

25. If inlets are to be cleaned, the depth of the inlets shall be shown. If pipes are to be cleaned, diameter and the length of pipe to be cleaned shall be noted.
26. Drainage structures which are non-standard shall be so noted on the plans. A detail from the public utility (or municipality) is needed if work is proposed.
27. Baseline station and offset for proposed guide rail locations, including end treatments, shall be provided.
28. Public utilities within the project limits shall be noted and include type, size, and location of all above and below ground existing utility facilities. Aerial pole line facilities shall be limited to the indication of poles. The location of all proposed utility facilities relocated within the project limits shall be shown.
29. When work is to be performed "by others", Designers shall specify who will be performing the work. (For example: by N.J. Bell, by Public Service Electric and Gas, by Sunshine Developers, etc.)
30. At locations showing riprap, the area of the proposed riprap shall be fully dimensioned, the thickness indicated and the calculated d50 stone size noted at each location.
31. Soil Borings, when required, shall be shown on the Construction Plans for small projects that do not require a Plan Sheet Index.
32. On plan sheets where space is limited and enhanced clarity is needed, in place of construct notes, a separate quantity box may be used to denote items of work. The box shall show Pay Item Numbers, stations and offsets of work to be performed, and item quantities. Typical use of this box may be when numerous driveway items are proposed on a sheet or where joint removal is required. The Designer shall also consider separating specific aspects of the design such as drainage or utilities onto separate plan sets to enhance the clarity of the information being presented. The creation of separate plans shall be discussed with the Project Manager prior to the Initial Design Submission.
33. When proposing cross drain replacement by trenching, Designers must indicate the appropriate standard construction detail to be used at its relative location on the construction plans. Specifications provide that payment for pipe items include the cost of excavating the pipe trench. When constructing cross drains in existing concrete pavement, appropriate pay items for excavating concrete pavement and for replacing the existing pavement surface must be indicated separately. Complete information shall be provided to determine the depth of the pipe trench, especially in areas not covered by cross sections.
34. When the pay item Demolition of Buildings is proposed, the following additional information shall be shown:
  - buildings to be demolished clearly designated by heavy solid outlines and shown as per legend symbol.
  - house numbers
  - R.O.W. parcel numbers
  - demolition numbers
  - building type (frame dwelling, brick, etc.)
  - number of floors
  - basement noted where applicable
  - additional buildings on the property (garages, sheds, etc.) to be removed shall be clearly indicated
35. When proposing Portland Cement Concrete pavements, show the location of the transverse expansion joints and irregular slabs at critical locations. The location of the slabs shall be shown at mainline intersections with ramps and crossroads, the approach and exit sides of bridges and other locations where irregular slab shapes or sizes are required.

36. Some Standard Construction Detail Sheets may indicate more than one "treatment" or "type" of construction for an item of work; examples are: Construction Driveway, Curb Ramps, Guide Rail Attachments at Bridges. When proposing such items of work, Designer's must indicate the "type" to be constructed on the Construction Plan sheet. This may be shown by indicating the "type" below the pay item number, or when several "types" are to be constructed on a plan sheet, a box may be provided with Standard Item Number, baseline location and offset and "type" to be constructed.
37. Location of existing and proposed curb ramps must be shown at intersections. Traffic signals, lighting, guide rail in the vicinity of the ramps, must be shown with every effort made to avoid locating the proposed work within limits of curb ramps.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

The purpose of the Environment Plans is to show the location of soil erosion and sediment control items, and to identify sensitive environmental areas to be avoided or where activities are restricted, such as wetlands, flood plains, regulated streams, parklands, historic sites, conservation lands, endangered species habitats, contaminated sites and any other environmentally sensitive areas which pertain to the project.

The Designer shall contact the Division of Environmental Resources and the Project Manager to determine whether there is a need to identify environmentally sensitive areas on the project. If there are no sensitive areas or permits to be identified, then the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control items of work may be shown on the Construction Plans. Other plan sheets may be used when necessary, such as Traffic Control and Staging Plans for interim measures. Separate sheets should be used only when absolutely necessary for clarity and continuity.

In general, the plan scale should not be smaller than 1"=60' provided the installation of erosion and sedimentation control devices can be clearly shown. In addition, when there are extensive environmentally sensitive areas on a project, a small scale Environmental Plan (typically 1"=100' or 1"=200') may be included to clearly identify those areas.

If environmentally sensitive areas must be identified, but there is no need for erosion and sediment control measures, a 1"=100' or 1"=200' scale Environmental Plan shall be provided.

The first sheet of the Environmental Plan shall include a list of any environmental commitments, and permits including date of issue, date of expiration and conditions (if any). Also, if symbols are used to identify environmentally sensitive areas, a legend shall be provided identifying the symbols used.

The plans shall be clearly marked in areas where the Contractor is not permitted to perform work, locate a concrete washout facility, store materials or enter upon with construction equipment. Also, constraints to any construction activities (i.e., town's "Founder's Day" festival or night work that will not be permitted adjacent to a hospital, etc.), or any other specific Department commitments shall be noted.

In reference to concrete washout facility(ies) in Division 200 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, the distance for the placement of the concrete washout facility(ies) from environmentally sensitive areas may need to be greater than 50 feet, depending on project specific conditions/restrictions, such as the presence of exceptional value wetlands or Category One Waters, as designated by NJDEP, which have larger buffer zone requirements. More than one facility may be necessary depending on ease of access and the amount of concrete being poured at one time.