Statewide LID Training Program
INSTRUCTORS

REBECCA DUGOPOLSKI, PE
Senior Engineer
Key project experience: Stormwater monitoring, design, and NPDES Permit compliance

KATHY GWILYM, PE
Principal Civil Engineer
Key project experience: Complete street design, LID and permeable pavements for public works and private projects
AGENDA

1. introduction

2. permeable pavement O&M

3. O&M costs

4. administrative tools

5. wrap up & field exercises
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Understand the structure and function of permeable pavement components.

2. Gain an in-depth understanding of the primary inspection activities and tools to maintain permeable pavement function over time.

3. Know the primary maintenance requirements for permeable pavement.

4. Identify maintenance problems and associated solutions necessary for long-term function of permeable pavement areas.
LOGISTICS

SCHEDULE

• Classroom training: 9:00-12:00
• Lunch (provided): 12:00-12:45
• Classroom training: 12:45-1:30
• Field exercises: 1:30-3:30

OTHER LOGISTICS

• Restroom location
• Food
• Turn off cell phones
• Sign in and sign out
• 2012: Public and private partners engage state legislature to fund program.

• June 2012: LID Training Steering Committee convened.

• 2012-2013: Washington State LID Training Plan developed: www.wastormwatercenter.org/lid-background

• 2014: Training program built from state LID Training Plan.
• 49 trainings in western and eastern WA in 2014-2015.
• 42 trainings in western and eastern WA in 2015-2016.
• 39 trainings offered in western and eastern WA in 2017.
• Three levels: Introductory, Intermediate, and Advanced.
• Statewide LID Certificate now available.
Statewide LID Training Program

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT LEAD</th>
<th>CORE TEAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Herrera" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Cascadia Consulting Group" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDITIONAL TRAINING SUPPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="ch2m" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="MIG" /></td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="SvR" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Mithūn" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statewide LID Training Program

### Overview of Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Introductory</strong></th>
<th><strong>Intermediate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Advanced</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1</strong> Introduction to LID for Inspection &amp; Maintenance Staff</td>
<td><strong>3.1</strong> Intermediate LID Topics: NPDES Phase I &amp; II Requirements</td>
<td><strong>5.0</strong> Advanced Topics for Long-term LID Operations: Bioretention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.2</strong> Intermediate LID Design: Bioretention</td>
<td><strong>5.6</strong> Advanced Topics in LID Design: Hydrologic Modeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.3</strong> Intermediate LID Design: Permeable Pavement</td>
<td><strong>5.1</strong> Advanced Topics for Long-term LID Operations: Permeable Pavement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.4</strong> Intermediate LID Design: Site Assessment, Planning &amp; Layout</td>
<td><strong>6.2</strong> Advanced Topics in LID Design: Bioretention Media and Compost Amended Soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.5</strong> Intermediate LID Design: Rainwater Collection Systems &amp; Vegetated Roofs</td>
<td><strong>5.2</strong> Advanced Topics in LID Design: Bioretention</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5.5</strong> Advanced Topics in LID Design: Rainwater Collection Systems &amp; Vegetated Roofs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statewide LID Training Program

### OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRODUCTORY</th>
<th>INTERMEDIATE</th>
<th>ADVANCED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Introduction to LID for Inspection &amp; Maintenance Staff</td>
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<td>5.0 Advanced Topics for Long-term LID Operations: Bioretention</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS: PERMEABLE PAVEMENT
introduction

permeable pavement O&M

O&M costs

administrative tools

wrap up & field exercises
INTRODUCTION

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID): Introduction to Principles

• **Site design & planning techniques** emphasizing conservation

• **Use of small-scale engineered controls** to closely mimic pre-development hydrologic processes

• **Careful assessment of site soils and strategic site planning** to best use those soils for stormwater management
LID: Introduction to Principles: Pre-developed Forest Hydrology
INTRODUCTION

LID: Introduction to Principles: Developed Condition Hydrology

2012 LID Technical Guidance Manual for Puget Sound
INTRODUCTION

LID: Site Design and Planning Techniques

- Minimize disturbance
- Reduce impervious surface
- Protect and restore native soils and vegetation
- Manage stormwater close to the source
INTRODUCTION

LID: Small-Scale Engineering Controls

• Infiltration
• Filtration
• Storage
• Evaporation
• Transpiration

Conserve or regain pre-developed hydrologic functions

Synonyms for LID BMPs:

Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI), Integrated Management Practices (IMPs), and On-Site Stormwater Management BMPs
INTRODUCTION

LID: Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- Rain Gardens (BMP T5.14A)
- Bioretention (BMP T5.14B)
- Permeable Pavement (BMP T5.15)
- Vegetated Roofs (BMP T5.17)
- Downspout Full Infiltration (BMP T5.10A)
- Downspout Dispersion (BMP T5.10B)
- Concentrated Flow Dispersion (BMP T5.11)
- Sheet Flow Dispersion (BMP T5.12)
- Compost Amended Soils (BMP T5.13)
INTRODUCTION

LID: Permeable Pavement

• Infiltration
• Filtration
• Storage
• Evaporation
• Transpiration
INTRODUCTION

TOPICS

Intro to LID

NPDES Permit

LID O&M Guidance Document

Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and State Waste Discharge General Permit for discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewers in Western Washington

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington 98504-7000

In accordance with the provisions of The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Act Chapter 90A-16 Revised Code of Washington and The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (The Clean Water Act) Title 33 United States Code, Sections 1251 et seq.

Until this permit expires, is modified, or revoked, Permittees that have properly obtained coverage under this permit are authorized to discharge to waters of the state in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Walter Lackey Program Manager
Department of Ecology

Western Washington Low Impact Development (LID) Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

Prepared for Washington State Department of Ecology Water Quality Program

Prepared by Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc.
and Washington Stormwater Center

Statewide LID Training Program

5.1 PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS
INTRODUCTION

NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:
Western WA NPDES Permit

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Stormwater Permittees in Washington State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 1 Permittees</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snohomish County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSDOT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary Permittees:** Approximately 45; such as ports and universities

To see a listing of permittees visit
NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: Requirements Vary By Permittee

- Phase II requirements are somewhat less extensive
- Secondary permittee requirements vary

Timeline for updating maintenance standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase I</th>
<th>Phase II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Section S5.C.9.a of the Phase I Permit</td>
<td>Per Section S5.C.5.a of the Phase I Permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2014</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 2015</td>
<td>June 30, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Permittees</td>
<td>New Permittees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Co. and Cowlitz Co.</td>
<td>City of Aberdeen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION
NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: Requirements Vary By BMP Classification

• On-site Stormwater Management BMPs

• Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities
INTRODUCTION

NPDES MUNICIPAL STORMWATER PERMIT: Minimum Requirements (MRs)

1. Preparation of Stormwater Site Plans
2. Construction SWPPP
3. Source Control
4. Preserve natural Drainage
5. On-Site Stormwater management
6. Run-off Treatment
7. Flow Control
8. Wetlands Protection
9. O&M
NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: Minimum Requirements (MRs)

- MR #2 – Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
  - Protect LID BMPs from sediment and compaction

- MR #5 – On-site Stormwater Management
  - Infiltrate, disperse, and retain runoff on-site to the extent feasible

Lotus Springs
INTRODUCTION

NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: Minimum Requirements (MRs)

• MR #6 – Runoff Treatment
  • Water quality treatment for pollution-generating areas

• MR #7 – Flow Control
  • Control of flow peaks and flow durations
NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:
On-site Stormwater Management BMPs

• Used to help meet MR #5
• May be used to help meet MR #6 and/or MR #7
• “On-site Stormwater Management BMPs” = LID BMPs
NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: On-site Stormwater Management BMPs

- Includes the following LID BMPs:
  - Rain Gardens (BMP T5.14A)
  - Bioretention (BMP T5.14B)
  - Permeable Pavement (BMP T5.15)
  - Vegetated Roofs (BMP T5.17)
  - Downspout Full Infiltration (BMP T5.10A)
  - Downspout Dispersion (BMP T5.10B)
  - Concentrated Flow Dispersion (BMP T5.11)
  - Sheet Flow Dispersion (BMP T5.12)
  - Compost Amended Soils (BMP T5.13)
DEFINITIONS

On-site SW Management BMPs (LID BMP)

- “Distributed stormwater management practices, integrated into a project design, that emphasize pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration. LID BMPs include, but are not limited to, bioretention/rain gardens, permeable pavements, roof downspout controls, dispersion, soil quality and depth, vegetated roofs, minimum excavation foundations, and water re-use.”
DEFINITIONS

• SW Treatment & Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)
  • “Detention facilities, treatment BMPs/facilities, bioretention, vegetated roofs, and permeable pavements that help meet Appendix 1 Minimum Requirements #6 (treatment), #7 (flow control), or both”
INTRODUCTION

DEFINITIONS

Subset of On-site Stormwater Management BMPs used to meet MR #6 or MR #7 (may also be used to meet MR #5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Onsite SW Management BMP</th>
<th>Flow Control Credit</th>
<th>Treatment Credit¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil Amendment</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersion</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retaining &amp; Planting Trees</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater Harvesting</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioretention³</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permeable Pavement³</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetated Roofs ³</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Meets basic, enhanced and phosphorus treatment when infiltrating through soil per Ecology treatment requirements

² Where permeable pavement is over soils meeting the suitability criteria or a treatment layer is included

³ Also considered SW Treatment & Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (additional requirements in regard to long term inspection, operations, and maintenance apply)
### NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: O&M Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implement maintenance standards</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopt or update ordinance or other enforceable documents</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement practices, policies, &amp; procedures to reduce SW impacts associated with runoff*</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Requirements for O&M including (but not limited to): pipe cleaning, cleaning conveyance structures, sediment and erosion control, and vegetation management
## INTRODUCTION

### NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: Plan Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verify maintenance plan completed &amp; O&amp;M responsibility assigned</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify submission of maintenance instructions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify that O&amp;M manual is complete</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review and approve declaration of covenant (including design details, figures and maintenance instructions) and grant of easement</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:

**Inspection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal authority to inspect private stormwater facilities and enforce maintenance standards</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct post-construction inspections to ensure proper installation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Inspection (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conduct inspections during construction in new residential developments*</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct ongoing annual inspections</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perform spot checks for potentially damaged BMPs owned/operated by Permittee after major storm events</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Every 6 months until 90% of the lots are constructed or when construction is stopped and the site is fully stabilized
INTRODUCTION

NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:
Enforcement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforce compliance with maintenance standards as needed based on inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Train staff involved in plan review, permitting, construction site inspections, &amp; enforcement</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement an ongoing training program for employees who have primary O&amp;M job functions that may impact SW quality</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INTRODUCTION

**NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:** Record Keeping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keep records of inspections and enforcement actions (e.g., inspection reports, notices of violations)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INTRODUCTION

NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scale drawing of the lot(s) and public ROW that show BMP locations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map BMPs owned/operated by Permittee</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map connections between BMPs and tributary conveyances*</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Phase I Only
INTRODUCTION
TOPICS

Intro to LID

NPDES Permit

LID O&M Guidance Document

Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit

In accordance with the provisions of the State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law, Chapter 90A, Revised Code of Washington, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (The Clean Water Act), Title 33 United States Code, Sections 1251 et seq.,

Western Washington Low Impact Development (LID) Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

Prepared for the Washington State Department of Ecology, Water Quality Program

Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc.
Washington Stormwater Center

Statewide LID Training Program

5.1 PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS
LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Objective

- Support permittees in implementing LID maintenance programs
- Provide specific O&M guidance so permittees can create maintenance standards that preserve facility function
- Note: Jurisdictions may want to tailor the tables in the O&M guidance document to address varying levels-of-service
INTRODUCTION

LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Development

• Two advisory committees
  • LID Maintenance Advisory Committee
  • LID Maintenance Administrative Issues Advisory Committee

• Best available information
  • Advisory committee input
  • Literature review
  • Targeted surveys sent to jurisdictions, contractors/landscapers, and vendors

• Guidance will evolve over time
INTRODUCTION

LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Content

• Summary of NPDES Permit Requirements

• Maintaining LID BMPs
  • Bioretention facilities
  • Rain gardens
  • Permeable pavement
  • Vegetated roofs

• Programmatic & Administrative Guidance
  • Downspout infiltration systems
  • Downspout, sheet flow, and conc. dispersion systems
  • Compost amended soils
INTRODUCTION
LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Content

• BMP description
  • How water moves through facility

• Key maintenance considerations to ensure facility function
  • Function by BMP component
  • Key maintenance by BMP component

• Key operations to preserve facility function

Photos provided by MIG SvR
INTRODUCTION

LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT:
Maintenance Standard and Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Recommended Frequency</th>
<th>Routine Maintenance</th>
<th>Condition when Maintenance is Needed (Standards)</th>
<th>Action Needed (Procedures)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inlets/Outlets/Pipes (cont’d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overflow</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Native soil is exposed or other signs of erosion damage are present at discharge point</td>
<td>Repair erosion and stabilize surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Storage Reservoir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation port</td>
<td>A, S</td>
<td>Water remains in the storage aggregate longer than anticipated by design after the end of a storm</td>
<td>If immediate cause of extended ponding is not identified, schedule investigation of subsurface materials or other potential causes of system failure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent large shrubs or trees</td>
<td>As needed</td>
<td>Vegetation related (leakout blocks or will potentially clog inlets)</td>
<td>Sweep leaf litter and sediment to prevent surface clogging and ponding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in May and</td>
<td>Vegetation growing beyond facility edge onto sidewalks, pavers, and street edge</td>
<td>Prevent large root systems from damaging subsurface structural components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in September</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edge and trim plants to control groundcovers and shrubs from overreaching the sidewalks, paths and street edge improves appearance and reduces clogging of permeable pavements by leaf litter, mulch and soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves, needles, and organic debris</td>
<td>In fall (October to December) after last deep (1-3 times, depending on canopy cover)</td>
<td>Accumulation of organic debris and leaf litter</td>
<td>Use leaf blower or vacuum to blow or remove leaves, evergreen needles, and debris (i.e., flowers, blossoms) off of and away from permeable pavement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Frequency: A = Annually; B = Biannually (twice per year); S = Perform inspections after major storm events (24-hour storm event with a 10-year or greater recurrence interval).

b) Inspection should occur during storm event.
## INTRODUCTION

**LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT:**
Equipment and Materials List

### Table 9. Permeable Pavement Equipment and Materials List.

<table>
<thead>
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### Erosion control equipment (to stabilize adjacent landscaped areas and protect pavement from sediment inputs)* |

**Additional equipment for gravel-filled open-celled grid systems**

- Mower or mulch mower
- Topdress grass seed
- Compost
- Replacement grid segments
LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Skills and Staffing

- List of general skills required
- List of additional specialized skills
- Staffing survey estimates (e.g., crew hours per facility, per linear foot, or per square foot)

**Skills Needed for Maintenance of Permeable Pavement**

- Sweeper and equipment operation
- Commercial driver’s license (CDL)
- Landscaping skills (e.g., general plant care) for grass-filled open-celled grid systems
- Engineer and/or landscape architect for major maintenance

Photo provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

TOPICS

• Types
• How the system works
• Maintenance considerations for facility function
• General maintenance for all
• Routine maintenance activities specific to each type
• Corrective maintenance activities
• Equipment and material recommendations
• Skills
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

TYPES & TERMS

Pervious Concrete

Porous Asphalt

Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavers

Open Celled Systems (Flexible & Rigid)

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

TYPES: Porous Asphalt

- Flexible, non-proprietary.
- Placement is similar to conventional asphalt but need large quantity.
- Typically used for parking and light traffic loads; however, has been used for medium and heavy applications.
- Initial infiltration rate: 200+ inches/hour.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

TYPES: Pervious Concrete

• Rigid, non-proprietary.

• Placement differs from conventional. Small batches feasible.

• 3/8” typical (round or crushed) aggregate w/o to minimal fines. Admixtures (optional) to increase workability and strength.

• Initial infiltration rate 200+ inches/hour.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

**TYPES:** Permeable Interlocking Pavers

- Flexible, proprietary.
- Capable of high vehicle loads. Used for lower speeds.
- High-density concrete that interlock and transfer vertical loads to surrounding pavers.
- Clean aggregate (w/o fines) filled within the openings/gaps.
- Initial infiltration rates can vary depending upon paver type.
TYPES: Plastic Grids

- Flexible, proprietary.
- Plastic grid filled with clean gravel (w/o fines) or soil and planted with grass.
- Trails, paths, maintenance access in a park, parking.
- Highest percent voids.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

HOW THE FACILITY WORKS

AGGREGATE OPEN INTO RECHARGE BED

UNCOMPACTED SUBGRADE IS CRITICAL FOR PROPER INFILTRATION

FILTER FABRIC RECOMMENDED ON SIDE WALLS AND OPTIONAL FOR BOTTOM OF SUBGRADE

UNIFORMLY GRADED WASHED AGGREGATE WITH 30 TO 40% VOID SPACE FOR STORMWATER STORAGE AND RECHARGE

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

2012 LID Technical Guidance Manual for Puget Sound
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

HOW THE FACILITY WORKS

- Sections vary – check as-buils
  - Top Wearing Course
  - Leveling Course?
  - Sub-base (storage)
  - Water quality treatment layer?
  - Geotextile?
  - Native soil
- Storage within Sub-base
  - Slope conditions – check dams
- Overflow (pipe or structure)
Break
INTRODUCTION TO MAINTENANCE

• “The maintenance of LID facilities is essential to ensure that design stormwater management and other benefits continue over the full lifecycle of the installation.”

• What to look for?
  • Drainage Function
  • Safety
  • Aesthetics

• Is it different?
• Long term infiltration capacity can remain high; however.............
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

O&M TRANSITION

• O&M starts at the Planning phase

• Transitioning from Construction to O&M
  • Purpose?
  • What are the regulatory reporting requirements?
  • Record/As-built?
  • Training new staff
  • Mapping

Photos provided by MIG SvR
Inform crews about protecting permeable pavements.

Use tarps/cover under stockpiles.

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Adjacent Stabilization

Maintain stabilization of adjacent areas to protect from sediment transport.

- Proactive vs. reactive.
- Address the source.

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Vegetation Migration & Rooting

• Ground Cover Migration.
• Cover if Hydroseeding.
• Options for Maintenance:
  • Modify planting plan and remove invasive plants.
  • Maintain adjacent landscaping.

Ground cover migration happens even with conventional pavement.

Photos provided by MIG SvR
GENERAL: Moss Growth

• Be careful with expectations
• Moss is present regardless of pavement type in PNW
• More prevalent in shady areas and under trees
• Monitor
• Remove if its observed to affect drainage and impacts safety
• Some is okay
• Perception on Aesthetics can vary
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Moss Growth

- If severe, options for removal:
  - Pressure washing (concrete)
  - Weed burner
  - Sweeping (during dry periods)
  - Vacuuming (effectiveness varies)

- During planning & design, consider impacts of shade to maintenance frequency.

Photo provided by MIG SvR

Non-Pervious Concrete urban sidewalk with moss
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Moss Growth

Photos provided by MIG SvR

Installed ~10 years ago
12516 NE 90th Street

Photo taken w/n 1 year of installation
GENERAL: Moss Growth

Installed in 2010 – no routine maintenance, Photo July 2014


Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Protection From Staining

• Applies to pavers, asphalt, cement concrete. Same as conventional pavements.

• During construction, keeping pervious concrete covered for curing & protection can lead to some discoloration but fades with time.

• Avoid placement of organic/compost material on pavement.
GENERAL: Snow Removal

• Modify snow management procedures.

• Avoid sanding since it will clog the system, except in cases of emergencies/safety issues (vacuum sediment as soon as possible after melt).

• Avoid sanding adjacent streets since tires will track it onto the porous pavement.

• Avoid stockpiling snow on porous pavement.

Photo provided by MIG SvR
GENERAL: Snow Removal

- Adjust snow plow height to avoid scratching.
- UNH reported up to 75% decrease in salt use but it will depend on site conditions (shade, location etc).
- Permeable sub-base provides drainage.
- Voids in wearing course provides space for freeze thaw.
- Installed in cold climates such as Iowa, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Ohio, Lake Tahoe.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Snow Removal

Parking Lot, Denver, CO – Next AM Following 12” Snow

Pervious Concrete

Conventional Asphalt

Photos courtesy of National Ready Mixed Concrete Association and slide courtesy of Center for Portland Cement Concrete Pavement Technology, 2005 via John Kevern at National Concrete Pavement Technology, Iowa State University
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Drainage Function Inspection

- Inspect drainage function in the rain and identify areas for maintenance:
  - Is there runoff from the surface?
  - Is water still ponding on the surface 1 hour after rain has stopped?
  - Is there ponding water in the observation port 24 hours after the rain has stopped?
- If ponding, then corrective action required for cleaning surface.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Drainage Function Inspection

• Video/photos of overall area during rain event.

• If no ponding on the surface then its flowing through top wearing course.

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Drainage Function Inspection

Video provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Drainage Function Inspection

Video provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Drainage Function Inspection

- Inspect drainage function in dry weather
  - Cylinder test: ASTM C1701 results indicate an infiltration rate of 10 inches per hour or less then corrective action required.
  - Test the surface infiltration rate using ASTM C1701 (perform 1 test/installation but not < 1 test/2,500 sf).
- Run cylinder tests over multiple areas
- Turn on sprinklers/garden hose to test larger area?
- Does water pool or drain out?

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Corrective Action for Drainage

• If not draining through top wearing course then corrective maintenance options include:
  • Pressure wash and/or vacuum system
  • Hand held pressure wash or power wash with rotating brushes
  • Pure vacuum sweeper (calibrated to not dislodge wearing course aggregate)
  • Gravel grid and pavers – removing and replacing aggregate
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Under- and Elevated-Drains

• Under-drain/Elevated drain is clogged:
  • Jet clean or rotary cut debris/roots from under-drain.
  • Clean flow restrictor/orifice.
  • Identify the source of the blockage and take actions to prevent future blockages.

• If pipe daylights, check for erosion damage at discharge point:
  • Identify source of problem.
  • Repair erosion and stabilize surface.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Under- and Elevated- Drains

• Water remains in storage aggregate longer than anticipated:
  • Inspect standpipes for under-drain.
  • Inspect drains.
  • If structural problems possible schedule investigation of subsurface materials or other potential causes of extended ponding.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL: Inspect Overflow/Backup System

• Check overflow drainage path:
  • What is the flow path if water does not infiltrate?
  • If has under-drain pipes, verify they are draining
  • Verify that the overflow structure is not plugged.

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

GENERAL NON-ROUTINE: Utility Cuts

• Temporary Patch

• Protect adjacent porous to remain

• Permanent Panel replacement

• Permanent Restoration: Use same material as original, except use conventional asphalt for porous asphalt

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

ROUTINE AND CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE
BY COMPONENT

• Pavement surface:
  • Porous Asphalt and Pervious Concrete
  • Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavers
  • Open Celled Gravel grid
  • Open Celled Grass grid
ROUTINE: Porous Asphalt & Pervious Concrete

- Cleaning surface debris:
  - **Large areas**: vacuum sweep (regenerative air or high efficiency vacuum)
  - **Small areas**: walk behind vacuums, shop vacs, hand held pressure washer or power washer with rotating brushes
  - **Frequency**: 1-2 times annually or as determined by site conditions
  - Consult with equipment manufacturer/rep for optimum operation
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

ROUTINE: Porous Asphalt & Pervious Concrete

• No overlay
• No black topping/sealing
• May need to re-stripe parking lot more frequently

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: Pervious Concrete Structural

• Major cracks or trip hazards and concrete spalling and raveling
• Determine cause
• Replace panel with porous material if feasible
• Modify operations?

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: Raveling at Construction Joints

- Consult with industry, engineer
- Patch?
- Cut out and replace with new panel (pervious concrete)
- Replace with conventional asphalt?
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: Drainage Function Rehabilitation

- Consult with industry, engineer
- Significant decline in infiltration when system is not routinely maintained
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

ROUTINE: PICP & Pavers

- Routine maintenance (cleaning surface debris)
  - Large areas: vacuum sweep (regenerative air or high efficiency vacuum)
  - Small areas: walk behind vacuums, shop vacs
  - Frequency: 1-2 times annually or as determined by site conditions
  - Consult with equipment manufacturer/rep for optimum operation
  - Vacuum settings may have to be adjusted to prevent excess uptake of aggregate from paver openings or joints
  - Vacuum surface openings in dry weather to remove dry, encrusted sediment
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

**ROUTINE: PICP & Pavers**

- **Routine maintenance (vegetation)**
  - Remove weeds if they start to affect drainage performance
- Aesthetics
  - Do not use herbicides (this is a stormwater facility)
- Weed burner
- Vinegar? (small applications)
- Larger gaps between pavers easier for removal of weeds (shovel)

Photos provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

CORRECTIVE: PICP & Pavers

- Clogged wearing course
  - Review overall performance of the facility.
  - If water ponds or flows off pavement surface during rain event, corrective maintenance or testing is needed.
- Dry Weather: Test the surface infiltration rate using ASTM C1781 (perform 1 test/installation but not < 1 test/2,500 sf).
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M
CORRECTIVE: PICP & Pavers

• Clogged wearing course
  • Corrective maintenance options include:
    • Pure vacuum sweeper.
    • Pressure wash and vacuum system calibrated to remove all visible sediment (likely 2-3 cm of aggregate) in the joints or infiltration cells.
  • Replace aggregate in joints or infiltration cells per manufacturer specifications.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: PICP & Pavers

• Utility work
  • Pavers can be removed individually and replaced after work is complete
  • Clean sub-base material (no to minimal fines)
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: PICP & Pavers

• Structural integrity
  • Loss of aggregate material between paver blocks: Refill per manufacturer's recommendations.
  • Paver block missing or damaged: Remove individual damaged paver blocks by hand and replace or repair per manufacturer’s recommendations.
  • Surface settling: May require resetting.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: PICP & Pavers

• Structural integrity and snow
  • The structure of the top edge of the paver blocks reduces chipping from snowplows.
  • Skids on the corner of plow blades are recommended.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

ROUTINE: Gravel Grid

- Cleaning surface debris
  - **Large areas:** vacuum sweep? (regenerative air or high efficiency vacuum)
  - **Small areas:** walk behind vacuums, shop vacs, rake, leaf blower
  - **Frequency:** 1-2 times annually or as determined by site conditions
  - Consult with equipment manufacturer/rep for optimum operation
  - Vacuum settings may have to be adjusted to prevent excess uptake of aggregate from paver openings or joints
  - Vacuum surface openings in dry weather to remove dry, encrusted sediment
  - Maintain aggregate 0.25 inches above grid structure
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

CORRECTIVE: Gravel Grid

• Clogged wearing course
  • Observe the pavement system after a rain event (testing infiltration rate using ASTM C1701 likely not applicable).
  • Corrective action needed, if ponding on surface or water flows off aggregate surface during rain event.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

CORRECTIVE: Gravel Grid

• Clogged wearing course
  • Use vacuum system calibrated to remove all visible sediment (likely 2-3 cm of aggregate).
  • Replace aggregate per manufacturer specifications (usually 0.25 inches above grid structure).
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: Gravel Grid

• Structural integrity

  • Grid damaged:
    • Remove pins (if present), pry up grid segments, and replace grid, pins and gravel
    • Replace grid segments where three or more adjacent rings are broken or damaged

  • Loss of aggregate material: Refill per manufacturer's recommendations (usually 0.25 inches above grid structure)
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

ROUTINE: Grass Grid

• Cleaning surface debris
  • Large and small areas: rakes, leaf blowers.
  • Consult manufacturer guidelines.
  • Frequency: 1-2 times annually or as determined by site conditions.
  • Maintain soil/sand slightly below grid structure.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

CORRECTIVE: Grass Grid

• Clogged wearing course
  • Observe the grass pavement system after a rain event (testing infiltration rate using ASTM C1701 likely not applicable).
  • Corrective action needed if ponding on surface or water flows off grass surface during rain event.
  • Follow manufacturer’s guidelines for repairing surface.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: Grass Grid

• Structural integrity
  
  • Grid damaged:
    
    • Remove pins (if present), pry up grid segments, and replace grid, pins and grass.

    • Replace grid segments where 3 or more adjacent rings are broken or damaged

• Grass growth:

  • Mulch mower

  • Top dress with 0.5 inches of compost if nutrient deficient (do not use fertilizer)

• Surface settling: May require resetting
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: Grass Grid

• Structural integrity

• Poor grass coverage:
  • Restore growing medium, reseed or plant and/or amend vegetated area as needed.
  • Traffic loading may be inhibiting grass growth; reconsider traffic loading if feasible.
  • Growing media elevation should be maintained slightly below grid structure.
  • Consult manufacturer/sales representative.
  • May need occasional reseeding.

Photo provided by MIG SvR
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

NON-ROUTINE: Grid Systems

• Structural integrity and snow
  • Snow plows should use skids to elevate the blades to prevent loss of aggregate and damage to the grid.
### Table 9. Permeable Pavement Equipment and Materials List.

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<td>□ Mulch</td>
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<td>□ Landscaping tools</td>
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<td>□ Tarps (to protect pavement in area of landscaping from clogging, e.g., mulch stockpiles)</td>
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<td>□ Wrench or manhole opener (for opening manhole lids, grates, etc.)</td>
<td>□ Extra pavers and bedding material</td>
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<td>□ Flashlight</td>
<td>□ Aggregate to replace materials between pavers after vacuuming</td>
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<td>□ Mirror (for viewing pipes without entering structure)</td>
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PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M
EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Routine Maintenance

Equipment to address clogging of wearing course, such as:

- Hand held pressure washer or power washer with rotating brushes
- Walk-behind vacuum
- Pure vacuum sweeper
- Brush broom
- Combined higher pressure wash and vacuum system

Walk-behind vacuum: photo provided by SPU
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Routine Maintenance

Equipment to remove sediment, debris, and leaf litter, such as:

• High efficiency regenerative air or vacuum sweeper
• Push broom
• Brush broom
• Leaf blower
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M
EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Routine Maintenance

Weed/vegetation removal equipment, such as:

• Weeding tools

• Weed burner

• Edging and trimming equipment control groundcover and other vegetation)
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Routine Maintenance

Additional equipment for grass-filled open-celled grid systems, such as:

- Mower or mulch mower
- Topdress grass seed
- Compost
- Replacement grid segments
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Routine Maintenance

Additional equipment for gravel-filled open-celled grid systems, such as:

- Rakes and shovels
- Replacement grid segments
- Replacement aggregate
- Wheelbarrow (for transporting replacement aggregate)
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Routine Maintenance

Additional equipment for permeable paver systems, such as:

• Rakes and shovels
• Extra pavers and bedding material
• Replacement aggregate
• Wheelbarrow (for transporting replacement aggregate)
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Routine Maintenance

Snow removal equipment, such as:

- Plow with skids to prevent damage to permeable pavement
- Snow blower
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Routine Maintenance

Pipe/structure inspection and maintenance equipment:

• Hand tools
• Wrench or manhole opener
• Flashlight
• Mirror
• Garden hose
• Plumbing snake
• Measuring tape or ruler
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Corrective Maintenance

• Elgin’s Whirlwind (pure vacuum sweeper)

• Bunyan B.I.R.D. vacuum attached to vactor truck (10 gpm): $7,800 + power if not on vactor

• Total Pervious Solutions (formerly Paragon Industries)

• Stay tuned … supply and demand affect technology
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Corrective Maintenance
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS:
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Corrective Maintenance
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Corrective Maintenance
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: Corrective Maintenance

Erosion control equipment:

• Erosion control matting
• Rocks
• Mulch
• Plants
• Landscaping tools
• Tarps (to protect pavement)

Photo provided by MIG SvR
2006 Study Findings:

- Leaf/Litter vacuums are more effective than sweepers with dust control vacuum systems.
- Vacuum machines had difficulty removing leaf piles when they were more than 2 to 3 inches thick.
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS: City of Portland

N Gay Avenue & Westmoreland Projects:

• Pavers, porous asphalt and pervious concrete public streets

• 1X to 2X/year - Vacuum sweepers used to collect fines:
  • Tymco’s 500x, Schwarze’s A7000, Elgin’s Crosswind J-Plus

• Infiltration testing with flusher truck

• “Vegetation growth in pavers did not appear to hinder infiltration on Rex St.” (~63 in/hr)

Photos provided by City of Portland
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT O&M

SKILLS

• Sweeper and equipment operation
• Commercial driver’s license (CDL)
• Landscaping skills (e.g., general plant care) for grass-filled open-celled grid systems
• Engineer and/or landscape architect for major maintenance

Photo provided by MIG SvR
Q&A
Lunch
### O&M COSTS

#### CONVENTIONAL VS LID O&M ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conventional</th>
<th>LID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweeping</td>
<td>Sweeping/ clean surface debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair structural damage</td>
<td>Unclog wearing course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typically Streets Department maintains roadways</td>
<td>Unclog drain and inspect for damage</td>
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<td>Run-on from adjacent landscaping</td>
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## O&M FREQUENCIES

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<th></th>
<th>Conventional</th>
<th>Pervious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma Residential Streets</td>
<td>2 x/year</td>
<td>2x/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma Arterials</td>
<td>Every 6 weeks</td>
<td>Every 6 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puyallup Streets</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puyallup Sidewalks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annually sweep with walk behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe Streets</td>
<td>Varies (Daily in fall)</td>
<td>Same as conventional + additional sweeping by cyclone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Jessica Knickerbocker, City of Tacoma  
Mark Palmer, City of Puyallup  
Vince Bertrand, City of Monroe, 360-863-4552
O&M COSTS

O&M COST FACTORS

• Current street sweeping practices for conventional
• Site location and surrounding conditions
• Amount of run-on and source of run-on
• Equipment
• Level of service for aesthetics
• Quality of the initial installation
• Other
O&M COSTS
O&M LOCAL INFORMATION SHARING

• ROADMAP - Luanne Coachman
e-mail: luanne.coachman@kingcounty.gov

• APWA Stormwater Managers Committee
  Bruce Wulkan and Paul Fendt chairs, Google group:
  https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/apwa-stormwater

• Permeable Pavements for Puget Sound, Google group:
  https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/permeable-pavements-for-puget-sound

• Industry reps
• Other agencies
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS

TOPICS

• Inspection checklist examples
• Record keeping and tracking
• Interpreting plans and as-builts
• Inspection programs
## Inspection and Maintenance Requirements for Permeable Pavement

### Maintenance Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance Component</th>
<th>Conditions When Maintenance is Needed</th>
<th>Action Needed</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Surface/Wearing Course (cont.)** | Porous asphalt or pervious concrete | - Routine maintenance | Clean surface debris from pavement surface using one or a combination of the following methods:  
  - Remove sediment, debris, trash, vegetation, and other debris deposited onto pavement (rakes and leaf blowers can be used for removing leaves)  
  - Vacuum/sweep permeable paving installation using:  
    - Walk-behind vacuum (sidewalks)  
    - High efficiency regenerative air or vacuum sweeper (roadways, parking lots)  
    - ShopVac or brush brooms (small areas)  
  - Hand held pressure washer or power washer with rotating brushes Follow equipment manufacturer guidelines for when equipment is most effective for cleaning permeable pavement. Dry weather is more effective for some equipment. | | | |
## ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS
### INSPECTION CHECKLIST EXAMPLES

**Private Natural Drainage Practices Maintenance Inspection**
**PERVIOUS/POROUS PAVEMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drainage System ID:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspected by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date &amp; Time of this Inspection:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcel Name:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Name &amp; Company:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact’s Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact’s Phone:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As-Built Plan Available:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Last Inspection:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does site need maintenance action?</td>
<td>Ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather at time of this inspection:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does site need follow-up inspection upon completion of maintenance?</td>
<td>Ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Rain Precipitation (inches) in last 48 hours (note source for information):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Site Conditions/General
- Maintenance Manual and Maintenance log being maintained by Owner/Owner Rep?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Site’s Impervious Areas (pavement, buildings, roads, driveways, walkways) appear consistent with areas per original plan?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |

### Types of Porous Pavement on Site
- Porous Cement Concrete: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Porous Asphalt Concrete: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Paved: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Silt Open-Celled paving grid with gravel infill: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Silt Open-Celled paving grid with vegetative infill: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Flexible paving grid with gravel infill: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Flexible paving grid with vegetative infill: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Other: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |

### Porous pavement type per original design?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: If changes have been made, was it replaced with porous pavement? If not, why? |

### Pavement has not been oiled or sealcoated?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |

### Are drains on porous pavement appear stabilized and with no evidence of clogged out?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |

### Is there sediment/tires spiked into pavement?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |

### 2. Observation Point(s)
- Are number of Observation ports per as-built plan?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |

### If it has not rained for 4 hours, has the water drained out of the observation port?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |

### If a rain during site visit, is the distance between top of observation port and max. water level in port within minimum per design? See O&M for design max. water surface level in port. Ok | Action Required | Comment: |

### 3. Inlets & Drainage Structures
- Complete CSD Inspection Checklist for storm drain structures.

### 4. Porous Pavement Surface
- Pavement cells are cracked/damaged to the extent of requiring repair?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Is settlement observed?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Is surface clean from large debris (leaves, garbage, soil deposits)? Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Is surface plugged (e.g. fine sediment in voids of porous asphalt and cement concrete)? Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- If plugged, conduct water test and determine if water infiltrates or runs off pavement: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- For pavers with vegetative infill, plants appear healthy?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Is moss under control?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: Some moss can be present as long as water is still able to infiltrate through pavement and the moss is not a slipping Hazard during wet weather.
- Are weeds under control and vegetation not growing in non-vegetative paving courses?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Gravel filled Pavers/Cells: Are weeds under control?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |
- Gravel filled Pavers/Cells: Is gravel filled up to cell height or greater?: Ok | Action Required | Comment: |

### 5. Other Observations:

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**Statewide LID Training Program**

**ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS**
Please complete this form by March 31st of each year and mail attention to: Joy Rodriguez at the above address along with the photographs discussed in the Maintenance Plan, or email a scanned copy of this completed form and photographs to: jrodriguez@ci.puyallup.wa.us.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Information</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property Owner:</td>
<td>Phone:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address:</td>
<td>City, State &amp; Zip:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Permeable Pavement Inspection Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Have you removed any stray trash, litter, or yard waste from your permeable pavement?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Have any pavers fractured or broken this year?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If so, did you replace the paver(s), and with what paver/material?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is there any evidence of erosion, or aggregate joint materials being washed away?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is the aggregate joint material still in place and within 3mm of the surface?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS

INSPECTION CHECKLIST EXAMPLES

Name(s) of Inspectors: ________________________________
Date of Inspection: ________________________________
Location of the permeable pavement facility: _____________
Surface/wearing course type: __________________________
Address or Intersection: _____________________________
Age of permeable pavement facility: __________________
Permeable pavement facility area (ft. × ft.): ____________
Time since last rainfall (hr): __________________________
Quantity of last rainfall (in): __________________________

Site Sketch (include curbs, islands, trees, north arrow, etc.)
Based on visual assessment of the site, answer the following questions and take photographs of the site:

**Surface/Wearing Course**

1. Are there indications of any of the following on the surface of the permeable pavement facility? (If yes, mark on site sketch)
   - Excessive sediment
   - Moss growth
   - Cracks, trip hazards, or concrete / asphalt spalling
   - Trash and debris
   - Leaf accumulation
   - Settlement of surface
   - Other: _________________________________
   - None

2. Is there ponding on the surface of the permeable pavement?  □ Yes  □ No

   If yes, describe the potential reasons for ponded water below (leaf or debris build up, non-functional underdrain, groundwater input, illicit connection, inadequate capacity in facility, etc.)
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS
RECORD KEEPING & TRACKING

• Parcel information
• City/County permit (ROW and/or building permit)
• Relevant sections of the Stormwater Site Plan
• “As-builts” or “record drawings” (individual lots and public ROW)
• Legal agreements (covenants, easements)
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS

RECORD KEEPING & TRACKING

• Location information (GPS data, digital maps)
• Project O&M manual (where applicable)
• Maintenance logs (typically included in a Project O&M Manual)
• Inspection forms
• Enforcement documents
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS

INTERPETING PLANS & AS-BUILTS

• How to interpret construction plans, installation photos, and as-builts.
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS

INSPECTION PROGRAMS

• **Immediately post-construction** for all LID BMPs - installed per plan and functioning properly.

• **Every 6 months** (until 90% of lots are constructed) for permanent Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities in new residential developments - identify maintenance needs and enforce maintenance standards.

• **Ongoing annual** inspections for all Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7).
• Immediately post-construction for all LID BMPs – installed and functioning properly
• Every 6 months (until 90% of lots are constructed) for permanent Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities in new residential developments – identify maintenance needs and enforce maintenance standards
• Ongoing annual inspections for all Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)

Q&A
introduction

permeable pavement O&M

O&M costs

administrative tools

wrap up & field exercises
Statewide LID Training Program

COURSE CATALOG

www.wastormwatercenter.org/lidswtrainingprogram/
## Statewide LID Training Program

### OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM

ONLINE EVALUATION

- An on-line evaluation will be sent to you within 5 days following this training.
- Feedback will help to refine future trainings.
Two certificates:

• LID Design certificate.
• LID Operations and Maintenance certificate.

You will receive an e-mail with login information following relevant courses.


Remember to sign in and sign out!
For information on training and other resources, visit the Washington Stormwater Center website:

www.wastormwatercenter.org

Stay connected through Social Media

• Come “Like” our Page
• Sign up to follow and get Tweets
Further questions? Contact:

training@cascadiaconsulting.com

(206) 449-1163
Field Exercises
  Site Inspection
  Infiltration Tests
  Equipment Demos