

**ANNUAL
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)
REPORT**

**NPDES STORMWATER PERMIT
NUMBER ALR040044
Chickasaw, Alabama
Volkert Project Number 1034300.ALU**

Prepared for:

**The City of Chickasaw
Mayor Byron Pittman
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Chickasaw, Alabama 36671**

May 2019

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1.0 CERTIFICATION AND INTRODUCTION

1.1 Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

The Honorable Byron Pittman
Mayor, City of Chickasaw



Signature

5/28/19

Date

1.2 List of Contacts

The following individuals may be contacted to address questions or concerns regarding this report:

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1.3 General Introduction

On November 16, 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated regulations, under the Water Quality Act of 1987, setting forth application requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permits. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) administers the storm water program for the State of Alabama. The City of Chickasaw along with other smaller cities in Mobile and Baldwin Counties were originally included in a Phase I permit with the City of Mobile. In March 2012 the City of Chickasaw requested to be removed from the MS4 program or at a minimum be revised to a Phase II permittee. The request was based on the following factors: population, land use, receiving stream water quality, and documented history of water quality monitoring of the major outfall. On December 27, 2013, ADEM approved the City of Chickasaw's request to participate in the Phase II permit for smaller systems in lieu of the Phase I permit, as required for municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more. The City of Chickasaw is submitting this report as part of an annual requirement for the NPDES Permit Number ALR040044. This report includes activities from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019.

1.4 Overview

On November 16, 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ruled that municipalities and industries share the responsibility to improve the water quality of the “Waters of the United States”. In accordance with this rule, the EPA created regulations for NPDES Storm Water Permits for municipalities and permits associated with industrial activity. These regulations are aimed at reducing the amount of non-point source pollution that is currently the leading cause of water pollution.

The Water Quality Act involves a two-phased municipal permitting program that requires municipalities of certain populations to establish discharge controls to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP), to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer systems, and where necessary, to contain applicable water quality-based controls. Compliance with the maximum extent practicable requirement can be attained by developing a storm water management plan that addresses the five (previously six) minimum control measures described in the storm water regulations and detailed in fact sheets developed and provided by EPA.

The City of Chickasaw (City) utilizes current personnel to administer the storm water program elements. Additional assistance is provided by local engineering firms and Mobile County, as needed during crises or emergencies such as floods, spills, or hazardous waste incidents.

Storm water is managed by several City departments and by community activities which involve volunteer work. The City does not have the financial resources to dedicate personnel solely to storm water quality, however these responsibilities are shared by employees and considered part of the effort to protect our streams and waterways from degradation.

2.0 PROGRAM EVALUATION

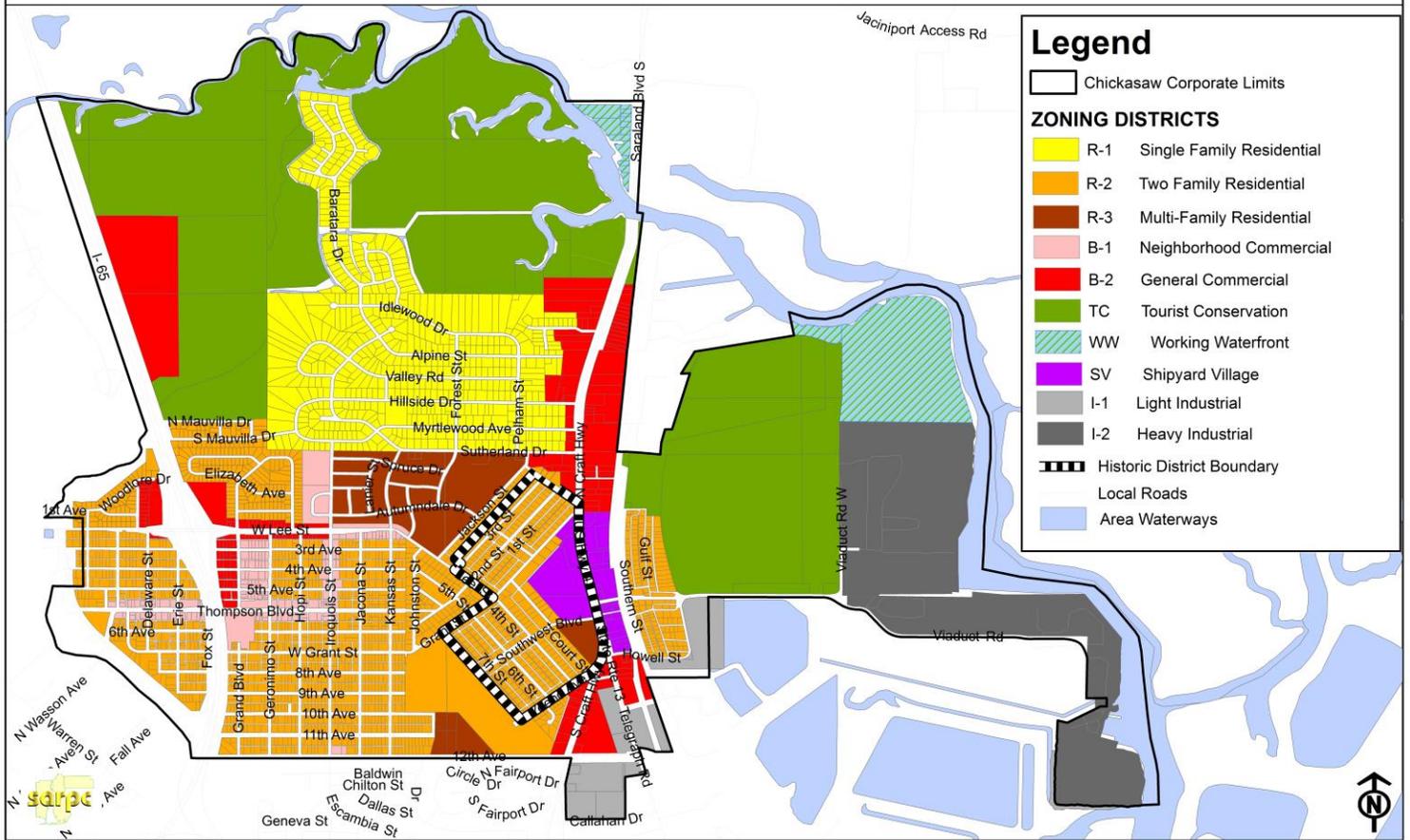
2.1 Objective of the Program

On December 27, 2013, The City of Chickasaw was granted coverage under the MS4 Phase II General Permit ALR040044, replacing the Phase I General Permit ALS00002. The intent of the (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) NPDES permit is to reduce and eliminate pollutants in storm waters that are discharged from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s).

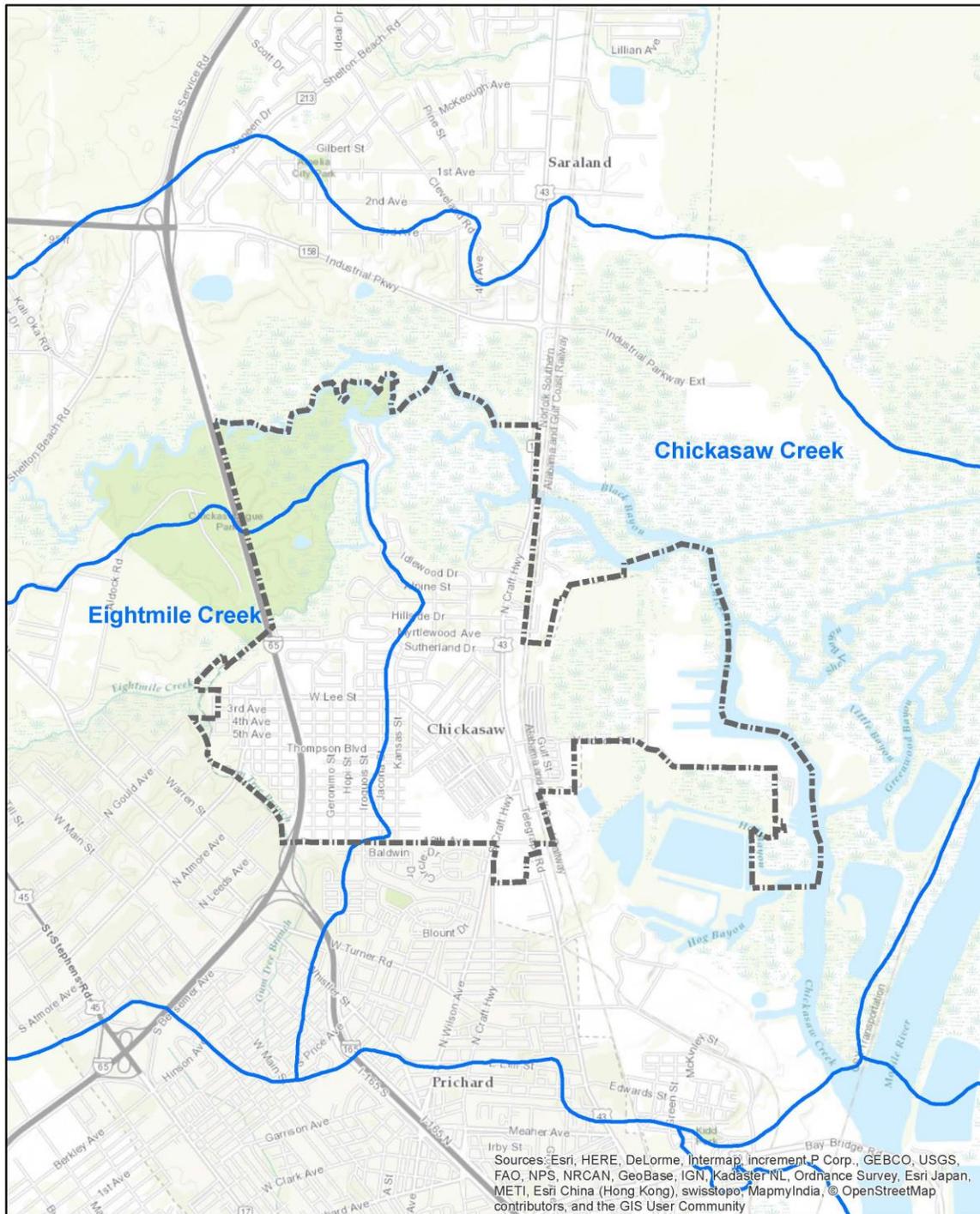
The City of Chickasaw is dedicated to achieving the conditions of this permit, which will ultimately improve water quality by reducing pollutants in receiving waters. The City's goals are to educate the municipal employees and the general public on the storm water management program and focus on a unified approach to the identification and correction of problem areas. Additionally, the City has established the legal authority to manage and enforce the requirements of the program.

The City of Chickasaw with a population of 5,794, according to the 2017 U.S. Census estimate, consists primarily of residential land use. See Map 2.1 for the City's Zoning designations.

The City of Chickasaw is located partially within the Chickasaw Creek watershed and partially within the Eight Mile Creek watershed as shown on Map 2.2 on the following page.



MAP 2.1: CITY OF CHICKASAW ZONING MAP



MAP 2.2: WATERSHEDS WITHIN OR SURROUNDING THE CITY OF CHICKASAW

2.2 Program Execution

The City of Chickasaw has developed and implemented many programs to help minimize storm water related pollutant loads. City Ordinance 1540, passed in 1998, establishes procedures to control discharges from commercial and industrial facilities and construction sites. A Drainage Master Plan was established in 1999 that identified problem areas and prioritized construction projects to address these areas. The Maintenance Supervisor's responsibilities include maintaining this prioritized list of projects. The projects are evaluated to ensure the areas with the highest needs are properly identified and prioritized. The City is progressively addressing these projects as funds become available.

The City's Maintenance Supervisor and Code Inspector are responsible for the majority of the various program elements. Employees in all City departments have received instruction on the program objectives and are provided with opportunities to attend educational programs. A detailed outline of each department's role is included in the City's Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) as required for the Phase II MS4 permit.

The prediction of the long-range financial requirements needed to support the storm water program is difficult. Funding for expanding the storm water management program is currently unavailable. The City officials address the financial needs and make budget allocations on a year-to-year basis that are prioritized based on the needs of the entire City operations.

2.3 Future Direction of the Program

In September 2017, The City of Chickasaw updated their Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). The SWMP includes Best Management Practices (BMP's) that address the five minimum control measures as outlined in Section III.B of the Phase II NPDES Permit. Each BMP includes measurable goals and the personnel responsible for its overall management and implementation. The City has conducted the annual review of the SWMP as required by for the Phase II MS4 Permit. A revised SWMP will be submitted with this report to update the "Responsible Person" section on select BMP's due to recent staff changes.

The five minimum control measures that are addressed in this report and the SWMP are:

1. Public Education and Public Involvement on Storm Water Impacts
2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program
3. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
4. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment
5. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

3.0 SUMMARY TABLE

3.1 Storm Water Management Plan Element Status

Minimum Control Measure	BMP ID	BMP TITLE	Status
Public Education & Public Involvement on Storm Water Impacts	1-1	Storm Water Webpage	Implemented and updated as needed
	1-2	Storm Water Outreach Materials	Implemented and Ongoing
	1-3	Big Fall Clean Sweep	Implemented, Annual Event
	1-4	Coastal Clean-Up	Implemented, Annual Event
	1-5	Chickasaw Community Patrol	Inactive
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	2-1	Map of Major Outfall and Structural BMP's	Implemented
	2-2	Ordinance 1540	Implemented and updated as needed
	2-3	IDDE Training for City Employees	Implemented and Ongoing
	2-4	Illicit Discharge Response	Implemented and Ongoing
	2-5	Dry Weather Screening	Implemented and Ongoing
	2-6	Handling of Spills	Implemented and Ongoing
Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control	3-1	Zoning Ordinance 2016-3 & Ordinance 1540	Implemented and updated as needed
	3-2	Construction Site Plan Reviews and Inspections	Implemented and Ongoing
Post-Construction Storm Water Management	4-1	Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance	Implemented and updated as needed
	4-2	Post-Construction Plan	Implemented and Ongoing
	4-3	Post-Construction BMP Operation and Maintenance Agreement	Implemented and updated as needed
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	5-1	Inventory of Municipal Facilities	Implemented and Ongoing
	5-2	SOP's and Inspection Schedules	Implemented and Ongoing
	5-3	Structural Controls Maintenance	Implemented and Ongoing
	5-4	Roadway Maintenance	Implemented and Ongoing
	5-5	2009 International Property Maintenance Code	Implemented and Ongoing
	5-6	Cleaning of Parks	Implemented and Ongoing
	5-7	Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Prevention	Implemented and Ongoing

4.0 NARRATIVE REPORT

4.1 Public Education and Public Involvement on Storm Water Impacts

Permit Requirement: The Permittee must develop and implement a public education and outreach program to inform the community about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to the maximum extent practicable.

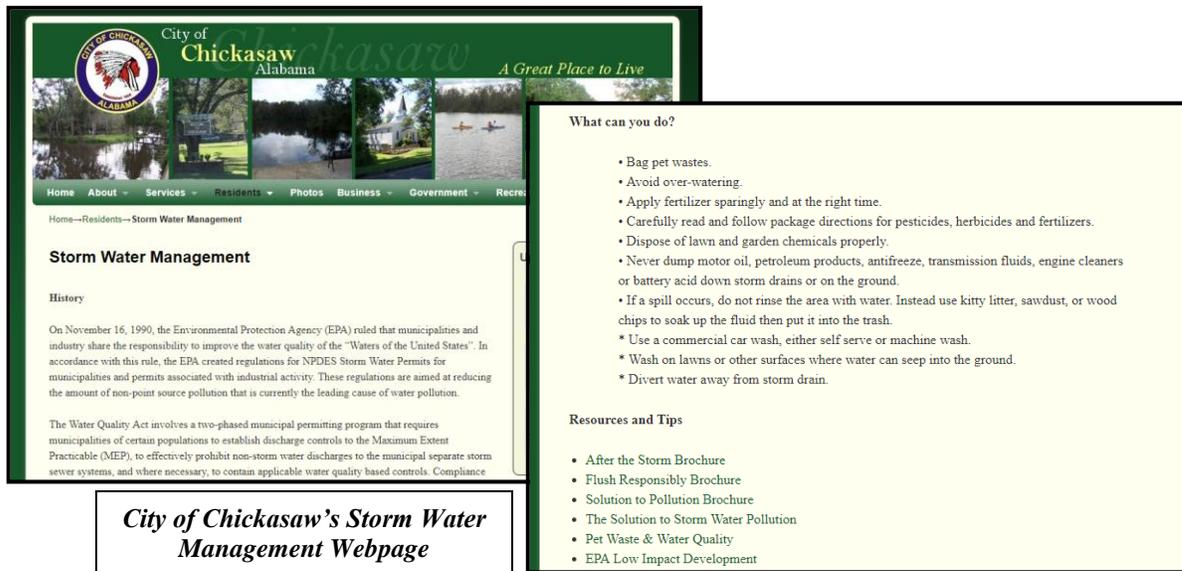
The City of Chickasaw has made a concerted effort to develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) focused on educating the citizens of Chickasaw and city employees about activities that can reduce pollutants in storm water run-off to the maximum extent practicable. Public involvement and participation have been vital in controlling litter throughout Chickasaw. The City utilizes local organizations to involve their citizens in improving the water quality through several organized activities. The persons primarily responsible for storm water public education and outreach are city employees from multiple departments.

The following BMP's regarding Public Education and Public Involvement were implemented during the reporting period of April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019:

1-1. Storm Water Webpage

The City of Chickasaw has continued to maintain a webpage exclusively dedicated to storm water management. The webpage includes details about the history of the City's storm water management program, including the requirements of the Water Quality Act and the MS4 Phase II General Permit, in addition to the objective and components of the SWMP. The webpage provides explanations to the importance of protecting storm water and provides ways residents can help reduce storm water pollution.

Additionally, the webpage contains links to the downloadable brochures developed by the EPA that provide additional storm water information and tips for residents and businesses. These brochures are included in Appendix A. Links to the annual MS4 Reports and the Storm Water Management Plan are also located on the webpage.



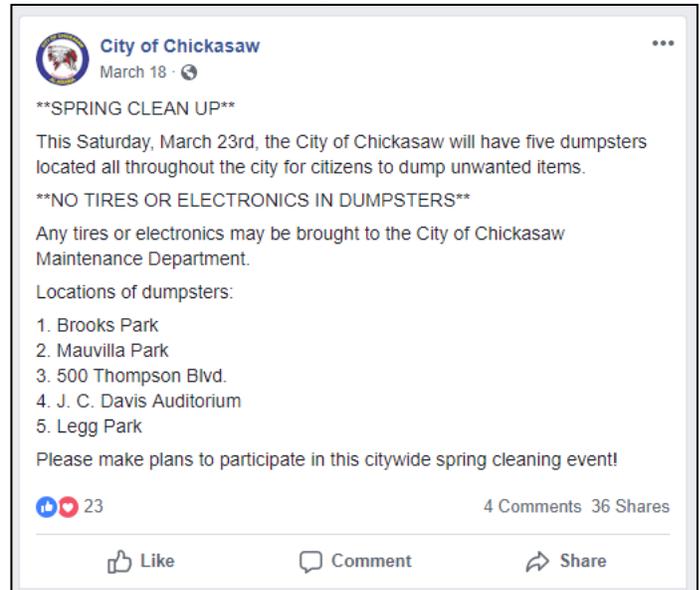
1-2. Storm Water Outreach Materials

The Chickasaw Recreation Department publishes a newsletter every two months. In order to promote storm water management awareness, the newsletter periodically contains a tip on how to prevent storm water pollution. Announcements of upcoming clean-up and beautification events are also included throughout the year. The Recreation Department currently prints 2600 copies for each distribution. Two newsletters are included in Appendix B. The August-September 2018 Newsletter includes an announcement about the Coastal and City Wide Clean Up events. The April-May 2019 Newsletter contains a community notice encouraging residents to keep their yards clean of trash and debris. The same community notice is also included on the Recreation Activities webpage.

The Environmental Officer attends Senior Citizen Breakfast meetings as his schedule permits. During this reporting period, the Environmental Officer attended four Senior Citizen Breakfasts. The attendance was approximately 10-15 per breakfast. At these meetings, the Environmental Officer focused on preventing trash debris from blocking storm drains and reporting illegal dumping.

1-3. Big Fall Clean Sweep

The Big Fall Clean Sweep is an event that the City organizes to provide an opportunity to the public to participate in controlling litter. This year the event was held in the spring on March 23, 2019. The City provided five (5) drop-off locations (J.C. Davis Auditorium, Mauvella Ball Park, Legg Park, Brooks Park, and 500 Thompson Blvd.) for residents to bring their old junk, scrap metal, tree limbs, and yard debris. Tires and electronics were directed to be brought to the City Maintenance



Facebook post announcing Spring Clean Up

Department. Following the event, the City properly disposes of these items at a permitted landfill.

As required by the Phase II Permit, the City complied with applicable State and local public notice requirements. The City provided notices of the clean-up in the Recreation Department newsletter, flyers posted throughout the community, billboards, and the City's website and Facebook page. There were 20 to 30 participants and amount collected was enough to fill five (5) roll off dumpsters.

1-4. Coastal Clean-Up

The City of Chickasaw also participated in the statewide annual Coastal Clean-Up, which was held on September 15, 2018. The event was publicized in the Recreation Department newsletter, flyers posted throughout the community, and the City's website and Facebook page. The City promotes the event by encouraging residents to bring their boats, canoes, and kayaks to help clean up the local waterways. Volunteers are provided necessary supplies at registration, including bags, gloves, and a free t-shirt. There were 20 to 30 participants and amount collected was enough to fill four (4) roll off dumpsters.



Facebook post announcing Coastal Cleanup



Coastal Clean-Up Volunteers

1-5. Chickasaw Community Patrol

The Chickasaw Community Patrol has resolved. This BMP will be removed from the SWMP.

4.2 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

Permit Requirement: The Permittee must develop an SWMP that includes an ongoing program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the Permittee's small MS4, and improper disposal, including spills not under the purview of another responding authority, into the MS4 owned or operated by the Permittee, to the maximum extent possible.

The City of Chickasaw responds to illicit discharges and continues to inspect, investigate, and enforce violations. In July 2013, the City of Chickasaw hired an Environmental Officer for the purpose of assisting with investigations and responses to complaints of potential illegal discharges. The role of the Environmental Officer has expanded to include educating city employees on detecting and reporting illicit discharges, enforcing Ordinances 1540 and 307.4 in regards to illicit discharges and unsightly growth on residential and commercial properties, taking complaints from citizens, and issuing tickets for violations.

The City of Chickasaw implements the following BMP's to detect and eliminate illicit discharges:

2-1. Map of Major Outfall and Structural BMP's

The City of Chickasaw has developed a map of the major outfall and the ten field screening locations that are discussed in Section 3-4. The map also shows the detention ponds that are inspected and maintained by the City. A list of the detention ponds is shown below. The map will be updated periodically as new structural controls are added to the system. A copy of the map is included in the Appendix C.

DETENTION POND ID	LOCATION
DP-1	City Housing Authority
DP-2	Chickasaw Plaza
DP-3	DanHart Inc.
DP-4	Shipyard Cafe
DP-5	City's 300-acre detention pond

2-2. Ordinance 1540

The City of Chickasaw's Ordinance 1540 makes it unlawful to do the following:

1. Allow any liquid to run continuously into the streets and the storm drain system or to discharge a pollutant to the City's storm sewer system, with the exception of discharges covered by an NPDES permit.
2. Release or threaten release of hazardous materials into the environment or to transport, store, or offer to transport any hazardous materials unless each material is properly packaged, marked, and accompanied by proper documentation.

The Ordinance also authorizes City officials to enter the grounds of any facility suspected of an illegal discharge, in addition to being reimbursed for all efforts necessary to contain a discharge that is suspected of being harmful to human health or the environment. Ordinance 1540 will be reviewed and updated periodically as needed.

2-3. IDDE Training for City Employees

The City of Chickasaw makes a concerted effort to ensure that all City employees are provided opportunities for education and training such as code official meetings, wastewater and hazardous material training. The City continues to encourage and fund the needed training for their employees.

During this reporting period, the Maintenance Supervisor attended the 2018 Alabama Stormwater Forum in Auburn on May 9–10, 2018. Topics of the forum included green infrastructure, storm water mitigation, and tree risk management. The Maintenance Supervisor also attended the 2018 Alabama Mississippi Bays and Bayous Symposium on November 28-29, 2018 at the Mobile Convention Center. Topics of the symposium included research and activities related to the water quality, human impacts, and maintaining resilience along the northern Gulf coast. The Utilities Supervisor attended the AWEA Collection Systems' Workshop on March 11th, 2019. The topic of the workshop was Sanitary Sewer Overflow Response Plans (SSORP) and included training on how to estimate SSO volumes.

In order to further assist with educating City employees about storm water pollution, the Environmental Officer attends the monthly Safety Meetings with the Maintenance Department. At these meetings the

Environmental Officer discussed various issues related to storm water pollution, such as keeping drains and ditches clear of debris. During this reporting period, two (2) members of the Sewer Board, two (2) Maintenance Department employees, and two (2) Building Department employees were trained to detect and report illicit discharges.

2-4. Illicit Discharge Response

The City of Chickasaw is committed to investigating all illicit discharge complaints. Currently, illicit discharges are either reported directly to the City's Environmental Officer or received by the City Police Department and recorded in their docket. On the City's website, the contact person for reporting illicit discharges from revised from the Code Inspector to the Maintenance Supervisor due to a change in staff. Illicit discharge response is primarily the responsibility of the Environmental Officer. All reported illicit discharge complaints and the results of any investigations, including the issuance of citations, is documented.

During this reporting period, there were four (4) complaints of illicit discharges. The complaints were for major sewer discharges and were reported to the Environmental Officer and Building Inspector. All the cases were investigated by the Environmental Officer, resulting in either a citation or the problem was alleviated by the resident. A copy of one of the reports is included in Appendix D.

Three of the four confirmed illicit discharges were eliminated within ten (10) working days. The fourth discharge resulted in the resident (and their house) moving to a different property. All complaints, investigations, and resolutions were recorded in the City's files.

2-5. Dry Weather Screening

Routine dry weather screening is conducted by the City's Drainage Department to identify illicit discharges throughout the system. The ten (10) field screening locations were selected based on their proximity to major streams, drainage basins, and urban development. The screening stations are examined during dry conditions to verify that flow exists only during rainfall events and to manually inspect for contaminants. The City's Standard Operating Procedure for Dry Weather Screening is followed when conducting the screening. A copy of this SOP was included in the most recent Storm Water Management Plan submitted to ADEM on September 26, 2017.

The major outfall and the ten (10) field screening locations were reviewed for evidence of illicit discharges during the reporting period. No illicit discharges were noted at the time of inspection.

The City's one major outfall discharges into Chickasaw Creek which is listed on the 2018 Alabama §303(d) List for impaired waterways. The listed cause for the impairment is an elevated concentration of the metal Mercury from atmospheric deposition. Therefore, the City's Phase II permit does not require monitoring and no water sampling data was collected.

Table 3-4 on the following page is a list of the field screening locations and the major outfall site. These locations are also shown on the map in Appendix C.

2-6. Handling of Spills

The Chickasaw Police Department has developed and implemented a Procedural General Order (PGO) for the reporting and handling of hazardous and/or toxic materials spills and incidents. Public Service Officers are first responders trained in hazardous materials and their containment. The City has mutual aid agreements with the City of Mobile and the City of Saraland Fire Departments which includes their Haz-Mat units. Also, the City of Saraland is home to HazMat 6, a statewide Haz-Mat team that is able to respond to both large and small incidents within the City of Chickasaw. Currently, reports of emergency hazardous spills are received through the 911 emergency system. A report of each call is generated in an online reporting system. One (1) gasoline spill occurred during this reporting period. Approximately 10 gallons of gasoline was spilled from a tanker truck as it was in the process of being pumped for transfer to another station. EMS and the Fire Department promptly arrived at the scene. The gasoline was absorbed with Oil-Dri Absorbent and rags and prevented from entering any drainage facilities. A copy of the spill report is included in Appendix D.

A copy of the PGO was included in the Appendix of the most recent Storm Water Management Plan submitted to ADEM on September 26, 2017. The PGO was reviewed during this reporting period, but no changes were made.

The Public Safety Department (PSD) of the City has made a concerted effort to insure that the PSD is ready to respond to manmade or natural disasters. The PSD strives to maintain a strong working relationship with Federal and State agency, local EMA, and surrounding municipalities.

Table 3-4: Field Screening Locations

Screening Sites	Location	GPS Coordinates
MO-1	Sam Rawls Gazebo @ Chickasaw Creek loading dock near US 43 Bridge Crossing	30° 46' 54.839 N 88° 04' 24.787 W
FS-1	500 Viaduct Rd @ Arc Terminals @ Railroad Track	30° 45' 48.680 N 88° 03' 43.322 W
FS-2	South end of Howell Street near UOP Gate 3 sign located just pass the railroad and Southern St. next to 15 mph signage.	30° 45' 39.92 N 88° 04' 16.851 W
FS-3	Intersection of Thompson Dr. & Hopi Dr. (2nd drain, east side) A.O. Smith Water & Heater-Eddins Plumbing Inc.	30° 45' 48.374 N 88° 05' 18.634 W
FS-4	1002 Thompson Blvd at bridge crossing across from Central Electrical Substation	30° 45' 39.786 N 88° 05' 53.673 W
FS-5	Intersection of Fox Ave and 9th Avenue	30° 45' 33.709 N 88° 05' 34.805 W
FS-6	North end of Mauvilla Drive South, adjacent to I-65 bridge	30° 46' 20.398 N 88° 05' 41.933 W
FS-7	Hillside Drive across from 507 Hillside Drive	30° 46' 23.728 N 88° 05' 17.909 W
FS-8	Drop inlets at 220/222 Casche Circle	30° 46' 49.897 N 88° 05' 07.803 W
FS-9	Drop inlets at 312 Idlewood	30° 46' 40.039 N 88° 05' 13.657 W
FS-10	Across from 321 Grant Avenue just west of Craft Hwy	30° 46' 03.057 N 88° 04' 33.510 W

4.3 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

Permit Requirement: Within 730 days from the effective date of coverage under this permit, all Permittees must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants in any storm water runoff to the regulated MS4 from qualifying construction sites.

The City of Chickasaw requires submission of all potential construction project plans to the City Building Inspector for review to ensure compliance with the City's SWMP. The City requires Best Management Practices (BMP's) for all construction projects per ADEM regulations. Inspectors generally visit each site several times during the construction process. These multiple inspections allow a city inspector to ensure compliance with the city codes which includes storm water management.

The City of Chickasaw implements the following BMP's to help reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites:

3-1. Zoning Ordinance 2016-03 & Ordinance 1540

Zoning Ordinance 2016-03, Section 15 requires the submission of a storm water management plan for land-disturbing activities of one (1) acre or more. The SWMP must be reviewed and approved during the plan review process. Section 13.6 of the Zoning Ordinance encourages the use of low impact design for parking lots and landscaping and provides examples of LID that would be considered appropriate by the City. All LID's are required to be certified by a Professional Engineer and approved by the Building Inspector. A copy of the City's Site Plan Review Checklist is included in the Zoning Ordinance and specifically states that all storm water management and environmental protection requirements have been met.

Ordinance 1540 outlines the required components of the storm water management plan, in addition to examples of structural and nonstructural storm water management facilities. Storm water management plans must be prepared, certified, and stamped/sealed by a qualified registered Professional Engineer, Land Surveyor, or Landscape Architect. The procedures for inspections are discussed in BMP 3-2 – Construction Site Plan Reviews and Inspections. Ordinance 1540 also provides procedures regarding violations of the Ordinance. The City will provide a written notice to the violator and time to correct the deficiencies. If deficiencies aren't corrected and the violator is convicted, the City will impose a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 30 days for each offense. A copy of Ordinance 1540 was included in the Appendix of the

most recent Storm Water Management Plan submitted to ADEM on September 26, 2017.

3-2. Construction Site Plan Reviews and Inspections

The City of Chickasaw requires submission of all potential construction project plans, including a construction site storm water management plan, to the City Building Inspector for review to ensure compliance with the City's SWMP. The plan is required to be prepared, certified, and stamped/sealed by a Professional Engineer, Land Surveyor, or Landscape Architect. The City requires Best Management Practices (BMP's) for all construction projects per ADEM regulations. SWMP's can be rejected by the City Building Inspector if they incorporate structures and facilities that will demand considerable maintenance, will be difficult to maintain, or utilize numerous small structures if other alternatives physically possible.

Once a permit is obtained, the builder must request inspections during different stages of construction. Residential construction requires a minimum of five (5) inspections, while commercial construction requires seven (7) inspections. Both the City Building Inspector and the Maintenance Supervisor have been trained in recognizing appropriate BMP's.

The City has a procedure in place for receiving public complaints regarding construction site runoff. Complaints are primarily received by the Building Inspector, and occasionally, by City Hall, the Environmental Officer, or Maintenance Supervisor. The complaints are then investigated and the results of the investigation, including the enforcement response, are documented and kept on file.

During this reporting period, there were no residential or commercial construction site permits issued. No construction site inspections were performed.

4.4 Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

Permit Requirement: Post-Construction Storm Water Management refers to activities that take place after construction occurs and includes structural and non-structural controls to obtain permanent storm water management over the life of the property's use. All Permittees must implement the requirements of Part III.B.5 within 730 days from the effective date of coverage.

The City of Chickasaw recognizes the importance of requiring post-construction storm water management plans for new development and redevelopment projects. Accordingly, the City has implemented the following BMP's regarding post-construction storm water management:

4-1. Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance

The City of Chickasaw adopted a Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance, Ordinance 2015-21, on October 13, 2015. The purpose of the ordinance is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Chickasaw through the review and approval of Post-Construction Storm Water Management Plans and the monitoring and enforcement of compliance with such plans as required by federal and state law. The Ordinance establishes methods for post-construction storm water management in order to comply with the federal Clean Water Act and the City of Chickasaw's MS4 permit.

Ordinance 2015-21 includes the requirement that all Post-Construction Storm Water Management Plans should be designed by a Professional Engineer. The Ordinance also includes provisions for compliance and annual inspections. A copy of Ordinance 2015-21 was included in the Appendix of the most recent Storm Water Management Plan submitted to ADEM on September 26, 2017.

4-2. Post-Construction Plan

In conjunction with the new Ordinance 2015-21, the City requires any applicant for new development or redevelopment of one (1) acre or more in size to submit a post-construction storm water management plan with project construction plans. The post-construction plan must be designed by a Professional Engineer and comply with the practices contained in the Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas (2009), published by the Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee and the Low Impact Development Handbook for the State of Alabama

(2014), published by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

4-3. Post-Construction BMP Operation and Maintenance Agreement

In conjunction with the new Post-Construction ordinance, the City of Chickasaw has developed a post-construction operation and maintenance agreement that allows the City to conduct annual inspections of the post-construction BMP's and also account for the legal transfer of responsibility for maintenance from the developer to the property owner or Homeowner's Association. The maintenance agreement includes the following components: a description of the routine maintenance, inspection requirements, provisions for the City to access structural BMP's, penalties for failure to maintain BMP's, and a provision to legally record the maintenance agreement.

The City did not conduct any post-construction BMP inspections during this reporting period.

A copy of the Operation and Maintenance Agreement was included in the Appendix of the most recent Storm Water Management Plan submitted to ADEM on September 26, 2017.

4.5 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Permit Requirement: The Permittee must develop and implement a program for pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations.

The City of Chickasaw's Public Works Department is primarily responsible for the City's operation and maintenance program. As required by the Phase II MS4 Permit issued on September 6, 2016, the City has documented their established Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) in the most recent Storm Water Management Plan.

The City employs the following BMP's to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations:

5-1. Inventory of Municipal Facilities

Below is the inventory of all of the municipal facilities:

- City's Pumphouse – 51 Viaduct Road
- Civic Center and Library – 224 Grant Street
- Chickasaw Community Shelter – 799 Iroquois Street
- Chickasaw Civic Theater – 801 Iroquois Street
- J.C. Davis Municipal Auditorium – 400 Grand Blvd.
- Chickasaw City Hall – 224 North Craft Highway
- Chickasaw Police Department – 8 Lange Drive
- City Garage – 10 Lange Drive
- City Maintenance Department – 16 Lange Drive
- City Fire Department – 70 Dumont Street

This list of municipal facilities will be updated as needed and added to the City's Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP).

5-2. SOP's and Inspection Schedules

Below is a list of the current Good Housekeeping Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) and their corresponding inspection schedule for the City's Municipal Facilities:

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE	INSPECTION SCHEDULE
1. CITY VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	As needed
2. DETENTION POND CLEANING	Twice a month
3. DITCH MAINTENANCE	Monthly
4. DRAINAGE STRUCTURE CLEANING	Monthly
5. STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF CHEMICALS	As needed
6. VEGETATION CONTROL	As needed
7. STREET SWEEPING	As needed/Before & after events and storms
8. PARK CLEANING	As needed/After events/Weekly during active season

The City’s continues to review and update these SOP’s as needed and implement them at appropriate municipal facilities in accordance with the inspection schedule. Copies of the SOP’s are included in Appendix E.

5-3. Structural Controls Maintenance

The City of Chickasaw’s structural controls include storm drains, five (5) detention ponds, and storm water pumps. The detention ponds are shown on the map in Appendix C. DP-5, as shown on the map, is a 300 acre site used for storm water runoff; the storm water then travels along a 1.5 mile canal to a drainage pump house that contains two (2) pumps that are capable of pumping 20,000 GPM into the Tensaw River.



Storm water pumps in drainage pump house

The City cleans and removes debris from all drains as necessary in order to maintain proper drainage. The Public Works Department maintains a regular inspection and maintenance schedule. Storm inlets and detention ponds are inspected twice a month and all necessary maintenance is performed. Also, elements of the drainage system are inspected before and after heavy rains and repairs are performed as needed.

During this reporting period, the City spent approximately \$10,000 on miscellaneous drainage repairs.

5-4. Roadway Maintenance

To the fullest extent possible, the construction of public streets, roads and highways under the jurisdiction and control of the City are designed to follow natural ridgelines. By using this design, disruption of existing grades and natural drainage areas are minimized. Natural drainage ways are maintained, preserved, and utilized in road design. In order to minimize the possibility of potential pollutant releases, road repairs are performed to the extent practicable during the dry season.

The Chickasaw Public Works Department performs smaller roadway maintenance projects, while larger projects are designed by local engineering firms or accomplished through Mobile County “Pay As You Go” program. During this reporting period, the City completed two resurfacing projects on Gulf Street and Hillside Drive under the “Pay As You Go” program in May 2018. The cost was approximately \$284,000.



The City has a street sweeper/vacuum truck which is utilized on an as-needed basis. Typically, this correlates to quarterly use for the traveled roadways in the City of Chickasaw. The City also cleans the major roadways before and after City events such as the Christmas parade and the Clean Sweep. Additionally, the street sweeper is used when large construction trucks inadvertently lose materials such as dirt or following a large storm event. During this reporting period, the street sweeper was used in the fall to capture the leaves prior to entering the storm drain.

5-5. 2009 International Property Maintenance Code

The City of Chickasaw references the 2009 International Property Maintenance Code for regulation of unsightly growth or the accumulation of garbage or debris on residential and commercial properties. The following sections of the Code include storm water pollution prevention:

- 301.3 Vacant Structures and Land
- 302.1 Sanitation
- 302.4 Excess Weeds
- 302.8 Motor Vehicles
- 308.1 Accumulation of Rubbish Garbage

Copies of these sections of the Code was included in the Appendix of the most recent Storm Water Management Plan submitted to ADEM on September 26, 2017.

Public Works Department personnel are always on alert for unsightly debris. Improperly disposed tires on residential property are particularly common; these tires are collected and stockpiled by personnel throughout the year and hauled to a permitted landfill approximately twice a year.

During this reporting period, the Environmental Officer issued 14 tickets for weeds, 18 tickets for rubbish/illegal dumping, 4 tickets for blight properties, 1 ticket for roof/drainage issues, and 1 warning for an illegal discharge of wash water. Example copies of these citations are provided in Appendix F.

5-6. Cleaning of Parks

The City of Chickasaw has continued to be diligent in cleaning their parks after every sporting event, cookouts, and concerts. All litter is removed, and drainage facilities are inspected to ensure they are in working condition. The Park Attendant also does a daily cleaning of each of the parks during its active season.

5-7. Sanitary Sewer Overflow Prevention

Through an ongoing review of the sanitary sewer system infrastructure, various pipe replacements and pump station repairs are completed as needed. Activities in these areas are in an effort to reduce sewer overflows and inflow/infiltration. During this reporting period, the City cleaned and videoed approximately 5,000 linear feet of sanitary sewer mains at a cost of approximately \$10,000. One sanitary sewer project was completed during this reporting period. Two new pumps were installed at the main pump station on Lange Drive at a total cost of approximately \$40,000. No SSO's occurred during this reporting period.

The Utilities Board of the City of Chickasaw (Board) owns and operates a 1.5 million gallon per day (MGD) facultative lagoon system used for wastewater treatment. In order to consistently meet the total suspended solids (TSS) and carbonaceous biological oxygen demand (cBOD) permit limits, the Board implemented a treatment improvement project that included the installation of a dissolved air floatation (DAF) system for the purpose of algae removal from the lagoon effluent. Implementation of this project has resulted in a reduction in the effluent TSS and cBOD concentrations. With the DAF in operation, the average effluent TSS and

BOD concentrations will consistently meet or exceed the permit concentration and percent removal limits, thus improving the water quality of the receiving stream, Chickasaw Creek.

5.0 SUMMARY

This Annual Report includes a history and overview of the City's MS4 program, as well as a review of the Best Management Practices (BMP's) outlined in the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) submitted in September 2017, as required by the Phase II MS4 Permit. The City has continued to implement and update their BMP's as necessary.

There will be three (3) revisions to the current SWMP:

1. The replacement of Carnes Craig as the responsible person for nine BMP's due to his retirement.
2. The replacement of Rachael Stubbs as the responsible person of BMP 1-1 – Stormwater Webpage due to a change in staff.
3. The removal of BMP 1-5 – Chickasaw Community Patrol due to inactivity.

The intent of the program is to reduce pollutants in storm water that is discharged from the storm water system and to prevent the degradation of receiving streams. The City's BMP's have a direct impact on the receiving stream, Chickasaw Creek.

The City of Chickasaw will continue to focus on storm water management and look for ways to enhance their current program.

Appendix A



A Citizen's Guide to Understanding Stormwater



EPA
United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPA 833-B-03-002

January 2003

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After the Storm

For more information contact:
www.epa.gov/nps/stormwater
or visit
www.epa.gov/nps



What is stormwater runoff?



Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

Why is stormwater runoff a problem?



Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

The effects of pollution

Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and people.

- ◆ Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic habitats.
- ◆ Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- ◆ Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary.
- ◆ Debris—plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts—washed into waterbodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.
- ◆ Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.



- ◆ Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.

Stormwater Pollution Solutions

Residential

Recycle or properly dispose of household products that contain chemicals, such as insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, and used motor oil and other auto fluids. Don't pour them onto the ground or into storm drains.

Lawn care

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.



- ◆ Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- ◆ Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- ◆ Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streams.
- ◆ Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

Septic systems

Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns.



- ◆ Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).
- ◆ Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Auto care

Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody.



- ◆ Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground.
- ◆ Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

Pet waste

Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters.



- ◆ When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.



Education is essential to changing people's behavior. Signs and markers near storm drains warn residents that pollutants entering the drains will be carried untreated into a local waterbody.

Residential landscaping

Permeable Pavement—Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

Rain Barrels—You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.



Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales—Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.



Vegetated Filter Strips—Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.



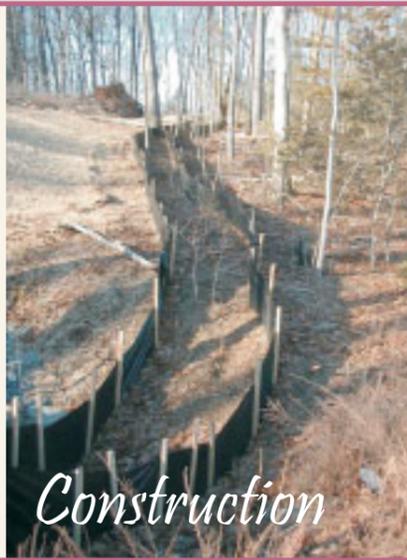
Commercial

Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies.

- ◆ Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- ◆ Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.
- ◆ Report any chemical spill to the local hazardous waste cleanup team. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies.

- ◆ Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- ◆ Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- ◆ Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.



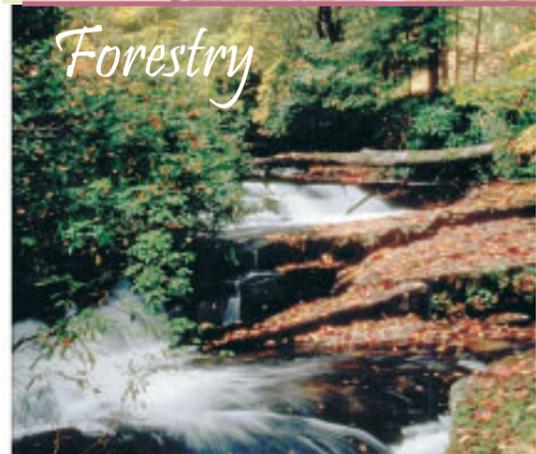
Construction



Agriculture

Lack of vegetation on streambanks can lead to erosion. Overgrazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Excess fertilizers and pesticides can poison aquatic animals and lead to destructive algae blooms. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for human contact.

- ◆ Keep livestock away from streambanks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies.
- ◆ Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient management plan.
- ◆ Vegetate riparian areas along waterways.
- ◆ Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields.
- ◆ Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.

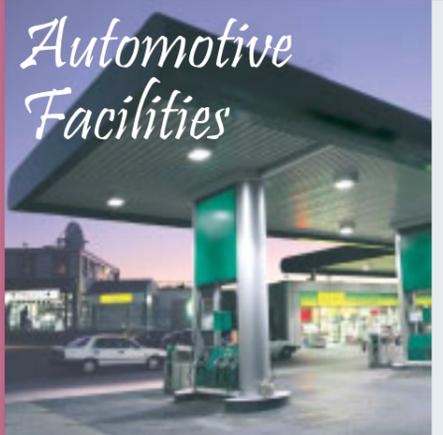


Forestry

Improperly managed logging operations can result in erosion and sedimentation.

- ◆ Conduct preharvest planning to prevent erosion and lower costs.
- ◆ Use logging methods and equipment that minimize soil disturbance.
- ◆ Plan and design skid trails, yard areas, and truck access roads to minimize stream crossings and avoid disturbing the forest floor.
- ◆ Construct stream crossings so that they minimize erosion and physical changes to streams.
- ◆ Expedite revegetation of cleared areas.

Automotive Facilities



Uncovered fueling stations allow spills to be washed into storm drains. Cars waiting to be repaired can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater.

- ◆ Clean up spills immediately and properly dispose of cleanup materials.
- ◆ Provide cover over fueling stations and design or retrofit facilities for spill containment.
- ◆ Properly maintain fleet vehicles to prevent oil, gas, and other discharges from being washed into local waterbodies.
- ◆ Install and maintain oil/water separators.

What Can You Do to Protect Local Waterways?

Flush Responsibly!

Don't pour household products such as cleansers, beauty products, medicine, auto fluids, paint, and lawn care products down the drain. Properly dispose of them at your local household hazardous waste facility.

Wastewater treatment facilities are designed to treat organic materials, not hazardous chemicals. If you pour hazardous chemicals down the drain, they might end up in your local rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.

Dispose of excess household grease (meat fats, lard, cooking oil, shortening, butter and margarine, etc.) diapers, condoms, and personal hygiene products in the garbage can.

These materials can clog pipes, and could cause raw sewage to overflow in your home or yard, or in public areas. Overflows often occur during periods of high rainfall or snowmelt and can result in basement backups, overflows at manholes, or discharges directly to rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.

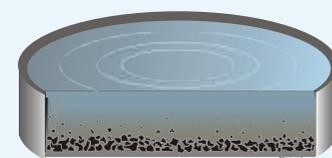
Don't pour used motor oil down the drain. Used motor oil can diminish the effectiveness of the treatment process, and might allow contaminants to be discharged. The contaminants could pollute local waterways or harm aquatic life.

If you're a dark room hobbyist, dispose of spent fixer, developer, and other photographic chemicals in separate containers and transport them to a hazardous waste facility.

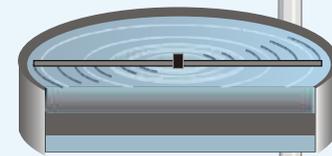
Like household hazardous wastes and used motor oil, photographic chemicals can interfere with the wastewater treatment process and could result in pollutants being discharged into local waterways.

Wastewater Treatment 101

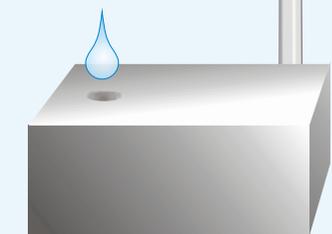
- Many communities have a wastewater treatment plant that incorporates a series of processes to remove pollutants from water used in homes, small businesses, industries, and other facilities. All wastewater first goes through the primary treatment process, which involves screening and settling out large particles.
- The wastewater then moves on to the secondary treatment process, during which organic matter is removed by allowing bacteria to break down the pollutants. The treated wastewater is then usually disinfected with chlorine to remove the remaining bacteria.
- Some communities go one step further and put the wastewater through an advanced treatment process to reduce the level of pollutants of special concern to the local waterbody, such as nitrogen or phosphorus. After this step, the treated water finally flows through pipes back to a local water body.



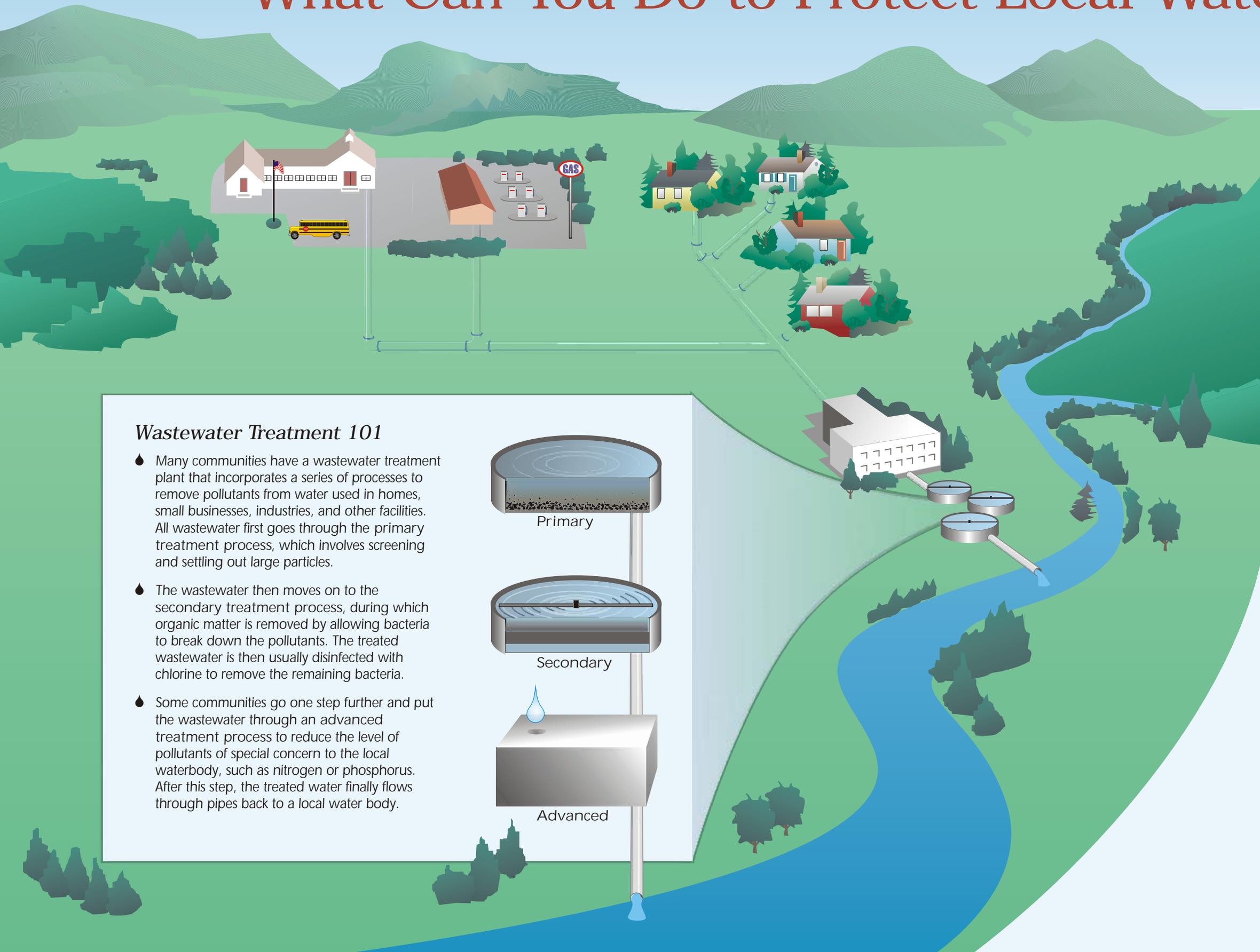
Primary



Secondary



Advanced





Not Down My Drain!

- X cleaners
- X beauty products
- X medicine
- X auto fluids
- X paint
- X lawn care products
- X grease
- X diapers
- X condoms
- X feminine hygiene products
- X motor oil
- X photographic chemicals

Where Does All the Dirty Water Go?



For more information on the wastewater treatment process, please contact your local health or public works department. Please visit www.epa.gov/owm for more information on wastewater treatment.



Protect the Environment in Our Community

What You Flush or Pour Down Your Drain Affects the Rivers, Lakes, and Coastal Waters in Our Community

Where does the water go after you flush the toilet or drain the sinks in your home?

When the wastewater flushed from your toilet or drained from your household sinks, washing machine, or dishwasher leaves your home, it flows through your community's sanitary sewer system to a wastewater treatment facility. The wastewater from homes, along with wastewater from businesses, industries, and other facilities, is treated by a variety of processes (see inside for more information) to reduce or remove pollutants.

What happens to the treated water when it leaves the wastewater treatment plant? The treated wastewater is released into local waterways where its used again for any number of purposes, such as supplying drinking water, irrigating crops, and sustaining aquatic life.

As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Stormwater can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.



By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings, and automotive fluids off the ground and out of stormwater. Adopt these healthy household habits and help protect lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands, and coastal waters. Remember to share the habits with your neighbors!

Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water

Vehicle and Garage

- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to **minimize** the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain and eventually into your local waterbody.



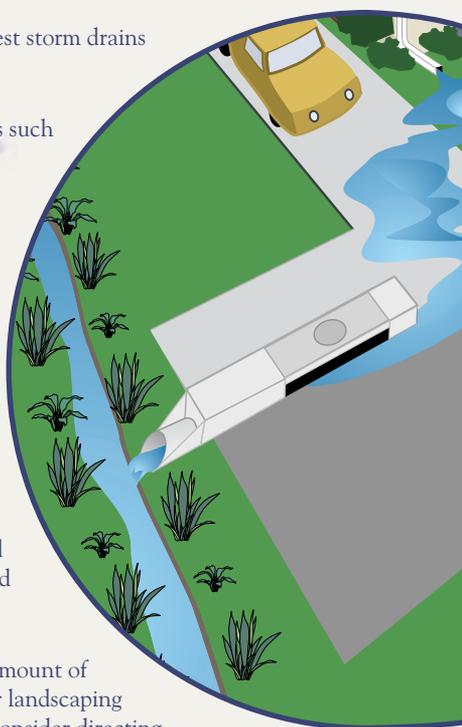
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle, and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up **spilled fluids** with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sand, and don't rinse the spills into a nearby storm drain. Remember to properly dispose of the absorbent material.
- **Recycle** used oil and other automotive fluids at participating service stations. Don't dump these chemicals down the storm drain or dispose of them in your trash.

Lawn and Garden

- Use pesticides and fertilizers **sparingly**. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Avoid application if the forecast calls for rain; otherwise, chemicals will be washed into your local stream.
- Select **native** plants and grasses that are drought- and pest-resistant. Native plants require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides.
- **Sweep up** yard debris, rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.
- Don't overwater your lawn. Water during the **cool** times of the day, and don't let water run off into the storm drain.
- Cover piles of dirt and mulch being used in landscaping projects to prevent these pollutants from blowing or washing off your yard and into local waterbodies. **Vegetate** bare spots in your yard to prevent soil erosion.

Home Repair and Improvement

- Before beginning an outdoor project, locate the nearest storm drains and **protect** them from debris and other materials.
- **Sweep up** and properly dispose of construction debris such as concrete and mortar.
- Use hazardous substances like paints, solvents, and cleaners in the **smallest amounts possible**, and follow the directions on the label. Clean up spills **immediately**, and dispose of the waste safely. Store substances properly to avoid leaks and spills.
- Purchase and use **nontoxic, biodegradable, recycled, and recyclable** products whenever possible.
- **Clean** paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors. Filter and reuse paint thinner when using oil-based paints. Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program, or donate unused paint to local organizations.
- **Reduce** the amount of paved area and increase the amount of vegetated area in your yard. Use native plants in your landscaping to reduce the need for watering during dry periods. Consider directing downspouts away from paved surfaces onto lawns and other measures to increase infiltration and reduce polluted runoff.





Make your home
The
SOLUTION
TO STORMWATER
POLLUTION!
A homeowner's guide to healthy
habits for clean water



Remember: Only rain down the drain!

For more information, visit
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater
or
www.epa.gov/nps



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Storm drains connect to waterbodies!

- Flush responsibly. Flushing household chemicals like paint, pesticides, oil, and antifreeze can destroy the biological treatment taking place in the system. Other items, such as diapers, paper towels, and cat litter, can clog the septic system and potentially damage components.
- Care for the septic system drainfield by **not** driving or parking vehicles on it. Plant only grass over and near the drainfield to avoid damage from roots.
- Have your septic system **inspected** by a professional at least every 3 years, and have the septic tank **pumped** as necessary (usually every 3 to 5 years).
- Properly store pool and spa chemicals to **prevent** leaks and spills, preferably in a covered area to avoid exposure to stormwater.
- Whenever possible, drain your pool or spa into the **sanitary** sewer system.
- **Drain** your swimming pool only when a test kit does not detect chlorine levels.

Swimming Pool and Spa

- When walking your pet, remember to **pick up** the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.

Pet Care

Make your home
The SOLUTION TO STORMWATER POLLUTION!
A homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water

As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Stormwater can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water. By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings, and automotive fluids off the ground and out of stormwater. Adopt these healthy household habits and help protect lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands, and coastal waters. Remember to share the habits with your neighbors!

Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water

Vehicle and Garage

- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to **minimize** the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain and eventually into your local waterbody.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle, and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up **spilled fluids** with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sand, and don't rinse the spills into a nearby storm drain. Remember to properly dispose of the absorbent material.
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Swimming Pool and Spa

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- Whenever possible, drain your pool or spa into the **sanitary** sewer system.

- Properly store pool and spa chemicals to **prevent** leaks and spills, preferably in a covered area to avoid exposure to stormwater.

Septic System Use and Maintenance

- Have your septic system **inspected** by a professional at least every 3 years, and have the septic tank **pumped** as necessary (usually every 3 to 5 years).

- Care for the septic system drainfield by **not** driving or parking vehicles on it. Plant only grass over and near the drainfield to avoid damage from roots.

- Flush responsibly. Flushing household chemicals like paint, pesticides, oil, and antifreeze can **destroy** the biological treatment taking place in the system. Other items, such as diapers, paper towels, and cat litter, can **clog** the septic system and potentially damage components.

Storm drains connect to waterbodies!

For more information, visit
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater
or
www.epa.gov/nps

Pet Waste and Water Quality:

It's Not Just on the Lawn, It's in Your Water



What is the problem?

Scooping your pooch's poop isn't just a courtesy for those walking behind you; it is also the healthy and environmentally sound thing to do. Pet waste can be a significant source of water pollution. When pet waste is not properly disposed, it can be carried by rain or snow runoff directly into nearby waterbodies or into storm drains. Storm drains in streets and neighborhoods usually flow directly to a stream, river, or estuary without any treatment. Untreated animal fecal matter and wastes can become a source of harmful bacteria and nutrients in water. Just as we don't want human sewage in our water, it is important to prevent pet waste from being carried into our waterways because of negligence.

What you can do:

You can follow these easy steps to be part of the solution to pet waste contamination.

1. The first step is to **always carry a plastic bag** with you when you walk your dog. Re-using an old newspaper delivery bag or plastic grocery bag works well.
2. Using the bag like a glove, you can then pick up the pet waste, turn the bag inside out around the waste, seal the bag, and **dispose of it in a trash can**. You can also flush un-bagged pet waste down the toilet.
3. **Don't place the bagged or un-bagged pet waste in a storm drain** or hose the pet waste towards storm drains as they drain directly to a stream, river, lake or other waterbody.
4. If you have a large yard, you may **bury un-bagged pet waste** in the yard at least 5 inches in the ground and away from vegetable gardens and waterways.

Are you risking your health?

People are at risk of getting sick from drinking or swimming in water contaminated by pet waste. Dogs can be significant hosts of disease causing organisms, including Giardia and Salmonella, which are protozoan and bacterial infections transmitted to humans by animals. Some swimming beaches and shellfish beds in New Hampshire are commonly shut down due to bacteria contamination.

The latest research

The environmental impact of dog waste has gone unrecognized for decades. Scientists recently developed a new lab technique of fingerprinting DNA to match bacteria found in the water to the bacteria from specific animals, including humans and domestic animals. Using this type of forensic science, New Hampshire scientists have found that dogs are a significant contributor of bacteria in several New Hampshire surface waters.

Other neighborhood water pollutants

Dog waste is only one of many pollutants from our neighborhoods that add to water pollution. Lawn fertilizers, motor oil, driveway sand and salt, and soapy water from washing cars in driveways commonly end up in streams and lakes.

Tell friends and neighbors about the affect of animal waste on the environment and our health. Encourage them to clean up after their pets and to dispose of the pet waste properly.

Benefits of Low Impact Development

How LID Can Protect Your Community's Resources

LID Barrier Busters Fact Sheet Series

What Is Low Impact Development (LID)?

LID includes a variety of practices that mimic or preserve natural drainage processes to manage stormwater. LID practices typically retain rain water and encourage it to soak into the ground rather than allowing it to run off into ditches and storm drains where it would otherwise contribute to flooding and pollution problems (see www.epa.gov/nps/lid).

Why Should My Community Adopt LID?

LID Reduces Stormwater Runoff by Emphasizing Infiltration

As a community grows, so does the amount of surface area covered by parking lots, roads and rooftops (Figure 1). Rainfall cannot soak through these hard surfaces; instead, the rain water flows quickly across them—picking up pollutants along the way—and enters ditches or storm drains, which usually empty directly and without treatment into local waterways. Local streams in urban areas are overwhelmed by frequent urban flash flooding and stream habitats are smothered by sediments carried by the excessive flows.

Contrast this to an undeveloped watershed, where vegetation-covered soil soaks up rainfall rather than allowing it to run off the land (Figure 2). Water filters through the soil before reaching the groundwater table or being released slowly into streams. An undeveloped watershed provides clean, safe water.

Fortunately, by adding LID solutions, communities can help their watersheds act more like undeveloped watersheds—despite the ever-expanding numbers of roads and rooftops. LID practices such as natural or man-made swales, depressions and vegetated areas capture and retain water onsite, allowing time for water to soak into the soil where it is naturally filtered.



A green roof absorbs rainwater, reduces energy costs and offers wildlife habitat in urban Portland, Oregon.

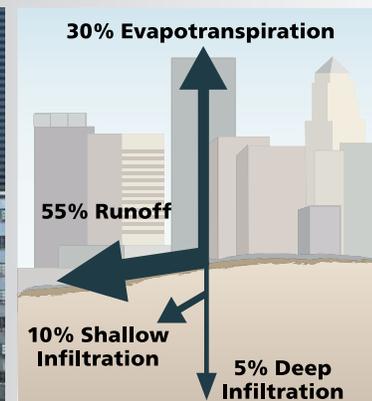
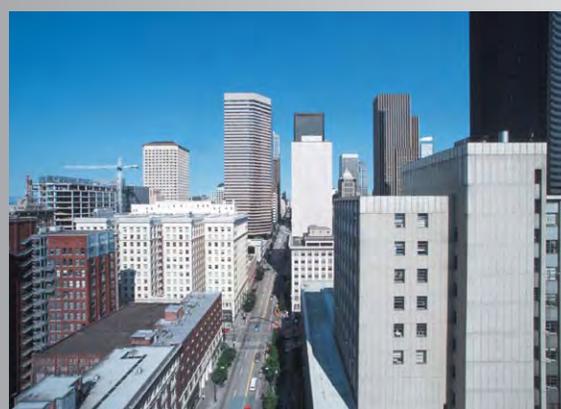


Figure 1. When roads, rooftops and parking lots cover much of the land, more than half of the rainfall runs off and flows directly into surface waters. In highly developed areas, such as in Seattle, Washington (above left), only 15 percent of rain water has the opportunity to soak into the ground.

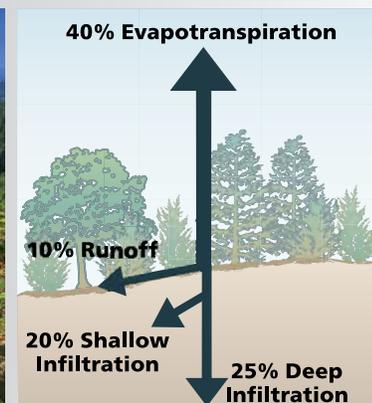


Figure 2. When vegetation and natural areas cover most of the land, such as in Oregon's Upper Tillamook Bay watershed (above left), very little water (only 10 percent) runs off into surface waters. Nearly half of the rainfall soaks into the soil. The remaining water evaporates or is released into the air by vegetation.

LID Provides Many Environmental and Economic Benefits

- **Improved Water Quality.** Stormwater runoff can pick up pollutants such as oil, bacteria, sediments, metals, hydrocarbons and some nutrients from impervious surfaces and discharge these to surface waters. Using LID practices will reduce pollutant-laden stormwater reaching local waters. Better water quality increases property values and lowers government clean-up costs.
- **Reduced Number of Costly Flooding Events.** In communities that rely on ditches and drains to divert runoff to local waterways, flooding can occur when large volumes of stormwater enter surface waters very quickly. Holistically incorporating LID practices reduces the volume and speed of stormwater runoff and decreases costly flooding and property damage.
- **Restored Aquatic Habitat.** Rapidly moving stormwater erodes stream banks and scours stream channels, obliterating habitat for fish and other aquatic life. Using LID practices reduces the amount of stormwater reaching a surface water system and helps to maintain natural stream channel functions and habitat.
- **Improved Groundwater Recharge.** Runoff that is quickly shunted through ditches and drains into surface waters cannot soak into the ground. LID practices retain more rainfall on-site, allowing it to enter the ground and be filtered by soil as it seeps down to the water table.
- **Enhanced Neighborhood Beauty.** Traditional stormwater management infrastructure includes unsightly pipes, outfalls, concrete channels and fenced basins. Using LID broadly can increase property values and enhance communities by making them more beautiful, sustainable and wildlife friendly.

When implemented broadly, LID can also **mitigate the urban heat island effect** (by infiltrating water running off hot pavements and shading and minimizing impervious surfaces), **mitigate climate change** (by sequestering carbon in plants), **save energy** (from green roofs, tree shading, and reduced/avoided water treatment costs), **reduce air pollution** (by avoiding power plant emissions and reducing ground-level ozone), **increase property values** (by improving neighborhood aesthetics and connecting the built and natural environments), and **increase groundwater recharge**, potentially slowing or reversing land and well field subsidence.

LID Techniques Can Be Applied at Any Development Stage

- **In undeveloped areas, a holistic LID design can be incorporated in the early planning stages.** Typical new construction LID techniques include protecting open spaces and natural areas such as wetlands, installing bioretention areas (vegetated depressions) and reducing the amount of pavement.
- **In developed areas, communities can add LID practices to provide benefits and solve problems.** Typical post-development LID practices range from directing roof drainage to an attractive rain garden to completely retrofitting streets with features that capture and infiltrate rainwater.



A landscaped curb extension calms traffic and captures and infiltrates street runoff in Portland, Oregon.



Rainfall soaks through permeable pavement and into the ground below in this parking area in west Des Moines, Iowa.



Street runoff collects in stormwater planters in Portland, Oregon.

Appendix B

Chickasaw Recreation Department

August-September 2018

The following activities and classes are offered for the enjoyment of Chickasaw residents and their families. We are offering a wide range of activities for all ages, which we hope will meet the recreational needs of the community.

Fees: Class fees are kept to a minimum. No refunds will be considered after the second meeting.

Registration: You may register for any activity at Charles E. McConnell Civic Center. To register by telephone please call 452-6462/452-6467 Register early to ensure your place.

Celebrate Back to School Fun

Dance Party at the Pool

Swimming and Dancing 6-8pm

Snacks and drinks will be served.

Friday August 17. Children 8-under will need parent supervision. It's a family affair. See you at the pool. 452-6467
\$2 each

Adult Swim Lessons

Never too late to learn. Call to sign up.

Ages 16-99. Class will start soon.

August 6 530-630pm Mon-Thurs

Call 452-6462

Chickasaw Christian Community

Inner Tube Water Polo

Tuesday night's 630-8pm

Ages 8-Adult (children must be a swimmer and have adult supervision)

All welcome to meet new friends and have a great time.

No Charge. Call 452-6467 for more info.

Open Gym for Basketball

Monday night's 6-8pm, ages 10-18

Thursday night's 6-8pm 16-Adult

Karate Classes for all Ages

Self-defense and Karate classes are taught on Tuesday and Thursday. Visit a class for more details-530-7pm Civic Center

Youth Soccer Program Details TBA

Meet the Chieftains Varsity Football Team

Bring in the first home game of the season.

Chieftain's vs St. Luke's 7pm at John Dotson Park.

Friday Night Football August 31

Coastal and City Wide Clean Up

Show your support and concern for our community by participating in the 31st Annual Alabama Coastal and City Wide Cleanup.

Scheduled for Saturday, September 15th, 2018 from 8am until noon at Bill Brooks Park.

Be aware of keeping our waterways clean which includes storm drains and gutters. Please do not rake or sweep any items into storm drains.

Dumpsters will be available throughout the City during the weekend of September 15th. No batteries, hazardous materials or paint not dried out to be thrown in dumpsters. Call for details 452-6467

Front Porch Ministry

Night of fellowship! Children's programs are

Offered so bring the kids. Refreshments,

Bible study and mentoring opportunities.

Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of every month.

Chickasaw Housing Authority Community Room
6-8pm

GED Classes

Getting your Alabama General Education development credential is an important move in securing a successful future. Please call Kathy at 452-6467 for details. Class is held at Chickasaw Community Shelter 799 Iroquois. Monday and Thursday night 4-8pm. Feel free to drop by and speak to the Instructor.

Chickasaw Civic Theatre

Presents

MY FAIR LADY

For Tickets

Call 457-8887

cctshows.com

One of the best little Theatre's around!

Chickasaw Library News

Stop by and check out all the new activity going on at our community library. Movies, plans for an exciting event in the fall and much more.

Monday-Friday 12-6pm

Saturday 11am-5pm

452-6465

Aqua Zumba/Fitness Class

Fun class designed to strengthen muscles, Improve definition, endurance and tone. Lots of fun and laughs. \$4 per class.

Monday and Thursday Nights 6pm-7pm

City Kayak/Canoe Rental Brooks Landing

Open to provide rental of kayaks and canoes for your family outing or maybe a little Bass fishing from Brooks Landing.

Call for details 288-8288

Come join our monthly paddle.

4th Sat. 8am.

Rental Schedule

Thursday-Sunday 7am-4pm

Call to reserve special event

Yoga Classes

This class is for all levels, designed to slowly and gently move the body back to a healthy state, creating muscle flexibility, joint mobility and learning to use our breath while quieting our minds. Call Rhonda 228-424-7051 or 452-6467 Tuesday night 6pm First Class Free Community Shelter.

Senior Adult Activities

Summer Classic Movies Saenger Theater

On Sunday afternoon August 12th Theater will Present "Mary Poppins". Call to sign up to watch a fun classic 452-6462

Depart Civic Center at 2:15pm Dinner on your own following movie. \$3 Movie for 60 and over. \$6 under

Tour USS Alabama /Picnic

Living History Crew Drill \$13.00

Battle Stations, History and Reenactment of WWII Saturday October 6th 930 am-2pm Call 452-6462

Early Bird Breakfast

The first Monday of each month the Recreation Department sponsors an early bird breakfast. A homemade breakfast with warm smiling faces. Time: 7:30am Place: Civic Center Cost: \$3.00

Senior Lunch Outing

August 3rd Logan's Steakhouse

September 7th Cravers Seafood

Call Stephanie for details/reservations 452-6464

Meals on Wheels

Home cooked meals for seniors and the disabled in Chickasaw. Cost \$3.00 Call for details 452-6466.

Please consider delivering to homebound.

Bingo

Come join in on lots of laughter-Wednesdays at 12:00 noon Chickasaw Civic Center. There will be snacks and prizes. Transportation at 452-6464

Chick-a-Cisers (Bring a friend)

Fun fitness designed just for the senior adults on Monday and Wednesday. Place: Chickasaw Auditorium 830am. Back to Auditorium Aug. 6th

Blood Pressure Check

Come have your blood pressure checked the first Wednesday of the month. Time: 10:15am-12noon. Location: Civic Center 452-6462

Game Day with Friends on Friday

Play a fun game of Clue, Monopoly, Scrabble, Rook or Dominoes on the 2nd Friday of each month. Brain games such as these are essential to maintain good brain health. 10:00am Civic Center. Call 452-6464!

Senior Adult Transportation

Seniors in need of transportation please call for details: 452-6464. Must first apply for service.

Chickasaw Recreation Department

April-May 2019

The following activities and classes are offered for the enjoyment of Chickasaw residents and their families. We are offering a wide range of activities for all ages, which we hope will meet the recreational needs of the community.

Fees: Class fees are kept to a minimum. No refunds will be considered after the second meeting.

Registration: You may register for any activity at Charles E. McConnell Civic Center. To register by telephone please call 452-6462/452-6467. Register early to ensure your place. Resident card will be required for use of the pool at a cost of \$7.00 per person. Begins in May.

Looking for Summer Swimming and Tennis Instructors

Please call Kathy for details
452-6467

Chickasaw Community Easter Egg Hunt

Ages 12 years and under.
Food, Fun and Easter Bunny.
Three age divisions.
Bring Easter basket and camera.
Chickasaw Housing walking Trail.
Behind Post Office
Saturday April 20th
10am
Call 452-6467 for details.

Boys and Girls Co-Ed Softball League

Program offered to ages 5-12, so call now to begin registration. League begins soon.
Loads of fun for all.
Call to register 452-6462

Chickasaw Futsal & Soccer see FB or Call for details and interest in Soccer. 452-6462 New upcoming program.

6th Annual Chickasha Bogue Paddle

Saturday April 27 8am registration
Come enjoy a great adventure.
Call for details 452-6467
Registration on "City of Chickasaw"
Website

Christian Community Pick-Up Kickball

Begins Friday May 31st at Miller Park
630pm. Ages 5-Adult, family friendly activity. All welcome to meet new friends and get a "kick out of life". Call 452-6467 for details.

Chickasaw Pool 2019

Opening day May 25th Pool Hours are
Mon-Sat. 12-6pm (open swim) Closed on Sundays
Rates: \$2.00 for all ages.
Private Parties: \$70.00 under 40 swimmers \$90 above
Season Passes: \$40 individual, \$60 family of 2
\$80 family 3-4 \$10 for each family member over 4
Must be Chickasaw Resident and live in household.
Please consider the wonderful city Pool we have in Chickasaw. We always appreciate the community support in using the facility.
Resident Policy: Each pool season will require issuance of a Photo ID/Resident card at a cost of \$7 per swimmer. The card is required before use of pool. Head of Household must apply for each member of household. Call Kathy for details 452-6467. Look for June\July newsletter for complete summer pool schedule of activities.

Karate Classes for all Ages

Discipline, friendship, obligation, respect, pride, honor, loyalty, unity, tradition and self-defense are taught on Tuesday and Thursday. Visit a class for more details. 530pm-7pm Civic Center

GED Classes

Getting your Alabama General Education Development credential is an important move in securing a successful future. Please call Kathy at 452-6467 for details. Class is held at Chickasaw Community Shelter 799 Iroquois. Monday and Thursday night 4-8pm. Feel free to drop by and speak to the Instructor.

Community Notice

Residents of Chickasaw are required to keep their property clean and free of trash, leaves, limbs and other debris (trash). Failure to maintain property, will result in a ticket being issued for Storage of Junk or unsightly debris. Also please see that physical address number can be seen from street for emergencies.

Chickasaw Civic Theatre

Presents

Guys and Dolls

May 17 – June 2, 2019

Guys and Dolls is a musical romantic comedy involving the unlikeliest of Manhattan pairings.

Come enjoy a classic.

Buy Tickets cctshows.com or 457-8887

Make plans to run in the Freedom Run May 25

Chickasaw Library Notes

Library Hours

Monday-Friday 12-6pm

Saturday 11am-5pm

Call 452-6465 for upcoming events.

Chickasaw Reading Contest

School age children are encouraged to enter our reading program at the Chickasaw Library. Contestants can enter in 3 age divisions. K5-12th grade. Winners must live in Chickasaw and will be given a season pool pass to Chickasaw Pool as reward for most books read. Call 452-6465 for details/registration.

City Kayak/Canoe Rental Brooks Landing

Spring for Kayak and Canoe Rental.

Come enjoy beauty on the water.

Rental Schedule: Thursday-Sunday 7am-4pm

Call for details 251-288-8288

Yoga Classes

This class is for all levels, designed to slowly and gently move the body back to a healthy state, creating muscle flexibility, joint mobility and learning to use our breath while quieting our minds. Call Rhonda 228-424-7051 or 452-6467 Tuesday night 6pm First Class Free Community Shelter.

Chickasaw Community Watch

Community members are coming together to meet neighbors and become more aware on how to assist our City Police Department by calling in unusual/suspicious behavior.

Next meeting Thursday April 18th

Chickasaw Court Room 6pm

Senior Adult Activities

Chickasaw Sr. Adult Easter Luncheon

Let's bring in the spring season with an Easter luncheon including much fellowship.

Thursday April 11 Chickasaw Auditorium

12noon. \$6.00 per person

Call soon for reservation. 452-6462

Sr. Adult Canoes Rides at Bill Brooks

Friday May 3 at 11am call for details

452-6464 includes on your own picnic.

Masters Games –Call 452-6464 to Join

Early Bird Breakfast

The first Monday of each month the Recreation

Department sponsors an early bird breakfast.

A homemade breakfast with warm smiling faces.

Time: 7:30am Place: Civic Center Cost: \$3.00

Senior Lunch Outing

Friday April 5 Off the Hook

Friday May 3 Bea's Snack Shop/Canoe Rides

Call Stephanie for details/reservations 452-6464

Meals on Wheels

Home cooked meals for seniors and the disabled in Chickasaw. Cost \$3.00 Call for details 452-6466.

Please consider delivering to homebound.

Bingo

Come join in on lots of laughter-Wednesdays at 12:00 noon Chickasaw Civic Center. There will be snacks and prizes. Transportation at 452-6464

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Blood Pressure Check

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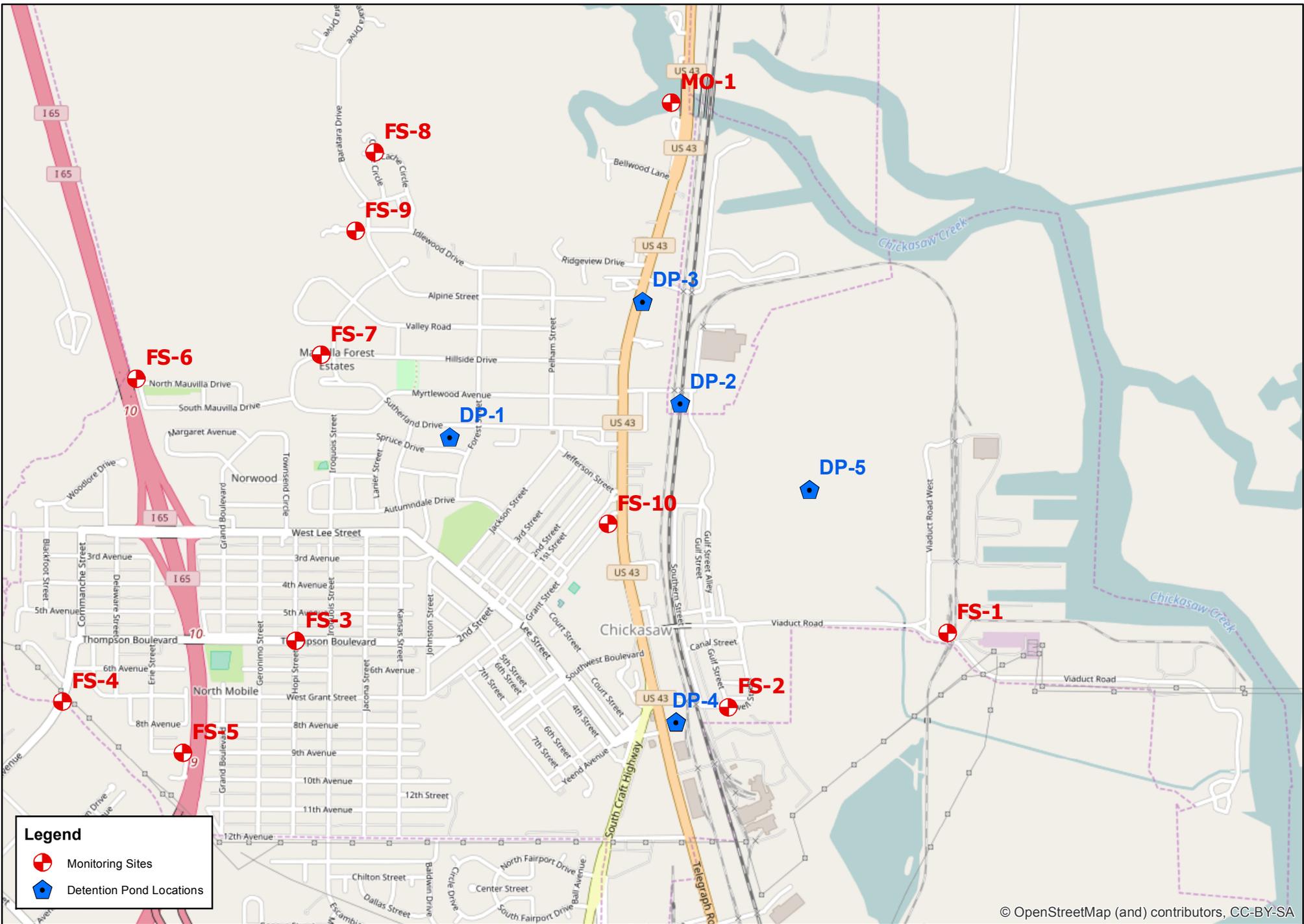
Location: Civic Center 452-6462

Game Day with Friends on Friday

Play a fun game of Clue, Monopoly, Scrabble, Rook or Dominoes on the 2nd Friday of each month. Brain games such as these are essential to maintain good brain health. 10:00am Civic Center. Call 452-6464!

For Transportation services call 452-6464

Appendix C



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Chickasaw



Appendix D

SWMP 18-012

5-8-2018

Cherie Payton (owner) 251-295-0367

A report of raw sewage being discharged onto the ground under the property at 309 3rd ave. The report came from Raven Goodrum owner of property at 311 3rd ave. He cite a terrible odor and being able to actually see and hear the sewage running onto the ground. He further states concern for his health and that of his pets.

Today 5-8-18 Billy Saranthus and I about 9:50 am went to investigate the complaint. Immediately on entering the area between 311 and 309 Saranthus could smell the odor of sewage. I saw a large wet area where a liquid was dripping onto the ground. See photos there was a section of PVC pipe est10" long lying on the ground. Further examination disclosed liquid flowing down from above. The flow increased when water in bathroom above was turned on. At our request of house residents.

The house is owned by Cherie Payton by divorce from Vince Payton, those being parents of Chrystle who we asked to tell her mother the problem had to be corrected within 24 hours or the water service would have to be terminated.

This report is being referred to City Inspector, along with photos

5-8-18 did follow up Inspector T. Robinson, leak has not been repaired he ordered PWW to turn off water

5-16-18 FOLLOW UP , APPEARED AS LEAK HAS BEEN REPAIRED

Gasoline Spill 315 W. Lee W. St.

May 12, 2018

SWMP 18-011

Approximately 0905 hrs. 10 (ten) gallons of gasoline were spilled from a Tanker truck owned By Dupre' Logistics LLC. The spill occurred while product was being pumped from in ground tanks at Shell Station into tanker to be moved to the kangaroo station across the street. Ems and fire department first arrived ae 0928 hrs.

Tanker driver operator (Arthur Shanks) stated a valve was back feed while switching hoses between truck tanks. He further said the product was adsorbed with oil dry and rags, none of the gas entered drainage ditches or storm gutters, Mark Rocco Operation Manager for Dupre' was on hand to oversee the cleanup.

Photos were taken by Environmental Code Enforcement Officer, Hal Ewing. Volkert was contacted about need for follow up

Appendix E

Standard Operating Procedure

City Vehicle Maintenance

This SOP covers the process for washing and maintaining City vehicles without discharging pollutants to the City's MS4.

Fire Truck Washing

1. Transport the fire truck to the City's environmentally safe wash station where the drain connects to the sanitary sewer system.
2. Wash the fire truck in the approved wash station.
3. Minimize water usage by using automatic shut off nozzles.
4. Ensure that all wash waters are discharged to the sanitary sewer system.
5. Wipe excess dirt or dust with a disposable towel.
6. Dispose of towels in a proper trash container.
7. Clean wash area to collect any accumulated solids.
8. Never wash the fire truck where the wash waters can flow into a storm drain or waterway.

Vehicle Maintenance

1. Transport the vehicle to the City's garage to perform any maintenance activities.
2. Use a collection tank or drip pan to collect oil, diesel fuel, antifreeze, transmission fluids, and all other vehicle fluids when working on City's vehicles.
3. Repair leaking vehicles as soon as possible to avoid discharging into the storm drain system.

Standard Operating Procedure

Detention Pond Cleaning

This SOP covers the process for cleaning the City's detention ponds.

1. Schedule detention pond cleaning during a time when dry weather is expected.
2. Visually inspect grates and other structures to determine whether they're in good working order.
3. Install erosion controls, as necessary, prior to cleaning the detention pond.
4. Provide outlet protection, if feasible, to reduce the amount of debris that may leave during the cleaning process.
5. Remove debris and settlement from the detention pond. Use appropriate equipment, such as a backhoe or vacuum truck, as necessary.
6. Transport the debris to an approved disposal site.
7. Re-grade the pond bottom and slopes, as needed, after cleaning is complete.
8. Keep a record of the cleaning, including date, location, crew members, amount of debris collected, and comments.

Standard Operating Procedure

Ditch Maintenance

This SOP covers the process for maintaining City ditches.

1. Monitor ditches at least once a month to determine if maintenance is needed.
2. Contact affected property owners and utilities, if necessary, prior to performing maintenance.
3. Determine what equipment will be needed.
4. Install erosion controls as necessary prior to performing maintenance.
5. When performing maintenance, take all necessary precautions to avoid damaging the ditch channel and adjacent properties or utilities.
6. Remove all collected material and transport to an approved dumping site.
7. Clean up any tracked sediment material from paved surfaces.
8. Keep a record of all maintenance activities, including date, location, crew members, amount of material collected, and comments.

Standard Operating Procedure

Drainage Structure Cleaning

This SOP covers the process for cleaning the City's drainage structures.

1. Visually inspect the structure and determine what needs to be cleaned or replaced.
2. Record any deficiencies such as cracks and broken or missing pieces.
3. Remove any trash, debris, and sediment. Use appropriate hand tools, as necessary.
4. Use a vacuum truck if a more extensive cleaning is needed.
5. Transport all collected material to an approved disposal site.
6. Keep a record of the cleaning, including date, location, crew members, amount of debris collected, and comments.

Standard Operating Procedure

Storage and Disposal of Chemicals

This SOP covers the process for storing, handling, and transporting chemicals and how to handle spills.

1. Understand the MSDS sheets for the storage and handling of each chemical.
2. Determine the proper location for storing and handling the chemicals, primarily in a location that will not be affected by rainfall or storm water.
3. Always keep containment and spill kits onsite in an easily accessible location.
4. When transporting chemicals; discontinue operations if spills occur.
5. Remove and store handling equipment.
6. Contain and clean up spills with proper will appropriate spill kits.
7. Dispose of contaminated material at appropriate facility.

Standard Operating Procedure

Vegetation Control

This SOP covers the process for mowing and trimming around drainage structures.

1. Check the oil and fuel levels of the equipment; refill if needed.
2. Wear appropriate clothing and safety equipment, including eye and hearing protection.
3. Locate all drainage structures in the mowing/trimming area.
4. Mow and trim the area while minimizing the amount of clippings blown to pavement and drainage structures.
5. Bag and dispose of clippings or sweep clippings onto grass areas.

Standard Operating Procedure

Street Sweeping

This SOP covers the process for street sweeping while preventing pollutants and debris from entering the storm drain system.

1. Street sweeping should be performed as needed, before and after City events, and following a large storm event.
2. Perform regular maintenance on the sweeper to maintain its efficiency.
3. Safely drive the sweeper and pick up the debris, while carefully avoiding pushing debris into the storm drain system.
4. When sweeping is completed, dispose of the debris at a designated location.
5. Keep records of street sweepings, including dates, locations, and events, if applicable.

Standard Operating Procedure

Cleaning of Parks

This SOP covers the process for park cleaning, in accordance with the attached Park Cleaning Checklist.

1. Park cleaning should be performed as needed, after every event (i.e. sporting events, cookouts, or concerts), and weekly during the active season.
2. Clean parks by sweeping instead of washing, if possible. If washing is necessary, ensure that wash water will drain onto a landscaped area instead of a storm drain inlet. Do not use soap or detergents.
3. Ensure that all trash is picked up.
4. Inspect all storm drain inlets and ensure that all debris is removed and that they're in good working condition.
5. Check for leaking water lines, pipes, or hoses.
6. Take note of any strange or potentially harmful odors.
7. Check for potential spills that could flow into the storm drain system.
8. Ensure that restroom facilities are clean and free of leaks and trash.
9. Use the attached checklist for every park cleaning and document all results.

Appendix F

Code Enforcement Office July 23, 2018 to July 27th 2018

1. Pick up signs roofing, political and advertising
2. Deposit to night drop 1 BAG FO, GET MAIL 7/23
3. See link re trash dump 618 Masterson/ has been cleared by S. Filingim
4. ISSUE TICKET TO SABRINA HARRIS ILLEGAL DUMPPING/ STORM WATER VIOLATION
5. 319 5TH ST SPEAK WITH JAMES MCINNIS RE HARRY HANDYMAN SERVICE POOR WORKMANSHIP RE/ T. ROBINSON MOVE ON BOND
6. 618 Masterson follow up on dump site ticket to Sabrina Harris
7. 16 Elizabeth follow up on grass tickets
8. 306 7308 6th ave. check for dumping trash up by advance
9. 412 Geronimo accumulation rubbish Harry Christian owner
10. Deposit to night drop 1 bag FO CCO none ,pick up mail 7-24-18
11. Tax stamps to Saraland FedEx
12. Take Chickasaw service disconnects to PWW
13. Give maintenance list of trash can and basketball goal pick ups
14. 16 Elizabeth Finney weed ticket 7/24/18
15. 412 Geronimo illegal dumping on ROW, 5th and Geronimo owner Harry Christian/ ticket rubbish
16. Court 11 cases Patterson and Haskin
17. Fines for Unger tickets 4 viaduct \$100
18. Littering on 12th ave. complaint by Link Filingim
19. 223 thompson blv. Complaint from TK weeds, vehicle debris Bettina Watson last renter no info.
Pick up trash can issue tickets to owner
20. 207 Thompson blv. New photos court to issue FTA 7-26-18 issue new tickets
21. Deposit to night drop FO 1 bag CCO none 7/26/18
22. Pick up mail
23. 4 Ryan st. Jack bishop no license three years issue tickets

Fines and fees	\$100
Tickets	
Illegal dumping	1
Weeds	1
Accumulation rubbish	2

Code Enforcement Office Aug.13th to Aug 17th, 2018

1. Deposit to night drop 1 bag FO. CCO none/ pick up mail
2. Litter, trash and sign violation patrol
3. 301 4TH AVE COMPLAINT FROM MS. PORTER 487-3351 RE: TREE LIMB FELL IN HER YARD FROM PROPERTY NEXT DOOR took photos
4. 18 Ryan pick-up trash at vacant lot ticket to French
5. Meet Robinson at 16 Elizabeth to meet demolition man, he says she has not yet paid him to start job.
6. Deposit to night drop 1 bag FO. None CCO
7. Pick up mail
8. 552 3rd ave speak with D Winston in Ohio twice re: clean up of rubbish. He said it would be done by this weekend said he paid some one \$400 to take to dump
9. Work on MIS files
10. Go to tax office to find owner of property
11. 524 N Crafty abandoned overgrown property / investigate for city
12. Deposit to night drop 1 bag FO CCO none / pick up mail
13. 552 3 ave. being cleared up
14. 301 4th ave speak with subject re illegal dumping at alley
15. Deposit to night drop 1 bag FO #bags CCO/ pick up mail
16. Warning / ticket follow up
17. 112 W Grant weeds ask Link to pick u8p trash can
18. 264 6th ave basketball goal, have link up
19. Make offer to state on 524 hwy 43 n
20. 20 Ryan st speak with Mr. Washington re: ticket, rubbish in yard 17 Ryan, rat coming from 18 ryan

Illegal dumping

SWMP 18-009

4/23/18

111 5th Ave. vacant lot

I was contacted this AM by person who stated a freezer full of fish had been dumped on overgrown lot at 111 5th, he said he was unaware of person who dumped freezer Ave., three photos were taken, freezer was likely dumped from PU truck in middle of lot , contents large number of fish spilled out on ground. Now fish debris covered in maggots, no answer at houses in near area.

Contact D. Sullivan about pick up also a discarded tire in yard near freezer.

4/25/18 dump site cleared by maintenance, no evidence to make case

618 masterson

7/19/18

Illegal dumping complaint by S. Filingim

Evidence found statement in name of sabrina Harris , 3605 Dial st Mobile 36612-1633

Issue ticket to S. Harris

SWMP 18-016 PHOTOS OF DUMP SITE, DUMPED MATERIAL CLEARED BY PROPERTY OWNER S. FILINGIM

Ticket TO Harris

