into small lot construction due to the large percentage of disturbed area on the site and the high potential for offsite tracking of silt and mud. Legend Significant Impact DESIGN CRITERIA □ Stabilized construction entrances are to be constructed such that drainage □ Medium Impact across the entrance is directed to a controlled, stabilized outlet on site with Low Impact provisions for storage, proper filtration, and removal of wash water. ☐ The entrance must be sloped away from the paved surface so that storm ? Unknown or water is not allowed to leave the site onto roadways. Minimum width of entrance shall be 15 feet. Questionable Impact ☐ Stone shall be placed in a layer of at least 12-inches thickness. The stone Fe = N/Ashall be a minimum of 4 to 6 inch coarse aggregate. ☐ Prevent shortcutting of the full length of the construction entrance by installing barriers as necessary. S-9

Stabilized Construction Entrance

A stabilized construction entrance consists of a pad consisting of crushed

cloth to facilitate the removal of sediment and other debris from construction

equipment prior to exiting the construction site. This directly addresses the

problem of silt and mud deposition in roadways used for construction site

access. For added effectiveness, a wash rack area can be incorporated into

Stabilized construction entrances are used primarily for sites in which significant

truck traffic occurs on a daily basis. It reduces the need to remove sediment

from streets. If used properly, it also directs the majority of traffic to a single

location, reducing the number and quantity of disturbed areas on the site and

Stabilized construction entrances are a required part of the erosion control plan

for all site developments larger than one acre and a recommended practice for

all construction sites. If possible, controlled entrances should be incorporated

providing protection for other structural controls through traffic control.

the design to further reduce sediment tracking (See Wheel Wash, Fact Sheet S-

PRIMARY USE

APPLICATIONS

stone, recycled concrete or other rock like material on top of geotextile filter | O Nutrients Toxic

Applications

Perimeter Control

Slope Protection

Sediment Trapping

Channel Protection

Temporary Stabilization

Permanent Stabilization

Waste Management

Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

Oil & Grease

Floatable Materials

Other Construction

Requirements

Suitability for Slopes

North Central Texas Council of Governments

Capital Costs

Maintenance

Training

Sediment

Stabilized Construction Entrance

☐ The geotextile fabric must meet the following minimum criteria:

Tensile Strength, ASTM D4632 Test Method for Grab Breaking Load and Elongation of Geotextiles,

O Puncture Strength, ASTM D4833 Test Method for Index Puncture Resistance of Geotextiles, Geomembranes, and Related Prodeucts, 120-lbs.

O Mullen Burst Rating, ASTM D3786 Standard Test Method for Hydraulic Bursting Strength of Textile

Fabrics-Diaphragm Bursting Strength Tester Method, 600-psi. O Apparent Opening Size, ASTM D4751 Test Method for Determining Apparent Opening Size of a

Geotextile, U.S. Sieve No. 40 (max). When necessary, vehicles must be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto paved roads, streets, or parking lots. When washing is required, it shall be done on a constructed wheel wash facility that drains into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin or other sedimentation/filtration device.

Minimum dimensions for the entrance shall be as follows:

Tract Area	Avg. Tract Depth	Min. Width of Entrance	Min. Depth of Entrance
< 1 Acre	100 feet	15 feet	20 feet
< 5 Acres	200 feet	20 feet	50 feet
> 5 Acres	> 200 feet	25 feet	75-100 feet

LIMITATIONS

Selection of the construction entrance location is critical. To be effective, it must be used exclusively.

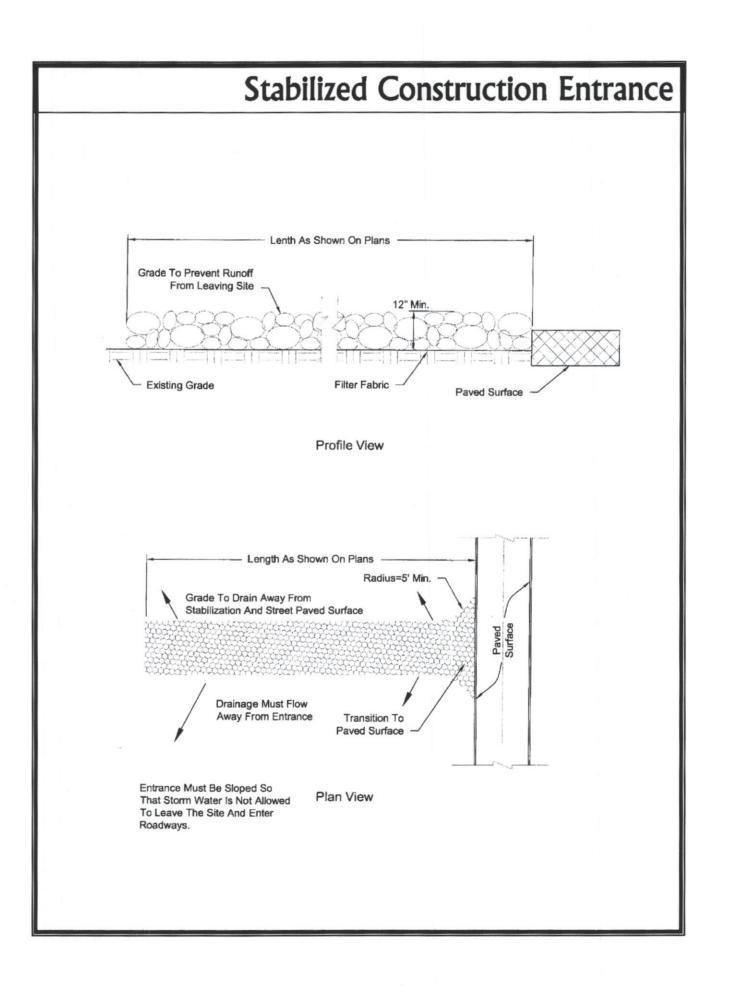
Stabilized entrances are rather expensive considering that it must be installed in combination with one or more other sediment control techniques, but it may be cost effective compared to labor-intensive street cleaning.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Construction entrances should be inspected regularly (at least as often as required by the TPDES Construction General Permit, Appendix A). When sediment has substantially clogged the void area between the rocks, the aggregate mat must be washed down or replaced. Periodic re-grading and top dressing with additional stone must be done to keep the efficiency of the entrance from diminishing.

If the stabilized construction entrance is not effectively removing sediment from wheels then a wheel wash should be considered.

Specifications for construction of this item may be found in the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction - North Central Texas Council of Governments, Section 201.10 Stablilized Construction



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CLIENT INFORMATION:

BIMBO BAKERIES, USA 1810 EAST RIDGE PIKE ROAD Norristown, Pa.

19404-0110

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