

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

# **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Transfer Station  
Seabrook, New Hampshire**

**August 2015**

*Prepared for:*

**Town of Seabrook**  
Department of Public Works  
P.O. Box 456  
Seabrook, New Hampshire 03874-5942

*Prepared by:*

**Earth Tech, Inc.**  
196 Baker Avenue  
Concord, MA 01742

*Revised by:*

**AECOM**  
250 Apollo Drive  
Chelmsford, MA 01824

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

	<b>Page</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 General	1-1
1.2 Plan Organization	1-2
1.3 Summary of Plan Requirements	1-3
1.4 Revisions to the SWPPP	1-4
<b>2.0 CERTIFICATIONS</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 Facility Management Certification	2-1
2.2 Eligibility Certifications	2-1
2.2.1 Introduction	2-1
2.2.2 National Historic Preservation Act Certification	2-1
2.2.3 Endangered Species Act Certification	2-2
2.3 Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation Certification	2-2
2.4 Certification Statement	2-5
<b>3.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 Team Members	3-1
3.2 Duties	3-1
<b>4.0 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 Site Description	4-1
4.2 General Site Drainage, Receiving Waters, and Water Quality Standards	4-1
4.4 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	4-3
4.4.1 Main Building	4-4
4.4.2 Main Building – Outdoor Storage	4-4
4.4.3 Electronics	4-5
4.4.4 Tires	4-5
4.4.5 Propane Tanks	4-5
4.4.6 Roofing Shingles	4-6
4.4.7 Asphalt and Concrete Pile	4-6
4.4.8 Mixed Tin and Aluminum	4-6
4.4.9 Compost Pile	4-6
4.4.10 Clam Shell Pile	4-7
4.4.11 Scrap Metal Pile	4-7
4.4.12 Clean Wood and Brush	4-7
4.4.13 Construction Debris	4-7
4.4.14 Vehicle Storage and Maintenance	4-8
4.4.15 Pollutant Summary	4-8
4.5 Spills and Significant Leaks	4-8

4.6	Storm Water Sampling Data	4-8
4.7	Additional Requirements for Facilities Subject to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) Section 313 Reporting Requirements	4-8
<b>5.0</b>	<b>POLLUTION PREVENTION SYSTEM</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1	General	5-1
5.2	Existing Best Management Practices (BMPs)	5-1
5.2.1	Main Building	5-1
5.2.2	Main Building – Outdoor Storage	5-2
5.2.3	Electronics	5-2
5.2.4	Tires	5-2
5.2.5	Propane Tanks	5-2
5.2.6	Roofing Shingles	5-3
5.2.7	Asphalt and Concrete Pile	5-3
5.2.8	Mixed Tin and Aluminum	5-3
5.2.9	Compost Pile	5-3
5.2.10	Clam Shell Pile	5-3
5.2.11	Scrap Metal Pile	5-4
5.2.12	Clean Wood and Brush	5-4
5.2.13	Construction Debris	5-4
5.2.14	Vehicle Storage and Maintenance	5-4
5.3	Good Housekeeping	5-4
5.4	Eliminate and Minimize Exposure	5-6
5.5	Preventive Maintenance	5-6
5.6	Spill Prevention and Response Procedures	5-8
5.7	Inspections	5-11
5.8	Corrective Actions	5-13
	5.8.1 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and/or Revision	5-13
	5.8.2 Corrective Actions and Deadlines	5-14
5.9	Employee Training	5-16
5.10	Sediment and Erosion Control	5-17
5.11	Management of Storm Water Runoff	5-17
5.12	Sector Specific BMPs for Scrap and Recycling Facilities	5-17
5.13	MSGP Authorized Non-Storm water Discharges	5-18
<b>6.0</b>	<b>RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING, AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>6-1</b>
6.1	Recordkeeping	6-1
6.2	Incident Reporting	6-1
6.3	Reporting Monitoring Data to EPA	6-1
6.4	Annual Report	6-2
6.5	Discharge Quality Monitoring	6-3
	6.5.1 Benchmark Monitoring	6-3

	6.5.2	Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring	6-5
	6.5.3	State- or Tribal-Specific Monitoring	6-5
	6.5.4	Impaired Receiving Waters Monitoring	6-5
	6.5.5	Other Monitoring as Required by EPA	6-5
	6.5.6	Quarterly Visual Assessment	6-5
6.6		Monitoring Instructions	6-7
	6.6.1	Sampling Location	6-7
	6.6.2	Sample Collection	6-7
	6.6.3	Collection and Analytical Methods	6-8
	6.6.4	Storm Event Data	6-8
	6.6.5	Adverse Weather Conditions	6-8

## **APPENDICES**

---

<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>MSGP ELIGIBILITY DEMONSTRATIONS</b>
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>SITE DIAGRAM</b>
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS</b>
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	<b>PROCEDURES</b>
<b>APPENDIX E</b>	<b>SPILLS AND RELEASES</b>
<b>APPENDIX F</b>	<b>STORM WATER MONITORING PROCEDURE AND REPORTS</b>
<b>APPENDIX G</b>	<b>SITE INSPECTION FORMS</b>
<b>APPENDIX H</b>	<b>SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS</b>
<b>APPENDIX I</b>	<b>SWPPP AMENDMENTS</b>
<b>APPENDIX J</b>	<b>SPILL RESPONSE REPORTING FORM</b>
<b>APPENDIX K</b>	<b>TRAINING DOCUMENTATION</b>
<b>APPENDIX L</b>	<b>ANNUAL REPORTING FORM</b>

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

---

	<b>Page</b>
<b>FIGURE 1</b>	
<b>SEABROOK TRANSFER STATION SITE LOCUS MAP</b>	<b>4-2</b>

## **LIST OF TABLES**

---

	<b>Page</b>	
<b>Table 2-1</b>	<b>Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation Results</b>	<b>2-4</b>
<b>Table 3-1</b>	<b>Pollution Prevention Team Member Responsibilities</b>	<b>3-2</b>
<b>Table 5-1</b>	<b>Spill Response Emergency Notifications</b>	<b>5-10</b>
<b>Table 7-1</b>	<b>Sector N Numeric Effluent Limitations And Benchmark Monitoring</b>	<b>6-4</b>

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

### 1.1 General

The Clean Water Act provides that storm water 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) storm water regulations. These regulations are summarized below.

The Clean Water Act of 1987 increased regulatory control of storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water permitting activities. Regional Administrators (including Region 1) of the EPA reissued the EPA's NPDES Storm Water MSGP on October 30, 2000, September 29, 2008 and most recently on June 4, 2015 which authorized the discharge of storm water from industrial facilities consistent with the terms of the permit.

In New Hampshire, the NPDES storm water 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 storm water associated with industrial activity to the waters of New Hampshire. The discharger must prepare a Storm Water 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 Storm Water Permit program and the MSGP is to reduce the contribution of pollution to the surface waters of the United States from industrial facilities with storm water discharges. The objectives of the SWPPP are to "... (1) identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water

discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility; and (2) ensure implementation of measures to minimize and control pollutants in storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water that discharges to waters of the United States under routine operations. The SWPPP details the storm water pollution prevention controls, referred to as 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff from the drainage area (Section 4.6); and
- Description of existing and planned 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 and non-structural BMPs used to minimize the amount of pollutants contained in storm water 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 storm water 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 MSGP requires that the permittee carry out activities that will assure the objectives of the NPDES Permit program for storm water 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. Ensure 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. Implement a system that will result in unauthorized non-storm water discharges being identified before they occur for the first time so they can be redirected or covered by the appropriate NPDES permit.
6. Conduct quarterly inspections.
7. Prepare 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. Modify the SWPPP within 14 days of knowledge of the release of an RQ.
14. 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. At the termination of the need for MSGP coverage, filing of a NOT.

#### **1.4 Revisions to the SWPPP**

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 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 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 SWPP 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 Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, to which it is subject.

The goal of this SWPPP is to minimize the potential for pollution from facility storm water discharges from entering waters of the United States by minimizing the pollutants contained in storm water discharges. This SWPPP describes the systems to be used to achieve this goal. It is the responsibility of all supervisors, managers, 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.

### **2.2 Eligibility Certifications**

#### ***2.2.1 Introduction***

The MSGP requires that applicants seeking coverage through the filing of a NOI certify that no storm water 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 storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and discharge-related activities, including the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control storm water 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 storm water and allowable non-storm water 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 storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and discharge-related activities, including the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control storm water 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.

A review of the Threatened and Endangered Species System web site; <http://endangered.fws.gov/>, maintained by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) on the Internet, was conducted. A total of 15 threatened and endangered species are listed for New Hampshire (see Appendix A, MSGP Eligibility Demonstrations).

In order to determine if any of these listed species are found in proximity to the site, a written request on behalf of the Seabrook Transfer Station was submitted to the New Hampshire Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program and the USF&WS for additional information (see Appendix A, MSGP Eligibility Demonstrations). This SWPPP will be modified accordingly based on the response received.

During the 2015 update an official species list was requested through the <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/> website. It was determined that only 2 threatened or endangered species are present on the site specific species list. Neither species has a critical habitat within the action area of the Transfer Station.

## **2.3 Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation Certification**

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

In order for the allowable non-storm water discharges to be authorized by the MSGP, the discharges must be identified in the SWPPP and the Plan must describe the

system of pollution prevention measures that will be used to control the quality of the discharges. This information is provided in Section 5.12.

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

- Discharges from fire fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Potable water including water line flushing;
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Lawn watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;
- Pavement wash water where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents;
- 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 storm water discharges authorized by the General Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges (not including authorized non-storm water discharges). The certification must include the following information for each authorized discharge:

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

### *Evaluation/Testing Methodologies*

Earth Tech evaluated the facility storm water drainage system for the presence of non-storm water discharges on December 28, 2005. The evaluation methodology included a visual, dry-weather inspection of storm water management devices, including any inlets, conveyances, catch basins, swales, infiltration/detention basins, outlets, or other structures present on-site. Verification of piping schematics from existing facility site plans were not available. Table 2-1, Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation Results, provides the results of the discharge evaluation conducted in December 2005.

**Table 2-1: Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation Results**

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

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

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

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

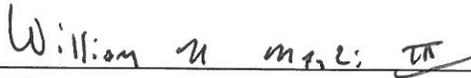
## 2.4 Certification Statement

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

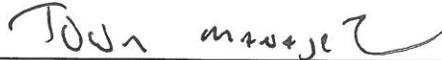
"I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who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



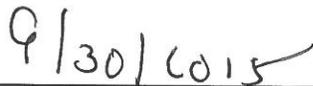
Signature



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 storm water 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 pollution prevention best management practices. In addition, these individuals have the authority to define storm water 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**

<b>Leader</b>	Foreman	Seabrook Transfer Station
<b>Member</b>	Assistant Foreman	Seabrook Transfer Station
<b>Member</b>	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-storm water 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. Obtain the signatures on the Site Compliance Evaluation Certification.
8. Prepare revisions to the SWPPP, as needed.
9. Maintain required records and internal correspondence.
10. Maintain consistency between the SWPPP and the facility's other environmental and/or safety plans.
11. Follow 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. Modify 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. Perform quarterly visual storm water monitoring, benchmark monitoring, and impaired waters monitoring.
14. Perform routine inspections.

**Table 3-1: Pollution Prevention Team Member Responsibilities**

<b>PPT Title</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Plan Coordination</b>	<b>Annual Inspections</b>	<b>Routine Inspections</b>	<b>Training</b>	<b>Record Keeping</b>	<b>Monitoring</b>	<b>Report Submittal</b>	<b>Preventive Maintenance</b>	<b>Spill Response Coordination</b>	<b>Material Management</b>	<b>Waste Coordination</b>	<b>Housekeeping Oversight</b>
Leader	Foreman	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Member	Assistant Foreman	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Member	Project Personnel	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 truck scale, 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.

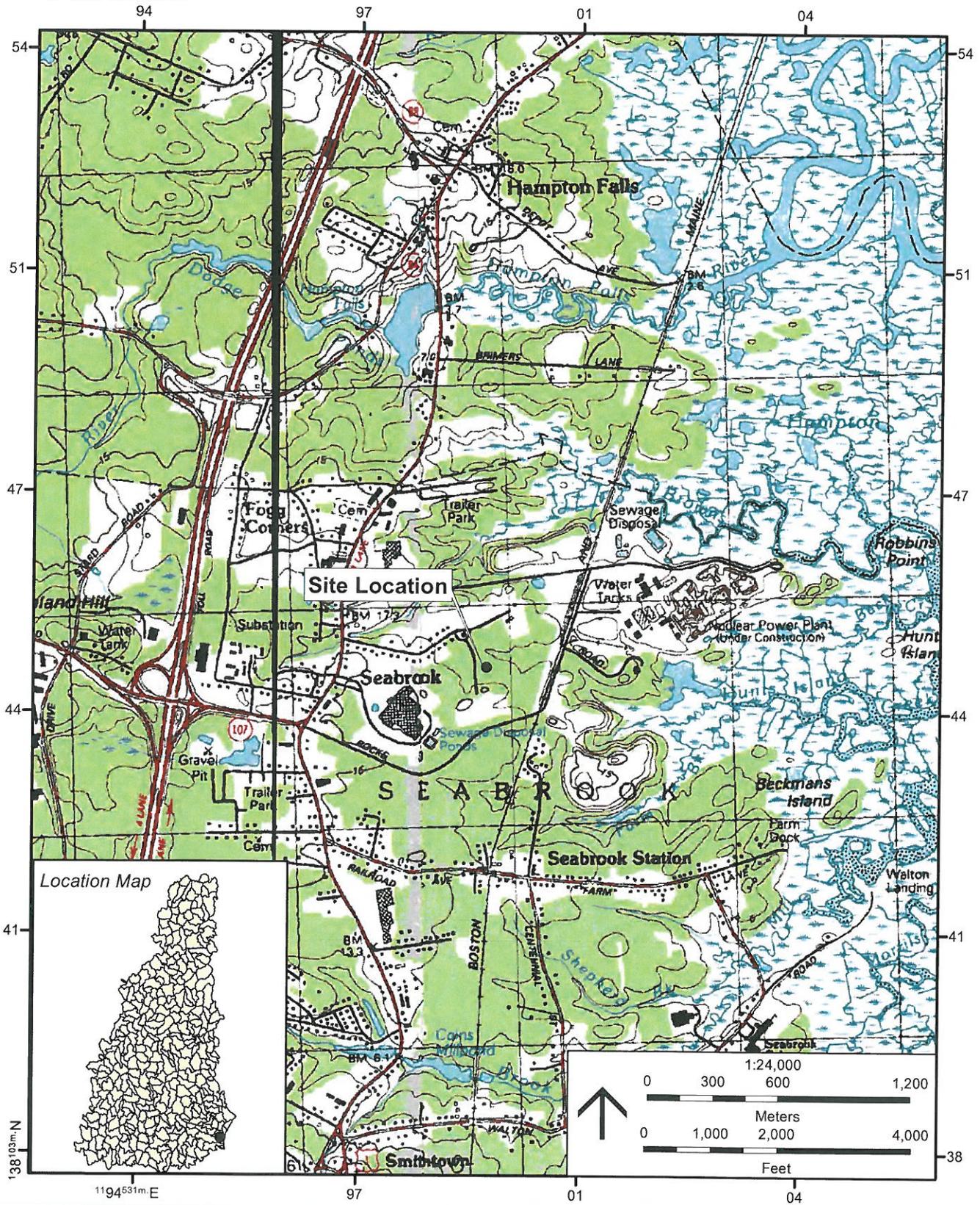
The total drainage area for this site is approximately 13.4 acre, with total impervious area estimated to be 1.8 acre, or approximately 13% impervious. The average annual precipitation for the Seabrook, New Hampshire area is approximately 43 inches, with slight peaks typically in June, July, August, 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, storm water drainage areas and direction, and storm water 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 for easy truck access. The facility includes paved areas, roofed buildings and bare ground storage areas. The area to the west of the facility is both wooded and swamp; south and north are primarily wooded, and east is vegetated and slight swamp.

The paved area on south side of the main building is pitched to one storm drain, which is connected to an underground pipe that eventually discharges to stormwater infiltration swale. 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 storm water infiltration. Storm water 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. 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, between the underground drainage pipe from the catch basin and the one that goes to the unnamed drainage swale. Storm water that falls on the majority of the unpaved portions of the site infiltrates into the ground.



Map Document: (L:\work\75727\GIS\locus.mxd)  
12/27/2005 - 11:13:01 AM

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**

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

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. Hunts Island Creek is also listed as impaired for PCBs, Dioxin, and Fecal Coliform. The only established TMDL is for Fecal Coliform.

### **4.3 Substantially Identical Outfalls**

Outfalls may be demonstrated to be substantially identical by documenting the following;

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

### **4.4 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources**

The following sections identify specific industrial activities and significant materials that may be potential storm water 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 storm water, and information on significant spills are provided for the period 3 years prior to the date of SWPPP preparation or amendment.

The potential for storm water 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 storm water 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, waste 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 storm water 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 storm water, 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 storm water 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.

Exposure of pollutants to storm water in this area is limited to the use of the front-end loader and transport and emptying of small containers of waste oil to the AST.

There is no potential for spills or leaks of material that would affect storm water 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 storm water as it passes near the catch basin

that directs the discharge to the outfall. There is also minimal potential that a large spill of waste oil at the AST would affect storm water via drainage to the low point in the vegetated area off the pavement, however generally only small containers of oil (5 gallons or less) are emptied into the AST. It is unlikely that a tank leak would affect storm water due to the containment surrounding the AST.

#### ***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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Exposure to storm water in this area includes the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off propane tanks from their vehicles, and the metal tanks. Storm water 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 storm water 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.

Storm water exposed to the ground-up shingle piles drains directly into the ground and not to the catch basin or stream. Storm water 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 storm water 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.

Storm water 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 storm water 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.

Storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Storm water 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 storm water 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.

Storm water 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 storm water 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.

Storm water 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 storm water 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.

Storm water 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 storm water 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.

Storm water 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 storm water 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.

Storm water 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 storm water drains into the discharge pipe to the drainage swale. Vehicle wash water could flow directly to the catch basin which directs flow to the storm water 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 September 2015.

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

### **4.6 Storm Water Sampling Data**

A record of storm water 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.

## **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 storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and (2) assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the MSGP. MSGP authorized non-storm water 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 storm water pollution.

Based on the assessment of the potential pollutant sources described in Section 4.0, BMPs were identified to prevent, eliminate or reduce pollutant loadings for storm water discharges at the Transfer Station. The BMPs discussed below, if implemented properly, will provide adequate protection to the quality of storm water 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;
- Sediment and Erosion Control;
- Management of Storm Water Runoff; and
- Sector Specific BMPs for Scrap and Waste Recycling facilities.

### **5.2 Existing Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

#### **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 storm water 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 storm water 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 waste oil tank to minimize exposure of pollutants to storm water. Exposure of pollutants to storm water in this area is limited to the use of the front-end loader and transport and emptying of small containers of waste oil to the AST.

BMPs to prevent storm water contamination include routine inspection of the area, routine inspection and maintenance of the front-end loader, and secure access to the waste oil tank so that only trained personnel can empty containers to or off-load waste oil from the 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 storm water. Exposure to storm water in this area is limited to the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off materials from their vehicles.

The BMP to prevent storm water 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 storm water. Exposure to storm water in this area is limited to the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off tires from their vehicles.

The BMP to prevent storm water 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. Exposure to storm water in this area includes the handling and transport activities of residents dropping off propane tanks from their vehicles, and the metal tanks. Storm water drains from this area directly to the catch basin which discharges to the drainage swale.

The BMP to prevent storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water discharge point.

#### **5.2.9      *Compost Pile***

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

The BMPs to prevent storm water 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 storm water discharge point.

#### **5.2.10     *Clam Shell Pile***

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

The BMPs to prevent storm water contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no runoff to the storm water discharge point.

#### ***5.2.11 Scrap Metal Pile***

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

The BMPs to prevent storm water contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no runoff to the storm water 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.

#### ***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 storm water contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no runoff to the storm water 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 storm water contamination are routine inspection of the area and storage on level bare ground to encourage infiltration to the ground and no runoff to the storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff from natural or man-made pollutants.

Poor housekeeping can result in more waste being generated than necessary and an increased potential for storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. Waste oil is brought to the main building first, and disposed of in a waste oil tank located in a separate totally enclosed shed. 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.
- Within 60 days, investigate the practicality of covering dumpsters and/or certain waste piles (e.g. ground shingles) to protect against storm water infiltration and potential pollutant contamination.
- Within 60 days, investigate the practicality of constructing a shed or covering for the empty propane tanks to protect against potential storm water contamination.

#### **5.5 Preventive Maintenance**

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 storm water management system will include:

- Transfers to and from the waste oil tank are observed by qualified personnel trained in spill response procedures.
- Waste oil tank 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.
- Storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 reduce the potential for a leak or spill to contaminate storm water, an adequate supply of spill containment, absorbent, and neutralizing materials, consisting of pads, booms, granular absorbents, etc. will be maintained on-site at all times in locations where liquids are stored.

Additionally, the following procedure will be followed for transferring of fluids:

- Absorbent pads will be placed under the container to be filled;
- Absorbent pads will be placed under the fill pipe to contain any dripping or spillage during the filling operation;
- Any spillage or drips will be wiped off and absorbent pads properly disposed of; and
- When waste 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 storm water.

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

- Advise the pollution prevention team leader or member immediately of all spills of hazardous materials or regulated materials, regardless of quantity.
- Spills will be evaluated to determine the necessary response. If there is a health hazard, fire or explosion potential, 911 will be called immediately.

- If a spill is large or threatens surface waters, including storm drains, state or federal emergency response agencies will be called immediately. Any person in charge of the facility must notify the National Response Center (NRC) as soon as they have knowledge of the discharge. See Table 5-1 for all required notifications and phone numbers. Callers should be prepared to provide their name and phone number; name, address, and phone number of the facility; location, date and time of spill; material and quantity spilled; and cause of the spill. A form is also provided in Appendix 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 storm water conveyances, and streams. A cover or dike will be used to protect any other storm water structures such as catch basins.
- All reportable spills of significant materials will be recorded and retained as part of the SWPPP. These detailed reports will be completed by the PPT designee. They will include the date and time of the incident, location, estimated volume and contents of spill, weather conditions, response procedures, parties notified, as well as recommended revisions to the BMP program, operating procedures, and/or equipment needed to prevent recurrence. See Spill Log in Appendix E.
- The SWPPP for the facility must be modified within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release to provide a description of the release, an account of the circumstances leading up to the release, the actions taken in response to the release, and the date of the release. In addition, the Plan must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and modified where appropriate.

**Table 5-1: Spill Response Emergency Notifications**

<b>Federal Organizations – if discharge to water</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Person/Time Called</b>
EPA National Response Center (NRC)	800-424-8802	
United States Coast Guard – Coastal Oil Spills	207-780-3251	
U.S. EPA Emergency Spill Response	617-918-1279	

<b>State Organizations – if greater than 25 gallons oil</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Person/Time Called</b>
NH Dept. of Safety – Office of Emergency Management	603-271-2231 800-852-3792	
NH DES Hot-Line – Regular business hours (M-F, 8A-4P)	603-271-3644	
NH State Police Hazardous Materials Response- (nights, weekends, holidays) <i>If out of state call</i>	800-346-4009 603-271-3636	
<i>Also call Seabrook Fire Department</i>	603-474-2611	
<b>State Organizations – if other hazardous material</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Person/Time Called</b>
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 603-271-3636	
<i>Also call Seabrook Fire Department</i>	603-474-2611	

<b>Local Organizations – if assistance required</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Person/Time Called</b>
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

Preventing pollution of storm water runoff requires the implementation of 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 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 October 1st to December 31st; January 1st to March 31st; April 1st to June 30th; and July 1st to September 30th.

Inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, identified as potential pollutant sources (identified in Section 4.4), where control measures are used to comply with effluent limits (Section 6.3), discharge points, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.

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

- 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff. Inspections must include all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated or disposed of, and is exposed to precipitation or storm water 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 discharges occurring at the time of inspection
- Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site
- Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system
- Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs
- Any failed control measures that need replacement
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed

- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with the MSGP 2015.

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

## **5.8 Corrective Actions**

### ***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 control measures are not stringent enough for the 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 2015 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 any of the following conditions occur 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.
- The average of four quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark (see Section 6.5.1). If less than four benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than four times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review.

Benchmark exceedance does not trigger a corrective action if a determination can be made that the exceedance is solely attributable to natural background sources, or if no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable.

### **5.8.2 Corrective Actions and Deadlines**

If corrective action is needed, immediately 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 listed in Section 5.8.1 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 was identified;
- Description of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
- 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 2015.

Corrective actions taken must be documented within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of the conditions described in Section 5.8.1. Documentation must include the following;

- The date when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed);
- If applicable, why it is infeasible to complete the necessary installation/repairs within 14-days;

- Schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable (if after the 14-day timeframe);
- Rationale for an extension of the 45 day timeframe if required.

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

## **5.9 Employee Training**

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 storm water will be given instruction at least annually that will provide information regarding:

- Pollution prevention concepts;
- The goals and components of the SWPPP;
- Material management practices;
- BMP operation and maintenance; and
- Facility spill response 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 storm water 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.

## **5.10 Sediment and Erosion Control**

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 reseeding; 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 storm water 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 monthly inspection described in Section 5.7.

The final discharge outfall for the facility's storm water 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 monthly per Section 5.7.

## **5.11 Management of Storm Water Runoff**

Structural BMPs at the site intended to manage storm water 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 storm water is also provided where practical for many materials, including general trash, waste 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 waste 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:

- Within 60 days, a spill kit including boom will be provided for the waste oil tank area.
- Within 60 days, investigate the practicality of covering roll-off bins to protect against storm water infiltration and potential pollutant contamination.
- 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-Storm water Discharges**

The MSGP specifically authorizes the discharge of certain non-storm water flows (this list is included in the “Non Storm Water 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-storm water discharges to occur at the facility:

- Discharge from fire-fighting activities and fire hydrant flushings;
- Potable water, including water line flushings;
- Routine external building or pavement wash down without the use of detergents or cleaning compounds;
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate; and
- Foundation 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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**

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;
- All documentation required to demonstrate MSGP eligibility with regards to the Endangered Species and Historic Preservation Acts;
- All inspection reports and documentation of required corrective actions;
- All spill reports involving storm water (see Section 5.6);
- All annual site compliance evaluation reports;
- All storm water 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. Benchmark sampling results must be submitted no later than 30 days after receiving laboratory results for each quarter.

The URL for the EPA's NetDMR system:

[www.epa.gov/netdmr](http://www.epa.gov/netdmr)

## 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) that have not been completed at the time of the report submission then the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) 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. 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 documentation (see Section 5.8). If corrective action 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).

## **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:

- “Quarterly 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 Benchmark Monitoring**

Certain industries are required to conduct quarterly analytical monitoring for specific pollutants depending on their MSGP Sector, including Sector N. Benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation. Its primary purpose is for determining the overall effectiveness of the implemented control measures and to assist in the addition of corrective actions. Analytical monitoring is required for the Transfer Station for at least the first four quarters of permit coverage. The 2015 MSGP permit coverage begins in the first full quarter following September 2, 2015 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 [www.epa.gov/netdmr](http://www.epa.gov/netdmr).

Following the four quarters of monitoring, if the average of the four periods does not exceed the benchmark value(s), no further monitoring is required for the remainder of the permit term. If the average exceeds the benchmark values, the SWPPP must be reviewed to determine compliance with the permit. If in compliance, document the justification in the SWPPP and reduce monitoring for that pollutant to once per year for the remainder of the permit term. If not in compliance, modify the SWPPP within 14 days, implement new or modified BMPs as soon as possible, but within 60 days, and continue four more quarters of benchmark monitoring for that pollutant. If an exceedance of the benchmark values is mathematically certain prior to conducting all four quarters of monitoring then control measures must be reviewed and any necessary corrective action must be performed immediately.

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

**Table 7-1: Sector N Numeric Effluent Limitations and Benchmark Monitoring**

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark monitoring concentration <sup>1</sup>	Effluent Limitation Guidelines
Scrap Recycling Facility (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	NA
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	NA
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	NA
	Total Copper (freshwater)	Hardness Dependent	NA
	Total Copper (saltwater)	0.0048 mg/L	
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	NA
	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

<sup>1</sup>Monitor once/quarter for at least the first year of permit coverage.

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

Corrective actions may not be required if the natural background of a pollutant exceeds the benchmark value. The average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results must be less than or equal to the natural background concentration of the pollutant. Documentation must be kept within this SWPPP including any supporting rationale and all previously collected data for determining that the benchmark exceedances are due to background levels of the pollutant. The EPA must be notified in the final benchmark monitoring report that the exceedance is due to a natural background pollutant level.

#### ***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***

Because all surface waters in New Hampshire are impaired due to elevated levels of mercury, monitoring for mercury will be required at least once each permit year; monitoring will be waived if no mercury is detected in the storm water discharge.

#### ***6.5.5 Other Monitoring as Required by EPA***

No EPA specific provisions were specified.

#### ***6.5.6 Quarterly Visual Assessment***

As an integral part of ensuring compliance with the objectives of the MSGP, facilities are required to conduct storm water discharge quality monitoring. All MSGP industrial dischargers are required to perform quarterly visual monitoring of the representative storm water 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 October 1st to December 31st; January 1st to March 31st; April 1st to June 30th; and July 1st to September 30th.

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 storm water 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 as 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 the examination;
- Personnel involved and their signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (i.e. runoff or snowmelt);
- The visual observations of the discharge quality (see above);

- The probable sources of storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water discharge samples are required for all drainage areas where industrial activities occur and which discharge at the facility. At the Transfer Station, storm water monitoring will be conducted at the only outfall, Storm Water Discharge Point to the unnamed drainage swale. Sampling may take place at any point within the underground discharge pipe prior to the actual discharge.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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, the duration between the storm event sample and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1" rainfall) storm event, and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge samples.

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**

---

<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>MSGP ELIGIBILITY DEMONSTRATIONS</b>
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>SITE DIAGRAM</b>
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS</b>
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	<b>PROCEDURES</b>
<b>APPENDIX E</b>	<b>SPILLS AND RELEASES</b>
<b>APPENDIX F</b>	<b>STORM WATER MONITORING PROCEDURE AND REPORTS</b>
<b>APPENDIX G</b>	<b>SITE INSPECTION FORMS</b>
<b>APPENDIX H</b>	<b>SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS</b>
<b>APPENDIX I</b>	<b>SWPPP AMENDMENTS</b>
<b>APPENDIX J</b>	<b>SPILL RESPONSE REPORTING FORM</b>
<b>APPENDIX K</b>	<b>TRAINING DOCUMENTATION</b>
<b>APPENDIX L</b>	<b>ANNUAL REPORTING FORM</b>

## **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  
PHONE: (603)223-2541 FAX: (603)223-0104  
URL: [www.fws.gov/newengland](http://www.fws.gov/newengland)

Consultation Code: 05E1NE00-2015-SLI-2052

September 28, 2015

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2015-E-02588

Project Name: Transfer Station Seabrook, NH 2015 MSGP Update

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/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](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



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Transfer Station Seabrook, NH 2015 MSGP Update

## Official Species List

**Provided by:**

New England Ecological Services Field Office  
70 COMMERCIAL STREET, SUITE 300  
CONCORD, NH 03301  
(603) 223-2541  
<http://www.fws.gov/newengland>

**Consultation Code:** 05E1NE00-2015-SLI-2052

**Event Code:** 05E1NE00-2015-E-02588

**Project Type:** WATER QUALITY MODIFICATION

**Project Name:** Transfer Station Seabrook, NH 2015 MSGP Update

**Project Description:** Update to the SWPPP and NOI to comply with 2015 MSGP Revisions.

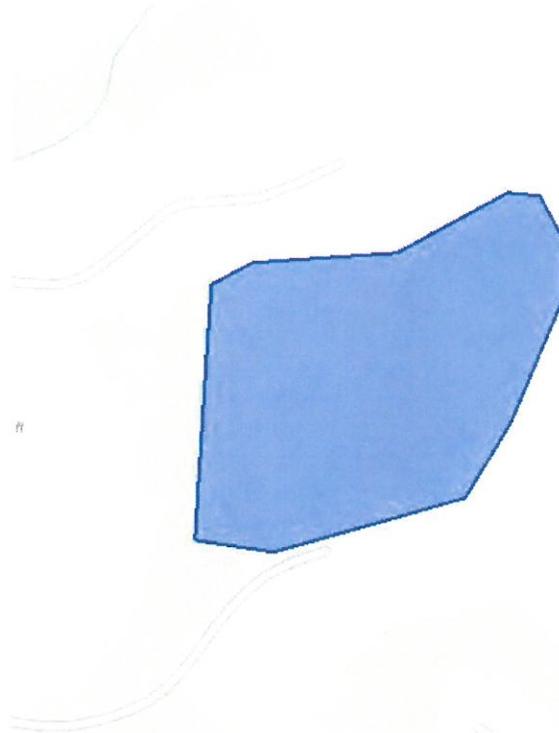
**Please Note:** The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Transfer Station Seabrook, NH 2015 MSGP Update

**Project Location Map:**



**Project Coordinates:** MULTIPOLYGON (((-70.85902690887451 42.897566183538714, -70.8586835861206 42.897094603161904, -70.85866212844847 42.89648154328037, -70.85943460464478 42.89511392619657, -70.86012125015259 42.894296485411616, -70.86293220520018 42.89371483825529, -70.86409091949463 42.89384060026743, -70.86387634277344 42.89659158011817, -70.86325407028197 42.89682737268083, -70.86112976074219 42.89693740890153, -70.85949897766113 42.89759762210229, -70.85902690887451 42.897566183538714)))

**Project Counties:** Rockingham, NH



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Transfer Station Seabrook, NH 2015 MSGP Update

## Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 2 threatened or endangered species on your 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. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Birds	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> )	Threatened		
<b>Mammals</b>			
Northern long-eared Bat ( <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> )	Threatened		



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Transfer Station Seabrook, NH 2015 MSGP Update

## **Critical habitats that lie within your project area**

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

## Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS)

### Listings by State and Territory as of 12/30/2005

#### New Hampshire

**Notes:**

- Displays one record per species or population.
- The range of a listed population does not extend beyond the states in which that population is defined.
- This list includes non-nesting sea turtles and whales in State/Territory coastal waters.
- This list includes species or populations under the sole jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Go to the [Threatened and Endangered Wildlife and Plants Page](#)  
 Go to the [TESS Home Page](#)

#### [Back to Table of Contents](#)

- Click on the highlighted scientific names below to view a Species Profile for each listing.

#### New Hampshire -- 15 listings

##### Animals -- 12

<u>Status</u>	<u>Listing</u>
E	Beetle, American burying ( <a href="#">Nicrophorus americanus</a> )
E	Butterfly, Kamei blue ( <a href="#">Lycaeides melissa samuelis</a> )
E	Curlew, Eskimo ( <a href="#">Numenius borealis</a> )
T	Eagle, bald lower 48 States ( <a href="#">Haliaeetus leucocephalus</a> )
T	Lynx, Canada lower 48 States DPS ( <a href="#">Lynx canadensis</a> )
T	Plover, piping except Great Lakes watershed ( <a href="#">Charadrius melodus</a> )
E	Puma (=cougar), eastern ( <a href="#">Puma (=Felis) concolor couguar</a> )
E	Sea turtle, leatherback ( <a href="#">Dermochelys coriacea</a> )
T	Tiger beetle, Puritan ( <a href="#">Cicindela puritana</a> )
E	Wedgemussel, dwarf ( <a href="#">Alasmidonta heterodon</a> )
E	Whale, finback ( <a href="#">Balaenoptera physalus</a> )
E	Wolf, gray lower 48 States, except MN and where XN; Mexico ( <a href="#">Canis lupus</a> )

##### Plants -- 3

<u>Status</u>	<u>Listing</u>
E	Bulrush, Northeastern ( <a href="#">Scirpus ancistrochaetus</a> )
E	Milk-vetch, Jesup's ( <a href="#">Astragalus robbinsii var. jesupi</a> )
T	Pogonia, small whorled ( <a href="#">Isotria medeoloides</a> )

**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	

Page 1



**Index By State County**  
National Register Information System

12/30/2005 09:59:27

No filter

Include filter in navigation 

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	

Page 2



**Index By State County**  
National Register Information System

12/30/2005 10:00:35

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	

Page 3



**Index By State County**  
National Register Information System

12/30/2005 10:00:48

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	

Page 4



**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	

Page 5



**Index By State County**  
National Register Information System

12/30/2005 10:01:06

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	

Page 6



**Index By State County**  
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	

Page 7



**Index By State County**  
National Register Information System

12/30/2005 10:01:25

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	

Page 8



**Index By State County**  
National Register Information System

12/30/2005 10:01:34

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	

Page 9



**Index By State County**  
National Register Information System

12/30/2005 10:01:43

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	

Page 10



**Index By State County**  
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	

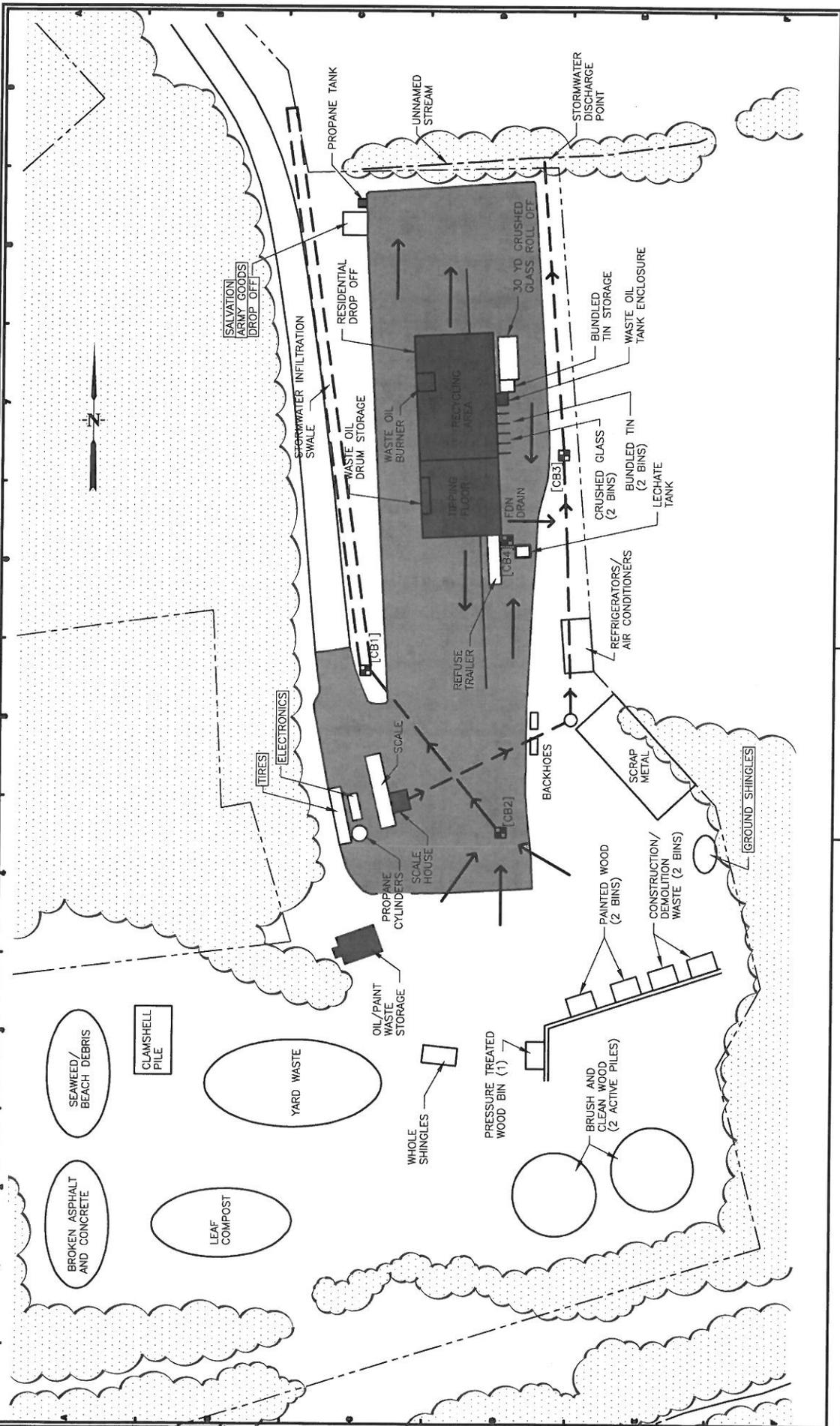
Page 11



**APPENDIX B**



**SITE DIAGRAM**



<p><b>LEGEND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MANHOLE</li> <li>▭ PAVED AREA (ON SITE)</li> <li>▭ BUILDING OR ENCLOSURE</li> <li>→ STORMWATER FLOW</li> <li>☐ CATCH BASIN [CB]</li> <li>~ TREE LINE</li> <li>- - - PROPERTY LINE</li> <li>- - - STORMWATER PIPE</li> </ul>		<p><small>AECOM SCIENCE. TECHNOLOGY. INNOVATION.</small></p>	<p>DATE: 09/11/16</p> <p>PROJECT NUMBER: 60437671</p>
<p>SEABROOK TRANSFER STATION SITE DIAGRAM - SWPPP</p>			<p>NOT TO SCALE</p>

**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 under cover
Waste Oils	Storage	Oily sheen	Low	Containment; consider 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 - storm water infiltrates	Consider providing cover
Tin and Aluminum	Storage	Metals	High - storm water infiltrates	Consider providing cover
Yard Waste	Storage	Solids	High - storm water infiltrates	

**SWPPP Material Inventory (continued)**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Activity/Use</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Likelihood of contact with storm water? (Low, medium or high?)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Clam shells	Storage	Solids, salts	High – storm water infiltrates	
Scrap metal	Storage	Metals	High – storm water infiltrates	
Refrigerants	Removal and storage	Coolants	Low - inside	
Clean Wood, Brush	Storage and burning	Solids	High – storm water infiltrates	
Construction debris	Storage	Solids	High – storm water infiltrates	Consider providing cover
Asphalt/Concrete	Storage	Solids	High – storm water 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**

## WASTE OIL SHIPMENTS

Objective: To assure waste oil is transferred from the waste oil tank to the shipping vehicle without a spill occurring.

Frequency: As needed at each shipment.

Record: Maintain copy of shipping papers/manifest.

Revision Date: December 2005

1. The transport truck driver will be directed to the waste oil tank 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 waste 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**





## **APPENDIX F**

---

### **STORM WATER MONITORING PROCEDURE AND REPORTS**

- **Monitoring Procedure**
- **Visual Monitoring Report Form**
- **Completed Reports**

## **STORM WATER MONITORING PROCEDURE**

Objective: To identify sources of storm water pollution and optimize SWPPP effectiveness

Frequency: Quarterly and Annually

Records: Monitoring Reports, Forms 1 and 2 and any analytical results

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

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

Seabrook Transfer Station, Seabrook, New Hampshire

Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Personnel Involved: \_\_\_\_\_

Parameter	Outfall 001
Color	
Odor	
Clarity	
Floating Solids	
Suspended Solids	
Settled Solids	
Foam	
Sheen	

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Notes:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Signatures:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Inspector

\_\_\_\_\_  
Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Rep.

**Monitoring Of Storm Water Discharge Report, Form 2**

**Storm Event Information**

**Seabrook Transfer Station  
Seabrook, New Hampshire**

Date:	Outfall 001
Sample location (description):	
Sample volume (gallons):	
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 Storm Water 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.

Storm Water Prevention Plan Dated: September 2015 (Rev 3)

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:

---

---

---

## SWPPP COMPLIANCE EVALUATION FORM – Seabrook Transfer Station

**\*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.

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					
Waste 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,	Evidence of good housekeeping practices; evidence of spills, leaks, or					

**SWPPP COMPLIANCE EVALUATION FORM – Seabrook Transfer Station**

Area	Evaluate/Inspect	Problems or Changes Observed?			Describe Any Problems Observed	Describe Any Follow-up
Aluminum Constr. & Demo Dumpsters	other wastes.					
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					
Storm Water 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					

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	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.  These Revisions were prepared and certified by: Aubrey Strause Earth Tech, Inc. 500 Southborough Drive South Portland, Maine 04106 (207) 541-2014	Rev. No. 1/ November 2007	Mr. Bruce Felch Seabrook Transfer Station Solid Waste Foreman/ Leader of Pollution Prevention Team
All Sections	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	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		

---

**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:**

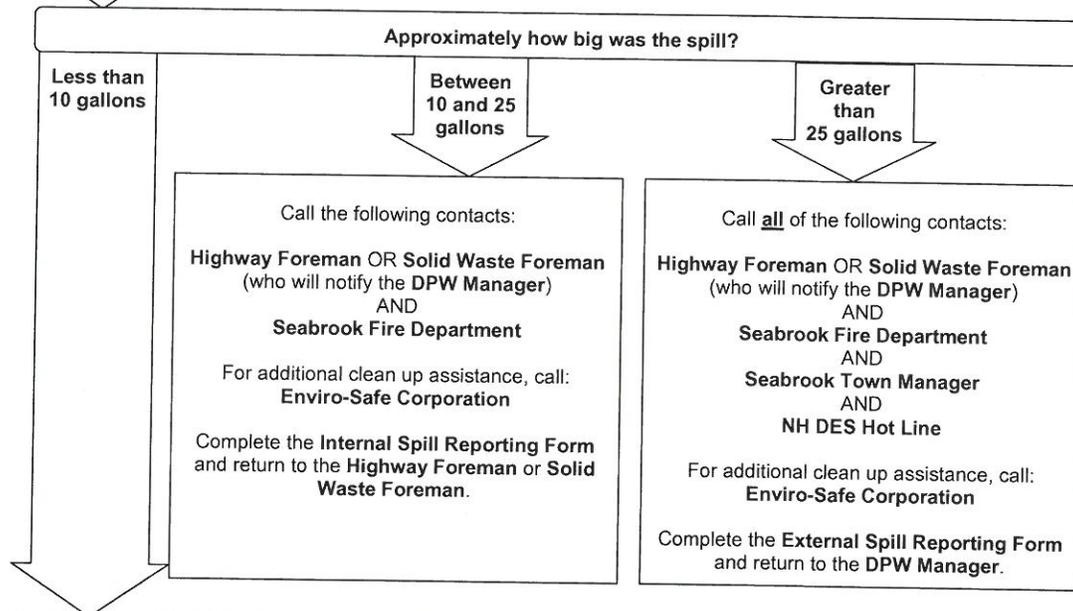
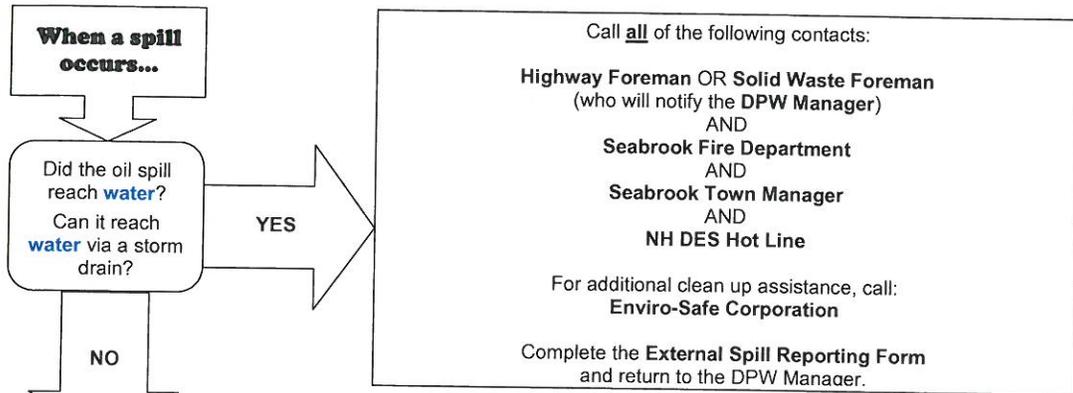
Highway Foreman or Solid Waste Foreman (who call DPW Manager), and Fire Dept.

**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**

Contact	Primary	Backup
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 REPORTING FORM**