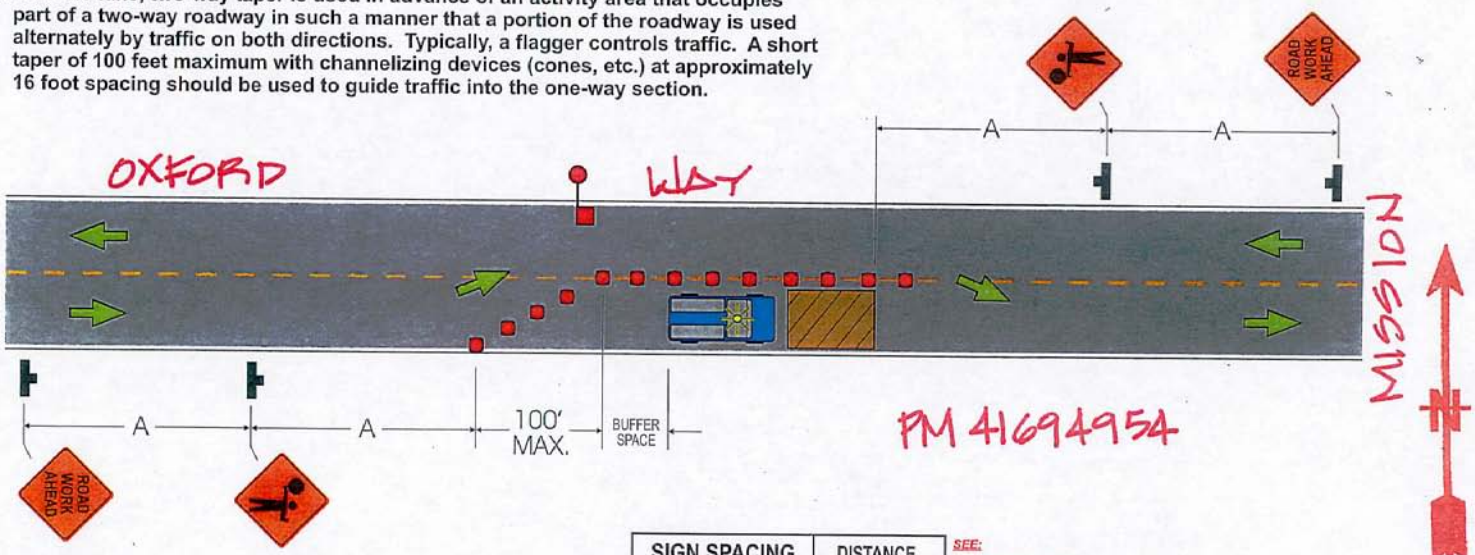
UTILITY TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

UTA-5 Lane Closure on Urban Street, Flagger Control

1. The traffic control procedure shown is appropriate only for low-speed, low-volume streets/roads where traffic cannot regulate itself due to visibility, conditions, volume, etc.
2. A single flagger can regulate traffic when volumes are low and the length of the work space is short, thus enabling drivers to readily see the roadway beyond.
3. Flashing warning lights and/or flags may be used to call attention to the advance warning signs.
4. The one-lane, two-way taper is used in advance of an activity area that occupies part of a two-way roadway in such a manner that a portion of the roadway is used alternately by traffic on both directions. Typically, a flagger controls traffic. A short taper of 100 feet maximum with channelizing devices (cones, etc.) at approximately 16 foot spacing should be used to guide traffic into the one-way section.



SIGN SPACING	DISTANCE
ROAD TYPE	A
Urban - 25 MPH or less	200'
Urban - 30 MPH or more	350'
Rural	500'
Expressway/Freeway	1000'

SEE:

- TABLE 1 for Buffer Length (page 26)
- TABLE 4 for "L" & Channelizer (cones, etc.) Quantity (page 28)

NOTE: LOCAL REGULATIONS MAY VARY.

PGEFM1A

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SECTION 3900: MISCELLANEOUS	SUBSECTION 3910 TRENCH CUTTING
ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE: April 6, 1984	

This trench cutting policy provides uniform guidelines and requirements for trenching within San Joaquin County right of way. It is intended to assist members of the public, private contractors, employees of the Department of Public Works, and any other parties trenching in San Joaquin County.

X 3910.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Resurfacing requirements specified in this policy are in addition to the trench resurfacing requirements specified by San Joaquin County Standard Drawing R-29.

B. For the purpose of this policy, "Surfacing Age" is defined as the age of the most recently completed roadway surfacing, including construction, reconstruction, or major overlay.

C. Where the application of seal coats is required, a Type II Slurry Seal will be used in accordance with State Standard Specifications, Section 37-2.

D. The permittee must post a one-year maintenance bond or cash deposit, in an amount specified by the Department.

E. All pavement markings destroyed or obliterated must be replaced in kind by the permittee. Typical pavement markings include, but are not limited to, lane lines, centerlines, stop and stop ahead legends, limit lines, raised pavement markers, and miscellaneous delineators.

F. The permittee is responsible for Survey Monuments disturbed by trenching and is required to file a corner record and to reestablish them using a Licensed Land Surveyor after the trench restoration is completed.

G. Functional classification maps and Public Works Project Advertising Schedules are references for this policy.

H. To facilitate scheduling and planning, Public Works staff will make available the most current Project Advertising Schedule at the monthly Utility Coordination Meeting and make it available to the public, at the Permits Counter, in January each year.

3910.2 COLLECTORS, ARTERIALS AND EXPRESSWAYS

A. Surfacing Age less than Three (3) Years: No pavement cuts. Exceptions may be approved in accordance with Section 3910.4 EXCEPTIONS.

B. Surfacing Age Three (3) Years and Over:

1. Longitudinal Trench Cutting in Paved Shoulder Areas:

The entire shoulder of the road is to be resurfaced. The existing surfacing adjacent to the trenched area shall be planed to accommodate the overlay in a manner that does not cause drainage concerns. The nearest pavement cut shall be a minimum of three (3) feet from the edge of pavement, or the remaining pavement shall also be removed and replaced. (SEE EXHIBIT 1: LONGITUDINAL CUTTING OF COUNTY ROADWAYS.)

2. Longitudinal Trenches within Traveled Lanes:

The entire traveled lane where the trench is located is to be resurfaced with a one (1) inch asphalt concrete overlay. The existing surfacing adjacent to the trenched area shall be planed to accommodate the overlay in a manner that does not cause drainage concerns. The overlay shall be in accordance with State Standard Specifications, Section 39. Aggregate gradation shall be consistent with the existing surfacing material. (See EXHIBIT 1: LONGITUDINAL CUTTING OF COUNTY ROADWAYS.)

3. Cross-Cutting:

Cross-cutting is allowed at a minimum interval of one hundred fifty (150) feet. At each cross-cut location a minimum of ten (10) feet each side of trench shall be planed and resurfaced with one (1) inch asphalt concrete. If cross cuts are within the 150 feet minimum interval, the entire section between the first and last cross cut shall be planed and resurfaced with one (1) inch asphalt concrete. (See EXHIBIT 2: CROSS CUTTING OF COUNTY ROADWAYS.)

4. The conditions described in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above will not apply if resurfacing is scheduled within two years.

3910.3 LOCAL ROADS

A. Surfacing Age Under Three (3) Years: No pavement cuts allowed. Exceptions may be approved in accordance with Section 3910.4 EXCEPTIONS.

B. Surfacing Age Three (3) to Five (5) Years:

1. Longitudinal cuts are permitted. A seal coat is required for that half of the roadway containing the trench. (See EXHIBIT 1: LONGITUDINAL CUTTING OF COUNTY ROADWAYS.)

2. Cross-cutting is allowed under the same conditions as Section 3910.2B-3. If cross cuts occur within the 150 feet minimum interval, resurfacing may be substituted with a slurry seal for that half of the roadway. (See EXHIBIT 2: CROSS CUTTING OF COUNTY ROADWAYS.)

3910.4 EXCEPTIONS

Excavation is prohibited in newly renovated County roadways for three (3) years after a notice of completion has been filed for a roadway improvement project, or a new roadway has been accepted. The Director of Public Works may approve exceptions that are in the best interest of the public, including but not limited to:

A. An emergency that endangers life or property.

B. For repair or modification to prevent interruption of essential utility service.

C. For relocation work that is mandated by County, State or Federal law.

D. For service for buildings where no other reasonable means of providing service exists.

E. For potholing to verify utility depth or location.