**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Permeable pavements, an alternative to traditional impervious pavement, allow stormwater to drain through them and into a stone reservoir where it is infiltrated into the underlying soil. Non-pervious infrastructure, such as streets, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, and walkways, are made of permeable pavement to allow for infiltration, surface runoff, and groundwater recharge.

**SITE CONSIDERATIONS**

**Wellhead Protection**

Permeable pavement should not be used for parking or walkways within two (2) year-time-of-travel wellhead protection area.

**Site Topography**

The use of permeable pavement stone reservoir should be at least 1 (one) meter below the ponding elevation of the water table or top of bedrock elevation.

**Soil**

The soil for paved stone reservoir native soils in an infiltration rate of less than 15 min. i.e., the soil meets the infiltration criteria (i.e., infiltration rate of 50 mm/h) require a perforated pipe underdrain system. Native soil infiltration rate is less than 15 min./mm, and the proposed location and depth should be confirmed through measurement of hydraulic conductivity under field saturation conditions.

**Drainage Area & Runoff Volume**

Construction and maintenance of stormwater management facilities, including permeable pavement, should not result in the loss or degradation of water quality storage requirement.

**CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS**

Sedimentation Basins

The treatment area should be fully protected during construction activities. Permeable pavement systems, construction traffic, and all other activities that may result in the introduction of pollutants into the site should be limited to permeable pavement.

**BASE CONSTRUCTION**

Performance analyses and corrective measures should not possibly result in soil erosion, soil compaction, and water damage to permeable pavement.  Maintenance activities should be performed in a manner that minimizes soil and water pollution.

**Pavement Placement**

Permeable pavement stone reservoir should adhere to the recommended pavement placement procedures as outlined in this guide, as well as the recommendations of NTEA (2009) for general asphalt pavements.