

GOLF COURSE NEWS

SB
433
-G4
V. 2
No. 2

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage
Paid
Crystal Lake,
IL 60014
Permit No. 82

PULL-OUT SECTION
Int'l Golf Course Conference and Show
Pages 35-38

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE GOLF COURSE INDUSTRY

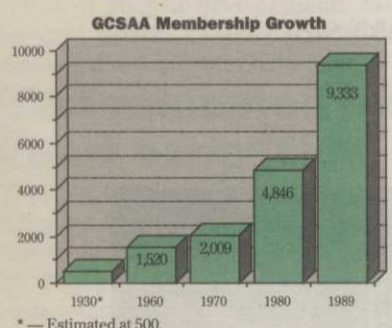
VOLUME 2 NUMBER 2
FEBRUARY 1990
A United publication

INSIDE

30 WETLANDS being integrated into course designs

32 GREENS aerators getting faster, going deeper

50 LANDFILL courses popular as land gets scarcer



Departments

Comment
Architects must balance wetlands and design.. 10

Super Focus
Fred Klauk a superlative tutor to new superintendents 13

See us at Booth 5801 at the GCSAA's 61st International Golf Course Conference and Show

New Courses
Davis, Hills, Carrick firms keeping busy 14-15

Government Update
Honolulu moratorium ends, but doubts remain 16-19

Association News
USGA Green Section honoring Mendenhall 20-22

New Products
New pieces of equipment target courses 63-67

On the Green
Becker devises poa annua solution 70

Changing of the guard

Lyon ushers out successful term with GCSAA

BY PETER BLAIS
This month's 61st annual Golf Course Superintendents Association of America International Golf Course Conference and Show will be the highlight of outgoing president Dennis Lyon's term.
"The Orlando conference (Feb. 19-26) will be the largest and best yet," said the head of the Golf Course Superinten-

dent's Association of America. "All the exhibit space is sold out. We've had to make reservations for more hotel rooms twice already. And we have over 550 people signed up for the superintendents' golf tournament (Feb. 19-20)."
It has been an exciting and very upbeat year for the head superintendent of the City of Aurora, Colo.'s Golf Division

(three 18-hole public courses and a nine-hole par 3), who will continue to serve on the GCSAA's board of directors as immediate past president.
Among his major accomplishments over the past 12 months, Lyon lists:
• The association's strong financial growth, reflected in its new national headquarters in Law-



Dennis Lyon

Continued on page 41

Faubel eyes 1990 with aggressiveness, optimism

BY PETER BLAIS
Superintendents good. Government regulators bad.
Gerald Faubel would likely appreciate the humor if a George Bush imitator uttered those words. But he wouldn't agree.
"There's no reason for us to be adversaries," said the incoming president of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America. "We're both trying to

get the same thing. We're working together with the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) to gain knowledge so we can have an environment that's healthy for everyone."
Superintendents and environmentalists are coming to blows more and more as golf grows. But if the game is to continue its upward climb, then cooperation rather than confrontation is nec-

essary.
"The environment is the biggest threat to the game itself," said Faubel. "The growth of the game could be stopped quicker by environmental issues than anything else, even quicker than a change in the tax laws. Right now the tax law is very beneficial to golf course development because of the tax deduction for



Gerald Faubel

Continued on page 40



The second hole at Royal Lakes Golf and Country Club in northeast Georgia shows the handiwork of architect Arthur Davis. For more on new courses see pages 14 and 15.

Oregon's burning vote in doubt

BY MARK LESLIE
A governor's ballot initiative that Oregon seed growers feel would cripple their production has been delayed by a snafu in its wording.
Oregonians Against Field Burning committed an error that might cost the organization the latest battle. Confident that the U.S. Supreme Court would uphold wording in the petition that said the proposed field-burning law would "permit" (rather than "mandate") reduced field burning, OAFB printed 20,000 petitions and mailed 14,000 copies around the state for signatures. When the Supreme Court ruled that the word "permit" must be replaced with "provide," OAFB's petitions were invalid and it entreated the court to rescind its decision.
"As far as we're concerned, they (the high court) can wait until April or May for a

Continued on page 17

Underground tanks endangering courses

BY MARK LESLIE
Citing frightening statistics about the life of underground storage tanks, technical environmental consultant Mary Malotke of Cincinnati, Ohio, warns golf course superintendents to beware that their own situations may become very costly problems.

Many golf courses have underground storage tanks and could face "major dollar costs" to clean any spills of hazardous wastes, Malotke told an Ohio Turfgrass Conference and Show audience.
Malotke, president of Tencon, Inc., said there are 4 million underground tanks in

the United States and their average age is 17 years.
"Insurance is required on these tanks, yet we are finding that insurance companies won't cover tanks over 15 years old," she said. "There is a 77-percent chance of leak-

Continued on page 26

Tanks

Continued from page 1
age after 16 years.”

Malotke said the biggest reason for leakage is corrosion from outside the tank. Ninety-one percent of leaks come from external corrosion as opposed to physical damage, loose fittings or corrosion from inside, she said.

Underground tanks are regulated — by the Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks — if they are storing petroleum or toxic substances. If a superintendent stores gas or hazardous material in a tank and 10 percent or more of the bottom of the tank is underground, it is considered an underground tank



Years of wear underground take their toll on storage tanks and endanger water sources.

... because of its ability to leak into the ground, she said.

And, she added, “Your water source may be directly related to an underground storage tank leak.”

“We have a situation at a golf course that had a tank leak and traveled to an adjacent nursing home,” Malotke said. “They are looking at spending megadollars to clean up something that was preventable.”

“They didn’t account for the fact that they were putting twice as much gas into the tank as they were using...”

“If you have a half-gallon leak a

Sorry, crabgrass. Sorry, goosegrass. You won’t be checking in here this season. Not on turf areas treated with Team preemergence herbicide.

Only one group has reservations. Your turfgrass. Even bentgrass can relax, Team is that gentle.

That means with a split application you can take an all-season vacation from weeds. From upset golfers, callbacks and costly reapplications.

Application is easy and accurate. Team gets to the ground where you want it. It won’t leach out, even in heavy rainfall. Once activated, it forms a zone of protection that shuts

the door on weeds for up to 20 weeks.

Team is widely available on dry fertilizer from leading formulators, and in granular form from your distributor.

So if weeds are planning to visit your turf this season, tell them sorry. You’ve booked Team for the season. See your Elanco distributor. Or call toll-free: **1-800-352-6776**.

Elanco Products Company
A Division of Eli Lilly and Company
Lilly Corporate Center
Dept. EM-455, Indianapolis, IN 46285, U.S.A.
Team™ — (bentfen+trifluralin, Elanco)
Refer to the Team label for complete use directions.



With Team™ on your turf, weeds won't check in all season long.

A checklist

- Are your tanks safe?
- Have you upgraded your underground storage tanks?
- Have you installed a leak-detection monitoring system?
- Are your tanks corrosion protected?
- Do you have a monthly inventory record?
- Should you repair or remove any tanks?
- What is the safest and most cost-effective option?

day that is 180 gallons in a year.”

Malotke said that once a tank is pulled from the ground, an inspector will check for holes. If any are found, he will ask for “copious soil testing because he figures you’ve caused pollution” she said.

“You’re trying to find as little as a one-half gallon-a-day leak,” she added.

Malotke said a superintendent can do three things to find out if he has a problem:

1) Inventory control: Account for as little of a loss as a half gallon per day.

“If you can’t do an inventory control tight enough to account for that, then you can’t do an inventory control. It’s a paperwork pain in the neck,” she said.

2) Detection devices: Sink monitoring wells near the outside of the tank; and take ground samples and pressure tests.

3) Sample/monitoring: Dig cores or wells around the tank to look for leakage.

“Many people are just taking their tank out. It is a lot less trouble and probably not much more costly,” she said.

Malotke said anyone who has an underground tank must notify state authorities.

Last August a law took effect requiring that overfill protection be provided on underground tanks as a minimum requirement.

She said many people are choosing to install above-ground tanks.

“It’s off the ground, out of the way. You do not have 10 percent of the tank touching the ground,” she said, but added, “The biggest problem you’re going to have with an above-ground tank is with the fire department.”

She said many fire departments will not allow above-ground gas storage tanks.

But if a community’s fire department does allow that type, it has many advantages, she said.

“You know you’re not going to

Continued on page 28

Tanks

Continued from page 26

have a problem because you can see a leak. You're not regulated by the underground storage tank people, not regulated by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) if it's gasoline. It's basically probably the safest approach to take," she said.

Malotke said: "Clearly the first line of defense in disposal is to use the stuff up. Mix up what you need; buy only what you need and use it up."

If a course has materials it no longer uses there are some firms that will exchange other materials for them, she said.

"There are also some chemicals that are on such a 'hit list' that the only way to get rid of them is to fill out a 40-page form... with OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)."

"When you're making your chemical inventory list for OSHA and come across something you no longer use, there is no time like the present to get rid of it," Malotke said.

EPA lists four types of materials that can not be thrown out:

1) anything that can burn, if it has a flashpoint less than 140 degrees;

2) anything that is caustic or corrosive and can corrode things;

3) anything reactive; or

4) anything toxic.

To find out if a material is toxic a person should look up its CAS number.

EPA identification numbers are like a Social Security number (for the golf course), she said, while the CAS number is its site ID number.

"If you have 220 pounds or less of waste, in any calendar month, of routine kinds of gasoline, methylene chloride, you don't come under the tight regulations of material disposal," Malotke said. "But if you have acutely toxic material, it is 10 times worse. If you have an EPA identification number you have to tell them what it is you are throwing away."

Malotke said the expense of disposing of hazardous material should be incentive enough to be careful that any underground tank is safe and not leaking.

"If you have to dispose of a material then they (EPA) start looking and they have to have lab work done, and if they find a chemical in it, the cost starts to rise dramatically. The price of disposing of hazardous material can be upwards of \$800 a drum.

"If you will go a long way toward showing the EPA that if you do have a problem it was an accident, that it was totally unexpected, that will keep you off that EPA hit list and will save time as well as money," she said. But, "If you can't document that you've been looking (for leaks), and it turns out you've had a slow leak for six months, you are going to have much more of a problem proving that this was, in fact, an accident.

"One of the focuses of management needs to be in the area of waste management, preventing

'You can be seriously fined personally; never mind being responsible for someone being hurt.'

— Mary Malotke

emergencies," she said. "Watch out for signs of leakage; unusual odors; signs of drum or tank damage; unusual sounds; and inspect during a quiet time."

She said that when there is a spill, two things must be dealt with: vapors and ground contamination.

"First, stop the spill from get-

ting bigger, like turning the drum so the hole's on top," she said. "Second, clean it up. Go to the safety data sheet and CPA number, call EPA or a lawyer or environmental firm and they will call EPA."

Spills of pesticides, herbicides, cleaning compounds and similar

materials are often required to be incinerated. So it is essential to keep the spill as small as possible and clean it up as quickly as possible before it soaks any further into the ground.

Malotke said she knew of only four facilities in the country that incinerate and they are located in Chicago, Alabama, Texas and Tennessee.

"The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$800 per drum to incinerate; \$200 to \$300 to ship each drum; and another \$200 to \$300 for lab work on each drum," she said.

Once waste is spilled, a golf course has approximately 180 days

to have it shipped.

A safety data sheet on materials tells how big a spill must be before it must be reported; what procedure to use; what clothing to wear, etc.

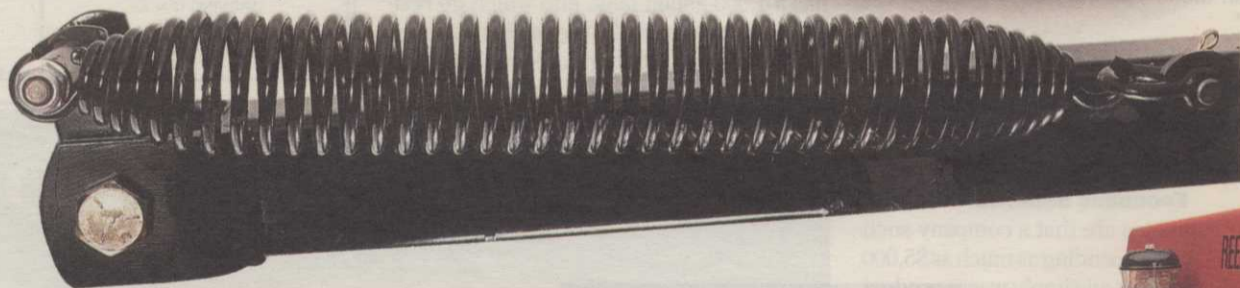
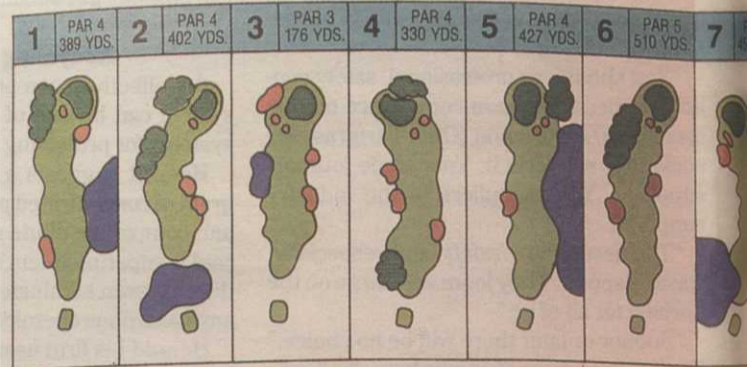
"Any fire can be dangerous when toxic chemicals are involved," Malotke said. "You should plan how you would deal with a toxic fire. Management should know who to call; know where everyone should assemble. You have to know where everyone was when the fire hit.

"You can be seriously fined personally; never mind being responsible for someone being hurt."

The Most Advanced Is Merely A Product

If you've been looking for a lightweight fairway mower that can deliver unsurpassed performance now and well into the future, your search is over. Introducing the Toro Reelmaster® 223-D. No other mower knows your fairways better. And through conditions of all kinds, the Reelmaster 223-D gives you the productivity and consistent quality of cut you've been striving for.

To meet golfers' rising standards, the 223-D combines superior technologies: It begins with an exclusive positive down pressure system. The system, adjustable at 4 positions in 8 lb. increments, helps to maintain the reels in position over varying contours for a smooth, consistent cut.



Next is the exclusive design of the cutting units. An easy rear roller adjustment changes height of cut from 1/4" to 3/4" while maintaining the correct bedknife angle. This assures consistent cutting quality throughout the height of cut range. Quality golfers can't help but notice.



Just a twist of two dials is all it takes to adjust reel speeds. This allows you to tailor your clip length to your specific turf conditions and height of cut at the mowing speed you find most productive.

