Standard Basin Design & Limitations

The below described standard design may only be used for drainage areas less than one acre. The use of a basin requires regular maintenance to remove silt deposits and may require protective fencing, and both should be identified on grading plans. Basins are not to be located in live streams. Sediment basin should be constructed prior to the rainy season and prior to any other construction activities.

- Basin shall be located: (1) where a low embankment can be constructed across a swale or excavation, (2) where failure would not cause loss of life or property damage, and (3) in areas accessible for maintenance work, including sediment removal and sediment stockpiling in a protected area.
- Minimum dimensions are specified in the table on the drawing on page 2 of this form.
- Basin inlets shall be located to maximize travel distance to the basin outlet. Rock, vegetation or plastic sheeting shall be used to protect the basin inlet and slopes against erosion. An emergency spillway shall be constructed using plastic sheeting or rock lining over undisturbed material.
- Outlet shall consist of a 4" perforated drainpipe riser and an inlet grate attached to the top of the riser. Attach riser to a 4" HDPE horizontal pipe (barrel) with a 90° elbow. The horizontal pipe shall extend through the embankment to toe of fill. Place outlet structure on firm, smooth foundation with base securely anchored with gravel jacket or other means to prevent floatation. Compact fill over outlet pipe. Use outlet protection (1” size rock/gravel minimum) at the pipe outlet.
- Safety fencing is recommended on all applications, but if basin is within 300 feet of an existing residence or is visible from an existing residence, safety fence must be provided to prevent unauthorized entry to the basin unless a perimeter fence already protects site.

Maintenance and Inspection of all Desiltation Basins

- Inspect all basins before and after rainfall events and weekly during the rest of the rainy season. During extended rainfall events, inspect at least every 24 hours. Examine basin banks for seepage and structural soundness. Repair banks as needed.
- Check outlet structure and spillway for any damage or obstructions. Repair damages and remove obstructions as needed. Check outlet area for erosion and stabilize, if required.
- Remove accumulated sediment when the depth has reached one-third the original basin depth.
COUNTY STANDARD DESILTING BASIN
FOR DISTURBED AREAS OF 1 ACRE OR LESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basin Dimensions (Feet)</th>
<th>1 Acre Lot</th>
<th>½ Acre Lot</th>
<th>¼ Acre Lot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: This outlet provides complete draining of basin

Emergency spillway must be placed over undisturbed soil. Use plastic sheeting or rock lining to prevent erosion.