A stabilized construction roadway is a temporary access road. It is designed for the control of dust and erosion created by vehicular tracking.

**Appropriate Applications**
- Construction roadways and short-term detour roads:
  - Where mud tracking is a problem during wet weather.
  - Where dust is a problem during dry weather.
  - Adjacent to water bodies.
  - Where poor soils are encountered.
  - Where there are steep grades and additional traction is needed.
- This BMP may be implemented on a project-by-project basis with other BMPs when determined necessary and feasible by the Resident Engineer (RE).

**Limitations**
- Materials will likely need to be removed prior to final project grading and stabilization.
- Site conditions will dictate design and need.
- May not be applicable to very short duration projects.
- Limit speed of vehicles to control dust.
Standards and Specifications

■ Properly grade roadway to prevent runoff from leaving the construction site.
■ Design stabilized access to support the heaviest vehicles and equipment that will use it.
■ Stabilize roadway using aggregate, asphalt concrete, or concrete based on longevity, required performance, and site conditions. The use of cold mix asphalt or asphalt concrete (AC) grindings for stabilized construction roadway is not allowed.
■ Coordinate materials with those used for stabilized construction entrance/exit points.
■ If aggregate is selected, place crushed aggregate over geotextile fabric to at least 300 mm (12 in) depth, or place aggregate to a depth recommended by the RE or Construction Storm Water Coordinator. Crushed aggregate greater than 75 mm (3 inches) and smaller than 150 mm (6 inches) shall be used.

Maintenance and Inspection

■ Inspect routinely for damage and repair as needed, or as directed by the RE.
■ Keep all temporary roadway ditches clear.
■ When no longer required, remove stabilized construction roadway and re-grade and repair slopes.