## Regular Inspection and Maintenance Guidance for Permeable Pavements

Regular inspection and maintenance is critical to the effective operation of permeable pavement. It is the responsibility of the owner to maintain the pavement in accordance with the minimum design standards. This page provides guidance on maintenance activities that are typically required for these systems, along with the suggested frequency for each activity. Individual systems may have more, or less, frequent maintenance needs, depending on a variety of factors including the occurrence of large storm events, seasonal changes, and traffic conditions.

### ACTIVITIES

Visual inspections are an integral part of system maintenance. This includes monitoring pavement to ensure water drainage, debris accumulation, and surface deterioration.

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<th>ACTIVITY</th>
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<td><strong>CLOGGING AND SYSTEM PERFORMANCE</strong></td>
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| Adjacent vegetated areas show no signs of erosion and run-on to permeable pavement.  
**Remedy:** Repair or replace any damaged structural parts. | Whenever |
| Whenever vacuuming adjacent permeable pavements | |
| Adjacent non-permeable sections of pavement are clean of debris to prevent debris tracking.  
**Remedy:** Vacuuming adjacent pavement non-permeable pavement can be effective at minimizing run-on. | 1-2 times per year, more frequently for high-use sites or sites with higher potential for run-on |
| Check for standing water remaining on the surface of the pavement after a precipitation event within 30 minutes.  
**Remedy:** Use of a power washer or compressed air blower at an angle of 30 degrees or less can be effective, particularly in combination with a vacuum or vacuum sweeper. | |
| Check for standing water remaining on the surface of the pavement after a precipitation event within 30 minutes.  
**Remedy:** Use of a power washer or compressed air blower at an angle of 30 degrees or less can be effective, particularly in combination with a vacuum or vacuum sweeper. | 1-2 times per year, more frequently for high-use sites or sites with higher potential for run-on |
| Check for debris accumulation, particularly in the winter.  
**Remedy:** Loose debris such as leaves or trash can be removed using a power/leaf blower or gutter broom. Fall and spring cleanup should be accompanied by pavement vacuuming. | |
| Accumulation of sediment and organic debris on the pavement surface.  
**Remedy:** Regular use of a vacuum sweeper can remove sediment and organic debris. The sweeper may be fitted with water jets. | |
| **PAVEMENT CONDITION** | |
| Check for accumulation of snow or other stockpiles of materials such as sand/salt, mulch, soil, yard waste, etc. Stockpiling of these materials on permeable pavements can lead to premature clogging.  
**Remedy:** Remove stockpile if possible and check for clogging in storage area. | As Needed |
| Damage to pavement  
**Remedy:** Repairs should be repaired as they are identified | |