

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan



Transfer Station and Recycling Facility

NPDES ID: NHR053201

43 Transfer Lane

Derry, NH 03038

603-432-4650

Wastewater Treatment Facility

NPDES ID: NHNOE3200

50 Transfer Lane

Derry, NH 03038

603-432-6147

SWPPP Contact(s):

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION.

1.1 Facility Information.

Facility Information

Name of Facility: Derry Transfer Station & Recycling Facility

Street: 43 Transfer Lane

City: Derry State: NH ZIP Code: 03038

County or Similar Subdivision: Rockingham

NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number): _____ (if covered under a previous permit)

Primary Industrial Activity SIC code, and Sector and Subsector (2021 MSGP, Appendix D and Part 8):

SIC: 5093 (Scrap And Waste Materials), Sector N (Scrap Recycling Facility), Subsector: N2 (Source-separated Recycling Facility)

Co-located Industrial Activity(s) SIC code(s), Sector(s) and Subsector(s) (2021 MSGP, Appendix D): No Exposure Certification - SIC:TW, Sector T, Subsector T1 Treatment Works

Latitude/Longitude

Latitude:
42.86700 ° N (decimal degrees)

Longitude:
077.33261 ° W (decimal degrees)

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

USGS topographic map (specify scale: _____) GPS

Other (please specify): ACME Mapper 2.1

Horizontal Reference Datum (check one):

NAD 27 NAD 83 WGS 84

Is the facility located in Indian country? Yes No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable." _____

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

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

Yes No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: 10 (acres)

Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into a municipal separate storm sewer system

(MS4)? Yes No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: _____

Name(s) of surface water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility: Unnamed Swamp/Wetland

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater directly into any segment of an "impaired water" (see definition in 2015 MSGP, Appendix A)? Yes No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water(s) (and segment(s), if applicable):

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

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

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

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5 or Tier 3 water (see definitions in 2015 MSGP, Appendix A)? Yes No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) (2015 MSGP Table 1-1)? Yes No

If Yes, which guidelines apply?

1.2 **Contact Information/Responsible Parties.**

Facility Operator(s): Transfer Station & Recycling Facility

Name: [Randyll Borelli](#)

Address: [43 Transfer Lane](#)

City, State, Zip Code: [Derry, NH 03038](#)

Telephone Number: [603-432-4650](#)

Email address: randyllborelli@derrynh.org

Fax number:

Facility Operator(s): Waste Water Treatment Facility (including Septage Transfer Area)

Name: [Will Petersen](#)

Address: [50 Transfer Lane](#)

City, State, Zip Code: [Derry, NH 03038](#)

Telephone Number: [603-432-6149](#)

Email address: willpetersen@derrynh.org

Fax number:

Facility Owner(s):

Name: [Town of Derry, NH \(Attention: Michael Fowler\)](#)

Address: [14 Manning Street](#)

City, State, Zip Code: [Derry, NH 03038](#)

Telephone Number: [603-432-6144](#)

Email address: mikefowler@derrynh.org

Fax number: [603-432-6130](#)

SWPPP Contact(s):

SWPPP Contact Name (Primary): [Michael Fowler, Director-Public Works](#)

Telephone number: [603-432-6144](#)

Email address: mikefowler@derrynh.org

Fax number: [603-432-6130](#)

SWPPP Contact Name (Backup): [Craig Durrett, Environmental Coordinator](#)

Telephone number: [603-432-6144](#)

Email address: craigdurrett@derrynh.org

Fax number: [603-432-6130](#)

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Michael Fowler, PE Director, Public Works	Coordinates all stages of plan development, inspections and implementation; coordinate employee training programs; keep all records and ensure that reports are submitted; oversee sampling program. The primary signatory of eNOI, annual reports, and DMRs.
Craig Durrett Environmental Coordinator	Assist the team leader with implementation and coordination of all stages of plan development, inspections and implementation; coordinate and conduct employee training programs; keep all records and ensure that reports are submitted; oversee sampling program. Preparer of eNOI, annual reports, and DMRs, as needed.
Thomas Carrier Deputy Director, Public Works	Implement the preventive maintenance program; oversee good housekeeping activities; serves as spill response coordinator related to the Wastewater Treatment Facility, Septage Transfer Area, and Waste Water Pump Station.
Randyll Borelli Recycling Coordinator	Implement the preventive maintenance program; oversee good housekeeping activities; serves as spill response coordinator related to the Transfer Station Facility/Recycling Facility. Assist with sampling & inspection. Responsible for overall operation of the Transfer Station.
Will Petersen Chief WWTP Operator	Implement the preventive maintenance program; oversee good housekeeping activities; serves as spill response coordinator related to the Waste Water Treatment Facility and Waste Water Pump Station.

1.4 Site Description.

The site consists of two (2) regulated industrial sectors operated by the Town of Derry. The two regulated activities include the Transfer Station/Recycling Facility, which is the primary regulated sector under this SWPPP, and the Waste Water Treatment Facility for which a No Exposure Certification (NEC) has been filed. Activities associated with these facilities are summarized in this section.

Construction of the new Transfer Station/Recycling Facility is completed and opened in January 2016. The new facility allows improved sorting and recycling capabilities and moved most activities and materials storage areas indoors thereby eliminating exposure to precipitation and stormwater run-off/on. Substantial stormwater control and treatment Best Management Practices were installed with the new facility. This SWPPP reflects changes associated with the move of operations to the new facility.

1.4.1 Transfer Station/Recycling Facility (Buildings #43 and #53)

The facility is a drop off center for residential household refuse, construction and demolition debris (C&D), scrap metal, various recyclable materials, used oil, and universal wastes. The town coordinates its own off-site transportation of recycled plastic/glass, C&D, and household waste. The remaining materials are transported offsite for proper disposal, reclamation, or treatment by contracted licensed haulers. The various materials dropped off at the facility are either stored temporarily indoors or outdoors depending on available space, the potential to contribute pollutants to the environment, and regulatory requirements.

Building #43 – Transfer Station Office building (no exposure to stormwater)

- Support building with offices, employee break room, lavatory, and shower facilities.

Building #53 – Transfer Station/Recycling Facility: Indoor Storage (no exposure to stormwater)

The following source-separated waste streams are dropped off by residents in the new transfer station building and have no exposure to stormwater during drop-off, storage, or preparation for off-site transport. A new bailer located in the same building allows immediate bailing and storage.

- Mercury containing devices (thermostats only) – Stored in office in designated container provided by Thermostat Recycling Corporation (TRC) or other vendor.
- Household refuse: Residential drop-off in covered building. Refuse is transferred to transport trailer indoors for daily transport off-site.
- Cardboard-Residential/Commercial: Dropped off in covered building, bailed on-site and stored in the same building pending biweekly transport off-site.
- Cardboard-Commercial: Commercial drop off in trailer which gets covered daily and transported offsite when full.
- Mixed paper – Residential drop-off in covered building. Paper is bailed on-site and stored in the same building pending transport off-site
- Glass recyclables: Residential drop-off in building. Loaded to trailer for off-site recycling daily or when there is enough quantity for a full load.
- Plastic recyclables: Residential drop-off in building. Plastics are loaded indoors into a trailer for off-site transport.
- Steel/Tin cans: Residential drop-off in building. Cans are crushed and bailed on-site, then stored in same building pending off-site transport.
- Aluminum cans: Residential drop-off in building. Cans are crushed and bailed on-site, then stored in same building pending off-site transport.

Recyclable Liquid Wastes Stored in Tanks (outdoors but under a roof to prevent stormwater exposure)

- Used Oil for Recycling AST – A new (2017) 1000-gallon double-walled AST with high level alarm and locking lid located in vault (third containment) outdoors but under a roof to protect from stormwater exposure. Monitored resident drop-off. Tank emptied by licensed hauler biweekly or as needed.
- Grease/Cooking Oil – Grease dumpster located outdoors. Hauler pickup once/week.

Other Covered Storage: Materials stored in closed top containers or under a shelter (no exposure to stormwater)

- Batteries (automotive lead-acid batteries) – Resident drop-off on pallets under a roof with protection from precipitation. Full pallets are moved and stored in closed-top storage container awaiting pickup.
- Compact fluorescent light (CLFs) bulbs, fluorescent tube bulbs, smoke detectors, rechargeable batteries (NiCd, metal hydride, and lithium ion), other mercury devices (thermometers, blood pressure measuring devices) – dropped off/stored in closed-top storage container.
- Non-ferrous metals (copper, brass, stainless steel) – Closed-top container to prevent theft
- Used Clothing/Textiles donations – Enclosed container operated by third party.
- Worn/torn United States of America Flags – Enclosed container maintained by the local Boy Scouts

Recyclable Materials stored outdoors (Exposed to precipitation):

- Tires – Picked up by transporter every 6 weeks.
- White goods (household appliances: Refrigerators and air conditioners) – Freon removed by contractor biweekly, or as needed. Appliances shipped off-site monthly.
- Scrap metal (iron, cast iron, aluminum, electronics, miscellaneous metal debris) – Scrap metal shipped off-site daily or when full.
- Electronics – Dropped off with scrap metal.
- Propane tanks and cylinders
- Yard waste (leaves, grass clippings, brush)
- Cathode Ray Tubes (televisions and computer monitors) – Temporarily stored outside at resident drop-off location.

Virgin Products - Stored in Tanks (outdoors)

- Diesel Fuel AST – 500-gallon AST with spill containment bucket at the fill pipe protected with bollards. Used for refueling support equipment only.

1.4.2 Water Department & Wastewater Treatment Facility (Building #50)

Includes WWW/FD Garage (Building #52), Effluent Pump Station (Building #54), Cold Storage Building (Building #56), Blower Building (Building #61), and Main Influent Pump Station (Building #1):

The main facility is located at 50 Transfer Lane, includes a main building, several small support and storage buildings, and 4 wastewater treatment lagoons. The facility treats municipal sewage in two wastewater lagoons in series. A third lagoon is offline but available for expanded use if needed and may be used for additional storage time and polishing. A fourth lagoon is currently used for storage of treated effluent before being pumped to discharge under a separate NPDES permit.

The main building (Building #50) houses the water and wastewater department staff and support services, including a laboratory for wastewater analytical testing, operations center, and maintenance support for both the wastewater and water departments. Some vehicles and maintenance equipment are also stored in garage bays in the building. A new garage (Building #52) was constructed in 2020 to store support vehicles and equipment for the water and wastewater departments and the Fire Department. Additional buildings include the Effluent Pump Station (Building #54), a cold storage building (#56), and the Blower Building (Building #61).

Limited spare parts and supplies used for water supply lines (piping materials, valves, water gates, fire hydrants) are stored outside with the remainder stored indoors. Shop maintenance is performed indoors at the facility. A fleet of trucks and equipment used for maintenance and repairs are parked indoors at the facility (Building #50 and #52).

A 500-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) was installed in 2014 to replace an aging 1000-gallon steel UST. The new AST provides fuel for the emergency generator and is double walled, equipped with spill containment bucket and overfill protection, and meets setback requirements from catchbasins. The facility has a 1000-gallon fiberglass underground storage tank (UST) used to store fuel oil for onsite consumptive use. The UST is equipped with tight fill connection, tank level gauge and an overfill prevention device.

Small quantities of virgin products (petroleum, paint, cleaners, etc.) are stored on spill containment pallets inside the building or in a fire safe cabinet. A 1000-gallon liquid chlorine tank used for final wastewater treatment is contained within the building.

The Main Influent Pump Station is located at 1 Transfer Lane, approximately 1700 feet away near the entrance of Transfer Lane. This facility is unstaffed and includes the main pump station building, the headworks building, a small storage building for the Water Department, and a locked septage drop-off area/holding tank for local residential sewage haulers and private RVs. All drop-offs by residential sewage haulers or private RVs must be pre-approved at the WWTF and is only permitted during regular business hours. Septage dropped off at this location is pumped to the WWTF for treatment. There is no outdoor storage of materials that could be exposed to precipitation.

1.4.3 Septage Transfer Area (near #1 Transfer Lane)

The Septage Transfer Area is adjacent to and separate from the Main Influent Pump Station. It is used by commercial septic tank pumping companies as a transfer, temporary staging, and storage area for up to 4 larger (6000 gallon) sewage hauling trucks. It is not utilized by the Town of Derry. Septic tank pumping companies transfer their sewage to larger tankers for further transport to an out-of-state facility. The Town prepared a Septage Spill Response Plan for use by commercial septic tank companies and provided a container with lime for their use to neutralize any septage spills that may occur.

1.5 General Location Map.

The general location map for the facilities can be found in Attachment B.

1.6 Site Map.

The site map for this Transfer Station/Recycling Center facility including the Wastewater Treatment Facility incorporated into this SWPPP can be found in Attachment C. The Transfer Station/Recycling Facility utilizes approximately 5.75 acres, with the WWTF including the lagoons utilizing approximately 42 acres. The site map only includes the areas where the facilities are located and have potential exposure of stormwater to pollutants and therefore subject to this SWPPP.

SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES.

This section describes all areas at the facilities where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. Industrial materials or activities include but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal or conveyance of any raw material or waste product.

2.1 Potential Pollutants Associated with Industrial Activity.

Various potential pollutants or pollutant constituents are associated with certain industrial activities identified in section 1.4 above. Below is a list of pollutants associated with these industrial activities.

Industrial Activity	Associated Potential Pollutants
DIY Used Oil Drop Off	Used oil from minor drips
Air Conditioner and refrigerator drop off	Freon (minor leaks from appliances or during Freon removal)
Scrap metal/electronics drop off/loading	Metals – copper, iron, aluminum, zinc
Fleet vehicle parking and heavy equipment usage	Petroleum-related compounds from minor drips or typical road grime
Equipment refueling from diesel AST	Diesel fuel from minor drips during refueling of heavy equipment.
Septage Transfer	Municipal sewage (minor drips during transfers.)

2.2 Spills and Leaks.

Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur

Location	Potential Spill Hazard with Stormwater Exposure	Outfalls
Refrigerator/air conditioner drop off area	Freon leaking from damaged appliances or during refrigerant removal by contractor	NA – infiltration or sheet flow
Building (#51) Diesel AST	Diesel spills during fuel delivery (Tank is double-walled and equipped with spill containment & overfill devices) or when fueling equipment	NA – sheet flow to catchbasin, detention pond and Outfall #6.
DIY Used Oil Drop Off AST (Bldg. #53)	Spillage during transfer activities to the double-walled AST contained by triple containment vault. Potential spills by residents spilling to ground or disposal contractor during oil removal activities.	NA – sheet flow from the area to drainage swale, detention pond and Outfall #6
Wastewater Building (#50)	Any potential spills would likely be associated with delivery transports by others.	1. Outfall OF1 2. Outfall OF2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorine – During delivery. • Diesel Fuel – During delivery to emergency generator AST. AST is double-walled with spill containment and overfill protection. • #2 fuel Oil – During delivery to heating oil UST. Any leaks from the tank would occur underground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Outfall OF3 4. Outfall OF4
Septage Transfer Area	Sewage spills during transfer between commercial tanker trucks.	NA – Primarily infiltration

Description of Past Spills/Leaks

Date	Description	Discharge Points
June 8, 2017	Resident spilled 10 gal of used oil at the former used oil AST in trailer. Rain washed it to a contained concrete pad. No discharge to surface water. Tank since removed & new state of the art AST installed at a new location.	NA

2.3 **Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Documentation.**

Description of this facility’s unauthorized non-stormwater discharge evaluation:

- Date of evaluation: [August 18, 2017](#)
- Description of the evaluation criteria used: [The inspector conducted a visual inspection of discharge from each outfall during rain event to identify any visual or olfactory evidence of pollutants. All catchbasins were inspected and observed for pollutants carried with stormwater into the individual catchbasins.](#)
- List of the drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation: [Outfall #001, Outfall #002, Outfall # 003, Outfall # 004, Outfall # 005, Outfall #006](#)
- Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained: [None](#)

2.4 **Salt Storage.**

[Salt storage is at the nearby Salt Storage Facility \(Building #42\) and not at this facility.](#)

[Up to one cubic yard of sand/salt mixture is made available at the transfer station for residents during the winter months. The sand/salt is stored in a 3-sided bunker to prevent precipitation run on and runoff.](#)

2.5 **Sampling Data Summary.**

[Under previous permits stormwater samples were collected for laboratory analysis on a quarterly basis from Outfall #005. Samples consisted primarily of rain and wet snow runoff with “sunny day” snowmelt samples collected during the late winter months. Occasionally a discharge did not always occur that would](#)

allow collection of a sample. This would be due to a combination of the nature of the precipitation event (low rate or quantity of rainfall events during the quarter), the geology of the underlying soils at the facility (highly permeable stratified drift deposits), and the location of the catchbasin relative to the surrounding topography. During short rainfall durations, or with steady but light rain, runoff would infiltrate in unpaved areas or sheet-flow past the catchbasin without discharging into it. Also discharge to the outfall would not occur during significant or extreme cold seasons.

Stormwater samples were analyzed by a certified laboratory for chemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, and total aluminum, copper, iron, lead, and zinc. The results are summarized below:

Parameter	Aluminum	Iron	Copper	Lead	Zinc	COD	TSS
Benchmark Value (mg/l)	0.75	1.0	0.0123	0.069	0.11	120	100
Minimum	0.38	0.54	0.022	0.01	0.072	50	19
4 Quarter Running Average (Min)	3.38	4.90	0.04	0.03	0.15	93	95
4 Quarter Running Average (Max)	9.98	12.88	0.08	0.18	0.38	243	257
Average	5.91	8.00	0.06	0.11	0.30	164	179

Concentrations have shown significant fluctuations depending on time of year and rainfall event intensity. Individual parameter and 4 quarter running averages have generally exceeded the hardness dependent Benchmark Parameter for the receiving water (swamp). However, concentrations have at times been below the benchmark with the exception of copper which was near but above the respective benchmark. A corrective action implemented during the permit term improved overall quality. The corrective action consisted of outfall pipe cleaning, clearance of the outfall outlet, and addressing flooding above the outfall caused by beavers clogging a culvert at the outlet of the swamp/wetland.

Additional corrective actions implemented include the construction of the new transfer station building with full source-separation and storage and handling of waste streams indoors without exposure to precipitation.

SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES.

A large portion of the site is pervious which allows infiltration. All impervious surfaces (paved roads or roofs) are surrounded by pervious unpaved surfaces. The majority of the site favors sheet flow toward surrounding area or into vegetated swales, and detention and infiltration areas. There are six (6) outfalls directly observed during the evaluation. The outfalls are shown on the site map in Attachment C.

Four outfalls are located at the Wastewater Treatment Facility (Outfalls: OF-1 through OF-4). These outfalls discharge stormwater collected from paved employee parking area and access areas immediately surrounding the Water/Wastewater Treatment Building #50, Wastewater/Fire Vehicle Garage and Storage Building (#52), and the Effluent Pump Station (#54), as well as limited unpaved areas around the building. Each of the outfalls discharges to a common vegetated drainage/detention swale. Stormwater discharged to the swale is retained in the swale and infiltrates into the ground. There is no direct outlet to surface water from the swale.

The fifth outfall (OF-5) is located near the scale and Transfer Station office (Building #43). It collects stormwater from portions of Transfer Lane and paved and unpaved areas immediately around the Transfer Station office building and scale house. Stormwater discharges to a swamp/wetland area to the north of the facility. The wetland drains to an unnamed tributary that eventually discharges to Beaver Brook.

The sixth outfall (OF#6) is newly constructed as part of the stormwater management and treatment associated with the new Transfer Station/Recycling Facility which opened in January 2016. The "outfall" itself is a vegetated swale to the same swamp/wetland that OF-5 discharges to. Stormwater enters the outfall swale from detention/infiltration basin with an overflow outlet box. Several vegetated swales with check-dams surrounding the new transfer station building along with one catchbasin and a detention/infiltration basin that overflows to the swales. As of the date of the last stormwater discharge evaluation (March 2021), stormwater rarely has been observed discharging to Outfall #6 from the detention/infiltration pond indicating stormwater primarily infiltrates and evaporates.

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

The following non-numeric effluent limits as well as sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits must be complied with.

3.1.1 Minimize Exposure.

Structural controls and/or best management practices are being implemented and used to minimize the exposure of industrial activities to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff and to treat runoff before discharging to wetlands or surface water. With the opening of the new Transfer Station and nearby facilities, practices are conducted indoors which involve storage, handling, and transfer of materials or pollutants that might contribute to degradation of stormwater quality.

Some activities that have the potential for releases or spills cannot be moved indoors. Instead, measures are taken to minimize the likelihood of releases. In all cases, the Town maintains appropriate spill response materials and/or equipment at all manned facilities including the Recycling Facility, Water/Wastewater Facility, and the Septage Transfer Area.

The new Transfer Station/Recycling Facility is constructed with extensive structural BMPs (vegetated swales, infiltration pond, stone check dams, and detention pond). The new transfer station was opened in January 2016. At that time the majority of the operations, storage, and transfer activities now take place inside the new facility eliminating exposure to precipitation while providing improved stormwater management and treatment surrounding the facility.

Solid Waste and Recyclable Material Storage and Transfer

Inside storage -The following materials are stored indoors at the new transfer station/recycling facility (Building #53) away from precipitation and stormwater run-off or run-on:

- Municipal Solid Waste (Household refuse)
- Cardboard, loose and baled
- Bundled white/mixed paper.
- Plastic containers
- Aluminum cans
- Glass bottles and containers
- Steel/tin cans
- Mercury containing devices (thermostats) – Thermostats are given directly to staff for storage in a designated container in the Transfer Station office. The container is shipped off-site at least once/year. Thermometers are also collected and stored with CFLs in a closed top container.
- Compact Fluorescent bulbs and fluorescent tube bulbs – Dropped off in a closed-top container.
- Batteries-Automotive (lead-acid batteries) – Full pallets are secured and moved to an enclosed storage container pending pickup.
- Batteries-Rechargeable (NiCd, Nickel Metal hydride, and lithium ion) – Rechargeable batteries are dropped off in a closed-top storage container, sealed in plastic bags and stored in a *Call2Recycle* box pending shipment offsite for recycling.
- Non-ferrous metals (copper, brass, stainless steel) – stored in a locked closed-top container which deters theft.

Outside storage – The following solid waste items are stored outside and transported off-site on a daily to weekly basis:

- Tires – Residential drop-off to a designated unpaved outdoor storage area adjacent to Building #51. Some minor run-on occurs. Stormwater primarily infiltrates.
- Scrap metal/electronics/White Goods (appliances) – Residential drop-off in an outdoor area, then transferred to open top trailer pending off-site transport.
- Propane cylinders
- Construction & Demolition Debris
- Cathode Ray Tubes (televisions and computer monitors)

- Yard Waste

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

Routine maintenance and repairs of the Town fleet of vehicles and other mobile equipment is not conducted at the Transfer Station. Vehicle maintenance and repairs is conducted inside at the Vehicle Maintenance Facility or other respective facilities (Highway Garage, Water/Wastewater facility). Occasionally, maintenance on the bucket loader may be conducted outdoors due its size and type of maintenance or repair needed.

Equipment Refueling

On-road Vehicle Fleet - Primary refueling operations of the Town's on-road vehicle fleet take place offsite at the NHDOT Facility on Kendall Pond Road.

Off-Road Heavy Equipment - Refueling that occurs at the facility is for the town's bucket loader, backhoes, bobcats or other heavy equipment from an on-site diesel fuel above ground tank (AST). The AST is compliant with applicable state storage tank regulations and a spill kit is available in the adjacent Building #51. Information regarding the AST and spill protection and response for ASTs is included in Section 3.1.4.

3.1.2 Good Housekeeping.

This section describes practices implemented to keep exposed areas of the site clean, including locations where each practice is being implemented and a schedule for: (1) regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, and (2) routine inspections for leaks and of the condition of drums, tanks and containers.

Practices to keep exposed areas clean

- Spilled and wind-blown solid waste and recyclables are cleaned up as needed, often using summer help, individuals performing community service, or inmates from NH Department of Corrections (DOC)
- Spill response equipment and supplies are maintained at each of the facilities which store petroleum or other potentially hazardous materials. Small leaks and spills that could occur in exposed areas at the facilities would immediately be contained and cleaned up.
- Scheduled and unannounced compliance and housekeeping inspections are conducted at all facilities on a quarterly basis. Raw and waste materials are stored in properly labeled containers that are compatible with the materials stored. Containers are kept closed when not in use. All ASTs are inspected during compliance inspections.
- Recyclable and universal waste drop off areas are observed each operating day.
- Freon-containing appliances – These appliances dropped off in a designated location separate from other metal. Freon recycling company removes freon from appliances monthly and marks appliance as “Freon-free”. These “white good” are then consolidated with the metals storage.
- Batteries (automotive/rechargeable) – The drop-off location is under a pavilion protected from precipitation. Pallets are checked periodically for breakage and proper placement. Full pallets are secured and moved to an enclosed storage container pending off-site transport. One full pallet shipped off-site every 2 weeks.

- Transfer Lane is cleaned with a street sweeper on a weekly basis from spring through fall.

Waste and Recyclables Pickup Schedule (waste stored outdoors only)

The schedule is outlined in the Derry Transfer Station Operating Plan (OP) which was reviewed and approved by NHDES. Waste stored in exposed areas is transported in accordance with the following schedule:

- Scrap metal – Sorted by staff according to metal type (scrap iron, aluminum, cast iron, copper, etc). One to three 5-cy containers of steel shipped off-site daily. Other metals shipped when containers full.
- Tires – One 5CY container shipped off-site every 6 weeks. Alternatively, up to 4 tires are included in each household waste load shipped.
- White goods (appliances) – One 50CY container of appliances (non-Freon and Freon-free) is shipped off-site monthly as light iron.
- Yard Waste – Leaf and yard waste shipped offsite twice/year. Chipped woody material shipped offsite for beneficial reuse immediately following chipping.

Stored Outdoors under a Pavilion (Protected from precipitation)

- Used Oil for Recycling – Inspected daily when unlocking tank. Full inspection monthly per SPCC. Licensed hauler picks up once every two weeks.
- Grease/Cooking Oil – Hauler picks up once/week.
- Automotive Batteries – Drop off on pallets under the pavilion. Pallets moved to closed top storage container when full.

3.1.3 Maintenance.

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

All routine maintenance and repairs of the Town fleet of vehicles and other mobile equipment is conducted in the Vehicle Maintenance Facility or respective facilities (Highway Garage, Water/Wastewater facility). Occasionally, maintenance on the bucket loader may be conducted outdoors due its size and type of maintenance or repair needed. Maintenance is either on a routine schedule such as at mileage intervals for the Town's fleet, hours of operation for other equipment, or on an as-needed basis.

Stormwater Control Maintenance

Existing stormwater controls include several catchbasins and vegetated swales with check dams, and stormwater detention ponds. The catchbasins are cleaned on an as needed basis when sediment accumulates to within 2/3 of the available storage depth or within 6 inches of the bottom of the outlet pile within catchbasin sumps. The vegetated swale mowed each year and cleaned every few years to remove accumulated sediment at the discharge point to ensure positive drainage into stormwater control structures.

3.1.4 Spill Prevention and Response.

A formal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan was prepared in 2017 to account for the installation of the new aboveground used oil tank. The SPCC Plan is a standalone document and separate from this SWPP Plan. General structural controls or procedures used to minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases are described in this section. More details as required under the SPCC regulations are included in the SPCC Plan.

Liquid materials storage

Liquid materials storage occurs of both waste delivered by residents to the Transfer Station for recycling (used oil and cooking grease) as well as virgin product delivered by licensed transporters for on-site use (heating oil, diesel for emergency generator, equipment refueling). All storage tanks are properly labelled identifying the contents. The activities that have the highest potential for a risk of spills is the practice of filling storage tanks by either a) residents dropping off used oil at the DIY Used Oil For Recycling AST, or b) outside fuel and chemical delivery companies delivering diesel, fuel oil, or chlorine. Spill cleanup kits are available at each location. A summary of the liquid storage and spill prevention practices is summarized below.

Storage	Location	Purpose	Spill Prevention
1000 Gallon Used Oil AST	Outside in containment vault under a roof near Bldg #53 office.	DIY Used Oil for Recycling drop-off location for residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill containment bucket • Double-walled tank in third containment vault. • High level alarm • Fill operations monitored by staff • Spill Kit nearby • Tank emptied by licensed hauler biweekly.
275 gallon Grease Dumpster	Outside near Bldg #53 Located under a roof	Cooking oil and grease drop-off for residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill kit nearby
500 Gallon Diesel motor fuel AST	Outside next to Bldg #51	Refueling equipment (bucket loader, bobcat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill containment bucket w/tight connect fill • Double-walled AST • overfill prevention device, • Traffic protection bollards. • Spill kit present in cardboard building.
500 Gallon Diesel AST	Outside next to WWTF (Bldg #50)	Emergency Generator Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double-walled AST • Spill containment bucket with tight connect fill • Overfill prevention device • Spill Kit nearby
1000 gallon fuel oil UST	Underground outside of WWTF (Bldg #50)	On-site consumptive use for heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tight connect fill • Overfill prevention device • Spill kit nearby

1000 gallon Chlorine AST	Contained inside WWTF (Bldg #50)	WasteWater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside fill pipe equipped with tight connect fill • High level alarm • AST contained within room
Commercial Septage Hauling Tanker Trucks (Private)	Septage Transfer Area (near Bldg #1)	Transfer of septage between commercial tanker trucks for offsite transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfers monitored by haulers • Septage Spill Response Kit provided by Town.

Accidental spills from equipment

Accidental spills can occur due to equipment malfunction or breakage. The most likely could occur from a hydraulic line break on heavy equipment or commercial waste hauling trucks. Septage spills from private septage haulers may also occur during transfer at the septage transfer area.

Petroleum spill kits are located at each building that stores or handles petroleum or hazardous materials. A septage spill box with lime is provided by the Town at the Septage Transfer Area for septage spills.

Battery Storage

Stored lead-acid batteries pose a potential spill risk. Though the volume spilled may be relatively small and not trigger formal notification, the risk to worker health and safety is present and must be addressed appropriately. An acid spill kit is present at the battery drop-off and in the closed storage container where full pallets of batteries are stored.

Septage Transfer Area

The Town prepared a NHDES-reviewed Septage Spill Response Plan (SSRP) to be used by the haulers at this location. The Town has also provided a spill response container full of lime for use in case of sewage spills by the septage haulers using this area. The SSRP is included in Attachment D.

3.1.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Erosion and sediment controlled by ensuring adequate vegetation is established in areas where stormwater flows and has to the potential to cause erosion. The heavily traveled areas are paved to eliminate erosion.

At the WWTF, there are several catch basins with sumps that capture sediment carried with stormwater. The catch basins discharge through a set of four outfalls to a vegetated stormwater infiltration swale. The swale is equipped with stone check dams to slow velocity and capture additional sediment. The swale does not discharge to surface water. This swale also captures runoff from a portion of the unpaved yard waste drop-off area of the Transfer Station/Recycling Facility.

At the Transfer Station/Recycling Facility, sheet flow runoff near Recycle Boulevard that does not infiltrate is dissipated by the concrete block structures along the northern wetland. These concrete block walls also serve to capture sediment. A single catchbasin with a sump collects stormwater and acts to trap suspended sediment. The outfall discharges to this wetland empties into a small catchment prior to flowing

into the swamp/wetland. Periodic maintenance may be necessary to remove accumulation of excessive sediment in this catchment. At the new Recycling Facility, a network of vegetated swales with check dams, a catchbasin, and detention/infiltration ponds serve to control erosion, capture sediment, and treat stormwater runoff.

3.1.6 Management of Runoff.

The majority of runoff from the site is allowed to sheetflow to either unpaved areas for infiltration or to detention/infiltration areas identified on the site plan. Limited runoff flows to a catchbasin with a sump that discharges to a lentic marsh/wetland. Specific areas include the following:

Description	Location
Vegetated infiltration swale with stone check dams	Between the WWTF (Bldg #50) and the yard waste drop off area. Collects/infiltrates runoff from paved employee parking area surrounding the water/wastewater building, a small section of transfer lane, and the yard waste area.
Vegetated detention/infiltration basin and swale	East of yard waste drop-off area – The swale captures sheet flow from between the salt storage facility and the yard waste drop-off area allowing it to infiltrate.
Discontinuous impervious areas (Unpaved strips around/between paved areas)	Surrounding the site to allow infiltration and filtering of sheet flow from paved areas.
Catchbasin with sump (Transfer Lane near Bldg #43)	Located in unpaved gravel area adjacent to Transfer Lane near Transfer Station office. Collects sheet flow from Transfer Lane and unpaved area then discharges to marsh/wetland to the north of the facility via OF-5.
Catchbasin with sump (At Bldg#51 and new access road – discharges to new stormwater treatment system)	Located adjacent to Building #51 along new Transfer Station access road. Collects sheet flow from paved access road then discharges to vegetated treatment swale upgradient of stormwater infiltration/detention pond prior to OF#6.
Stormwater network of new vegetated swales w/check dams, infiltration pond, and detention pond.	Stormwater management system surrounds the new Recycling Facility and discharges to OF-6.

3.1.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.

Salt storage is at the nearby Salt Storage Facility (Building #42) and not at the Transfer Station/Recycling Facility.

Up to a cubic yard of sand/salt mixture is made available at the transfer station for residents during the winter months. The sand/salt mix is located within a bunker of mafia blocks to prevent run-on and runoff. Residents transfer sand/salt mix into their own buckets for personal use.

3.1.8 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.

All drop-off areas, with the exception of the yard waste area, are on paved or concrete surfaces which minimize dust generation. Due to the volume of traffic, dust may be tracked on to the site by residents disposing of their waste, trucks transporting waste off-site, or the Town's fleet of vehicles.

All town vehicles are washed indoors at separate facilities (Highway garage or Vehicle Maintenance) to remove road grime, dirt, dust, and salt. Wash waters are captured by floor drains which discharge to oil-water separators before discharging to the municipal sewer.

Off-site tracking of waste materials is eliminated by having dedicated drop-off areas for each waste that is out of the way of traffic. Scrap metal, C&D, and yard waste necessitate the ability for residents to drive directly into the respective drop-off area. Scrap metal and C&D are in paved areas with the waste loaded into containers daily. The yard waste area is dirt and gravel which may generate dust from natural soils only. To minimize dust tracking, Transfer Lane is cleaned by a street sweeper biweekly from late spring to early fall. The paved area in front of the Recycling Facility (Bldg #53) is rinsed down weekly from spring through fall. All discharge flows into stormwater treatment systems.

3.2 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

Not Applicable-The Transfer Station is not an industrial category subject to one of the effluent limitations guidelines identified in the MSGP, Table 2-1.

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

Not applicable. Stormwater does not discharge directly into impaired waters. Stormwater outfalls at the site discharge to either detention/infiltration swale or an unnamed lentic swamp/wetland.

3.4 Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.

3.4.1 Liquid Recyclable Materials

Indoors

There are no waste liquid materials stored indoors at the Transfer Station.

Outdoors

Waste liquid materials stored outdoors include Used Oil for Recycling and Cooking Oil/Grease. Each is stored in aboveground storage tanks located under a pavilion and protected from precipitation, stormwater run-on, and stormwater run-off. The Used Oil AST meets all applicable state and federal regulations, was approved for operation by NHDES. It consists of a double-walled tank situated within a third containment vault and is equipped with high level alarm and a spill containment feature at the point of fill. The cooking oil/grease dumpster is unregulated. Both tanks are inspected during quarterly

facility inspections. The used oil AST is also the subject of a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan prepared for the site.

Waste Liquid Transfer

Transfer of Used Oil or cooking oil/grease to the respective ASTs is by individual residents and typically in small quantities (less than 5-gallons at a time). The ASTs are located next to the Transfer Station office and recycling facility and therefore monitored daily. ASTs are emptied by outside vendors for transport off site for recycling. Haulers are required to ensure there is enough room on their tanker truck to hold the amount of waste liquid to be transferred. Emptying is conducted using vacuum suction from the ASTs located under the pavilion and therefore no exposure to precipitation.

3.4.2 Source-Separated Recyclable Materials

Source-separated recyclables are received at the Transfer Station from residential sources.

Inbound Recyclable Material Control

The Town minimizes nonrecyclable or potential household hazardous waste disposal through several ways. All recyclable drop-off locations are properly and clearly labelled for the public to see. The Town's Transfer Station webpage includes descriptions of what can be disposed of at the Transfer Station and where it should be dropped off. The Town also issues periodic newsletters with Transfer Station information. Derry residents have two opportunities each year during the spring and fall, to dispose of household hazardous waste for free. The event is broadly advertised in newspaper, social media, newsletters, Town website, Town public meetings, and through flyers handed out to Transfer Station visitors and on display at several Town kiosks.

Outdoor Storage

Exposure of most recyclables to precipitation is minimized by implementation of housekeeping practices and control measures. Totally enclosed storage containers are provided for residential drop-off for universal wastes including tube and compact fluorescent bulbs, rechargeable batteries, and mercury devices. Drop-off of automotive/lead-acid batteries is on a pallet beneath a covered pavilion, full pallets are moved to an enclosed storage container.

Recyclables exposed to precipitation include freon-containing appliances, CRTs, propane/compressed gas cylinder tanks, scrap metal, demolition debris, tires, and yard waste. Each of the drop-off areas are positioned to prevent stormwater run-on. Demolition debris and scrap metal are loaded and transported off-site daily. Freon-containing appliances have freon removed by a contractor rendering them freon-free and now available for disposal as scrap metal. The yard waste drop-off area is an unpaved area to allow for direct infiltration. A contracted street sweeper cleans all roads at the transfer station at each drop-off location on a weekly to biweekly basis to reduce tracing of sediment and pollutants and minimize pollutant runoff.

Indoor Storage and Material Processing

Source-separated Recyclables are dropped off directly indoors at the Recycling Facility. Paper, cardboard, tin, aluminum, and plastic are baled, and the bales stored inside pending off-site shipment.

Bails are loaded onto trucks indoors before offsite transport. The floors inside the recycling facility are periodically swept or cleaned with the street sweeper to avoid tracking pollutants. There is no exposure to precipitation in the building.

Municipal household waste is dropped off directly indoors at the Recycling Facility and is monitored by Transfer Station attendants. Loading of municipal waste into trailers occurs indoors at the Recycling Facility so there is no exposure to precipitation. Trailers are covered when full and transported offsite for final disposal.

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

As described in Section 3.1.3, eliminating, and reducing the risk of the discharge of pollutant in stormwater associated with all vehicle and equipment maintenance is achieved through the following:

All vehicle and equipment maintenance occurs indoors at the Vehicle Maintenance Facility, Highway Garage, or the Water/Wastewater Facility. Maintenance of heavy equipment outdoors is minimized but may occur in situations when the equipment cannot be moved indoors.

All on-road vehicle fueling occurs offsite at either the NHDOT Patrol Shed or local gasoline station. Fueling of heavy equipment occurs onsite at the diesel AST. The AST and fueling operations are subject to the SPCC plan prepared for the Transfer Station. The AST is double-walled, equipped with spill containment and overfill prevention devices, and inspected quarterly.

No virgin products such as hydraulic oils, lubricants, or gasoline containers are stored at the Transfer Station. Each of these products is stored indoors at the Vehicle Maintenance Facility, Highway Garage, or Waste/Wastewater Facility and inspected quarterly during facility inspections. These materials are stored in 55-gallon drums on secondary containment pallets while smaller quantities of these and other potential hazardous flammable materials are stored inside the respective facilities in flammable storage cabinets. Each facility has spill cleanup kits.

SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES.

4.1 Good Housekeeping.

The schedule used for pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs is documented in the *Transfer Station Operations Plan*. Waste materials from the Transfer Station are transported off-site when respective storage containers (roll-offs, gaylords, used oil tank, etc.) are full or enough material is bailed for full shipments. Off-site shipment schedule ranges from daily to once every six months (tires).

Routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers occur during quarterly housekeeping and compliance inspections as well as daily operations and during each fuel delivery.

4.2 Maintenance.

Maintenance Procedures

Fleet and support vehicles – Maintenance is performed indoors at the VMF or Highway Garage eliminating exposure to precipitation and runoff.

Heavy Equipment (Bucket loader, backhoes, and Bobcat) - Maintenance is performed indoors when feasible. When necessary and during non-emergency situations, maintenance performed outdoors is not performed during precipitation events. Routine inspection is performed prior to use each day.

Stormwater Control Structures – Stormwater control structures are inspected quarterly. Required small maintenance is either immediately reported to the respective facility for immediate maintenance or a formal workorder is prepared for repairs and maintenance that require more planning or equipment. Catchbasin sumps are cleaned out every few years or when accumulated material reached 50% capacity. Inspections are performed during quarterly inspections.

Road sweeping – Transfer Lane is swept biweekly with a street sweeper from late spring through early fall to reduce tracking of pollutants.

4.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

In accordance with 40 CFR 112, a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan was prepared in August 2017 due to the installation of the new 1000-gallon DIY Used Oil Drop-Off tank.

Delivery and Storage of Hazardous Materials

Virgin petroleum products (diesel fuel and fuel oil) and hazardous materials (chlorine at the WWTF) are delivered to and stored on site. All storage follows applicable state and federal regulations. Delivery to underground and aboveground storage tanks at the facilities is conducted by outside vendors and the UST and ASTs are all fitted with necessary devices to avoid spillage or prevent overfilling.

Potentially hazardous raw materials are only stored inside at the WWTF. All materials are stored in approved containers that are compatible with the material being stored. Containers between 5 and 55-gallon are stored on secondary containment pallets. The WWTF has a flammable liquid storage cabinets for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids in containers up to 5 gallons in size holding gasoline, diesel, and kerosene, as well as aerosols.

Hazardous and Universal Wastes

No hazardous wastes are generated at these facilities. Household hazardous waste is not collected at the Transfer Station/Recycling Facility but is collected and handled through separate household hazardous waste collection events held twice each year at off-site locations.

All potentially hazardous wastes that are generated at the Transfer Station are categorized, managed, and recycled as Universal Wastes in accordance with applicable state and federal hazardous waste regulations. Certain universal wastes are collected at the Transfer Station from residents and include used oil, tubular and compact fluorescent bulbs, mercury containing products (thermostats and thermometers), rechargeable and lead-acid automotive batteries, freon-containing appliances (refrigerators and air conditioners), and cathode ray tubes (CRTs) (Televisions and computer monitors). These items are dropped off and stored in a manner to protect from damage and minimize spills and exposure to stormwater.

Spill Prevention

Spill prevention requires regular fleet and equipment maintenance, periodic inspection of exposed storage areas and tanks, and proper handling of potentially hazardous materials.

- Training of staff on spill prevention and response procedures
- Periodic fleet and equipment maintenance
- Inspection of equipment and storage areas prior to each use.
- Storage tanks and drum storage areas are equipped with some or all of the following: spill containment devices and tight fill connections at the fill port, secondary containment consisting of double-walled construction or containment vault (drums are stored inside on containment pallets), high level alarms, and tank gauges.

Spill Response

Response to spills and leaks must occur immediately upon discover or occurrence and shall follow the necessary procedures for stopping, containing, cleaning up, and reporting. Spill response and reporting procedures are detailed below and summarized in Attachment E.

Evaluate release

- What is the nature of the spill (petroleum, battery acid, mercury)? Is this a small (under 25 gallons) or large spill (25 gallons or larger)? Is there an immediate danger to health or life? Is there a risk of fire (flammable such as gasoline)? Is it contained? Does the Fire Department and a Spill Cleanup Contractor need to be notified?
- Is the release uncontrollable and can it be stopped (plug a leak, shut off a valve)?
- Is the spill spreading or flowing to catchbasin or wetland?

Respond

- Stop ongoing release if still occurring.
- If needed, notify Fire Department and/or spill cleanup contractor.

- Cordon off the area to prevent residents, vehicles, or staff from entering.
- Use Spill Response Kit - Set up booms to protect catchbasin from spill, use absorbent, pads, booms as necessary to contain and absorb the release.
- Clean up spill absorbent media into water tight container for proper disposal.

Notification

- Notify respective crew chief and/or supervisor AND Environmental Coordinator. Note how release occurred, when it occurred, how much was spilled, and responses taken so far.
- Spills of 25 gallons or more require notification to NHDES and National Response Center:

Spill Reporting Procedures

If a spill occurs and any one of the following is true:

- a. 25 Gallons or greater
 - b. Is not contained
 - c. Is not removed within 24 hours
 - d. There is impact to groundwater or surface water
 - e. Vapors have been emitted that cause an immediate threat to human health
-
1. Call the DES Spill Response and Complaint Investigation Section
 - Monday – Friday, 8am to 4pm, (603) 271-3899
 - Weekends and Evenings, Call the State Police (603) 223-4381
 2. Contact your local 911 responder or fire department

Contact Phones Numbers

1. New Hampshire Department of Safety (24 hours) – 1-800-346-4009 or (603) 223-4381
2. New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
(Monday through Friday, 8 AM – 4 PM) – (603) 271-3899
3. Environmental Coordinator, Craig Durrett - Office: (603) 845-5454 Cell: (603) 377-1000

Where a leak, spill or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge.

4.4 Erosion and Sediment Control.

No polymers or chemicals are used for erosion or sediment control.

4.5 Employee Training.

Training is required for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of the permit. This shall include the following:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges;
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 6; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 4.

Contents and frequency of training is outlined below.

Training Topic	Storm Water Team	Crew Chiefs	Transfer Station Personnel	Training Frequency
SWPPP Overview	X	X	X	Start of Permit Term
Storage and Handling of Chemicals and Materials	X	X	X	Start of Permit Term & when a significant change in type or quantity of material storage occurs
Housekeeping (facility specific)	X	X	X	Start of Permit Term
Spill Prevention and Response Procedures	X	X	X	Start of Permit Term
Stormwater Pollution Controls & BMPs; Locations & Maintenance	X	X	X	Start of Permit Term
Inspections	X	X	X	Start of Permit Term
Transfer Station Requirements	X		X	Start of Permit Term, upon opening of new Transfer Station Facility and Revising SWPPP
Stormwater Sampling and Reporting	X		X	Start of Permit Term

4.6 Inspections and Assessments.

4.6.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

Routine facility inspections shall occur in accordance with Part 3.1 of the 2015 MSGP. Inspections shall occur during normal operating hours and shall include:

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
- Areas identified as potential pollutant sources;

- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years;
- Discharge points (outfalls); and
- Control measures used to comply with the applicable effluent limitations (catchbasins, vegetated treatment swales, detention ponds, silt-socks, etc.).

The findings of the facility inspections shall be documented and maintained with this SWPPP and shall be summarized in the annual report.

1. Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection.

Inspections will be conducted by the Town Environmental Engineer/Coordinator. During housekeeping inspections, the inspector shall be accompanied by Stormwater Team Member responsible for the relevant portion of the facility being inspected as identified in Sections 1.2 and/or 1.3.

2. Schedules for conducting inspections.

Routine facility inspections shall be conducted quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter). At least one routine inspection shall occur during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring. Stormwater control features are inspected during routine facility inspections. Stormwater inspections during precipitation or discharge events occurs quarterly and may occur coincident with the facility inspection. Frequency of inspections may increase if areas of concern are identified during inspections or to monitor performance of new control measures or where a Corrective Action was necessary.

3. List areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.

Materials

- Tires
- White goods (appliances: refrigerators and air conditioners)
- Propane tanks
- Scrap metal
- Yard waste
- Construction & Demolition Debris

Activities (only during filling of the ASTs or dispensing)

- AST - Diesel Fuel for refueling

4. List areas identified in the SWPPP (section 1 of the SWPPP Template) and any others that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3).

- DIY Used Oil AST
- Air Conditioner/Refrigerator drop-off
- Scrap metal/electronics drop-off
- Battery drop-off
- Equipment refueling from diesel AST
- Fleet vehicle parking and heavy equipment usage
- Residential Sewage drop-off and Septage Transfer

5. Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.

None

6. Inspection information for discharge points.

Discharge points are those where stormwater discharges from a stormwater collection network directly to surface water or wetland.

- Outfalls #001 through #004 - discharge to a vegetated treatment and infiltration swale and do not discharge to surface water. A visual inspection only is performed at these outfalls.
- Outfall #005 – Discharges directly to wetland. Location: Latitude +42.8681, Longitude -71.3321
- Outfall #006 – Outlet to infiltration/detention pond, discharges to treatment swale before entering wetland. Approximate location: Latitude +42.8676, Longitude -71.3328

7. List the control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

- Minimize Exposure to precipitation (storage indoors or undercover),
- Good Housekeeping,
- Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance occurs indoors,
- Stormwater BMP Maintenance,
- Spill Prevention control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan),
- Erosion and Sedimentation Control,
- Management of Runoff,
- Dust control and vehicle tracking
- Training

8. Other site-specific inspection objectives.

General Environmental Compliance and Housekeeping (Hazardous Materials Storage, Storage Tanks)

4.6.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

For quarterly visual assessments to be performed at your site, your SWPPP must include a description of the following:

1. Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for assessments.

Environmental Coordinator

2. Schedules for conducting assessments.

Quarterly (Jan-Mar, Apr-June, July-Sept, Oct-Dec)

Monitoring will be conducted quarterly beginning with the July-September 2021 quarter.

3. Specific assessment activities.

Visual Assessment procedures shall consist of collection, visually inspecting, and document the observations as follows:

- Collect sample within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was

- not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site;
- Collect the stormwater sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examine in a well-lit area;
 - For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (three-day) storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour (three-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.
 - Visually inspect or observe the sample for the following water quality characteristics:
 - Color;
 - Odor;
 - Clarity (diminished);
 - Floating solids;
 - Settled solids;
 - Suspended solids;
 - Foam;
 - Oil sheen; and
 - Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

All observations will be recorded in a field notebook or on individual quarterly stormwater quality monitoring data sheets dedicated to the project. Results of the visual assessments must be documented and maintained onsite with this SWPPP. Visual assessments are not required to be submitted to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. Documentation of the visual assessment must include the following:

- Sample location(s);
- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);
- Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination;
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes; and
- A statement signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

4.7 Monitoring.

The following monitoring activity is applicable to this facility:

Indicator monitoring

The following monitoring activities are not applicable to this facility:

Quarterly benchmark monitoring

Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring

- State- or tribal-specific monitoring
- Impaired waters monitoring
- Other monitoring required by EPA

Sample Locations: Outfalls OF#5 and OF#6

Pollutants to be sampled: Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS) , and pH

Monitoring Schedule: Quarterly starting with June-September Quarter of 2021. One Quarter must include snowmelt.

Numeric Limits: Not Applicable

Procedures: (Sample inspection, evaluation, and collection to be conducted per Section 4.6.2)

1. Coordinate with laboratory for sample containers, cooler, and chain of custody.
Note: Be aware of short 48-hour holding time for COD. Friday is least favorable day to collect samples due to weekend and laboratory schedules.
2. Monitor weather forecast for anticipated rainfall start time, duration, and quantity.
Based on history of site, either a downpour or a longer term consistent steady rain was necessary to cause a discharge from the outfalls.
3. Visit site during first half hour of rain to evaluate discharge.
4. If no discharge, return periodically throughout precipitation event to monitor for discharge.
5. If discharge present,
 - a. Conduct Quarterly Visual Assessment per Section 4.6.2; and
 - b. Conduct Indicator Monitoring per the following procedures.

Indicator Monitoring:

- a. Calibrate pH meter to 2-point standards of 4.0 and 7.0. Document calibration in field book. Collect stormwater sample in clean glass or plastic jar or container. Immediately measure pH and record in field book and/or field data sheet.
- b. Collect samples for COD and TSS directly into laboratory provided containers. Label container with project name, sample ID, date and time of collection, sampler name, and analysis requested.
- c. Place samples in cooler with ice for preservation (cool <6°C)
- d. Complete chain-of-custody (COC) and keep with samples.
- e. Coordinate for sample to be delivered to laboratory immediately via courier or deliver directly to lab.

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

5.1 *Documentation Regarding Endangered Species.*

Stormwater discharges at the facilities will not adversely affect any species that are federally-listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and will not result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is federally-designated as “critical habitat” under the ESA. This determination is made under Criterion C of the General Permit. The Criterion C application is included in Attachment F.

There are no critical habitats in the action area as determined by USFW. There is one listed terrestrial species, the Northern Long-eared Bat. According to the IPaC report, No Critical Habitat has been designated for this species. This species is not expected to be impacted by stormwater discharges from the facility. The IPac Report is included with the Criterion C application in Attachment F.

According to the National Marine Fisheries Service New England Map (New England Rivers and subwatersheds where ESA-listed shortnose and Atlantic sturgeon under NMFS jurisdiction occur - created 4/26/21), NMFS does not identify listed species and/or critical habitat in the action area. The action area is not in the Sturgeon Accessible Watershed, Subwatershed affecting coastal water quality, or on a Major River. An informal Consultation Request was submitted to NMFS on 4/26/21. The NMFS consultation response indicated that the facility is unlikely to affect listed species or critical habitat. The NMFS map is included with the Criterion C application in Attachment F.

A NH Natural Heritage Bureau (NHB) database review (NHB21-0713) was conducted for the facility parcel located in Derry. The report is included in Attachment F. It was determined that, although there was a NHB record (e.g., rare wildlife, plant, and/or natural community) present in the vicinity, The NHB does not expect that it will be impacted by the proposed project.

5.2 *Documentation Regarding Historic Properties.*

Stormwater discharges at the facilities do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and the Town of Derry is not constructing or installing new stormwater control measures that cause subsurface disturbance at the current Transfer Station.

The new Transfer Station constructed in 2015 included stormwater controls that required subsurface earth disturbance. A Construction General Permit has been obtained for construction of the new transfer station. A historic Property Screening Process has already taken place for the new facility and has determined that no historic properties exist at the site. Previous earth disturbance had occurred prior to the project including historical gravel operations have eliminated the possibility that historic properties exist on the site and therefore meets Criterion B of the MSGP

A query of the National Register Information System (NRIS) identified 4 properties or areas in the Town of Derry. These historic properties or areas will not be impacted by stormwater runoff from the site. The properties are listed below.


<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Location relative to site</u>
Adams Memorial Building	West Broadway	0.8 miles north of the site
Robert Frost Homestead	122 Rockingham Road (Rt28)	1.9 miles east of the site
Matthew Thornton House	2 Thornton St	2.1 miles northeast of the site
East Derry Historic District	Roughly bounded by Hampstead, Lane, and Cemetery Rds.	2.6 miles east-northeast of the site.

SECTION 6: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.

This section reserved for documenting Corrective Actions taken during the Permit term.

SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly 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.

Name: Michael Fowler, PE Title: Director, Public Works
Signature:  Date: 5/11/21

SIGNATORY AUTHORIZATION

THE TOWN OF DERRY 2021 MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

Appendix B, Subsection 11 of the 2021 Multi-Sector General Permit issued by USEPA requires that the Notice of Intent (NOI), No Exposure Certification (NEC), Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), including changes to your SWPPP to document any corrective actions or advanced implementation measures taken as required by Part 5, and any other compliance documentation required under this permit, including the Annual Report, Data Monitoring Reports (DMRs), and inspection reports, must be signed by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

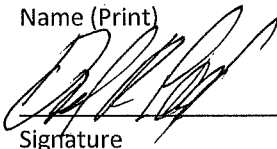
For municipalities, a person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix B, Subsection 11.A;
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, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
3. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.

Michael Fowler, Director of Public Works, is hereby named as the duly authorized representative to sign all required documents, reports, and submittals identified in Appendix B, Subsection 11.A. and 11.B of the 2021 Multi-Sector General Permit.

David Caron

Name (Print)



Signature

Town Administrator

Title

5/3/21

Date

SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS.

This SWPPP is a “living” document and is required to be modified and updated, as necessary, in response to corrective actions.

- Modifications to this SWPPP in response to a corrective actions required by Part 4.1 or 4.2 of the 2015 MSGP requires that the certification statement in section 7 of this SWPPP be re-signed in accordance with 2015 MSGP Appendix B, Subsection 11.A.
- For any other SWPPP modification, a log is maintained with a description of the modification, the name of the person making it, and the date and signature of that person.

SWPPP ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Notice of Intent & No Exposure Certification

Attachment B - General Location Map

Attachment C – Site Map

Attachment D – Septage Spill Response Plan

Attachment E – Spill Response & Reporting Guidelines

Attachment F – Documentation Regarding Endangered Species

Attachment G – Additional Documentation:

- ***Significant spills, leaks or other releases;***
- ***Employee Training Log;***
- ***SWPPP Amendment Log***

Attachment A
Notice of Intent – Transfer Station
No Exposure Certification - WWTF



Exclusion Information

Master Permit Number: NHR050000

NPDES ID: NHNOE3200

Submission of this No Exposure Certification constitutes notice that the operator identified in Operator Information of this form does not require permit authorization under EPA's Stormwater Multi Sector General Permit for its stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility identified in Section D of this form due to the existence of a condition of no exposure.

Select the purpose for filling out this form:

To obtain a new No Exposure Certification

Eligibility Information

State/territory where your facility is discharging: NH

Does your facility discharge to federally recognized Indian Country lands? No

Are you a "Federal Operator" as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/msgp2015_appendixa.pdf) ? No

Which type of form would you like to submit? No Exposure Certification (NEC)

By indicating "Yes" below, I understand that I am obligated to submit a no exposure certification form once every five years to the NPDES permitting authority and, if requested, to the operator of the local municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) into which the facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the NPDES permitting authority, or MS4 operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. I understand that I must obtain coverage under an NPDES permit prior to any point source discharge of stormwater from the facility.

Yes

Operator Information

Operator Information

Operator Name: TOWN OF DERRY

Operator Mailing Address

Address Line 1: 14 Manning Street

Address Line 2:

City: Derry

ZIP/Postal Code: 03038

State: NH

Operator Point of Contact Information

First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Michael Fowler

Organization:

Title: Director of Public Works

Phone: 6034326144

Ext.:

Email: mikefowler@derrynh.org

Facility Information

Facility Information

Facility Name: DERRY WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

Address Line 1: 50 TRANSFER LANE

Address Line 2:

City: DERRY

ZIP/Postal Code: 03038

State: NH

County or Similar Division: Rockingham

Latitude/Longitude for the facility

Latitude/Longitude: 42.86524°N, 71.33397°W

Latitude/Longitude Data Source: Map

Horizontal Reference Datum: WGS 84

What is the ownership type of the facility? Municipality

Have stormwater discharges from your facility been covered previously under an NPDES permit? Yes

➔ If yes, provide the NPDES ID if you had coverage under EPA's MSGP or the NPDES permit number if you had coverage under an EPA individual permit: NHR05BM56

Has your facility previously been covered by a No Exposure exclusion? Yes

➤ If yes, provide the NPDES ID for your previous No Exposure exclusion: NHNOE3200

Identify the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification code or 2-letter Activity Code that best represents the products produced or services rendered for which your facility is primarily engaged, as defined in MSGP. Select one of the following:

Primary SIC Code:

OR

Primary Activity Code: TW

Total size of the site associated with industrial activity: 41.75 (to the nearest quarter acre)

Have you paved or roofed over a formerly exposed, pervious area in order to qualify for the No Exposure exclusion? No

Exposure Checklist

For your facility, are any of the following materials or activities exposed to precipitation, now or in the foreseeable future?

- Using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed to stormwater: No
- Materials or residuals on the ground or in stormwater inlets from spills/leaks: No
- Materials or products from past industrial activity: No
- Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles): No
- Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities: No
- Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use [e.g., new cars] where exposure to stormwater does not result in the discharge of pollutants): No
- Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers: No
- Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger: No
- Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers [e.g., dumpsters]): No
- Application or disposal of process wastewater (unless otherwise permitted): No
- Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks and/or vents not otherwise regulated (i.e., under an air quality control permit) and evident in the stormwater outflow: No

Certification Information

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of "no exposure" and obtaining an exclusion from NPDES stormwater permitting.

I understand that I am obligated to re-certify the no exposure status in accordance with the NPDES requirements and, if requested, to the operator of the local municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) into which the facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the NPDES permitting authority, or MS4 operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. I understand that I must obtain coverage under a NPDES permit prior to any point source discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility.

Additionally, 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. Signing an electronic document on behalf of another person is subject to criminal, civil, administrative, or other lawful action.

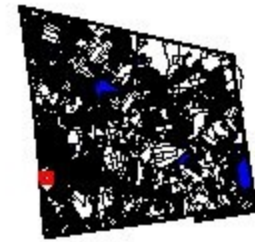
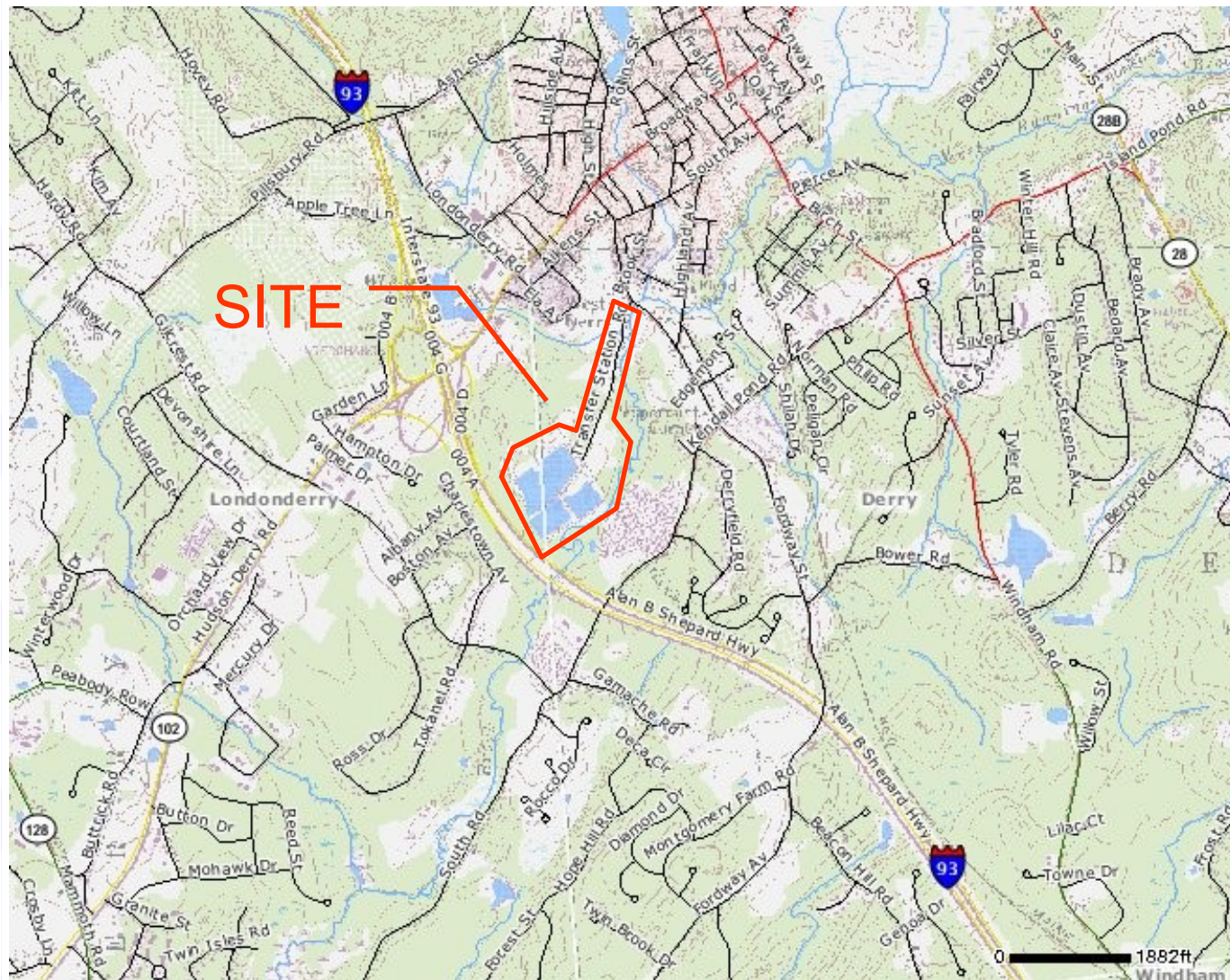
Certified By: Michael Fowler

Certifier Title:

Certifier Email: mikefowler@derrynh.org

Certified On: 04/14/2021 11:58 AM ET

Attachment B
General Location Map



SITE LOCUS MAP

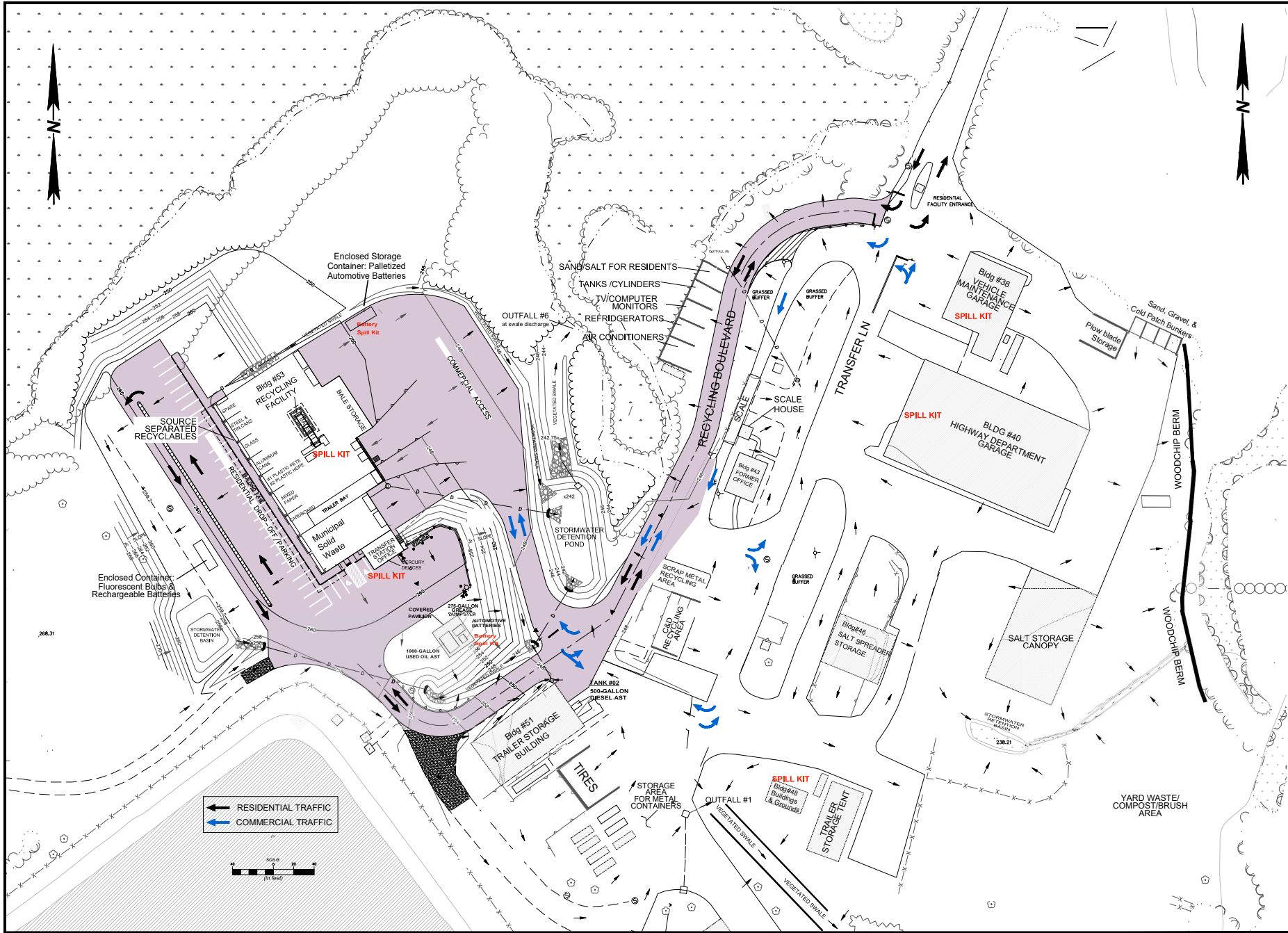
WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY & TRANSFER STATION/RECYCLING FACILITY
TRANSFER LANE

DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

USGS QUADRANGLE, 7.5 MINUTE SERIES, DERRY, NH

Attachment C

Site Maps

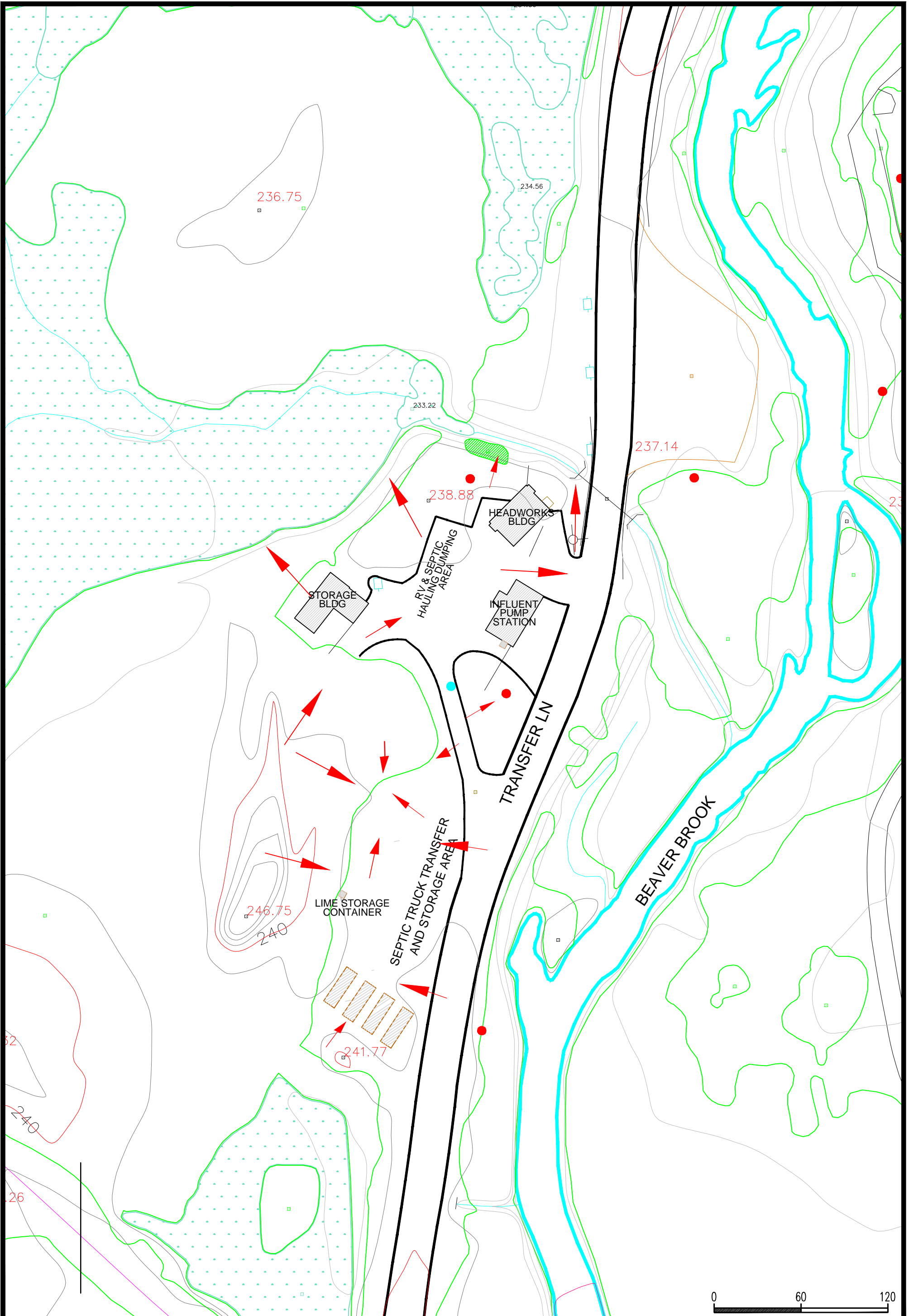


1	Update new Transfer Station and storage tanks	Aug 2011	CSB
2	Added new Bldg Building and Spill Kit locations	Sep 2019	CSB
3	Added Pollution Battery Storage Containers, Spill Kit	May 2021	CSB



STORMWATER POLLUTION AND PREVENTION PLAN
 Derry Transfer Station & Recycling Facility

W:\CAD\PROJECTS\038-Derry-038-Construction-PS-155613.dwg Date Plotted: May 18, 2019 - 4:15pm Plotted By: BSULLIVAN

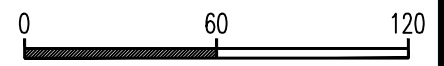


Date of photography: April 16, 2008

"This map/overlay is correlated to the New Hampshire State Plane Coordinate System, 1983 North American Datum and NAVD 1988 (feet)"

"This map was compiled to meet ASPRS standards for 1"=100' scale Class 1 Map accuracy"

TOWN OF DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 WASTEWATER PUMP STATION
 1 TRANSFER LANE (9/17/15)(rev 5/1/21)



Scale: 1 Inch = 60 Feet
 Contour Interval is 2 Feet
 Horizontal Datum is NAD83 State Plane New Hampshire
 Vertical Datum is NAVD88

Attachment D
Septage Spill Response Plan

SEPTAGE SPILL RESPONSE PLAN

Septage Transfer Area & Waste Water Pump Station

1 Transfer Lane

Derry, New Hampshire

Date Prepared: June 1, 2009 (rev 5/1/2021)

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to:

- 1) Identify the responsibilities of those using the facility relative to the prevention of spills and being prepared for responding to spills in order to comply with applicable local, state, or federal regulations.
- 2) Identify procedures to be followed in the case of septage spills at the site in order to protect the public who travel through this area to the Town of Derry's solid waste transfer and recycling center as well as to minimize impacts to ground or surface waters. Procedures identified in this plan include identification of spill response equipment, responding to spills, cleanup and disposal, and notification and reporting requirements. This plan also specifies the responsibilities of haulers' driver/operators and management.
- 3) Assist the Town of Derry in complying with its Multi-Sector General Permit issued through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program under the Clean Water Act.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of the septage transfer area and the wastewater pump station located along the north side of Transfer Lane. Each is described below and shown on the attached plan.

Septage Transfer Area – Consists of a flat gravel area adjacent to Transfer Lane, approximately 240 long by 75 feet wide (0.4 acres). The area is used for staging 6000-gallon septage storage trailers. Local septic haulers transfer septage to these tanker trailers for later transfer to an out of town wastewater facility. Local haulers currently using the facility are Garside Septic Service and Derry Septic.

Wastewater Pump Station – The area is paved and contains three buildings (Influent Pump Station, headworks building, and a water department storage building) and RV and local haulers dumping area.

SPILL PREPAREDNESS

SEPTAGE HAULERS SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

DES has developed regulations specifying that septage hauling vehicles shall be inspected and equipped with spill control or absorbent and disinfectant materials.

Env-Wq 1605.09 Transportation of Septage.

(a) All tanks shall be inspected by the hauler prior to transport on public roads to ensure that septage will not leak, spill, or run out of the tank or hoses.

(b) All vehicles used to transport the tanks shall be equipped, at all times, with spill control or absorbent materials and disinfectant materials such as lime, a bleach solution consisting of one part household bleach to 9 parts water, or equivalent, sufficient to treat a 25-gallon spill.

Each hauler is required to have the following equipment available:

- **One Sewer Vacuum Truck** - for on-call 24 hours:

Each hauling truck must have the following:

- **Lime** – Enough to respond to and neutralize a 25-gallon spill and raise the pH to 12.
- **Shovel** – To create berms to contain and prevent the spread of spilled septage, and to clean up spilled sludge and spent lime/septage mix.
- **Caution tape** – to prevent access by the public or others in the case of large spills.

NOTE: Bleach should not be utilized on gravel surfaces as it could possibly constitute an illegal chemical release if used outside. Bleach may be used in dilute concentrations to sanitize equipment or spill areas on concrete or asphalt.

WASTE WATER PUMP STATION

The Wastewater Division has provided or has available the following:

- **Lime** - a container of lime placed at the Influent Pump Station Building for use with spills at the RV/Septage hauler drop-off area or to assist with large spills at the Septage Transfer Area.
- **Sewer Vacuum Truck** – On-call emergency response at the Waste Water Treatment Facility

The Town will provide Emergency Response services for spills at the WWPS, to provide backup spill cleanup assistance to haulers, or to respond to spills when a delay in hauler response could potentially result in risk to public safety or the environment. Responses will be in accordance with the *Town of Derry Sewer Collection System Emergency Response* protocol, and On-Call Duty Procedures.

REPORTING

Duty to Report - In the event of an accidental release of septage, the responsible party shall:

1. Immediately take action to contain the septage, minimize the environmental impact, and begin clean-up procedures.
2. Notify DES and the Town of Derry Waste Water Division within 24 hours of the release with the following information.

Required Information - The following information must be reported concerning a septage spill:

1. The date, time, and location of the spill.
2. The volume of septage spilled and the volume of septage recovered, both in gallons.
3. The hauler's permit number and the name and telephone number of the driver involved in the incident.
4. The name and telephone number of the client(s) from where the septage was transported.
5. The approximate distance to surface waters, wetlands and storm drains within 100 feet of the spill.
6. The actions taken to contain the spill, disinfect the spill area, minimize the environmental impact, and to clean up the area.
7. Future actions necessary to clean up the spill, if applicable.

Notification to NHDES is Not Required (but still required to Town of Derry)

Notification to DES shall not be required if **all** of the following conditions are met:

1. The spill is less than 25 gallons.
2. The spill is immediately contained.
3. The spill is completely removed and properly disposed within 24 hours.
4. There is no impact to groundwater or surface water.

SITE CLEAN UP PROCEDURE FOR SEPTAGE SPILLS

The following guidance for responding to and mitigating a septage spill was developed incorporating guidance published by NHDES. The person(s) responsible for the spill shall take the following actions:

1. Contain the spill by means of barricades or berms of sand or earth. Using powdered lime, spread it over the entire spill area as soon as possible to control odors and mitigate pathogens. Any spill containment devices and structures including berms and fabric shall be installed immediately following the spill and shall remain intact until otherwise directed by NHDES.
 - Use rubber, latex or similar water-resistant gloves while cleaning up the septage. Use care not to touch uncontaminated items with the gloves once the gloves have come into contact with the septage.
 - Clean up as much of the liquid as possible. Let the area air dry.
 - Pick up any solids, plastics and any other non-biodegradable items, and place the items in a container or sealable plastic bag. Store the containers in a safe place while awaiting disposal.
2. Native materials underlying the area of the spill shall be excavated to a depth sufficient to remove spilled and leached materials, as directed by DES.
3. All material removed from a spill site must be managed in accordance with Env-Wq 1600 Septage Management and shall be properly disposed. It may NOT be treated and returned to the spill site.
4. Clean material shall be used to replace any material excavated and the site shall be restored as close as possible to its condition prior to the spill, as directed by DES.
5. Previously vegetated areas shall be loamed, regraded, limed, fertilized and reseeded to restore vegetation.
7. For graveled areas, the gravel shall be excavated and replaced with similar or better quality materials and properly compacted.
8. Smooth, hard surfaces such as asphalt or concrete should be treated with lime or a bleach/water solution (consisting of 1 part household bleach to 9 parts water) after all material is removed from the spill site.
9. The person(s) responsible for the spill shall document site remediation efforts with a summary report and shall submit a copy of the report to Town of Derry Waste Water Division, the local health officer or Board of Health, and DES within 30 days of completing the on-site work.
10. Equipment used should be sanitized after gross contamination. Bleach or other sanitizer or sterilant used to sanitize equipment should have the ability to raise the pH of the affected area to 12, or less.

Large Tanker Spills

Large tanker spills might involve the complete release of a full tanker of contents. These could occur during off hours or when the facility is unattended. The procedures below are to be followed in catastrophic release situations by haulers, and/or by the Town of Derry (independently or in assistance to the hauler).

An elevation survey of the area indicates that the release of a full tanker would be contained in the area and is not expected to cross Transfer Lane or flow directly into wetlands or surface water.

Continuous discharges from large tanker: (potentially catastrophic if not immediately addressed.)

- 1) **Stop the source** if it is determined that source of release can be stopped (Shut off valve) and is easily accessible while ensuring worker safety.
- 2) **Contact** the 24-hour on-call for the hauler and the Town to arrange for sewer vacuum truck and support equipment.
- 3) **Clean up** any spilled septage following Site Cleanup Procedures for Septage Spills outlined previously in this Plan.
- 4) **Report** the spill in accordance with the Reporting Section of this Plan if required.

Large Catastrophic Releases Involving partially or full tanker truck (100's to 1000's of gallons).

- 1) **Assess** for public safety and tape off area.
- 2) **Contact** the 24-hour on-call person for the hauler AND the Town to arrange for sewer vacuum truck and support equipment. Both the Town and the Hauler are required to respond.
- 3) **Inspect** berms to ensure entire release is contained and is not discharging to storm drains or surface water. Repair berm using shovel as needed.
- 4) **Vacuum** as much of the spilled septage as possible using the sewer vacuum truck.
- 5) **Neutralize** the entire spill impacted area with lime to control odors and mitigate pathogens
- 6) **Report** the spill in accordance with the Reporting Section of this Plan.
- 7) **Sanitize** any concrete or asphalt surfaces as described in Section 8 of the *Site Cleanup Procedures Section* of this Plan.
- 8) **Excavate** impacted soil, gravel, and berm material as needed and/or directed by NHDES and described in parts 2 through 7 of the *Site Cleanup Procedures Section* of this Plan.

CONTACTS

Town of Derry - Waste Water Division

Monday-Friday (Regular Facility Hours): 603-432-6149 or 603-432-6147

Nights/Weekends/Holidays: 603-235-2343

Derry Septic and Sewer Service Inc.

24-Hour Contact: 603-432-7674

Garside Sewer and Septic Service

24-Hour Contact: 603-432-9300

Becker Transportation, Inc.

24-Hour Contact: 603-483-2967

Acknowledgement Agreement

The undersigned entity, corporation, and/or individual hereby certifies:

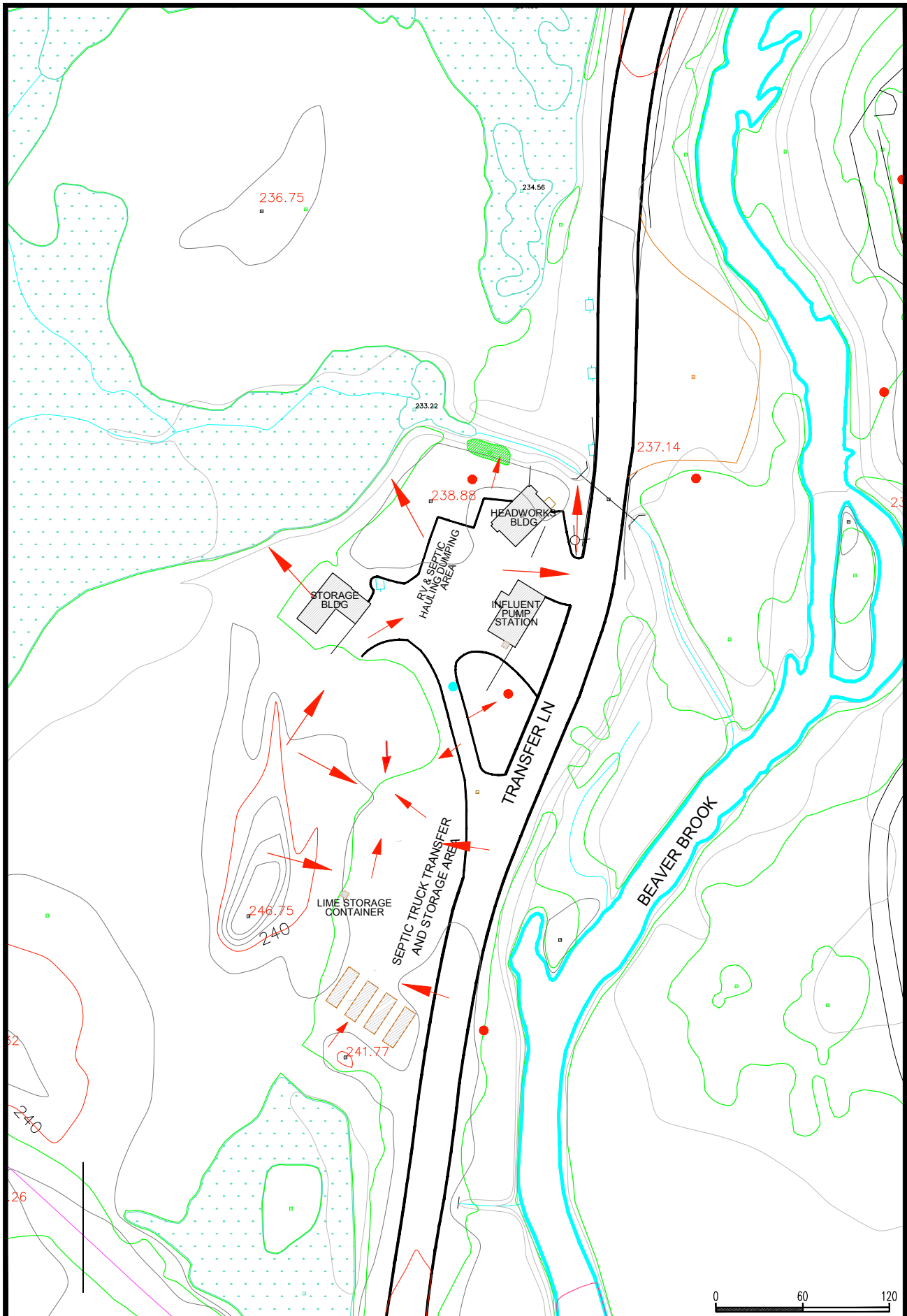
- 1) That the undersigned user is a septage hauling and/or transportation service that uses the Derry Septage Transfer Area located at 1 Transfer lane in Derry NH, a property owned by the Town of Derry, for staging, storing, or transferring of septage material or tankers for such purposes
- 2) That it is required to comply with the NHDES regulation, Env-Wq 1605.09 Transportation of Septage
- 3) That it acknowledges the existence of this Septage Spill Response Plan for the Derry Septage Transfer Area and Waste Water Pump Station area which has been prepared as required by NHDES.
- 4) That it agrees to the contents of the plan and will follow the requirements of said Plan to prevent and respond to spills of septage as described in the Plan.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Company: _____

Date: _____



Date of photography: April 16, 2008
 This map/overlay is compiled to the New Hampshire State Plane Coordinate System, 1983 North American Datum and NAVD 1988 (feet)
 This map was compiled to meet ASPRS standards for 1"=100' scale Class 1 Map accuracy

TOWN OF DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 WASTEWATER PUMP STATION
 1 TRANSFER LANE (9/17/15)(rev 5/1/21)

0 60 120
 Scale: 1 Inch = 60 Feet
 Contour Interval is 2 Feet
 Horizontal Datum is NAD83 State Plane New Hampshire
 Vertical Datum is NAVD88

NHDES CHAPTER Env-Wq 1600 SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT

PART Env-Wq 1605 - SEPTAGE HAULER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (eff 11/26/13)

Env-Wq 1605.08 Tank and Hose Maintenance.

Any hauler who has been issued a permit pursuant to Env-Wq 1605 shall maintain all tanks and hoses used to pump and transport septage in accordance with the following:

- (a) Each tank and hose shall be maintained so as not to create unreasonable malodors or a public health hazard;
- (b) Each tank shall be watertight;
- (c) All piping, valves, and connections shall be accessible and capable of being cleaned;
- (d) All inlet and outlet connections and hose supports shall be constructed and maintained such that no material will leak, spill, or run out of the tank or hoses during transfer or transportation; and
- (e) Discharge outlets shall be designed to control the flow of discharge without spraying or flooding the receiving area.

Env-Wq 1605.09 Transportation of Septage.

- (a) All tanks shall be inspected by the hauler prior to transport on public roads to ensure that septage will not leak, spill, or run out of the tank or hoses.
- (b) All vehicles used to transport the tanks shall be equipped, at all times, with spill control or absorbent materials and disinfectant materials such as lime, a bleach solution consisting of one part household bleach to 9 parts water, or equivalent, sufficient to treat a 25-gallon spill.

Env-Wq 1605.13 Accidental Release.

- (a) In the event of an accidental release of septage, the driver of the vehicle and, if the driver is not the permitted hauler, the hauler shall:
 - (1) Immediately take action to contain the septage, minimize the environmental impact, and begin clean-up procedures; and
 - (2) Subject to (b) below, notify the department within 24 hours of the release with the following information:
 - a. The date, time, and location of the spill;
 - b. The volume of septage spilled and the volume of septage recovered, both in gallons;
 - c. The final disposition of the septage that was not recovered;
 - d. The hauler's permit number and the name and telephone number of the driver involved in the incident;

- e. The approximate distance to surface waters and storm drains within 100 feet of the spill;
 - f. The actions taken to contain the spill, disinfect the spill area, minimize the environmental impact, and to clean up the area; and
 - g. Future actions necessary to clean up the spill, if applicable.
- (b) Notification to the department shall not be required if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The discharge is less than 25 gallons;
 - (2) The discharge is immediately contained;
 - (3) The discharge is completely removed within 24 hours and disposed of at a facility identified in Env-Wq 1603.01(a); and
 - (4) There is no impact to groundwater or surface water.

Attachment E
Emergency Response and Spill Reporting

Operator Response Guidelines

Spill Reporting Procedures

If a spill occurs and any one of the following is true:

- a. 25 Gallons or greater
- b. Is not contained
- c. Is not removed within 24 hours
- d. There is impact to groundwater or surface water
- e. Vapors have been emitted that cause an immediate threat to human health

1. Contact your local 911 responder or fire department
2. Call the DES Spill Response and Complaint Investigation Section
 - a. Monday – Friday, 8am to 4pm, (603) 271-3899
 - b. Weekends and Evenings, Call the State Police (603) 223-4381

If a spill occurs where all 5 of the circumstances above are false:

- a. Contact the Environmental Coordinator immediately (Listed below) and your Crew Chief/Supervisor
- b. If possible, try to mitigate the spill by throwing speedy dry onto the spill area and/or using absorbent pads. Place absorbent pads or booms around nearby catch basins or floor drains.
- c. Log information about the spill on the Spill Log and what materials were used.

Contact Phones Numbers

1. New Hampshire Department of Safety (24 hours) – 1-800-346-4009 or (603) 223-4381
2. New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
(Monday through Friday, 8 AM – 4 PM) – (603) 271-3899
3. Environmental Coordinator, Craig Durrett - Office: (603) 845-5454/Cell: (603) 377-1000

ENVIRONMENTAL Fact Sheet



29 Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301 • (603) 271-3503 • www.des.nh.gov

REM-13

2020

Reporting Oil Spills, Hazardous Waste Spills and Groundwater Contamination

The State of New Hampshire has statutory and regulatory requirements regarding the reporting of discharges of both petroleum products and hazardous wastes. To promote compliance with these “duty to report” requirements, the following excerpts are presented from the appropriate laws and regulations.

IN THE EVENT OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILL

Duty To Report, N.H. Hazardous Waste Management Act RSA 147-A:11,

1. Any generator, operator, transporter or employee of a hazardous waste facility who becomes aware of any storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste in violation of this chapter shall immediately report the violation to the NH Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Waste Management Division.
2. Any person who fails to give notice as required by RSA 147-A:11,1, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if a natural person, or guilty of a felony if any other person.
3. Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate offense.

Immediate Action, “Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generators” Env-Hw 513.01,

The generator shall report any discharge of hazardous waste or discharge of any material which when discharged becomes a hazardous waste that poses a threat to human health or the environment, for example, into storm or sanitary sewers, onto the land or into the air, groundwater or surface waters. Notification shall be both:

1. Immediately, not to exceed one hour from discharge discovery, to local fire department; and
2. Immediately, not to exceed one hour from discharge discovery, to the NHDES Emergency Response group at (603) 271-3899 (Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.), or to the NH State Police Dispatch at (603) 223-4381 (24 hours/day).

IN THE EVENT OF A PETROLEUM (OIL) SPILL

Duty To Report, NH Oil Spillage In Public Waters Act RSA 146-A:5,

1. Whoever is responsible for the operation of any oil facility, carrier, or vessel that discharges oil in violation of this chapter shall immediately notify the NHDES Waste Management Division. Any person who fails to give such notice shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if a natural person, or guilty of a felony if any other person.
2. Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate offense.
3. Any person who becomes aware of an oil discharge in violation of this chapter shall immediately notify the NHDES Waste Management Division.

Notification, “Contaminated Sites Management” Env-Or 604.06

Any responsible party or other person having knowledge of a discharge of oil shall report such discharge to the NHDES Waste Management Division immediately (603) 271-3899 (Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.), or to the New Hampshire State Police Dispatch at (603) 223-4381 (24 hours/day), unless **all** five of the following conditions are met:

1. The discharge is less than 25 gallons.
2. The discharge is immediately contained.
3. The discharge and/or contamination is completely removed within 24 hours.
4. There is no impact or potential impact to groundwater or surface water.
5. There is no potential for vapors which pose an imminent threat to human health.

IN THE EVENT OF GROUNDWATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS

“Contaminated Sites Management” Env-Or 605.06

The responsible party shall notify the NHDES Waste Management Division (603) 271-3899 (Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.), within 60 days of discovery of a violation of the Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards of Env-Or 603.01.

Disclaimer:

Information contained in this fact sheet is current as of November 6, 2020. Statutory or regulatory changes that may occur after November 6, 2020, may cause part or all of this information to be invalid. If there are any questions concerning the status of the information, please contact NHDES by calling 271-3899.

HW-15

2020

Cleaning Up Household Spills of Elemental Mercury

Household Sources

It is common for households to have glass mercury fever thermometers in their medicine cabinets. When safely encased in thermometers, *elemental mercury*, a silver colored metal known to be toxic to humans, is not a threat. However, when mishandled, broken glass thermometers can become an important source of mercury in the home. Some other potential sources of household mercury are blood pressure cuffs, cooking thermometers, fluorescent bulbs, compact fluorescent bulbs, mercury switches in children's light-up sneakers, and home heating system thermostats. Fortunately, technological improvements have led to the replacement of the mercury in many of the above devices with electrical components.

Exposure Concerns

It is especially important to protect young children and pregnant women from the toxic effects of mercury. The two primary routes of exposure that pose the greatest personal risk are direct contact with skin and breathing in mercury vapors. Fetuses can be exposed because mercury can pass through the placenta. However, cleaning up a small mercury spill (less than ½ teaspoon) should not become a "crisis" for the homeowner. A careful and prompt cleanup of the spill by the homeowner will minimize exposure to the home's occupants and to the environment.

Recommendations in the Event of a Spill

- **Do not** use a household vacuum cleaner to pick up the mercury and mercury-contaminated items. The mercury has a greater chance to volatilize and become airborne by way of the vacuum's exhaust. The vacuum cleaner will become contaminated and disposal of the vacuum may be necessary.
- **Do not** wash mercury contaminated clothing, rugs or other fabrics in the washing machine. The washing machine and wastewater may become contaminated.
- **Do not** use a broom to sweep up the mercury. It can break the mercury into smaller beads, spreading them.
- **Do not** pour mercury down the drain. You may contaminate your plumbing, septic system or your local sewage treatment plant.
- **Do not** spread mercury that has gotten onto your shoes. If possible, clean the shoes. If not, wrap them in a plastic bag and dispose of them as indicated below.

Recommended Mercury Spill Cleanup Equipment

To handle a typical small mercury spill cleanup, homeowners should have the following items available:

- Latex (or rubber) gloves.
- Two pieces of stiff cardboard (or poster board/stiff paper) or a rubber squeegee.

- Paper towels.
- Airtight, sealable plastic bags or puncture resistant airtight containers(s).
- Garbage bags.
- Flashlight.
- Eyedropper.
- Tweezers.
- Wide tape such as duct tape.

Commercial mercury spill cleanup kits are normally available from medical supply and environmental safety supply companies, but may take time to obtain unless ordered prior to a spill. When using a spill cleanup kit, follow the directions that come with it. Powdered sulfur can also be used to coat mercury. The sulfur keeps the mercury from volatilizing. Powdered sulfur may be purchased at garden supply houses or pharmacies. Please note that powdered sulfur may stain fabrics a dark color.

Typical Cleanup Procedure for Small Mercury Spills on Smooth, Hard Surfaces

1. Determine the limits of the mercury contaminated area(s). Avoid walking through a mercury contaminated area(s) so as to avoid contaminating other areas of your home. If you are using powdered sulfur, sprinkle it over the spill area at this time. Have all your supplies on hand and ready before you proceed to Step 2.
2. Use latex gloves while cleaning up the mercury. Use care not to touch uncontaminated items with the gloves once the gloves have come into contact with the mercury.
3. Pick up any broken glass, and place the pieces in the puncture resistant container. Tweezers may be required to safely pick up the broken glass. ***Label all containers with their contents.***
4. Use the cardboard or squeegee to gather the pieces of glass and beads of mercury into a smaller localized area.
5. Use the flashlight to help find tiny beads of mercury and glass left in the spill area. Light will reflect off the mercury beads and glass helping you to locate them. The mercury beads will reflect best when the flashlight beam is directed at an angle. Refer to the previous step, if necessary.
6. The eye dropper is used to draw up the mercury beads. Hold the eye dropper almost parallel with the floor. Pay close attention to any cracks in the area of the spill. The mercury drawn up into the dropper can then be gently squeezed onto a damp paper towel or directly into the container. If an eye dropper is not available, consider using a sheet of paper, and gently move the mercury onto the paper.
7. The tape can be used to pick up any remaining small pieces of glass and tiny beads of mercury still located on the spill surface. (Prepare strips of the tape ahead of time in order to avoid contaminating the roll.) Repeat this step as often as necessary. Place any contaminated tape into the container or sealable plastic bag.
8. After cleaning up the spill area, place the contaminated cleanup equipment into the container or sealable plastic bag.
9. Upon completion of the above, carefully remove your gloves by turning them inside out. Dispose of the gloves in the container or sealable plastic bag.
10. Dispose of any contaminated clothes, fabric or footwear by placing them in a plastic bag for disposal. Seal all containers at this time. Store the containers in a safe place, away from children while awaiting disposal. Take a shower or bath.

11. Let the area air dry, and, when possible, thoroughly **vent the spill area to the outside air**. A fan placed in a window or doorway may be used to increase the air flow out of the house. This may need to be repeated over several days to decrease the concentration of mercury which has become airborne.

Typical Cleanup Procedure for Small Mercury Spills on Rugs and Other Fabrics

1. If the mercury is spilled on a wall-to-wall rug, use a sharp knife to cut out the mercury contaminated section of carpet from the uncontaminated carpet.
2. For small rugs and other pieces of fabric, fold or roll the surface so that the mercury contaminated area is trapped inside of it.
3. Place the mercury contaminated material into plastic garbage bags.
4. Refer to the steps outlined in "Typical Cleanup Procedure for Small Mercury Spills on Smooth, Hard Surfaces" starting at Step 8, or earlier as necessary.

Disposal Options

State law (RSA 149-M:58) prohibits the disposal of mercury-containing products or wastes in household trash or at solid waste landfills, transfer stations or incinerators. These are the options for proper disposal of mercury-contaminated items:

- Bring the mercury contaminated wastes to a household hazardous waste collection day. Contact your local officials to find out when the next collection will take place, or call the NHDES Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator at 271-2047. *This is NHDES' preferred disposal option.*
- Call a hazardous waste disposal firm to handle the disposal of the mercury wastes. This is a safe, but more expensive, way to dispose of the waste.

Health Risks Associated with Mercury Spills

The health risks generally associated with small spills involving thermometers that are promptly and adequately cleaned up are not great. However, any homeowner who has health risk questions should contact their physician.

Disposal Questions

This fact sheet provides only recommendations for homeowners to follow; following these steps does not guarantee that all of the mercury will be removed from a spill area. Any other spill cleanup or disposal questions not answered in this fact sheet can be addressed through NHDES' Spill Response and Complaint Investigation Section at (603) 271-3899.

ENVIRONMENTAL Fact Sheet



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WD-WEB-20

2020

Responding to a Sludge or Septage Spill

Sludge and septage are both waste products that may be required to be transported for treatment and/or disposal. Sludge is the semi-solid material produced by water and wastewater treatment processes. Septage is the waste product removed from septic tanks, cesspools, holding tanks, or other sewage treatment storage units. Both contain a variety of microorganisms, including pathogens such as *E. coli*, which can potentially harm people, animals, and the environment if not handled properly.

In order to transport sludge and septage materials haulers are required to obtain a permit from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). This permit ensures that all applicable U.S. Department of Transportation and State regulations are being met. Permitted haulers are also required to maintain records of each load of sludge or septage they collect.

All sludge and septage hauling vehicles are required to be equipped with spill control or absorbent materials and disinfectant materials such as lime, or an equivalent material. NHDES has developed the following guidance to assist haulers with how to respond to, and mitigate, a sludge or septage spill.

Site Clean-Up and Remediation Procedure for Sludge and Septage Spills

As stated above, haulers must always have basic supplies on hand to clean up a spill. These items include personal safety equipment, sand or similar material for berm creation, speedy dry or kitty litter, sealable bags or containers, and powdered lime and/or a diluted bleach solution (1 part household bleach to 9 parts water) to be spread after all material is removed from the spill site.

If a spill should happen:

- Determine the extent of the spill.
- Be sure to use personal safety equipment such as rubber, latex or similar water-resistant gloves while cleaning up the materials. Use care not to touch uncontaminated items with the gloves once the gloves have come into contact with the materials.
- Provide containment of the spill area. Typical spill containment includes barricades or berms of sand and/or earth.
- Clean up as much of the liquid as possible. Allow the affected area to air dry.
- Pick up any solids, plastics and any other non-biodegradable items, and place the items in a container or sealable plastic bag. Store the containers in a safe place while awaiting proper disposal.
- Spread powdered lime over the entire affected spill area to control odors and mitigate pathogens.

- The person(s) responsible for the spill shall document site remediation efforts with a summary report and shall submit a copy of the report to the land owner, the local health officer or Board of Health, and NHDES within 30 days of completing the on-site work.

Duty to Report

In the event of an accidental release of sludge or septage the responsible party must immediately take action to contain the spill and implement clean-up procedures to minimize environmental impacts as outlined above. NHDES must be notified within 24 hours of the release unless all of the following conditions are met:

- The spill is less than 25 gallons.
- The spill is immediately contained.
- The spill is completely removed to the extent practicable and properly disposed of within 24 hours.
- There is no impact to groundwater or surface water.

If notification to NHDES is required, the following information will need to be reported:

1. The date, time, and location of the spill.
2. The volume of material spilled and the volume of material recovered, in gallons and/or cubic feet.
3. The hauler's name and permit number.
4. The name and telephone number of the driver involved in the incident.
5. The name and telephone number of the client(s) from where the material was collected.
6. If there are surface waters, wetlands, or storm drains within 100 feet of the spill, the distance to these features.
7. The actions taken to contain the spill, disinfect the spill area, minimize the environmental impact, and clean up the area.
8. Future actions necessary to clean up the spill, if applicable.

Costs Associated with Site Clean-Up and Testing

The person(s) responsible for the spill shall bear:

- All costs associated with the clean-up and removal of spilled septage or sludge and subsequent remediation efforts.
- All costs associated with analytical testing required by NHDES to confirm site cleanup.

For more information contact the NHDES Sludge and Septage Hauling Coordinator at (603) 271-2492.





Attachment F
Documentation Regarding Endangered
Species

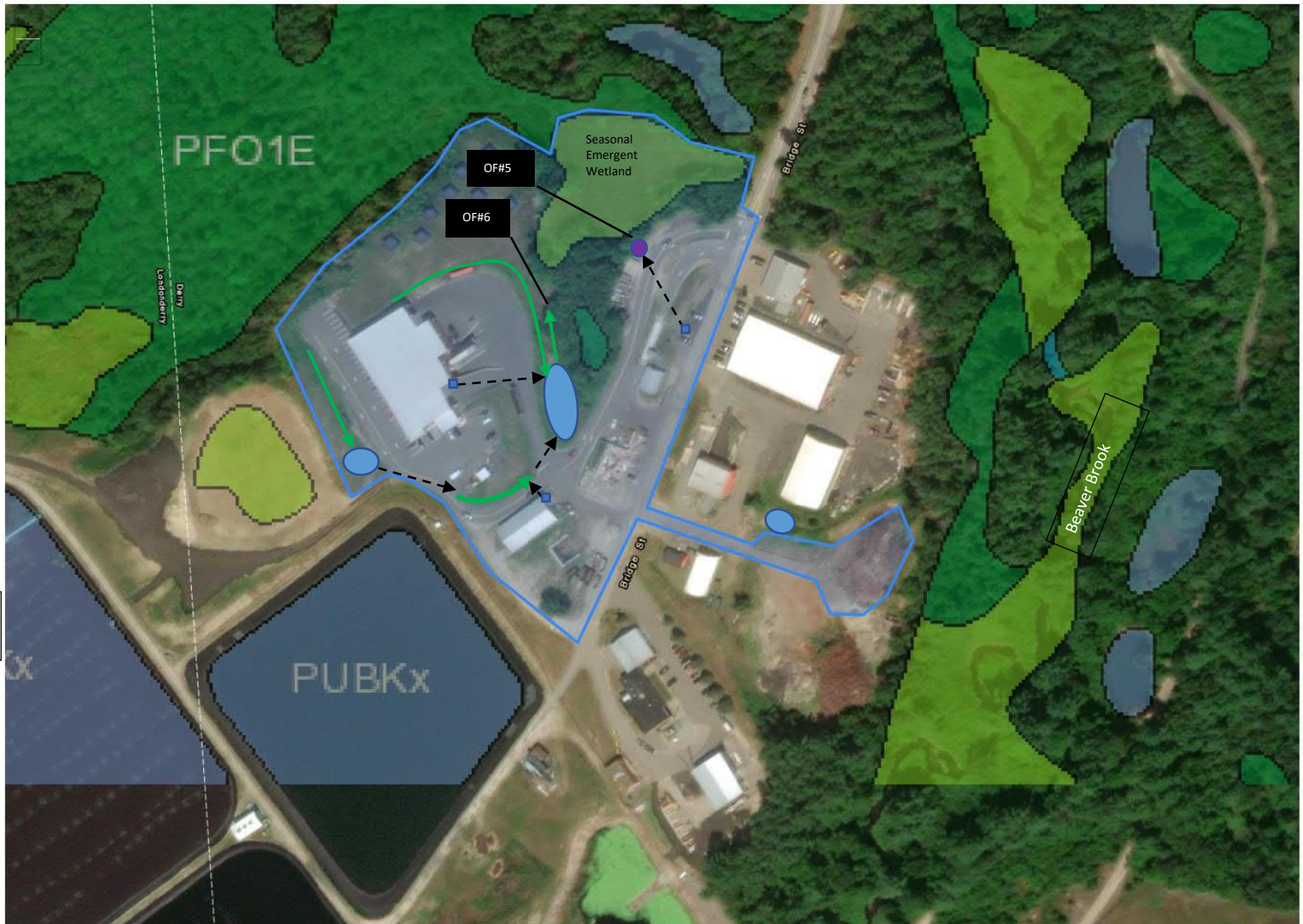
Derry Transfer Station & Recycling Facility - MSGP2021

Project location

LOCATION:

AREA: 11.50 acres

-  Vegetated Treatment Swale
-  Detention Pond
-  Storm Drain
-  Sedimentation Pool



Layers

- National Wetland Inventory ×
- Critical Habitat ×
- Final - Critical Habitat
- Proposed - Critical Habitat





United States Department of the Interior



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

In Reply Refer To:

April 28, 2021

Consultation Code: 05E1NE00-2021-SLI-2763

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-08494

Project Name: Derry Transfer Station & Recycling Facility - MSGP2021

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at:

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>;

<http://www.towerkill.com>; and

[http://](http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html)

www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
-

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office

70 Commercial Street, Suite 300

Concord, NH 03301-5094

(603) 223-2541

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E1NE00-2021-SLI-2763

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-08494

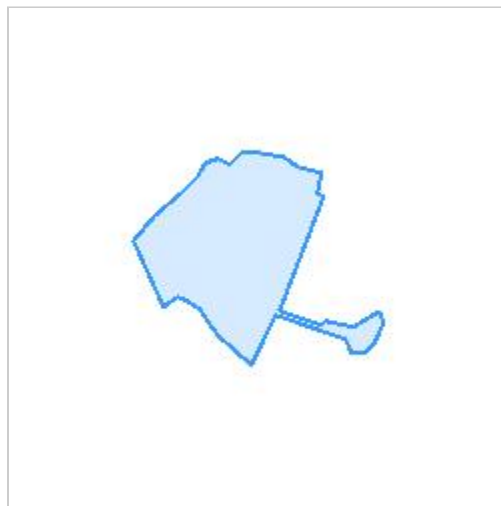
Project Name: Derry Transfer Station & Recycling Facility - MSGP2021

Project Type: ** OTHER **

Project Description: The Town of Derry is resubmitting the Notice of Intent for renewal of the Multi-Sector General Permit for the Derry Transfer Station, a source-separated recycling facility. A new recycling facility was constructed in 2015 to move most of the materials and activities indoors. A new stormwater treatment system of infiltration and detention pond and vegetated swales were constructed as part of the project. The facility and all associated activities is approximately 9 acres. Discharge from the sites stormwater system is to a swamp/wetland north-northeast of the facility that is over 3 acres in size. The swamp/wetland intermittently drains during high water to an intermittent stream at the southeast area of the wetland. No changes, construction, or excavation activities are anticipated during the upcoming term of the permit.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@42.86754285,-71.33305505943554,14z>



Counties: Rockingham County, New Hampshire

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 1 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

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

Critical habitats

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

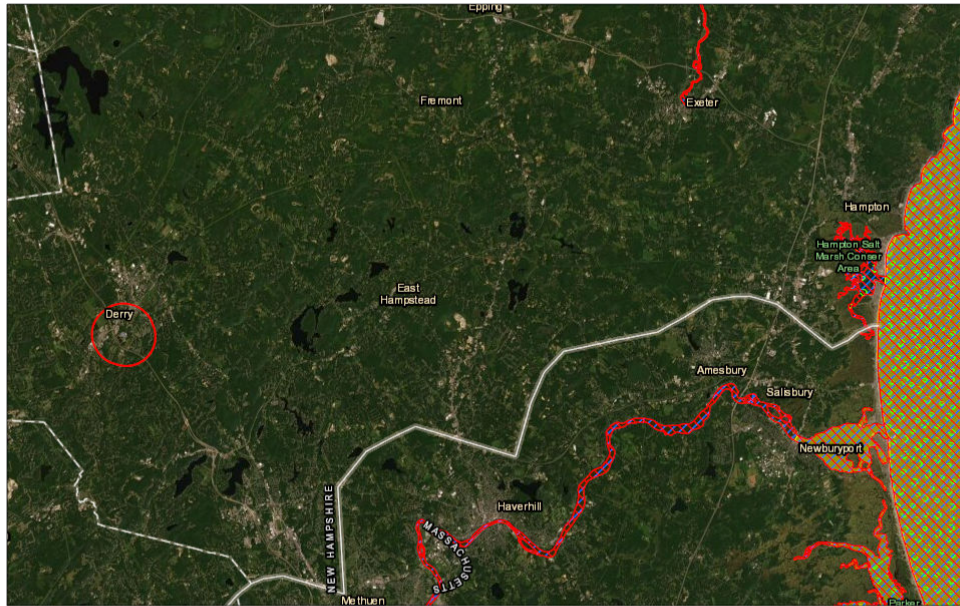


Drawn Action Area & Overlapping S7 Consultation Areas

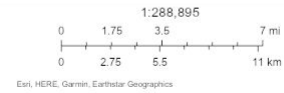
Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 2,387.09 acres

Apr 26 2021 12:14:39 Eastern Daylight Time



- Atlantic Sturgeon
- Sea Turtles
- In or Near Critical Habitat
- Shortnose Sturgeon
- Atlantic Large Whales



Summary

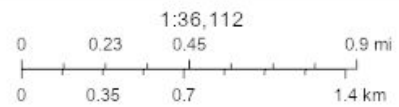
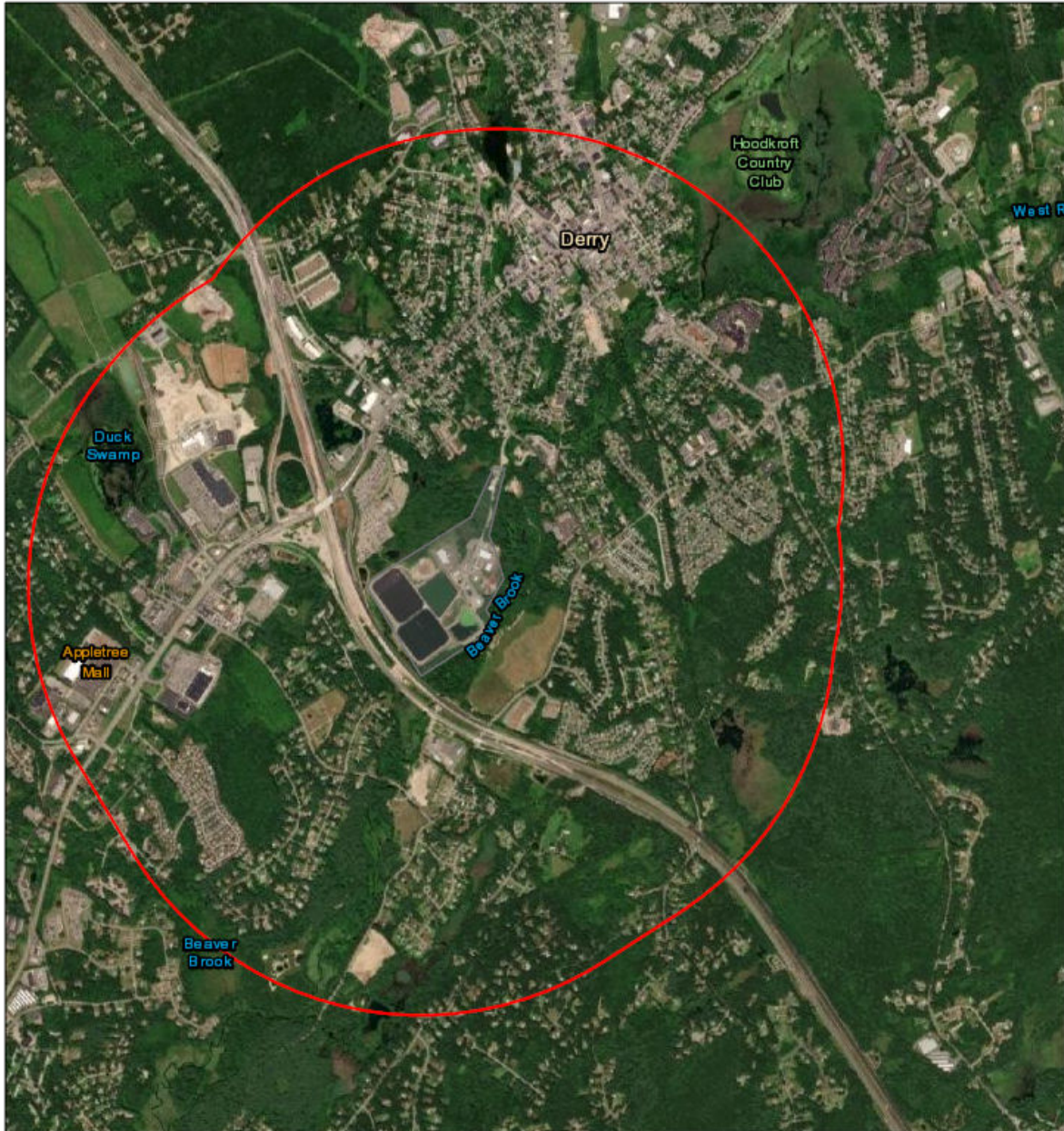
Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(mi)
Atlantic Sturgeon	0	0	N/A
Shortnose Sturgeon	0	0	N/A
Atlantic Salmon	0	0	N/A
Sea Turtles	0	0	N/A
Atlantic Large Whales	0	0	N/A
In or Near Critical Habitat	0	0	N/A

DISCLAIMER: Use of this App does NOT replace the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultation process; it is a first step in determining if a proposed Federal action overlaps with listed species or critical habitat presence. Because the data provided through this App are updated regularly, reporting results must include the date they were generated. The report outputs (map/tables) depend on the options picked by the user, including the shape and size of the action area drawn, the layers marked as visible or selectable, and the buffer distance specified when using the "Draw your Action Area" function. Area calculations represent the size of overlap between the user-drawn Area of Interest (with buffer) and the specified S7 Consultation Area. Summary table areas represent the sum of these overlapping areas for each species group.

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 3,114.76 acres

Mar 29 2021 9:43:42 Eastern Daylight Time



Summary

Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(mi)
Atlantic Sturgeon	0	0	N/A
Shortnose Sturgeon	0	0	N/A
Atlantic Salmon	0	0	N/A
Sea Turtles	0	0	N/A
Atlantic Large Whales	0	0	N/A
In or Near Critical Habitat	0	0	N/A

DISCLAIMER: Use of this App does NOT replace the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultation process; it is a first step in determining if a proposed Federal action overlaps with listed species or critical habitat presence. Because the data provided through this App are updated regularly, reporting results must include the date they were generated. The report outputs (map/tables) depend on the options picked by the user, including the shape and size of the action area drawn, the layers marked as visible or selectable, and the buffer distance specified when using the "Draw your Action Area" function. Area calculations represent the size of overlap between the user-drawn Area of Interest (with buffer) and the specified S7 Consultation Area. Summary table areas represent the sum of these overlapping areas for each species group.



United States Department of the Interior



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<http://www.fws.gov/newengland>

IPaC Record Locator: 796-99742413

March 01, 2021

Subject: Consistency letter for the 'Derry Transfer Station & Treatment Facility-MSGP NOI' project indicating that any take of the northern long-eared bat that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o).

Dear Craig Durrett:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on March 01, 2021 your effects determination for the 'Derry Transfer Station & Treatment Facility-MSGP NOI' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. You indicated that no Federal agencies are involved in funding or authorizing this Action. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a non-Federal action may cause “take”^[1] of the northern long-eared bat that is prohibited under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, any take of the northern long-eared bat that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the Action is not likely to result in unauthorized take of the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you entered into IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation.

If your Action proceeds as described and no additional information about the Action’s effects on species protected under the ESA becomes available, no further coordination with the Service is required with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

Action Description

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Derry Transfer Station & Treatment Facility-MSGP NOI

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Derry Transfer Station & Treatment Facility-MSGP NOI':

Derry's Existing Transfer Station and wastewater treatment facilities encompassing approximately 63 acres. This is the renewal of the EPA Multi-Sector General Permit. No changes to the existing facilities is planned.

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@42.867110249999996,-71.33298780509779,14z>



Determination Key Result

This non-Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take of this species that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o).

Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule

This key was last updated in IPaC on **May 15, 2017**. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for non-Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are excepted from take prohibitions under the northern long-eared bat 4(d) rule.

If a non-Federal action may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats or other ESA-listed animal species, we recommend that you coordinate with the Service.

Determination Key Result

Based upon your IPaC submission, any take of the northern long-eared bat that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o).

Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?

No

2. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?

No

3. [Semantic] Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?

Automatically answered

No

4. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases – the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html.

Yes

5. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?

No

6. Will the action involve Tree Removal?

No

Project Questionnaire

If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

CONFIDENTIAL – NH Dept. of Environmental Services review

Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau
NHB Datacheck Results Letter

To: Craig Durrett, Town of Derry, NH
Department of Public Works
14 Manning Street
Derry, NH 03038

From: Amy Lamb, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Date: 3/17/2021 (valid until 03/17/2022)

Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Permits: USEPA - Stormwater Pollution Prevention

NHB ID: NHB21-0713 Town: Derry Location: 43-53 Transfer Lane
Description: This is the renewal of the USEPA Multi-Sector General Permit for the existing facilities including the Derry Transfer Station and Derry Waste Water Treatment Facility. No changes or modifications to the facilities are anticipated.

cc: Kim Tuttle

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

Comments NHB: No Comments At This Time

F&G: If SWPPP only, there are no federally-listed species documented in the vicinity. If other NHDES permits required, contact NHF&G.

Vertebrate species	State ¹	Federal	Notes
Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)	T	--	Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Wood Turtle (<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>)	SC	--	Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

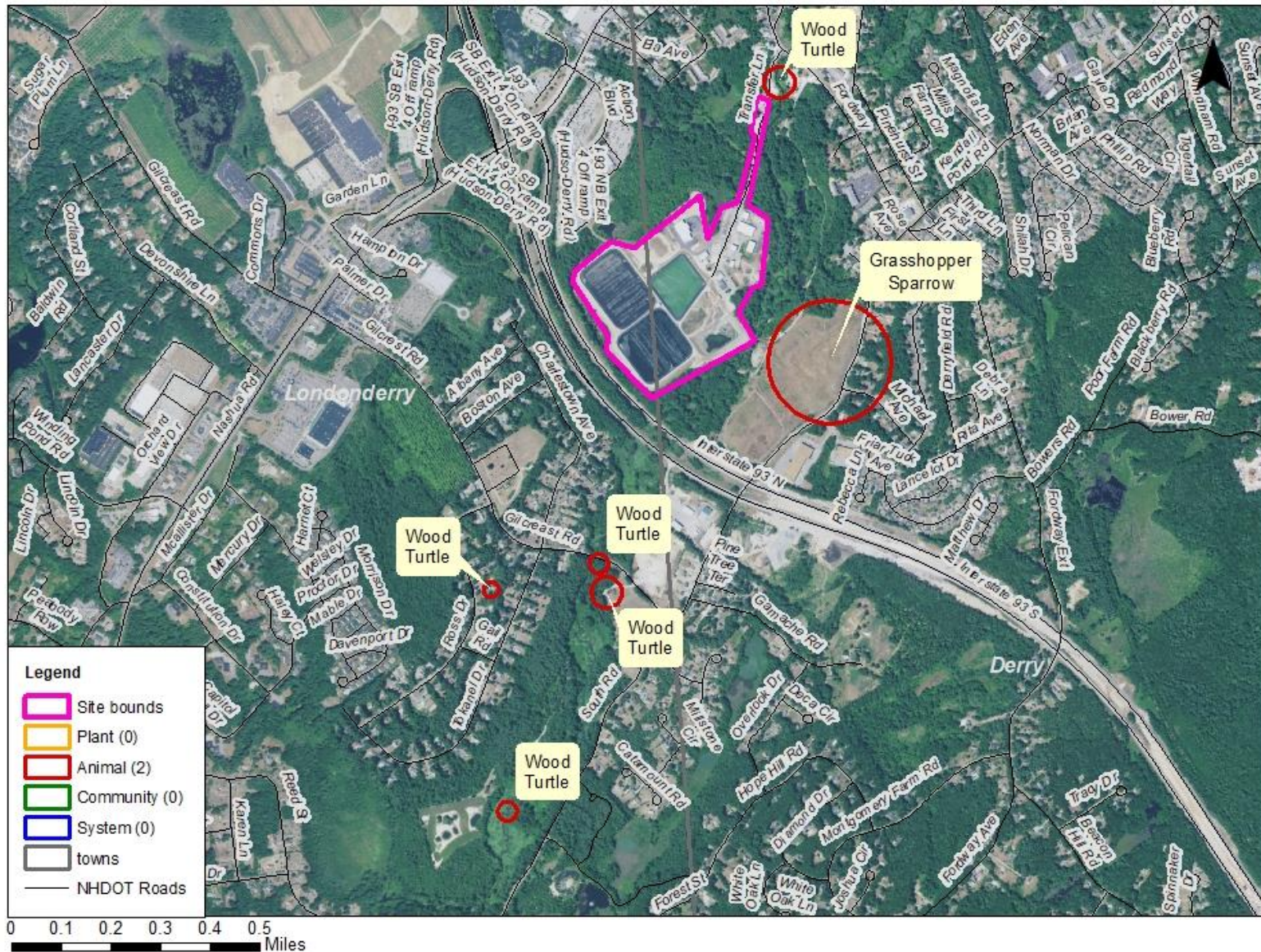
¹Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NHF&G, (603) 271-6544.

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

CONFIDENTIAL – NH Dept. of Environmental Services review

NHB21-0713



Attachment G - Additional Documentation

- Significant Spills Leaks or Other Releases
- Employee Training
- SWPPP Amendment Log

A. Significant spills, leaks or other releases

Date of incident: June 8, 2017

Location of incident: TRANSFER STATION - 43 Transfer Lane at former trailer-mounted used oil AST

Description of incident: A resident poured about 10 gal of used oil in the trailer instead of the tank. Subsequent rain washed the oil out of the trailer and onto the ground which then flowed onto a concrete pad.

Circumstances leading to release: The tank was full awaiting a hauler to pump it out. Despite the "tank full" sign a resident insisted upon emptying their oil and poured it into the trailer.

Actions taken in response to release: Oil flowed onto a contained concrete pad. A soil berm was constructed to contain it until it could be cleaned up. Absorbent pads were used to cleanup sheen on puddles and 9 tons of impacted soils were excavated and transported offsite for treatment. AST was taken out of service and covered with a tarp pending formal closure assessment.

Measures taken to prevent recurrence: The Town was in the process of installing a new double-walled Used Oil AST when the release occurred. The new tank is next to the new Recycling Facility office where it can be monitored daily. It is equipped with a high-level alarm and is locked when not in use.

Date of incident: 12/4/20

Location of incident: Septage Transfer Area (Not a Town of Derry release)

Description of incident: A commercial septic tanker truck staged at the Septage Transfer Area for receipt of septage from local septage haulers released approximately 5000 gallons of septage to the ground. The tanker truck is owned by Becker Transportation and was receiving residentially derived septage from Derry Septic. During transfer a valve on the Becker Transportation tanker truck broke and started releasing septage to the ground. The septage flowed to two depression areas and pooled on the ground. No septage entered surface water or the MS4.

Circumstances leading to release: The tanker was reportedly slated to be removed from service within the next week for maintenance or decommissioning. The

Actions taken in response to release: Derry Septic stopped their transfer and helped respond to the release. Town of Derry personnel utilized a backhoe to further contain the release and dig a channel to funnel it toward a depression. Derry Septic truck was used to vacuum up spilled septage. Lime from the on-site Septage Spill Response Kit to neutralize septage in the impacted area. Becker Transportation filed a report with NHDES. Derry Septic and Becker Transportation notified NHDES.

Measures taken to prevent recurrence: Becker Transportation removed the truck from service. Commercial septic haulers instructed to conduct regular routine maintenance.

Date of incident:

Location of incident:

Description of incident:

Circumstances leading to release:

Actions taken in response to release:

Measures taken to prevent recurrence:

C. Maintenance

Control Measure Maintenance Records (copy information below for each control measure)

Control Measure:

Regular Maintenance Activities:

Regular Maintenance Schedule:

Date of Action:

Reason for Action: **Regular Maintenance** **Discovery of Problem**
If Problem,

- **Description of Action Required:**

- **Date Control Measure Returned to Full Function:**

- **Justification for Extended Schedule, if applicable:**

Notes:

Control Measure Maintenance Records (copy information below for each control measure)

Control Measure:

Regular Maintenance Activities:

Regular Maintenance Schedule:

Date of Action:

Reason for Action: **Regular Maintenance** **Discovery of Problem**
If Problem,

- **Description of Action Required:**

- **Date Control Measure Returned to Full Function:**

- **Justification for Extended Schedule, if applicable:**

Notes:

D. Deviations from assessment or monitoring schedule

Date:

Visual assessments

Indicator Monitoring

Describe deviation from schedule:

Reason for deviation:

Date:

Visual assessments

Indicator Monitoring

Describe deviation from schedule:

Reason for deviation:

Date:

Visual assessments

Indicator Monitoring

Describe deviation from schedule:

Reason for deviation:

Date:

Visual assessments

Indicator Monitoring

Describe deviation from schedule:

Reason for deviation:

E. SWPPP Amendment Log

Amend. No.	Description of the Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared by [Name(s) and Title]
1	Septage Spill Response Plan included in Attachment I. Relevant pages throughout the SWPP have been updated to reference the Plan.	6/5/09	Craig Durrett, Env. Engineer
2	Revised Plan to show newly paved areas between salt shed, highway garage, and VMF. Edited relevant description in text	6/10/09	Craig Durrett, Env. Engineer
3	Revised to comply with new MSGP permit issued in 2015	9/17/15	Craig Durrett, Env. Engineer
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised to account for completion of new Transfer Station, and new Outfall #6 w/ • Completion of updated stormwater discharge assessment • Installation of new 1000-gal double-wall used oil AST at new location w/new grease dumpster and removing old AST from service. • change in use of Bldg #46 from refuse to commingled recyclables. • Preparation of SPCC Plan for Transfer Station 	8/25/17	Craig Durrett, Env. Engineer
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised SWPPP to meet new EPA 2021 MSGP Template. • Removed Building #46 – no longer used by Transfer Station, now used by Highway Dept for equipment storage. • Added new vehicle storage building #52 to WWTF. • Removed auxiliary facilities (Vehicle Maintenance, Highway Garage, Salt Storage Facility, and Buildings & Grounds) from this SWPPP. The Town took initiative to include these facilities as a Best Management Practice since 2008 even though it was not required. In 2020, EPA Region 1 stormwater representative, Newton Tedder, claimed the Town “did it wrong” to proactively include these facilities as a BMP. 	5/11/21	Craig Durrett, Env. Engineer
6			
7			
8			