VT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

FACT SHEET

**Road, Street, and Parking Lot Repair and Maintenance**

This procedure outlines best management practices regarding the daily operations of road, street, and parking lot repair and maintenance activities, including salt application and storage.

Potential Waste Materials:

* Asphalt Pavement
* Metal Materials
* Rock and Soil Mixture
* Bricks, Stones, and Concrete

**Road Repair/Maintenance:**

* Perform surface work in dry weather to minimize runoff.
* Reuse road spoils in repairs if possible, then sweep and dispose of properly.
* Use as little cooling water as possible and switch off water when it is not in use.
* Minimize the area of soils left exposed or graded. Permanently stabilize disturbed soil.

**Waste Material Collection:**

* Collect any loose sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material as soon as possible after construction activities.
* As materials are collected, place them all in a central location - a dumpster, hopper, truck bed, etc.
* If the materials are stored on the ground, consider covering the materials with plastic sheeting to reduce runoff.
* If materials will be stored more than 24 hours, consider the following guidelines:
	+ Avoid locating within 300 feet of any well used for drinking, irrigation, or industrial water supply.
	+ Avoid locating within 100 feet of features that have the capability to serve as a pathway for runoff to channelize such as storm drains and ditches.
	+ Avoid locating within the 100-year floodplain of a stream or within 300 feet of a stream, river, lake, pond, or wetland.

**Salt Application:**

* Regulate the amount of salt applied in order to prevent over-salting to roadways and increased runoff concentrations.
* Amount of salt applied should be varied to reflect site-specific characteristics, such as road width and design, traffic concentration, and proximity to surface waters.

**Salt Storage:**

* Store salt in a covered area to prevent salt from lumping together. This makes it easier to load and apply.
* Cover salt storage piles to reduce salt loss from stormwater runoff and potential contamination to streams, aquifers, and estuarine areas.
* Salt storage piles should be located outside the 100-year floodplain for further protection against surface water.
* Divert runoff around salt storage pits.

**Street Sweeping:**

 Once maintenance activities are completed, it is recommended that a street sweeper be used to collect all excess debris/fine sediment or particles that could enter waterways. When done regularly, street sweeping can remove 50-90% of street pollutants that could potentially enter surface water through the storm sewer system. Street sweepers will also make road surfaces less slippery in light rains, improve aesthetics by removing litter, and control pollutants which can be captured by the equipment.

 Arrangements should be made for the proper disposal of collected wastes. It is important to adhere to all federal and state regulations that apply to the disposal and reuse of collected wastes.

**NOTE:**

**To report any illegal dumping activities call Environmental Health and Safety at (540) 231-3600 or visit: www.ehss.vt.edu/report\_issue. To report a known toxic discharge or dumping activity, call the Virginia Tech Police Department at (540) 231-6411.**