Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility Seabrook, New Hampshire



May 2021

Prepared for: Town of Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility

Prepared by: AECOM

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Information.

The Town of Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) is located on Wright's Island off NH Route 286 in Seabrook, NH. The WWTF is owned and operated by the Town of Seabrook. The WWTF and the Town-wide wastewater collection system was designed and built in the mid 1990's and commenced operation in 1996. The facility provides secondary treatment of wastewater with permitted discharge to the Atlantic Ocean. The design capacity of the facility is approximately 1.8 MGD.

Facility Name	Town of Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility		
Facility Location	Wright's Island, P.O. Box 456 Seabrook, New Hampshire 03874 Rockingham County		
Estimated area of industrial activity exposed to stormwater			
NPDES ID	NHR05J014 (Previously: NHR05BN25)		
Primary Industrial Activity SIC code, and Sector and Subsector	SIC Code TW, Sector T - Treatment Works, Subsector T1		
Co-located Industrial Activity SIC code, Sector and Subsector	None		
Latitude / Longitude	42.866389 ° N / 70.834444 ° W (determined by USGS topographic map with scale: 1 in. = 2,000 ft with Horizontal Reference Datum WGS 84)		

The facility is presently active and staffed. Industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater are described throughout this SWPPP.

Is the facility located in Indian country? No

Are you considered a "federal operator" of the facility?

Federal Operator – an entity that meets the definition of "operator" in [the 2021 MSGP] and is either any department, agency or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, operating for any such department, agency, or instrumentality.

Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)? \Box Yes \boxtimes No

Name of surface water that receives stormwater from the facility: Salt marsh tributary to Blackwater River

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater directly into any segment of an "impaired water" (see definition in 2021 MSGP, Appendix A)? \boxtimes Yes \square No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water(s) (and segment(s), if applicable): <u>Unnamed</u> marshes tributary to Blackwater River

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment(s):

Polychlorinated biphenyl, Dioxin, Mercury, Fecal Coliform, and pH.

Which of the identified pollutants may be present in industrial stormwater discharges from this facility?

Fecal Coliform and substances that may alter pH

Has a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) been completed for any of the identified pollutants? If yes, please list the TMDL pollutants:

TMDLs have been established for Enterococcus and Fecal Coliform in the Blackwater River and the coincident Hampton/Seabrook Harbor. The TMDL for Enterococcus for the Blackwater River was approved on August 29, 2011 and the TMDL for Fecal Coliform for Hampton/Seabrook Harbor was approved on May 20, 2005.

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5 or Tier 3 water (see definitions in 2021 MSGP, Appendix A)? \Box Yes \boxtimes No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) (2021 MSGP Table 1-1)? \Box Yes \boxtimes No

Name	Role	Address	Contact Information
Curtis Slayton	Facility Operator / SWPPP Contact	Wright's Island, P.O. Box 456 Seabrook, NH 03874	603-474-8030 cslayton@seabrooknh.org
Daumanic Fucile	Facility Operator / Backup SWPPP Contact	Wright's Island, P.O. Box 456 Seabrook, NH 03874	603-474-8030 dfucile@seabrooknh.org
Town of Seabrook	Legal Owner of Facility	99 Lafayette Road Seabrook, NH 03874	(603) 474-3311

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties.

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the facility's SWPPP, any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining control measures, taking corrective action and or additional implementation measure (AIM) responses when required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team should have ready access to the 2021 MSGP, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents that must be kept with the SWPPP.

Overall responsibility for the SWPPP is held by the Wastewater Superintendent and the Chief Operator. These individuals are responsible for describing the responsibilities of facility staff as they relate to specific components of the plan. If there are any pollution problems or issues at the WWTF, the Facility Superintendent should be notified and will delegate tasks to the appropriate personnel. Clear delineation of responsibilities will ensure every aspect of the SWPPP is addressed by a specified individual or group of individuals.

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities		
Curtis Slayton, Water and Sewer Superintendent	Coordinate all stages of plan development, inspections, and implementation; coordinate employee training programs; keep all records and ensure that reports are submitted; oversee sampling program.		
Daumanic Fucile, Chief Operator	Implement the preventive maintenance program; oversee good housekeeping activities; serves as spill response coordinator		

1.4 Site Description.

The Seabrook WWTF operations begins with influent wastewater from the Town of Seabrook. When the wastewater enters the Facility at the Influent building, it is screened to remove all the solid items. Within the Influent building, the wastewater is pumped by influent screw pumps to a gravity separator. Slide gates control the distribution of flow to the influent screw pumps. The screened wastewater then flows to the grit chamber where the grit in the wastewater is then removed via a cyclone degritter and moves to a grit classifier for off-site disposal. The wastewater then passes through a Parshall Flume before being directed to the oxidation tanks. Within the oxidation tank, the wastewater is combined with recycled sludge from the final settling tanks to provide microorganism contact with the wastewater. The microbes begin to digest and breakdown the organic matter in the water. Oxygen is then pumped into the tank, allowing the microbes to have a sufficient amount of oxygen to continue breaking down the organic matter. The wastewater then flows into a final settling tank. Sludge particles begin to settle in the tanks and are then collected, recycled or wasted from the final settling tanks. The wastewater then flows out of the final settling tanks through a V-notch weir in the effluent trough. The treated wastewater flows through the trough and into the effluent channel. The effluent channel leads to the chlorine contact chamber. Hypochlorite solution is added and mixed in the water. The water is then sent to the chlorine contact tanks before discharging into the effluent channel. The treated effluent is sent to the Metering Vault and down NH Route 286 where sodium bisulfite is added from the Dechlorination Facility in order to reduce the chlorine residual to below the NPDES maximum allowance. The dechlorinated effluent passes through a static mixer and is discharged into the Atlantic Ocean.

Sludge collected in the settling tanks, is pumped to the sludge holding tanks. Within these tanks, the material undergoes further volume reduction through a sludge digestion process. The sludge is dewatered on a belt filter press process. Dewatered sludge is placed into a container and is trucked off-site off the site daily to avoid any contamination of stormwater

The effluent is regulated by NPDES Permit No. NH0101303, which requires the Town to meet pollutant limits for BODs, Total Suspended Solids, bacteria, and other pollutants.

1.5 General Location Map.

A Location Map is included in **Appendix A**, based on a USGS map of the Town of Seabrook. The Facility is located at Latitude 42° 51' 59" N and Longitude of 70° 50' 4" W (degrees/minutes/seconds). An aerial view of the Facility is also included in **Appendix B**. The Facility is not located in Indian Country.

1.6 Site Map.

A site plan for the WWTF is included in **Appendix B**. Also included is a simplified schematic of the piping and site configuration layered over an aerial background. The site has approximately 75,000 square feet (1.72 acres) of impervious area. The plan shows the drainage areas, flow directions, discharge points for stormwater runoff from the site, and locations of potential pollutant sources. The stormwater system at the facility consists of multiple catch basins and pipes which discharge to the surrounding salt marshes. There is no discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

Manmade ditches and natural streams in these salt marshes eventually drain to the Blackwater River. The Blackwater River travels north to Hampton Harbor and the Atlantic Ocean. Daily tidal surges bring brackish water and nutrients into the marshes.

The existing stormwater discharges should not adversely affect the surrounding habitats as long as the discharge remains unpolluted.

SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

2.1 Industrial Activities and Associated Pollutants.

A review of operating procedures, activities performed, and materials stored on-site were made to complete a total pollutant source assessment for the site. Several potential pollutant sources have been identified from the daily operations of the WWTF and are described below.

Industrial Activity	Associated Pollutants
Influent Building	Fuel Oil
	Flammable Fuels
	Fertilizer
	Salt
Operations Building	Sodium Hypochlorite
Sludge and Grit Truck Bay and Polymer	Sludge
Receiving	• Oil
	 Sodium Hypochlorite
	Dry Polymer
	Sodium Hydroxide
Lime Silo	Lime
Dechlorination	Sodium Bisulfite

2.1.1 Influent Building

There is a potential for sewage to overflow from the influent wetwell in the Influent Building if pumps are not functioning correctly. Currently, a pump failure alarm and a high wetwell level alarm are utilized to alert operators of a potential spill.

Bagged and dewatered screenings are placed in sealed bags and placed into a closed container. The containers are regularly emptied into a front loading truck for permitted disposal. There is potential for this material to be spilled during the removal process.

Fuel oil deliveries are made in front of the Influent Building. Fuel oil (#2) is unloaded through a hose that deposits the fuel into a 3,500-gallon tank. A spill could occur during this process if the hose is not properly connected to either the tank or the truck.

The Influent Building also contains small quantities of flammable fuels (diesel and gasoline), fertilizer and salt but it is unlikely that these items will come in contact with stormwater.

2.1.2 Operations Building.

Hypochlorite deliveries are made on the front side of the operations building. There are two (2) 2,500-gallon tanks within secondary containment within the building. Sodium hypochlorite is loaded into these tanks through a hose connection on the side of the building. A spill could occur during this process if the hose is not properly connected to either the tank or the truck. However, the operator conducting the transfer is required to stay within sight distance of the connections to monitor the transfer and minimize the potential for leaks.

The laboratory in the Operations Building contains chemicals used for wastewater analysis. These chemicals are stored inside the building. As long as proper testing procedures and lab cleanliness are practiced, there is little probability these chemicals will ever come in contact with stormwater.

There is a small fuel tank in the furnace room which feeds the furnace and the generator. Two small back up tanks receive fuel from the main tank located in the Influent Building.

2.1.3 Sludge/Grit Truck Bays and Polymer Receiving.

A truck bay is located within the Sludge Disposal Building. The truck bay allows the site to store and remove sludge and grit. In addition, the side of the building has an area where polymer is delivered and stored.

Sludge/Grit: Inside the building, a conveyor carries dewatered sludge to a truck or roll on/off container. When the truck/container is full, the sludge is hauled off- site for proper permitted disposal or management. Any spills or mishandling of the sludge would normally be contained inside of the building and should not come in contact with stormwater. Floor drains in the building lead to a pump that pumps to the Influent Building.

There is a 4,000-gallon heating oil tank inside the Sludge Disposal Building. There is potential for a spill to occur during the transfer of oil from the truck to the tank if the hose is not properly connected.

Sodium hypochlorite is delivered to a 600-gallon storage tank. The sodium hypochlorite was used in a system that controlled the sludge odor. The system is currently not in use. There was spill potential during delivery.

Equipment repair and maintenance occurs within the enclosed Maintenance Garage located in the Sludge Disposal Building. All lubricants, fluids, and cleaning chemicals are stored within closed containers and properly disposed of as necessary. Two (2) 55-gallon drums of waste oil from the sludge pumps are stored in the garage. The drains lead to an oil/water separator before entering a drainage system which flows back to the Influent Building. Absorbent material is used to absorb fluids in the event of a spill or leak.

Dry polymer is delivered and stored in a room on the side of the Sludge Building. There is potential for spill of dry polymer during delivery. The dry polymer is stored in 50-pound bags (up to 22 bags) which are periodically emptied into a hopper to a wet mixing system in the

basement. Once the material is delivered, it is not likely that the polymer will encounter stormwater.

2.1.4 Septage Receiving Station.

The Septage Receiving Station is located at the septage receiving tank along the far east extent of the property. Septage tank trucks connect at the receiving station, which includes a manual bar rack prior to the receiving tank. There is potential for spills to occur if the hose is not properly connected to the truck or the tank, if the manual bar rack is blocked, or if the tank is filled beyond capacity. To prevent mishaps, there is an alarm that sounds when the septage reaches a pre-set high level in the tank. The operator conducting the transfer is required to stay within sight-distance of the connections to monitor the transfer.

Currently, the Septage Receiving Station is rarely used, however a berm to contain possible spills is planned to be installed around the station based on conversations with an EPA employee.

2.1.5 Lime Silo

There is a 12-foot diameter, 36-foot high lime storage silo with a capacity of 3,000 cubic feet of hydrated lime is adjacent to the sludge building. Lime was designed for sludge stabilization after dewatering but is not in use at this time. There is potential for spillage of lime during delivery if the hose is not connected correctly. There is also a potential for lime spillage if the silo is damaged or has a leak.

2.1.6 Dechlorination Facility

The Dechlorination Facility is located off-site, about one-half mile north on NH Route 286. The Dechlorination Facility contains a 3,000-gallon tank of sodium bisulfite. The sodium bisulfite is loaded into the tank through a hose connection on the side of the building. There is a potential for a spill to occur during this process if the hose is not properly connected to either the tank or the truck. However, the operator conducting the transfer is required to stay within sight distance of the connections to monitor the transfer and minimize the potential for leaks.

2.2 Spills and Leaks.

Areas where potential spills and leaks can occur at the Seabrook WWTF are described below.

2.2.1 Loading Area at Front of Operations and Influent Buildings.

There is potential for a spill during the transfer of fluid from the truck to the building. There is also a spill potential if the tank were overfilled, there were incorrect pipe connections, or during connection/disconnection of the hose.

The following procedure is generally followed to minimize risk of a spill as well as minimize the effects of a spill: cover all catch basin inlets in the area, check all connections, monitor transfers, check level of receiving tanks, and drain all lines. If a spill were to occur, the covers over the catch basin inlets would keep the chemical from instantly entering the stormwater system giving time to attempt to use absorbent materials to contain the spill.

2.2.2 Hypochlorite Delivery

A spill may occur when hypochlorite is being delivered. To prevent contamination from a hypochlorite spill, catch basin covers shall be in place prior to transfer of material. Treatment facility staff will stay within sight distance of connections during chemical transfer. Another operator will ensure that the hose is properly connect and secure. The second operator will also observe tank levels while filling occurs to mitigate overfilling. Buckets and/or cleanup materials will be used to capture any spillage. If a spill occurs, the material will be contained and cleaned up to avoid impacts to storm and surface water.

2.2.3 Fuel Oil Delivery

To prevent a fuel oil spill, the operator conducting the transfer is required to stay within sight distance of the connections to monitor the transfer. If a spill does occur, the material will be contained and cleaned up to avoid impacts to storm or surface water.

2.2.4 Sludge Disposal Building

The probability of stormwater coming in contact with any spills or sludge is low. The container where the sludge is contained until disposed, is completely enclosed within the building. The area where the container is located inside the building is clean frequently to avoid contamination. The container will be maintained to ensure that the container is not damaged and that no leaks are present. Sodium hypochlorite is also delivered and stored in the Sludge Disposal Building. A spill could potentially occur during the delivery of the materials.

2.2.5 Maintenance Garage in the Sludge Disposal Building

It is not likely that stormwater will come in contact with fluids in the maintenance garage since the garage is completely enclosed. Any spills that occur on the floor, will be cleaned up with absorbent material. The absorbent material will be disposed of properly. The employees will be trained for proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

2.2.6 Polymer Receiving

The potential for stormwater to come into contact with any spills of polymer is minimal since the polymer storage area is inside the building. The area where the polymers are delivered, will be cleaned frequently to mitigate any contamination. Precautions are in place as well to ensure a safe and spill free delivery. All spills shall be contained and cleaned up immediately.

2.2.7 Septage Receiving Station

A spill can occur at the Septage Receiving Station if the hose is not properly connected to the truck or the tank, the tank is full, or the screen is clogged. To prevent a spill, the septage operators conducting the transfer should be trained in proper use of the facilities. The septage operators are required to stay within sight distance of the connections to monitor the transfer. The tank also has an overfill alarm. The septage operators are required to monitor and clean the bar rack. If a spill occurs, the truck operator, and a facility personnel, will contain and clean up the spill immediately.

2.2.8 Influent Screenings

There is potential for facility screenings to encounter stormwater. The screenings container is located over a drain that goes back to the Influent Building. Care shall be taken during the removal of the container to avoid spillage of materials. The area will be kept clean to avoid tracking of waste materials outside the building or outside of the area of the container and drain. If a spill occurs, the material will be cleaned up immediately.

2.2.9 Dechlorination Facility

There is a potential for a spill at this location during connections and transfer of sodium bisulfite into the bulk storage tank. The operator conducting the transfer is required to stay within sight distance of the connections to monitor the transfer. In the event of a spill, absorbent materials will be used.

Location	Discharge Points
Loading Area at Front of Operations and Influent Buildings	Outfall 3
Hypochlorite Delivery Area	No Discharge Point Near Facility
Fuel Oil Delivery Area	No Discharge Point Near Facility
Sludge Disposal Building	No Discharge Point Near Facility
Maintenance Garage in the Sludge Disposal Building	Outfall 37
Polymer Receiving Area	Outfall 3 and Outfall 37
Septage Receiving Station	Outfall 3 and Outfall 37
Influent Screenings	Outfall 37
Dechlorination Facility	No Discharge Point Near Facility

Areas	of	Site	Where	Potential	Spills/L	eaks	Could	Occur
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Description of Past Spills/Leaks

Date	Description	Discharge Points
09/28/2012 to 9/25/2014	Fecal Coliform was detected in stormwater samples from Outfall 4. A dumpster containing screening materials and grit that was located close to a catch basin in the catchment for Outfall 4. The dumpster had a leak, which resulted in fecal coliform seeping from the dumpster and being detected in the stormwater that was discharging into the adjacent estuary.	Outfall 4 (Currently, the catchment for this Outfall is routed into the WWTF internal stormwater system and this water is treated on site and does not discharge to the salt marsh)

2.3 Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Evaluation.

The MSGP for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity requires, except for the specific "allowable" non-storm water discharges identified below, that all discharges authorized by the MSGP (See Appendix C) be composed entirely of storm water. However, the MSGP does permit non-allowable, non-storm water discharges authorized under a different NPDES permit to be commingled with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and allowable non-storm water discharges.

In order for the allowable non-storm water discharges to be authorized by the MSGP, the discharges must be identified in the SWPPP and the Plan must describe the system of pollution prevention measures that will be used to control the quality of the discharges. This information is provided in Section 5.12.

The authorized non-storm water discharges listed in the MSGP are:

- Discharges from firefighting activities
- Fire hydrant flushing
- Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushing
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate
- Irrigation/landscape drainage, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling
- Lawn watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions
- Pavement wash water where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed)
- External building/structure wash down that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products and appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, settlement)
- Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water
- Foundation and footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (i.e. "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

An additional, allowable, non-stormwater discharge at the site, the WWTF effluent, ultimately discharges to the Atlantic Ocean. The WWTF effluent is regulated by NPDES Permit No. NH0101303. Review of the construction drawings of the WWTF, observation of the stormwater outfalls, and potential pollutant sources confirms that there are no prohibited non-stormwater discharges. There are multiple floor drains and other drains that discharge back to the WWTF Influent Process Building and are redirected through the wastewater treatment process.

In addition, the MSGP requires that the SWPPP include a certification that the storm water discharges authorized by the General Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges (not including authorized non-storm water discharges). The certification must include the following information for each authorized discharge:

- The identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the facility
- A description of the results of any test/evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges
- The testing/evaluation methods and decision criteria used
- The date the testing/evaluation took place
- A listing of the drainage points directly observed during the testing/evaluation process.

2.3.1 *Evaluation/Testing Methodologies.*

AECOM evaluated the Facility's stormwater drainage system for the presence of non-storm water discharges on April 21, 2021. The evaluation methodology included a visual, dry-weather inspection of storm water management devices, including any inlets, conveyances, catch basins, swales, infiltration/detention basins, outlets, or other structures present on-site. Verification of piping schematics from existing facility site plans were not available. Table 1, Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation Results, provides the results of the discharge evaluation conducted in April 2021.

Table 1:	Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation Results
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DateDischarge Point/ Drainage AreaMethod of Evaluation		Method of Evaluation	Potential Significant Sources/Results
April 21, 2021	Outfall 3 and Outfall 37	Visual inspection of Facility	No unauthorized non-storm water discharges or connections noted

There were no undocumented pipes discovered during the inspection of the storm water drainage system. Additionally, the perimeter of the property was inspected for the presence of undocumented outfalls or other discharge pipes, and none were found.

As of the date of this certification, no non-storm water discharges other than those authorized by the MSGP are known to exist at the facility as a component of a storm water discharge.

To ensure the continued accuracy of the certification of no non-storm water discharges, outfalls should be regularly inspected for dry weather discharges, which may indicate a non-permitted discharge. Such inspections will be part of the periodic overall site inspection that will be performed by facility staff. See Section 5.7 for more details about inspections.

2.4 Salt Storage.

There is no bulk salt storage at the Seabrook WWTF site. A small container of salt is stored in a sealed container within the Influent Building.

2.5 Sampling Data Summary.

Summaries of past stormwater sampling results are located in Appendix D. Results from quarterly sampling and annual sampling are to be added to Appendix D and maintained with the SWPPP at all times.

SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES (SCM)

3.1 Non-numeric Technology-based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT).

The Seabrook WWTF is categorized in "Sector T" as a Treatment Works. Sector T facility requirements emphasize the need for implementing highly effective control measures and providing adequate employee training. Additional SWPPP requirements include a detailed site map identifying potential pollutant sources and solids handling areas that might be exposed to stormwater. The Facility maintains a copy of all current NPDES permits on-site.

3.1.1 Minimize Exposure.

Materials stored on-site will be contained within designated areas for each specific material. Most of the waste materials and chemicals stored at the facility are in enclosed structures. If a spill or leak occurs within the enclosed structure, it would be confined to that structure and would not contaminate stormwater or nearby environmental resources.

3.1.2 Good Housekeeping.

To minimize the potential for stormwater to contact materials of concern, the site is maintained in a clean and orderly fashion at all times. In addition to general cleanup procedures used at the site, the following procedures are employed:

- Conduct daily condition assessments of drums, tanks, and containers to ensure that the container is not damaged or leaking.
- Conduct daily inspections of access roads and areas where there is loading and unloading of materials to assess if any leaks occurred along the road.
- Conduct daily inspections of areas near the waste containers (grit/screenings/sludge/other wastes) and keep areas clean to mitigate any contamination.

• Keep waste and chemical areas clean to avoid tracking of waste or chemicals outside the buildings.

3.1.3 Maintenance.

To minimize the amount of pollutants that enter the stormwater, the WWTF has implemented maintenance controls. To ensure proper maintenance of the Facility's equipment, the equipment will be inspected, upkept, and repaired as needed. This prevents any failed or damaged equipment from leaking any pollutants that could potentially enter the stormwater. If a spill occurs, it will be cleaned up quickly to prevent the substance from entering the stormwater. Equipment use to clean up spills will be maintained and inspected regularly. If the spill cleanup

equipment is damaged, it will be repaired or replaced within 14 days. Spill response supplies will be replenished when needed and will always be made available. Catch basins will be cleared when needed to remove any sedimentation buildup to allow proper drainage. Vegetated BMPs at the Facility will be maintained and upkept as well.

3.1.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

This section is a supplement to the SPCC for this facility. More details on spill prevention and response are also included in Section 4.3.

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) are applicable to implementing spill prevention and response:

- Spill response equipment:
 - Include "Speedi-Dri" (i.e., adsorbent), drip pans, containment booms, catch basin covers.
 - Train all personnel in use and location(s).
- Immediately advise the pollution prevention team leader or the spill coordinator of all spills of hazardous materials or regulated materials, regardless of quantity.
- Evaluate spills:
 - o If there is a health hazard, fire or explosion potential, contact local Fire Department.
 - If a spill is large or threatens surface waters, including storm drains, contact State or Federal emergency response agencies.
- Contain spills to as small an area as possible:
 - Dike areas with absorbent materials from the emergency spill kit.
 - Construct dikes to protect swales or other stormwater conveyances.
 - Protect any other stormwater collection structures (i.e., catch basins).
- Clean areas to remove all waste or chemical products:
 - May require over excavation of contaminated soils.

Spills, maintenance and cleanup measures will be recorded and updated as needed and included in this SWPPP.

3.1.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls.

The site is does not have of any large sloping areas, so runoff velocities are very low. The site is generally stable, with a healthy vegetative layer. The vegetation at the Facility provides erosion and sedimentation control. The vegetation and paved areas in the WWTF will be maintained to provide proper control. Any construction at the site should be engineered to implement proper structural controls to provide effective stormwater management.

3.1.6 Management of Stormwater.

Currently, stormwater is collected by a system of catch basins and roof drains that eventually discharge to one of two outfalls. In general, the potential sources of pollution are contained inside structures, many of which have drains that go back to the Influent Building. This minimizes the potential for contaminants to enter the stormwater system. The existing stormwater management system includes several catch basins. The catch basins will be cleaned periodically to maintain proper function. There is also a small infiltration basin located within the grassy area between the Administrative Building and the Operations Building. This BMP consists of a raised stormwater drain within an approximately 25 ft by 75 ft oval depression. The existing riprap protection at the two outfall pipes will be maintained to mitigate erosion and stormwater runoff.

The Facility was constructed with secondary containment and alarms for all major chemical storage areas. The integrity of the containment shall be maintained, and alarms shall remain in working order. Any changes to the site shall be engineered and performed in a manner to reduce, as much as possible, the quantity of pollutants entering the stormwater and receiving waters.

3.1.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.

The Town of Seabrook does not stockpile salt. There is a sealed container of salt located in the Influent Building.

3.1.8 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.

The entrance road and travel areas connecting the process buildings on-site are all paved. Employee parking, delivery off-loading areas, and material removal areas (grit/screenings and sludge disposal) are also paved. Control measures include periodic inspection of all paved areas for tracking of grit, waste materials, sludge, chemicals, and dirt from designated drop-off and loading areas. Corrective actions include:

- Daily cleaning and disposal of waste materials subject to windblown transport.
- Sweeping accumulated sediment from paved areas to minimize off-site tracking.
- Cover catch basins during bulk chemical and bulk fuel deliveries.
- Inspect drainage swales and catch basins and remove accumulated sediments.

3.2 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs).

The Seabrook WWTF Site (Sector T) is not subject to prescribed effluent limits monitoring under the 2021 MSGP.

3.3 Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations and Water Quality Standards.

Within the Blackwater River a TMDL was established for Enterococcus and Fecal Coliform and Hampton/Seabrook Harbor. The TMDL for Enterococcus for the Blackwater River was approved on August 29, 2011. The TMDL for Fecal Coliform for Hampton/Seabrook Harbor was approved on May 20, 2005.

A corrective action was made at Outfall 4, where E.Coli was previously detected. Outfall 4 was capped off and tied back into the WWTF where it is treated directly. This allowed the Facility to eliminate E.Coli that was entering the Blackwater River and Hampton/Seabrook Harbor from that outfall point. Corrective actions will be implemented when necessary to appease the TMDL for both the Blackwater River and Hampton/Seabrook Harbor.

The control measures implemented in this section comprise the efforts to meet applicable water quality standards. There are no specific water quality effluent standards for the Blackwater River and its tributaries that need to be maintained. However, the Seabrook WWTF has many protections in place, and does most work under cover and away from stormwater exposure. These control mechanisms consist of:

- Maintaining BMPs by the WWTF outfalls, allowing less bacteria to enter the Blackwater River or Hampton/Seabrook Harbor.
- Monitoring the WWTF operation to ensure sewage is processed correctly and that there are no leaks or spills.
- Containing sludge in sealed bags within a container to mitigate any polluted seepage from entering the stormwater.
- Containing and cleaning up a spill swiftly to lessen the likelihood of pollutants entering the stormwater.

3.4 Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.

The Seabrook WWTF is categorized in "Sector T" as a Treatment Works. Sector T facility requirements emphasize the need for implementing highly effective control measures and providing adequate employee training. Additional SWPPP requirements include a detailed site map identifying potential pollutant sources and solids handling areas that might be exposed to stormwater. The Facility maintains a copy of all current NPDES permits on-site.

SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES

4.1 Good Housekeeping.

To minimize the potential for contaminated stormwater runoff, the site is cleaned and maintained daily. In addition to general cleanup procedures, the following procedures are followed as well:

- Conduct regular inspections of drums, tanks, and containers for leaks and general conditions.
- Conduct regular inspections of access roads and areas where there is loading/unloading of materials.
- Conduct regular inspections around waste containers (grit/screenings/sludge/other wastes) and keep areas clean.
- Keep waste and chemical areas clean to avoid tracking of waste or chemicals outside the buildings.
- Bagged screenings will be contained in a dumpster. The dumpster will be emptied daily or as needed by a front-loading truck.

4.2 Maintenance.

The following procedures are implemented at the Facility to avoid situations that may result in leaks and spills:

- Maintain, inspect, and repair facility equipment and tanks to avoid breakdowns or failures, which could discharge pollutants to stormwater daily or as need.
- Maintain catch basins and remove sediment as necessary.
- Contain screenings in sealed bags and an enclosed container. Check daily for leaks to ensure no contamination enters the stormwater.
- Maintain and ensure proper condition of the equipment used for spill clean-up. If equipment is damaged, it will not be used and will be repaired or replaced.

4.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

This section is a supplement to the existing SPCC for this facility.

To reduce the potential for a leak or spill to contaminate storm water, an adequate supply of spill containment, absorbent, and neutralizing materials, consisting of pads, booms, granular absorbents, etc. will be maintained on-site at all times in locations where liquids are stored. Additionally, the following procedure will be followed for transferring of fluids:

- Absorbent pads will be placed under the container to be filled;
- Absorbent pads will be placed under the fill pipe to contain any dripping or spillage during the filling operation;
- Any spillage or drips will be wiped off and absorbent pads properly disposed of; and
- When used oil or other collected waste products are added to a storage container/drum a funnel or similar device will be used to prevent spillage to the top of the drum. Any spills will be wiped up, and pads properly disposed of.

In the event of a spill or leak of a significant material, trained facility and/or contract personnel will perform emergency response actions to the extent permitted. All facility and contract personnel who engage in emergency spill response will be fully trained and properly equipped.

The following procedure will be followed in case of a spill of a significant material, such as oil or other hazardous material:

- Advise the pollution prevention team leader or member immediately of all spills of hazardous materials or regulated materials, regardless of quantity.
- Spills will be evaluated to determine the necessary response. If there is a health hazard, fire or explosion potential, 911 will be called immediately.
- If a spill is large or threatens surface waters, including storm drains, state or federal emergency response agencies will be called immediately. Any person in charge of the facility must notify the National Response Center (NRC) as soon as they have knowledge of the discharge. See Table 5-1 for all required notifications and phone numbers. Callers should be prepared to provide their name and phone number; name, address, and phone number of the facility; location, date and time of spill; material and quantity spilled; and cause of the spill. A form is also provided in Appendix E for guidance in this situation.
- Spills will be contained by trained personnel as close to the source as possible with a dike of absorbent materials from the emergency spill kit. Additional dikes will be constructed to protect swales or other storm water conveyances, and streams. A cover or dike will be used to protect any other storm water structures such as catch basins.
- All reportable spills of significant materials will be recorded and retained as part of the SWPPP. These detailed reports will be completed by the PPT designee. They will include the date and time of the incident, location, estimated volume and contents of

spill, weather conditions, response procedures, parties notified, as well as recommended revisions to the BMP program, operating procedures, and/or equipment needed to prevent recurrence. See Spill Log in Appendix E.

• The SWPPP for the facility must be modified within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release to provide a description of the release, an account of the circumstances leading up to the release, the actions taken in response to the release, and the date of the release. In addition, the Plan must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and modified where appropriate.

Table 4-1: Spill Response Emergency Notifications

Federal Organizations – if discharge to water	Phone	Person/Time Called
EPA National Response Center (NRC)	800-424-8802	
United States Coast Guard – Coastal Oil Spills	207-780-3251	
U.S. EPA Emergency Spill Response - Region 1	617-918-1111	
https://www.epa.gov/emergency- response/emergency-response-my-community		

State Organizations – if greater than 25 gallons oil	Phone	Person/Time Called
NH Dept. of Safety – Office of Emergency Management	603-271-2231 800-852-3792	
NH DES Hot-Line – Regular business hours (M-F, 8A-4P)	603-271-3899	
https://www.des.nh.gov/waste/spill- response/report-spill		
NH State Police Hazardous Materials Response- (nights, weekends, holidays)	800-346-4009	
If out of state call	603-223-4381	
Also call Seabrook Fire Department	603-474-2611	
State Organizations – if other hazardous material	Phone	Person/Time Called
NH DES Hot-Line – Regular business hours (M-F, 8A-4P)	603-271-3899	

NH State Police Hazardous Materials Response- (nights, weekends, holidays) If out of state call	800-346-4009 603-223-4381	
Also call Seabrook Fire Department	603-474-2611	

Local Organizations – if assistance required	Phone	Person/Time Called
Seabrook Fire and/or Police Department (Emergency Response)	911	
Seabrook Emergency Management:	603-474-5772	
Seabrook Board of Health	603-474-3871	
Exeter Hospital	603-778-7311	
Emergency Clean Up Contractor- Clean Harbors	800-645-8265	

4.4 Erosion and Sediment Control.

No polymers and/or other chemicals are used as a part of the Facility's erosion and sedimentation controls.

4.5 Employee Training.

Employees involved in the operation of this facility will be knowledgeable of the SWPPP requirements and will carry out the management practices described in the document as well. The WWTF Superintendent is responsible for making sure all the employees are trained and complete training refreshers on an annual basis, preferably in March of each year, prior to snow melt and runoff.

Education is an important part of implementing proper stormwater management practices to avoid potential spills. The training will cover topics pertaining to good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, spill control and response, reporting procedures, functionality of sedimentation and erosion control devices, petroleum product management, process chemical management, and fueling procedures. Individuals responsible for completing inspections and monitoring shall be properly trained in those tasks.

Training will be reviewed annually and presented to all new employees. Records of training should be kept on-site for a minimum of three years after the permit expires or is terminated. The records will document which employees attended and the topics that were covered. These records can be viewed in Appendix H.

To prepare the Facility and the employees for impacts from climate change, Weston and Sampson is currently conducting a climate resiliency study at the WWTF. The project aims to identify climate vulnerabilities that the Facility is facing, identify potential adaptation methods and implement efficient public outreach. The study is a part of the Sustained Municipal Initiative to Implement Coastal Hazards and Adaptation Master Plan Chapter (CHAMP) project in Seabrook. The five main measurable objectives of the resiliency study are: to identify current and projected flooding from sea level rise/storm surge and impacts to the site; include new site specific sea level rise and storm surge elevations; incorporate new science on groundwater rise projections for the site; identify and create design concepts, permit strategy and costing for four options for improving climate resiliency at the WWTF and Engage over fifty (50) residents though the developed public engagement staff on climate threats and emergency procedures.

4.6 Inspections and Assessments.

Routine facility inspection forms are located in Appendix F. Forms for the quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges can be viewed in Appendix G.

4.6.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

Inspections will be conducted by qualified personnel with the participation of at least one member of the pollution prevention team. Inspectors must consider the results of the past years visual and analytical monitoring when planning and conducting inspections.

Routine inspections shall be recorded, and a copy maintained with the SWPPP. The inspection must include the following:

- Inspect culvert, outlets, and catch basins and remove sediment and debris as necessary.
- Observe all on-site roadways and access roads for accumulation of debris or obstruction and degradation due to erosion. Make any necessary repairs.
- Inspect operation of tank alarms and level gauges for tanks to which chemicals or septage is transferred.
- Ensure that loading dock and other loading/unloading areas are clear to allow truck/personnel access.

• Inspect truck bays for spills, leaks, and cleanliness. Materials stored on-site will be contained within areas specified for each specific material. Maintain absorbent materials to control fuel spills and other spill control measures.

- Inspect all chemical storage areas, sludge storage areas, screenings containers, grit containers, and other waste areas for spills, leaks, and cleanliness.
- Inspect grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas.

Additionally, inspections will uncover both actual and potential spill conditions; ensure that good housekeeping procedures are being followed; evaluate the effectiveness of current BMPs; and identify other conditions with a potential to release pollutants into a storm water discharge. Any BMPs that are identified as not operating properly shall be repaired/improved prior to the next anticipated storm event. Inspections and any corrective actions shall be documented in the SWPPP with a copy maintained in Appendix H.

The member will conduct the inspections using the inspection forms included in Appendix F. Completed inspection forms must be inserted into this same Appendix for record keeping purposes.

All inspections will be documented. The information to be recorded includes when the inspection was done, who conducted the inspection, what areas were inspected, what problems were found, and steps taken to correct any problems. Documentation for routine inspection must include the following information:

• Date and time of the inspection

- Name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s)
- Weather information and a description of any stormwater discharges occurring at the time of inspection
- Any previously unidentified stormwater discharges of pollutants from the site
- Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system
- Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all stormwater discharge points, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water
- Any stormwater control measures needing maintenance or repairs
- Any failed stormwater control measures that need replacement
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed
- Any additional stormwater control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements
- A statement signed and certified in accordance with the 2021 MSGP.

Inspection findings are not required to be submitted to the EPA, unless specifically requested. However, the findings of the inspections must be summarized in the annual report.

All inspections will be used to note required maintenance or repair tasks that may be required. Any deficiencies or changed conditions noted during the inspection will be documented on the inspection form. The inspection report will be discussed with the Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) leader who will arrange to have carried out the appropriate response to any actual or potential problems identified during an inspection. Where actual or potential problems are noted during an inspection, the PPT leader will either amend the inspection report to include all corrective actions taken in response to the problem(s) or complete a follow-up inspection and report to document and track the completion of the corrective actions.

Each inspection shall include an examination for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other forms of deterioration or leaks. Spots or puddles of chemicals should be noted, and any detection of smoke, fumes, or other signs of leaks should be documented. All piping/fittings/valves, pump/hose connections, storage containers/drums/tanks, and secondary containment areas should be examined for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other deterioration or non-containment. The site should also be inspected for general good housekeeping, and for specific signs of releases such as discoloration, especially near drains.

The storm water outfall and storm drains/catch basins should be examined during the inspections to ensure that they are clean and therefore all elements of the SWPPP are in place and are working properly. In addition, the outfall should be examined for dry weather discharges that may potentially be non-permitted.

4.6.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

As required by the MSGP, routine inspections of the facility will be conducted at least quarterly throughout the year. The quarterly periods will be January 1st to March 31st; April 1st to June 30th; July 1st to September 30th and October 1st to December 31st. Inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, identified as potential pollutant sources (identified in Section 4.4), where control measures are used to comply with effluent limits (Section 6.3), discharge points, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.

Conduct sampling and visual inspections of all stormwater discharge points as described below. A summary inspection form for each discharge point is provided in Appendix G. A stormwater sample shall be taken once per quarter each year and during daylight hours at each of the stormwater discharge points during a measurable storm event.

Visual inspection of the samples is to be completed within the first 30 minutes after collection. All such samples must be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours after the previously measurable storm event. Samples shall be inspected for signs of contamination, including observation of the following: color, odor clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. Any observed signs of contamination shall be evaluated and corrected as appropriate.

- Conduct visual assessments of stormwater for signs of contamination from samples taken from two (2) stormwater discharge points. Discharge points are as follows (see attached Site Plan):
 - 1) Stormwater Discharge 001 (Town of Seabrook MS4 Outfall #37)
 - 2) Stormwater Discharge 002 (Town of Seabrook MS4 Outfall #3)

Visually inspect the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity
- Floating solids
- Settled solids
- Suspended solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen
- Other indicators of pollution

A significant presence of one or more water quality characteristics may signal that modifications to the stormwater control measures are necessary.

These inspections are designed to examine or look out for the following:

- Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
- Erosion of soils at the facility, channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

During the inspection that occurs during a stormwater discharge event additional items will be examined as follows:

- Control measures specific to comply with effluent limits to ensure they are functioning properly.
- Discharge points, or nearby downstream locations.

Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports do not need to be submitted to regulatory agencies but do need to be maintained with the SWPPP. Any deficiencies identified in the implementation of the SWPPP shall be corrected prior to the next measurable storm or within 14 days of discovery.

4.7 Monitoring.

Stormwater samples must be collected and analyzed and monitoring activities must be documented as required by the MSGP as well as for sector-specific or State/Tribal specific requirements. The required types of analytical monitoring are described in the following sections, these are:

- Indicator monitoring
- Benchmark monitoring
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring
- Impaired waters monitoring
- Other monitoring required by EPA

4.7.1 Indicator Monitoring

Certain industries are required to conduct indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for three parameters - pH, total suspended solids (TSS), and chemical oxygen demand (COD) - for certain sectors/subsectors, including Subsector T1, Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system. Indicator monitoring provides a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality and potential water quality problems. The indicator monitoring parameters are "report-only" and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required under this part. Indicator monitoring is report-only and is neither benchmark monitoring nor an effluent limitation. Instead, it is a permit condition. Thus, failure to conduct indicator monitoring is a permit violation.

Indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for pH, TSS, and COD must be conducted each quarter, beginning in the first full quarter of permit coverage.

4.7.2 Benchmark Monitoring

Certain industries are required to conduct quarterly analytical monitoring for specific pollutants depending on their MSGP Sector. Sector T facilities are not subject to any Benchmark Monitoring.

4.7.3 Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring

Sector T facilities are not subject to any Effluent Limitation Guidelines.

4.7.4 State- or Tribal-Specific Monitoring

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) does not have any specific monitoring requirements for Sector T facilities.

4.7.5 Impaired Receiving Waters Monitoring

A TMDL has been established for Enterococcus and Fecal Coliform in the Blackwater River and coincident Hampton/Seabrook Harbor. The TMDL for Enterococcus for the Blackwater River was approved on August 29, 2011 and the TMDL for Fecal Coliform for Hampton/Seabrook Harbor was approved on May 20, 2005. The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) 2018 Surface Water Quality Assessment Viewer was utilized to determine other impairments within the Blackwater River, results from the Mapper can be seen in Table 2 below.

Parameter Name	Parameter Level - NHDES Category	TMDL Approval Date
Polychlorinated biphenyls	5-M	
Enterococcus	4A-M	8/29/2011
Dioxin (including 2,3,7,8- TCDD)	5-M	
Fecal Coliform	4A-P	5/20/2004
Mercury	5-M	
Polychlorinated biphenyls	5-M	

Table 2 Impairments for the Blackwater River, NH

All surface waters in New Hampshire are impaired due to elevated levels of mercury, however there is no established TMDL for mercury.

You are not required to monitor for the pollutant for which the TMDL was written unless EPA informs you, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and/or WLA, that you are subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions of the applicable TMDL and/or WLA. EPA's notice will include specifications on which pollutant to monitor and the required monitoring frequency during the first year of permit coverage. Following the first year of monitoring:

- If the TMDL pollutant is not detected in any of your first-year samples, you may discontinue further sampling, unless the TMDL has specific instructions to the contrary, in which case you must follow those instructions. You must keep records of this finding onsite with your SWPPP.
- If you detect the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your storm water discharge for any of the samples collected in your first year, you must continue monitoring annually throughout the term of this permit, unless the TMDL specifies more frequent monitoring, in which case you must follow the TMDL requirements.

A regional TMDL has been established for Mercury, with the focus on freshwater bodies including lakes, streams, rivers, and reservoirs. EPA will notify the Seabrook Water Pollution Control Facility of additional monitoring requirements for mercury, if any.

Conduct impaired waters monitoring to comply with the following schedule:

Year 1: July 1, 2021 to September 30, 2021

Year 2: July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022

Year 3: July 1, 2023 to September 30, 2023

Year 4: July 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024

Year 5: July 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025

4.7.6 Other Monitoring as Required by EPA

No EPA specific provisions were specified.

Exception for Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDP) (if applicable)

Discharge points may be demonstrated to be substantially identical by documenting the following;

- Location of each of the substantially identical discharge point;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%);
- Why the discharge points are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

SECTION 5: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS

5.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Species and Critical Habitat Protection.

The NH Natural Heritage Bureau performed a database search of the area surrounding Wright's Island. The search results are included in Appendix I of this report.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), IPaC tool was utilized to determine if any endangered species, threatened species or critical habitats were present at the Seabrook WWTF. The IPaC threatened species list consist of the northern long-eared bat, *Myotis septentrionalis* and the red knot *Calidris canutus rufa*. No critical habitats are present at or near the project site. The USFWS IPaC results can be viewed in Appendix J.

The action area for the Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility includes the grounds of the facility and the range of potential for effects from stormwater from the two outfalls there. The two outfalls have small catchment areas (<1 acre for both catchments combined) and the majority of operations and storage at the facility are inside and under cover as discussed above. The outfalls discharge into upper tidal saltwater wetlands. Effects from stormwater would likely extend no more than 300 feet. See the action area map in Appendix J.

When considering the area of potential effects here it is important to consider that are no federally listed species identified in the area that would be affected by discharge from the outfalls at the Seabrook WWTF. The northern long-eared bat was listed for this area, but only effects to tree cover is a concern for this species because they use trees as roosting and hibernation sites. Stormwater discharges here would have no measurable effect on tree cover. The closest site with documented presence of Northern long-eared bat was in Rye, NH which is greater than 10 miles away from the site.¹ Stormwater has not been shown to have any measurable effects on transient shorebirds such as the listed red knot.²

A search of the NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Region ESA Section 7 Mapper for the area found that Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) and shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) may exist in the Hampton/Seabrook Harbor. However, consistent with their typical habitat the sturgeon were mapped to potentially occur in the deeper parts of the estuary well outside of the action area of the Seabrook WWTF. There were no critical habitats designated for these sturgeon species here and sturgeon are not known to spawn, overwinter, or reside in this estuary. Sturgeon would likely use this area for transient feeding. Since shortnose sturgeon spend most of their life in large river systems and are only limited in their ocean movements, it is not likely that shortnose sturgeon would occur in the harbor.

¹ Sources: NH Fish and Game NLEB fact sheet from the 2020 Wildlife Action Plan including roost site map on a town level- https://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/wildlife/profiles/wap/mammals-northernlongearedbat.pdf; Massachusetts NHESP DFW NLEB website with roosting sites map- https://www.mass.gov/service-details/the-

northern-long-eared-bat

²Source: Environmental conservation online system red knot webpage- https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864

The Seabrook WWTF has implemented appropriate BMPs and control measures to mitigate potential contamination of stormwater from on-site activities. Therefore, the facility is eligible for coverage under Criterion C3 under the 2021-MSGP. Stormwater discharges are unlikely to affect the tree cover that is protected for northern long-eared bat under the 4(d) rule for hibernation and roosting.³ There are minimal trees within the boundaries of the WWTF so effects to this species are unlikely. If there are any stormwater related activities that require tree removal in the future, then the USFWS will be contacted as part of the permitting effort for this structure.

The red knot is a transient visitor to New Hampshire coast and stormwater is unlikely to effect feeding and resting during its migration. This is consistent with USFWS New England field office determination for municipal stormwater activities that proposed stormwater discharge activities may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect, the above-listed species because the following are true of this site:

- 1. all stormwater discharges are pre-existing or previously permitted by EPA;
- 2. any planned operations and maintenance work covered by this permit will only affect previously disturbed areas where stormwater controls are already installed. In these situations, the chance of encountering any of the subject species is discountable;
- the project implements EPA MSGP Best Management Practices (BMPs) and meets Clean Water Act and NH Water Quality Standards. Although permitted discharges may reach the environment used by these species, BMPs reduce pollutants to the extent that discharges are not known to have measurable impacts on these species or their habitat;
- 4. no new construction or structural BMPs are proposed under this permit at this time; and
- 5. if, during the course of the permit term, installation of a structural BMP not identified in the Notice of Intent (NOI) is planned, Seabrook will re-initiate consultation with the USFWS as necessary.

5.2 Documentation Regarding National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)-Protected Properties.

The stormwater discharge associated with the operations of the Seabrook WWTF will not adversely affect Historic Places. The Facility is situated on Wright's Island and is surrounded by salt marsh. The Seabrook WWTF is eligible for permit coverage under Criterion A, Appendix F of the 2021 MSGP.

Correspondence with the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau is located in Appendix I.

³Source: Environmental conservation online system NLEB page- https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045

SECTION 6: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

In 2012, the Seabrook WWTF installed new preliminary treatment screening equipment, the Lakeside Raptor Micro-screen unit, in place of the original course bar screen. The micro-screen unit allows the Facility to screen out vast amounts of fine material. The previous bar screen was not able to capture these fine materials. The new unit also produces dryer screened material. The screenings are then collected in a polybag and placed in a container. The bagged screenings are removed once a week by a font end loading vehicle.

The stormwater flow from Outfall 4 is currently being treated directly at the WWTF allowing pollutants, such as E. Coli to be treated with wastewater. The Outfall 4 pipe that used to discharge into the marsh adjacent to the Sludge Building has been capped off at the next upstream catch basin and has no flow. Treating the water from Outfall 4 at the Facility has eliminated traces of E. Coli that were being detected during some testing at that outfall.

SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

The signature on this page constitutes the Facility Management, Eligibility, and Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation Certifications for the Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility as required under the NPDES storm water regulations and the MSGP. This certification must be re-signed in the event of a modification in response to a Part 5.1 trigger for the corrective action or a Part 5.2 AIM triggering event.

"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 gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted 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."

Name:	William Manzi	Title:	Town Administrator		
Signature:	「下をぼ		Date:	5/14/2021	
SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

The SWPPP is a "living" document and is required to be modified and updated, as necessary, in response to corrective actions and deadlines. If you need to modify the SWPPP in response to a corrective action or AIM, then the certification statement in section 7 of this SWPPP template must be re-signed.

A log with a description of the modification, the name of the person making it, and the date and signature of that person is included in Appendix K.

SECTION 9: SWPPP AVAILABILITY

The Seabrook WWTF SWPPP will be made available to the public through the Town of Seabrook's Wastewater webpage at https://seabrooknh.info/town-departments/wastewater/ and can be found under the 'Documents' tab in the window towards the bottom of this page.

SWPPP APPENDIX DIRECTORY

Appendix A – Locus Map

Appendix B – Site Maps

Appendix C – 2021 MSGP

Appendix D – Historical Stormwater Monitoring Data

Appendix E – Significant Spills/Leaks

Appendix F – Routine Facility Inspection Reports

Appendix G – Quarterly Visual Monitoring of Stormwater Discharge

Appendix H – Employee Training

Appendix I – New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau Results

Appendix J – USFWS IPaC Results

Appendix K – SWPPP Amendments

Appendix A Locus Map



Appendix B Site Plans



Seabrook WWTF Simplified Site Map - From the Town's mapping software (PeopleGIS). Yellow piping and catch basins represent stormwater infrastructure. The two outfalls are represented with blue flags. Green piping, manholes, and building markers represent wastewater infrastructure.



Appendix C MSGP 2021 Permit

For online versions see the following link for the full permit and other guidance: https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-epas-2021-msgp

Appendix D Historical Stormwater Monitoring Data

(To be Maintained by Seabrook WWTF)

Appendix E Significant Spills and Leaks

List of Significant Spill (>5 gallons) and Chronic Leaks

_	Type of Release			Description		_	Measures Taken to Prevent		
<u>Date</u>	Date	Spill	Leak	<u>Source</u>	Type of Material	Quantity	Reason	Response	Reoccurrence

Form Completed By (Name and Title):

Appendix F Routine Facility Inspection Reports

Stormwater Industrial Routine Facility Inspection Report

General Information					
Facility Name	Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility				
NPDES ID.					
Date of Inspection	Start/End Time				
Inspector Name(s)					
Inspector Title(s)					
Inspector Contact Information					
Inspector Qualifications					
	Weather Information				
Weather at time of this inspection	on?				
\Box Clear \Box Cloudy \Box Rain	🗆 Sleet 🛛 Fog 🖓 Snow 🖓 High Winds				
□ Other:	Temperature:				
	Observations				
Have any previously unidentified	d discharges of pollutants occurred since the last inspection? \Box Yes \Box No				
If yes, describe:					
Are there any discharges occurring at the time of inspection? UYes UNo					
Tryes, describe.					

Stormwater Control Measures

- Number the structural stormwater control measures identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many control measures as are implemented on-site). Carry a copy of the numbered site map with you during your inspections. This list will ensure that you are inspecting all required control measures at your facility.
- Identify if maintenance or corrective action is needed.
 - o If maintenance is needed, fill out section B of this template
 - o If corrective action is needed, fill out section G of this template

		Control Measure	If No, In Need of	
	Structural Control	is Operating	Maintenance, Repair,	Maintenance or Corrective Action
	Measure	Effectively?	or Replacement?	Needed and Notes
1		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			🗆 Repair	
			Replacement	

		Control Measure	If No, In Need of	
	Structural Control	is Operating	Maintenance, Repair,	Maintenance or Corrective Action
	Measure	Effectively?	or Replacement?	Needed and Notes
2		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			🗆 Repair	
			Replacement	
3		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			Repair	
			Replacement	
4		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			Repair	
			Replacement	
5		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			Repair	
			Replacement	
6		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			🗆 Repair	
			Replacement	
7		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			Repair	
			Replacement	
8		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			Repair	
			Replacement	
9		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			🗆 Repair	
			Replacement	
10		🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ Maintenance	
			Repair	
			Replacement	

Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities Exposed to Stormwater

Below are some general areas that should be assessed during routine inspections. Customize this list as needed for the specific types of industrial materials or activities at your facility that are potential pollutant sources. Identify if maintenance or corrective action is needed. If maintenance is needed, fill out section B of this template. If corrective action is needed, fill out section G of this template.

	Area/Activity	Inspected?	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective and operating)?	Maintenance or Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Material loading/unloading and storage areas	□ Yes □ No □ N/A	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	
2	Equipment operations and maintenance areas	□ Yes □ No □ N/A	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	

			Controls Adequate (appropriate,	
	Area/Activity	Inspected?	effective and operating)?	Maintenance or Corrective Action Needed and Notes
3	Fueling areas	\Box Yes \Box No \Box N/A	\Box Yes \Box No	
4	Outdoor vehicle and equipment washing areas	□Yes □No □N/A	□ Yes □ No	
5	Waste handling and disposal areas	□ Yes □ No □ N/A	□ Yes □ No	
6	Erodible areas/construction	□ Yes □ No □ N/A	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	
7	Non-stormwater/illicit connections	□ Yes □ No □ N/A	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	
8	Salt storage piles or pile containing salt	□Yes □No □N/A	□ Yes □ No	
9	Dust generation and vehicle tracking	□Yes □No □N/A	□ Yes □ No	
10	Processing areas	□Yes □No □N/A	□ Yes □ No	
11	Areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water	□Yes □No □N/A	□ Yes □ No	
12	Immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by- products used or created by the facility	□ Yes □ No □ N/A	□ Yes □ No	
13	(Other)	⊔ Yes ⊔ No ⊔ N/A	⊔ Yes ⊔ No	

	Area/Activity	Inspected?	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective and operating)?	Maintenance or Corrective Action Needed and Notes
14	(Other)	□ Yes □ No □ N/A	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	

Discharge Points

At discharge points, describe any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system. Also describe observations regarding the physical condition of and around all stormwater discharge points, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water. Identify if any corrective action is needed.

Discharges/Pollutants

Describe any previously unidentified stormwater discharges from and/or pollutants:

Non-Compliance

Describe any incidents of non-compliance observed and not described above:

Additional Control Measures

Describe any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements:

Notes

Use this space for any additional notes or observations from the inspection:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

"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 gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained 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."

Print Name and Title: _____

Signature: _____Date Signed: _____

Appendix G Quarterly Visual Monitoring of Stormwater Discharge

Objective:	To identify sources of storm water pollution and optimize SWPPP effectiveness
Frequency:	Quarterly and Annually
Records:	Monitoring Reports, Forms 1 and 2 and any analytical results

- 1. Obtain several clear glass one-liter jars prior to the sampling event. Identify and label the jars prior to the sampling event, if multiple samples are to be obtained. A minimum of one grab sample must be obtained; obtain additional samples if possible, to ensure sufficient quantity for visual, benchmark, and impaired waters monitoring as required.
- 2. Within thirty minutes after storm water runoff begins discharging from the facility outfall, collect one full sample jar. (Note: there is generally a lag time between the start of rainfall and the start of discharge, depending on site conditions).
- 3. Bring the collected samples to a well-lit area and perform the visual examination as soon as is practical.
- 4. Prepare benchmark and impaired waters monitoring samples for transport to the analytical lab, ensuring required preservation and hold times are complied with.
- 5. Using the Quarterly Visual Monitoring Report, Form 1, (or similar) included with this Procedure, record your observations of the quality of the storm water in each sample. Use a separate form for each sample. Record observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oily sheen, or other indicators of pollution.
- 6. Using the Monitoring of Storm Water Discharge Report, Form 2, record Storm Event Information as noted for this sampling event.
- 7. In the appropriate location on the Form 1, record your opinion of the probable source of the pollution observed in each sample.
- 8. As soon as practical, conduct inspections of each area of the facility thought to be a potential source of the observed pollution in each sample.
- 9. Record the results of the inspections in the appropriate location on the Form 1. Attach additional sheets, as necessary.
- 10. If the results of the visual examinations and the subsequent facility inspections indicate deficiencies in the facility SWPPP, make provisions to update the SWPPP as soon as possible.
- 11. File the Visual Examination Report with the SWPPP.
- 12. Upon receipt of analytical results, complete the DMRs, including appropriate signature, and submit to EPA, with the Storm Event Information, within 30 days either electronically or via mail. Maintain copies of results and signed DMRs with the SWPPP.
- 13. If any analytical results exceed WLA values, institute corrective actions and required follow-up reporting in accordance with the MSGP.

QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING OF STORM WATER DISCHARGE REPORT – SAMPLE OBSERVATIONS, Form 1

Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility, Seabrook, New Hampshire

Date/Time: _____

Personnel Involved:

Parameter	Outfall 03
Color	
Odor	
Clarity	
Floating Solids	
Suspended Solids	
Settled Solids	
Foam	
Sheen	

Sources of Pollution/Follow-up Inspections: Identify potential sources of the pollution identified above and results of follow-up inspections (follow-up inspections must be performed to trace any sources of pollution identified here)

Additional Notes:

Signatures:

Monitoring of Stormwater Discharge Report, Form 2 Storm Event Information Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility Seabrook, New Hampshire

Date:	Outfall 03
Sample location (description):	
Visibility:	Sun, Cloudy, Mixed, Gray
Outfall Rate (estimate):	L/sec or Gal/sec
Sample volume (gallons):	Gallons
Snow melt or Rainfall:	
Air Temperature (estimate, if necessary):	
Starting time and date of rainfall event:	
Time of initial grab sample:	
Magnitude of rainfall:	Inches
Ending time and date of rainfall event:	
Date and time most recent previous rainfall event ended:	
Magnitude of previous rainfall event:	Inches

QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING OF STORM WATER DISCHARGE REPORT – SAMPLE OBSERVATIONS, Form 1

Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility, Seabrook, New Hampshire

Date/Time: _____

Personnel Involved:

Parameter	Outfall 037
Color	
Odor	
Clarity	
Floating Solids	
Suspended Solids	
Settled Solids	
Foam	
Sheen	

Sources of Pollution/Follow-up Inspections: Identify potential sources of the pollution identified above and results of follow-up inspections (follow-up inspections must be performed to trace any sources of pollution identified here)

Additional Notes:

Signatures:

Monitoring of Stormwater Discharge Report, Form 2 Storm Event Information Seabrook Wastewater Treatment Facility Seabrook, New Hampshire

Outfall 037
Sun, Cloudy, Mixed, Gray
L/sec or Gal/sec
Gallons
Inches
Inches

Appendix H Employee Training

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Instructions:

- Keep records of employee training, including the date of the training (see Parts 2.1.2.8 and 6.2.5.1.e of the 2021 MSGP).
- For in-person training, consider using the tables below to document your employee trainings. For computer-based or other types of training, keep similar records on who was trained, the training date, and the type of training conducted.

Training Date:	
Training Description:	
Trainer(s):	
Employee(s) Trained:	Employee Signature

Training Date:	
Training Description:	
Trainer(s):	
Employee(s) Trained:	Employee Signature

Training Date:	
Training Description:	
Trainer(s):	
Employee(s) Trained:	Employee Signature

Appendix I New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau Results

CONFIDENTIAL – NH Dept. of Environmental Services review

Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB Datacheck Results Letter

To: Sean Maxwell, AECOM 250 Apollo Drive Chelmsford, MA 01824

From: Amy Lamb, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Date: 4/23/2021 (valid until 04/23/2022)

Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Permits: USEPA - Stormwater Pollution Prevention

NHB ID:NHB21-1255Town:SeabrookLocation:274 Route 286Description:There are no physical changes at the Seabrook Waste Water Treatment Facility anticipated. This application is for coverage of the
Multi Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges (MSGP).Location:274 Route 286

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

Comments NHB: The following records are included for your information. F&G: No Comments At This Time

Natural Community	State ¹	Federal	Notes
Brackish marsh*			
High salt marsh			
Low salt marsh*			
Salt marsh system			Threats are primarily changes to the hydrology of the system, introduction of invasive species, and increased input of nutrients and pollutants.
Plant species	State ¹	Federal	Notes
sweet-scented camphorweed (<i>Pluchea odorata var. succulenta</i>)*	E		Threats are primarily alterations to the hydrology of the wetland, such as ditching or tidal restrictions that might affect the sheet flow of tidal waters across the intertidal flat, activities that eliminate plants, and increased input of nutrients and pollutants in stormrunoff.

¹Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488 DNCR/NHB 172 Pembroke Rd. Concord, NH 03301

CONFIDENTIAL – NH Dept. of Environmental Services review

Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB Datacheck Results Letter

been added to the official state list. An asterisk (*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488 DNCR/NHB 172 Pembroke Rd. Concord, NH 03301 Appendix J USFWS IPaC Results



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE New England Ecological Services Field Office 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300 Concord, NH 03301-5094 Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104 http://www.fws.gov/newengland



May 07, 2021

In Reply Refer To: Consultation Code: 05E1NE00-2021-SLI-2385 Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-09287 Project Name: Seabrook WWTF MSGP NOI/SWPPP

Subject: Updated list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan

(http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

http://

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office

70 Commercial Street, Suite 300 Concord, NH 03301-5094 (603) 223-2541

Project Summary

Consultation Code:	05E1NE00-2021-SLI-2385
Event Code:	05E1NE00-2021-E-09287
Project Name:	Seabrook WWTF MSGP NOI/SWPPP
Project Type:	WASTEWATER FACILITY
Project Description:	This assessment is to gain coverage of ongoing operations at the Seabrook
	Waste Water Treatment Facility under the MSGP.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <u>https://www.google.com/maps/@42.86696945,-70.83407986661375,14z</u>



Counties: Massachusetts and New Hampshire
Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</u>	Threatened
Birds NAME	STATUS
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864</u>	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Appendix K SWPPP Amendments

SWPPP AMENDMENT LOG

Instructions:

Include in your records:

• A log of the date and description of any amendments to your SWPPP.

Fill in the appropriate columns of this table for each amendment to your SWPPP. Copy and paste additional rows into the table as necessary.

Amend. No.	Description of the Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared by [Name(s) and Title(s)]
1	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)
2	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)
3	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)
4	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)
5	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)
6	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)
7	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)
8	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)
9	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)
10	Insert Description of Amendment	Insert Date	Insert Name(s)/Title(s)