



Stabilised entry/exit point

Where possible, the entry/exit point of the site should be restricted to one stabilised location to ensure that sediment is not tracked off the site. Note that an appropriate location for the construction entrance may not be the eventual location of the permanent driveway.

The recommended construction method for stabilising the access point is 200 mm of aggregate at 30-40 mm in size (note: crushed sandstone is not suitable). The access should be a minimum of 3 metres wide and 15 metres long, or to the building alignment for all residential or subdivision sites. Where possible, the entry/exit area should extend from the kerb to the building footprint. Remember that a large truck must be able to gain access to this site without leaving the stabilised area.

Where the entry/exit area slopes toward the road, a diversion hump should be installed across the stabilised area to direct stormwater run-off to the side where it can be filtered by a sediment fence.

Stabilised access points only require periodic topping up of the rock, but street sweeping on adjacent roads may still be required.

Construction notes

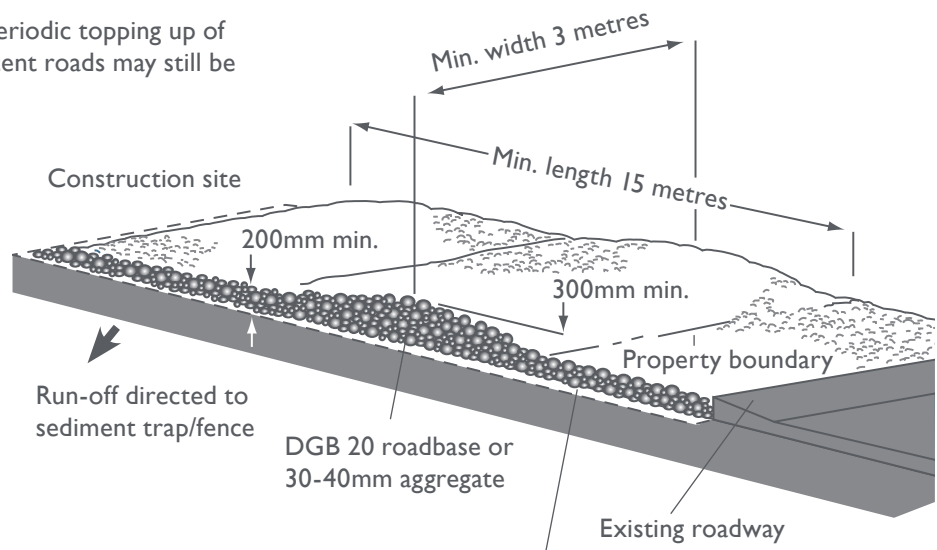
1. Strip at least 150 mm of topsoil, level the area and stockpile on site if space is available.
2. Compact sub-grade.
3. Cover area with needle-punched geotextile.
4. Construct a 200 mm thick pad over geotextile using aggregate at least 40 mm in size. Minimum length 15 metres or to building alignment. Minimum width 3 metres.
5. Construct diversion hump immediately within boundary to divert water to a sediment fence or other sediment trap.

Advantages

The advantage to builders of stabilising the access point is that restricting vehicular movement allows the entire site to be more stable and durable during wet weather.

After wet weather, work can begin on the site more quickly due to the area being stable. This prevents the most heavily-travelled routes from becoming a source of sediment and reduces the likelihood of vehicles getting bogged on site.

Remember that extra crushed rock or recycled concrete needs to be added to maintain the access point's effectiveness.



Geotextile fabric designed to prevent intermixing of subgrade and base materials and to maintain good properties of the sub-base layers.

Geotextile may be a woven or needle punched product with a minimum CBR burst strength (AS3706.4-90) of 2500 N.

WARNING: \$300 on-the-spot fine may apply.

For further information

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The **Clean Site** program is a KESAB *environmental solutions* industry education initiative supported by the EPA, Construction Industry Training Board, the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board and Office of Green Industries SA in partnership with Master Builders SA and the HIA.

