

## **4.03 TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE & EXIT** **(ES BMP 1.01)**

### **Definition**

A stone stabilized pad located at points of vehicular ingress and egress on a construction site.

### **Purpose**

To stabilize entrances to the construction site and reduce the amount of sediment transported onto public roads by motor vehicles or runoff.

### **Conditions Where Practice Applies**

Wherever traffic will be leaving a construction site and moving directly onto a public road or other paved area.

### **Planning Considerations**

Construction entrances provide an area where mud can be removed from construction vehicle tires before they enter a public road. If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad is not sufficient to remove most of the mud, then the tires must be washed before the vehicle enters a public road. If washing is used, provisions must be made to intercept the wash water and trap the sediment before it is carried off-site. Construction entrances should be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of mud picked up by construction vehicles.

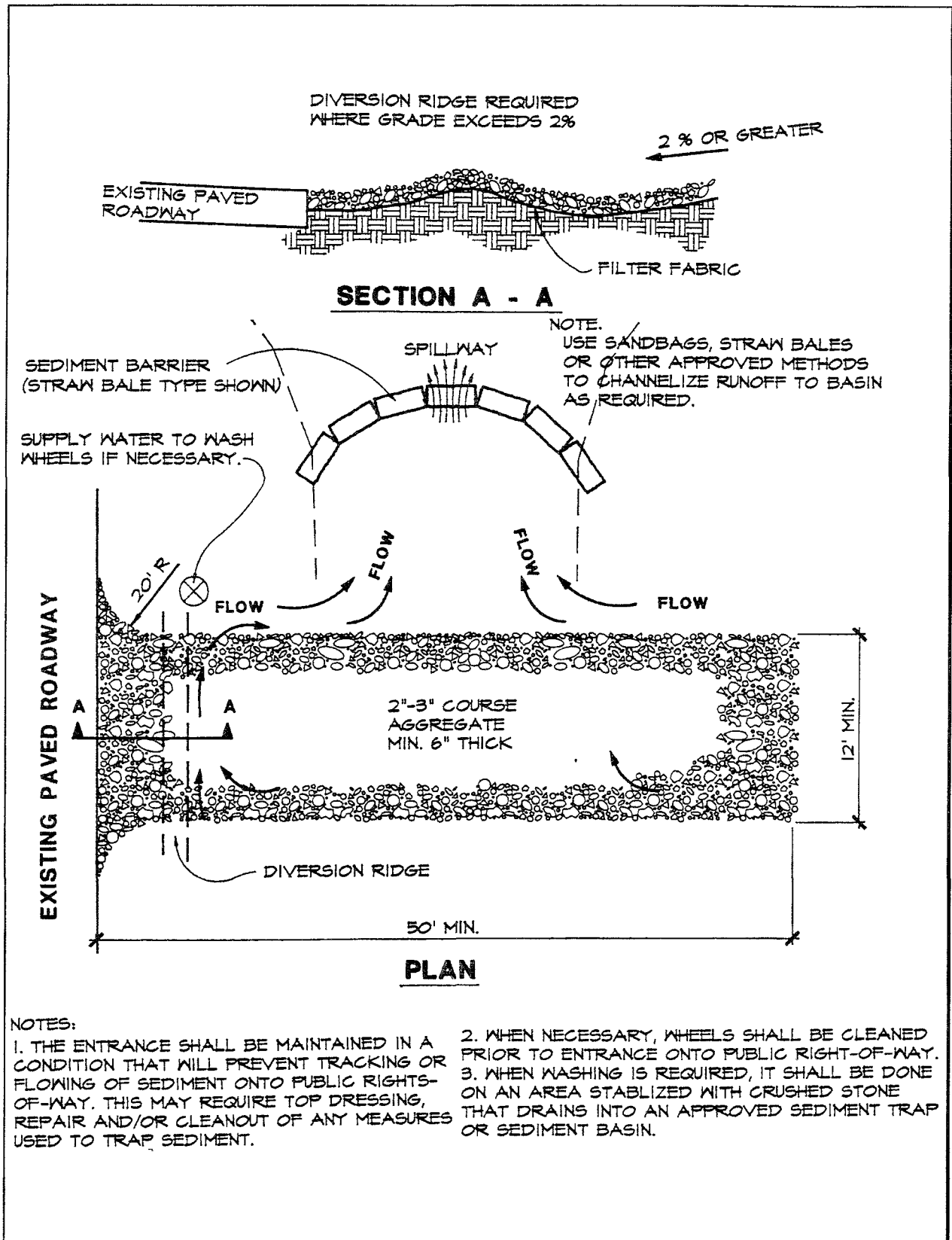
### **Design Criteria**

#### **Aggregate Size**

FDOT No. 1 Coarse Aggregate (1.5 - 3.5 inch stone)(4 - 9 cm) should be used. Wood chips may be used for single family residential construction, provided that they can be prevented from floating away in a storm.

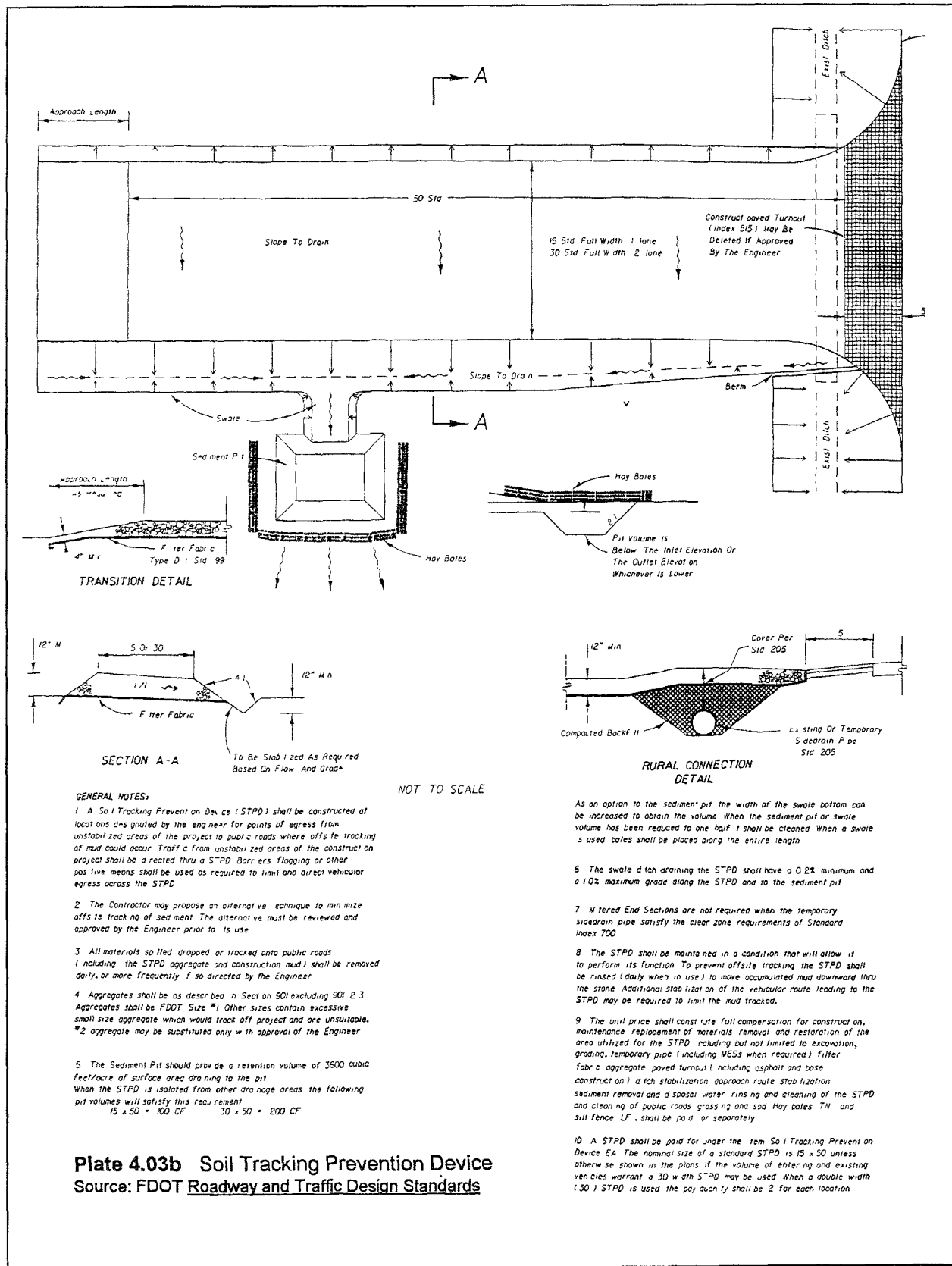
#### **Entrance Dimensions**

The aggregate layer must be at least 6 inches (15 cm) thick. It must extend the full width of the vehicular ingress and egress area. The length of the entrance must be at least 50 feet (20 m). The entrance must widen at its connection to the roadway in order to accommodate the turning radius of large trucks. (See Plate 4.03a)



**Plate 4.03a** Temporary Gravel Construction Entrance

Source Erosion Draw



**Plate 4.03b Soil Tracking Prevention Device**  
 Source: FDOT Roadway and Traffic Design Standards

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## Washing

If conditions on the site are such that most of the mud is not removed by the vehicles traveling over the gravel, then the tires of the vehicles must be washed before entering a public road. Wash water must be carried away from the entrance to a settling area to remove sediment (See Plate 4.03b). A wash rack may also be used to make washing more convenient and effective (See Plate 4.03c).

## Location

The entrance should be located to provide for maximum utility by all construction vehicles.

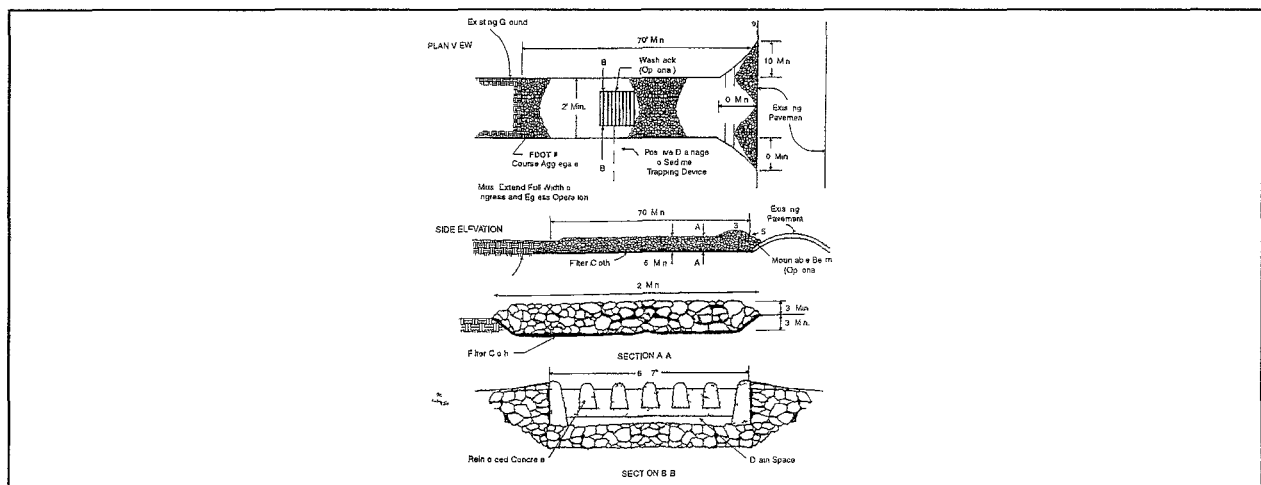
## Construction Specifications

The area of the entrance should be cleared of all vegetation, roots, and other objectionable material. A geotextile should be laid down to improve stability and simplify maintenance. The gravel shall then be placed over the geotextile to the specified dimensions.

Any drainage facilities required because of washing should be constructed according to approved specifications. If wash racks are used, they should be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.

## Maintenance

The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with 2-inch (5 cm) stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or clean out of any structures used to trap sediments. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately. Look for signs of trucks and trailered equipment "cutting corners" where the gravel meets the roadway. Sweep the paved road daily for sediments and stones.



**Plate 4.03c** Construction Entrance with Wash Rack

Source 1983 Maryland Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control