



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 temporary pipe or lined channel that drains the top of a slope to a stable discharge point at the bottom of a slope without causing erosion.

APPLICATION:

- Where concentrated flow of surface runoff must be conveyed down a slope in order to prevent erosion
- Emergency spillway for a sediment basin

INSTALLATION / APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Secure inlet and surround with dikes to prevent gully erosion, and anchor pipe to slope
- Size to convey at least the peak of a 10-year storm event
- Stabilize outlet (See Outlet Protection BMP.)

LIMITATIONS:

- Maximum drainage area per slope drain is 5 acres
- Clogged slope drains will force water around the pipe and cause slope erosion
- Dissipation of high flow velocities at the pipe outlet is required to avoid downstream erosion
- Failure can result in flooding and severe erosion

MAINTENANCE:

- Structure must be inspected weekly and after storms
- Inlet must be protected from undercutting and no water should circumvent the entry
- Outlet should not produce erosion; velocity dissipators must be maintained
- Pipe anchors must be checked to ensure that the pipe remains anchored to the slope



1500 East 650 North
Fruit Heights, UT 84037