



**OBJECTIVES**

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

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**

**H M L**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Bacteria & Viruses
- Other Waste

**IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS**

**H M L**

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Staffing
- Administrative

**H = High M = Medium L = Low**

**DESCRIPTION:**

A pond created by excavating 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 once every two weeks
- 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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