

Part 5 - Stabilized Construction Access

Definition

A stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with geotextile located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk, or parking area.

Purpose

The purpose of stabilized construction access is to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

A stabilized construction access shall be used at all points of construction ingress and egress.

Design Criteria

Aggregate Size: Use a matrix of 1-4 inch stone, or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent.

Thickness: Not less than eight (8) inches.

Width: 12-foot minimum but not less than the full width of points where ingress or egress occurs. Access shall be flared at road for vehicle turning.

Length: 40 feet minimum (or length of driveway for residential projects, if shorter).

Geotextile: To be placed over the entire area to be covered with aggregate. Piping for stormwater under construction access shall be provided as required.

Criteria for Geotextile

The geotextile shall be woven or non-woven fabric consisting only of continuous chain polymeric filaments or yarns of polyester. The fabric shall be inert to commonly encountered chemicals, hydrocarbons, mildew, rot resistant, and conform to the fabric properties as shown:

<u>Fabric Properties³</u>	Light Duty ¹	Heavy Duty ²	<u>Test Method</u>
	Roads	Haul Roads	
<u>Grade Subgrade</u>			
<u>Rough Graded</u>			
Grab Tensile Strength (lbs)	200	220	ASTM D1682
Elongation at Failure (%)	50	60	ASTM D1682
Mullen Brust Strength (lbs)	190	430	ASTM D3786
Puncture Strength (lbs)	40	125	ASTM D751 modified
Equivalent	40-80	40-80	US Std Sieve
Opening Size			CW-02215
Aggregate Depth	6	10	--

¹Light Duty Road: Area sites that have been graded to subgrade and where most travel would be single axle vehicles and an occasional multi-axle truck. Acceptable materials are Trevira Spunbond 1115, Mirafi 100X, Typar 3401, or equivalent.

²Heavy Duty Road: Area sites with only rough grading, and where most travel would be multi-axle vehicles. Acceptable materials are Trevira Spunbond 1135, Mirafi 600X, or equivalent.

³Fabrics not meeting these specifications may be used only when design procedure and supporting documentation are supplied to determine aggregate depth and fabric strength.

Maintenance

1. The access shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets. Redress with clean stone or scarify to open voids as required to keep sediment from tracking onto street.

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2. Where sediment has been tracked-out from the construction site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas outside of the site, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same day in which the track-out occurs. When necessary, wheels must be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way.
3. Remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal.
4. Hosing or sweeping tracked-out sediment into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the State is prohibited.

applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose. At a minimum include the following items:

1. Location of stabilized construction accesses.
2. Construction detail.

Considerations

Improperly planned and maintained construction accesses can become a continual erosion problem. The tracking of mud from active construction sites onto roads by construction vehicles can be greatly reduced, and in some cases eliminated, by the use of a stabilized construction access. These accesses provide an area where mud can be removed from construction vehicle tires before they enter a public road.

If the action of the vehicle tires traveling over the stone is not sufficient to remove the majority of the mud, then the tires must be washed before the vehicle enters a public road. When washing is required it shall be done on an area stabilized with aggregate, or using a wash rack underlain with gravel. Provisions shall be made to intercept the wash water and trap the sediment before it is carried off-site. Construction accesses should be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads, and other exposed areas, to reduce the amount of mud picked up by construction vehicles and equipment.

Plans and Specifications

Plans and specifications for installing stabilized construction accesses shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for

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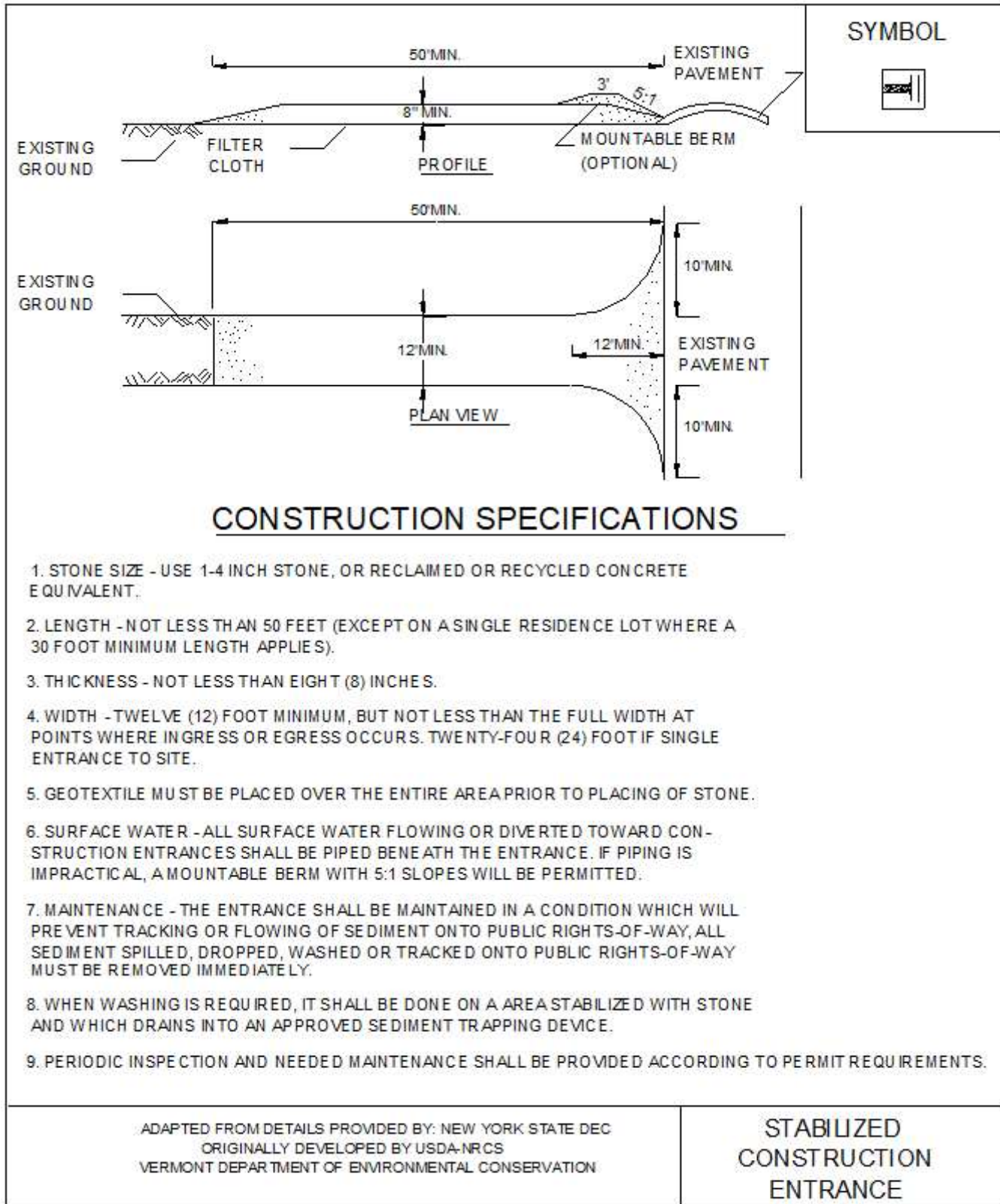


Figure 5.4 Stabilized Construction Access