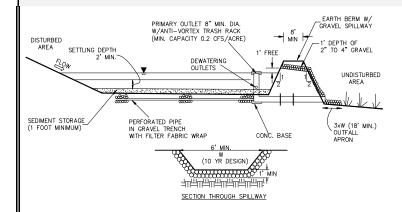
BMP: Sediment Basin



OBJECTIVES

- □ Housekeeping Practices
- □ Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- □ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- □ Protect Slopes/Channels
- □ Control Site Perimeter
- □ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

A pond created by excavation or construction of an embankment, and designed to retain or detain runoff sufficiently to allow excessive sediment to settle.

APPLICATION:

- At the outlet of all disturbed watersheds 10 acres or larger.
- At the outlet of smaller disturbed watersheds, as necessary.
- Where post construction detention basins will be located.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Design basin for site specific location, maintain effective flow length 2 times width
- Excavate basin or construct compacted berm containment, ensure no downgradient hazard if failure should occur. (Provide minimum of 67 cy. per acre of drainage area).
- Construct dewatering and outfall structure and emergency spillway with apron.

LIMITATIONS:

- Should be sized based on anticipated runoff, sediment loading and drainage area size.
- May require silt fence at outlet for entrapment of very fine silts and clays.
- May require safety fencing to prevent public access.
- Height restrictions for embankment regulated by Utah Division of Dam Safety.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect after each rainfall event and at a minimum of monthly.
- Repair any damage to berm, spillway or sidewalls.
- Remove accumulated sediment as it reaches 2/3 height of available storage.
- Check outlet for sedimentation/erosion of downgradient area and remediate as necessary. Install silt fence if sedimentation apparent.



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ADAPTED FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY BMP FACT SHEET

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- □ Oil & Grease
- □ Other Waste
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- ☑ O&M Costs
- ☑ Maintenance
- □ Training
- High Medium
- ☐ Low