

Liabilities

Financial responsibility for clean up equipment, disposal of contaminated materials and site stabilization are just part of the process. Civil and even criminal charges may be considered. Civil litigation by third parties may also be brought to bear on responsible parties.

Enforcement

Any person, firm, association or corporation who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with or resists the enforcement of any of the provisions of the Sevier County Storm Water Resolution may be subject to Notice of Violations, Cease and Desist orders and or Civil Citations. Criminal Citations may be heard in General Sessions Court.

All notices, orders and or citations may be subject to review by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation as well as the Environmental Protection Agency that may result in additional charges.

Resources Available to You

Sevier County Storm Water
(865) 429-4580
Doyle Clabo, Director
David Carver, Technician

City of Sevierville
(865) 453-5504
Frank Cravens

City of Pigeon Forge
(865) 429-7312
Joe Dunn
Brandon Williams

City of Gatlinburg
(865) 436-7792
David Ball
Jay Horner

Sevier County Ground Water
(865) 429-1766
Mark Samples

Sevier County Emergency
Management
(865) 453-4919
John Matthews

TN Dept. of Environment and
Conservation (TDEC)
(865) 594-6035

**In Case of Emergency
CALL 911**

Spill Prevention Phamphlet



Spill prevention education is needed in Sevier County because of environmental and economic considerations. Spills increase operating costs and lower productivity.

Considerations for Spill Prevention

A Spill Prevention plan can be designed for your site that includes the following:

1. A Site plan showing all discharge points such as storm drains, ditches, sump accesses, collection basins, etc.
2. A description of the facility including the owner's name, address, emergency contact numbers.
3. A materials inventory.
4. Notification information including regulatory agencies, emergency response agencies and the name of the person responsible for spill prevention.
5. Specific instructions for spill cleanup procedures should be posted at accessible points throughout the facility.

Methods for Clean up

All employees should be trained in the location and proper use of spill clean up kits. Use of structural methods such as Containment berms / dikes

for large spills, curbing materials for smaller spills such as litter materials, absorbents, absorbent socks, used to contain spills should be considered based on the type of facility. Collection basins designed to receive spill leaks, etc. and to prevent pollutants from being released into the environment are also structural methods that may be employed.

Materials Inventory and Storage

1. A materials inventory involves the identification of all sources and quantities that may be exposed to direct precipitation or runoff. This helps determine potential sources of contamination and is the first step in pollution control.
2. Keep an up to date inventory of all materials to help track how materials are stored and handled on site as well as identify which materials pose the greatest risk to human health and environmental impact.
3. Maintenance of hazardous material storage areas consists mostly of routine inspections and employee training.
4. Inspect storage spaces and containers for leaks, signs of cracks or deterioration as well as any other signs of release.

5. Store materials in appropriately labeled containers.
6. As much as possible store materials in a manner that storm water does not contact hazardous materials, chemical storage containers, outdoor material deposits, etc.

Clean Up Kits

As suggested by TDEC, clean up kits should consist of the following:

1. Absorbent sock or boom
2. Absorbent pillow or pads
3. Oil dry
4. Broom or shovel
5. Disposable bags or containers
6. Safety goggles
7. Plastic or rubber gloves

Remember!

Illicit discharges of any materials not composed entirely of storm water into the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System is strictly prohibited by Federal, State and Local laws.

If you are using, storing, or shipping chemicals over the amount, defined by EPA, as *Reportable Quantity*, then you must submit a **TIER II** report to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The Sevier County LEPC accepts all TIER II reports submitted to E-Plan at: www.erplan.net. On the E-Plan website you will find EPA's list of reportable chemicals and their reportable quantities.

If you have any questions about TIER II reporting, please contact John Matthews at the Sevier County Emergency Management Agency. (865) 453-4919

ABOUT THIS BROCHURE

This brochure is dedicated to raising awareness of pollution prevention to protect water quality. The following landscaping practices will help minimize water pollution while providing your customers a healthy and attractive lawn and landscape.

PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPING ASSOCIATIONS

Tennessee Nursery & Landscape Association
www.tnla.com

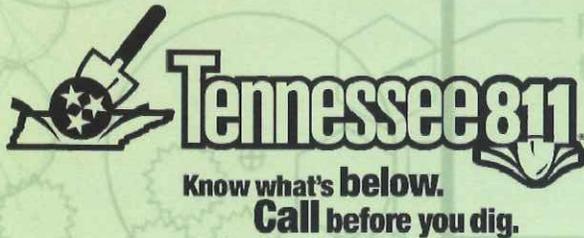
Tennessee Turfgrass Association
www.ttaonline.org

Southern Nursery Association (SNA)
www.sna.org

SEVIER STORMWATER GROUP

Sevier County Storm Water Doyle Clabo, Director David Carver, Technician 865.429.4580	City of Pigeon Forge Joe Dunn Brandon Williams 865.429.7312
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City of Sevierville Frank Cravens 865.429.4567	City of Gatlinburg David Ball Jay Horner 865.436.7792
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**Solutions to
Water Pollution
for the**

**COMMERCIAL
LANDSCAPING
& LAWN CARE
INDUSTRY**



DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

- Design a landscape that reduces runoff and encourages natural infiltration of rain.
 - Minimize impervious areas.
 - Do not allow bare soil areas in the landscape.
 - Incorporate existing native vegetation into the landscape design when possible and select plants best adapted to the local climate, soils and growing conditions.
 - Choose turf grass that is heat and drought tolerant.
- Protect streams and waterways and reduce erosion by leaving an undisturbed vegetative buffer along stream banks.
- Do not plant hard-to-mow areas such as steep slopes in turf grass. Use ground covers, trees, shrubs or other perennials to reduce plant maintenance.
- Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry weather.
- Prior to hydro seeding, cover all storm drains to ensure the material does not get washed into streams, rivers and lakes.



APPLYING FERTILIZER

- Apply only the amount of fertilizer that the turf or plant requires.
- Provide soil-sampling services to your customers to assure proper fertilizer and lime applications. Local Cooperative Extension Service offices can provide information on soil sampling procedures and where to get soil analysis services in your area.
- Do not apply fertilizer if heavy rain is predicted.
- Avoid fertilizing during periods of limited rainfall. Fertilizers are chemical salts and can dehydrate drought-stressed plant roots.
- Use slow-release forms of nitrogen, such as urea formaldehyde, IBDU or sulfur-coated urea.
- Calibrate fertilizer spreaders and application equipment to ensure proper rates are applied.



- Around waterways, use a deflector shield with spreaders. Avoid throwing granules in water and leave a three-foot buffer of unfertilized turf.
- Minimize the amount of fertilizer applied to non-target areas by closing the spreader when passing over paved surfaces.
- If fertilizer is spilled or lands on paved surfaces, sweep it up and apply it to the lawn.
- A light irrigation immediately after fertilizer application will move the nutrients into the soil so they won't wash off in the next storm.

APPLYING PESTICIDES

- Read the pesticide label BEFORE you purchase, handle or apply it. The label provides safe usage and storage information. It is dangerous and illegal to not use as directed.
- Obtain a Tennessee Pesticide Applicators License. For more information go to www.agriculture.state.tn.us.



INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM), a practice used by leading professional landscape companies, integrates a regular monitoring program with correct diagnosis of pest problems. It promotes the use of cultural, biological and mechanical means of controlling pests. And, it advocates intervention with pesticides only when necessary to avoid serious damage.
- The key to a successful IPM program is frequent inspection and accurate diagnosis of pests.
- Consult your local county Cooperative Extension Service office for assistance in identifying pests or selecting the best management option.
- Cultural control methods include proper planting methods, plant selection and maintenance practices such as using pest-resistant plant varieties.
- Mechanical control consists of practices like trapping or destroying pests by hand, pruning infested plant parts and mulching to prevent weed growth.



MANAGEMENT OF GRASS CLIPPINGS

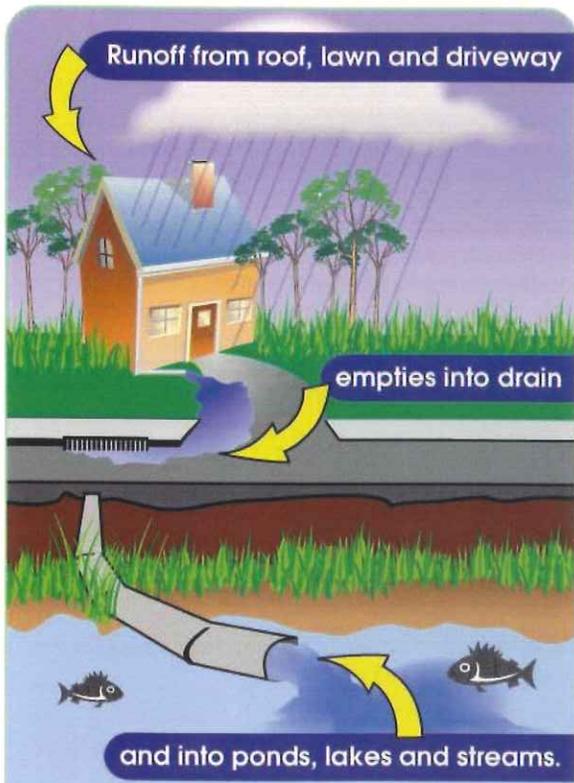
- Properly maintained turf grass improves soil structure, stabilizes topsoil and reduces erosion and runoff.
- Avoid mowing more than 1/3 of the grass length. This may warrant more frequent mowing or changing the mower height in certain seasons. Use a mulching mower when possible.
- Don't blow, sweep or dump grass clippings or leaves into the street, down storm drains or drainage ditches.
- Compost plant clippings, leaves, excess grass clippings and other plant material, or bag them for curbside pickup.
- Recycle grass clippings. Clippings can provide up to 30 percent of the total fertilizer needs.
- Mulching leaves into the turf with a mulching mower can also be beneficial.
- Reuse compost in your landscape maintenance. The use of compost improves soil texture and structure, moisture retention and adds valuable nutrients.



CONSUMER EDUCATION

- Tell your client the benefits of grass clipping recycling. Lawn clippings left on the ground can provide nutrients and lower the amount of fertilizer required.
- After each service visit, leave a ticket telling the customer what pests were detected, any other problems and recommendations for management. Explain in detail the corrective actions taken to ensure approval of the management practices used.
- Maintain membership(s) in a professional landscaping organization(s) to stay current on maintenance methods and the newest plant varieties available. Become a certified professional and advertise this fact to your customers.





What's the difference? Sanitary Sewer vs. Storm Drains

The water that drains down a sink or toilet in a home or business flows to the **sanitary sewer** and is treated at a wastewater treatment plant.

Storm drains are NOT connected to the sanitary sewer or treatment plant. The storm drain system is designed to carry rainwater away from our homes to prevent flooding. Storm drains flow directly to our ponds, lakes and streams.



Preventing Urban Runoff Pollution

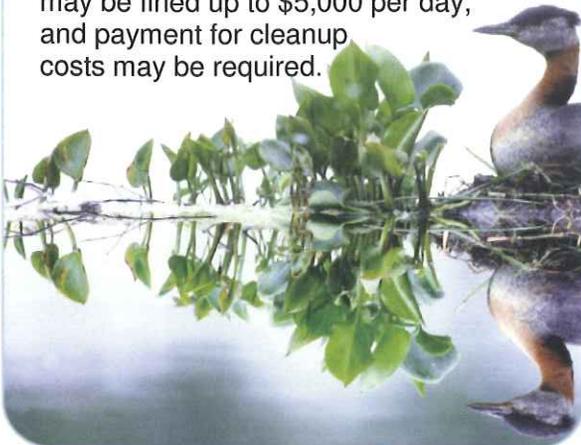
A Guide for Homeowners



Stormwater Regulations

The Sevier Stormwater Group is consisted of the City(s) of Sevierville, Pigeon Forge, Gatlinburg and Sevier County. Each entity has a stormwater ordinance that is intended to protect the water quality and natural habitats of creeks and lakes that receive discharge from our drainage system. The ordinance states that any discharge to the drainage system or to a waterway that is not composed entirely of stormwater is prohibited. This means that **pollutants of any kind, including leaves, grass clippings, tree trimmings and other yard waste may not be blown or swept to the street, gutter or storm drain.**

Violators of the stormwater ordinance may be fined up to \$5,000 per day, and payment for cleanup costs may be required.



Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Each of us has a responsibility to help reduce pollution by properly disposing of waste from our homes. The following BMPs are procedures that should always be used around your home to prevent pollution from entering the storm drains and polluting our waterways.

Pool Maintenance

Before draining, allow water to sit in the pool for several days to dissipate the chlorine. Test the water to ensure chlorine has dissipated before draining.

- Drain water to vegetated areas such as lawns and garden. Never drain chlorinated water to the street or storm drain.
- Particulate filter material, such as diatomaceous earth, must be disposed of in the garbage.
- Connecting a discharge pipe from a pool to the city drainage system is illegal.

Vehicle Washing and Maintenance

- Wash vehicles at a commercial car wash when possible. (Commercial car washes drain to the sanitary sewer and not to storm drains.)
- At home, wash vehicles over grass or gravel to prevent runoff.
- Minimize the use of soaps and water while washing.
- Drain excess wash water to the sanitary sewer (sink or toilet), not to storm drains.
- Perform all vehicle maintenance indoors when possible.
- Use drip pans to collect fluids from leaking vehicles.
- Clean up spills immediately using absorbent materials such as kitty litter or sand. Properly dispose of used absorbents.

Landscaping

- Do not use fertilizers with nitrogen or phosphorous from June through September.
- Compost mulch or bag leaves and grass clippings for trash pickup. Never rake or blow leaves into the street or storm drain.
- Only irrigate during the early morning or late evening to avoid evaporation. Always follow your designated watering restrictions.
- Aim sprinklers to avoid watering other areas.
- Time sprinklers to avoid over-watering and causing runoff.
- Limit pesticide, herbicide and fertilizer use; when needed apply at minimum recommended rates. It is your responsibility to check the container for these recommendations.
- Avoid using pesticides that eliminate beneficial insects. Check the label for targeted pests.

Household Hazardous Waste

- Store all household chemicals indoors or under a covered area not exposed to rain.
- Clean up all spills immediately using absorbent materials. Properly dispose of used absorbents.
- Keep lids on all outdoor storage containers.
- Label all material-storage containers.

Waste Management

- Keep the ground around all outdoor garbage and dumpster areas free of trash, sediment and debris.
- Keep lids on dumpsters and trash cans whenever possible.
- Fix any leaks in garbage cans or dumpsters.
- Clean up any spills immediately



Who To Contact:

Sevierville, Frank Cravens- (865) 429.4567 Pigeon Forge, Brandon Williams – 865.429.7312. Gatlinburg, Jay Horner – 865.436.7792. Sevier County, Doyle Clabo – 865.429.4580

For information or to report illegal dumping, please call 865.429.4882

Emergencies: Please contact **911**