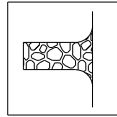


## Stabilized Construction Entrance

### Plan Symbol



### Description

A stabilized construction entrance is a temporary stone-stabilized pad located at all points of vehicular ingress and egress on a construction site to reduce the amount of mud, dirt, and rocks transported onto public roads by motor vehicles equipment and runoff.

### When and Where to Use It

Use stabilized construction entrances whenever repetitive traffic will be leaving a construction site and moving directly onto a public road. Construction entrances provide an area where mud is removed from vehicle tires before entering a public road.

### General Design Requirements

- a. Minimum Entrance Dimensions
  1. Thickness = 6-inches
  2. Width of entrance area = 24-feet
  3. Length = 100-feet or required length for 10 tire revolutions
- b. Material consist of stone with a  $D_{50}$  diameter ranging from 2 to 3 inches.
- c. Non-woven geotextile fabric is required to underlie the stone.

### Installation

Remove all vegetation and any objectionable material from the foundation area.

Divert all surface runoff and drainage from stones to a sediment trap or basin.

Install a non-woven geotextile fabric prior to placing any stone.

Install a culvert pipe across the entrance when needed to provide positive drainage.

The entrance consists of 2 to 3 inch  $D_{50}$  aggregate with a minimum thickness of 6-inches.

Minimum dimensions of the entrance are 24-feet wide by 100-feet long, and may be modified as necessary to accommodate site constraints.

Taper the edges of the entrance out towards the road to prevent tracking of mud at the edge of the entrance.

### Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect every 7 calendar days and within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces ½-inches or more of precipitation, or after heavy use.
- Check for mud and sediment buildup and pad integrity.
- Make daily inspections during periods of wet weather. Maintenance is required more frequently in wet weather conditions. Reshape the stone pad as needed for drainage and runoff control.
- Wash or replace stones as needed.

- Wash or replace the stone in the entrance whenever the entrance fails to reduce mud being carried off site by vehicles. Frequent washing will extend the useful life of stone.
- Immediately remove mud and sediment tracked or washed onto public roads by brushing or sweeping.
- Only use flushing when the water is discharged to a sediment trap or basin.
- Repair any broken pavement immediately.
- Inspect and clean sediment traps immediately following each rainfall.
- Dispose of sediment in a suitable area in such a manner that it will not erode.
- Remove as soon as they are no longer needed to provide access to the site. Bring the disturbed area to grade, and stabilize it using appropriate permanent stabilization methods.



Construction Entrance



Construction Entrance

**Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide**

Field Condition	Common Solutions
Access points require constant maintenance.	Select proper stabilization material or consider alternate methods for longevity, performance and site conditions.
Stone is tracked onto roadway.	Limit larger vehicles from construction exit or use larger diameter material.
Aggregate material is being incorporated into the soil.	Use geotextile fabric under base material.
Excessive sediment is tracked onto roadway.	Increase length of stabilized exit. Regularly maintain access area to remove sediment buildup.
Sediment-laden water is leaving the construction site.	Properly grade access points to prevent runoff from leaving site. Route runoff through a sediment-trapping device.
Sediment is being tracked from numerous locations.	Limit the number of access points and require their use. Stabilize designated access points.