4.5-0 SWEEPING

BMP DESIGN APPROACH
■ Pollutant Source Control
☐ Hydrologic Source Control
☐ Stormwater Treatment
SCALE OF APPLICATION
■ All SFR and MFR < 1 acre
■ MFR 1-5 Acre and CICU < 5 acres
■ MFR and CICU > 5 acres and all WQIPs
TYPE OF APPLICATION
■ Temporary
☐ Permanent

DESCRIPTION

During construction and grading activities sediment commonly accumulates on paved surfaces as a result of vehicle tracking and soil and material stockpiling. Removal of this accumulated sediment is necessary to prevent transport into receiving waters or newly installed permanent BMPs. Removal of this sediment is achieved by sweeping with mechanical, regenerative air, vacuum filter sweepers, and/or hand brooms.

APPLICABILITY

- Suitable for all construction sites.
- Especially important for sites adjacent to SEZs, on steep sites where clearing and excavating can result in significant soil loss, and on sites with heavy vehicle traffic.

Advantages

- Prevents sediment from entering waterways or drainage systems.
- Prevents sediment from clogging newly installed BMPs.
- Reduces maintenance cycles for temporary BMPs.

Disadvantages

- Must be performed frequently to be effective.
- May result in creation of airborne dust particles.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Sites should be swept daily, at a minimum, when grading activities are taking place. Sweeping should occur more frequently if there is heavy vehicle traffic at the construction site, or there is a high potential for sediment transport to a waterway.
- Smaller construction sites may utilize hand brooms. Projects with pavement areas greater than 5,000 feet should consider the use of a mechanical sweeper.
- "Blower" type devices are not acceptable for removing accumulated sediment from pavement as they result in an excessive amount of airborne particles.
- Water generally should not be used to remove sediment from pavement unless the water can be directed to an appropriate area for infiltration, such as a flat lawn or vegetated area. If water is directed to permanent BMPs, these BMPs will require maintenance prior to project completion.
- Dispose of sediment swept from the site at a TRPA-approved location or remove from the Lake Tahoe Region. Sediment shall not be disposed of in storm drains or other municipal waterways.
- Consider the use of a PM10 sweeper, which has the capability to sweep particles less than 10 microns in diameter.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- When grading is occurring, site managers should observe the ingress/egress and staging areas to determine if sediment is accumulating and adjust sweeping frequency accordingly.
- Sites should be swept at the close of each construction day.
- Failure to sweep pavement is one of the most common reasons for a TRPA Correction Notice to be issued. To prevent violations, site managers should keep a logbook of sweeping operations and clearly define who will be responsible for sweeping the site and keeping it swept.
- Weather can change rapidly in the Lake Tahoe Region. Brooms should be kept on the site at all times so that the pavement can be swept immediately if a storm is imminent.