



**Piceance Basin Storm Water Manual of
Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Revision 4
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Reviewed and Edited By:

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "David Fox". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

David Fox, P.E.

Fox Engineering Solutions, Inc.

670 Canyon Creek Drive,
Grand Junction, CO 81507

Ph: (970) 250-5505

Email: coloradofox@bresnan.net



SC-4 Tracking Pad



Description

A tracking pad is a layer of gravel where construction traffic leaves a site. The purpose of a tracking pad to a site is to minimize the amount of tracked mud and dust that leaves a site. As a vehicle drives over the gravel pad, mud and sediment are removed from the vehicle's wheels and offsite transport of soil is reduced. The gravel pad also reduces erosion and rutting on the soil beneath the stabilization structure.

Applicability

Typically, tracking pads are installed at locations where construction traffic leaves or enters an existing paved road. However, the applicability of site entrance tracking pads may be extended to any roadway or entrance where vehicles will access or leave the site.

Limitations

Although tracking pads are a good way to help reduce the amount of sediment leaving a site, some soil may still be deposited from vehicle tires onto paved surfaces. To further reduce the chance of these sediments polluting storm water runoff, sweeping of the paved area adjacent to the stabilized site entrance is recommended.

Design Criteria

No formal design is required.

Construction Specifications

See Figure SC-4-1 for installation details.

1. Place a matrix of 3/4" to 3" stone gravel, or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent, to a minimum thickness of six (6) inches and a minimum length of 50 feet over the entire width of the roadway.
2. If necessary, all surface water flowing or diverted toward the tracking pad shall be piped across the entrance.

Maintenance Considerations

Inspection frequency shall be in accordance with the Storm Water Management Plan. Stabilization of tracking pads should be maintained until the remainder of the construction site has been fully stabilized. Stone and gravel might need to be periodically added to each tracking pad to keep the entrance effective. Soil that is tracked offsite should be swept up as soon as possible for proper disposal.

References

Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), *Erosion Control and Stormwater Quality Guide*. 2002.

<<http://www.coloradodot.info/programs/environmental/water-quality/documents/erosion-storm-quality>>

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control*. Washington, D.C., February, 2003.

<<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm>>

Horizon Environmental Services, Inc, *Guidance Document Reasonable and Prudent Practices for Stabilization (RAPPS) of Oil and Gas Construction Sites*. Produced by Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA). April 2004. <<http://www.dpcusa.org/enviro/rapps.html>>