# Best Management Practices (BMPs)

## Storm Drain Inlet Protection

| Pollutants of Concern: | • All pollutants  
• Trash/debris  
• Green waste |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong></td>
<td>Temporary control devices constructed by excavation, use of fabric or gravel barriers around inlets to reduce soil or debris from site erosion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Application:** | • Where sediment laden surface runoff may enter an inlet  
• Where the drainage areas have not been permanently stabilized  
• Where drainage area is 1 acre or less  
• Appropriate during wet seasons  
• Block and gravel bag barriers are applicable when sheet flow or concentrated flows exceed 0.5cfs, and it is necessary to allow for overtopping to prevent flooding  
• Excavated drop inlet sediment traps are appropriate where relatively heavy flows are expected and overflow capability is needed |
| **Limitations:** | • Use only when ponding will not encroach into highway traffic or onto erodible surfaces and slopes  
• Generally used for low sediment and low volume flows  
• Frequent maintenance is required to minimize sediment deposits and build up |
| **Inspections & Maintenance:** | • Bring disturbed area to the grade of the drop inlet and smooth a compact it  
• The contractor must properly dispose of accumulated sediment  
• Inspector should monitor all inlet devices after a rain event |
| **References:** | 1,2,3,4 and 5 |
| **Comments and Other Comments:** | |

---

[University of California, Irvine](https://www.uci.edu)