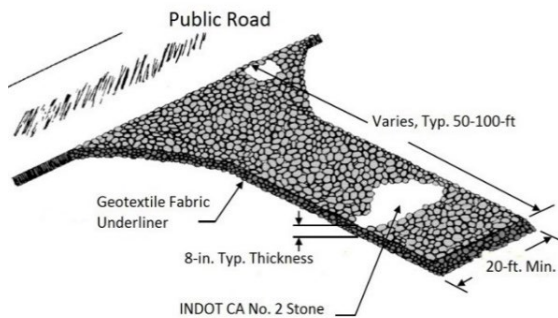


INSTALLATION



Standard detail of a construction entrance. Be sure to follow the specifications required on the construction drawing. If a construction entrance is not shown, work with your local community contact to ensure an adequate construction entrance is installed.

Considerations

- Be sure to follow design criteria on the plans for entrance locations and installation procedures.
- Construction entrances should be installed at all locations where vehicles will be leaving the site and entering a roadway.
- Area drainage should be taken into account to ensure drainage flows do not flush accumulated sediment from the construction entrance. Culverts, diversion berms or other structures may be necessary to properly manage area drainage.
- Placement of construction entrances on steep slopes should be avoided whenever possible.
- Silt fence and other erosion prevention and sediment control measures should be carefully constructed near construction entrances.
- Entrances should be inspected periodically, and maintenance performed as needed.

Maintenance needs will depend on several factors, including the size of the site, the site conditions, the number of vehicles leaving the site, precipitation, and the duration the site is active.

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CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES

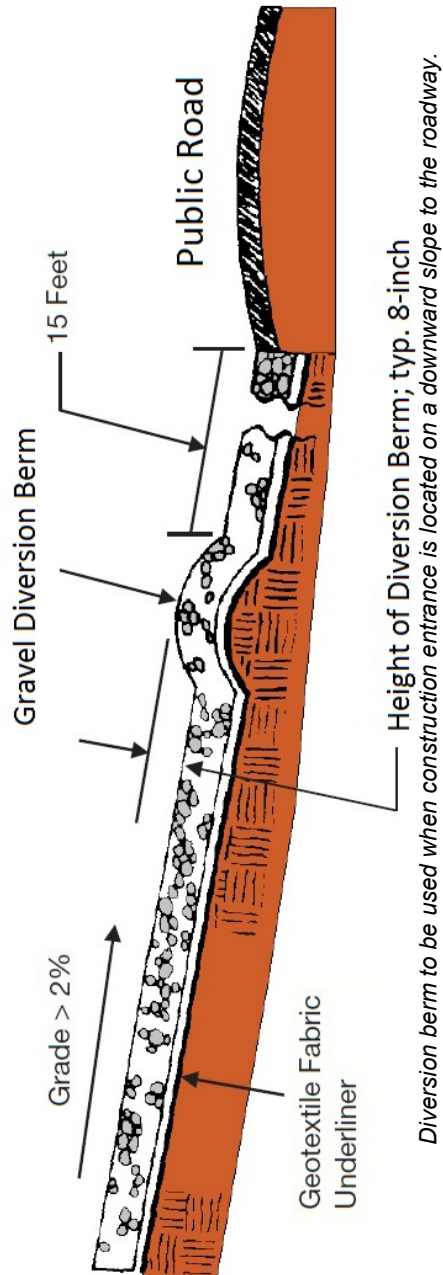


Construction entrances are access points to the site that are designed to dislodge sediment from tires before construction vehicles enter the roadway.

Overview

- Construction entrances are access locations to and from the site that are stabilized to minimize sediment deposits on roadways.
- Entrances can range from 50 feet to over 100 feet long, depending on the size of the site, the size of the vehicles leaving the site, and the amount of traffic. NOTE: Be aware of applicable local regulations that may specify minimum design requirements.
- Rock construction entrances are typically composed of 2 - inch to 3 - inch diameter aggregate (INDOT No. 2).
- Rock construction entrances are underlain with geotextiles to minimize soil "pumping" into the coarse aggregate.
- Some construction entrances may use a wheel wash to ensure adequate cleaning of equipment before entering the roadway.

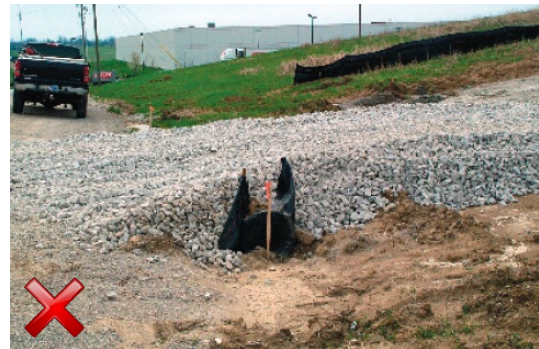
INSTALLATION



EXAMPLES



Example construction entrance at a small site. Notice the accumulation of sediment in the rock has resulting in transport onto the roadway. No diversion berm was installed to prevent sediment-laden runoff from flowing onto the roadway. Also note that the silt fence has not been properly turned uphill to prevent sediment washing onto the entrance and/or onto the public roadway.



Drainage is maintained through the construction entrance by installing a temporary culvert beneath the gravel entrance. The area upstream of the pipe appears to have been stabilized, but the pipe outlet needs scour protection. Also, the lack of radius on the drive will prevent medium and large vehicles from entering and leaving the site.



Example of a wet pit used for hosing of vehicles to minimize sediment deposits on the roadway. Note: The sediment collection traps must be periodically cleaned to remove accumulated sediment. Tire runoff must be diverted to an area on the site where it is detailed. These traps are only intended to collect sediment; they are not for excessively oily or greasy equipment.



Larger sites that are hauling significant amounts of material to/from the site are better managed through more significant vehicle washing measures.

Did you know... Tracking sediment from construction sites onto public roads is not permitted under local Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination ordinances.