



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.

APPLICATIONS:

- ▶ Where concentrated flow of surface runoff must be conveyed down a slope in order to prevent erosion.
- ▶ Drainage for top slope diversion dikes or swales.
- ▶ Emergency spillway for a sediment basin.
- ▶ Drainage for top of cut/fill slopes where water can accumulate.

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 free of undercutting and no water should circumvent the entry.
- ▶ Outlet should not produce erosion; velocity dissipaters must be maintained.
- ▶ Pipe anchors must be checked to ensure that the pipe remains anchored to the slope.

OBJECTIVES

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



ADAPTED FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY BMP FACTSHEET

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Waste

- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- High
- Medium
- Low