04.
- D. Flowable Fill: Target is 60 psi in 28 days with 90 psi maximum in 28 days, APWA
- Section 31 05 15. It must flow easily requiring no vibration for consolidation. E. Stabilization-Separation Geotextile: Moderate or high at CONTRACTOR's choice, APWA Section 31 05 19.

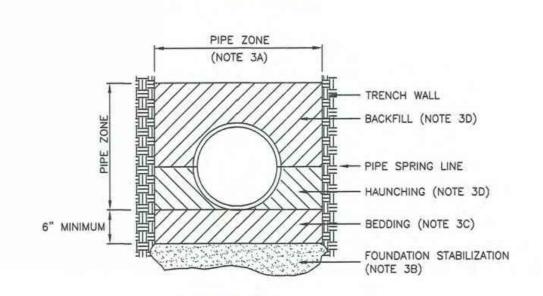
3. EXECUTION

- A. Excavate the Pipe Zone: Width is measured at the pipe spring line and includes any necessary sheathing. Provide width recommended by pipe manufacturer. Follow
- manufacturer's recommendations when using trench boxes. B. Foundation Stabilization: Get ENGINEER's permission before installing common fill. Vibrate to stabilize. Installation of stabilization-separation geotextile will be required to separate backfill material and native subgrade materials if common fill cannot provide a working surface or prevent soils migration.
- C. Bedding: Follow APWA Section 33 05 20 requirements and the following provisions. 1) Furnish untreated base course material unless specified otherwise by pipe manufacturer.
- Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches.
- 3) Bedding immediately under the pipe should not be compacted, but loosely
- 4) Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.
- 5) When using concrete, provide at least Class 2,000, APWA Section 03 30 04.
- D. Pipe Zone: DO NOT USE sewer rock, pea gravel, or recycled RAP aggregate in the pipe zone. Water jetting is NOT allowed.
- 1) Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26
- unless pipe manufacturer requires more stringent installation. 2) Submission of quality control compaction test result data developed for the haunch zone may be requested by ENGINEER at any time. CONTRACTOR is
- to provide results of tests immediately upon request. E. Flowable Fill (when required and if allowed by pipe manufacturer):
- 1) Place the controlled low strength material, APWA Section 31 05 15.
- 2) Prevent pipe flotation by installing in lifts and providing pipe restraints as required by pipe manufacturer.
- Reset pipe to line and grade if pipe "floats" out of position.

382



ELEVATION VIEW



SECTION A-A

INSTALLATION

"STANDARD PRACTICE FOR INSTALLATION OF PRECAST CONCRETE SEWER, STORM DRAIN, AND CULVERT PIPE USING

PLASTIC PIPE: FOLLOW ASTM D 2321 "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR UNDERGROUND INSTALLATION OF THERMOPLASTIC PIPE FOR SEWERS AND OTHER GRAVITY-FLOW APPLICATIONS"

CORRUGATED METAL PIPE: FOLLOW ASTM A 798 "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR INSTALLING FACOTRY-MADE CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE FOR SEWERS AND OTHER

VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE: FOLLOW ASTM C 12. "STANDARD RECOMMENDED PRACTICE FOR INSTALLING VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE LINES.

Pipe zone backfill

382 January 2011

Plan

Sewer lateral connection

GENERAL

- A. Before installation, secure acceptance by ENGINEER for all pipe, fittings, and
- B. Before backfilling, secure inspection of installation by ENGINEER. Give at least 24
- C. Verify if CONTRACTOR or agency is to install the wye.

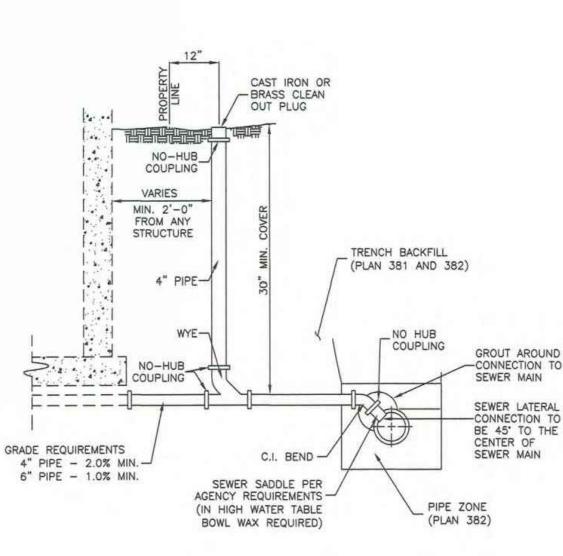
2. PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches.
- C. Provide agency approved wye or tee with appropriate donut.
- D. Stainless steel straps required.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Tape wrap pipe as required by soil conditions.
- B. Remove core plug from sewer main. Do not break into sewer main to make
- C. Base Course and Backfill Placement: Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a standard proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.

431



Sewer lateral connection



Plan 431 January 2011

TOWNHOMES AST, SALT LAK 4

MEWS 300 EA SIT

0

OWNER DIGS UTAH LLC BOGART MCAVOY

PO BOX 526103 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84152 (801) 865-4510 **ARCHITECT**

PROCESS STUDIO DWIGHT YEE 3055 S. GRACE STREET SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84109 (607) 379-3209

CIVIL ENGINEER RICK EVERSON 2851 JENNIE LANE HOLLADAY, UT 84117 (801) 897-4880

SURVEYOR BASELINE SURVEYING RUSS CAMPBELL PO BOX 58711 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84158 (801) 209-2152



Sanitary sewer manhole

GENERAL

A. The drawing shows typical pipe connections. Refer to construction drawings for connection locations or refer to field location of existing piping when engineering pipe connection to the manhole.

B. Manhole size.

1) Diameter is 4 feet: For sewers under 12" diameter.

2) Diameter is 5 feet: For sewers 12" and larger, or when 3 or more pipes intersect the manhole.

2. PRODUCTS

A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.

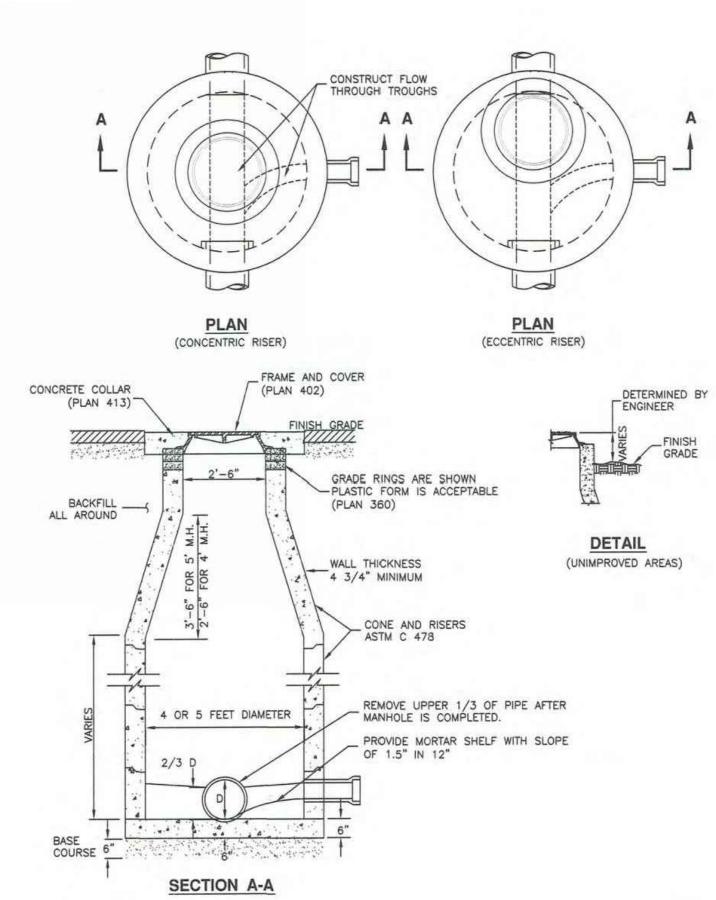
- B. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches.
- C. Concrete: Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04.
- D. Riser and Reducing Riser: ASTM C478.
- E. Reinforcement: Deformed, 60 ksi yield grade steel, ASTM A615.
- F. Grout: 2 parts sand to 1 part cement mortar, ASTM C1329.

G. Stabilization-Separation Geotextile: Moderate or high at CONTRACTOR's choice, APWA Section 31 05 19.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Foundation Stabilization: Get ENGINEER's permission to use a sewer rock or a granular backfill borrow in a geotextile wrap to stabilize an unstable foundation.
- B. Base Course Placement: APWA Section 32 11 23. Maximum lift thickness is 8inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.
- C. Invert Cover. During construction, place invert covers over the top of pipe in manholes that currently convey sewerage. See Plan 412.
- D. Pipe Connections: Grout around all pipe openings.
- E. Pipe Seal: Install rubber-based pipe seals on all plastic pipes when connecting plastic pipes to manholes. Hold water-stop in place with stainless steel bands.
- F. Joints: Place flexible gasket-type sealant in all riser joints. Finish with grout.
- G. Adjustment: If the required manhole adjustment is more than 1'-0", remove the cone and grade rings and adjust the manhole elevation with the appropriate manhole section, the cone section, and the grade rings or plastic form to make frame and lid match finish grade.
- H Finish: Provide smooth and neat finishes on interior of cones, shafts, and rings. Imperfect moldings or honeycombs will not be accepted.
- I. Backfill: Provide backfill against the manhole shaft. Pea gravel and recycled RAP aggregate is NOT ALLOWED. Water jetting is NOT allowed. Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a standard proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.

411



30" Frame and cover

GENERAL

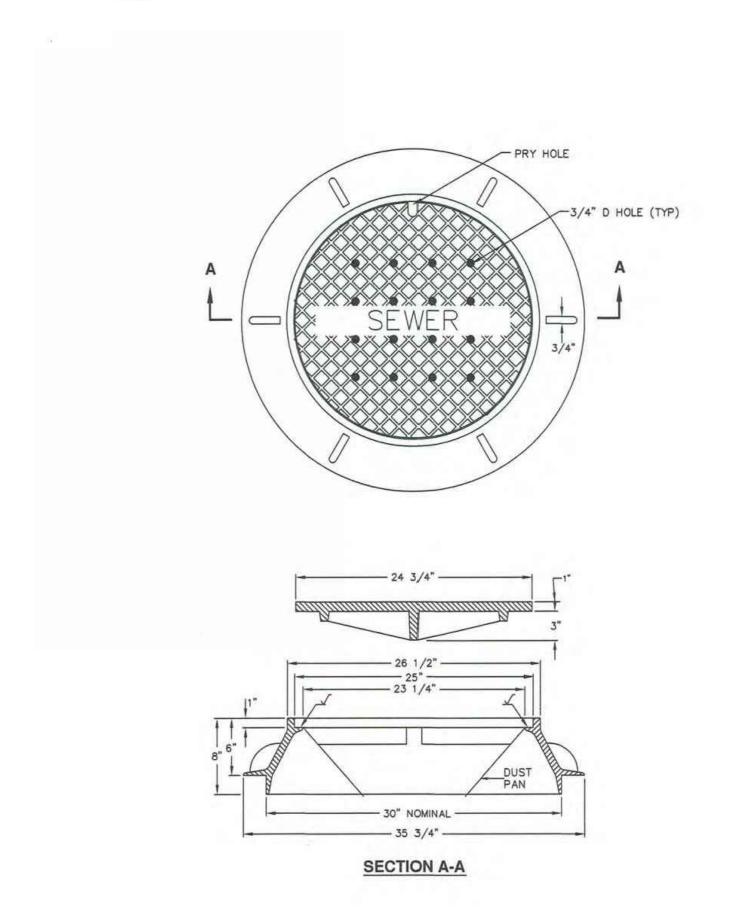
A. The frame and cover fits the manhole in Plan 411.

PRODUCTS

- A. Castings: Grey iron class 35 minimum, ASTM A48, coated with asphalt based paint
- or better (except on machined surfaces).
- 1) Cast the heat number on the frame and cover. 2) Give the frame and cover a machine finish so the cover will not rock.
- √ designates machined surface.
- 4) Cast the words "SEWER" on the cover in upper case flush with the surface

EXECUTION

A. Except in paved streets, provide locking manhole covers in easements, alleys, parking lots, and all other places. Drill and tap two holes to a depth of 1-inch at 90 degrees to pry hole and install 3/4 x 3/4-inch allen socket set screws.





30" Frame and cover

402 April 1997

Cover collar for sanitary sewer manhole

GENERAL

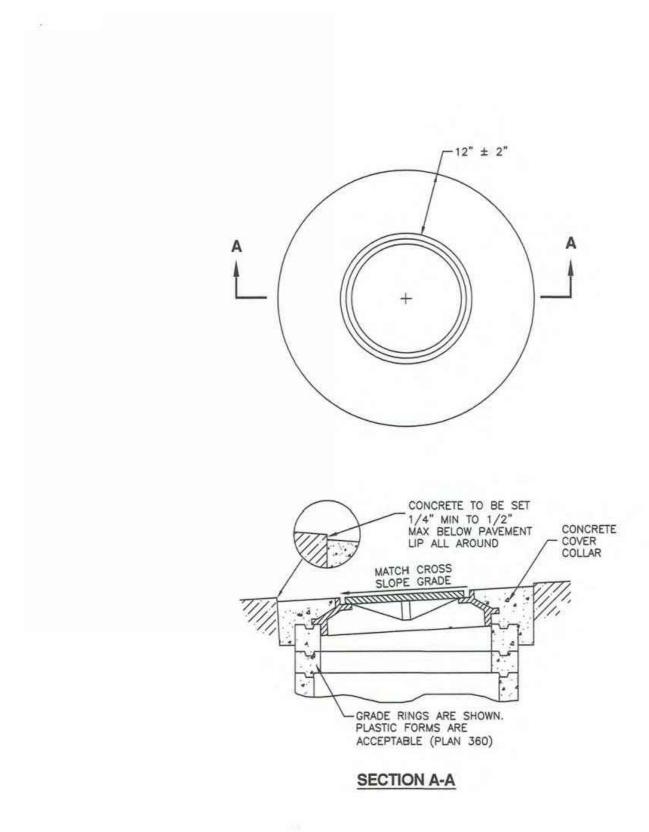
A. In a pavement surface, the concrete will support the frame under traffic loadings.

2. PRODUCTS

- A. Concrete: Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04.
- B. Concrete Curing Agent: Type ID Class A (clear with fugitive dye), membrane forming compound, APWA Section 03 39 00.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Pavement Preparation: Provide a neat vertical and concentric joint between the concrete collar and the bituminous payment surface. Clean edges of all dirt, oil, and
- B. Concrete Placement: Fill the annular space around the frame and cover casting with concrete. Apply a broom finish. Apply a curing agent.





Cover collar for sanitary sewer manhole

September 2001

TOWNHOMES AST, SALT LAK TA MEWS 300 EA SITE 0

OWNER DIGS UTAH LLC

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SURVEYOR BASELINE SURVEYING

RUSS CAMPBELL PO BOX 58711 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84158 (801) 209-2152



C304

Sanitary sewer manhole

411

April 2011

3/4" and 1" Service taps

GENERAL

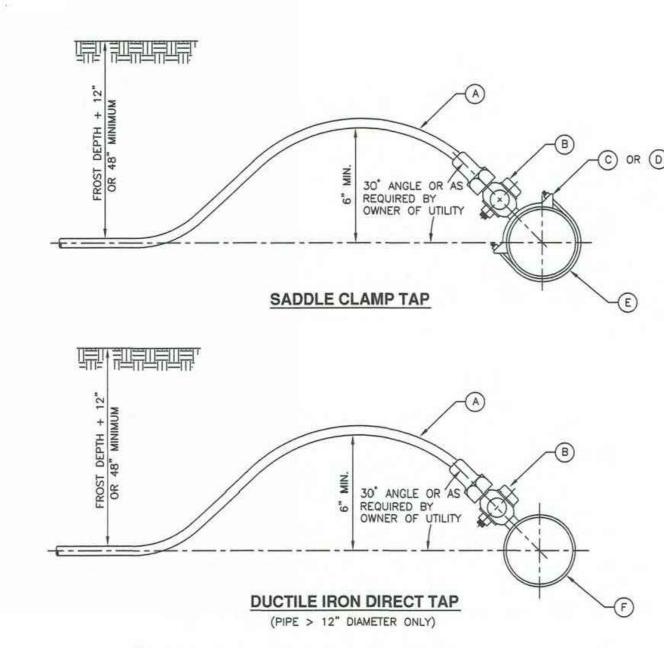
A. Before backfilling around taps, secure inspection of installation by ENGINEER.

2. PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches.
- C. Tape: Teflon tape is required on all taps.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Tapping: Place taps a minimum of 36-inches apart. Use a tapping tool which is sized corresponding to the size of the service line to be installed. No taps within 36inches of end of pipe.
- B. PVC or AC Pipe: A service saddle clamp is required on all PVC and AC pipe taps unless specified otherwise.
- C. Base Course and Backfill Placement: Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.



LEGEND				
No.	*	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	
(A)		COPPER PIPE	TYPE K - SOFT	
B		CORPORATION STOP	BRASS	
0		SERVICE SADDLE CLAMP	(D.I., C.I., A.C.) **	
0		SERVICE SADDLE CLAMP	(P.V.C.)	
(E)		WATER MAIN PIPE	(D.I., C.I., A.C., P.V.C.)	
(F)		WATER MAIN PIPE	(DUCTILE IRON (D.I.) ONLY	

FURNISHED BY UTILITY AGENCY

** DI & CI PIPE MAY BE DIRECT TAPPED

Plan 551 February 2011

3/4" and 1" meter

GENERAL

- A. In street surfaces or other vehicular traffic areas (like driveway approaches), Install the same type of meter box as required for 1 1/2" and 2" service meters. See Plan
- B. Before backfilling, secure inspection of installation by ENGINEER.

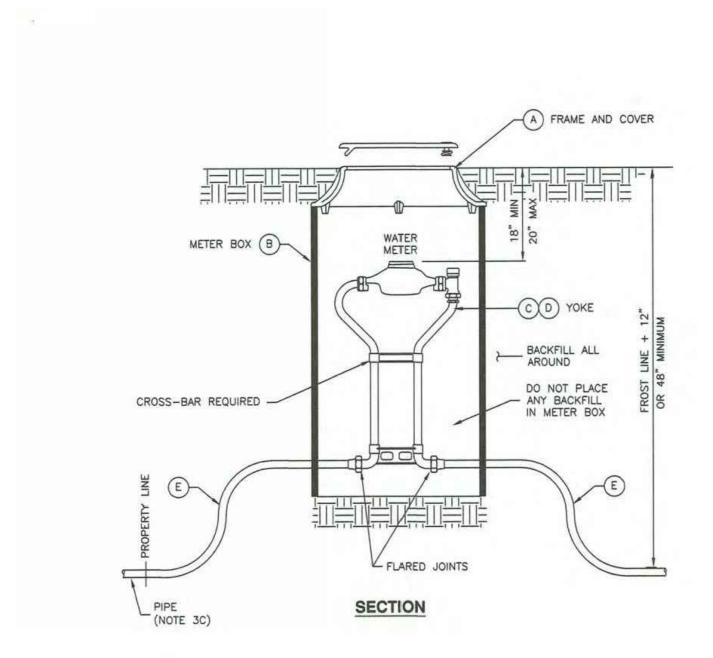
2. PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches. C. Castings: Grey iron class 35 minimum per ASTM A48, coated with asphalt based paint or better.

3. EXECUTION

A. Meter Placement:

- 1) All meters are to be installed in the park strip or within 7 feet of the property line
- 2) Do not install meters under driveway approaches, sidewalks, or curb and gutter. B. Meter Box: Set box so grade of the frame and cover matches the grade of the
- surrounding surface. C. Pipe Outside of Right-of-Way: Coordinate with utility agency or adjacent property owner for type of pipe to be used outside of right-of-way.
- D. Inspection: Before backfilling around meter box, secure inspection of installation by
- E. Base Course and Backfill Placement: Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26. Maximum lift thickness before compaction is 8-inches.



LEGEND					
No.	*	ITEM	DESCRIPTION		
A		FRAME AND COVER	CAST IRON COVER		
B		METER BOX (18" TO 21" DIAMETER) (30" TO 36" DEEP)	CORRUGATED PE, PVC, CMP OR MATERIAL ACCEPTABLE TO AGENCY		
0		3/4" METER YOKE	OPTIONAL BACKFLOW PROTECTION PER AGENCY REQUIREMENTS		
0		1" METER YOKE	OPTIONAL BACKFLOW PROTECTION PER AGENCY REQUIREMENTS		
E		COPPER PIPE	TYPE K (SOFT)		

* FURNISHED BY UTILITY AGENCY

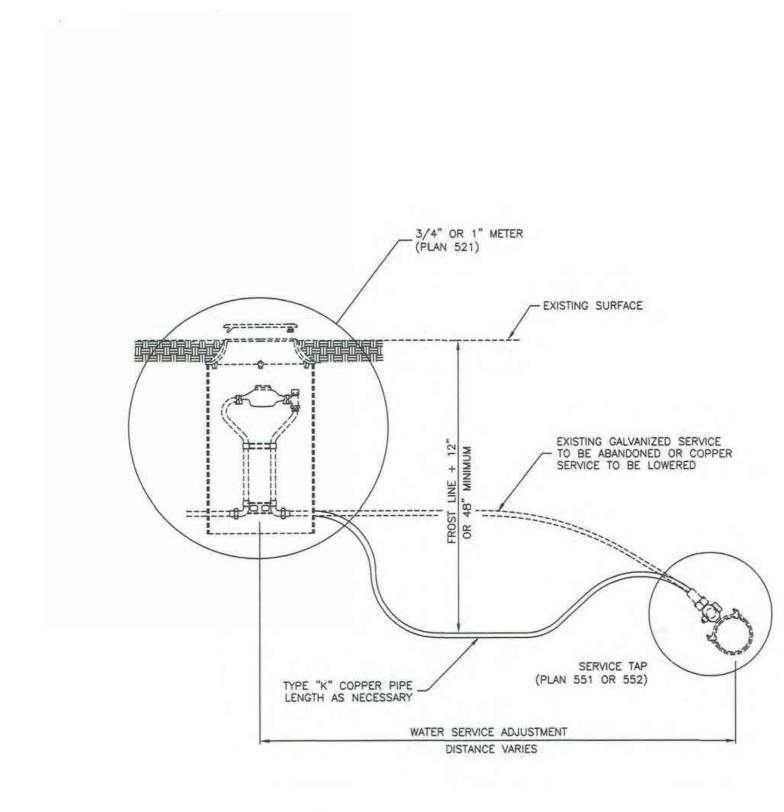


August 2001

Water service line

- GENERAL
- A. Before backfilling, secure inspection of installation by ENGINEER.
- 2. PRODUCTS
 - A. Fittings: Provide brass fittings and nipples. Do not use galvanized materials. B. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches.
- 3. EXECUTION
- A. Backfill: Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.

541



Water service line

541 August 2001

TOWNHOMES AST, SALT LAKE DETAIL

SITE

OWNER

0

PO BOX 526103 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84152 (801) 865-4510 ARCHITECT

DIGS UTAH LLC

BOGART MCAVOY

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SURVEYOR BASELINE SURVEYING RUSS CAMPBELL PO BOX 58711 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84158 (801) 209-2152





Direct bearing thrust block

GENERAL

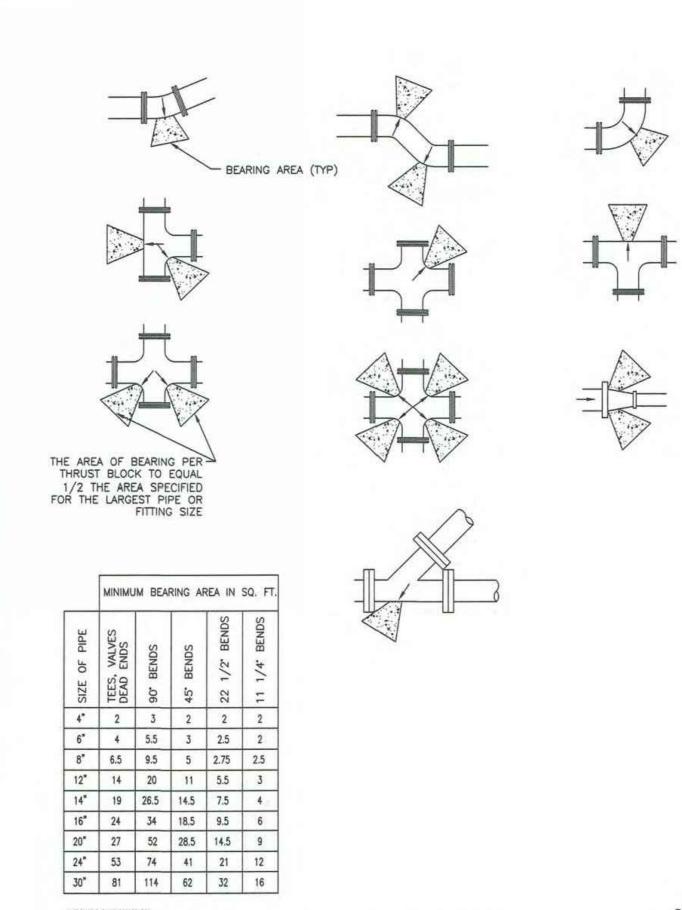
- A. Thrust design for pipe sizes or configurations not shown require special design.
- B. Bearing areas, volumes, and special thrust blocking details shown on Drawings take precedence over this plan.
- C. Restraint sizing is based upon a maximum operating pressure of 150 psi and a test pressure of 200 psi, and a minimum soil bearing strength of 2,000 psf. Operating pressures in excess of 150 psi or soils with less than 2,000 pound bearing strength will require special design.
- D. Before backfilling around thrust block, secure inspection of installation by ENGINEER.

2. PRODUCTS

- A. Base Course: Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
- B. Backfill: Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches. C. Thrust Bocks: Concrete Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04.
- D. Grease: Non-oxide poly-FM.

3. EXECUTION

- A. Pour concrete against undisturbed soil.
- B. Pipe Joints: Do not cover with concrete. Leave completely accessible.
- C. Grease: Apply grease to all buried metal surfaces. Wrap with polyethylene sheet and tape wrap.
- D. Locking restraint devices may be used in conjunction with concrete thrust blocking (at discretion of ENGINEER).
- E. Base Course and Backfill Placement: Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.



Direct bearing thrust block

561 August 2010

Fire hydrant with valve

GENERAL

A. Before backfilling, secure inspection of installation by ENGINEER. B. Additional requirements are specified in APWA Section 33 11 00.

2. PRODUCTS

- A. Hydrant: Dry barrel, AWWA C502.
- B. Thrust Bocks: Concrete Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04.
- C. Reinforcement: Deformed, 60 ksi yield grade steel, ASTM A615.
- D. Backfill: APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches. 1) Sewer Rock: ASTM Size No. 3 (2" to 1") or larger.
- 2) Other Type of Common Fill: CONTRACTOR's choice,.
- E. Geotextile: Stabilization-separation fabric, APWA Section 31 05 19.

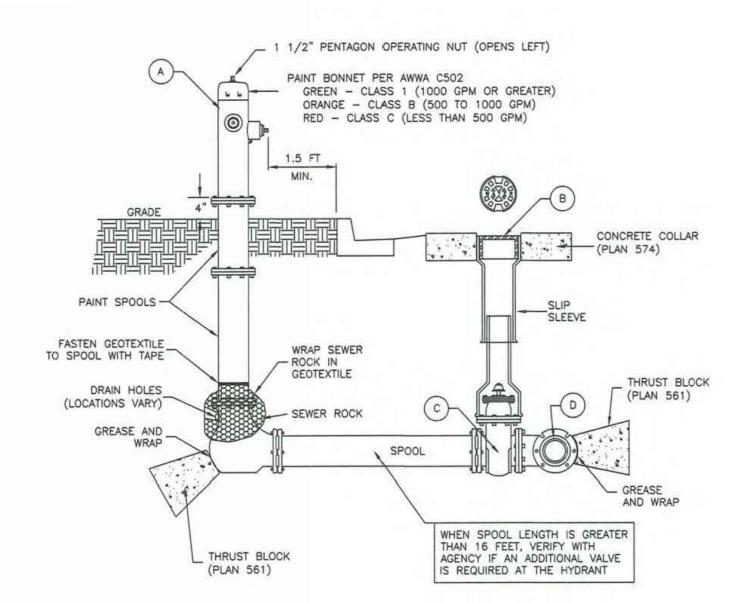
3. EXECUTION A. Installation:

- 1) Provide at least 1 cubic yard of sewer rock around drain hole at base of hydrant spool. Wrap geotextile around sewer rock and tape geotextile to hydrant spool
- to prevent silting of sewer rock. 2) Paint fire hydrant to agency's fire hydrant paint code.
- 3) Apply non-oxide grease to all buried metal surfaces. Wrap with polyethylene sheet and tape wrap.
- 4) Notify fire department as soon as hydrant is placed in service.

B. Thrust Blocks:

- 1) Before pouring concrete, wrap pipe system with polyethylene sheet to prevent bonding of concrete to pipe system.
- Not required for flange or welded pipe systems.
- C. Backfill: Maximum lift thickness is 8-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.

511



LEGEND					
No. *		ITEM	DESCRIPTION		
A		FIRE HYDRANT	AWWA C502		
B		VALVE BOX WITH LID	2-PIECE CAST IRON		
0		GATE VALVE WITH 2" X 2" NUT	AWWA C509		
0		TEE WITH 125 # FLANGE	AWWA C110		

* FURNISHED BY UTILITY AGENCY

SECTION



Fire hydrant with valve

511 February 2011

TOWNHOMES AST, SALT LAKE DETAIL MEWS 1 300 EA SITE

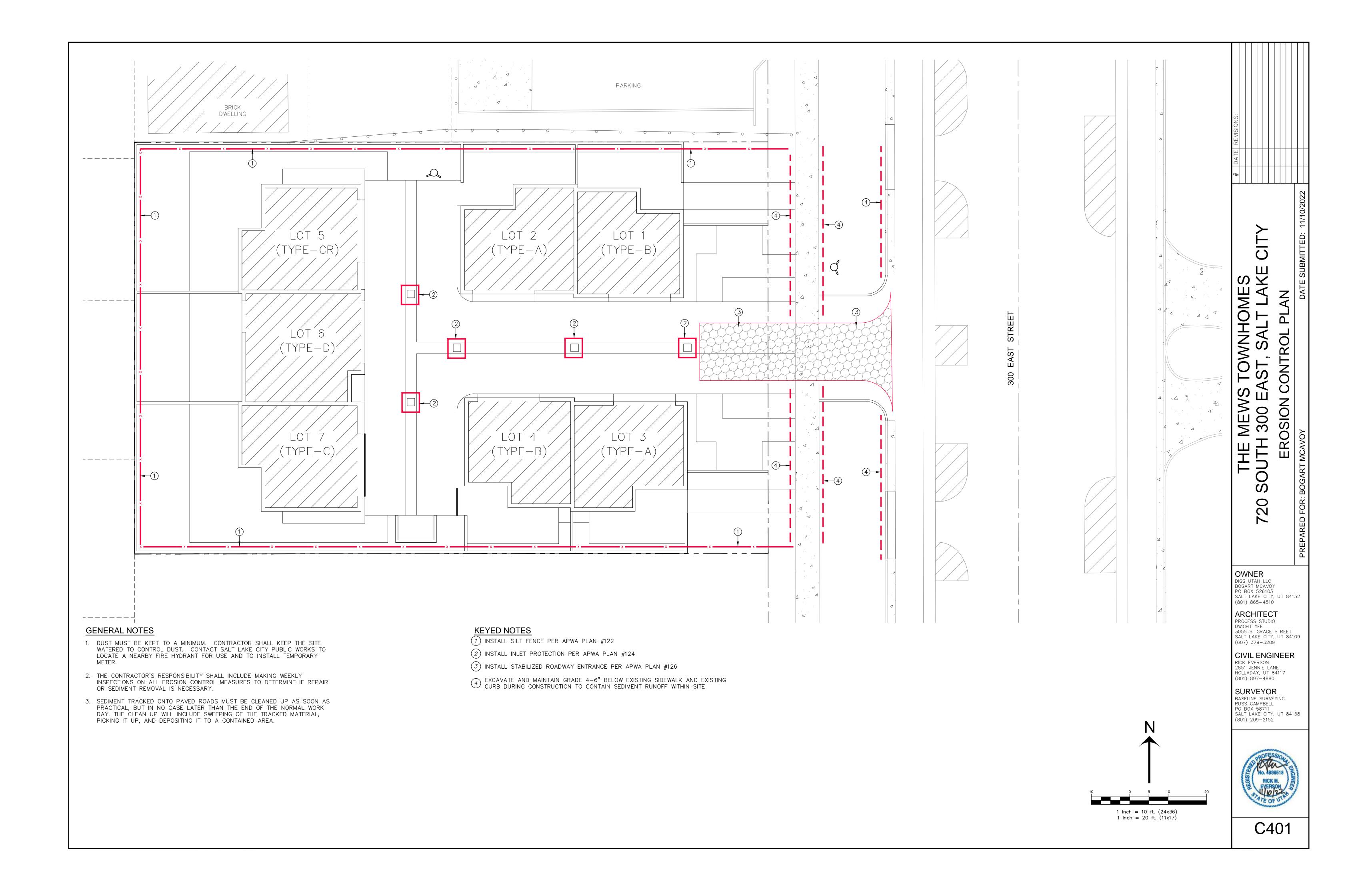
OWNER DIGS UTAH LLC BOGART MCAVOY PO BOX 526103 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84152 (801) 865-4510

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SURVEYOR BASELINE SURVEYING RUSS CAMPBELL PO BOX 58711 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84158 (801) 209-2152





Silt fence

GENERAL

- A. Description. A temporary sediment barrier consisting of a filter fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts and entrenched.
- B. Application. To intercept sediment from disturbed areas of limited extent.
- C. Perimeter Control: Place barrier at down gradient limits of disturbance.
- D. Sediment Barrier: Place barrier at toe of slope or soil stockpile.
- E. Protection of Existing Waterways: Place barrier at top of stream bank. F. Inlet Protection.

2. PRODUCTS

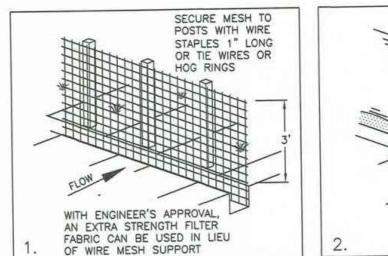
- A. Fabric. Synthetic filter fabric shall be a pervious sheet of propylene, nylon, polyester, or polyethylene yarn. Synthetic filter fabric shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 6 months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 deg F to 120 deg F.
- B. Burlap. 10 ounces per square yard of fabric.
- C. Posts. Either 2" x 4" diameter wood, or 1.33 pounds per linear foot steel with a minimum length of 5 feet, or steel posts with projections for fastening wire to them.

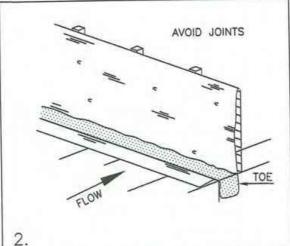
EXECUTION

- A. Cut the fabric on site to desired width, unroll, and drape over the barrier. Secure the fabric toe with rocks or dirt and secure the fabric to the mesh with twin, staples or
- B. When attaching two silt fences together, place the end post of the second fence inside the end post of the first fence. Rotate both posts at least 180 degrees on a clockwise direction to create a tight seal with the filter fabric. Drive both posts into the ground and bury the flap.
- C. When used to control sediments from a steep slope, place silt fences away from the toe of the slope for increased holding capacity.
- D. Maintenance.
- 1) Inspect immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged
- 2) Should the fabric on a silt fence or filter barrier decompose or become ineffective before the end of the expected usable life and the barrier still be necessary, replace the fabric promptly.
- 3) Remove sediment deposits after each storm event. They must be removed when deposits reach approximately one-half the height of the barrier.
- 4) Re-anchor fence as necessary to prevent shortcutting.
- 5) Inspect for runoff bypassing ends of barriers or undercutting barriers.

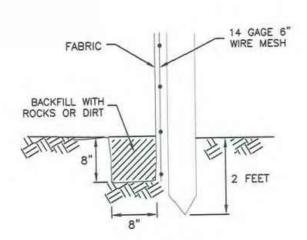
122

NARRATIVE: THIS PLAN MAY BE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). IT IS NOT INCLUSIVE OF ALL PRACTICES AVAILABLE AND IS ONLY SPECIFIC TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS TYPE. MAINTENANCE OF THIS TYPE OF INSTALLATION IS IMPORTANT AND SHOULD BE CONTINUOUSLY MONITORED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND ENGINEER. DETAILS SHOWN HERE HIGHLIGHT IMPORTANT PARTS OF CONSTRUCTION, AND SHOULD BE MODIFIED AS NEEDED.





INSTALLATION SEQUENCE



TOE DETAIL

Silt fence

122 February 2006

Inlet protection - gravel sock

GENERAL

- A. Description. Placement of gravel sock on grade.
- 1) Upstream of, or in front of storm drain inlets to filter or pond water runoff. 2) At inlets in paved or unpaved areas where up gradient area is to be disturbed by
- construction activities.

PRODUCTS (Not used)

3. EXECUTION

- A. On-grade inlet protection:
- 1) Provide on-grade inlet protection when completely blocking a storm drain inlet box would result in forcing water further downstream would cause flooding or other undesirable results.
- 2) Prepare filter media (gravel sock, straw waddle, or other approved media) in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- 3) Install filter media just upstream of the inlet box.
- 4) Filter media shall butt tightly against the face of the curb and angle at approximately a 45-degree angle away from the curb to trap runoff between the media and the curb.
- 5) Excessive flows will flow either over or around the filter media and into the inlet
- 6) Expect ponding behind the filter media.

B. Drop inlet protection:

- 1) Use drop inlet protection at low points in the curb and when diverting flows further downstream will not cause undesirable results.
- 2) Prepare filter media (gravel sock, straw waddle, or other approved media) in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- 3) Install filter media around the entire perimeter of the inlet grate.
- 4) Filter media shall butt tightly against the face of the curb on both sides of the inlet grate.
- 5) Excessive flows will either flow around the media or over the top and into the inlet box.
- 6) Expect ponding around the inlet box.

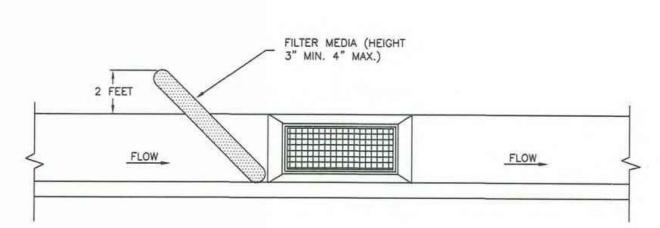
functioning as intended.

C. Maintenance

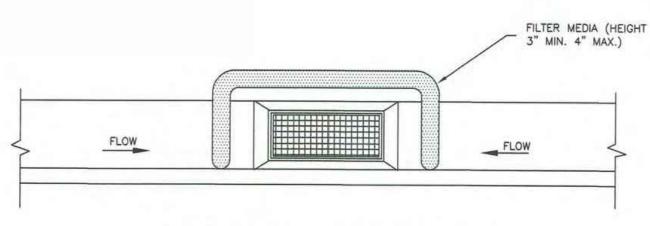
- 1) Inspect inlet protection after every large storm event and at a minimum of once
- 2) Remove sediment accumulated when it reaches 2-inches in depth.
- 3) Replace filter medium when damage has occurred or when medium is no longer

124.1

THIS PLAN MAY BE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). IT IS NOT INCLUSIVE OF ALL PRACTICES AVAILABLE AND IS ONLY SPECIFIC TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS TYPE. MAINTENANCE OF THIS TYPE OF INSTALLATION IS IMPORTANT AND SHOULD BE CONTINUOUSLY MONITORED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND ENGINEER. DETAILS SHOWN HERE HIGHLIGHT IMPORTANT PARTS OF CONSTRUCTION, AND SHOULD BE MODIFIED AS NEEDED.



ON-GRADE INLET PROTECTION DETAIL



SUMP INLET PROTECTION DETAIL



Inlet protection - gravel sock



Stabilized roadway entrance

GENERAL

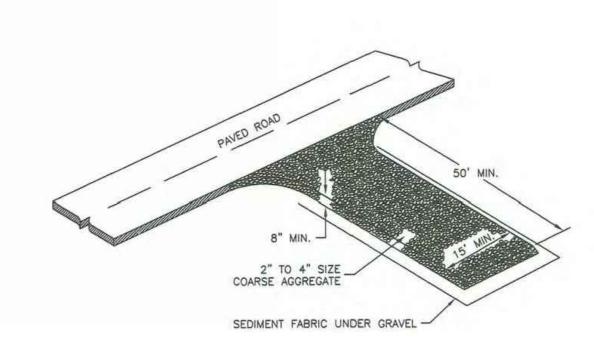
- A. Description. A temporary stabilized pad of gravel for controlling equipment and construction vehicle access to the site.
- B. Application. At any site where vehicles and equipment enter the public right of way.
- (Not used) PRODUCT

3 EXECUTION

- A. Clear and grub area and grade to provide maximum slope of 1 percent away from
- B. Compact subgrade.
- C. Place filter fabric under stone if desired (recommended for entrance area that remains more than 3 months).
- D. Maintenance.
- 1) Prevent tracking or flow of mud into the public right-of-way.
- 2) Periodic top dressing with 2-inch stone may be required, as conditions demand, and repair any structures used to trap sediments.
- 3) Inspect daily for loss of gravel or sediment buildup. 4) Inspect adjacent area for sediment deposit and install additional controls as
- necessary. 5) Expand stabilized area as required to accommodate activities.

126

NARRATIVE: THIS PLAN MAY BE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). IT IS NOT INCLUSIVE OF ALL PRACTICES AVAILABLE AND IS ONLY SPECIFIC TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS TYPE. MAINTENANCE OF THIS TYPE OF INSTALLATION IS IMPORTANT AND SHOULD BE CONTINUOUSLY MONITORED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND ENGINEER. DETAILS SHOWN HERE HIGHLIGHT IMPORTANT PARTS OF CONSTRUCTION, AND SHOULD BE MODIFIED AS NEEDED.



Stabilized roadway entrance

Plan February 2006 AIL

TOWNHOMES AST, SALT LAK MEWS 300 EA SION \bigcirc ER(

DIGS UTAH LLC BOGART MCAVOY PO BOX 526103 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84152 (801) 865-4510

OWNER

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