Additional Information

- Place sod on soil areas where roots can penetrate and keep the sod healthy. Any sod that either does not attach to the soil or dies must be removed, because water can flow under the dead sod mats and create unseen erosion issues.
- Note that sod provides instant soil coverage, and permanent stabilization should be achieved if the roots successfully attach to the soil.
- In swales, place sod strips perpendicular to the flow of water to increase the ability to resist shear stress.
- Stagger sod strips to produce a more stable soil cover.

Design, Installation and Maintenance

- Ongoing care such as irrigation may be required to ensure sod establishment.
- Inspect regularly to ensure sod remains healthy and erosion does not develop.
- If the sod is unhealthy, the cause shall be determined and appropriate action taken to reestablish a healthy groundcover.

5-1.1.34 Stabilized Construction Entrances

Standard Specification

8-01.3(7) – Stabilized Construction Entrance

Standard Plan

I-80.10 – Miscellaneous Erosion Control Details

SWMM Volume II equivalent: BMP C105 Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit

Function

Stabilized construction entrances are used to stabilize entrance and exit areas to reduce the amount of sediment track-out onto roadways that may generate a turbid discharge.

Additional Information

- Paved areas and steel rumble plates can be used in conjunction with this BMP. Care must be used when placing rumble plates because they are impervious and fill with sediment (i.e., can create a turbid discharge if placed adjacent to drainage areas).
- Manage construction traffic with signage or fencing to minimize track-out locations and unintended exit points (e.g., restrict use of access points for exit or entrance only).
- Limit planned access points.
- Include extra materials in the contract for large projects or projects with a lot of grading and hauling activity to maintain the entrance/exit areas.
- Source control (preventing track-out) is the goal, because relying on street sweeping is not a substitute for a stabilized construction entrance. If sediment is tracked offsite, street sweeping is required at a minimum at the end of each day, and more frequently if necessary to prevent turbid discharges. However, most street sweeping equipment does not remove fine sediments from the roadway; therefore, a rain event can still cause a turbid discharge. High-efficiency sweepers remove sediment track-out and prevent fugitive dust more effectively than standard broom sweepers. High-efficiency sweepers use water and brooms to clean the roadway, vacuums to remove the sediment and wash water, and a filter to minimize fugitive dust. Verify the performance of contractor equipment during construction to ensure effective sediment removal and containment.
- Street washing may only be used after sweeping to remove the fine sediments. Street wash wastewater cannot be discharged to surface waters of the state.

Design, Installation and Maintenance

- Where possible, stabilized entrances should be constructed on a firm compacted subgrade.
- Inspect all exit points regularly to ensure sediment track-out is being prevented.
- If a stabilized construction entrance/exit fails to prevent sediment track-out or transport, the stabilization methods must be maintained or enhanced (e.g., rock cleaned or added, stabilized entrance lengthened).
- If sediment is tracked offsite, effective street sweeping must occur at the end of each day, or more frequently as needed (e.g., during wet weather) to prevent a turbid discharge.
- A tire wash facility may be required if BMPs are not preventing sediment track-out.