WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

SECTION 7 DETERMINATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WEKIVA WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

PROJECT: SAJ-2025-03406 (0260E Lake Norris Rd Black Water Creek)

RIVER: Black Water Creek. 38941 Lake Norris Rd. Eustis, Florida.

WSR DESIGNATION: Recreational

Approved by: Darrell L. Echols Digitally signed by DARRELL ECHOLS Date: 2026.04.02 07:50:22 -04'00'

Darrell L. Echols, Acting Regional Director, National Park Service Interior Region 2, South Atlantic-Gulf — Date

INTRODUCTION

Proposed Project Description

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has received a General Permit application for the construction of a new transport fiber optic cable required to expand a telecommunications network in Eustis, Florida (SAJ-2025-03406, 0260E Lake Norris Rd Black Water Creek). The proposed project would place 651 ft (59.5 ft under Black Water Creek) of fiber line in a 4-inch HDPE conduit on the north side of Lake Norris Road via horizontal directional drilling (HDD), continuing down to a depth of approximately 6-10 feet under the creek bed, then ascending back up to continue down Lake Norris Road (*see* Figure 1, below). Staging areas would be immediately adjacent to bore/exit pits which are all positioned in uplands, with no surface impacts to nearby wetlands or waterbodies being proposed. BMPs for erosion control within the staging area would be implemented at the start of construction and mobilization and maintained during the operations to prevent off-site siltation and turbid discharges. No water withdrawals or discharges to/from waters are proposed as part of this project. Project plans including scale drawings of the proposed HDD alignment and locations of entry and exit pits are included with this document as Attachment 1.

Black Water Creek and its Outstandingly Remarkable Values

The purpose of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) of 1968 (Public Law 90-542, as amended, 16 United States Code 271-1278) is to protect designated rivers from negative effects of water resource projects and FERC hydropower projects on free-flowing condition, water quality, and the protected resource values identified for each river segment. The Wekiva Wild and Scenic River Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-299) designated the Wekiva River, together with its major tributaries Rock Springs Run, Wekiwa Springs Run, and Black Water Creek as a National Wild and Scenic River. The Wekiva River System includes 41.6 miles of river classified as Recreational (8.1 mi), Scenic (2.1 mi), or Wild (31.4 mi).

Black Water Creek is a tributary to the Wekiva River and part of the designated Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System. Black Water Creek's headwaters are at Lake Dorr in the Ocala National Forest. Upstream of the confluence with Seminole Creek, Black Water Creek is maintained by groundwater seepage, two second-order magnitude springs, and outflow from Lake Norris. The creek falls an average of 1.9 feet per mile over 16 miles between Lake Norris and its confluence with the Wekiva River. It has an expansive floodplain and a sinuous and braided channel with an abundance of deadwood snags. Through this stretch, Black Water Creek has four road crossings, including Sand Road within Seminole State Forest, SR 44, CR 44A, and Lake Norris Road just south of Lake Norris. Not all Black Water Creek is navigable, depending on water level and downed trees or other vegetation that may inhibit passage.

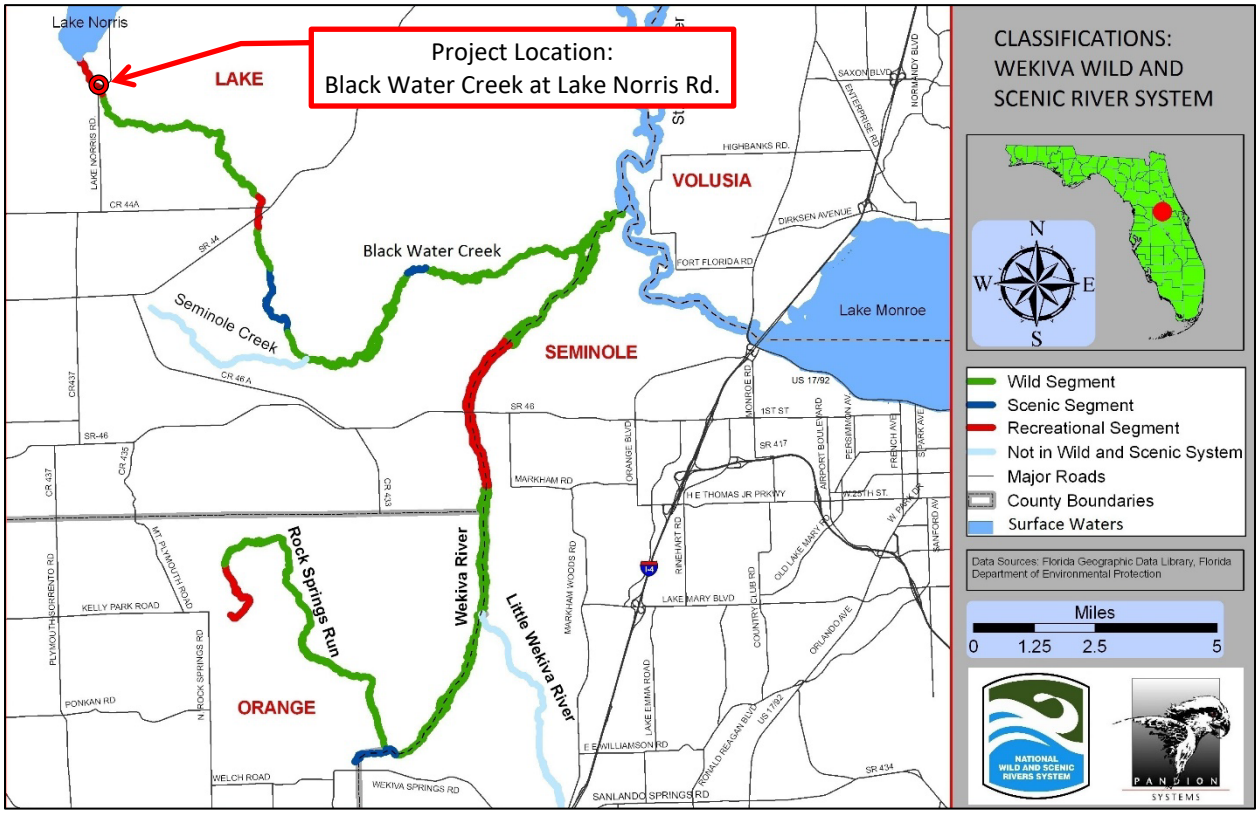


FIGURE 1. Map of the Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System color-coded by WSR Segment Classicifation. The proposed project location is marked at the upstream recreational section of Black Water Creek near Lake Norris. Map figure from Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System website, available at wekivawildandscenicriversystem.com, accessed March 2026.

The Wekiva River System was selected for Wild and Scenic protection because the river segments were found to be free-flowing and possessing five Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV) associated with the river environment. ORVs are the resources or values that make the river worthy of the extra protection offered by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The five ORVs for the Wekiva River System are scenic, recreation, wildlife and habitat, historic and cultural, and water quality and quantity. The condition of the river system and its ORVs was most recently evaluated and described in the 2023 Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System Comprehensive River Management Plan Update (2023 CRMP). A summary of the ORV assessments reported in the 2023 CRMP is presented in the following subsections.

Scenic

Scenic values encompass the landscape within view of the river and existing recreation sites and facilities that are directly related to the river. Much of the river system provides an outstanding opportunity to see an unspoiled part of natural Florida. Other than the high use recreational areas around Wekiwa Springs Run and Rock Springs Run, the scenic resources are exceptional. The Wekiva River System serves as a national, statewide, and regional attraction for nature observation and education, nature photography, and scenery appreciation

Recreation

The Wekiva River, Wekiwa Springs Run, Rock Springs Run, and Black Water Creek are major nature-based recreational resources for central Florida. Recreation activities include canoeing/kayaking, fishing, motorized boat and personal watercraft use, picnicking, camping, tubing, swimming, snorkeling, wildlife watching, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting. The Wekiva River/Rock Springs Run Canoe Trail is designated as part of Florida's statewide system of greenways and trails, and portions of the Florida National Scenic Trail run through Wekiwa Springs State Park System and Seminole State Forest. Concentrated activities within recreation hubs, and particularly around Wekiwa and Rock Springs Runs, draw hundreds of thousands of visitors each year.

Wildlife and Habitat

Much of the wetland and aquatic habitat associated with the Wekiva River System is in good condition and protected in perpetuity by public ownership, conservation easement, or extensive regulations. Despite the collapse of eelgrass beds in the downstream St. John's River system, healthy eelgrass beds persist in the Wekiva River, Black Water Creek, and Rock Springs Run. The epiphytic periphyton that persist on these plants may affect their productivity, but there is no indication of a systemwide collapse. A diverse assemblage of native fish is present in the Wekiva River System, in large part because of the quality and diversity of aquatic habitats. Though exotic fish do not currently appear to constitute a significant portion of the fish biomass, they may congregate in places where they are highly visible and be influenced by changes in aquatic habitat.

The wildlife corridor encompassed by natural lands between Wekiwa Springs State Park and the Ocala National Forest is an important ecological linkage for the Florida black bear, and its conservation would protect a diverse array of native species of plants and animals. Protection of this wildlife corridor, known as the Wekiva to Ocala Greenway, was a priority identified in the 2012 CRMP. The Wekiva to Ocala Greenway was designated as the #4 priority on the Critical Natural Land Projects list, as determined by the Acquisition and Restoration Council in December 2022.

Historic and Cultural

For millennia, the Wekiva basin has provided abundant natural resources for human occupation. Numerous previously documented historic and cultural resources have been catalogued in the Florida Master Site File maintained by the Florida Division of Historical Resources. Investigations on Seminole State Forest found two recorded historical structures and 20 archaeological sites (FDACS 2011). The Wekiva River Basin State Parks Unit Management Plan (FDEP 2017) identifies 78 archaeological sites within the areas covered by the 2023 CRMP. Only small portions of land in the Wekiva basin have been adequately surveyed for historic and cultural resources. Large gaps exist in the archaeological and historic record, and it is likely that other unrecorded historic and cultural sites are present.

Water Quality and Quantity

The character of the water in the Wekiva River System ranges from the crystal-clear flows from the artesian springs and spring runs to the tannin-colored waters of the black water creeks. Water quality, which is affected by water quantity coming from springs and runoff from adjacent lands, is an outstandingly remarkable resource. It is an integral factor in the popularity of the springs and rivers as recreational resources and the health and integrity of the rivers' ecosystems. A distinctive characteristic of the Wekiva River is that spring flow is a significant component of the total flow of the river. Therefore, the water quality of the freshwater springs that contribute to the Wekiva, particularly Wekiwa and Rock Springs, is important to the river's overall water quality. Minimum flow levels for the Wekiva River at SR 46 and Black Water Creek at SR 44 have been established by St. Johns River Water Management District and are intended to protect the water resources and ecology of the river system from significant harm caused by water withdrawals.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT SECTION 7(A) EVALUATION

The Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council provides evaluation procedures for consistent interpretation of the standards and presents procedures to evaluate the effects of proposed water resources projects under Section 7. Unlike new FERC-licensed projects, which are prohibited if they are "on or directly affecting" a designated river, other proposed federally assisted water resources projects are prohibited only if they would have a "direct and adverse effect" on the values for which a river was added to the National System.

As an activity requiring a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers, the proposed project meets the definition of a water resources project. The proposed HDD boring crosses under a designated reach of Black Water Creek. The porous sandy soil and karst limestone bedrock in the project area result in close interaction between groundwater and surface water systems. Because of this, any drilling fluid discharged from the HDD bore during an inadvertent return (i.e. "frac-out") may ultimately end up in the creek with the potential to affect its ORVs. Additionally, these geologic properties yield a weaker substrate that is more prone to fracture or displacement (i.e. "heaving") when subjected to the hydrostatic pressures produced by pumped drilling fluids. This in turn increases the risk of an inadvertent return occurring during the HDD operation. Therefore, the proposed project is subject to the "direct and adverse effects" evaluation standard under Section 7, for federally assisted projects within a designated river.

Free-flowing condition

As proposed, the project is unlikely to affect Black Water Creek's free-flowing condition. NPS recognizes HDD as the preferred method for utility corridor crossings of rivers and streams, and acknowledges that after installation, the proposed telecommunication utility crossing would be entirely below the flowing stream channel with no physical presence within the bed and banks of Black Water Creek. Proposed ground disturbance areas and HDD boring entry and exit vaults would be located in uplands adjacent to Lake Norris Road outside of the riparian corridor.

Scenic

As proposed, the project is unlikely to have a direct and adverse effect on Black Water Creek's Scenic values. However, should an inadvertent return occur on a large scale, any containment and clean-up operations requiring vegetation clearing or ground disturbance within the river corridor may result in direct, adverse impacts to scenic values. These potential effects would be short-term and limited to areas where vegetation clearing is required for access and cleanup activity. Since the proposed project is a one-time construction with little or no ongoing utility line maintenance, it is expected that potential vegetation impacts would naturally recover over a few growing seasons. This recovery period could be accelerated with proactive restoration of riparian vegetation. To reduce the risk of an inadvertent return and to minimize the scope and duration of potential effect on Scenic values, NPS proposes specific measures described in the Proposed HDD Operation BMPs section below.

Recreation

As proposed, the project is unlikely to have a direct and adverse effect on Black Water Creek's Recreation values. Work activities would occur in uplands within a nearby road right-of-way, with no construction presence in the river. Proposed project plans include a traffic management and signage plan which is expected to adequately protect public safety and warn users of temporary traffic pattern changes required during construction.

Wildlife and Habitat

In the event of an inadvertent return, the discharge of drilling fluids into sensitive environments such as surface water bodies and wetlands may result in direct and adverse effects on Wildlife and Habitat values. Adverse effects could include long-term degradation of fish and wildlife habitat associated with hazardous or toxic drilling fluid additives such as surfactants, lubricants, and thickening agents. NPS proposes specific measures described in the Proposed HDD Operation BMPs section below that address these risks and potential effects. The use of non-toxic and non-environmentally hazardous drilling additives would significantly reduce the potential for long-term environmental effects. Additionally, measures intended to reduce the risk of inadvertent returns may help prevent or minimize the magnitude and duration of potential effects on Wildlife and Habitat values.

Historic and Cultural

As proposed, the project is unlikely to have a direct and adverse effect on Black Water Creek's Historic and Cultural values. No cultural resources or historic properties were identified on the National Regulatory Viewer (NRV) during USACE the permit application review. USACE has determined that the

work would be of such limited scope there is little likelihood of impact on properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Because the proposed project is located within a previously disturbed right-of-way along an existing road, any unidentified cultural resources in the area have most likely already been disturbed. The proposed project is therefore unlikely to result in any further damage to the historic integrity of buried resources.

Water Quality and Quantity

As proposed, the project is unlikely to have a direct and adverse effect on Black Water Creek's Water Quantity values. However, in the event of an inadvertent return, the discharge of drilling fluids into ground and surface water systems may result in direct and adverse effects on Black Water Creek's Water Quality values. Adverse effects could include short-term increase in turbidity as well as long-term reduction of water quality associated with hazardous or toxic drilling fluid additives. NPS proposes specific measures described in the Proposed HDD Operation BMPs section below that address these risks and potential effects. Effective control of fluid pressure and viscosity can reduce the risk of drilling fluid migration through the porous sand and limestone substrate, while the use of non-toxic and non-environmentally hazardous drilling additives would significantly reduce the potential for long-term effects on water quality. Additionally, measures intended to reduce the risk of inadvertent returns may help prevent or minimize the magnitude and duration of potential effects on Water Quality values.

PROPOSED HDD OPERATION BMPS

To reduce the likelihood of an inadvertent return during HDD operations and to minimize the magnitude and duration of the effects of drilling fluid discharge should an inadvertent return occur, NPS proposes the following list of best management practices (BMPs). These BMPs include a combination of elements that (1) lower the likelihood of an inadvertent return occurring, (2) reduce the potential for discharged drilling fluid to reach the river corridor as well as rapidly detect and contain any fluid that does so, and (3) minimize the potential for adverse effects to river values through avoidance of impacts in the riparian corridor, post-construction site restoration, and use of safer materials.

1. The project footprint and duration shall be minimized to that which is necessary to perform the intended purpose to minimize any impacts to the values of the river.

2. HDD crossings shall be sufficiently deep to minimize potential inadvertent return or discharge of drilling fluid to the river, and preferably below a confinement layer if one is available.

3. HDD crossings shall wholly encompass the river corridor to the greatest extent practicable and disturbance of streambanks shall be avoided wherever possible.

4. An inadvertent return contingency plan shall be in effect during all HDD operations; primary and secondary containment shall be available on site.

5. HDD operations shall include measures to monitor and manage drilling fluid pressure and viscosity to minimize fluid migration through the porous sand and limestone substrate.

6. HDD operations shall use non-toxic and non-environmentally hazardous drilling additives to minimize environmental effects in the event of an inadvertent return or discharge of drilling fluid to the river. NSF/ANSI Standard 60 defines a list of certified chemicals (including drilling fluid additives) which are recommended as safe for use in drinking water treatment, and which are widely accepted as safe for use in sensitive water supply areas and natural environments.

7. Entry and exit boring sites shall be returned to their pre-existing grade and vegetated condition to avoid long-term visual intrusions as viewed from the river.

8. HDD operations shall occur during daylight hours where possible to ensure that any inadvertent discharge is identified and contained as quickly as possible.

9. In the event an inadvertent return results in the discharge of drilling fluid, all drilling activities shall cease, and containment activities shall begin.

10. Any remediation activities that involve construction within a river's bed and banks shall be done in a manner that minimizes changes to the scenic character of the area.

11. Any existing naturally vegetated riparian corridor shall remain intact to preserve the river's ORVs. Removal of existing mature trees and woody vegetation within the project area shall be avoided or minimized to the extent practicable. Operation of heavy machinery within the dripline of trees shall be avoided or minimized to prevent soil compaction or root damage.

12. Disturbed riparian areas shall be revegetated, seeded, or otherwise restored to stable condition with native, ecologically appropriate species as soon as possible upon project completion or during periods of delay.

13. Any effluents, wastes, or pollutant discharges associated with the project shall be contained with no direct pathway to the river.

14. All necessary and appropriate sediment and erosion control practices shall be in place for the project duration until the site is stabilized to prevent the discharge of sediments or other project-related effluents beyond the construction site.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT SECTION 7(A) DETERMINATION

Pursuant to Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the NPS has determined, on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, that if no inadvertent return occurs during the HDD operation, the proposed project will not have a direct or adverse effect on the scenic, recreation, wildlife and habitat, historic and cultural, and water quality and quantity values of Black Water Creek. With implementation of the above-listed BMPs, the risk of an inadvertent return during HDD operations and discharge of drilling fluid into Black Water Creek is sufficiently mitigated such that the proposed project is unlikely to have a direct and adverse effect on the scenic, recreation, wildlife and habitat, historic and cultural, and water quality and quantity values of Black Water Creek and the Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System.

REFERENCES

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service. 2011. Ten-Year Resource Management Plan for the Seminole State Forest, Lake County, Florida.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks. 2017. Wekiva River Basin State Parks Unit Management Plan.

Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council. 2025. Wild & Scenic Rivers Act: Section 7 [revised technical report].

National Park Service. 1999. Wekiva River, Rock Spring Run and Seminole Creek Wild and Scenic River Study.

National Park Service. 2011. Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System Environmental Assessment for the Comprehensive River Management Plan.

National Park Service. 2021. Reference Manual 46: Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System Management Committee. 2023, Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System Comprehensive River Management Plan Update.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1. Proposed Project Plan Sheets for SAJ-2025-03406

LAKE COUNTY

SCOPE OF WORK
THIS PROJECT SHALL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING WORK OPERATIONS:
THIS PROJECT PACKAGE IS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF OUTSIDE PLANT CONSTRUCTION OF FIBER OPTIC CABLE WHICH MAY UTILIZE EXISTING BURIED AND/OR UNDERGROUND CONDUIT, JOINT POLES AND THEIR RELATED ITEMS.

SHEETS	DESCRIPTION
1	COVER SHEET
2	GENERAL SPECS & REQS
3	LEGEND
4	HH & PED DTEAILS
5-6	PLAN
7	BORE PROFILE
8-9	TRAFFIC DETAILS

PROPOSED PROJECT DATA

PROJ AERIAL:	0	PROJ CABINET:	0
PROJ TRENCH:	0	PROJ VAULT:	2
PROJ BORE:	651	PROJ PED:	0
PROJ ASPH:	0		
PROJ FTG:	651		

LAKE COUNTY MAP INFORMATION

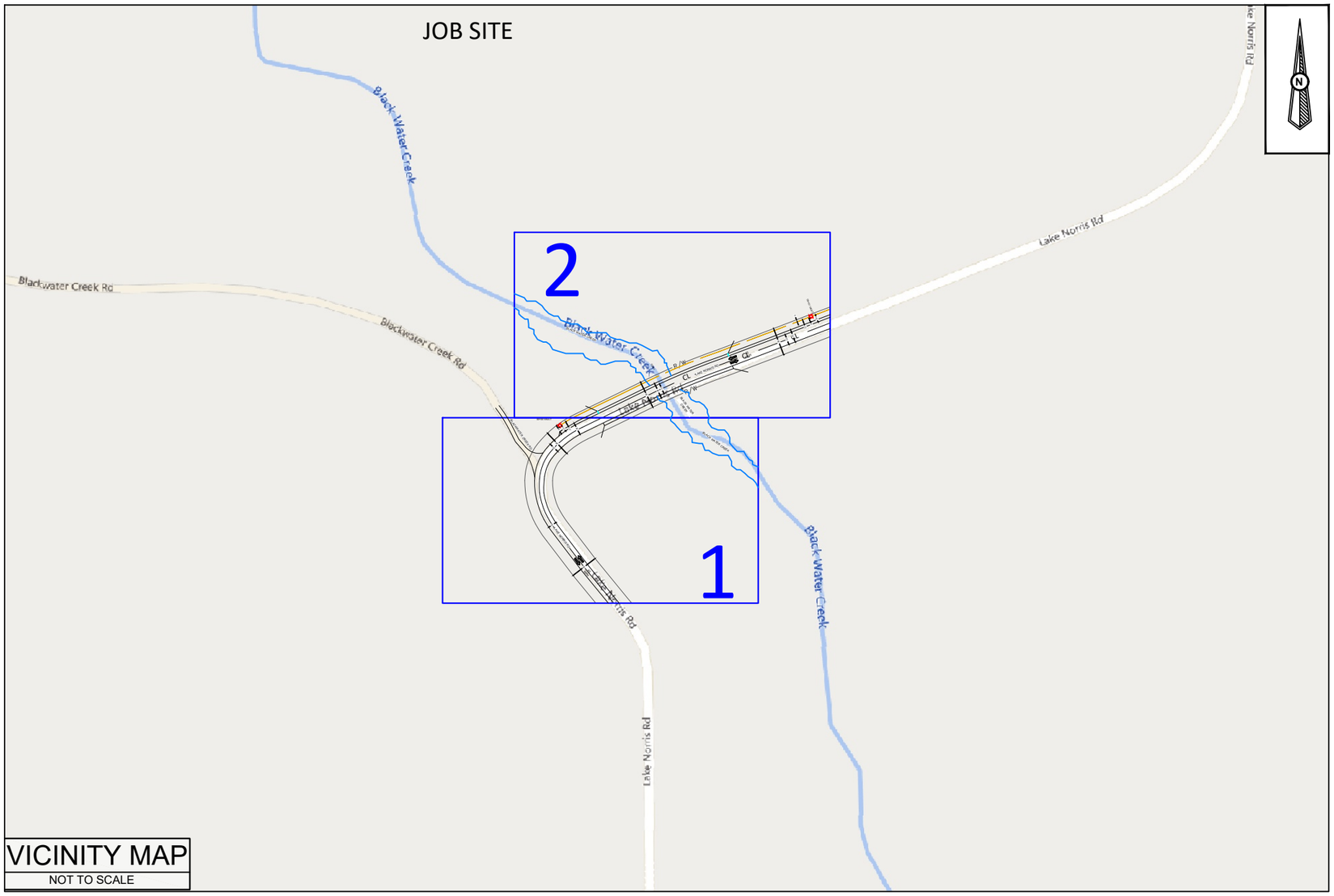
SECTION NO.: 19,20
STATE ROAD NO.: NA
COUNTY: LAKE COUNTY

CENTRAL MAP LOCATION

28.913659, -81.543513

DATA NOTES
THE PLAT, PARCEL AND RIGHT OF WAY DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION HAS BEEN ACQUIRED AND PLOTTED ON THESE PLANS USING THE BEST AVAILABLE DATA AND AERIAL IMAGERY. ANY UTILITY INFORMATION SHOWN ON PLANS WAS ACQUIRED FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE DATA AND AS REASONABLY OBTAINED BY PHYSICAL FIELD SURVEY. IT REMAINS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHERS TO FIELD VERIFY ALL DATA TO PROJECT START. LINE LOCATES ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHERS TO VERIFY CONFLICT HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY OF EXISTING FACILITIES.

JOB SITE



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

LAKE COUNTY
Sunshine 811 CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Spectrum

UNDERGROUND CABLE CONSTRUCTION
RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT

COVER SHEET

MasTec Communications Group

PROJECT LOCATION:
LAKE NORRIS RD
BLACK WATER CREEK

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
PROPOSED UG TELCO FACILITIES - 1-2", 2-2", 1-1" HDPE 13.5 SDR

PERMIT # PID-5255636
DRAWN BY: MASTEC
DATE: 11/17/2025
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SHEET NO: 1
Sheet 1 of 9

LAKE COUNTY
GENERAL NOTES/ADDENDUM NOTES

1. All CATV Construction within the Public Rights of Way shall be in conformity with the Local Jurisdiction's "Minimum Standards" Per FDOT Standard Plans and Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction Standard Plan #522-001.
2. The Contractor shall notify Call Sunshine and other utilities prior to commencement of construction.
3. Use the "Directional Bore Method" for all driveway crossings.
4. No open asphalt cuts shall be performed as per County.
5. All side walk removal and replacement shall be restored to the Local Jurisdiction's and F.D.O.T. Standard Specification No.522.
6. All aerial construction shall maintain a minimum of 18' clearance parallel to and crossing all F.D.O.T. Right of Way.
7. All aerial construction shall maintain a minimum of 18' clearance parallel to and crossing all County and Municipalties Right of Way.
8. Must maintain minimum 2ft vertical and horizontal separation between existing utilities.
9. Physical hand digging to be used at all times in conflict zones to minimize damages.
10. Underground utilities have been plotted from available records and field observations, but are not necessarily exact. Therefore utility locations will be verified 100ft in advance of trenching, plowing and boring.so that changes can be made in event of conflict.
11. Restoration shall begin within three (3) weeks after the installation of cable/conduit. Sod all distributed areas as needed and approved.
12 No open trenches to be left open overnight. Needs to be back-filled or covered. (Public Safety Hazard.)
13. No excavation shall be permitted within 10' of protected trees (20' for Grand Oaks). All utility installation shall be placed by directional bore begining outside of protected radius.
14. These drawings are for permitting purposes only.
15. All Construction Methods and Materials within FDOT R/W shall comply with the Editions of the Design Standards, the Standard Specifications for Road & Bridge Construction and the Utility Accommodation Manual (UAM).
16. All FDOT R/W disturbed by this work shall be restored to its original condition or better and in accordance to applicable FDOT specifications. All a disturbed by construction shall be re-graded and sodded, matching existing grass type.
17. Any damage caused by the contractor shall be repaired by the contractor/subcontractor at his sole expense.
18. Do not place outrigger pads on sidewalk.

LAKE COUNTY
Sunshine 811
CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Spectrum

UNDERGROUND CABLE CONSTRUCTION
RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT

GENERAL SPECS & REQS

MasTec Communications Group

PROJECT LOCATION:
LAKE NORRIS RD
BLACK WATER CREEK

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
PROPOSED UG TELCO FACILITIES - 1-2", 2-2", 1-1" HDPE 13.5 SDR

PERMIT # PID-5255636
DRAWN BY: MASTEC
DATE: 11/17/2025
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SHEET NO: 2

LEGEND

LINETYPE

PROPOSED U.G. OPEN TRENCH

PROPOSED U.G. HDD BORE

OHC — PROPOSED OVERHEAD(S) INSTALL
(SEE FOOTAGE SYMBOL FOR SPECIFIC TYPE)

EXISTING CONDUIT(S)

XOHC — EXISTING OVERHEAD STRAND(S)

RAILROAD

EDGE OF PAVEMENT

BACK OF CURB

R/W — RIGHT OF WAY

SYMBOLS

PROPOSED VAULT
(UNDERGROUND STRUCTURE)

PROPOSED TELCO PEDESTAL
(ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURE)

CB — PROPOSED CABINET

PROPOSED BORE PIT
IN HARD SURFACE

PROPOSED POLE ANCHOR

EXISTING VAULT
(UNDERGROUND STRUCTURE)

EXISTING TELCO PEDESTAL
(ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURE)

POWER SUPPLY
(49"X24"X52")

T — EXISTING COMMUNICATION BOX

CM — EXISTING COMMUNICATION MANHOLE

EXISTING JOINT POLE

EXISTING TRANSFORMER/
TRANSFORMER PAD

DIRECTION ON TRAVEL

SD, SS, W, G, TS — EXISTING PUBLIC ASSETS
STROM (SD), SEWER (SWR, SS),
WATER (WTR, W),GAS (G), FIBER OPTIC (FO)
STREET LIGHT (STL), TRAFIC SIGNAL (TS),
POWER (PWR, E), ETC

FOOTAGE SYMBOLS

BORE

ASPHALT TRENCH

TRENCH

AERIAL / OVERHEAD

N — NORTH

00+00 — STATION VALUE

A — CONSTRUCTION

PROPOSED 1106 LF D-BORE W/
3.5" REAMER @ 36" DEPTH
INSTALLED (2) 2" HDPE SDR 11

LAKE COUNTY
Sunshine CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Spectrum

UNDERGROUND CABLE CONSTRUCTION
RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT

LEGEND

MasTec Communications Group

PROJECT LOCATION:
LAKE NORRIS RD
BLACK WATER CREEK

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
PROPOSED UG TELCO FACILITIES - 1-2", 2-2", 1-1" HDPE 13.5 SDR

PERMIT # PID-5255636

DRAWN BY: MASTEC

DATE: 11/17/2025

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SHEET NO: 3

24” x 36” BOX ASSEMBLY

STANDARD DIMENSIONS

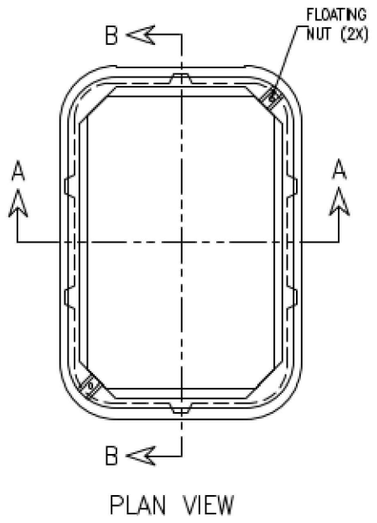
ARMORCAST PRODUCTS COMPANY

POLYMER CONCRETE

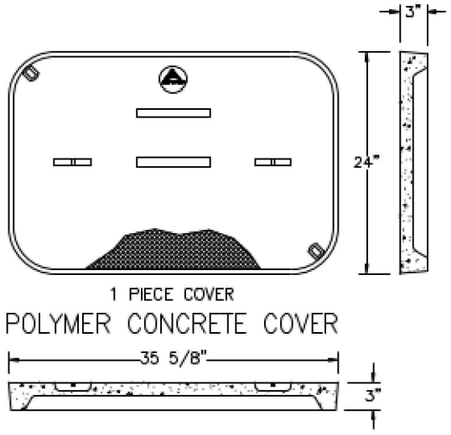
A6001974

UL LISTED

FILE #E364252

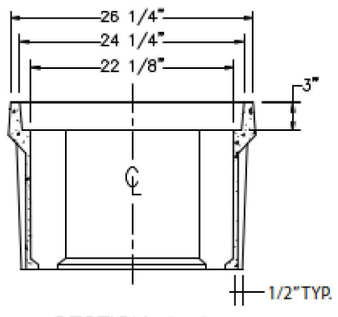


PLAN VIEW

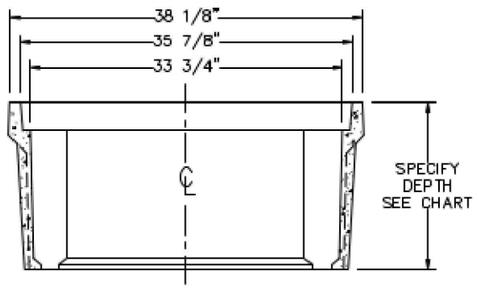


1 PIECE COVER

POLYMER CONCRETE COVER



SECTION A–A



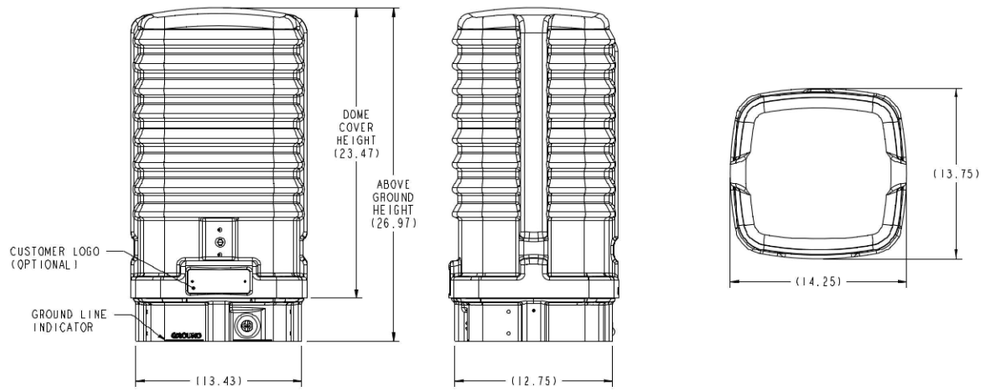
SECTION B–B

POLYMER CONCRETE BOXES

Outline Dimensions: Pedestals

All dimensions are in inches

B05SS07V20B04BB



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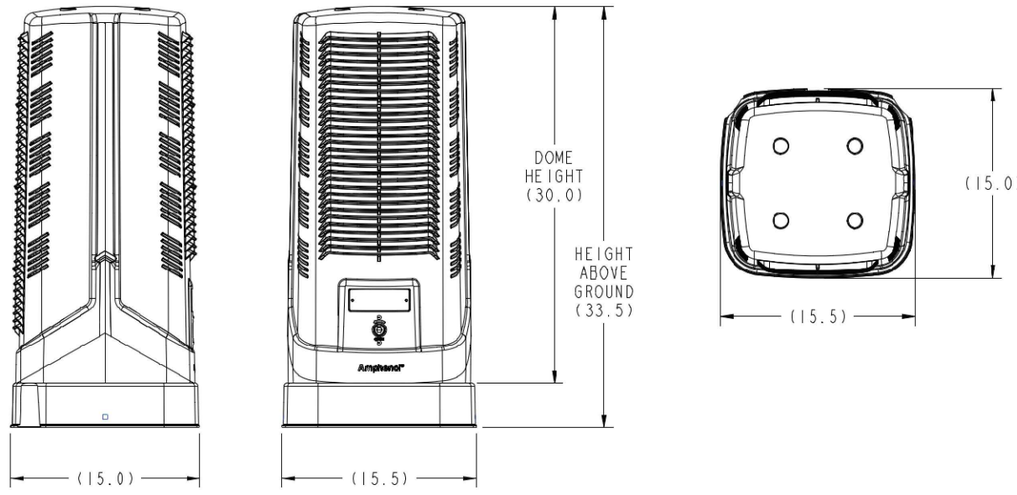

LAKE COUNTY

Sunshine 811 CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Spectrum

UNDERGROUND CABLE CONSTRUCTION
RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT

LEGEND

MasTec Communications Group

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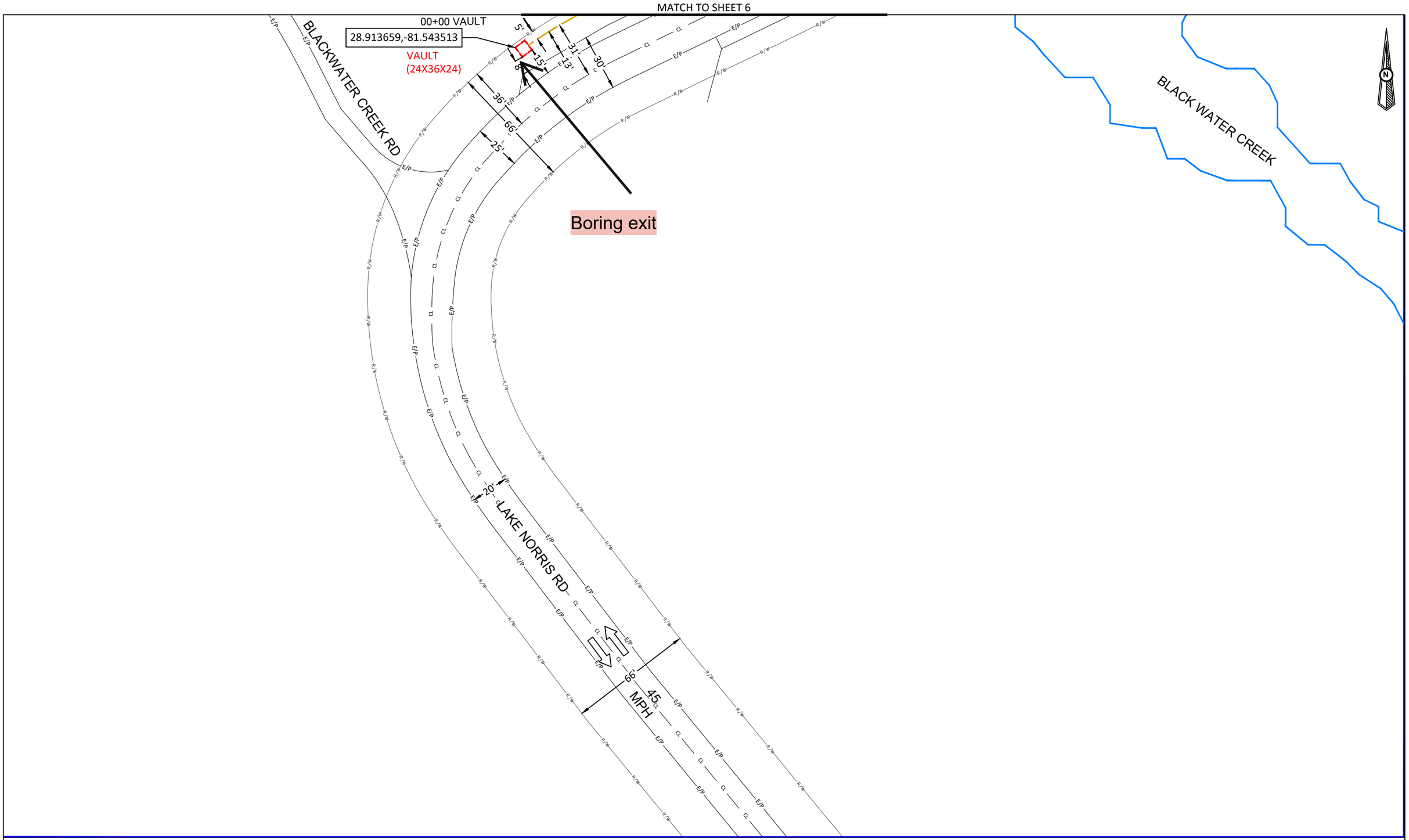
PERMIT # PID-5255636

DRAWN BY: MASTEC

DATE: 11/17/2025

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SHEET NO: 4



LAKE COUNTY

Sunshine 811 CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Spectrum

UNDERGROUND CABLE CONSTRUCTION RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT

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PROPOSED UG TELCO FACILITIES - 1-2", 2-2", 1-1" HDPE 13.5 SDR

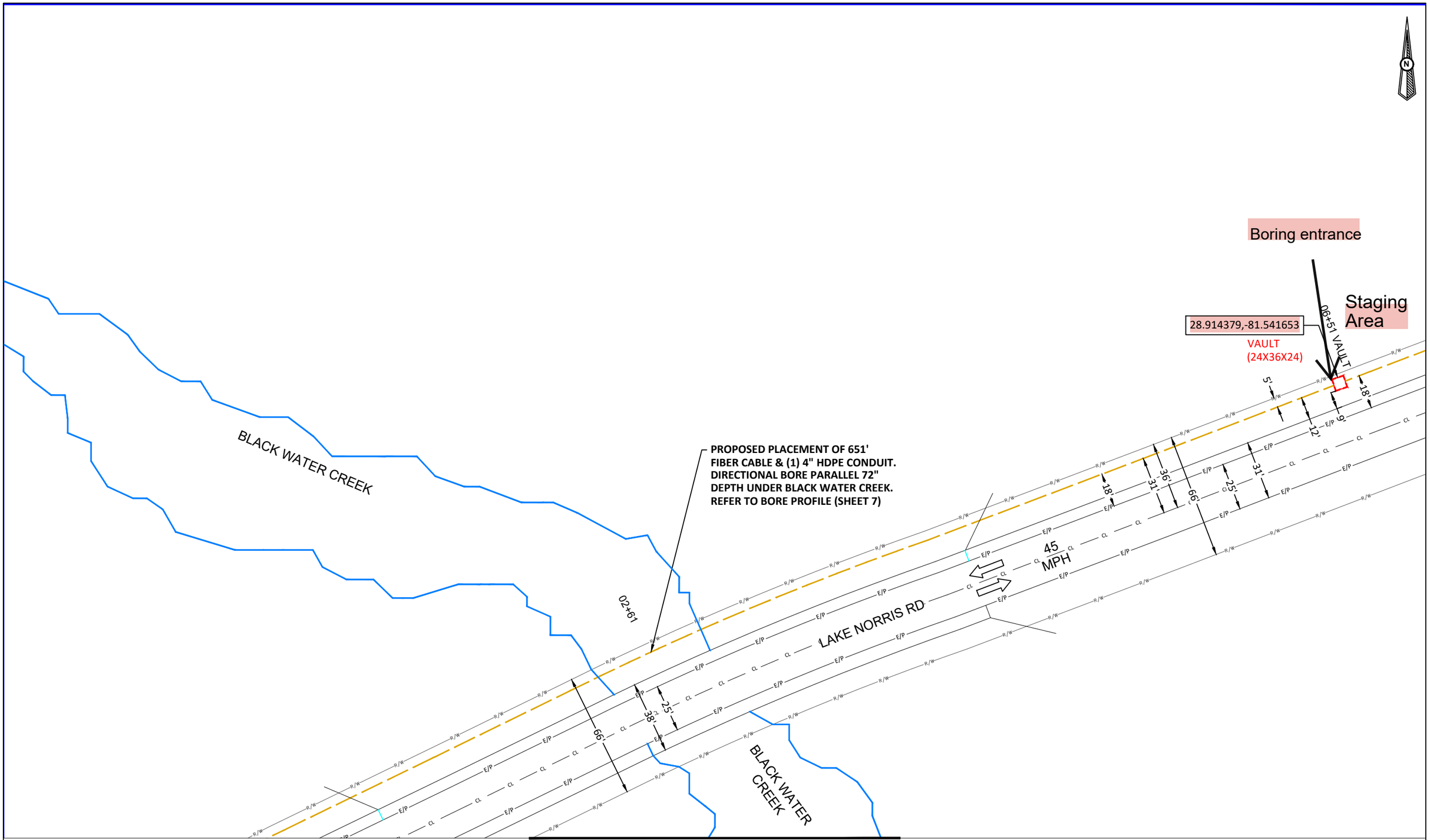
PERMIT # PID-5255636

DRAWN BY: MASTEC

DATE: 11/17/2025

SCALE: 1"=50"

SHEET NO: 5



LAKE COUNTY

Sunshine 811 CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

LAKE NORRIS RD
BLACK WATER CREEK

Spectrum

UNDERGROUND CABLE CONSTRUCTION RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT

PLAN VIEW

MasTec Communications Group

PROJECT LOCATION:
LAKE NORRIS RD
BLACK WATER CREEK

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
PROPOSED UG TELCO FACILITIES - 1-2", 2-2", 1-1" HDPE 13.5 SDR

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DRAWN BY: MASTEC

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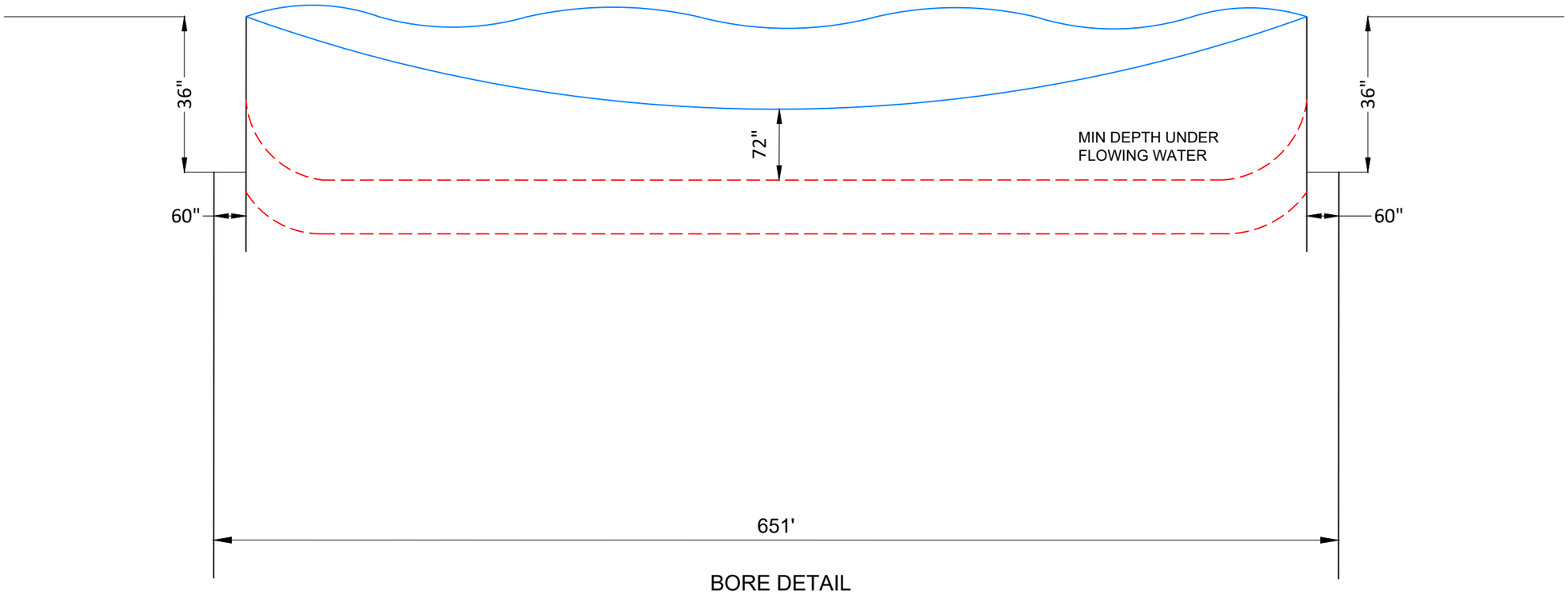
SCALE: 1"=50"

SHEET NO: 6

TOTAL BORE LENGTH=651'
BLACK WATER CREEK



BORE DETAIL
PARALLELING PULL THROUGH LAKE
NORRIS RD LOOKING NORTHEAST
NTS

LAKE COUNTY
Sunshine 811
CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Spectrum

UNDERGROUND CABLE CONSTRUCTION
RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT

BORE PROFILE

MasTec Communications Group

PROJECT LOCATION:
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SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SHEET NO: 7

NOTE:

1. This Index applies to Two-Lane, Two-Way and Multilane Roadways, including Medians of divided roadways, with work on the shoulder.

2. L = Taper Length
   X = Work Zone Sign Spacing
   B = Buffer Length
   See Index 102-600 for "L", "X", "B", and channelizing device spacing values.

3. Where work activities are between 2' and 15' from the edge of traveled way, the Engineer may omit signs and channelizing devices for work operations 60 minutes or less.

4. When four or more work vehicles enter the through traffic lanes in a one hour period (excluding establishing and terminating the work area), use a flagger or lane closure to accommodate work vehicle ingress and egress.

5. For work less than 2' from the traveled way and work zone speed is greater than 45 MPH, use a lane closure.

6. The "Speeding Fines Doubled When Workers Present" signs (M0T-13-06) and "End Road Work" Signs (G20-2) along with the associated work zone sign spacing distances may be omitted when the work operation is in place for 24 hours or less.

7. Temporary pavement markings may be omitted when the work operation is in place for 3 days or less.

8. Omit "Shoulder Closed" signs (W21-5a) along with associated work zone sign spacing distances for work on the median.

9. When there is no paved shoulder, the "Worker" sign (W21-1) may be used instead of the "Shoulder Closed" sign (W21-5a).

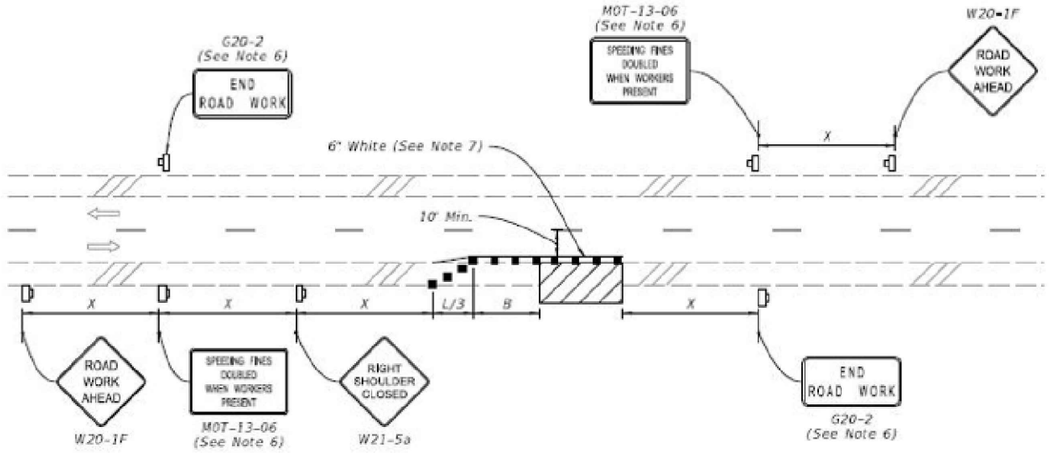
SYMBOLS:

Work Area

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

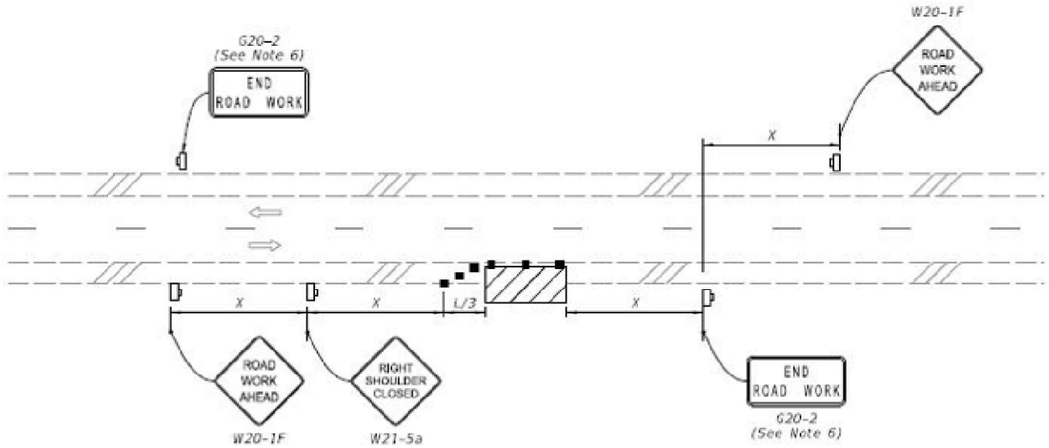
Work Zone Sign

Lane Identification and Direction of Traffic



TWO-LANE ROADWAY

SHOULDER WORK LESS THAN 2' FROM THE TRAVELED WAY
WITH WORK ZONE SPEED OF 45 MPH OR LESS



TWO-LANE ROADWAY

SHOULDER WORK BETWEEN 2' AND 15' FROM THE TRAVELED WAY

LAKE COUNTY
Sunshine 811
CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

LAST REVISION	REVISION	DESCRIPTION:	FDOT	FY 2023-24 STANDARD PLANS	TWO-LANE AND MULTILANE, WORK ON SHOULDER	INDEX	SHEET
11/01/21						102-602	1 of 2

Spectrum

UNDERGROUND CABLE CONSTRUCTION
RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT

TRAFFIC DETAIL

MasTec Communications Group

PROJECT LOCATION:
LAKE NORRIS RD
BLACK WATER CREEK

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
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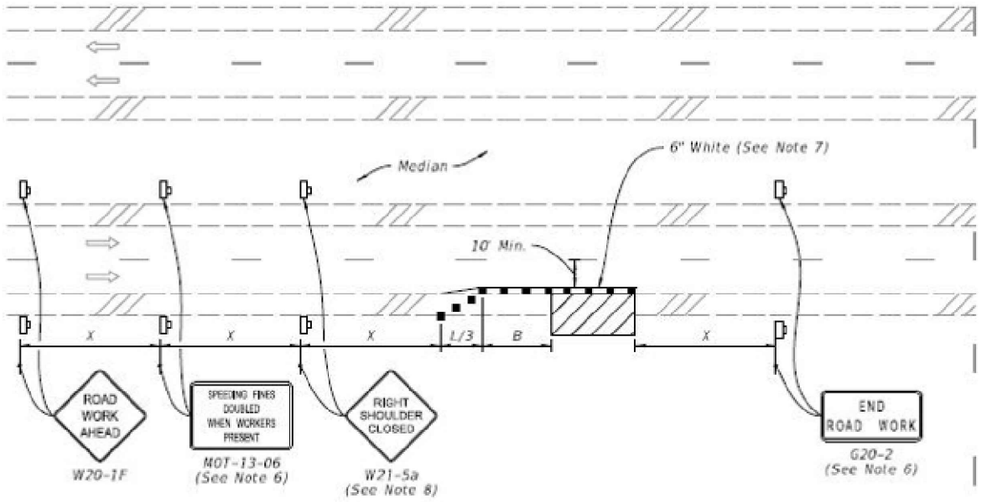
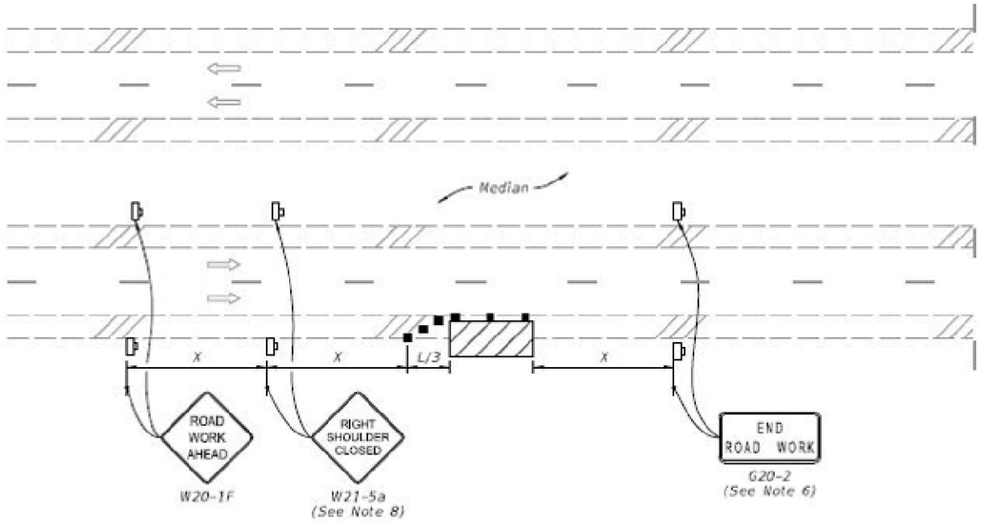
SHEET NO: 8



MULTILANE ROADWAY
SHOULDER WORK LESS THAN 2' FROM THE TRAVELED WAY
WITH WORK ZONE SPEED OF 45 MPH OR LESS



MULTILANE ROADWAY
SHOULDER WORK BETWEEN 2' AND 15' FROM THE TRAVELED WAY

SYMBOLS:

- Work Area
- Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)
- Work Zone Sign
- Lane Identification and Direction of Traffic

LAKE COUNTY
Sunshine 811
CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

LAST REVISION	REVISION	DESCRIPTION:	FDOT	FY 2023-24 STANDARD PLANS	TWO-LANE AND MULTILANE, WORK ON SHOULDER	INDEX	SHEET
11/01/20						102-602	2 of 2

Spectrum

UNDERGROUND CABLE CONSTRUCTION
RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT

TRAFFIC DETAIL

MasTec Communications Group

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SHEET NO: 9
Sheet 9 of 9