

**STANDARD  
FOR  
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS**

Definition

A stabilized pad of clean crushed stone located at points where traffic will be accessing a construction site.

Purpose

The purpose of a stabilized construction access is to reduce the tracking or flowing of sediment onto paved roadways (or other impervious surfaces).

Conditions Where Practice Applies

A stabilized construction exit applies to points of construction ingress and egress where sediment may be tracked, or flow off, the construction site.

Water Quality Enhancement

In addition to minimizing sediments which can be tracked directly onto pavement during construction, oils, greases and diesel fuels which become mixed with sediment during construction may also migrate into the offsite drainage system where they may enter directly into a waterway. By preventing or minimizing the tracking of sediments onto paved areas, a significant reduction in construction related hydrocarbon pollution will also be controlled.

Design Criteria

Stone Size - Use ASTM C-33, size No. 2 ( 2 ½ to 1 ½ in) or 3 ( 2 to 1 in). Use clean crushed angular stone. Crushed concrete of similar size may be substituted but will require more frequent upgrading and maintenance.

Thickness - not less than six (6) inches.

Width - not less than full width of points of ingress or egress.

Length - 50 feet minimum where the soils are coarse grained (sands or gravels) or 100 feet minimum where soils are fine grained (clays or silts), except where the traveled length is less than 50 or 100 feet respectively. These lengths may be increased where field conditions dictate. Stormwater from up-slope areas shall be diverted away from the stabilized pad (see Standard for Diversions, pg. 15-1). Where diversion is not possible, the length of the stabilized pad shall be as shown in Table 27-1. Where the slope of the access road exceeds 5%, a stabilized base of Hot Mix Asphalt Base Course, Mix I-2 shall be installed. The type and thickness of the base course and use of a dense graded aggregate sub-base shall be as prescribed by local municipal ordinance or other governing authority.

At poorly drained locations, subsurface drainage gravel filter or geotextile shall be installed before installing the stabilized construction entrance.

Table 27-1: Lengths of Construction Exits on Sloping Roadbeds

Percent Slope of Roadway	Length of Stone Required	
	Coarse Grained Soils	Fine Grained Soils
0 to 2%	50 ft	100 ft
2 to 5%	100 ft	200 ft
>5%	Entire surface stabilized with Hot Mix Asphalt Base Course, Mix I-2 <sup>1</sup>	

1. As prescribed by local ordinance or other governing authority.

Where a stabilized construction exit traverses between two buildings, it shall be stoned the entire length of the right-of-way. Mountable stone berms placed across the width of the exit may also be required at the transition point between paved and non-paved areas to trap sediments which are carried by stormwater flowing along the curbline.

**Individual lot entrance and egress-** After interior roadways are paved, individual lot ingress/egress points may require a stabilized construction entrance consisting of no. 3 stone ( 1" to 2") to prevent or minimize tracking of sediments. Width of the stone ingress/egress shall be equal to lot entrance width and shall be a minimum of ten feet in length.

**Tire washing** - If space is limited, vehicle tires may be washed with clean water before entering a paved area. A wash station must be located such that wash water will not flow onto paved roadways or into unprotected storm drainage systems.

When the construction access exits onto a major roadway, a paved transition area may be installed between the major roadway and the stoned entrance to prevent loose stones from being transported out onto the roadway by heavy equipment entering or leaving the site.

#### Maintenance

The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto roadways. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone or additional length as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment. All sediment spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked onto roadways (public or private) or other impervious surfaces must be removed immediately.

Where accumulation of dust/sediment is inadequately cleaned or removed by conventional methods, a power broom or street sweeper will be required to clean paved or impervious surfaces. All other access points which are not stabilized shall be blocked off.

Figure 27-1: Stabilized Construction Access

