

## SC-4 STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING



### BMP Objectives

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Borrow and Stockpiles
- Drainage Areas
- Sediment Trapping
- Stream Protection
- Temporary Stabilizing
- Permanent Stabilizing

### Definition and Purpose

Street sweeping and vacuuming practices remove tracked sediment to prevent the sediment from entering a storm drain or watercourse.

### Appropriate Applications

These practices are implemented anywhere sediment is tracked from the project site or support area onto public or private roads, sidewalks, or any other paved areas. This typically occurs at construction entrances and exits.

### Limitations

Sweeping and vacuuming may not be effective when soil is too wet or muddy; however, the soil should be moist to avoid generation of dust.

### Design Parameters

- Restrict construction vehicle use to properly designated exit points with appropriate stabilization to minimize track-out.
- Visible sediment tracking shall be swept and/or vacuumed by the end of the same work day in which track-out occurs or by the end of the next work day if track-out occurred on a non-work day.
- If not mixed with debris or trash, the removed sediment may be incorporated back into the project as approved.

### Maintenance and Inspection

- Conduct inspections as required by the NPDES permit or contract specifications.
- Sweep tracked sediment as needed, or as required by the NPDES permit.

- Be careful not to sweep up any unknown substance or any object that may be potentially hazardous.
- Adjust brooms frequently to maintain proper contact with the ground and maximize efficiency of sweeping operations.
- After sweeping is finished, properly dispose of sweeper wastes at an approved dumpsite.