



Quick facts on...

Construction Site Tracking Requirements and Specifications

What is Tracking?

Tracking or track out is any mud, sediment, or other debris that is deposited onto a road by equipment leaving an area of land disturbance.



PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS

PURPOSE AND IDEM CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT (CSGP) REQUIREMENTS:

The requirements of the CSGP are listed below. Additional steps may be required by local ordinances.

- **Minimize** track out to keep sediment from leaving construction sites and washing into storm drains.
- **Keep** public roadways and roadways not exclusive to construction traffic clear of tracked sediment.
- **Clear** tracked sediment on roads that are open to traffic as needed or, at a minimum, at the end of the workday.
- **Utilize** phasing or sequencing of construction activities to reduce track out and clean up.
- **Stabilize** construction entrances and exits with measures, like stone entrances and wheel washing, to minimize tracking.
- **Consider** multiple track out minimization measures to ensure a reduction in sediment track out.
- **Redistribute** or dispose of cleared sediment on-site and behind appropriate sediment control measures – do not flush tracked sediment into storm drains.



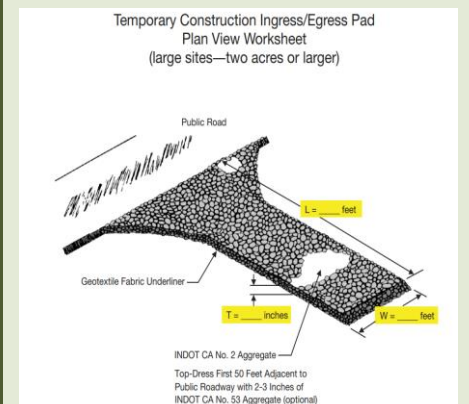
Geotextile fabric placed beneath the stone aggregate prevents the stones from sinking into the soil.

SPECIFICATIONS

STONE ENTRANCE SPECIFICATION:

A temporary construction ingress/egress pad, or stone entrance, is a stabilized aggregate pad that is used to minimize track out.

- **Grade** the foundation of the entrance to have positive drainage.
- **Divert** runoff if the entrance drains to a public road.
- **Choose** angular stone that is at least 1 to 2.5 inches (INDOT CA No. 2) or larger to ensure stone can dislodge sediment from tires and provide void space to catch sediment.
- **Place** geotextile fabric beneath the entrance to prevent stone from mixing with the soil and to improve load-bearing strength.
- **Size** entrances to be at least 20 feet wide, 150 feet long, and 8 inches thick for sites over 2 acres.
- **Maintain** entrances by adding a top layer of clean stones and reshaping the stone pad as needed.



The plan must include specifications showing the entrance length, width, and thickness.

Source: IDEM Stormwater Manual

STONE ENTRANCE ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS TO STONE ENTRANCES:

If the local ordinance allows, reusable measures may be used either instead of or in combination with stone entrances.

- **Wheel washing** stations can be used to wash sediment off of the tires of vehicles leaving sites as long as the sediment washed off of vehicles is directed to a sediment control measure.
- **Rumble strips** are grate like strips that can be laid at entrances to knock dirt and sediment off of vehicles, similar to stone entrances.
- **Manufactured entrances** are reusable entrance systems that consist of a flexible rubber or plastic mat that can be used as a stable surface or to knock sediment off of tires and catch sediment.



Wheel washing stations can be used to wash vehicles exiting the site.



Rumble strips can be used in combination with a stone entrance.

STREET SWEEPING

STREET SWEEPING TIPS:

Street sweeping is an additional measure that can be used to control tracking.

- **Increase** street sweeping frequency if heavy traffic is coming in and out of the construction site.
- **Anticipate** street sweeping needs due to changes in construction traffic, weather, and other foreseeable circumstances.
- **Deploy** street sweepers at the end of the work day when sub-contractors have left for the day to avoid maneuvering around parked cars.
- **Utilize** curb inlet bags to help prevent sediment tracked out by vehicles from entering the storm drain.



Manufactured construction entrances can be cleaned and reused for other projects or locations.

Photo Source: Spartan Composites

