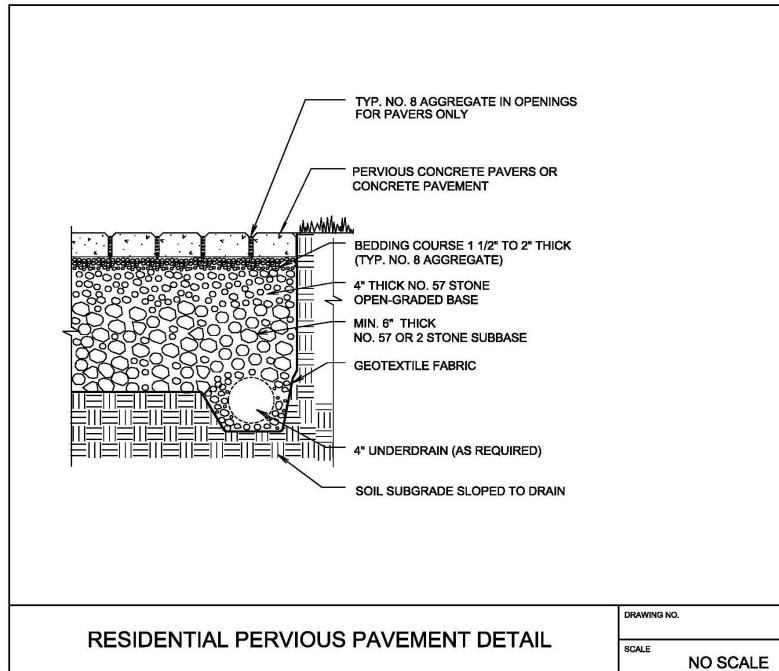


Fact Sheet on Residential Pervious Pavement

Pervious pavements are designed to allow percolation or infiltration of stormwater through the surface into the soil below where the water is naturally filtered and pollutants are removed. Pervious pavement may include paving blocks, grid pavers, or pervious concrete. It is recommended that a qualified civil engineer with knowledge in hydrology and hydraulics be consulted for applications using pervious pavement to ensure desired results. This fact sheet provides an overview of construction guidelines and research to date and is not meant to replace the services of experienced, professional engineers. To obtain an individual residential property credit for pervious pavements the following criteria must be met:

- a. Installed for the purpose of runoff infiltration.
- b. Area of pervious pavement is at least 1,000 square feet.
- c. Used on slopes no greater than 4%.
- d. The stone reservoir underneath the pavement type must be at least 10 inches.
- e. The installation meets the local building and zoning standards for driveway installations.
- f. Used where the underlying in-situ subsoils have an infiltration rate greater than 0.5 inches per hour. Porous pavements systems are not typically suitable on in-situ subsoil with hydrologic group D or most group C soils without the installation of an underdrain.

Minimum Residential Pervious Driveway Typical Section





Example of pervious pavers used for residential driveway.
(<http://naturalpathlandscaping.com/permeable.html>)

Maintenance Guidelines:

1. Ensure pervious pavement system is dewatering, and there are not visible sign of standing water on surface.
2. Remove accumulated salt on surface during winter months.
3. Vacuum and replace stone as necessary to remove sediment accumulation and organic debris on the pavement surface.
4. Remove accumulated leaves and debris from pavement surface in the fall.