



# Stormwater Management

## Spring Hill, Tennessee

Newsletter - Spring 2008 Edition

### Stormwater Committee

The following individuals were appointed to the Storm Water Committee by Mayor Danny Leverette for a term of 3 years.

- Mr. Kyle Duvall
- Mr. Allen Still
- Mr. Huntley Gordon
- Mr. Charles Raines
- Mr. Bobby Namie - Chairman

Meetings for this committee will be scheduled the 4th Monday of every month 7pm at City Hall.



**BE STORMWATER SAVVY,  
DON'T LET A GOOD DROP GO BAD!**

### MS4 Program

#### **What is MS4?**

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System / Phase II

#### **When did this program take effect?**

On November 19<sup>th</sup> 2007 the Board of Mayor & Alderman passed Ordinance 07- 45 which was required to be in place by 31 December 2007

#### **What is the purpose of the MS4 Program?**

The protection of State Waters (Clean Water Act of 1979)

#### **State Waters located in Spring Hill:**

Rutherford Creek, Grassy Branch, McCutcheon Creek and McCormick Creek.

\*All are listed as 303D impaired streams \*

### Guidelines for Developers, Contractors & Builders:

As you are aware the MS4 program is in effect, required monthly inspections have been taking place on all active sites within Spring Hill. The following requirements are mandatory on any site under construction:

#### **SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan)**

- Required to be on site at all times.
- All Permits are required to be posted on site. (NPDES, ARAP, ECT.)
- Inspections must be conducted every 72 hr. rain or shine.
- Conduct Pre Rain inspections at your site prior to a rain event and make necessary repairs.
- Conduct Post Rain Inspections.
- Do not disturb Buffers Zones near Blue Line Streams.
- Silt fences are required on down slopes of all lots under construction.
- Keep streets clean of mud & debris.
- Clean inlet protection on a regular basis.

#### **BMP (Best Management Practice)**

Silt Fence- a temporary sediment barrier made of woven, synthetic fabric supported by steel or wooden post. This the most commonly used BMP in erosion control. Its primary function is to control sheet flow. The fabric allows water to flow through, and traps sediment.

There are 3 types of silt fence, Type A, B, & C.

- Type A- should be used on developments where the life of the project is six months or greater.
- Type B- Should be limited to use on minor projects, such as residential home sites or small commercial developments where permanent stabilization will be achieved in six months.
- Type C- Should be used where runoff flows or velocities are particularly high or where slopes exceed a vertical height of 10 feet.

#### **Inspection**

Inspect silt fence before anticipated storm events & w / in 24 hrs after the end of a storm event and at least every 14 days.

#### **Maintenance**

Sediment should be removed once it has accumulated to one half the original height of the barrier. Filter fabric should be replaced if it has become deteriorated to such an extent that the effectiveness of the fabric is reduced. In order for silt fence to be effective in must be installed correctly. A 6 inch trench must be dug, silt fence is to be installed in trench and backfilled. Seed & Straw should be installed along the disturbed ground. Remember good maintenance is the key to ensuring that this BMP will work correctly.

**Report any illicit dumping into storm drains to the MS4 Hot Line @ 931- 486- 2252 ext. 239**

## How can you help protect your water?

Many people still think that water pollution comes from a specific source, called Point Source Pollution, like factories or sewage treatment plants. But the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that now NPS– **NonPoint Source pollution is the single biggest factor affecting water quality today.**

Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS) occurs when water from storms picks up pollutants then away from the source of the pollution. This run off finds its way into water sources, through storm drainage systems or directly into streams, from which much of our drinking water comes from. Most of these pollutants are received in to streams during the 1st inch of rain during a major rain event.

Typical nonpoint source pollutants in suburban areas are:

- Household chemicals
- Yard waste
- Trash
- Salt and sand
- Excess nutrients. . i.e. lawn fertilizers & pet waste
- Pesticides
- Cleaning agents

### The Six Minimum Measures of the MS4 Program are:

- Public education & outreach
- Public involvement / participation
- Illicit discharge detection & elimination
- Construction site run off
- Post construction storm water management
- Pollution prevention & good house keeping

*WHEN IT RAINS  
IT DRAINS!*

### Tree Planting - Wingate Subdivision - Common Area

Saturday March 29th at 9:00am to 1:00pm

### Stream Restoration Information

Contact Mr. Kyle Duvall  
Organizational Advancement Director  
Tennessee Environmental Council  
615-248-6500