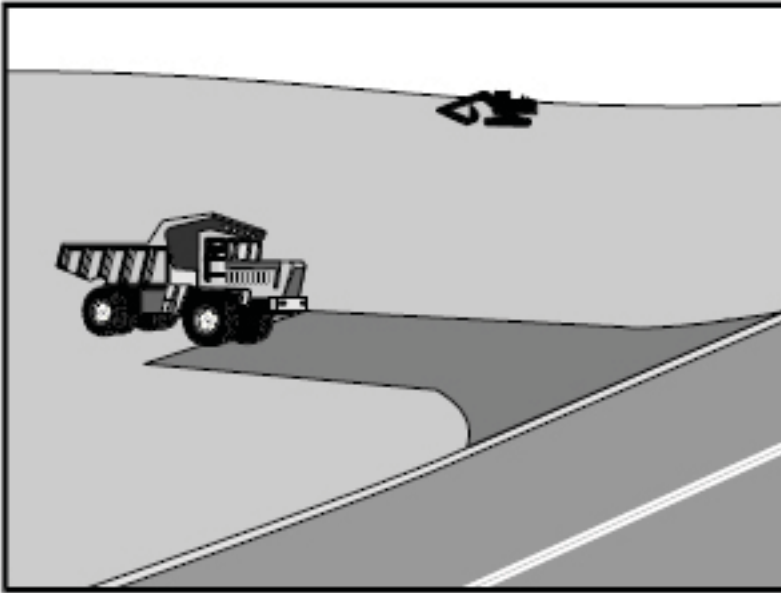


# Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit



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The purpose of stabilizing construction access points is to reduce the tracking of mud and sediment from the construction site onto public roads. Usually this consists of the installation of gravel over a filter cloth or geotextile at the access point. The purpose of the filter cloth or geotextile is to distribute a vehicle's weight over a larger soil area than just the tire width and prevents gravel from being ground into the soil. As a vehicle drives over the stabilized access point, mud is removed from the tires, keeping it off of public roadways.

## Usage

Stabilized construction entrances/exits should be installed at all access points from public roads.

## Benefits

- helps build good public relations by keeping mud and sediment off of roadways
- helps build public perception of the construction project by ensuring a cleaner appearance

## Limitations

- requires periodic inputs of additional gravel
- should be constructed only on level ground
- can be rather expensive to construct
- in order to be effective, must be installed at all access points
- may be more effective with the inclusive of a tire wash

## Estimated Cost

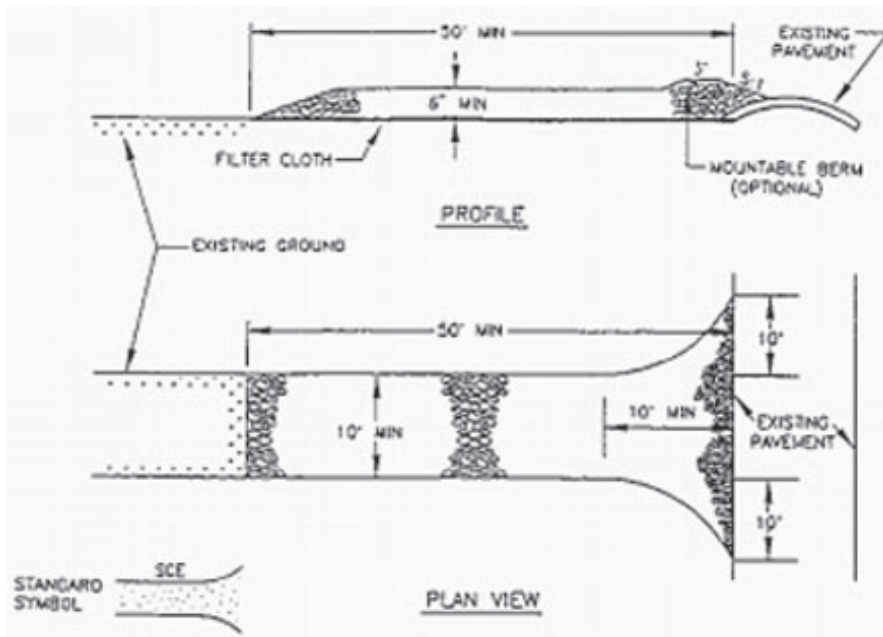
The initial construction cost for each access point is generally around \$2000. Maintenance costs per year have been estimated at \$1500.

## Alternatives

None

## Notes:

# Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit



Courtesy Idaho DEQ

## Installation Tips

- choose stones 3 to 6 inches in diameter
- stones should be approximately 6 inches deep, or as recommended by site engineers
- make sure that stones are not sharp-edged
- the stabilized access point should be wide enough for two vehicles to pass through at the same time
- the end of the access point should have a flared design so turning vehicles will not leave the stabilized point
- gravel should be placed on top of a geotextile mat
- use with Street Sweep & Vacuuming methods (page 4-8) to achieve maximum effectiveness
- detailed installation tips can be found in the ODNR Rainwater and Land Development manual

## Maintenance

- inspect prior to forecasted rain events and daily during rain events
- remove sediment periodically
- inspect for damage and repair as needed
- top dress the site as needed, especially if effectiveness decreases due to an excess of sediment
- maintain stabilized access points until construction is finished

## Vendors

See Appendix page F18

## References

California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA). 2003. California stormwater best management practices handbook for construction.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Stormwater: Catalog of Stormwater BMPs for Idaho Cities and Counties. In Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

USEPA. 2004. Development Document for Final Action for Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Construction and Development Category. USEPA, Washington, D.C.