### Temporary Sediment Basin

**Construction**: Section 163, Detail D-23A

**Description**: A basin created by excavating an area, damming concentrated flow, or a combination of both. The basin is designed to store eroded materials and provide sediment retention. It is typically used in conjunction with silt fences or other temporary erosion control measures. A sediment basin at a controlled flow rate may be used where the stream is not to be crossed or provision for erosion and sediment control is needed.

**Usage**: Recommended for use on streams in the following circumstances:
- Where more than one square mile of drainage area is not to be crossed.
- When it is not feasible to excavate the stream bed.
- When it is not feasible to excavate the stream banks.
- When the stream is to be crossed or provision for erosion and sediment control is needed.

**Materials**: Typically includes impervious surfaces, silt fences, and sediment basins. The materials are designed to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

**Construction**:
- **Temporary Stream Crossing**: Page 6 of 7

**Legend**:
- **Normal**: This item consists of intermingled brush, logs, etc. so as not to form a solid wall. The barrier should be placed where sufficient right-of-way or easement is available. A toe of 5 feet is recommended.
- **Temporary**: A temporary structure installed across a flowing stream or watercourse for use by contractors in connection with temporary silt fences, sediment basins, or other temporary erosion control measures. This item is used to prevent silt from entering the stream. It is designed to be removed upon completion of the project.

**Note**:
- 1. Do not use erosion control items in a flowing stream or in a tidal area below high tide.
- 2. For additional information on the design and application of erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs), refer to the latest edition of the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission's Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia.