

# SAMPLE

## Pervious Paving Inspection and Maintenance Checklist

Property Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Property Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

Treatment Measure No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Inspection:  Monthly during wet season  Pre-Wet Season

After heavy runoff  End of Wet Season

Inspector(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Maintenance Needed? (Y/N)	Comments (Describe maintenance completed and if needed maintenance was not conducted, note when it will be done)	Recommended Action / Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed
1. Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ponds covering more than 10 percent of the paved area remain present for more than one hour after a rainstorm.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vacuum/clean permeable surface/joints of any debris that may be obstructing flow.</li> <li>Use industrial pressure washer to restore permeability.</li> <li>For permeable joint pavers, replace permeable joint materials.</li> <li>If above methods do not restore infiltration rates, reconstruction or replacement of the surface and/or subsurface layers may be required.</li> </ul>
2. Downspouts (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flow to the facility is impeded</li> <li>Downspouts are clogged or pipes are damaged</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove any sediment or debris blocking flows.</li> <li>Repair or replace broken downspouts as needed, so that flow is conveyed efficiently to the pervious paving surface area.</li> </ul>
3. Outlet to Storm Drain (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does not safely convey excess flows to storm drain</li> <li>Piping damaged or disconnected</li> <li>Sediment/debris clogs outlet to storm drain (check inside drain)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repair the overflow pipe or remove material clogging the overflow outlet, so that excess flow is conveyed efficiently to storm drain.</li> <li>Remove any debris or obstruction that is blocking the drain, including any material inside the drain.</li> </ul>
4. Structural Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pervious paving structure is cracked, broken, concrete spalling or raveling; missing paver blocks or grid</li> <li>Aggregate loss in permeable joint pavers</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Porous concrete or asphalt</b> - Fill with patching mixes; large cracks and settlement may require cutting and replacing the pavement section. <b>Pavers/turf block</b>: Repair or replace broken structural components as needed, per manufacturer's instructions.</li> <li>Replenish permeable joint material as specified by manufacturer or in design plans</li> </ul>
4. Pavement Settling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Portions of the paved area are one inch (1"), or more, lower than the general surface of the pavement</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove pavers and bedding stone<sup>2</sup> in the affected area. Level the exposed base course<sup>3</sup> and compact. Replace bedding stone and reinstate pavers and jointing aggregate.</li> </ul>
5. Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Root systems of adjacent trees encroach on subsurface structural components or cause pavement lift</li> <li>Weeds in joints of permeable joint pavement</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult with arborist to assess safety of pruning off problem roots; consider installing a mechanical barrier.</li> <li>Manually remove weeds. Do not use herbicides. Mow, torch, or, if vegetation is specified in joints, inoculate with preferred vegetation.</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> The bedding stone is the shallow layer of stone (or, in some cases, sand) on which the pavers are placed. The bedding stone is located above the base course.

<sup>3</sup> The base course is the layer of stone below the bedding stone. The stone size used for the base course is typically larger than the bedding stone.