

# Construction Exits – General

## SEDIMENT CONTROL TECHNIQUES



Photo 1 – Rock pad



Photo 2 – Wash bay

### Design Information

Table 1 provides guidance on the selection of best practice sediment control measures for construction site entry/exit points.

Table 1 – Use of stabilised construction exits

Technique	Code	Symbol	Typical use
Rock Pad	Exit	<p>Exit</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Exit</p> <p>(above shows rock pad with cross drain)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for all soil types.</li> <li>• Suitable for both building sites and civil construction sites.</li> <li>• Generally perform better than <i>Vibration Grids</i> during wet weather.</li> <li>• Drainage controls may need to be incorporated into the rock pad to direct sediment-laden runoff to an appropriate sediment trap.</li> <li>• Note: <i>Rock Pads</i> for use on building sites generally differ in design specifications from those used on construction sites (e.g. rock size and pad length and width). Care must be taken to ensure the adoption of the standard drawing appropriate for the site conditions.</li> </ul>
Vibration Grid	Exit	<p>Exit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best suited to sandy soils.</li> <li>• Can also be used in clayey soil regions to control sediment movement during dry weather.</li> </ul>
Wash Bay	Exit	<p>Exit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash bays normally represent best practice on long-term construction sites.</li> <li>• Best use when working near fragile environments, when turbidity control is a major issue, or when working with highly cohesive clays.</li> <li>• Options include in-situ designs as well as portable (hire) units.</li> </ul>