

Johnson County Kansas  
Erosion Prevention and  
Sediment Control

Construction sites in Johnson County, KS, regardless of size, are regulated to ensure Best Management Practices (BMPs) are installed and maintained to prevent sediment and other pollutants from leaving the site. Lack of erosion and sediment control BMPs can allow large quantities of sediment and other pollutants to leave a site and enter local streams, lakes and rivers.

Additionally, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) may be in effect for your lot in accordance with the subdivision’s coverage under the Construction General Permit issued by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Check with the developer of the subdivision to complete an Individual Lot Certification (ILC) as required by the State of Kansas and to obtain a copy of the SWPPP, as you may be responsible for that portion of the plan that affects your lot.

**This brochure contains plans and practices appropriate for residential building lots. It is not intended to address all circumstances. Local permits and regulations may prevail over information contained in this brochure.**

**For local permits and regulations regarding erosion and sediment control:**

De Soto.....913-583-1182	Mission Hills.....913-362-9620
Edgerton.....913-893-6231	Olathe.....913-971-9045
Fairway.....913-722-2822	Overland Park..913-895-3195
Gardner.....913-856-7535	Prairie Village..913-381-6464
Leawood.....913-339-6700	Roeland Park....913-722-2600
Lenexa.....913-477-7500	Shawnee.....913-742-6010
Merriam.....913-322-5500	Spring Hill.....913-592-3317
Mission.....913-676-8375	Westwood.....913-432-1550
Unincorporated Johnson County.....913-715-8308	



Johnson County  
Stormwater  
Management

*Erosion Prevention  
and  
Sediment Control  
for  
Individual  
Building Lots*



Johnson County, Kansas  
September 2011

*Compliance Checklist*

Best Management Practice (BMP)



**Perimeter Controls** – BMPs are installed along back of curb and along the lot line of adjacent properties which are downhill and receive runoff from permitted lot. Following sidewalk installation, BMPs are moved to the back of sidewalk to prevent sediment from reaching the sidewalk. BMPs are maintained to ensure proper function, including repair or replacement of torn, degrading, missing or otherwise ineffective materials. Sediment deposits are removed as necessary to provide adequate protection.

**Lot Access** – Required for each individual lot. A surface suitable for parking and unloading that prevents the tracking of mud and rock onto the street is installed. A minimum depth of 6 inches of aggregate is suggested. All vehicles that access the lot shall use the construction entrance. Restrict other access if necessary to prevent tracking onto the street.

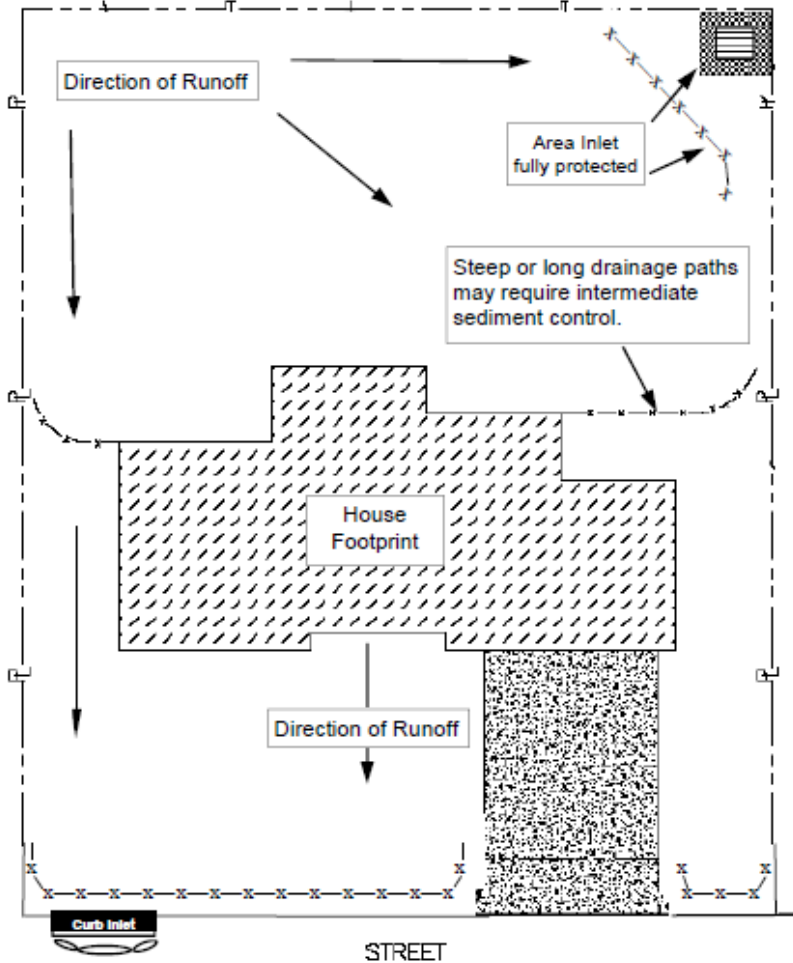
**Inlet Protection** – BMPs are in place and functioning for both area inlets and curb inlets along street. Maintenance includes removal of sediment following each rain event and replacement of failing materials. Do not allow sediment to enter inlet during maintenance.

**Stockpiles** – Stockpiles are protected to prevent sediment from reaching the street and adjacent properties. Stockpiles are located away from street and property lines.

**Intermediate Control** – Long or steep drainage paths have intermediate or interior BMPs installed to help slow the flow of runoff. Failure of perimeter controls due to the force of runoff often determines the need for intermediate controls.

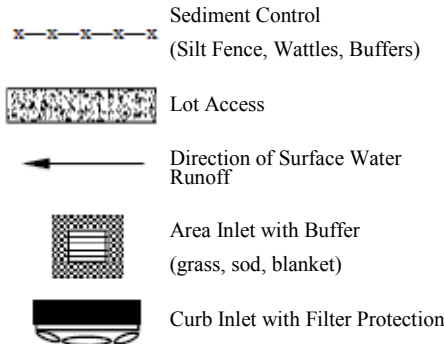
**Other Pollutants** – Dewatering is done in such a manner as not to deposit sediment offsite or cause erosion. Trash and debris are contained. All waste water, including concrete washout, is properly disposed of. Materials and chemicals are properly stored.





# Single Family Lot Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

This sample plan represents a typical single family lot. Users of this plan must make their own assessment (or seek professional advice) as to the conditions and drainage patterns of individual sites. These conditions should determine the selection and location of appropriate BMPs.

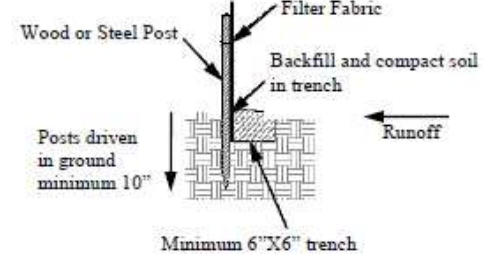
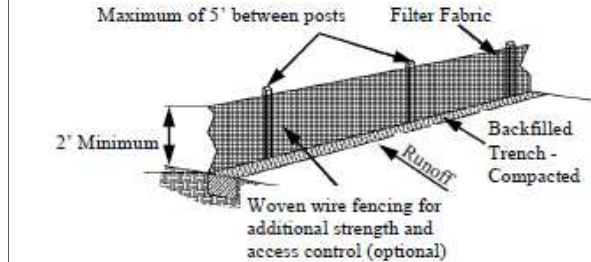


NOTE: Once sidewalk is installed, BMPs should be installed back of sidewalk to prevent sediment from reaching the sidewalk.

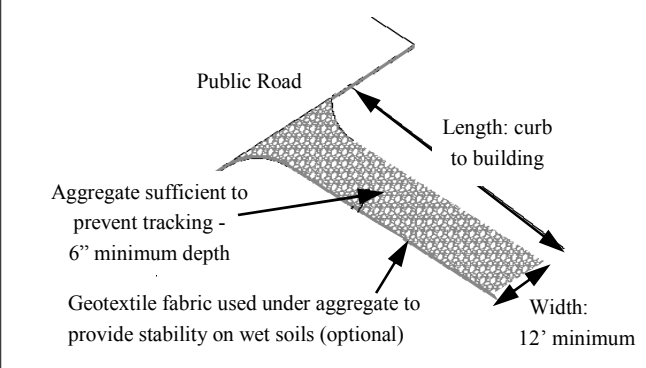


## Silt Fence

- Turn ends of silt fence uphill to capture runoff.
- Overlap to next stake when joining two sections.
- Remove accumulated sediment to maintain capacity and reduce stress on fence.



## Lot Access

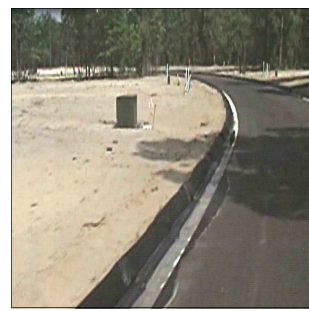


## Silt Fence Alternatives

Straw wattles, compost logs, silt dikes, grass buffers and mulch are good alternatives to silt fence, reducing erosion and filtering sediment. These BMPs can be installed in all weather conditions and are easily repaired if necessary. They are appropriate for perimeter control on most individual building lots. Installation of manufactured products should follow the instructions provided with the product.



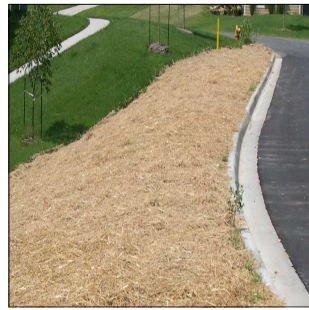
Wattle / Log



Silt Dike



Grass Buffer



Mulch

## Inlet Protection

Many products are available for inlet protection. Regular maintenance of all inlet BMPs is critical to prevent localized flooding and to prevent sediment from entering the stormwater system. Area inlets can be protected with a stabilized buffer and wattle placed in front or by wrapping the inlet with reinforced silt fence. Curb inlets can be protected with a manufactured product or clean gravel placed in a non-biodegradable bag.



## Other Pollutants

In addition to sediment, other pollutants must also be controlled on a construction site. Some common pollutants requiring BMPs include, but are not limited to, concrete washout, mechanical fluids, paint, stucco, sanitary waste, trash and dewatering discharge.