

*NPDES MSGP for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activities
Sector N: Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities*

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

**Transfer Station
Seabrook, New Hampshire**

May 2021

Prepared for:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The Clean Water Act provides that stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from point sources to waters of the United States are unlawful, unless authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

The Town of Seabrook Transfer Station facility (Transfer Station) is located at 70 Rocks Road in Seabrook, New Hampshire. The facility is used to collect commercial and municipal waste, including household recyclables, bulk items, yard waste, and construction/demolition debris. Activities at the facility include sorting and crushing, however most materials are generally only stored at the facility for pick-up by appropriate processing facilities.

The Transfer facility's primary 4 digit SIC is 5093 (scrap and waste materials), and therefore is required to meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) stormwater regulations. These regulations are summarized below.

The Clean Water Act of 1987 increased regulatory control of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities by authorizing the EPA to develop regulations to control discharges under the NPDES permitting program. The EPA regulations to enact these stormwater controls were published in the Federal Register on November 16, 1990. On September 29, 1995, the EPA issued Multi-Sector General Permits (MSGP) to all states where the EPA is the permitting authority under the NPDES program. The permit was also provided to states with authorized NPDES programs for use as a model in their stormwater permitting activities. Regional Administrators (including Region 1) of the EPA reissued the EPA's NPDES Stormwater MSGP on October 30, 2000, September 29, 2008, June 4, 2015 and most recently on March 1, 2021 which authorized the discharge of stormwater from industrial facilities consistent with the terms of the permit.

In New Hampshire, the NPDES stormwater program is administered by the U.S. EPA Region 1, which has NPDES permitting authority. The EPA MSGPs are available to cover new and existing point-source discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity to the waters of New Hampshire. The discharger must prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWPPP) pursuant to the EPA MSGP requirements, and submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the EPA requesting coverage.

The goal of the NPDES Stormwater Permit program and the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) is to reduce the contribution of pollution to the surface waters of the United States from industrial facilities with stormwater discharges. The objectives of the SWPPP are to (1) identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility; and (2) ensure implementation of measures to minimize and control pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility.

This SWPPP has been prepared with regard to routine operations that have a reasonable potential to add pollutants to stormwater that discharges to waters of the United States. Each industrial activity at the facility

has been analyzed relative to its potential to expose significant materials to stormwater that discharges to waters of the United States under routine operations. The SWPPP details the stormwater control measures (SCMs), including Best Management Practices (BMPs), that are necessary to achieve the goals of the MSGP.

This SWPPP is considered a report available to the public under Section 308(b) of the federal Clean Water Act, and must be retained on-site and made available to the public and regulatory agency personnel as detailed in the MSGP.

1.2 Plan Organization

The SWPPP is organized essentially into three key parts: (1) a description of how the SWPPP is organized and a summary listing of the key requirements imposed by the Plan (Section 1.0); (2) a description of potential pollutant sources (Section 4.0); and (3) a description of the pollution prevention systems to be used to achieve the SWPPP purpose (Section 5.0). There are five other complementary sections in the SWPPP. They are: Section 2.0, which contains the certifications required by the MSGP; Section 3.0, which presents the Pollution Prevention Team; Section 6.0 which reviews reporting, recordkeeping, and monitoring requirements. The key sections are further described below.

Based on the information that describes how the facility operates, an inventory of the potential pollutant sources that may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to the facility stormwater is provided in Section 4.0. It is the intent of this section of the SWPPP to identify all activities and significant materials that may potentially be significant sources of pollution. This section identifies and discusses the following for the drainage areas within the property boundary:

- Description of the drainage areas and the industrial activities that are conducted within the drainage area (Section 4.2);
- An inventory of exposed “significant materials” that will be handled, treated, stored or disposed of in a manner that would allow exposure to precipitation, including the locations of areas to be used for the storage or disposal of these significant materials (Section 4.4);
- A listing of spills or significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred within the drainage area in the 3 year period prior to the preparation of the SWPPP (Section 4.5);
- Historical sampling data of stormwater runoff from the drainage area (Section 4.6); and
- Description of existing and planned **Stormwater Control Measures (SCM)** (2021 MSGP Section 2.1) and **BMPs** (2000 MSGP Section 4.2.7.1, 2015 MSGP Section 5.2.4).

The section is organized so that, once the inventory of information is presented, a summary of potential pollutant sources can be provided for each drainage area. This analysis and resultant summary allows easy identification of the activities and practices for which additional BMPs must be identified for inclusion in the pollution prevention system.

Section 5.0 presents the pollution prevention system that will be utilized to achieve the purpose of the SWPPP, including compliance with the requirements of the MSGP and the existing structural, non-structural BMPs and SCMs used to minimize the amount of pollutants contained in stormwater runoff. This section presents both the pollution prevention system components that are common to the control of all pollution sources identified at the facility and any pollutant source-specific BMPs used at the facility. Section 5.6 also describes spill response procedures.

Section 6.0 details the record keeping, reporting, and monitoring requirements. In this section, additional information is provided on the submission of the NOI and Notice of Termination (NOT) and any monitoring reports prepared. The section also details the requirements for the retention of records, including the NOI, the NOI processing center confirmation of coverage letter, the MSGP permit conditions text and modifications to the SWPPP. The section also describes in detail the stormwater effluent monitoring that must be conducted in conformance with the requirements of the MSGP.

The appendices are used to present pertinent SWPPP development support data and other additional information as an organizational tool for maintaining compliance and for record keeping.

1.3 Summary of Plan Requirements

Compliance with the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) requires that the permittee carry out activities that will assure the objectives of the NPDES Permit program for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities will be achieved. One of these requirements is that a SWPPP is prepared and its provisions carried out. The SWPPP establishes a Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) that is responsible for carrying out the SWPPP provisions (see page 3-1 for members). The PPT Leader will be the facility official designated responsible for spill prevention. Under his direction, the PPT will execute the following:

1. Identify MSGP compliance requirements.
2. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineers in ensuring the preparation of the initial SWPPP.
3. Obtain the signatures required by the various certifications required in the SWPPP.
4. Identify and train new PPT members when PPT changes are necessary.
5. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineers implement a system that will result in unauthorized non-stormwater discharges being identified before they occur for the first time so they can be redirected or covered by the appropriate NPDES permit.
6. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineers conduct quarterly inspections.
7. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineers preparation of the Site Compliance Evaluation Summary Report.
8. Obtain the required signatures on the Site Compliance Evaluation Certification.
9. Prepare revisions to the SWPPP.
10. Keep the required records.

11. Maintain consistency between the facility's pollution prevention plans such as the Emergency Response Spill Plan.
12. Follow the procedures outlined in Section 5.4 as soon as knowledge of a discharge equal to or greater than the reportable quantity (RQ) for oil or a hazardous substance is obtained.
13. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineers modify the SWPPP within 14 days of knowledge of the release of an RQ.
14. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineers insert a description into the SWPPP, within 14 days of a release of an RQ of oil or hazardous substance, the circumstances leading up to the release and the date of the release.
15. Take corrective action and or additional implementation measure (AIM) responses when required.
16. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineers at the termination of the need for MSGP coverage, filing of a NOT.

1.4 Revisions to the SWPPP by the Town's Consulting Engineers

The SWPPP must be amended within 14 calendar days whenever: (1) there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of industrial activities which will significantly affect the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States; (2) routine inspection or compliance evaluation determines deficiencies in the SCMs/BMPs; (3) an inspection by a local, State or Federal official determines that modifications to the SWPPP are necessary; and (4) a spill, leak, other release or unauthorized discharge occurs at the facility.

Additionally, the EPA may notify the facility at any time that the SWPPP or the SCMs/BMPs do not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the MSGP and must be amended. The notification will identify provisions of the permit that are not being met, and may include required modifications, deadlines, additional monitoring requirements and special reporting requirements.

Superseded versions of the SWPPP are to be retained as outlined in Section 6.1. Revisions to the SWPPP must be summarized and recorded on the form provided in Appendix I.

2.0 CERTIFICATIONS

2.1 Facility Management Certification

It is the policy of the Town of Seabrook to conduct operations at its Transfer Station, located in Seabrook, New Hampshire, in an environmentally safe and responsible manner. This policy is intended to be implemented through compliance with environmental regulations, an appropriate health and safety program, well designed and maintained facilities, trained employees, and detailed pollution prevention and emergency response planning. As such, the Transfer Station is committed to complying with the terms and conditions outlined and specified by the NPDES MSGP for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, to which it is subject.

The goal of this SWPPP is to minimize the potential for pollution from facility stormwater discharges from entering waters of the United States by minimizing the pollutants contained in stormwater discharges. This SWPPP describes the systems to be used to achieve this goal. It is the responsibility of all supervisors, managers, Solid Waste Foreman, Scale House Operator, employees, contractors and emergency responders to be familiar with the SWPPP, to use the systems described in it, and, in the event of an incident, to implement the appropriate response and notification procedures. Training of the aforementioned will be the responsibility of the Town's Consulting Engineers.

2.2 Eligibility Certifications

2.2.1 Introduction

The MSGP requires that applicants seeking coverage through the filing of a NOI certify that no stormwater discharge authorized by the permit will adversely affect eligible or currently listed Endangered Species or have an effect on eligible or currently listed National Historic Properties.

2.2.2 National Historic Preservation Act Certification

Facilities with eligible industrial activities seeking coverage under the MSGP must certify that their industrial stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities, including the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control stormwater discharges, either do not have the potential to affect a property that is either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or is eligible for coverage because of a previous agreement under the National Historic Preservation Act.

A review of the National Register of Historic Places web site; <http://www.nr.nps.gov/>, maintained by the National Register Information System on the Internet, was conducted. No historic properties were identified in proximity to the facility's stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges (see Appendix A, MSGP Eligibility Demonstrations).

Additionally, the New Hampshire Historical Commission (see Appendix A, MSGP Eligibility Demonstrations) has been contacted to verify this.

2.2.3 *Endangered Species Act Certification*

Facilities with eligible industrial activities seeking coverage under the MSGP must certify that their industrial stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities, including the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control stormwater discharges, are not and will not be likely to adversely affect endangered and threatened species. If such a certification cannot be made, the facility cannot seek coverage under the MSGP through the submittal of a NOI (see Appendix A, MSGP Eligibility Demonstrations).

During the 2021 update to this document, two agencies provided relevant information on the potential of threatened and endangered species near the site:

- An official species list was requested through the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) IPaC (<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>) website.
- A review of the New Hampshire state endangered species through a query of the New Hampshire Heritage Bureau Datacheck system.

Two species were identified; one animal and one plant. The northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) was identified by the USFWS as a threatened species that may be present near the site. However, the northern long-eared bat is protected under at 4(d) rule and is not susceptible to any harm from stormwater activities. The northern long-eared bat was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 2015. Listing protects species by prohibiting “take” under section 9 of the Act. The take prohibition includes activities that result in the direct killing or injury to listed animal species. The USFWS also published a 4(d) rule that uses flexibilities under section 4(d) of the Endangered Species Act to tailor protections to areas affected by white-nose syndrome during the bat’s most sensitive life stages, including hibernation and rearing young. Effects to tree cover is a concern for this species because they use trees as roosting sites. Activities at roosting sites includes hibernation and rearing young. Public records for hibernaculum locations in New Hampshire and Massachusetts were accessed to find that the nearest documented site is in Rye, NH more than five miles away. There are no trees on site within the fence line of the transfer station. If a stormwater project was to remove trees then this section would be revised and reevaluated as part of the permitting process. The stormwater discharges from this site are not likely to adversely affect the northern long-eared bat.

State endangered hollow Joe-Pye weed (*Eutrochium fistulosum*) was identified by the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau as potentially occurring in the area due to a 1972 siting in their database approximately ¼ mile from the transfer station. This species is at its northern edge of its range in New Hampshire and is common south of New Hampshire. It prefers wet meadows and is susceptible to changes in water levels, and increased nutrients and pollutant from stormwater. Coverage under this permit will have no change in hydrology, nor an increase in nutrients or pollutants. The stormwater discharges from this site are not likely to adversely affect the hollow Joe-Pye weed.

2.3 Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation Certification

The MSGP for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity requires, except for the specific “allowable” non-stormwater discharges identified below, that all discharges authorized by the MSGP be composed entirely of stormwater. However, the MSGP does permit other non-stormwater discharges (authorized under a different NPDES permit) to be commingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity and allowable non-stormwater discharges as defined under the MSGP.

In order for the allowable non-stormwater 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-stormwater discharges listed in the MSGP are:

- Discharges from fire fighting 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;
- 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; and
- 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).

In addition, the MSGP requires that the SWPPP include a certification that the stormwater discharges authorized by the General Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges (not including authorized non-stormwater discharges). This will be the responsibility of the Town's Consulting Engineer. The certification must include the following information for each non-authorized discharge:

- The testing/evaluation methods and decision criteria used;
- The date the testing/evaluation took place;
- A listing of the discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the testing/evaluation process;
- The identification of potential significant sources of non-stormwater at the facility and actions immediately taken to eliminate the discharges or seek an individual NPDES permit; and
- A description of the results of any test/evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges;

Evaluation/Testing Methodologies

Earth Tech evaluated the facility stormwater drainage system for the presence of non-stormwater discharges on December 28, 2005. The evaluation methodology included a visual, dry-weather inspection of stormwater 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 2-1, Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation Results, provides the results of the discharge evaluation conducted in December 2005.

Table 2-1: Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation Results

Date	Discharge Point/ Drainage Area	Method of Evaluation	Potential Significant Sources/Results
December 28, 2005	001/Drainage Swale	Visual inspection of Facility	No unauthorized non-stormwater discharges or connections noted

There were no undocumented pipes discovered during the inspection of the stormwater 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-stormwater discharges other than those authorized by the MSGP are known to exist at the facility as a component of a stormwater discharge. By the end of the first year of permit coverage under the 2021 MSGP, the facility must inspect and document all discharge points.

To ensure the continued accuracy of the certification of no non-stormwater 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 the Town's Consulting Engineers. See Section 5.7 for more details about inspections.

2.4 Certification Statement

The signature on this page constitutes the Facility Management, Eligibility, and Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation Certifications for the Seabrook Transfer Station as required under the NPDES stormwater regulations and the MSGP.

"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 submitted 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."



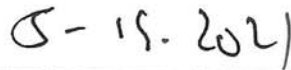
Signature



Name



Title



Date

3.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The individuals that comprise the Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) were selected based on their familiarity with pollution control and pollution prevention, as well as their day-to-day functional responsibility and their responsibility regarding other environmental management plans in use at the facility. These individuals participate in defining stormwater pollution prevention measures during the development of the SWPPP and execute the installation of these measures as required by the SWPPP. They are generally familiar with spill prevention, spill containment, emergency response and stormwater control measures/pollution prevention best management practices. In addition, these individuals have the authority to define stormwater pollution prevention measures as required by the SWPPP.

3.1 Team Members

The leader of the PPT is listed below. The PPT leader is responsible for assisting the facility manager with implementing and updating this SWPPP. This individual will obtain assistance from the PPT and other facility staff as required to implement this plan.

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Leader	Foreman	Seabrook Transfer Station
Member	Scale House Operator	Seabrook Transfer Station
Member	Project Personnel	AECOM

3.2 Duties

The PPT Leader and Team Members are the designated individuals responsible for SWPPP. The specific duties of each team member are described in Table 3-1. Generally, the Pollution Prevention Team is responsible to do the following:

1. Identify General Permit compliance requirements.
2. Carry out the provisions of the SWPPP.
3. Obtain the signatures required by the various certifications included in the SWPPP.
4. Identify new PPT members when changes in the PPT are necessary.
5. Implement a system that will identify existing or potential unauthorized non-stormwater discharges so they can be redirected, eliminated, or covered by an appropriate NPDES permit.
6. Conduct the Site Compliance Evaluation annually and prepare the Site Compliance Evaluation Summary Report.
7. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineer with obtaining the signatures on the Site Compliance Evaluation Certification.

8. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineer with preparing revisions to the SWPPP, as needed.
9. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineer with maintaining required records and internal correspondence.
10. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineer with maintaining consistency between the SWPPP and the facility's other environmental and/or safety plans.
11. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineer with following the procedures outlined in the Section 5.4 as soon as knowledge of a discharge equal to or greater than the reportable quantity (RQ) for oil or a hazardous substance is obtained.
12. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineer with modifying the SWPPP within 14 days of knowledge of the release of an RQ, to include a description of the release of oil or hazardous substance and the date of the release, the circumstances leading up to the release,, actions taken in response to the release, and measures to prevent the recurrence of such releases.
13. Assist the Town's Consulting Engineer with performing quarterly visual stormwater monitoring and benchmark monitoring.
14. Perform routine inspections.
15. Take corrective action and or additional implementation measure (AIM) responses when required.

Table 3-1: Pollution Prevention Team Member Responsibilities

PPT Title	Position	Plan Coordination	Annual Inspections	Routine Inspections	Training	Record Keeping	Monitoring	Report Submittal	Preventive Maintenance	Spill Response Coordination	Material Management	Corrective Action or AIM Response	Waste Coordination	Housekeeping Oversight
Leader	Foreman	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Member	Scale House Operator	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Member	Project Personnel	X	X		X		X	X		X		X		

4.0 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

4.1 Site Description

The Seabrook Transfer Station is used to collect commercial and municipal waste for off-site processing. The site is comprised of one main building, a scale house and truck scale, a building for oil/paint waste storage, several trailers and roll-offs for material storage, and a large open area with segregated piles of different materials. The main building houses administrative offices and areas for segregation and storage of household recyclables and hazardous wastes.

The total drainage area for this site is approximately 13.4 acres, with total impervious area estimated to be 1.8 acre, or approximately 13% impervious. The average annual precipitation for the Seabrook, New Hampshire area is approximately 47 inches, with slight peaks typically in June, July, August, October, and November.

A site locus map for the facility is provided as Figure 1. A detailed site diagram of the facility is provided in Appendix B that illustrates building locations, material storage areas, stormwater drainage areas and direction, and stormwater discharge locations. Entrance to the facility is from Rocks Road, north of the property.

4.2 General Site Drainage, Receiving Waters, and Water Quality Standards

There is no concern of overland flows to the Transfer Station from adjacent properties. The topography of the site in respect to surrounding sites precludes any overland discharges from adjacent properties on to the Transfer Station property. The ground surface of the facility is relatively flat, with areas of slope to provide for drainage and also ramps to facilitate truck access. The facility includes paved areas, roofed buildings and bare ground storage areas. The area to the west of the facility is wooded with some wetlands; south and north are primarily wooded, and east is vegetated with dispersed wooded wetlands.

An evaluation of the facility's stormwater management system was conducted on April 22, 2005, December 28, 2005, and September 2020 to determine the drainage areas, stormwater conveyances, and discharge points for stormwater leaving the site. The results of this evaluation are presented on the Site Diagram in Appendix B.

The paved area on south side of the main building is pitched to two storm drains whose catchment areas approximately divide the southern end of the impervious area. Catch basin 2 (CB2) is on the east side and is connected to an underground pipe that eventually discharges to stormwater infiltration swale. The scale on the west side of the southern end of the impervious area accepts stormwater from that area and is connected to the catchment for the outfall. The paved area on the west and north side of the main building has minimal slope towards the drainage swale, however it appears that there is enough vegetated area at the end of the pavement to allow stormwater infiltration. Stormwater that falls on the roof of the main building is directed via roof drains into a foundation drain, which drains to a low point in the vegetated area off the

pavement east of the building. This area then drains via underground pipe that discharges to an unnamed drainage swale at the outfall. The paved area on the east side of the main building is sloped to drain in the vicinity of the foundation drain, and pools at the low point in the vegetated area off the pavement near CB 3, between the underground drainage pipe from the catch basin and the one that goes to the unnamed drainage swale. CB4 is located east of the refuse trailer at the southeast corner on the main building. It is located in a local low area and receives flow from the refuse loading area and access ramp. CB4 does not contribute to flow to the outfall, it drains to a leachate tank that is regularly serviced. Generally, stormwater that falls on the majority of the unpaved portions of the site infiltrates into the ground.

The facility does not discharge through any municipal separate storm sewer system. All surface waters in New Hampshire are impaired due to elevated levels of mercury, however there is no established TMDL for mercury.

4.4 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The following sections identify specific industrial activities and significant materials that may be potential stormwater pollutant sources within the drainage areas at the facility subject to SWPPP requirements. Areas for potential spills and leaks, and any significant spills or leaks that have occurred are also identified for each area. As required by the MSGP, information on significant materials that have been stored, handled, treated, or disposed of in a manner allowing exposure to stormwater, and information on significant spills are provided for the period 3 years prior to the date of SWPPP preparation or amendment.

The potential for stormwater pollution at this facility under current normal operating conditions is considered low given the limited exposure of significant materials and the best management practices that are in place at the facility and described in Section 5. However, potential for stormwater pollution or a release during dry weather at this facility exists primarily due to the vehicular traffic, with the potential for leaks of gasoline, oil, and other motor vehicle fluids (i.e. brake, transmission, antifreeze) to the pavement as vehicles pass through the drainage areas at the facility to unload or transfer waste materials to the bulk storage containers, or to load materials and transport for off site processing.

4.4.1 Main Building

The main building at the Transfer Station is primarily used for storing and sorting household type recyclables, i.e. plastics, newspapers, glass, used oil, refrigerators, and household hazardous wastes. Crushing, baling, and draining of refrigerants also occurs in this building. General trash is deposited in this building by the garbage collection trucks and compacted into a trailer for ultimate off-site disposal.

Exposure to stormwater in this area is limited to the handling activities of residents dropping off materials from their vehicles into the appropriate slot in the building, and vehicular traffic (both residential and garbage trucks) to the tipping floor to off-load certain items and general trash.

It is unlikely that there would be any spills or leaks of material from residential drop-off that would contribute pollutants to stormwater, due to the location of the activity and the household nature of the materials. Spills from materials that are unloaded on the tipping floor remain inside the building. There is minimal potential for spills and leaks of oil or fuel from vehicle and garbage truck traffic to affect stormwater due to the general slope of the pavement in the area and the proximity to the catch basin that directs the discharge to the outfall.

4.4.2 Main Building – Outdoor Storage

There are four concrete bins located outside the building for storage of crushed glass. These bins are filled by a front-end loader that picks up the materials inside the building and drives them around to the storage bins. There is also one 300-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) located outside the main building for used oil. The AST is enclosed in a concrete berm with walls and a roof to protect from weather. However, the AST is no longer in use and access is locked.

Exposure of pollutants to stormwater in this area is limited to the use of the front-end loader and transport.

There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater from the storage of crushed glass. There is minimal potential for spills and leaks of oil or fuel from the front-end loader to affect stormwater as it passes near the catch basin that directs the discharge to the outfall. There is no current potential that a large spill of used oil at the AST would affect stormwater via drainage to the low point in the vegetated area off the pavement.

4.4.3 Electronics

Electronics, such as televisions and computers, are dropped off and stored in a Gaylord container located west of the truck scale. Electronics are sometimes stored on the pavement directly in front of the container. The container is closed after hours.

Exposure to stormwater in this area is limited to the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off materials from their vehicles. Electronics are intact on drop-off, so that there is no direct exposure to the metal electronic components.

There is minimal potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater discharge since these materials are generally stored in an enclosed container and/or are intact when stored outside.

4.4.4 Tires

Tires are dropped off and stored in a box trailer located west of the truck scale. Tires are also sometimes stored directly outside the trailer. The trailer is closed after hours.

Exposure to stormwater in this area is limited to the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off tires from their vehicles, and to the tires left outside.

There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater discharge since these materials are solid and generally stored in an enclosed container.

4.4.5 Propane Tanks

Empty propane tanks are dropped off and stored outside directly on pavement and metal cages.

Exposure to stormwater in this area includes the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off propane tanks from their vehicles, and the metal tanks. Stormwater drains from this area directly to the catch basin which discharges to a ditch/swale before.

There is no potential for spills or leaks of propane to affect stormwater discharge.

4.4.6 Roofing Shingles

Roofing shingles are stored in two separate areas, with an open top roll-off container for whole shingles and a pile directly on bare ground for ground-up shingles.

Stormwater exposed to the ground-up shingle piles drains directly into the ground and not to the catch basin or stream. Stormwater exposed to the shingles in the roll-off container is also likely drained to the ground periodically for infiltration.

There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater discharge due to the storage locations of the shingles.

4.4.7 Asphalt and Concrete Pile

Broken asphalt pavement and concrete are stored in separate piles directly on bare ground.

Stormwater exposed to the asphalt and concrete drains directly into the ground and not to the catch basin or stream.

There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater discharge due to the storage location of the asphalt and concrete piles.

4.4.8 Mixed Tin and Aluminum

Tin and aluminum are stored together in one open top roll-off directly on bare ground. These materials are transported from the main building to the roll-off container via the front-end loader.

Stormwater exposed to the tin and aluminum drains out of the roll-off directly into the ground and not to the catch basin or stream. Exposure of pollutants to stormwater for this activity also includes the use of the front-end loader for transport.

There is no potential for spills or leaks of material in the storage area that would affect stormwater discharge since the containers are to be clean and empty when brought to the facility. There is

minimal potential for spills and leaks of oil or fuel from the front-end loader to affect stormwater as it passes near the catch basin that directs the discharge to the outfall.

4.4.9 Compost Pile

Yard waste is stored in a pile directly on bare ground.

Stormwater exposed to the compost pile drains directly into the ground and not to the catch basin or stream.

There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater discharge due to the location and organic nature of the materials.

4.4.10 Clam Shell Pile

Clam shells are stored in a pile directly on bare ground.

Stormwater exposed to the clam shells drains directly into the ground and not to the catch basin or stream.

There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater discharge due to the location and organic nature of the materials.

4.4.11 Scrap Metal Pile

Scrap metal is stored in a pile directly on bare ground. Stormwater exposed to the scrap metal drains directly into the ground and not to the catch basin or stream. There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater discharge due to the location of the pile. In addition, refrigerators and air conditioners are first brought to the main building tipping floor to have the liquids drained prior to the carcass being deposited in the scrap metal pile.

4.4.12 Clean Wood and Brush

Scrap wood, pallets, and brush are stored in a pile directly on bare ground. Stormwater exposed to this drains directly into the ground and not to the catch basin or stream. There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater discharge due to the location and organic nature of the materials.

4.4.13 Construction Debris

There are 3 separate open top roll-offs for construction/demolition debris. There is one specifically for painted wood, and two other roll-offs for fiberglass, sheet rock, porcelain, vinyl siding, etc. Stormwater exposed to the materials drains out of the roll-offs directly into the ground and not to the catch basin or stream. There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect stormwater discharge due to the location of the roll-offs.

4.4.14 Vehicle Storage and Maintenance

There are two back hoes currently stored near the asphalt piles. Garbage trucks are washed outside at this facility. Other vehicles used at the facility, including the garbage trucks, only undergo greasing inside the main building at the tipping floor. Other maintenance is done at an off-site service center.

Stormwater is exposed to any leaks of fuel, engine hydraulic oil, motor oil, and/or antifreeze from the stored vehicles or those being washed. Leaking fluid running off from the storage area could flow directly into the area where stormwater drains into the discharge pipe to the drainage swale. Vehicle wash water could flow directly to the catch basin which directs flow to the stormwater discharge pipe.

4.4.15 Pollutant Summary

The potential pollutants present at this facility and their sources are summarized in the table in Appendix C.

4.5 Spills and Significant Leaks

No significant spills or leaks of oil or hazardous substances are known to have occurred at this facility since 3 years prior to the date of revision of this SWPPP in May 2021.

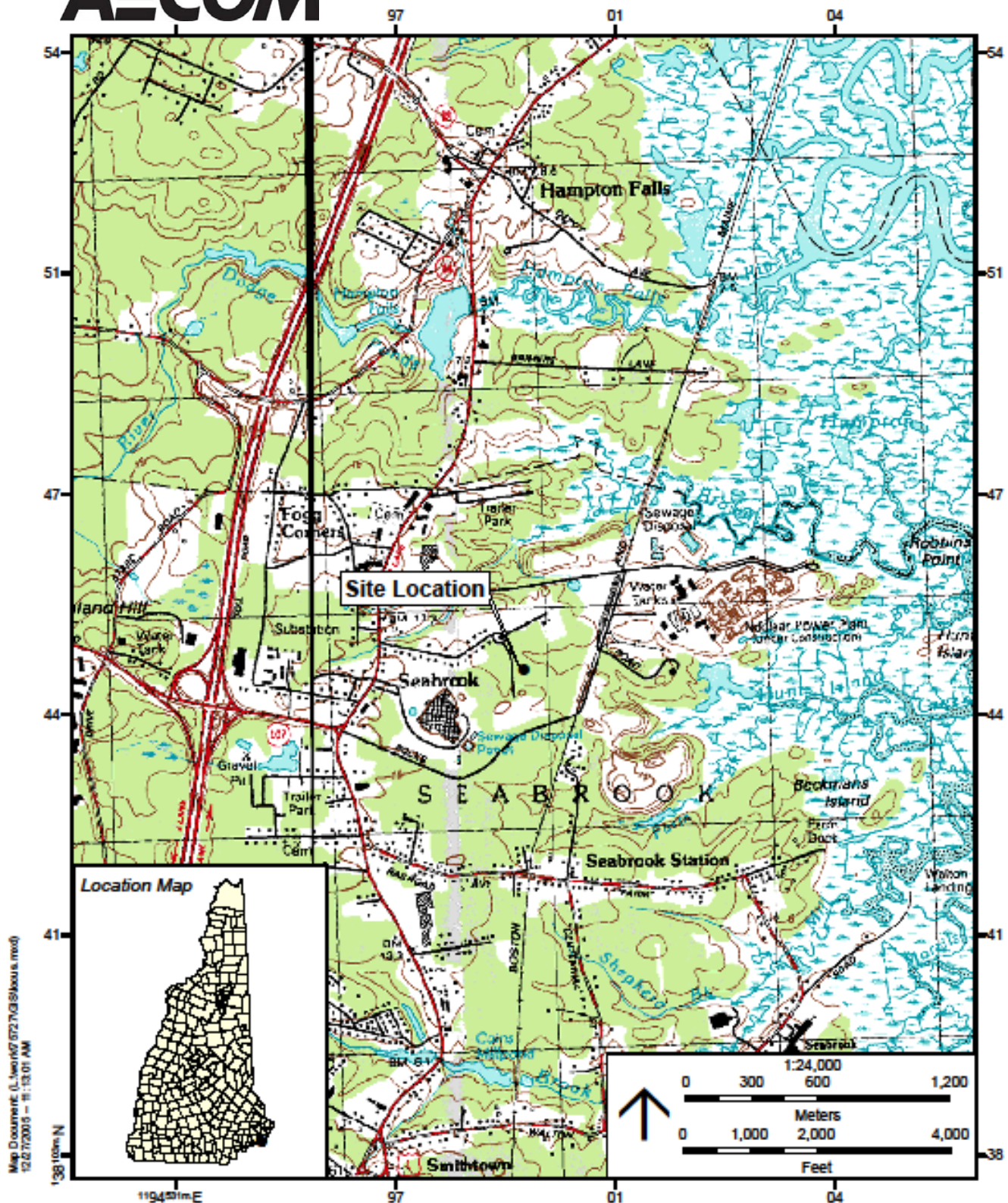
A current list of spills and leaks is to be kept in the Spill Log provided in Appendix E.

4.6 Stormwater Sampling Data

A record of stormwater sampling data can be found in Appendix F.

4.7 Additional Requirements for Facilities Subject to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) Section 313 Reporting Requirements

The MSGP requires that potential pollutant sources for which the facility has reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313 be identified in the facility's summary of such sources. The Seabrook Transfer Station does not store or use any significant materials subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313.



Map Document: G:\work\07-072\GIS\locus.mxd
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Portion of Hampton and Exeter 7.5' USGS quadrangles. Scanned quadrangle supplied by NHGRANIT. 10,000 Meter Grid New Hampshire State Plane NAD83.

Figure 1
Site Locus Map
Town of Seabrook Transfer Station
70 Rocks Road, Seabrook, NH

5.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION SYSTEM

5.1 General

This section presents the system of pollution prevention measures that the Seabrook Transfer Station will utilize to: (1) reduce the pollutants in the facility's stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity and (2) assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the MSGP. MSGP authorized non-stormwater discharge management is discussed in this section as well.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures used to prevent or mitigate pollution. In addition to structural control measures, these measures may include processes, procedures, activity schedules, prohibitions on practices, and other management practices to prevent or reduce stormwater pollution. Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs) are any stormwater control or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

Based on the assessment of the potential pollutant sources described in Section 4.0, BMPs and if applicable, SCMs, were identified to prevent, eliminate or reduce pollutant loadings for stormwater discharges at the Transfer Station. The BMPs discussed below, if implemented properly, will provide adequate protection to the quality of stormwater discharges from the site.

In addition, the EPA has identified several BMPs that must be addressed in the SWPPP. These include the following, and each is addressed later in this section:

- Good Housekeeping;
- Eliminate and Minimize Exposure;
- Preventive Maintenance;
- Spill Prevention and Response;
- Routine Facility Inspections;
- Employee Training by the State of NH and the Town's Consulting Engineer;
- Sediment and Erosion Control;
- Management of Stormwater; and
- Sector Specific BMPs for Scrap and Waste Recycling facilities.

5.2 Existing Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs)

5.2.1 *Main Building*

Storing, sorting, crushing, baling, and draining of refrigerants all occurs inside this building to minimize exposure to pollutants. Exposure to stormwater in this area is limited to the handling

activities of residents dropping off materials from their vehicles into the appropriate slot in the building, and vehicular traffic (both residential and garbage trucks) to the tipping floor to off-load certain items and general trash.

BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination include routine inspection of the recycling drop-off area, and routine inspection and maintenance of garbage trucks.

5.2.2 Main Building – Outdoor Storage

Containment is provided for the crushed glass storage and for the used oil tank to minimize exposure of pollutants to stormwater. Exposure of pollutants to stormwater in this area is limited to the use of the front-end loader as the AST is no longer in operation.

BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination include routine inspection of the area, routine inspection and maintenance of the front-end loader, and secure access to the used oil tank. Additionally, catch basin filters can be installed to prevent contamination in the event of a spill.

5.2.3 Electronics

Electronics, such as televisions and computers, are typically stored in a Gaylord container to prevent exposure to stormwater. Exposure to stormwater in this area is limited to the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off materials from their vehicles.

The BMP to prevent stormwater contamination is routine inspection of the area to ensure all materials are stored inside the container.

5.2.4 Tires

Tires are typically stored in a box trailer to prevent exposure to stormwater. Exposure to stormwater in this area is limited to the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off tires from their vehicles.

The BMP to prevent stormwater contamination is routine inspection of the area to ensure all materials are stored inside the container.

5.2.5 Propane Tanks

Empty propane tanks are stored outside directly on pavement and metal cages. Exposure to stormwater in this area includes the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off propane tanks from their vehicles, and the metal tanks. Stormwater drains from this area directly to the catch basin which discharges to the drainage swale.

The BMP to prevent stormwater contamination is routine inspection of the area to ensure all materials are neatly stored and removed from the area as soon as sufficient quantities allow. Additionally, catch basin filters can be installed to prevent contamination in the event of a spill.

5.2.6 Roofing Shingles

Roofing shingles are stored in two separate areas, with an open top roll-off container for whole shingles and a pile directly on bare ground for ground-up shingles.

The BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination include routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no run-off to the stormwater discharge point.

5.2.7 Asphalt and Concrete Pile

Broken asphalt pavement and concrete are stored in separate piles directly on bare ground.

The BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no run-off to the stormwater discharge point.

5.2.8 Mixed Tin and Aluminum

Tin and aluminum are stored together in one open top roll-off directly on bare ground. Exposure of pollutants to stormwater in this area is limited to the use of the front-end loader for transport and direct contact with the metals to be recycled.

BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination include routine inspection of the area, routine inspection and maintenance of the front-end loader, and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no run-off to the stormwater discharge point.

5.2.9 Compost Pile

Yard waste is stored in a pile directly on bare ground.

The BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no run-off to the stormwater discharge point.

5.2.10 Clam Shell Pile

Clam shells are stored in a pile directly on bare ground.

The BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no run-off to the stormwater discharge point.

5.2.11 Scrap Metal Pile

Scrap metal is stored in a pile directly on bare ground.

The BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no run-off to the stormwater discharge point. In addition, refrigerators and air conditioners are have the liquids drained inside the main building prior to the carcass being deposited in the scrap metal pile.

A SCM was installed in March 2021 just downgradient of the Scrap Metal pile. Silt socks were added to address an iron exceedance in the stormwater sample from February 2021.

5.2.12 Clean Wood and Brush

Scrap wood, pallets, and brush are stored in a pile directly on bare ground.

The BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no run-off to the stormwater discharge point.

5.2.13 Construction Debris

There are 3 separate open top roll-offs for construction/demolition debris. There is one specifically for painted wood, and two other roll-offs for fiberglass, sheet rock, porcelain, vinyl siding, etc.

The BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no run-off to the stormwater discharge point.

5.2.14 Vehicle Storage and Maintenance

There are two back hoes currently stored near the asphalt piles. Garbage trucks are washed outside at this facility. Other vehicles used at the facility, including the garbage trucks, only undergo greasing inside the main building at the tipping floor.

BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination include routine inspection of the storage area, routine inspection and maintenance of the vehicles done inside, and use of absorbent pads where necessary.

5.3 Good Housekeeping

Practicing standard good housekeeping techniques at the facility can substantially reduce the risk of impacts to stormwater runoff from natural or man-made pollutants. Poor housekeeping can result in more waste being generated than necessary and an increased potential for stormwater impacts. Clean and orderly work areas reduce the possibility of accidental spills caused by mishandling of wastes and equipment and the associated safety hazards to facility personnel. Well maintained storage areas will reduce the possibility of stormwater mixing with pollutants.

There are some simple procedures a facility can use to promote good housekeeping, including improved operation and maintenance of equipment and controls, material storage practices and inventory controls, routine and regular clean up schedules, maintaining well-organized work areas,

and educational programs for employees about all of these practices. The following good housekeeping practices should be followed at the Transfer Station facility:

- No washing of equipment or vehicles where water can go to a storm drain is allowed;
- Spills are immediately cleaned up with an absorbent (see Spill Prevention and Response Procedures in Section 5.6);
- All fluid products and wastes are kept indoors;
- Used oil containers are kept closed except when filling/emptying;
- Trash, loose paper, and other waste materials around the facility is picked up at least weekly;
- Access to the household hazardous waste area, the “white goods” and scrap metal disposal areas, and the burn pit is controlled by the attendants and materials are inspected prior to allowing persons to place them in these areas;
- Universal/household hazardous waste materials are stored indoors;
- Routinely inspect vehicles and storage containers for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of chemicals/oils, or contact of stormwater with chemicals/oils; and,
- Drip pans and absorbents will be used where necessary under leaky equipment.
- Ensure that spill clean up procedures are understood by employees.

Improper materials storage can result in the release of materials and chemicals that can cause stormwater runoff pollution. Proper storage techniques include:

- All materials are kept orderly, labeled and stored in appropriate containers.
- Providing adequate aisle space to facilitate material transfer and easy access for inspections;
- Storing any containers, drums, bags, and other waste material away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills;
- Stacking containers according to manufacturers’ instructions to avoid damaging the containers from improper weight distribution and to ensure separating potentially incompatible materials; and
- Storing containers on pallets or similar devices to prevent corrosion of the containers which can result when containers come into contact with moisture on the ground.

5.4 Eliminate and Minimize Exposure

To the extent practicable, materials and activities are located inside the main building. This includes the household hazardous waste area for paints and oils and the drop off bins for residential recyclables, such as aluminum, tin, glass containers, paper, and plastic. Refrigerators and air conditioners are drained inside the main building prior to carcass disposal in the scrap metal pile. Used oil is brought to the main building first, and stored in 55-gallon drums in the main building. Tires and electronics are typically stored inside enclosed containers.

The following is a list of additional protective measures that will be implemented and a schedule for implementation:

- Within 30 days, ensure that any tires or electronics left outside the enclosed containers will be put in the enclosure or covered at the end of each week.
- Maintain silt socks around the scrap metal area to identify possible solution to iron exceedances in benchmark sampling observed in late 2020 and early 2021.

Within 60 days, obtain three quotes for the Procurement Officer for a shed or covering for the empty propane tanks to protect against stormwater contact with the metal.

5.5 Preventive Maintenance: to be implemented by the Solid Waste Foreman

A preventive maintenance program involves the regular inspection, testing, maintenance and repair of the facility equipment and operational systems. These inspections should uncover conditions such as cracks, slow leaks or system capacity exceedances which could cause breakdowns or failures that result in discharges of chemicals, oils, or other wastes to storm sewers and surface waters. The program should prevent breakdowns and failures by the regular maintenance, adjustment, repair, or replacement of equipment. The preventive maintenance program for the Transfer Station stormwater management system will include:

- Transfers to and from the used oil 55-gallon drums are observed by qualified personnel trained in spill response procedures.
- Used oil 55-gallon drums and containment area is checked regularly for signs of corrosion and/or leaks, with documentation of inspection and any corrective actions.
- Catch basins are checked and cleaned periodically, with documentation of inspection and any corrective actions.
- Drainage swales are kept clear.
- Proper maintenance and repair of facility equipment and systems, including hydraulic equipment, to prevent leaks; with documentation of testing, inspection, and/or corrective actions.

- Routine inspections of material storage areas to ensure that containers are in good condition and that an adequate supply of spill clean-up materials are on-site, including documentation of inspection and any corrective actions.
- Stormwater conveyance and treatment structures (ditches, swales, culverts, detention basins, etc.) shall be maintained so as to operate properly. Vegetation, rip-rap, and other controls shall be maintained as required by design so as to attenuate the effects of velocity (erosion, channeling, etc.) in these structures.
- Outlet structures shall be periodically inspected for proper operation and the absence of foreign debris.
- Any areas of observed erosion in the final stormwater outlet structures shall be repaired as soon as practicable. To prevent similar patterns of erosion from occurring again in the future, appropriate modifications shall be made to facility stormwater management practices in conjunction with any repairs that are undertaken.
- The application of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides shall only be carried out in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides *are not* to be applied during periods of rain or while standing water is present in a stormwater conveyance or treatment structure.

The following is a list of preventive maintenance measures that will be implemented and a schedule for implementation:

- Within 30 days, all materials, drains, tanks and containers will be properly labeled.
- Within 60 days, all staff will be trained in spill prevention and response procedures. Personnel designated to respond to a spill are trained appropriately.
- Within 120 days, a mercury spill response kit will be obtained for the household hazardous waste area.
- Within 120 days, all drains that discharge directly to surface waters will be labeled as such.

5.6 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: to be implemented by the Solid Waste Foreman

To reduce the potential for a leak or spill to contaminate stormwater, 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.

Section 4.0 and Appendix C of this Plan describe the potential pollutant sources at the Seabrook Transfer Station and identify areas at the site where spills or leaks of significant materials could be exposed to stormwater.

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

- 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 J 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 stormwater conveyances, and streams. A cover or dike will be used to protect any other stormwater 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 5-1: 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 https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/emergency-response-my-community	617-918-1111	

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) https://www.des.nh.gov/waste/spill-response/report-spill	603-271-3899	
NH State Police Hazardous Materials Response- (nights, weekends, holidays) <i>If out of state call</i>	800-346-4009 603-223-4381	
<i>Also call Seabrook Fire Department</i>	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) <i>If out of state call</i>	800-346-4009 603-223-4381	
<i>Also call Seabrook Fire Department</i>	603-474-2611	

Local Organizations – if assistance required	Phone	Person/Time Called
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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:		

5.7 Inspections: by the Town's Consulting Engineers

Preventing pollution of stormwater runoff requires the implementation of SCMs/BMPs in areas where materials are handled, stored, or transferred and where preventive maintenance of process equipment and systems occurs. Regular visual inspections are a means to ensure that the SCMs/BMPs identified in the SWPPP are in place and working properly.

5.7.1 Routine Inspection

As required by the MSGP and Sector N specifically, routine inspections of the facility will be conducted at least quarterly throughout the year. An inspection must occur during a stormwater discharge event at least once each calendar 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 waste is generated, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater. It should also include areas 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.

Inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel from the Town's Consulting Engineers Firm 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. 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.

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 stormwater discharge. The PPT leader or member will conduct the inspections using the inspection forms included in Appendix G. Completed inspection forms must be inserted into this same Appendix for record keeping purposes.

From the 2008 MSGP to the 2015 MSGP the annual site compliance evaluation was eliminated, and the requirements merged with the quarterly routine inspections. The routine inspections are meant to be a routine look-over of the site to identify conditions at the facility that may contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff. Inspections must include all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated or disposed of, and is exposed to precipitation or stormwater runoff.

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 procedures are further described in Section 6.0 of this Plan, and an inspection form is provided in Appendix G. 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.

Quarterly discharge visual assessments may be performed as part of a routine inspection as long as all components of each individual inspection are included in the report. See Section 6.5.6 for more details on visual assessments.

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 as detailed in Section 6.0 of this Plan.

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 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 stormwater 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.

5.8 Corrective Actions and Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)- by the Town's Consulting Engineers

5.8.1 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and/or Revision

When any of the following conditions occur or are detected during any of the inspection, monitoring or other means as described in Section 5.7 and Section 6.0 or if informed by EPA a review and revision of the SWPPP as appropriate must occur;

- An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit to a water of the U.S.) occurs at your facility.
- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit
- Your stormwater control measures are not stringent enough for the stormwater discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit.
- A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8 of the 2021 MSGP, or is not being properly operated or maintained.
- Whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).

Additionally, if the following condition occurs the SWPPP must be reviewed to determine if Revision/Modifications is necessary

- Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.

5.8.2 Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)

Once approved for discharge authorization under the 2021 MSGP, the facility is in a baseline status for all applicable benchmark parameters. If any of the below AIM triggering events occur, the facility must respond as required to different AIM levels. There are three AIM levels: AIM Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3. The facility must respond as required to different AIM levels which prescribe sequential and increasingly robust responses when a benchmark exceedance occurs. After the corresponding AIM-level response and conditions are met, the facility may return directly to baseline status.

If an annual average exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold based on the following events, the AIM requirements have been triggered for that benchmark parameter. An annual average exceedance for a parameter can occur if:

1. The four-quarterly annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, or

2. Fewer than four quarterly samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the sampling year exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times for a parameter. This result indicates an exceedance is mathematically certain (i.e., the sum of quarterly sample results to date is already more than four times the benchmark threshold).

The facility must follow the corresponding AIM-level responses and deadlines detailed in Table 5-2 of the SWPPP and Section 5.2 of the MSGP unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.2.6 of the MSGP.

Table 5-2: Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)- by the Town's Consulting Engineers

<p>AIM Level 1</p> <p><i>The facility's status changes from baseline to AIM Level 1 if quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred.</i></p>	<p><u>Response:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately review the SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter. 2. Additional measures must be implemented, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. If nothing further needs to be done with your stormwater control measures, document and include in the annual report why existing control measures were expected to bring exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold for the next 12-month period. <p><u>Deadline:</u> Modifications to or additional control measures must be implemented within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results, unless doing so within 14 days is infeasible or be documented why the timeframe is infeasible and implement such modifications within 45 days.</p> <p><u>Continued Quarterly Monitoring:</u> Continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance. Even if AIM was triggered in the first quarter of the first year of monitoring, EPA requires that the operator comply with AIM Level 1 requirements at that time and continue quarterly monitoring until the next four-quarter average no longer exceeds the benchmark value.</p> <p><u>Level Status Update:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Return to baseline status if the AIM Level 1 responses have been met and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring. 2. Progress to AIM Level 2 if the operator has completed AIM Level 1 responses and the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the same parameter(s).
<p>AIM Level 2</p> <p><i>The facility's status changes from AIM Level 1 to AIM Level 2 if continued</i></p>	<p><u>Response:</u> Exceedances of AIM Level 2 magnitude warrant additional action. Therefore, after Level 2 is triggered, the Level 2 response requires the operator to implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs. Facilities should consult the existing MSGP industrial stormwater sector-specific fact sheets for guidance on recommended SCMs appropriate to comply with AIM Level 2 to lower pollutant levels below benchmarks and better protect water quality, Operators</p>

<i>quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred</i>	<p>must select those pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs best suited for their site-specific conditions, sources, and pollutants (if not already implemented) and note those SCMs implemented.</p>
	<p><u>Deadline:</u> Modifications to or additional control measures must be implemented within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results, unless doing so within 14 days is infeasible or be documented why the timeframe is infeasible and implement such modifications within 45 days.</p>
	<p><u>Continued Quarterly Monitoring:</u> Continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance, as in Level 1.</p>
	<p><u>Level Status Update:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Return to baseline status if the AIM Level 2 responses have been met and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring. 2. Advance to AIM Level 3 if the AIM Level 2 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred.
<p>AIM Level 3 <i>The facility's status changes from AIM Level 2 to AIM Level 3 if continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred.</i></p>	<p><u>Response:</u> The facility must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent controls such as permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures) that are appropriate for the pollutants that triggered AIM Level 3 and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under AIM Level 2. Controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to bring your exceedances below the benchmark threshold must be selected.</p>
	<p><u>Deadline:</u> Modifications to or additional control measures must be identified within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results, and installed within 60 days. If is not feasible within 60 days, the facility may take up to 90 days to install such measures, documenting in the SWPPP why it is infeasible to install the measure within 60 days.</p>
	<p><u>Continued Quarterly Monitoring:</u> After compliance with AIM Level 3 responses and deadlines, you must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four</p>

	<p>quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.</p>
	<p><u>Level Status Update:</u> Return to baseline status, or if benchmark exceedances continue, remain at AIM Level 3. The facility must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance. If the facility continues to exceed the benchmark threshold for the same parameter even after compliance with AIM Level 3, EPA may require the facility to apply for an individual permit.</p>

5.8.3 Corrective Actions and Deadlines

If corrective action is needed, immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

If additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented in accordance with the above, the corrective actions must be completed before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, it will be documented why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. The schedule will be identified for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery. If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 45 day timeframe, the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action can be taken, provided that the EPA Regional Office is notified of the intention to exceed 45 days, including the rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which must also include in corrective action documentation (see Part 4.4). Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

The existence of any condition or event triggering the need for corrective action and/or AIM response listed in Sections 5.8.1 or 5.8.2 will be documented within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. The information to be recorded includes a description of the condition/incident, when the condition was identified a description of the corrective actions. Documentation procedures are further described in Section 6.0 of this Plan. Documentation or corrective actions must include the following information:

- Date and time the condition/triggering event was identified;
- Description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or AIM response;

- In the case of spills or leaks; a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of U.S., through stormwater or otherwise;
- Description of immediate actions taken;
- In the case of spills or leaks response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases;
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with the MSGP 2021.

Corrective actions and/or AIM responses taken must be documented within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of the conditions/triggering events described in Section 5.8.1 and 5.8.2. Documentation must include the following;

- The date when each corrective action and/or AIM response was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed);
- If infeasible to complete the necessary corrective actions and/or AIM responses within the specified timeframe, document rationale and schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable;
- If the facility notified the EPA regarding an allowed extension of the specified timeframe, document the rationale for an extension.

Corrective action documentations are not required to be submitted to the EPA, unless specifically requested. However, corrective actions and/or AIM responses must be summarized in the annual report as detailed in Section 6.0 of this Plan.

5.9 Employee Training- by the Town's Consulting Engineers

Well-trained employees are critical to achieving the objectives of the SWPPP. The employee training program must inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the SWPPP. Therefore, facility personnel, PPT members, contractors and others identified by the PPT that are working where significant materials are handled or stored in a manner allowing exposure to stormwater will be given instruction at least annually that will provide information regarding:

- The goals and components of the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- The location of all the controls required by the permit, and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements;

- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions; and
- Facility emergency procedures.

Training should address each component of the SWPPP including how and why tasks are to be implemented. As part of the training, the BMP recommendations for good housekeeping, minimizing exposure, preventive maintenance, visual inspections, spill prevention and response, sediment and erosion control, management of stormwater runoff, monitoring, record keeping and reporting should be included as topics.

All members of the pollution prevention team shall be trained for monitoring, inspection and reporting.

Additionally, as specifically identified by the MSGP for Sector N facilities (Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities), personnel must also be trained in the proper handling and storage of oils, hydraulic fluids and lubricants. Staff members should be trained on how to complete inspections of recyclable, waste material and scrap metal for hazardous material.

New employees should be similarly trained within 30 days of employment. Training records will be maintained for all employees. An Employee Training Log is available in Appendix K.

5.10 Sediment and Erosion Control Inspection and Recommendations by the Town's Consulting Engineers

The entire drainage area at the Transfer Station is either paved, roofed, vegetated, or relatively flat packed soil to minimize the potential for erosion. To ensure that erosion and sedimentation does not occur, the facility will periodically inspect the drainage area as outlined in Section 5.7, and any signs of erosion and/or sediment collection will be corrected. Corrective measures may include soil replacement and reseeded; the repair of pavement; and the placement of gravel or crushed stone in heavy traffic areas.

Vehicular traffic may be restricted to paved areas only during periods of heavy rain to minimize erosion. In addition, vehicular traffic may be restricted to paved areas only during periods of dry weather to minimize the generation of dust

To separate sediment from stormwater prior to discharge, some of the runoff from the non-paved areas is routed through a catch basin to trap sediment. As detailed in Section 5.5, Preventive Maintenance, accumulated sediment in the catch basin shall be removed periodically as deemed necessary by quarterly inspection described in Section 5.7.

The final discharge outfall for the facility's stormwater drainage must be kept free of all debris and any accumulated sediment. Such debris and sediment must be removed if present. This area is also inspected quarterly per Section 5.7.

5.11 Management of Stormwater

Structural BMPs at the site intended to manage stormwater runoff potentially contaminated with pollutants include no curbs for impervious areas to encourage sheet flow runoff to vegetated areas, and catch basins to trap sediment. Containment and/or or complete shelter from stormwater is also provided where practical for many materials, including general trash, used oil, paints, refrigerants, tires, and electronics. Good-housekeeping, preventive maintenance and inspection procedures associated with these structural controls have been previously described in this section.

5.12 Sector Specific BMPs for Scrap and Recycling Facilities

As required by Sector N of the MSGP, additional specific BMPs for certain areas of the facility are described below, if not previously discussed.

- Indoor liquid waste material storage: Spills inside the main building are cleaned up with dry absorbents.
- Outdoor liquid waste material storage: Containment and protection from precipitation is provided for the used oil tank by the enclosed shed.
- Inbound recyclable material control: Inspections of wastes and recyclables should be conducted to minimize the chance of hazardous material acceptance. Recyclables and scrap metals should be inspected to ensure that fluids have been drained, mercury switches have been removed, and lead-acid batteries are being properly managed. Information is provided to residents regarding acceptable and non-acceptable recyclable materials, and drop-off containers at the Transfer Station are well marked.
- Outdoor storage of source separated materials: Some containers for drop-off at the facility are totally enclosed.
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance: Only minor maintenance is conducted inside the main building, major maintenance is done off-site.
- Scrap and Waste Materials Stockpiles and Storage: Minimize stormwater runoff contact with stockpile materials, processed materials and nonrecyclable wastes. The use of curbing or a containment berm at stockpile storage areas prevents stormwater from flowing toward the catch basin.
- Scrap Lead-Acid Batteries: Lead-Acid batteries should be properly handled and disposed of. Batteries are protected from precipitation and stored in a way to prevent leaking.

The following is a list of additional protective measures that will be implemented and a schedule for implementation by the Town's Consulting Engineers:

- Within 60 days provide employee training on pollution prevention practices and proper handling and storage of oils, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants.

5.13 MSGP Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

The MSGP specifically authorizes the discharge of certain non-stormwater flows (this list is included in the “Non Stormwater Discharge Evaluation Certification” in Section 2.0 of this Plan); if they are identified in the SWPPP with their discharge location, and the SWPPP describes the BMPs to be applied to these flows. Additional pollutant loads that may be generated by the sources listed below will be addressed by the best management practices listed here as well as those described previously in this section, including employee training, routine inspections, good housekeeping measures, spill response procedures, and preventive maintenance.

The following are the most likely non-stormwater discharges to occur at the facility:

- Discharge from fire-fighting activities and fire hydrant flushings;
- Potable water, including uncontaminated water line flushings;
- Routine external building or pavement wash down without the use of detergents or cleaning compounds;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids; and
- Foundation or footing drains, where flows are not contaminated by process materials.

To the extent practicable, fire hydrant and potable water line flushing shall be directed to lawn or other vegetated areas of the facility that do not directly discharge to the stormwater drain or conveyance. No additional BMPs are required.

External building and pavement wash down waters may discharge to the catch basin and overland to the stormwater discharge pipe. In some areas these wash waters will only discharge overland to vegetated areas of the facility.

The wash down of pavement areas shall be avoided unless deemed necessary for operational, environmental, health, or safety reasons. BMPs for wash down of pavement areas include the removal, prior to any washing, of any spilled or leaked material, debris, accumulated sediment, and other sweepings that may contribute pollutants to the wash down water.

Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate discharges directly to the pavement in areas where run-off to the stormwater discharge system is unlikely, due to the topography and the small quantities generated. No additional BMPs are required.

The building foundation drains to a low point where the stormwater drainage pipe inlets to the discharge point. There are no process materials that come in contact with the foundation drain water, and therefore no additional BMPs are required.

6.0 RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING, AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Recordkeeping and Implementation by the Town's Consulting Engineers

The MSGP requires the retention of certain records for a period of time. The MSGP requires that copies of the SWPPP and all permit related reports, inspections, monitoring data, calculations, plans and certifications be maintained for a period of at least 3 years after permit expiration or the termination of facility coverage under the permit, whichever occurs first. All records should be maintained with the SWPPP.

The records that will be retained include:

- The SWPPP;
- All revisions to the SWPPP;
- The NOI to comply with the MSGP;
- The NOI processing center confirmation of coverage letter;
- A copy of the MSGP;
- All documentation required to demonstrate MSGP eligibility with regards to the Endangered Species and Historic Preservation Acts;
- All inspection reports, including the Routing Facility Inspection Reports and Visual Assessment Documentation;
- Corrective actions documentation;
- Documentation of any maintenance and repairs of stormwater control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules;
- Documentation of any benchmark threshold exceedances, which AIM Level triggering event the exceedance caused, and AIM response employed;
- All spill reports involving stormwater (see Section 5.6);
- All annual reports;
- All stormwater quality monitoring data (including: visual exam reports, analytical laboratory reports and sampling data, and Discharge Monitoring Reports); and
- The NOT, if any.

6.2 Incident Reporting

In the event of a release of a significant material that is an oil or hazardous material, rapid notification of facility response personnel, oil spill and/or hazardous material removal

organizations and federal, state and local regulatory agencies can be essential to protecting the environment. Important information about the discharge should be gathered using the appropriate forms and procedures established for the facility. See Section 5.6 for required release reporting procedure and information, Appendix E for the required Spill Log, and Appendix J for a spill reporting form.

6.3 Reporting Monitoring Data to EPA

All monitoring data must be submitted to the EPA electronically using the NetDMR online system no later than 30 days after complete laboratory results have been received.

The URL for the EPA's NetDMR system:

<https://netdmr.epa.gov>

6.4 Annual Report

An annual report must be submitted to the EPA that includes findings from the routine inspections, any corrective actions that were implemented, and any changes that were made to the control measures. If there are any corrective action(s) and/or AIM response that have not been completed at the time of the report submission then the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) and/or AIM response must be described.

The annual report must be submitted to EPA electronically by January 30th for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the past calendar year. The report must include the following information:

- Facility name;
- NPDES permit tracking number;
- Facility physical address;
- Contact person name, title, and phone number;
- A summary of the past year's routine facility inspection documentation required (see Section 5.7);
- A summary of the past year's quarterly visual assessment documentation (see Section 6.5.6);
- Rationale for why no further reductions are achievable for any four-sample (minimum) average benchmark monitoring exceedance, if after reviewing the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures and considering whether any modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in the permit, it is determined that

no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice (see Section 6.5.1); and

- A summary of the past year's corrective action and/or AIM response documentation (see Section 5.8). If corrective action and/or AIM response is not yet completed at the time of submission of the annual report, a description of the status of any outstanding corrective action(s), any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, a statement that the facility is in compliance with the permit.

The annual report must be submitted through EPA's electronic NPDES eReporting tool (NeT) and completed reports maintained in Appendix L.

6.5 Discharge Quality 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
- Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring
- State- or Tribal-specific monitoring
- Impaired Receiving Waters Monitoring
- Other monitoring as required by the EPA
- Quarterly Visual Assessment

Where multiple monitoring parameters are the same at the same outfall a single sample may be used to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

6.5.1 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 N2, Source-separated Recycling Facility. 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.

6.5.2 Benchmark Monitoring

Certain industries are required to conduct quarterly analytical monitoring for specific pollutants depending on their MSGP Sector, including Sector N, Subsector N1. Benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation. Its primary purpose is for determining the overall effectiveness of the implemented stormwater control measures and to assist in the addition of corrective actions. Analytical monitoring is required for the Transfer Station for at least the first and fourth years of permit coverage. The 2021 MSGP permit coverage begins in the first full quarter following either May 30, 2021 or the date of coverage under the permit. Quarterly monitoring will be completed corresponding to the following three-month intervals;

- January 1 – March 31
- April 1 – June 30
- July 1 – September 30
- October 1 – December 31

One monitoring event should be scheduled to capture the first snowmelt discharge. Any quarter in which freezing conditions prevent runoff from occurring shall be reported using a “no data” or “NODI” code. The results must be reported using EPA’s NetDMR tool at <https://netdmr.epa.gov>.

Following the first four quarters of monitoring, if the average of the four quarters does not exceed the benchmark value(s), no further monitoring is required for the next two years (i.e. the next eight quarters). Quarterly benchmark monitoring then resumes for all parameters for another four quarters in the fourth year of permit coverage and if the operator does not exceed the four-quarter annual average for a given parameter, it can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of their permit coverage.

If, during either the first or fourth year of monitoring, the annual average for any parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, the operator must comply with Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) responses and deadlines and continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for four quarters until results indicate that annual average for the parameter(s) is no longer exceeded. The AIM responses and deadlines are discussed in Section 5.8.

Benchmark monitoring parameters and limits are summarized in Table 7-1.

Table 6-1: Sector N Benchmark Monitoring and Indicator Monitoring

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark monitoring concentration ¹	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Scrap Recycling Facility (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1 mg/L	NA
	Total Copper (freshwater)	0.0059 mg/L	NA
	Total Copper (saltwater)	0.0048 mg/L	
	Total Lead (freshwater)	Hardness Dependent	NA
	Total Lead (saltwater)	0.21 mg/L	NA
	Total Zinc (freshwater)	Hardness Dependent	NA
	Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09 mg/L	NA
	pH	NA	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

¹Monitor once/quarter for at least the first and fourth years of permit coverage.

In the above table the monitoring concentrations for lead and zinc are hardness dependent. A hardness value must be submitted to the EPA with the first benchmark report.

6.5.2 Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring

Sector N facilities are not subject to any specific Effluent Limitation Guidelines.

6.5.3 State- or Tribal-Specific Monitoring

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

6.5.4 Impaired Receiving Waters Monitoring

All surface waters in New Hampshire are impaired due to elevated levels of mercury, however there is no established TMDL for mercury. Since there is no discharge to an impaired water, impaired waters monitoring is not necessary.

6.5.5 Other Monitoring as Required by EPA

No EPA specific provisions were specified.

6.5.7 Quarterly Visual Assessment

As an integral part of ensuring compliance with the objectives of the MSGP, facilities are required to conduct stormwater discharge quality monitoring. All MSGP industrial dischargers are required to perform quarterly visual monitoring of the representative stormwater discharges. The procedure for performing the visual monitoring is included here. Visual monitoring data must be maintained with the SWPPP in Appendix F. The results of visual examinations need not be sent to the EPA, unless specifically requested.

Visual discharge examinations will be conducted on a quarterly basis. 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.

One grab sample will be collected at the discharge location named in paragraph 7.4.1 during each quarterly monitoring period as outlined above. EPA procedures for stormwater sample collection, preservation, and analysis will be followed.

The results of the visual examinations will be used as a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of the facility's SWPPP. The protocol presented below describes a procedure for maintaining compliance with this important permit requirement.

The quarterly observations should be performed by a member of the facility PPT, if possible. If possible, the examinations should be performed by the same person each time. In performing a visual examination, the following characteristics should be identified in the sample:

- Color;
- Odor;
- Clarity;
- Floating solids;
- Settled solids;
- Suspended solids;
- Foam;

- Oily sheen; or
- Other indicators of pollution.

These samples should be collected during daylight hours so that accurate visual observations can be made. If this is not possible, then the samples shall be taken immediately to a well-lit area for the observations. Samples should be collected within the first 30 minutes from the beginning of discharge of a storm event. If it is not possible to collect a sample within the first 30 minutes then a sample should be taken as soon as possible and documentation as to why it was not possible is required. Samples for storm events should be taken at least 72 hours from the previous discharge. Following the collection and observation, a report must be prepared documenting the examination results. The report should contain the following information:

- Sample location(s)
- Date and time of sample collection and visual examination;
- Personnel involved and their signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (i.e. stormwater from rain or snowmelt);
- The visual observations of the discharge quality (see above);
- The probable sources of stormwater contamination, if any; and
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take the sample(s) within the first 30 minutes.

Exceptions for quarterly visual assessments include areas that are subject to snow. During winter it may not be possible to collect a water sample due to freezing conditions. At least one assessment must capture snowmelt discharge. The sample may be shifted to a period when runoff exists, but four total samples must still be collected for the permit year. The visual assessment form should indicate why the goal period was not met.

Exceptions may also be made for Substantially Identical Outfalls as detailed in Section 4.23.

The completed examination reports are to be kept on file with the facility SWPPP. Field observation and data forms for visual sampling are retained in Appendix F.

Based on the results of the visual examination, facility inspections must be conducted to attempt to locate the sources of the pollutants observed in the discharge during the examination. For example, if an oily sheen is observed during the visual examination, then the areas of the site where oil is stored or handled must be inspected in an attempt to identify the sources of the sheen.

If the results of the visual examinations and/or the subsequent facility inspections indicate that the facility SWPPP is not adequately controlling stormwater pollution from the facility, then the facility SWPPP must be updated as soon as is practical.

6.6 Monitoring Instructions

6.6.1 Sampling Location

Collection of stormwater discharge samples are required for all drainage areas where industrial activities occur and which discharge at the facility. At the Transfer Station, the only outfall, (Stormwater Discharge Point 001) to the unnamed drainage swale for stormwater monitoring is inaccessible due to the abutter's security policy. Sampling may take place at any point within the underground discharge pipe prior to the actual discharge. Stormwater monitoring will be conducted from Catch Basin 3 (CB3), just upstream of the inaccessible stormwater discharge point.

Refer to the Transfer Station Site Diagram located in Appendix B for the exact location of the discharge to be monitored.

6.6.2 Sample Collection

The collection of samples must be performed on stormwater discharges at the facility within the first 30 minutes of discharge, if possible. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes, then it can be collected within the first hour of discharge. However, a written explanation of why the sample could not be collected in the first 30 minutes must be included with the reports.

The sampled storm event must be an event that is greater than 0.1 inches of rainfall and is preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather since the previous storm event of greater than 0.1 inches of rainfall. Permittees are not required to sample if there is not sufficient rainfall to produce a runoff event or if hazardous conditions prevent sampling. Documentation that it was not possible to sample during a particular quarter must be included in the plan.

A written protocol for stormwater sampling and monitoring is provided in Appendix F.

Information for a particular storm event can be obtained from the National Weather Service website: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/> or by calling the local National Weather Service office in Taunton, Massachusetts at (508) 828-2672

6.6.3 Collection and Analytical Methods

Sample collection, preservation and analysis must be conducted according to procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136.

6.6.4 Storm Event Data

Storm event data from the storm event associated with any monitoring sample must be collected as well, and submitted with the analytical results, if applicable. The following storm event parameters must be collected: the date and duration of storm event, rainfall measurements or estimates that generated the sampled runoff, and the duration between the storm event sample and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1" rainfall) storm event.

A form is provided in Appendix F to record required Storm Event Information.

6.6.5 Adverse Weather Conditions

Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as floods, high winds, electrical storms, extended drought or extended frozen conditions. If these conditions prevent the collection of samples according to schedule, a substitute sample may be taken during the next qualifying storm event.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	MSGP ELIGIBILITY DEMONSTRATIONS
APPENDIX B	SITE DIAGRAM
APPENDIX C	SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS
APPENDIX D	PROCEDURES
APPENDIX E	SPILLS AND RELEASES
APPENDIX F	STORMWATER MONITORING PROCEDURE AND REPORTS
APPENDIX G	SITE INSPECTION FORMS
APPENDIX H	SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS
APPENDIX I	SWPPP AMENDMENTS
APPENDIX J	SPILL RESPONSE REPORTING FORM
APPENDIX K	TRAINING DOCUMENTATION
APPENDIX L	ANNUAL REPORT
APPENDIX M	2021 MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL

APPENDIX A

MULTI SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT ELIGIBILITY DEMONSTRATIONS:

- **Endangered Species Act**
- **National Historic Preservation Act**



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>

In Reply Refer To:

March 10, 2021

Consultation Code: 05E1NE00-2021-SLI-1735

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-05510

Project Name: Seabrook Transfer Station NOI/SWPPP

Subject: 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.

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-1735

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-05510

Project Name: Seabrook Transfer Station NOI/SWPPP

Project Type: Regulation Promulgation

Project Description: This Notice of Intent application and SWPPP are for a NPDES permit authorizing the discharge of stormwater from the Seabrook Transfer Station. There are no activities that will affect habitat for the Northern Long-Eared Bat. Tree habitat will not be affected by stormwater discharges here.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@42.8953484,-70.86259973206356,14z>



Counties: Rockingham County, New Hampshire

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 1 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. [NOAA Fisheries](#), 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: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Critical habitats

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

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: NHB21-1261 Town: Seabrook Location: 70 Rocks Rd
Description: This is a check for MSGP Stormwater permitting for the Seabrook Transfer Station. No work will be occurring. The intent of this inquiry is to satisfy requirements for coverage under the MSGP to investigate if stormwater discharges from this facility might harm threatened or endangered species.

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
hollow Joe-Pye weed (<i>Eutrochium fistulosum</i>)*	E	--	Threats include changes to the hydrology (e.g., water levels) of its habitat and increased sedimentation or nutrients and pollutants in stormwater runoff.

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

CONFIDENTIAL – NH Dept. of Environmental Services review

Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau
NHB Datacheck Results Letter

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.

Index By State County
National Register Information System

12/30/2005 09:56:03

No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
1	Adams Memorial Building	West Broadway	Derry	1982-01-11	
2	Atkinson Academy School	Academy Ave.	Atkinson	1980-08-26	
3	Bartlett, Josiah, House	Main St.	Kingston	1971-11-11	
4	Beck, Samuel, House	The Hill	Portsmouth	1973-04-03	
5	Benedict House	30 Middle St.	Portsmouth	1973-05-11	
6	Chester Congregational Church	4 Chester St.	Chester	1986-06-05	
7	Chester Village Cemetery	NH 102 and NH 121	Chester	1979-11-29	
8	Crockett, John, House	245 Portsmouth Ave.	Stratham	1983-03-24	
9	Currier, Capt. Jonathan, House	Hilldale Ave.	South Hampton	1983-04-11	South Hampton MRA
10	Dame School	NH 152	Nottingham	1980-10-30	

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National Register Information System

12/30/2005 09:59:27

No filter

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State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
11	Danville Meetinghouse	N. Main St.	Danville	1982-04-19	
12	Danville Town House	210 Main St., NH 111A	Danville	2000-12-01	
13	Deerfield Center Historic District	1 Candia Rd., 1-14 Old Center Road South	Deerfield	2002-09-14	
14	Dudley House	14 Front St.	Exeter	1971-06-21	
15	East Derry Historic District	Roughly bounded by Hampstead, Lane, and Cemetery Rds.	East Derry	1982-08-10	
16	Elkins, John, Farmstead	156 Beach Plain Rd.	Danville	1996-08-30	
17	Elm Farm	599 Main St.	Danville	1988-01-22	
18	Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District	Chestnut Hill Ave., Water, Franklin, Pleasant, High and Chestnut Sts.	Exeter	1980-12-03	
19	Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Chestnut St.	Exeter	1986-12-29	
20	First Church	21 Front St.	Exeter	1971-09-10	

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National Register Information System

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No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
21	First Universalist Church	Main St.	Kingston	1979-12-26	
22	Fort Constitution	Walbach St.	New Castle	1973-07-09	
23	Franklin Block	75 Congress St.	Portsmouth	1984-06-07	
24	Freewill Baptist Church—Peoples Baptist Church—New Hope Church	45 Pearl St.	Portsmouth	2003-09-13	
25	Fremont Meeting House	464 Main St.	Fremont	1993-05-27	
26	Front Street Historic District	Front St. to the jct. of Spring and Water Sts.	Exeter	1973-07-05	
27	Frost, Robert, Homestead	2 mi. SE of Derry	Derry	1968-05-23	
28	Gilman Garrison House	12 Water St.	Exeter	1976-09-27	
29	Gilman, Maj. John, House	25 Cass St.	Exeter	1988-06-14	
30	Greeley House	E of East Kingston on NH 108	East Kingston	1980-06-16	

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National Register Information System

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No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
31	Hampstead Meetinghouse	Emerson Ave.	Hampstead	1980-04-10	
32	Hart, Jeremiah, House	The Hill	Portsmouth	1972-11-14	
33	Hart, John, House	The Hill	Portsmouth	1972-11-14	
34	Hart, Phoebe, House	The Hill	Portsmouth	1973-04-02	
35	Hart-Rice House	The Hill	Portsmouth	1972-08-07	
36	Haven-White House	229 Pleasant St.	Portsmouth	1985-06-06	
37	Highland Road Historic District	Highland and Woodman Rds.	South Hampton	1983-04-11	South Hampton MRA
38	Isles of Shoals	Address Restricted	Rye	1980-12-10	
39	Jackson, Richard, House	Northwest St.	Portsmouth	1968-11-24	
40	James, Benjamin, House	186 Towle Farm Rd.	Hampton	2002-03-13	

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Index By State County
National Register Information System

12/30/2005 10:00:57

No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name ▾	Address ▾	City ▾	Listed ▾	Multiple ▾
41	Jewell Town District	W. Whitehall Rd. and Jewell St.	South Hampton	1983-04-11	South Hampton MRA
42	Jones, John Paul, House	Middle and State Sts.	Portsmouth	1972-11-28	
43	Ladd-Gilman House	Governors Lane and Water St.	Exeter	1974-12-02	
44	Lamprey, Reuben, Homestead	416 Winnacunnet Rd.	Hampton	1982-11-09	
45	Lane, Deacon Samuel and Jabez, Homestead	Portsmouth Ave.	Stratham	1983-04-08	
46	Langdon, Gov. John, Mansion	143 Pleasant St.	Portsmouth	1974-12-02	
47	Larkin-Rice House	180 Middle St.	Portsmouth	1979-11-29	
48	Little Boar's Head Historic District	Parts of Atlantic Ave., Chapel Rd., Ocean Blvd., Sea Rd., and Willow Ave.	North Hampton	1999-06-03	
49	Locke, Elijah, House	5 Grove Rd.	Rye	1979-12-19	
50	MacPheadris-Warner House	Chapel and Daniel Sts.	Portsmouth	1966-10-15	

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Index By State County
National Register Information System

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No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
51	Margeson, Richman, Estate	Long Point Rd. near Great Bay shore	Newington	1990-06-21	
52	Moffatt--Ladd House	154 Market St.	Portsmouth	1968-11-24	
53	Moses--Kent House	1 Pine St.	Exeter	1985-09-12	
54	Neal, James, House	74 Deer St.	Portsmouth	1972-08-07	
55	New Hampshire Bank Building	22--26 Market Sq.	Portsmouth	1979-09-10	
56	Newington Center Historic District	272--336, 305--353 Nimble Hill Rd.	Newington	1987-11-30	
57	Newington Center Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Merrimac Dr. N of Short St.	Newington	1991-12-09	
58	Newmarket Industrial and Commercial Historic District	NH 108	Newmarket	1980-12-01	
59	Nichols Memorial Library	Main St.	Kingston	1981-01-28	
60	Northwood Congregational Church	US 4	Northwood	1979-11-30	

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National Register Information System

12/30/2005 10:01:16

No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
61	Nutter-Rymes House	48 School St.	Portsmouth	1972-11-03	
62	Old North Cemetery	Maplewood Ave.	Portsmouth	1978-03-08	
63	Parsons Homestead	520 Washington Rd.	Rye	1980-12-05	
64	Pinkham, Daniel, House	The Hill	Portsmouth	1972-11-03	
65	Plaistow Carhouse	27 Elm St.	Plaistow	1980-12-10	
66	Porter, General, House	32--34 Livermore St.	Portsmouth	1985-10-11	
67	Portsmouth Athenaeum	9 Market Sq.	Portsmouth	1973-05-24	
68	Portsmouth Cottage Hospital	Junkins Ave., S side of South Mill Pond	Portsmouth	1996-09-13	
69	Portsmouth Public Library	8 Islington St.	Portsmouth	1973-03-20	
70	Prescott, Benjamin Franklin, House	Prescott Rd.	Epping	1987-12-03	

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Index By State County
National Register Information System

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No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
71	Raymond Boston and Maine Railroad Depot	Main St.	Raymond	1979-05-16	
72	Rockingham Hotel	401 State St.	Portsmouth	1982-03-11	
73	Rogers, George, House	76 Northwest St.	Portsmouth	1976-06-07	
74	Rundlet-May House	364 Middle St.	Portsmouth	1976-06-07	
75	Sanborn Seminary	178 Main St.	Kingston	1984-03-15	
76	Sandown Depot, Boston and Maine Railroad	Depot Rd.	Sandown	1986-09-04	
77	Sandown Old Meetinghouse	Fremont Rd.	Sandown	1978-08-09	
78	Searles School and Chapel	Range and Searles Rds.	Windham	1982-01-11	
79	Sewall, Edward, Garrison	16 Epping Rd.	Exeter	1980-01-11	
80	Shapley Town House	454--456 Court St.	Portsmouth	1973-02-28	

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National Register Information System

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No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
81	Sherburne, Henry, House	The Hill	Portsmouth	1972-08-07	
82	Smith's Corner Historic District	Main Ave., South, Stagecoach, and Chase Rds.	South Hampton	1983-04-11	South Hampton MRA
83	Smith, Simeon P., House	The Hill	Portsmouth	1972-11-14	
84	South Meetinghouse	Marcy St. and Meeting House Hill	Portsmouth	1982-04-19	
85	South Parish	292 State St.	Portsmouth	1979-08-21	
86	Square Schoolhouse	SR 156 and Ledge Farm Rd.	Nottingham	1980-04-17	
87	St. Andrew's By-The-Sea	Church Rd., 0.2 mi. SE of jct. with South Rd. and Rte. 1A	Rye	2001-12-13	
88	St. John's Church	105 Chapel St.	Portsmouth	1978-01-31	
89	Stevens Memorial Hall	Jct. NH 121 and NH 102	Chester	2004-09-10	
90	Stone School	Granite St.	Newmarket	1978-07-12	

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National Register Information System

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No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
91	Strawberry Banke Historic District	Bounded by Court and Marcy Sts. and both sides of Hancock and Washington Sts.	Portsmouth	1975-06-20	
92	Tenney, Samuel, House	65 High St.	Exeter	1980-11-25	
93	Thornton, Matthew, House	2 Thornton St.	Derry Village	1971-11-11	
94	Town Center Historic District	Main and Hilldale Aves. and Jewell St.	South Hampton	1983-04-11	South Hampton MRA
95	Town House	Old Centre Rd.	Deerfield	1980-04-17	
96	Unitarian Church	Exeter Rd.	Hampton Falls	1984-12-13	
97	USS ALBACORE	Portsmouth Maritime Museum	Portsmouth	1989-04-11	
98	Watson Academy	Academy St.	Epping	1982-11-09	
99	Weare, Gov. Meshech, House	Exeter Rd. (NH 88)	Hampton Falls	1973-06-29	
100	Weeks House	Weeks Ave. off NH 101	Greenland	1975-06-20	

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National Register Information System

12/30/2005 10:01:51

No filter

Include filter in navigation

State: NH

County: Rockingham

Row	Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Multiple
101	Wentworth, Gov. John, House	346 Pleasant St.	Portsmouth	1973-06-29	
102	Wentworth-Coolidge Mansion	2 mi. S of Portsmouth, off US 1A	Portsmouth	1968-11-24	
103	Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses	Mechanic and Gardner Sts.	Portsmouth	1979-10-30	
104	Wentworth-Gardner House	140 Mechanic St.	Portsmouth	1968-11-24	
105	Whidden-Ward House	The Hill	Portsmouth	1971-11-05	
106	Wiggin Memorial Library	Jct. of Portsmouth Ave. (NH 101) and Stratham Rd., SE corner	Stratham	1993-12-10	
107	Wiggin, Cornet Thomas, House	249 Portsmouth Ave.	Stratham	1983-03-24	
108	Woodman Road Historic District	Woodman Rd.	South Hampton	1983-04-11	South Hampton MRA
109	Young, Gen. Mason J., House	4 Young Rd.	Londonderry	1986-02-27	

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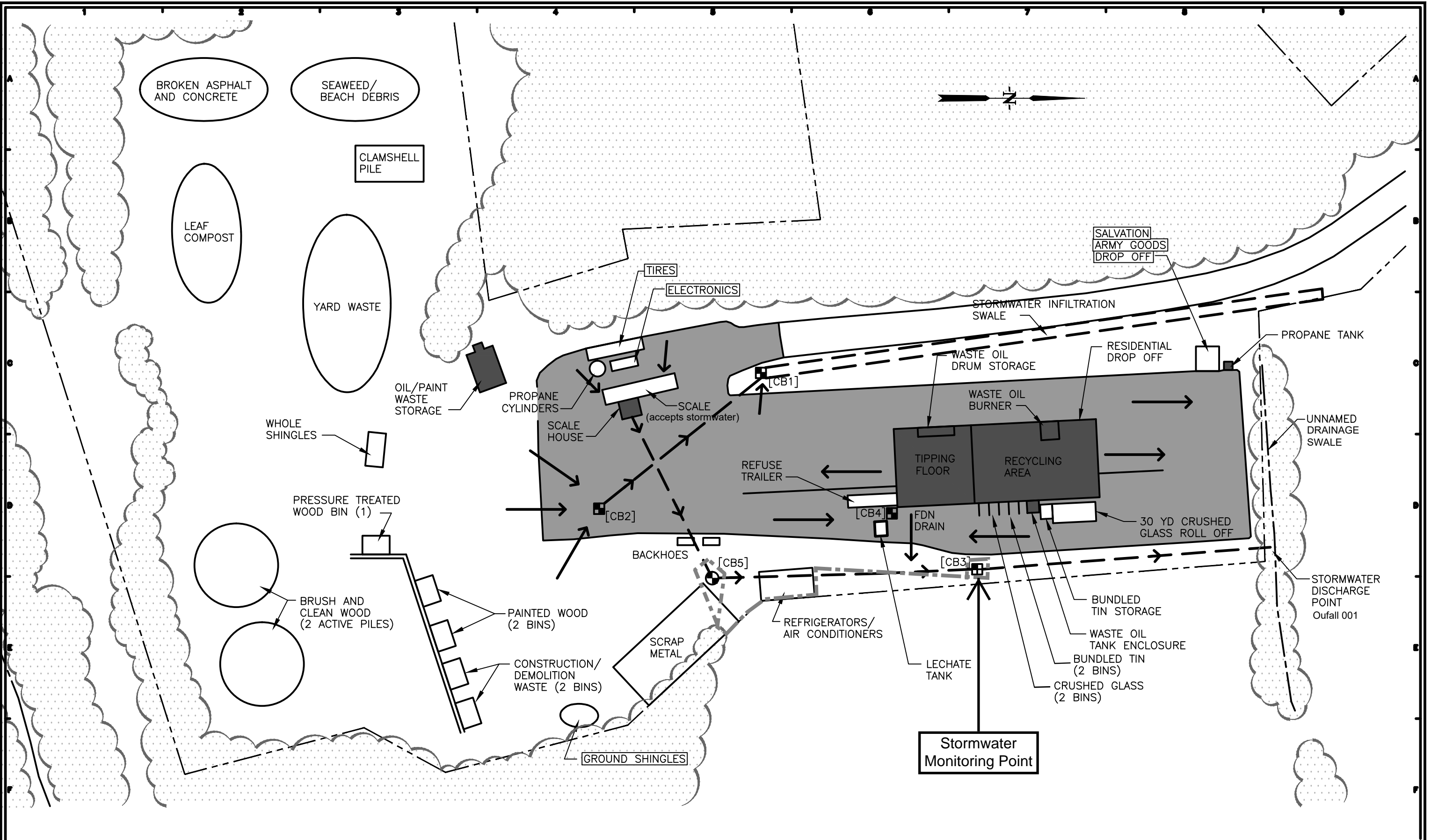


APPENDIX B



SITE DIAGRAM

File: \\uschi\fp001\data\Projects\Transportation\Data1\work\60437671 - Seabrook NH Transfer Station SWPPP Update\PROJ_500_Deliverables\SWPPP_SITE_DIAGRAM.dwg Layout: Seabrook Transfer Station User: humme



LEGEND	
	STORMWATER FLOW
	CATCH BASIN [CB]
	STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURE (SILT SOCKS)
	MANHOLE
	PAVED AREA (ON SITE)
	BUILDING OR ENCLOSURE
	TREE LINE
	PROPERTY LINE
	STORMWATER PIPE



PROJ. NUMBER: 60437671	DWG DATE: 08/11/15
-------------------------------	---------------------------

SEABROOK TRANSFER STATION SITE DIAGRAM - SWPPP
NOT TO SCALE

APPENDIX C

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

SWPPP Material Inventory

Material	Activity/Use	Pollutant	Likelihood of contact with storm water? (low, medium, or high)	Comments
Gasoline	Vehicles	Oily sheen	Low-leaks	Inspect facility vehicles regularly
Motor Oil	Vehicles	Oily sheen	Low-leaks	Inspect facility vehicles regularly
Hydraulic Fluid	Garbage trucks. Front end loader	Oily sheen	Low-leaks	Inspect facility vehicles regularly
Radiator Coolant	Vehicles	Oily sheen	Low-leaks	Inspect facility vehicles regularly
Vehicles/Equipment	Washing	Salt, grease, oils, detergent	High - on pavement	Relocate washing area
Vehicles/Equipment	Storage	Engine oil, hydraulic fluid	Medium - small leaks, drips	Repair leaks; use absorbent pads; store on pavement and/or undercover
Used Oils	Storage	Oily sheen	Low	Containment; spill kit
Electronics	Storage	Metals	Low	Enclosed Container
Tires	Storage	Oils	Low	Enclosed Container
Propane Tanks	Storage	Metals	High - on pavement	Consider constructing a shed
Roofing Shingles	Storage	Solids	High - stormwater infiltrates	Consider providing cover
Tin and Aluminum	Storage	Metals	High - stormwater infiltrates	Consider providing cover
Yard Waste	Storage	Solids	High - stormwater infiltrates	
Clam Shells	Storage	Solids, Salts	High - stormwater infiltrates	
Scrap Metal	Storage	Metals	High - stormwater infiltrates	
Refrigerants	Removal and Storage	Coolants	Low - inside	
Clean Wood, Brush	Storage and Burning	Solids	High - stormwater infiltrates	
Construction Debris	Storage	Solids	High - stormwater infiltrates	Consider providing cover
Asphalt/Concrete	Storage	Solids	High - stormwater infiltrates	
Paint	Storage	Solvents and/or solids	Low - inside	Consider Spill Kit
Used Paint Containers	Storage	Solids	Low - inside	
Crushed Glass	Storage	Solids	High	Containment

APPENDIX D

PROCEDURES

USED OIL SHIPMENTS

Objective: To assure used oil is transferred from the used oil storage area to the shipping vehicle without a spill occurring.

Frequency: As needed at each shipment.

Record: Maintain copy of shipping papers/manifest.

Revision Date: April 2021

1. The transport truck driver will be directed to the used oil storage area under the supervision of trained facility personnel.
2. Plant personnel will verify the volume of the shipment with the driver and, when applicable, assure that there is adequate available capacity to accommodate the load.
3. The transport truck shall be secured. This may include emergency brakes, parking in gear, or blocks placed behind/in front of wheels.

Place warning signs or cones in traffic areas as needed.

4. Facility personnel shall ensure that an adequately stocked spill kit is immediately available for use.
5. Transfer hoses and fittings should be checked and verified in good condition.
6. Drip pans/absorbent pads should be placed under hose connections as applicable.
7. The entire used oil loading operation will be observed continuously by facility personnel and the truck driver in order to ensure an appropriate and prompt emergency response in the event of a spill.
8. Hoses should be disconnected without dripping; remove and empty drip pans/dispose absorbent pads as necessary
9. Replace all covers when transfer complete.
10. If applicable, all containers being transported shall be covered and/or sealed prior to shipment and appropriately labeled according to DOT regulations. No container shall be offered for shipment that is **not** in good condition (i.e. dents, rust, etc.) without provisions made for an overpack container or other means to prevent a potential release of oil during transport.
11. The shipping papers/manifest will be reviewed for accuracy and then, following loading, signed and turned in to the appropriate individual.
12. Plant personnel will verify that truck placards are appropriate.
13. Plant personnel will inspect truck for leaks prior to departure.

APPENDIX E

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL SPILLS AND
REPORTABLE RELEASES**

**Seabrook Transfer Station
SPILL LOG**

Date and Time	Description of Substance and Location of Spill	Volume	Weather Conditions	Description of Incident / Reason for Spill	Parties Notified	Response and Corrective Action*

*** COMPLETE ATTACHED FORM FOR EACH SPILL**

APPENDIX F

STORMWATER MONITORING PROCEDURE AND REPORTS

- **Monitoring Procedure**
- **Visual Monitoring Report Form**
- **Storm Event Information**
- **Completed Reports**

STORMWATER MONITORING PROCEDURE

Objective: To identify sources of stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 Stormwater 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 electronically using the NetDMR online system, no later than 30 days after complete laboratory results have been received. Maintain copies of results and signed DMRs with the SWPPP.
13. If any analytical results exceed benchmark or any permit values, institute corrective action/AIM and required follow-up reporting in accordance with the MSGP.

**QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING OF STORMWATER DISCHARGE
REPORT – SAMPLE OBSERVATIONS, Form 1**

Seabrook Transfer Station, Seabrook, New Hampshire (NPDES ID NHR053207)

Date/Time: _____

Personnel Involved: _____

Parameter	Catch Basin 3 (CB3)
Color	
Odor (musty, sewage, sulfur, sour, petroleum/gas, solvents, etc.)	
Clarity (clear, slightly cloudy, cloudy, opaque, etc.)	
Floating Solids	
Suspended Solids	
Settled Solids	
Foam	
Oil Sheen (flecks, globs, sheen, slick, etc.)	
Other Obvious Indicators of Stormwater Pollution	

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:

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.

Inspector

Date

Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Rep. Date

Monitoring Of Stormwater Discharge Report, Form 2

Storm Event Information

Seabrook Transfer Station
Seabrook, New Hampshire

Date:	Catch Basin 3 (CB3)
Sample location (description):	
Snow melt or Rainfall:	
Air Temperature (estimate, if necessary):	
Starting time and date of rainfall event:	
Time of initial grab sample:	
Magnitude (inches) of rainfall:	
Ending time and date of rainfall event:	
Date and time most recent previous rainfall event ended:	
Magnitude (inches) of previous rainfall event:	

APPENDIX G

SITE INSPECTION FORMS

- **Evaluation Certification**
- **Report Form**
- **Completed Reports**

SWPPP COMPLIANCE EVALUATION FORM – Seabrook Transfer Station

Routine Inspection Compliance Evaluation Certification

I certify that the Site Compliance Evaluation as required by the NPDES MSGP for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity as issued in the Federal Register, was conducted on the date shown below by the individuals named below. In addition, I certify that the facility has and is complying with all provisions of the above mentioned General Permit and the version of the facility’s SWPPP indicated below.

I also certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the persons who manage the system, and 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.

Stormwater Prevention Plan Dated: May 2021 (Rev 4)

Site Compliance Evaluation Date: _____

Names of the Individuals Conducting the Evaluation:

Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Representative:

SWPPP COMPLIANCE EVALUATION FORM – Seabrook Transfer Station

Inspection Personnel Present: _____

PPT Leader Signature*: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

Principal Exec. Officer/Authorized Rep. Signature*: _____

Complete the checklist on the next page during the site inspection.

Review results of past year’s site inspections, including the quarterly visual monitoring, and any analytical monitoring to update the site plan, pollutants list, and maintenance practices as necessary. Note any changes required below and in the SWPPP.

- Update the Pollution Prevention Team, if necessary. Updated? Yes ___ No _____
- Review the SWPPP. Do any sections need to be updated? Yes ___ No _____

If so, note them below and modify the Plan accordingly.

- Are there any situations of non-compliance with the General Permit? Yes _____ No _____

If so, note them below and modify the Plan accordingly.

Additional comments:

***Note:** Upon completion of inspection checklist and any associated reports, a principal executive officer or authorized representative must review and sign this form and the Annual SWPPP Site Compliance Evaluation Certification statement if applicable.

SWPPP COMPLIANCE EVALUATION FORM – Seabrook Transfer Station

Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities Exposed to Stormwater

Area	Evaluate/Inspect	Problems or Changes Observed?			Describe Any Problems Observed	Describe Any Follow-up Actions Required
		Yes	No	Not Applicable		
Tipping Floor	Availability of spill prevention materials; evidence of good housekeeping practices; containers labeled, closed and good condition; evidence of spills or leaks					
HHW/ Lubricant Storage Areas	Availability of spill prevention materials; evidence of good housekeeping practices; containers labeled, closed and good condition; evidence of spills or leaks					
Used Oil Tank	Condition of berms or dikes; evidence of spills or leaks; availability of spill prevention materials; evidence of good housekeeping practices					
Crushed Glass	Evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills or leaks					
Vehicle Storage Areas	Evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills or leaks					
Resident Drop-off Area	Evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills or leaks					
Tires, Electronic Storage	Evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills or leaks					
Propane Cylinders	Evidence of good housekeeping practices;					
Concrete, Asphalt, Ground Shingles, Clamshell, Yard Waste Piles	Evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills, leaks, or other wastes.					
Wood, Shingles, Tin, Aluminum Constr. & Demo	Evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills, leaks, or other wastes.					

SWPPP COMPLIANCE EVALUATION FORM – Seabrook Transfer Station

Area	Evaluate/Inspect	Problems or Changes Observed?			Describe Any Problems Observed	Describe Any Follow-up
Dumpsters						
Scrap Metal Pile	Evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills, leaks, or other wastes.					
Brush & Clean Wood Pile	Evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills, leaks, or other wastes.					
Site Erosion	Evidence of soil erosion					
Drainage Structures, Catch Basins	Evidence of good drainage; visibility of oil sheen or scum; thickness of sediment buildup; presence/build-up of debris					
Stormwater Discharge Point	General condition; evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills or leaks; evidence of dry weather discharges; evidence of pollutants					
Vehicle Access	Evidence of off-site tracking of wastes or sediment					

Stormwater Control Measures

#	Structural Control Measure	Control Measure is Operating Effectively?	If No, In Need of Maintenance, Repair, or Replacement?	Maintenance or Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Filter Socks at Scrap Metal Pile	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	

Additional comments/actions required:

APPENDIX H

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency:

Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination must be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. Regional Administrator of EPA).

For reports required by the MSGP, including SWPPPs, inspection reports, annual reports, monitoring reports, reports on training and other information required by the permit must be signed as above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the organization; and
3. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP.

APPENDIX I

SWPPP AMENDMENTS

RECORD OF SWPPP AMENDMENTS

Seabrook Transfer Station Seabrook, New Hampshire

“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 submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information 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.”

*The authorized individual below hereby makes the above certification statement for the applicable revision.

Sections Revised	Description of Revision	Revision No., Effective Date	*Authorized Individual Signature, Date
Appendices; Table of Contents	<p>Appendix B: updated Site Diagram to reflect current site conditions; Appendix G: updated Site Inspection Forms to reflect current site conditions; Appendix K: updated Spill Response Reporting Forms to reflect current personnel contact information; Appendix L: added as a place to store Training Documentation; and Table of Contents: Added new Appendix L to Table of Contents.</p> <p>These Revisions were prepared and certified by: Aubrey Strause Earth Tech, Inc. 500 Southborough Drive South Portland, Maine 04106 (207) 541-2014</p>	Rev. No. 1/ November 2007	<p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Bruce Felch Seabrook Transfer Station Solid Waste Foreman/ Leader of Pollution Prevention Team</p>
All Sections	<p>Compliance update and eNOI filing for coverage under the 2015 MSGP These Revisions were prepared and Certified by: Samuel Hummer AECOM 250 Apollo Drive Chelmsford, MA 01824 (978) 905-2149</p>	Rev. No. 2/ August 2015	

Sections Revised	Description of Revision	Revision No., Effective Date	*Authorized Individual Signature, Date
Section 2 Section 4 Section 5 Section 6	Outfall Descriptions These Revisions were prepared and Certified by: Samuel Hummer AECOM 250 Apollo Drive Chelmsford, MA 01824 (978) 905-2149		
All Sections	Compliance update and eNOI filing for coverage under the 2021 MSGP. These Revisions were prepared and certified by: Kate Mignone, PE AECOM 250 Apollo Drive Chelmsford, MA 01824 (978) 905-2100	Rev. No. 3 / May 2021	

APPENDIX J

SPILL RESPONSE REPORTING FORM

SPILL REPORTING CONTACT INFORMATION

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

<u>Contact</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Backup</u>
Highway Foreman	603-765-0330	603-760-2685
Solid Waste Foreman	603-997-2097	603-394-6094
DPW Manager	603-474-9771	603-396-1111
Seabrook Fire Department	603-474-2611	603-474-3434
Enviro-Safe Corporation	1-800-585-7916	978-453-7772
Seabrook Town Manager	603-474-3252	603-793-5402
NH DES Hot Line	603-271-3899	

WHO TO CALL WHEN A SPILL OCCURS...

If ANY spill reaches water:

Highway Foreman or Solid Waste Foreman (who call DPW Manager), Fire Dept, Town Manager, and NH DES Hot Line.

If a spill is less than 10 gallons:

Highway Foreman or Solid Waste Foreman (who call DPW Manager).

If a spill is between 10 and 25 gallons:

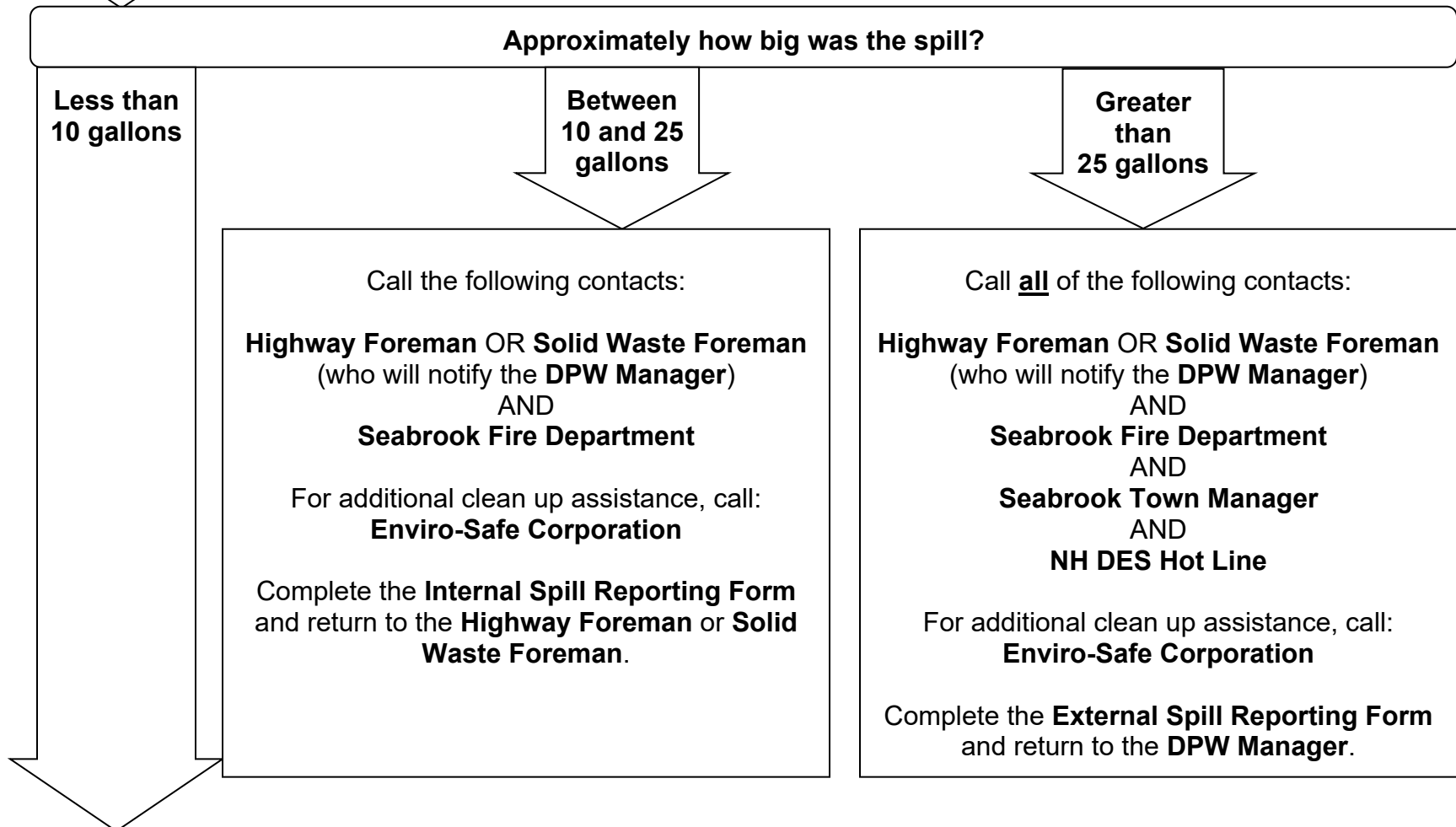
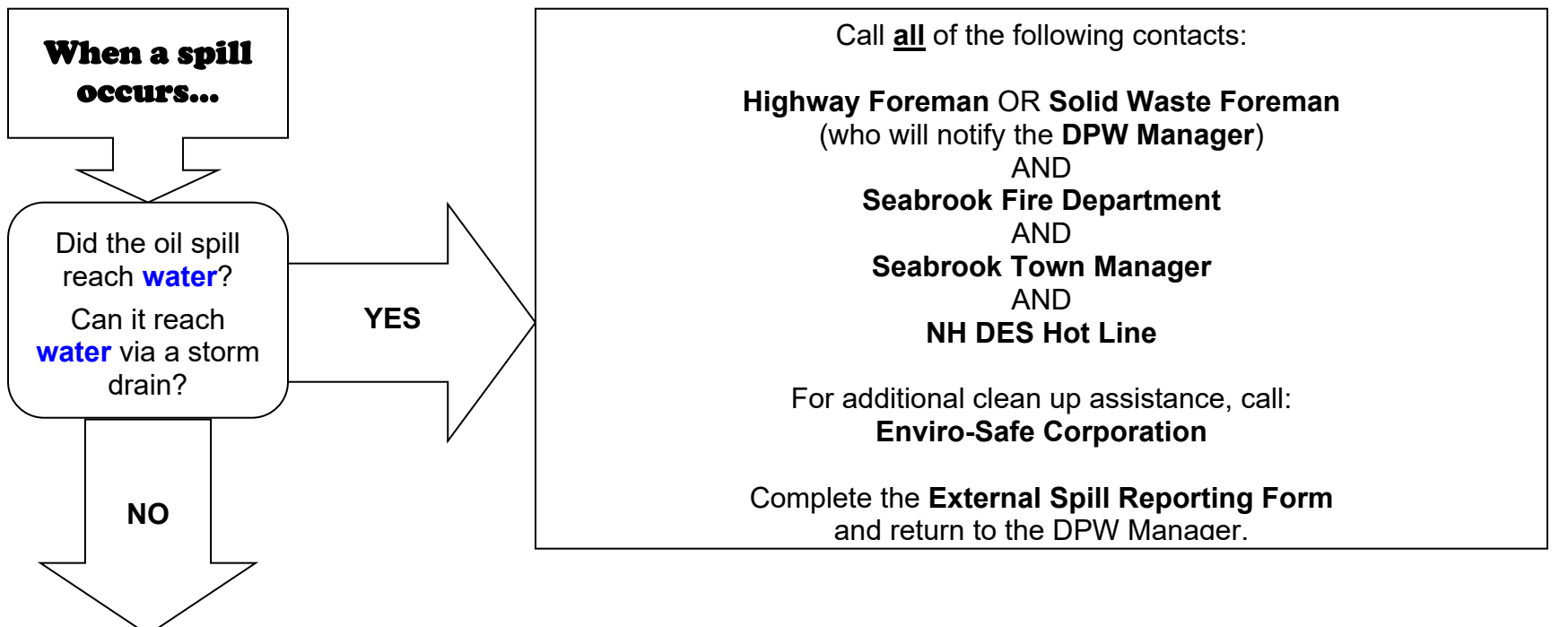
Highway Foreman or Solid Waste Foreman (who call DPW Manager), and Fire Dept.

If a spill is greater than 25 gallons:

Highway Foreman or Solid Waste Foreman (who call DPW Manager), Fire Dept, Town Manager, and NH DES Hot Line.

INSTRUCTION GUIDE FOR SPILL REPORTING

What do you need to do when an oil spill occurs?



Always call the **Highway Foreman OR Solid Waste Foreman** (who will notify the **DPW Manager**)

If you need help cleaning up the spill, call the
Seabrook Fire Department OR Enviro-Safe Corporation

Complete the **Internal Spill Reporting Form**
 and return to the **Highway Foreman** or **Solid Waste Foreman**.

If the spill is completely cleaned up, there are NO spill reporting forms to complete.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS		
<u>Contact</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Backup</u>
Highway Foreman	603-765-0330	603-760-2685
Solid Waste Foreman	603-997-2097	603-394-6094
DPW Manager	603-474-9771	603-396-1111
Seabrook Fire Department	603-474-2611	603-474-3434
Enviro-Safe Corporation	1-800-585-7916	978-453-7772
Seabrook Town Manager	603-474-3252	603-793-5402
NH DES Hot Line	603-271-3899	

APPENDIX K

TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

Employee Training

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency:

Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination must be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. Regional Administrator of EPA).

For reports required by the MSGP, including SWPPPs, inspection reports, annual reports, monitoring reports, reports on training and other information required by the permit must be signed as above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the organization; and
3. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP.

APPENDIX L

ANNUAL REPORT

APPENDIX M

2021 MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL 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>