4.03 TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE & EXIT (ES BMP 1.01)

Definition

A stone stabilized pad located at points of vehicular ingress and egress on a construction site.

Purpose

To stabilize entrances to the construction site and reduce the amount of sediment transported onto public roads by motor vehicles or runoff.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Wherever traffic will be leaving a construction site and moving directly onto a public road or other paved area.

Planning Considerations

Construction entrances provide an area where mud can be removed from construction vehicle tires before they enter a public road. If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad is not sufficient to remove most of the mud, then the tires must be washed before the vehicle enters a public road. If washing is used, provisions must be made to intercept the wash water and trap the sediment before it is carried off-site. Construction entrances should be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of mud picked up by construction vehicles.

Design Criteria

Aggregate Size

FDOT No. 1 Coarse Aggregate (1.5 - 3.5 inch stone)(4 - 9 cm) should be used. Wood chips may be used for single family residential construction, provided that they can be prevented from floating away in a storm.

Entrance Dimensions

The aggregate layer must be at least 6 inches (15 cm) thick. It must extend the full width of the vehicular ingress and egress area. The length of the entrance must be at least 50 feet (20 m). The entrance must widen at its connection to the roadway in order to accommodate the turning radius of large trucks. (See Plate 4.03a)

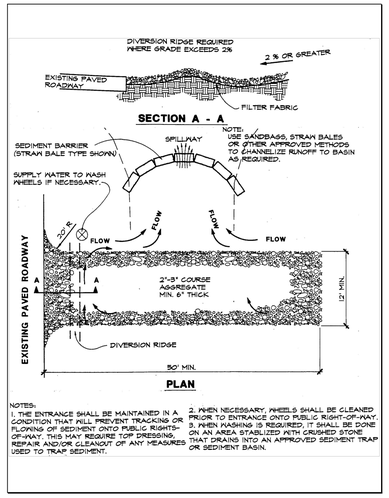

Plate 4.03a Temporary Gravel Construction Entrance
Source: Erosion Draw

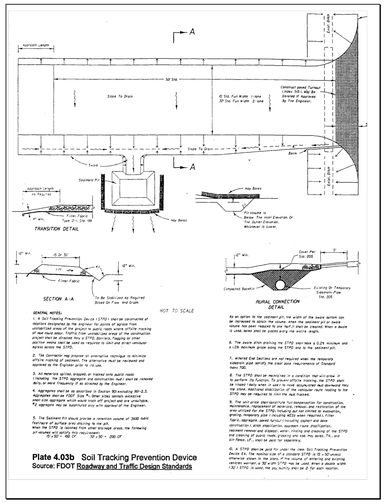

Plate 4.03b Soil Tracking Prevention Device
Source: FDOT Roadway and Traffic Design Standards

Washing

If conditions on the site are such that most of the mud is not removed by the vehicles traveling over the gravel, then the tires of the vehicles must be washed before entering a public road. Wash water must be carried away from the entrance to a settling area to remove sediment (See Plate 4.03b). A wash rack may also be used to make washing more convenient and effective (See Plate 4.03c).

Location

The entrance should be located to provide for maximum utility by all construction vehicles.

Construction Specifications

The area of the entrance should be cleared of all vegetation, roots, and other objectionable material. A geotextile should be laid down to improve stability and simplify maintenance. The gravel shall then be placed over the geotextile to the specified dimensions.

Any drainage facilities required because of washing should be constructed according to approved specifications. If wash racks are used, they should be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.

Maintenance

The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with 2-inch (5 cm) stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or clean out of any structures used to trap sediments. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately. Look for signs of trucks and trailered equipment "cutting corners" where the gravel meets the roadway. Sweep the paved road daily for sediments and stones.

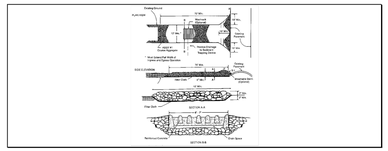

Plate 4.03c Construction Entrance with Wash Rack
Source: 1983 Maryland Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control

CE **CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / EXIT** NTS

6.65 TEMPORARY SEEDING (ES BMP 1. 65)

Definition

The establishment of a temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas by seeding with appropriate rapidly growing annual plants.

Purposes

1. To reduce erosion and sedimentation by stabilizing disturbed areas that will not be brought to final grade for a 30days or more.

2. To reduce problems associated with mud and dust production from bare soil surfaces during construction.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Where exposed soil surfaces are not to be fine graded for periods from 30 days or more. Such areas include denuded areas, soil stockpiles, dikes, dams, sides of sediment basins, temporary roadbanks, etc.

Specifications

Prior to seeding, install necessary erosion control practices such as dikes, waterways, and basins.

Plant Selection

Select plants appropriate to the season, region, and site conditions. Consult with your local Agricultural Extension agent, county, FDEP, WMD, or FDOT office, or Table 1.65a of The Florida Development Manual.

Seedbed Preparation

To control erosion on bare soil surfaces, plants must be able to germinate and grow. Seedbed preparation is essential. A soil test should be taken to determine liming and fertilization requirements. In the absence of a soil test the following guidelines should be followed:

1. Liming: Where soils are known to be highly acid (pH 6.0 and lower), lime should be applied at the rate of two tons of pulverized agricultural limestone per acre.

2. Fertilizer: Shall be applied as 450 lbs./acre of 10-20-20 (10 lbs./ 1,000 sq. ft.)(504 kg/ha) or equivalent. Lime and fertilizer shall be incorporated into the top 2 to 4 inches (5 to 10 cm) of the soil.

3. Surface Roughening: If the area has been recently loosened or disturbed, no

further roughening is required. When the area is compacted, crusted, or hardened, the soil surface shall be loosened by discing, raking, harrowing, or other acceptable means. See SURFACE ROUGHENING - Section 6.60 (ES BMP 1.60).

4. Tracking: Tracking with bulldozer cleats is most effective on sandy soils. This practice often causes undue compaction of the soil surface, especially in clayey soils, and does not aid plant growth as effectively as other methods of surface roughening.

Seeding

Seed shall be evenly applied with a cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker seeder or hydroseeder. Small grains shall be planted no more than one inch deep. Grasses and legumes shall be planted no more than 1/4 inch (6 mm) deep.

Mulching

1. Mulching should usually be used to reduce damage from water runoff or wind erosion, and to improve moisture conditions for seedlings. Mulching without seeding should be considered for very short term protection. The use of mulch is a judgment decision based on time of seeding and conditions of individual sites. When used, mulch shall be applied according to MULCHING - Section 6.75 (ES BMP 1.75.

2. Seedings made on slopes in excess of 3:1, or on adverse soil conditions, or during excessively hot or dry weather, shall be mulched according to MULCHING - Section 6.75 (ES BMP 1.75).

3. Seedings made during optimum spring and summer seeding dates, with favorable soil and site conditions, may not require mulch.

Re-seeding

Areas which fail to establish vegetative cover adequate to prevent rill erosion will be filled in with proper topsoil and re-seeded as soon as such areas are identified.

TS **TEMPORARY SEEDING** NTS

PANDA EXPRESS, INC.
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REVISIONS:

C1	1ST COUNTY COMMENTS	04/05/2021
C2	2ND COUNTY COMMENTS	06/04/2021

ISSUE DATE:

	ALT. STANDARDS	12/17/2020
	PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN	01/12/2021
	COUNTY COMMENTS	04/05/2021
	ISSUE FOR BID	06/04/2021

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