

Regular Inspection and Maintenance Guidance for Porous Pavements

Regular inspection and maintenance is critical to the effective operation of porous 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.

Inspection Activities

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

Activity	Frequency
Check for standing water on the surface of the pavement after a precipitation event. If standing water remains within 30 minutes after rainfall had ended, cleaning of porous pavement is recommended.	2 to 4 times per year, more frequently for high use sites or sites with higher potential for run-on
Vacuum sweeper shall be used regularly to remove sediment and organic debris on the pavement surface. The sweeper may be fitted with water jets.	
Pavement vacuuming should occur during spring cleanup following the last snow event to remove accumulated debris, at minimum.	
Pavement vacuuming should occur during fall cleanup to remove dead leaves, at minimum.	
Power washing can be an effective tool for cleaning clogged areas. This should occur at mid pressure typically less than 500 psi and at an angle of 30 degrees or less.	
Check for debris accumulating on pavement, especially debris buildup in winter. For loose debris, a power/leaf blower or gutter broom can be used to remove leaves and trash.	
Check for damage to porous pavements from non-design loads. Damaged areas may be repaired by use of infrared heating and rerolling of pavement. Typical costs may be 2,000/ day for approximately 500 ft of trench.	

Maintenance Activities

Routine preventative cleaning is more effective than corrective cleaning.

Activity	Frequency
Controlling run-on and debris tracking is key to extending the life of porous surfaces. Erosion and sedimentation control of adjacent areas is crucial. Vacuuming adjacent non porous asphalt can be effective at minimizing run-on.	Whenever vacuuming adjacent porous pavements
Repairs may be needed from cuts of utilities. Repairs can be made using standard (non-porous) asphalt for most damages. Repairs using standard asphalt should not exceed 15% of total area.	As needed
Do not store materials such as sand/salt, mulch, soil, yard waste, and other stock piles on porous surfaces.	
Stockpiled snow areas on porous pavements will require additional maintenance and vacuuming. Stockpiling on snow on porous pavements is not recommended and will lead to premature clogging.	
Damage can occur to porous pavement from non-design loads. Precautions such as clearance bars, signage, tight turning radius, high curbs, and video surveillance may be required where there is a risk off non-design loads.	
Posting of signage is recommended indicating presence of porous pavement. Signage should display limitation of design load (i.e. passenger vehicles only, light truck traffic, etc. as per pavement durability rating.)	

CHECKLIST FOR INSPECTION OF POROUS PAVEMENTS

Location:

Inspector:

Date:

Time:

Site Conditions:

Date Since Last Rain Event:

Inspection Items	Satisfactory (S) or Unsatisfactory (U)		Comments/Corrective Action
1. Salt / Deicing *Note complete winter maintenance guidance is available at UNHSC			
Use salt only for ice management	S	U	
Piles of accumulated salt removed in spring	S	U	
2. Debris Cleanup (2-4 times a year minimum, Spring & Fall)			
Clean porous pavement to remove sediment and organic debris on the pavement surface via vacuum street sweeper.	S	U	
Adjacent non porous pavement vacuumed	S	U	
Clean catch basins (if available)	S	U	
3. Controlling Run-On (2-4 times a year)			
Adjacent vegetated areas show no signs of erosion and run-on to porous pavement	S	U	
4. Outlet / Catch Basin Inspection (if available) (2 times a year, After large storm events)			
No evidence of blockage	S	U	
Good condition, no need for cleaning/repair	S	U	
5. Poorly Drained Pavement (2-4 times a year)			
Pavement has been pressure washed and vacuumed	S	U	
6. Pavement Condition (2-4 times a year minimum, Spring & Fall)			
No evidence of deterioration	S	U	
No cuts from utilities visible	S	U	
No evidence of improper design load applied	S	U	
7. Signage / Stockpiling (As Needed)			
Proper signage posted indicating usage for traffic load	S	U	
No stockpiling of materials and no seal coating	S	U	

Corrective Action Needed	Due Date
1.	
2.	
3.	