

TRACKING CONTROL

TC-1 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

Stabilized construction access is a defined point of entrance/exit to a construction site that is stabilized to reduce the tracking of sediment (mud and dirt) onto public roads by construction vehicles. Stabilized construction entrances are an effective method for reducing tracking of sediment from the construction site.

Applications

As a preventive method instead of a treatment method (e.g., sweeping or dust control)
Where dirt or mud can be tracked onto public roads
Adjacent to water bodies
Where poor soils are encountered

Key Points

Key Point #1 – Design

Site conditions may dictate the design and need for access points. Design a stabilized construction entrance/exit to support the heaviest vehicles and equipment that will use it (Photo 1). The access point should be at least 15 m (50 ft) in length or four times the circumference of the largest construction vehicle tire, whichever is greater (Photo 2). Designate access points and require all employees, subcontractors, and others to use them.



Photo 1



Photo 2

Key Point #2 – Grading

Grade construction entrance/exit points to prevent runoff from leaving the construction site. Route runoff from entrances/exits through a sediment-trapping device before discharge.

Key Point #3 – Aggregate Characteristics

Stabilize the roadway with aggregate, AC, or PCC, depending on expected usage and site conditions. When access points are constructed from aggregate, aggregate should be 75 mm (3 in) to 150 mm (6 in) in diameter and at least 300 mm (1 ft) in depth. Place aggregate over a geotextile fabric.

Key Point #4 – Alternative Stabilization Methods

Alternative stabilization methods such as manufactured steel plates (Photo 3) or steel pipes/gratings require written approval of the Resident Engineer. The use of cold mix asphalt or AC grindings is not allowed.