

3.14 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE



Figure 3.26. Temporary stabilized construction entrance to construction site (Source: Department of Civil, Construction, and Environmental Engineering, Iowa State University)

Overview

Description: A crushed rock- or gravel-stabilized pad located at points of vehicular ingress and egress on a construction site.

Problem identification: Sediment in the form of mud can be transported by vehicles to adjacent public or private property. Steps need to be taken to minimize that transport.

Design purpose: To reduce the amount of mud on vehicle tires before vehicles enter a public road.

Associated practices: Used where traffic leaves a construction site and moves directly onto a public road or other paved or granular surface.

Installation: The entrance should be located to provide for maximum use by all construction vehicles. The aggregate layer must be at least 6 in. thick. The pad must be the full width of the vehicle entrance and exit area. The length of the entrance must be at least 50 ft. If conditions on the site are such that the majority of the mud is not removed when vehicles travel over the aggregate, then vehicle tires should be washed before entering a public road. Wash water should be carried away from the entrance to a settling basin to remove the sediment.

Maintenance/inspection: The condition of the aggregate needs to be monitored daily. The entrance should be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto a public road. Any accumulation of mud must be removed and more aggregate added as needed. This may require top dressing with two-inch stone as conditions demand.

Design life: Varies, based on site conditions and traffic volume.

Estimated cost: Costs vary with aggregate size, source, and transportation charges.