I. GENERAL:

1. Open Face Units:

A. When the fill height of the fill structure is less than the fill height of the first course of wall units, the fill structure shall be constructed from the base of the wall to the top (i.e., "bottom-up construction").

II. CONSTRUCTION:

A. Placement of Infills in the Wall, and Backfill Behind the Wall:

1. The fill type classification refers to the fill material's suitability for construction, as defined in the fill classification table. Suitable fill materials are those that meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code. Unsuitable fill materials are those that do not meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code.

B. Fill Construction:

1. All fill material shall be placed in layers, with each layer compacted to the specified density. The thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method. The maximum thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method.

C. Placement of Infills in the Wall:

1. The fill type classification refers to the fill material's suitability for construction, as defined in the fill classification table. Suitable fill materials are those that meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code. Unsuitable fill materials are those that do not meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code.

III. GENERAL NOTES:

A. Sheet 1 of 5

B. Proprietary Fill Type Retaining Walls (Sheet 1 of 5)

C. State of New York

D. Department of Transportation

E. U.S. Customary Standard Sheet

F. Approved October 23, 2013

G. Issued with ES 13-042

H. Effective Date 05/05/11

I. Proprietary Fill Type Retaining Walls

J. Fill Type Retaining Walls that Contain Unique Elements and/or Protection of Existing Structures. Important fill type retaining walls are designed to meet the requirements of the fill classification table. The fill type classification is determined by the fill classification table. The fill type classification is determined by the fill type classification table.

K. Fill Type Classification Table:

1. The fill type classification is determined by the fill classification table. The fill type classification is determined by the fill classification table.

L. Fill Construction:

1. All fill material shall be placed in layers, with each layer compacted to the specified density. The thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method. The maximum thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method.

M. Placement of Infills in the Wall:

1. The fill type classification refers to the fill material's suitability for construction, as defined in the fill classification table. Suitable fill materials are those that meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code. Unsuitable fill materials are those that do not meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code.

N. Fill Construction:

1. All fill material shall be placed in layers, with each layer compacted to the specified density. The thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method. The maximum thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method.

O. Placement of Infills in the Wall:

1. The fill type classification refers to the fill material's suitability for construction, as defined in the fill classification table. Suitable fill materials are those that meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code. Unsuitable fill materials are those that do not meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code.

P. Fill Construction:

1. All fill material shall be placed in layers, with each layer compacted to the specified density. The thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method. The maximum thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method.

Q. Placement of Infills in the Wall:

1. The fill type classification refers to the fill material's suitability for construction, as defined in the fill classification table. Suitable fill materials are those that meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code. Unsuitable fill materials are those that do not meet the requirements and approvals of the local building code.

R. Fill Construction:

1. All fill material shall be placed in layers, with each layer compacted to the specified density. The thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method. The maximum thickness of each layer shall be determined by the fill classification and the fill construction method.
Backfill with suitable excavated material.

Concrete leveling pad.

Provide backfill with positive outlet, for pipes larger than 6" maintain minimum cover requirements as shown.

Undercut where required.

Underdrain filter material, Type 1.

Backfill meeting the requirements of AASHTO.

SEEPAGE ZONE

UNDERCUT WHERE REQUIRED (SEE NOTE 8 ON SHEET 1 OF 5)

6" DIA. MIN.

PROVIDE UNDERDRAIN WITH POSITIVE OUTLET. FOR PIPES LARGER THAN 6" MAINTAIN MINIMUM COVER REQUIREMENTS AS SHOWN.

18" MIN.

6" DIA. MIN.

UNDERDRAIN FILTER MATERIAL, TYPE 1.

18" MIN.

UNDERDRAIN WITH SUITABLE EXCAVATED MATERIAL

DETAIL "A"

DETAIL "B"

DETAIL "C"

DETAIL "D"