

Description	A temporary sediment removal device--normally a pad of crushed rock or stone--can be installed at the approach from a construction site to a public roadway to stabilize the road. This BMP is used to limit sediment tracking from vehicles and equipment leaving the construction site onto public rights-of-way and streets.	
Applications	A stabilized construction entrance is appropriate in the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wherever vehicles are entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area. ▪ At any unpaved entrance/exit location where there is risk of transporting mud or sediment onto paved roads. 	
Limitations	Drainage area - unlimited Minimum bedrock depth – 3 ft NRCS soil type - ABCD Drainage/flood control – no	Maximum slope – 15% Minimum water table – N/A Freeze/thaw – good
Targeted Pollutants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sediment ▪ Phosphorus ▪ Trace Metals ▪ Hydrocarbons 	
Design Parameters	<p>Width: The width should be at least 10 ft but not less than the full width of points where ingress or egress occurs. At sites where traffic volume is high, the entrance should be wide enough for two vehicles to pass safely. Flare the entrance where it meets the existing road to provide a sufficient turning radius.</p> <p>Length: The minimum length should be 50 ft except on a single-residence lot where a 30 ft minimum would apply.</p> <p>Depth: Total depth of rock should be at least 6 in.</p> <p>Aggregate: Fractured</p> <p>stone 2 to 8 in. diameter (for the base layer) and crushed stone 2 in. diameter or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent (for the top layer).</p> <p>Geotextile (filter fabric): Most installations will include geotextile (filter fabric) with the products placed over the entire area to be covered with aggregate. Work on single residential lots will generally not need geotextile unless there is potential for excessive erosion, a high water table, or other risk factor. The geotextile should be a woven or</p>	

nonwoven fabric consisting only of continuous chain polymeric filaments or yarns of polyester. The geotextile should be inert to commonly encountered chemicals, hydrocarbons, mildew, and rot resistant.

Drainage: Runoff from a stabilized construction entrance should drain to a sediment trap or a sediment basin. Piping of surface water under the entrance should be provided as needed. If piping is impossible, install a mountable berm with 5:1 slopes.

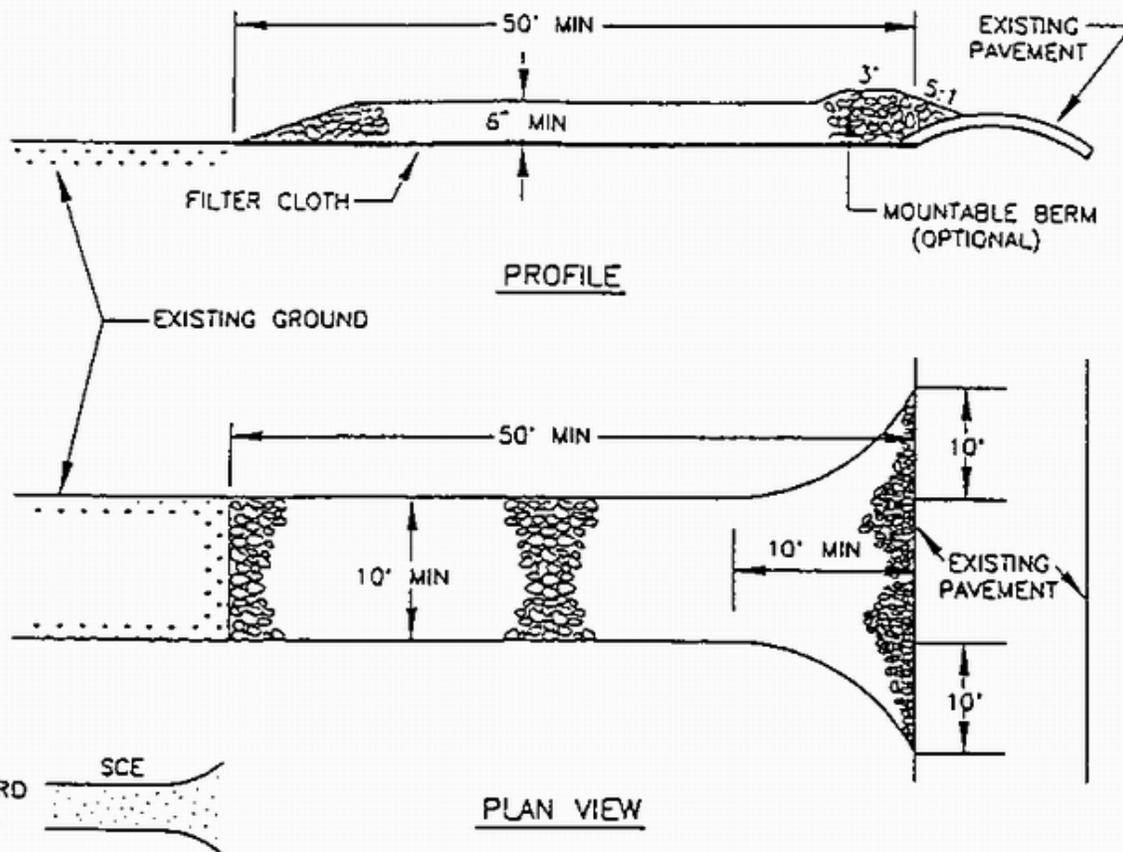
Dust Control: Dust control should be provided at all times (see BMP 7-Dust Control).

Construction Guidelines

- Clear all vegetation, roots, and all other obstructions in preparation for grading.
- Prior to placing geotextile (filter fabric), make sure that the entrance is properly graded and compacted.
- To reduce maintenance and loss of aggregate, place geotextile over the existing ground before placing the stone for the entrance.
- Place a 1 ft layer of fractured stone over the entire width and length of the entrance.
- Place a 4 in. layer of 2 in. crushed stone over the base layer.

Maintenance

- The entrance should be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional 2 in. stone (as conditions demand) and repair or cleaning of any structures used to trap sediment.
- All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles onto roadways or into storm drains should be removed immediately. When necessary, vehicle wheels should be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it should be done on an area stabilized with aggregate that drains into an approved sediment trap.
- Trapped sediment should be removed from the site or stabilized on site and prevented from entering storm drains, ditches, or waterways. Disturbed soil areas resulting from removal should be permanently stabilized.
- The stabilized construction entrance may be removed after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed.



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- 1 STONE SIZE—USE 2" STONE OR RECLAIMED OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT.
- 2 LENGTH—AS REQUIRED, BUT NOT LESS THAN 50 FEET (EXCEPT ON A SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT WHERE A 30 FOOT MINIMUM LENGTH WOULD APPLY).
- 3 THICKNESS—NOT LESS THAN 6 INCHES.
- 4 WIDTH—10 FOOT MINIMUM, BUT NOT LESS THAN THE FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
- 5 FILTER CLOTH—WILL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO PLACING OF STONE. FILTER WILL NOT BE REQUIRED ON A SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE LOT.
- 6 SURFACE WATER—ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES WILL BE PERMITTED.
- 7 MAINTENANCE—THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
- 8 WASHING—WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE.
- 9 PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TOOTHMAN-ORTON ENGINEERING COMPANY
SCISE, IDAHO McCALL, IDAHO

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

STANDARD
DRAWING

SCE-1