Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Devices installed at storm drain inlets detain large objects and sediment-laden runoff prior to entering the storm drain system. These devices are often the last treatment measure, so a layered BMP approach is crucial to mitigating sediment runoff entering the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

What to Inspect

- ☐ Is proper contact made against curb and gutter to prevent water from undercutting or bypassing inlet protection?
- ☐ Can sediment enter the catch basin from the top or backside of the structure?
- ☐ Is sediment accumulated in front or inside of the inlet protection?
- ☐ Is inlet protection falling into the grated drop inlet (GDI) or curb inlet/catch basin?
  - Inlet protection must be pulled out and repositioned if falling into the inlet.
  - Geotextile filter fabric placed under a GDI must extend 6 inches past the grate on all sides to prevent the fabric from falling into the inlet.
- ☐ Are curb inlet/catch basin inlet protection devices extended at least 1 foot past the inlet on both sides?
- ☐ Are non-destructive supporting brackets used to properly anchor inlet protection and prevent it from falling into the curb inlet/catch basin?
- ☐ Does sediment need to be removed?
  - Sediment must be removed from the BMP once it reaches one-half of the filter height.
- ☐ Are there rip/tears in the inlet protection?

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Curb inlet protection that does not extend past the inlet allows unfiltered storm water to get into the drainage system.



Curb inlet protection must extend at least 1 foot past the inlet insert on both sides, unless manufacturing specifications differs.



Excessive sediment buildup will clog inlet protection and will cause ponding that could create a traffic or pedestrian hazard.



Sediment must be removed from inlet protection once it reaches one-half the height of the filter height or one-half the sediment trap depth.