Town of Somerset, MA

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP): Volume 3

NPDES Phase II Small MS4 General Permit

June 2020

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING & POLLUTION PREVENTION

315 Norwood Park South
2nd Floor
Norwood, Massachusetts 02062
781.255.1982
www.BETA-Inc.com

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP): Volume 3

Town of Somerset, MA

NPDES Phase II Small MS4 General Permit

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING & POLLUTION PREVENTION

Prepared by: BETA GROUP, INC.
Prepared for: Town of Somerset, Ma

June 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 Introduction

This Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention Plan has been developed by the Town of Somerset (the Town) to prevent and/or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from being discharged to the water of the United States in accordance with the 2016 MS4 general permit (the Permit). The Permit requires a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP), which is comprised of four volumes. This Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention Plan is Volume 3 of 4.

- SWMP Volume 1: Stormwater Management Program
- SWMP Volume 2: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Plan
- **SWMP Volume 3: Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention Plan**
- SWMP Volume 4: Annual Reports

2.0 Objective

The objective is to protect water quality from all permittee-owned operations by preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from town-owned facilities and maintaining town-owned MS4 infrastructure.

3.0 Statement of Responsibilities

Somerset Highway Department (HWD) is the lead municipal department responsible for implementing the Good Housekeeping program with assistance from other Town departments.

The Highway Department will conduct meetings involving persons with key roles from the departments listed above to review the responsibilities and coordinate Good Housekeeping efforts between the departments. The meetings will educate the different departments about Good Housekeeping and the roles of each in identifying and resolving illicit discharges.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are provided for terms used in this Plan.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) is schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Erosion is the removal of soil particles by wind and water. Often the eroded debris (silt or sediment) becomes a pollutant via stormwater runoff. Erosion occurs naturally but can be intensified by human activities such as farming, development, road-building, and timber harvesting.

Hazardous materials are common everyday products that are used in and around homes and municipal facilities including paint, paint thinner, herbicides, and pesticides-that, due to their chemical nature, can be hazardous if not properly disposed.

An **illicit discharge** is any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

(i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
(ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
(iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and
(iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) means all separate storm sewers that are defined as “large” or “medium” or “small” municipal storm sewer systems pursuant to paragraphs 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(4) and (b)(7), or designated under paragraph 40 126.26(a) (1)(v). For the purposes of this permit “MS4” may also refer to the permittee with jurisdiction over the sewer system.

Pollutants are contaminants existing at a concentration high enough to endanger the environment or the public health or to be otherwise objectionable.

Sediment is solid material, both mineral and organic, that is being transported or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface. Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water, usually after rain.

SWPPP stands for "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan." It is a plan of practices specific to a facility or site to make sure that the stormwater discharged from the site is clean and not polluted. The plan

describes all the site operator's activities to prevent stormwater contamination, control sedimentation and erosion, and comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

5.0 Inventory of Municipal Owned Facilities

The Town has developed an inventory of all permittee owned facilities where drainage infrastructure is present and/or where pollutants may be exposed to stormwater within the following three categories: (1) parks and open space, (2) buildings and facilities and (3) vehicle and equipment storage. An inventory table and map of permittee owned facilities is provided in **Appendix A**.

6.0 Municipal Facilities Operation and Maintenance Programs

The following are Operation and Maintenance (O&M) procedures and best management practices (BMPs) for the three categories of municipally owned facilities identified in **Section 5.0** to be implemented at each facility as applicable. An inventory of facilities and reporting log for maintenance is included in **Appendix B**.

6.1 Parks and Open Space

Parks and open space operations and maintenance activities commonly involve the operation of equipment such as mowers and tractors; disposal of waste from mowing, planting, weeding, raking, pruning, and trash collection; application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; cleaning and maintenance of park amenities such as play equipment, restrooms, and structures; and snow removal. These activities have the potential to generate contaminants such as sediments and toxic chemicals that may be picked up by rainwater, thereby entering the storm drainage system and receiving waters.

Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers

The Town currently does not use fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides in open spaces and public parks or as part of regular maintenance activities. The Town does not contract out work that requires these products nor does it store these products in its facilities. If for any reason fertilizer and/or pesticide is needed, use shall be in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and with local regulations and use shall be minimized. Small amounts of fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides may be stored at highway department for occasional use and these are covered under the SWPPP for this facility.

Lawn Maintenance and Landscaping Activities

Lawn maintenance and landscaping activities in town are minimal and limited to mowing, tree-trimming and general landscaping on Town-owned land. The Town allows some lawn clippings to remain on mowed areas to (re)fertilize the soils and biodegrade. Anything that is removed is taken to the HWD yard and cemetery for composting.

The use of landscaping equipment with small engines such as lawn mowers and weed whackers requires the transport and use of gasoline and oil, which provides a risk of spills. Spills may occur while fueling vehicles or equipment and poorly maintained equipment may leak during use.

Best management practices for lawn and landscaping activities include the following:

- All vehicles and equipment receive regular maintenance and are inspected for leaks or defective parts.

- Fueling activities should occur on impervious surfaces when possible with proper containment and a spill response kit in close proximity.
- Vehicles transporting landscaping equipment, pesticides, fertilizer, or paint shall be equipped with a spill response kit in case a spill or leak does occur.
- Personnel involved in fuel or oil handling are familiar with the spill response kit and spill response and cleanup procedures" and are properly trained to efficiently respond to spill and leak events.
- Never wash debris from parking lots into the storm drain.
- Leave clippings on grassy areas or dispose of them in the trash or by composting.
- Collect grass clippings and leaves after mowing. Do not blow or wash them into the street, gutter, or storm drains. Properly recycle or dispose of organic waste after mowing, weeding, and trimming.
- Brush off mowers (reels and decks) and tractors over grassy areas or in contained washout areas. Do not hose off mowers over paved areas that drain into the MS4 or directly to surface waters.
- Repair broken sprinkler heads as soon as possible.
- Only irrigate at a rate that can infiltrate into the soil to limit run-off and avoid irrigating close to impervious surfaces such as parking lots and sidewalks.
- When establishing new plantings, use alternative landscaping materials, such as drought resistant or native plants to reduce the need for irrigation and extensive application of fertilizers and pesticides.

Water Fowl

The Town does not currently have issues with waterfowl in specific areas. If needed to address waterfowl congregation areas and prevent droppings from entering the MS4, best management practices for waterfowl management include the following:

- Install signage discouraging the feeding waterfowl.
- Using good landscaping practices to discourage waterfowl. Plant low-growing bushes near the water's edge and avoid lawn areas around surface water, instead opt for more natural landscaping.

Pet Waste and Trash Management

Most parks in Town have trash barrels that are available year round. Dog waste stations are provided at Village Waterfront Park and behind Somerset Access TV, however, the Town does not allow dogs on Town property. The HWD collects from trash receptacles throughout Town on Monday and Friday every week and the day before a holiday if it falls on Monday or Friday.

The Town's General Bylaw includes dog restraint and illicit discharges to stormdrains however there is not a bylaw specific to pet waste. The following site provides advice and recommendations on installation, servicing, signage, location and quantity of dog waste stations: http://www.zerowasteusa.com/advice.asp

Best management practices for pet waste and trash management include the following:

- Provide pet waste stations with bags and trash receptacles where pets are permitted. Post signs describing the proper disposal of pet waste.
- All waste and recycling containers must be leak-tight with tight-fitting lids or covers.
- Place waste and recycling containers indoors or under a roof or overhang whenever possible.
- Clean and sweep up around outdoor waste containers regularly.
- Arrange for waste and recyclables to be picked up regularly and disposed of at approved disposal facilities.
- Do not wash out waste or recycling containers outdoors or in a parking lot.
- Conduct periodic inspections of waste areas to check for leaks and spills.
- Ensure there are enough trash and recycling containers at appropriate areas and monitor waste and recycling containers at heavily-used sites and on holidays to ensure that there is no overflow.

Erosion Control

Parks and open space maintenance activities include erosion control, specifically in regards to poor vegetation cover and particularly within 50 feet of surface water. Best management practices include the following:

- Prevention of erosion and sedimentation is preferable to installing treatments devices.
- Protect vegetated and wooded buffers and leave vegetated areas undisturbed to the extent possible.
- Inspect sites regularly for locations of poor vegetation cover, erosion and sedimentation and channelization. If stabilization is required, corrective actions should be identified and implemented as soon as possible.
- If exposed, soils should be stabilized by mulching, seeding with fast-growing native grass and/or planted with native tree and shrubs. Use erosion control blankets when seeding slopes.
- If necessary, slow stormwater runoff velocities with conveyance measures such as riprap channels or vegetated swales, check dams, level spreaders and outlet protection, etc.
- A buffer/filter strip should be left around surface waters. No fertilizers or pesticides should be applied in the buffer/filter strip except where necessary.

6.2 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Municipal buildings and facilities (schools, municipal offices, police and fire stations, municipal pools, parking garages, etc.) often house various chemicals, such as petroleum products and hazardous materials. As a result, these buildings and facilities are potential sources of pollutant discharges to the storm drainage system. The goal of these procedures is to provide guidance to municipal employees on the use, storage, and disposal of chemicals and other stormwater pollutants to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4.

Use Storage and Disposal of Potential Pollutants

Potential pollutants or hazardous wastes that may be used and stored in or around municipal building and facilities include pesticides, paints, cleaners, petroleum products, fertilizers, and solvents. Careful handling and proper storage of these products are the best means of preventing spills and pollution to the environment. Best management practices include the following:

- Storage and handling areas should be covered or enclosed to reduce potential contact with stormwater and wind.
- Potential pollutants should be transported using approved methods and containers to minimize the chance of spillage, and by employees that have familiarity with the potential environmental and human health hazards of the products.
- Proper spill kits applicable to the products being used at each specific building or facility should be easily accessible, and marked clearly so employees can follow procedures quickly and effectively. Leaks or spills should be cleaned up in a timely manner.
- Establish separate storage areas for these types of products with measures in place to contain any spill leaking out of the storage area.
- A designated person should be responsible for these areas.
- The storage area should be inspected frequently, kept clean and in good order with proper labels and signs, and consistent disposal practices.
- Floor drains in storage areas should be disconnected from the stormwater system.
- Routinely inspect buildings and facilities for areas of potential leaks.
- Paint and other chemicals should not be applied on the outside of buildings when it is raining or prior to expected rain.
- When sanding, painting, power washing, etc., ensure that sites are properly prepared (e.g., use tarps) and cleaned (e.g., use dry cleaning methods) especially if they are near storm drains. Protect catch basins when maintenance work is conducted upgradient of them.
- When painting, use a drop cloth and clean up any spills immediately.
- Do not leave open containers on the ground where they may accidentally tip over.
- Do not discharge chlorinated pool water into the stormwater system. Water must be properly dechlorinated and tested before it is discharged.
- Ensure that the washwater does not flow into the storm system. Containment or filtering systems should be provided.

Spill Prevention Plans

The Town has spill kits and prevention and control plans in place for all buildings, trucks and facilities where hazardous wastes are stored or used. These are coordinated with the fire department as necessary.

Per the Massachusetts Clean Water Toolkit Fact Sheet for Spill Prevention and Control Plans, it is recommended that Spill Prevention and Control Plans (SPCP) clearly state measures to stop the source of a spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, dispose of contaminated materials, and train personnel to prevent and control future spills. The SPCP should define material handling procedures and storage requirements and outline actions necessary to reduce spill potential and impacts on stormwater quality. The plan can be a procedural handbook or a poster placed in several locations at the site.

Waste Management

All liquid and solid waste must be disposed of properly. Some of the most common sources of pollution at municipal facilities are a result of littering, improper collection of debris, and improper disposal of solid or liquid waste. Best management practices for handling, storage, transfer and disposal of trash and recyclables include the following:

- All waste and recycling receptacles must be leak-tight with tight-fitting lids or covers.
- Keep lids on dumpsters and containers closed at all times unless adding or removing material. If using an open-top roll-off dumpster, cover it and tie it down with a tarp unless adding materials.
- Place waste or recycling receptacles indoors or under a roof or overhang whenever possible.
- Locate dumpsters on a flat, paved surface and install berms or curbs around the storage area to prevent run-on and run-off.
- Do not locate dumpsters over or adjacent to catch basins.
- Prior to transporting waste, trash, or recycling, ensure that containers are not leaking (double bag if needed) and properly secure containers to the vehicle.
- Clean up any liquid leaks or spills with dry cleanup methods.
- Arrange for waste or recycling to be picked up regularly and disposed of at approved disposal facilities.
- Never place hazardous materials, liquids, or liquid-containing wastes in a dumpster or recycling or trash container.
- Do not wash trash or recycling containers outdoors or in parking lots.
- Conduct periodic inspections of solid and liquid waste storage areas to check for leaks and spills.
- Conduct periodic inspections of work areas to ensure that all wastes are being disposed of properly.
- In dumpster areas, regularly pick up surrounding trash and debris and regularly sweep the area.
- In compactor areas, regularly check the hydraulic fluid hoses and reservoir to ensure that there are no cracks or leaks. Regularly sweep the area.

Sweeping and Cleaning of Parking Lots

Vehicle surfaces can collect a variety of contaminants such as sediments, oil, grease, and metals during daily activities. The MS4 permit requires that parking lots are swept and surrounding areas of the facility are kept clean to reduce runoff of pollutants.

Parking lot sweeping and cleaning follows the same schedule as street sweeping, at least twice per year in Spring and Fall, with additional sweeping as need for specific sites. Procedures for sweeping parking lots are included in Section 7.2 Streets and Parking Lots.

Catchbasin and Stormwater Management BMP Maintenance

All catchbasin on town-owned sites are to be included in the Town catchbasin inspection and cleaning optimization program described in **Section 7.1**.

Stormwater BMPs for facilities are to be included in the Town Stormwater Treatment Structures BMP Inspection and Maintenance program described in **Section 7.5** and maintained as necessary to provide optimum treatment of stormwater runoff.

6.3 VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

Regular maintenance of both municipal and contracted vehicles and heavy equipment not only prolongs the life of municipal assets but also helps reduce the potential for leaking of fluids associated with normal wear and tear. Potential pollutants include fuels, oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, solvents, and battery acid. The goal of this procedure is to provide guidance to municipal employees to help reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 as a result of leaks from vehicles and equipment.

Storage

Rainfall on vehicles and equipment storage areas has the potential to collect pollutants and result in high loads of nutrients, metals, and hydrocarbons in stormwater runoff. To prevent this, best management practices include the following:

- All vehicles, equipment and hazardous waste storage containers should receive regular maintenance and be inspected for leaks or defective parts.
- Vehicles and equipment should be stored on a covered slab or within a building with a common drain that discharges to an oil/water separator.
- Outdoor storage of vehicles and equipment should not occur in areas that drain to the storm drain system unless adequate devices are in place to remove oil, sediment and other pollutants.
- Vehicles with fluid leaks should be stored indoors or containment be provided until repaired.

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

Vehicle and equipment maintenance shall be conducted in a manor to reduce the discharge of pollutants by following these best management practices:

- Conduct routine inspections of heavy equipment and vehicles to proactively identify maintenance needs or potential leaks.
- Use drip pans as needed until repairs can be performed and when drip pans are used, avoid overtopping.

- Drain fluids from leaking or wrecked vehicles and parts as soon as possible. Dispose of fluids properly.
- Perform routine preventive maintenance to ensure heavy equipment and vehicles are operating optimally.
- Recycle or dispose of waste properly and promptly.
- Conduct all body repair and painting work indoors.
- Minimize waste from paints and thinners. Calculate paint needs based on surface area.
- Do not wash or hose down storage areas unless there is prior approval to collect and discharge the water into the sanitary sewer. Use dry cleanup methods (vacuum, sweep) to clean up metal filings and dust and paint chips from grinding, shaving and sanding. Sweep debris from wet sanding after allowing it to dry overnight on the shop floor. Dispose of waste properly; never dump waste into storm or sanitary sewers.
- Do not dump any liquids or other materials outside, especially near or in storm drains or ditches.
- Store materials and waste in labeled containers under cover and in secondary containment.
- Chemicals should not be combined in containers.
- Carefully transfer collected fluids from containers into designated storage areas as soon as possible.
- Store new and used batteries securely to avoid breakage. Store indoors or in secondary containment to contain potential acid leaks. Recycle used batteries.

Fueling Areas

Vehicle fueling activities can result in gasoline and diesel fuel entering the storm drain system. Spills can occur by topping off fuel tanks and during deliveries. If possible, fueling areas are to be places under cover in order to minimize exposure. Best management practices for fueling areas include the following:

- Deliveries to fuel tanks and fueling of vehicles and equipment should occur on impervious surfaces with proper containment and that spill response kits be readily accessible at fueling and maintenance areas.
- Fueling areas owned or operated by the municipality should be covered.

Parts Cleaning

Cleaning of parts can transport pollutants into the municipal system storm drain system or surface waters. The Permit does not authorize these types of discharges. Best management practices to avoid this include the following:

- Use designated areas for engine, parts, or radiator cleaning. Do not wash or rinse parts outdoors. If parts cleaning equipment is not available, then capture parts cleaning fluids.
- Recycle cleaning solution. Never discharge waste to the sanitary sewer or storm sewer.
- Use steam cleaning or pressure washing of parts instead of solvent cleaning. Cleaning equipment must be connected to an oil/water interceptor prior entering the sanitary sewer.

- When using solvents for cleaning, drain parts over the solvent tank to avoid drips to the floor. Catch excess solutions and divert them back to tank. Allow parts to dry over the hot tank.

Vehicle and Equipment Wash Waters

Washing down of maintenance and fueling areas and vehicles can transport pollutants into the municipal system storm drain system or surface waters. The Permit does not authorize these types of discharges. Best management practices to ensure that vehicle wash waters are not discharged to the municipal system or surface waters include the following:

- Vehicles and equipment should be washed inside whenever possible to reduce runoff to the stormwater system.
- Grassy and pervious (porous) surfaces may be used to promote direct infiltration of wash water, providing treatment before recharging groundwater and minimizing runoff to an adjacent stormwater system. Pervious surfaces or other infiltration-based systems should not be used within wellhead protection areas or within other protected resources.
- Avoid discharge of any wash water directly to the storm drainage system or surface water (e.g., stream, pond, or drainage swale)
- Do not use solvents except in dedicated solvent parts washer systems.
- Wash vehicles with non-toxic, phosphate-free, biodegradable cleaners
- Wash vehicles on an asphalt lot using a collection system with containment berms and discharge to water quality devices that will remove pollutants. Detergents should not be used in areas where oil/water separators provide pre-treatment of drainage.
- Floor drains should be connected to a sanitary sewer or tight tank. Floor drains discharging to adjacent surface water bodies or engineered storm drain systems should be permanently plugged or otherwise abandoned before any vehicle wash activities are completed.
- Designate separate areas for routine maintenance and vehicle cleaning. This helps prevent contamination of wash water by motor oils, hydraulic lubricants, greases, or other chemicals.

7.0 Municipal Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance

The Permit requires a written program detailing the activities and procedures the Town will implement so that the MS4 infrastructure is maintained in a timely manner to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4. This program includes operation and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure such as catch basins and treatment structures and the impervious surfaces, streets and parking lots that are tributary to them.

7.1 Catch Basin Inspection and Maintenance Optimization

Catch basins help minimize flooding and protect water quality by removing trash, sediment, decaying debris, and other solids from stormwater runoff. These materials are retained in a sump below the invert of the outlet pipe (older catch basins may not have a sump). Catch basin cleaning reduces foul odors, prevents clogs in the storm drain system, and reduces the loading of trash, suspended solids, nutrients, bacteria, and other pollutants to receiving waters.

The Town has established this procedure to optimize routine inspections, cleaning and maintenance of catch basins with a goal that the frequency of routine cleaning will ensure that no catch basin at any time will be more than 50 percent full.

For the purposes of this part, an excessive sediment or debris loading is a catch basin sump more than 50 percent full. A catch basin sump is more than 50 percent full if the contents within the sump exceed one half the distance between the bottom interior of the catch basin to the invert of the deepest outlet of the catch basin.

Optimization Procedure:

As part of routine inspections/cleaning events, debris levels in catchbasins will be recorded prior to cleaning in one of three conditions (<25% full, 25-50% full, and >50%) – See Catchbasin Inspection Form in **Appendix C**.

Records from consecutive inspections/cleaning events will be compared to identify basins that may be cleaned every other period, basin that need clean each period and basins that will require additional interim cleaning.

Inspection and maintenance for catch basins located near construction activities (roadway construction, residential, commercial, or industrial development or redevelopment) will be prioritized. Clean catch basins in such areas more frequently if inspection and maintenance activities indicate excessive sediment or debris loadings.

If a catch basin sump is more than 50 percent full during two consecutive cleanings the Town will document that finding, investigate the contributing drainage area for sources of excessive sediment loading, and to the extent practicable, and abate contributing sources. The Town will describe any actions taken in its annual report.

Record Keeping

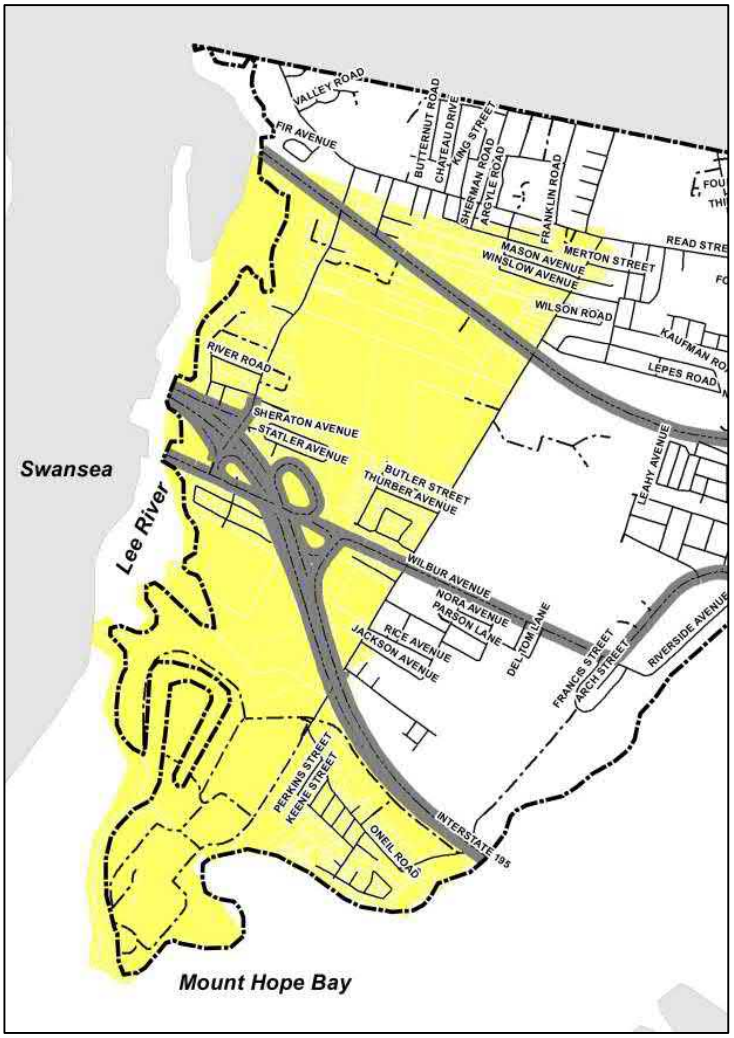
The Town will keep a log of catch basins cleaned or inspected and report in each annual report the total number of catch basins inspected and cleaned, and the total volume of material removed from catch basins. Record keeping forms can be found in **Appendix C**.

7.2 STREETS AND PARKING LOTS

Regular sweeping of streets and municipally-owned parking lots is important for maintaining clean and safe roadways. It also plays a vital role in keeping pollutants like sand, trash, and leaves out of the MS4. All streets with the exception of rural uncurbed roads with no catch basins or high speed limited access highways are required to be swept and/or cleaned a minimum of once per year in the spring. For rural uncurbed roadways with no catch basins and limited access highways, the Town must either meet the minimum frequencies (including an additional fall sweeping where areas are tributary to nutrient-impaired), or develop and implement an inspection, documentation and targeted sweeping plan within year 2 of the effective date of the permit, and submit such plan with its year two annual report. **The Town's current practice includes street sweeping all town roads twice per year, once in the fall and once in spring.**

All streets shall be swept and/or cleaned a minimum of once per year in the spring (following winter activities such as sanding). Sweeping frequency is to be increased as necessary to target areas as determined by the Town on the basis of pollutant load reduction, based on inspections, pollutant loads, catch basin cleaning or inspection results, land use, water quality limited or TMDL waters or other relevant factors.

In areas that discharge to certain nutrient-impaired waters, sweeping must be performed a minimum of two times per year, once in the spring (following winter activities such as sanding) and at least once in the fall (Sept 1 – Dec 1; following leaf fall).). In Somerset this applies to tributary areas of the Lee River (MA61-02) and Mount Hope Bay (MA61-06 & MA61-07) due to nitrogen impairment. **See Map of area requiring twice/year sweeping in yellow (right).**



Record Keeping

The Town will report in each annual report the number of miles cleaned and/or volume of material removed. Record keeping forms can be found in **Appendix D**.

7.3 Storage and Disposal of Catch Basin Cleanings and Street Sweepings

The Town ensures proper storage of catch basin cleanings and street sweepings prior to disposal or reuse so that they do not discharge to receiving waters, in compliance with current MassDEP policies. The policies as listed in Section 2.3.7.a.iii.4 of the Permit include the following:

- Properly dispose of collected sediments and catch basin cleanings (solid material, such as leaves, sand, and twigs removed from stormwater collection systems during cleaning operations).
- Cleanings from stormwater-only drainage systems may be disposed at any landfill that is permitted by MassDEP to accept solid waste. MassDEP does not routinely require stormwater-only catch basin cleanings to be tested before disposal, unless there is evidence that they have been contaminated by a spill or some other means.
- Screenings may need to be placed in a drying bed to allow water to evaporate before proper disposal. In this case, ensure that the screenings are managed properly to prevent pollution.
- Catch Basin Cleanings disposal shall follow:

  http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/recycle/regulations/management-of-catch-basin-cleanings.html
- Street Sweepings disposal shall follow Mass DEP Policy #BWP-94-092: Reuse & Disposal of Street Sweepings:

  http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/recycle/laws/stsweep.pdf

7.4 WINTER ROAD MAINTENANCE

The purpose of this policy is to provide information on the procedures followed by the Highway Department during any snow or ice event throughout the winter season. The Highway Department reserves the right to modify any plan as needed to adjust to various circumstances that a storm might present. The Highway Department Superintendent will be responsible for carrying out this policy and distributing copies to each employee and posting it on the Town website. Parking during snow removal shall comply with Town Bylaws and Regulations.

Priorities

1. The **first priority** is to ensure that police, fire and medical emergency equipment can move safely on streets.
2. The **second priority** is to open main and secondary roads for use by the public.
3. The **third priority** is to open residential streets.
4. The **fourth priority** is to open all schools, public facilities, and clear sidewalks used to walk to schools/businesses/public transportation.

Materials Used

With safety as the priority, the Town's goal is to minimize the use of salt and sand through optimization of application. This is achieved through the use, where practicable, of automated application equipment, anti-icing and pre-wetting techniques, implementation of pavement management systems, and alternate chemicals. The types of materials used by the Highway Department are detailed below.

- Rock Salt (Sodium Chloride): Salt is used to expedite the melting of snow and ice from the street surface and also to keep the ice from forming a bond to the street surface.
- Sand: Sand is used as an abrasive for traction on slick roadways.
- Other Materials: The Town may choose to use alternative chloride-containing materials used to treat paved surfaces for deicing, including sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, and brine solutions.

Materials Storage

All salt, sand and deicing compounds are properly stored under cover to ensure they are not exposed to precipitation or otherwise carried to a catch basin, resource area or waterbodies. Diversion berms and good housekeeping practices shall be used to minimize runoff from storage areas.

Application and Equipment Calibration

Each piece of application equipment owned by the Town is calibrated prior to the winter season. Salt application shall be calibrated to dispense at minimum rates while maintaining safety rates (EPA guidance recommends 200 pounds per mile lane). Trucks equipped with pre-wetting brine tanks are calibrated to dispense at minimum rates while maintaining safety rates (EPA guidance recommends 8 gallons of pre-wet liquid to 1 ton of salt, to be varied based on temperature).

Snow Disposal

The MS4 Permit prohibits snow disposal into waters of the United States. Snow disposal activities, including selection of appropriate snow disposal sites, will adhere to the Massachusetts Department of

Environmental Protection Snow Disposal Guidance, Guideline No. BWR G2015-01 (Effective Date: December 21, 2015).

Record Keeping

The Town maintains records of prioritized plow routes, miles of roads plowed annually, the quantity of salt and other materials used annually, and equipment calibration records.

7.5 Stormwater Treatment Structures (Structural BMPs) Inspection and Maintenance

Stormwater treatment structures, also referred to as structural BMPs, include water quality swales, retention/detention basins, infiltration structures, proprietary treatment devices or other similar structures. The Town has established and implemented inspection and maintenance frequencies and procedures for all structural BMPs. Inspection frequency for all permittee-owned stormwater treatment structures (excluding catch basins) shall be determined at initial and subsequent inspections based on observed conditions. Structures that are routinely observed with accumulated sediment or other performance issues will be inspected at lease annually and Records from consecutive inspections/cleaning events will be compared to identify structures that may need to be cleaned more or less frequently than once per year.

If a structure proves to be problematic during two consecutive inspections the Town will document that finding, investigate the contributing drainage area for sources of excessive sediment loading, and to the extent practicable, address the source. Actions taken will be described in the annual report.

The Town will keep a log of stormwater management structures inspected and report on the condition and maintenance performed in each annual report. A Stormwater Treatment Structures Inspection and Maintenance Guide for BMPs is provided in **Appendix E** and BMPs are inventoried on the stormwater infrastructure map in **Appendix A** and the Facilities Inventory of **Appendix B**. The following are maintenance activities and procedure for each category of BMP based on the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook:

Structural Pretreatment BMPs

WATER QUALITY UNIT (OIL/GRIT SEPARATOR)

Water quality units, also referred to as oil/grit separators, are underground storage tanks with chambers designed to remove heavy particles, floating debris and hydrocarbons from stormwater. These units are typically considered a pretreatment BMP for land uses with higher potential pollutant loads and risk of petroleum spills. Cleaning these units is important to prevent sediment from re-suspending and discharging during future storm events. Inspection and maintenance should include the following:

- Inspect and clean unit – cleaning includes removal of accumulated oils and grease and sediment using a vacuum truck or other ordinary catch basin cleaning device
- Polluted water or sediments removed from an oil grit separator unit should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations including M.G.L.c. 21C and 310 CMR 30.00.

PROPRIETARY SEPARATOR

A proprietary separator is a flow-through structure with a settling or separation unit to remove sediments and other pollutants. They typically use the power of swirling or flowing water to separate floatables and coarser sediments. Some rely solely on gravity separation and contain no swirl chamber. These units are typically considered a pretreatment BMP for land uses with higher potential pollutant loads and risk of petroleum spills. Vactor trucks are typically used to clean these

units. Clamshell buckets typically used for cleaning catch basins are almost never allowed by manufacturers. Sometimes it will be necessary to remove sediment manually. Inspection and maintenance should include the following:

- Inspect and clean these units in strict accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and requirements

Treatment BMPs

BIORETENTION AREAS & RAIN GARDEN

Bioretention areas and rain gardens are shallow depressions filled with sandy soil, topped with a thick layer of mulch and planted with dense native vegetation. Bioretention areas require careful attention while plants are being established and seasonal landscaping maintenance thereafter. Regular inspection and maintenance for sediment build-up, structural damage and standing water can extend the life of the soil media and prevent against premature failure of the system. Snow should never be stored or plowed into bioretention areas or rain gardens. Annual Inspection and maintenance should be conducted in the spring and include the following:

- Inspect and remove trash and sediment build-up
- Mow and/or Mulch
- Remove and replace dead vegetation
- Prune and remove invasive species as needed
- Upon failure, replace entire media and all vegetation

EXTENDED DRY DETENTION BASIN

Extended dry detention basins are designed to control both stormwater quantity and quality. These BMPs are designed to hold stormwater for at least 24 hours, allowing solids to settle and to reduce local and downstream flooding. Potential maintenance problems requiring immediate repairs include: erosion within the basin and banks, tree growth on the embankment, damage to the emergency spillway and sediment accumulation around the outlet. Annual Inspection and maintenance should be conducted in the spring and include the following:

- Inspect basin – examine outlet structure for clogging or high outflow release velocities
- Mow upper stage, side slopes, embankment and emergency spillway
- Remove trash and debris
- Remove sediment from basin

Conveyance BMPs

WATER QUALITY SWALE

Water quality swales are vegetated open channels designed to treat a required water quality volume and incorporate specific features to enhance pollutant removal. Inspection and maintenance should be conducted annually and include the following:

- Inspection – make sure vegetation is adequate and slopes are not eroding, check for rilling and gullying, ponding and sedimentation
- Manually remove sediment and debris
- Mow swale depending on vegetation type – if grass, now when height reaches 6 inches but do not cut shorter than 3 inches
- Repair eroded areas and re-vegetate if needed
- Re-seed as necessary

Infiltration BMPs

INFILTRATION BASIN

Infiltration basins are stormwater runoff impoundments that are constructed over permeable soils. Infiltration basins are prone to clogging and failure so pretreatment BMPs are typically included to reduce maintenance requirements for the basin itself. Runoff is stored until it exfiltrates through the soil of the basin floor. Inspection and maintenance should be conducted annually and include the following:

- Inspection to ensure proper functioning – look for signs of settlement, erosion, tree growth on embankments, condition of riprap and turf, ponding and sedimentation
- Preventative maintenance
- Mow the buffer area, side slopes, and basin bottom if grassed floor, rake if stone bottom
- Remove trash and debris, remove grass clippings and accumulated organic matter
- Remove sediment as necessary – use light equipment and caution so as not to compact underlying soils
- Inspect and clean pretreatment devices associated with the basin

INFILTRATION TRENCH

Infiltration trenches are shallow excavations filled with stone capturing sheet flow or piped inflow. The stored runoff gradually exfiltrates through the bottom and/or sides of the trench into the subsoils. The visible surface of the trench may be either stone of grassed. Infiltration trenches always require a pretreatment BMP such as a vegetated filter strip for sheet flow of a sediment forebay for piped flow. Inspection and maintenance should be conducted annually and include the following:

- Inspect – inspect the trench 24 hours or several days after a rain event to look for ponded water indicating that the trench is clogged or has failed
- Mow top of trench if it is grassed
- Remove accumulated sediment, trash, debris, leaves and grass clippings and tree seedlings
- Inspect and clean pretreatment BMPs –check inlets and outlets for clogging

INFILTRATION CHAMBERS (SUBSURFACE STRUCTURES)

Infiltration chambers, more generally referred to as subsurface structures, are underground systems that capture runoff and gradually infiltrate it into the groundwater through rock and gravel. The most common types include pre-cast concrete or plastic pits, chambers (manufactured pipes), perforated pipes, and galleys. Pretreatment is required for stormwater runoff from land uses or activities with the potential for high sediment or pollutant loads. Structural pretreatment BMPs for these systems include deep sump catch basins, proprietary separators, and oil/grit separators. Because they are underground, subsurface structures are difficult to maintain with inspection of water levels through an observation well pipe at grade. Inspection and maintenance should include the following:

- Inspect inlets
- Remove any debris that might clog the system
- Remove sediment from pretreatment BMPs

LEACHING CATCH BASINS

A leaching catch basin is a pre-cast concrete barrel and riser with an open bottom the allows runoff to infiltrate into the ground. These can be configured as a stand alone structure or combined with a deep sump catch basin to provide pretreatment. Leaching basins are typically set in an excavation lined with a geotextile liner to prevent fine soil particles from migrating into the void spaces of the stone surrounding it. Inspection and maintenance should include the following:

- Inspect unit and remove debris
- Remove sediment when the basin is 50% full
- Rehabilitate the basin as needed if it fails do to clogging

Other BMPs

POROUS PAVEMENT

Porous pavement is a permeable paving technique that allows parking lot, driveway and/or roadway runoff to infiltrate directly into the soil and receive water quality treatment. Permeable paving techniques include porous asphalt, pervious concrete, paving stones and manufactured “grass pavers” made of concrete or plastic. The systems consist of a durable, load-bearing pervious surface overlying a stone bed that stores rainwater before it infiltrates into the underlying soil. Inspection should be conducted annually and maintenance as needed including the following:

- Inspect the surface annually for deterioration and assess exfiltration capacity- monitor after a storm to ensure the paving surface drains properly
- For porous asphalts and concrete, clean the surface using power washer to dislodge trapped particles and then vacuum sweep the area. For paving stones, add joint material (sand) to replace material that has been transported
- Re-seed grass pavers to fill in bare spots

STONE CHIP OR GRAVEL DRIVEWAYS AND PARKING AREAS

Stone chip or gravel surfaces allows parking lot, driveway and/or roadway runoff to infiltrate directly into the soil. They need to be designed and constructed with a base similar to a traditional road in order to prevent ponding of water and washout. Inspection should be conducted annually and maintenance as needed including the following:

- Inspect the surface annually for deterioration and assess exfiltration capacity- monitor after a storm to ensure the surface drains properly without ponding
- Remove debris (leaves, sticks, weeds, etc) on a weekly basis
- Regrade surface for proper drainage and add new stone/gravel where necessary to fill holes and ruts
- Apply a fresh layer of gravel to the surface every 1-2 years

Additional guidance for Structural BMP operations and maintenance can be found in the latest version of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Stormwater Handbook, Volume 2, Chapter 2, located at: http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/laws/i-thru-z/v2c2.pdf

8.0 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)

The permit requires a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) be developed and implemented for each of the following permittee-owned or operated facilities: maintenance garages, public works yards, transfer stations, and other waste handling facilities where pollutants are exposed to stormwater as determined by the permittee. The Town has these types of facilities at three locations: the Somerset Highway Department & Transfer Station at 1263 Brayton Point Road, the Somerset Water Pollution Control Facility at 116 Walker Street and The Somerset Water Treatment Plant at 3249 County Street. The SWPPPs that have been developed are being implemented are included in **Appendix F**.

9.0 Training

The MS4 permit requires employee training be provided as necessary so that those responsible for use, storage, and disposal of petroleum products and other potential stormwater pollutants know proper procedures outlined in this plan. The Town will provide training to employees involved in the Good Housekeeping program as follows:

- Employees who perform maintenance or other applicable work at municipal buildings and facilities shall be trained on the handling of products and the proper operation of related equipment that has the potential to cause stormwater pollution.
- HWD employees are also trained annually on stormwater pollution prevention, illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) procedures, and spill and response procedures. Employees who work in areas where materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team are to be trained regularly. Training shall cover both the specific components and scope of the SWPPP and the control measures required, including spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, any best management practice operation and maintenance, etc.
- Employees involved in hazardous waste handling will be made familiar with the spill response kit and spill response and cleanup procedures as outlined in the spill prevention and control plans for the building or facility.
- If outside services are contracted, the contractor should be given a copy of this and any applicable standard operating procedures to ensure compliance with MS4 regulations.

The HWD shall document the following information for each training:

- The training date, title and training duration;
- List of municipal attendees;
- Subjects covered during training

10.0 Records and Reporting

The progress and effectiveness of the Good Housekeeping program will be evaluated and reported on in each annual report. The success of the Good Housekeeping program will be measured by the activities completed within the required Permit timelines.

APPENDIX A – Town-owned Facilities, BMPs and Stormwater Infrastructure Map

Town of Somerset, Massachusetts

Town Owned Facilities, BMPs and MS4 Stormwater Infrastructure Map

Map Legend

Stormwater System

- Confirmed Outfall, MS4 (123)
- Confirmed Outfall, Non-MS4 (16)
- Unconfirmed Outfall (24)
- Town Owned Manhole
- State Owned Manhole
- Town Owned Catch Basin
- State Owned Catch Basin
- Private Catch Basin
- Curb Inlet
- Inlet
- BMP
- Ditch
- Culvert
- Drain Pipe

Hydrography

- Hydrologic Connection
- Open Water
- Wetland
- Major Watershed Boundary

***MassDEP 2016 Integrated List of Waters**

- Rivers: Category 4A
- Lakes, Estuaries: Category 4A
- Rivers: Category 4C
- Lakes, Estuaries: Category 4C
- Rivers: Category 5
- Lakes, Estuaries: Category 5

Roadway Owner

- State
- Town
- Other

Parcel Owner

- Town

Category 1: Attaining all designated uses.

Category 2: Attaining some of the designated uses but not assessed for all other uses.

Category 3: Insufficient or no data and information to determine if any designated uses are attained.

Category 4: Impaired for one or more designated uses but not requiring a TMDL for the following reasons:
- 4A -TMDL has been completed.
- 4B -Other pollution control requirements are reasonably expected to result in the attainment of designated uses.
- 4C -Impairment is not caused by a pollutant.

Category 5: Impaired for one or more designated uses, requires the development of a TMDL

Data Sources:
MassGIS
Somerset GIS (2008)
Updated by BETA June 2020

DIGHTON

SWANSEA

FALL RIVER

Broad Cove

Taunton River

Assonet River

Somerset Reservoir

Lee River

Mount Hope Bay

Mount Hope Bay Watershed

Taunton River Watershed

North Elementary School

Water Treatment Plant

Somerset Nursery

Hood Library

Somerset Historical Society

Somerset Access TV

Chase Street Elementary School

Somerset Public Library

Old Town Hall/Somerset Recreation Department

Somerset Town Clerk/Council on Aging

Somerset Berkley Regional High School

Police Department

Somerset Housing Authority

Somerset Middle School

South Elementary School

Eugene Murphy Village

Lewis Colon American Vets

Highway Department and Transfer Station

South Somerset Fire Station

Water Pollution Control

Issue Date: June 30, 2020

This Map is Intended for Planning Purposes Only

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

BETA
IMPROVING COMMUNITIES TOGETHER

APPENDIX B – Town-owned Facilities Inventory and Reporting Log

Town of Somerset, MA
Municipal Stormwater Operations and Maintenance Program
Permittee Owned Facilities Inventory and Reporting Log
Reporting Period: July 1 20___ - June 30, 20___

www.BETA-Inc.com

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE						
Facility Name	**Location**	**BMP/Feature Description**	**Standard Maintenance/Inspection Items**	**Recommended Maintenance**	**Follow-Up Required (Y/N)**	**Inspection Date**
Ripley Street Parcel	90 Ripley St & 180 Carey St	Paved parking area (≈20 spaces) on Brayton Point Rd	Sweep Paved Area			
Utilities Shed	Angus St	Green Space	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Open Field	499 O'Neil Road	Green Space with high grass	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Fox Hill Cove Island	Island in Fox Hill Cove	Wetlands	None			
Edward J O'Neill Memorial Park	59 Brayton Point Rd	1 baseball field and maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking area (≈55 spaces)	Sweep Paved Area			
Rt 103 (Wilbur Ave) at Brayton Pt Rd	800-300 Wilbur St	Wetlands, Forest & Green Space	None			
Brayton Cemetery	288 Caroline Ave	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Leahy Ave Park	111 Leahy Ave	1 basketball court, maintained lawn, and playground	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Riverside Ave Cemetery	701 Riverside Ave	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Undeveloped parcel @ Slade Ferry Redev.	700 Riverside Ave	Wetlands, Forest & green space	None			
Slades Ferry Ave Park	87 Slades Ferry Ave	Maintained lawn and landscaping	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking Area (≈10 spaces)	Sweep Paved Area			
Route 6 Commercial Corridor	436 Rte 6	Wetlands, Forest & green space	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Slade Cemetery	1 Arrunda Ave	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		1 catch basin	Remove sediments and debris			
Chace Preserve	Btwn Riverside Ave & County St	Forest & Wetlands	None			
		Paved road (Berube Ave) where surface water drains into area	None			
Gibbs Cemetery	90 Buffinton St	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		1 catch basin	Remove sediments and debris			
Linden St Forest	90 Linden Drive	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Paved parking area (≈10 spaces)	Sweep Paved Area			
		1 Vegetated Swale (left of entrance)	Remove sediments & debris, inspect for erosion			
		1 catch basin	Remove sediments and debris			
Memorial Park Area	3002 Riverside Dr	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Hathaway-Chace Cemetery	2403 County Street	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Pierce Playground & Beach	289 South Street	Playground in sand, maintained lawn areas, 1 baseball field, 2 courts, beach	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking area (≈100 spaces) and driveway	Sweep Paved Area			
		4 catch basins	Remove sediments and debris			

Town of Somerset, MA
Municipal Stormwater Operations and Maintenance Program
Permittee Owned Facilities Inventory and Reporting Log
Reporting Period: July 1 20___ - June 30, 20___

www.BETA-Inc.com

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE						
Facility Name	**Location**	**BMP/Feature Description**	**Standard Maintenance/Inspection Items**	**Recommended Maintenance**	**Follow-Up Required (Y/N)**	**Inspection Date**
Ashton Fields	90 Olympic Road	3 baseball fields and maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Gravel parking lot (≈30 spaces) and driveway, paved area around building	Sweep Paved Area Remove debris/grade gravel parking			
		3 catch basins	Remove sediments and debris			
		Infiltration Basin	Remove sediments, debris, brush			
The Creek & Surrounding Forests	Btwn Count St & High St	Wetlands, River, Forest & Green space	None			
Village Waterfront Park	345 Main St	Maintained lawn areas, beach, mulch playground, and docks	Re-seed/remulch as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈48 spaces) and driveway	Sweep Paved Area			
		7 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
		1 dog waste station	Check for cover in place, Empty Waste Bin & Stock Bags			
Palmer St Cemetery	35 Palmer St	Greenspace, Headstones & trees	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Somerset Reservoir	Off Lynch Ave	Swale along dam	Remove sediments & debris, inspect for erosion			
St Patrick's Cemetery Forest	County St (Btwn Palmer St & Yankee Peddler Dr)	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		3 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
Pilot Dr Forest	Btwn Pilot Dr & Seacrest St	Forest & Wetlands	None			
Mallard Point	75 Pilot Dr	Forest & Beach	None			
County St Forest	At the end of Compos St	Forest & Wetlands	None			
Quirk Mello Conservation Area	Off Lynch Ave	Forest & Green Space	None			
Broad Cove Forest & Wetlands	Btwn County St & Pleasant St	Forest, Wetlands & Green Space	None			
Elm Street Acres	West of Elm St	Forest & Wetlands	None			
		2 separate gravel parking areas	Remove debris/grade gravel parking			
Tricentennial Park	off of Water St	Forest & Wetlands	None			

BUILDINGS & FACILITIES						
Facility Name	**Location**	**BMP/Feature Description**	**Standard Maintenance/Inspection Items**	**Recommended Maintenance**	**Follow-Up Required (Y/N)**	**Inspection Date**
Somerset Highway Dept & Transfer Station - See SWPPP for this facility in Appendix F	1263 Brayton Point Rd	Garage, Buildings, Trailers, Vehicle Fueling Area, Emergency Generator & Waste	None			
		6 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
		Paved area with parking lot (≈23 spaces) and driveways	Sweep Paved Area			
Somerset Water Pollution Control - See SWPPP for this facility in Appendix F	116 Walker St	Buildings, Treatment tanks & facilities	None			
		33 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
		Paved area with parking lot (≈10 spaces) and driveways	Sweep Paved Area			
Somerset Water Treatment Plant - See SWPPP for this facility in Appendix F	3249 County St	Buildings, Trees	None			
		2 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
		Infiltration Basin	Remove sediments, debris, brush			
		Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Paved area with parking lot (≈10 spaces) and driveways	Sweep Paved Area			
Utilities Shed	19 Angus St	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
South Somerset Fire Station	654 Brayton Point Rd	Parking lot	Sweep Paved Area			
		Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Utilities Shed	500 Lees River Ave	Building, Green space & Dumpster	None			
Louis Colon American Vets	659 Brayton Ave	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking Lot	Sweep Paved Area			
Eugene Murphy Village	Corner of Read St & Brayton Pt Rd	Maintain lawn areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking Lot (≈50 spaces)	Sweep Paved Area			
		2 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
Somerset Housing Authority	75 Kennedy Terrace	Maintained lawn areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈68 spaces) and driveway	Sweep Paved Area			
		7 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			

Town of Somerset, MA
Municipal Stormwater Operations and Maintenance Program
Permittee Owned Facilities Inventory and Reporting Log
Reporting Period: July 1 20___ - June 30, 20___

www.BETA-Inc.com

BUILDINGS & FACILITIES						
Facility Name	**Location**	**BMP/Feature Description**	**Standard Maintenance/Inspection Items**	**Recommended Maintenance**	**Follow-Up Required (Y/N)**	**Inspection Date**
Chace Street Elementary School	538 Chace St	1 baseball field, 1 basketball court, mulch playground and maintained lawn areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		1 Rain Garden receiving roof water	Remove sediment and debris, replace vegetation as necessary			
		6 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
		Parking lot (≈120 spaces) and driveway	Sweep Paved Area			
North Elementary School	580 Whetstone Hill Rd	Several maintained lawn areas and mulch playground	Remove sediment and debris, replace vegetation as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈175 spaces) and driveway	Sweep Paved Area			
		15 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
South Elementary School	700 Read Street	5 baseball fields, 1 basketball court, mulch playground and maintained lawn areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈100 spaces) and driveways	Sweep Paved Area			
		1 catch basin	Remove sediments & debris			
Somerset Middle School	1141 Brayton Ave	Several multi-purpose fields and maintained lawn areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈106 spaces) and driveway	Sweep Paved Area			
		9 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
Somerset Berkley Regional High School	625 County Street	6 tennis courts, 3 baseball fields, turf field & track and maintained lawns	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈391 spaces) and driveways	Sweep Paved Area			
		48 catch basins within paved areas	Remove sediments & debris			
		Dumpster at south of building's loading dock	Check for leaks and spills, covers in place			
		Several small infiltrating swales adjacent to school building	Mow 3"-6"			
		2 infiltration basins on County St	Remove sediments & debris			
Somerset Police Department	465 County Street	Maintained grass areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Multiple parking areas (≈60 spaces) and driveway	Sweep Paved Area			
		4 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			

Town of Somerset, MA
Municipal Stormwater Operations and Maintenance Program
Permittee Owned Facilities Inventory and Reporting Log
Reporting Period: July 1 20___ - June 30, 20___

www.BETA-Inc.com

BUILDINGS & FACILITIES						
Facility Name	**Location**	**BMP/Feature Description**	**Standard Maintenance/Inspection Items**	**Recommended Maintenance**	**Follow-Up Required (Y/N)**	**Inspection Date**
Somerset Recreation Department/Permits Office	140 Wood St	Maintained lawn areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈53 spaces)	Sweep Paved Area			
		5 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
Somerset Town Clerk/Council on Aging	115 Wood Street	3 basketball courts, 1 baseball field, and maintained lawn areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈70 spaces)	Sweep Paved Area			
		3 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
		Dumpster	Check for leaks and spills, covers in place			
Somerset Public Library	1464 County St	Maintained lawn areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈10 spaces)	Sweep Paved Area			
		6 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
Old Town Hall	1458 County St	Maintained lawn areas	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking areas (≈40 spaces)	Sweep Paved Area			
		2 catch basins	Remove sediments & debris			
Somerset Historical Society	274 High St	2 baseball fields, 1 basketball court, and maintained lawn area	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		Parking area (≈10 spaces)	Sweep Paved Area			
Somerset Nursery	3256 County St	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
Somerset Access TV	274 Main St	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			
		1 dog waste station	Check for cover in place, Empty Waste Bin & Stock Bags			
Hood Library	265 High St	Maintained lawn	Inspect for erosion or bare soils conditions, Re-seed as necessary			

APPENDIX C –Catch Basin Inspection Log

MCM 6: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING - CATCH BASIN CLEANING

CATCH BASIN CLEANING LOG

Reporting Period: _____ – _____

Date Range	Location(s)	# CBs Cleaned	Volume of Cleaning

RECORD OF CATCH BASINS FOUND TO BE MORE THAN 50% FULL AT CLEANING

Reporting Period: _____ – _____

Inspector: _____ Sheet _____of _____

CB ID	Date	Address	Location Description

APPENDIX D – Street and Parking Lot Sweeping Log

MCM 6: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING - STREET AND PARKING LOT SWEEPING

STREET AND PARKING LOT SWEEPING LOG

Reporting Period: _____ – _____

SPRING

Date Range	Location	Volume of Cleaning	# lots

FALL

Date Range	Location	Volume of Cleaning	# lots

OTHER

Date Range	Location	Volume of Cleaning	# lots

APPENDIX E – Stormwater Treatment Structures Inspection and Maintenance Guide

MCM 6: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING - STORMWATER BMP INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

The following establishes inspection and maintenance actions for permittee-owned stormwater treatment structures

#	BMP Description	Required Action
1	Water Quality Unit (Oil/Grit Separator)	a) Remove accumulated oils, grease and sediments
2	Proprietary Separator	a) Inspect and clean units according to manufacturers' recommendations
		b) Remove sediments & debris
3	Leaching Catch Basin	a) Remove sediments & debris
		b) Rehabilitate the basin if it fails due to clogging
4	Bio-retention Areas & Rain Garden	a) Remove sediments & debris
		b) Mow and/or mulch
		c) Replace vegetation if needed
		d) Remove Invasive species as needed
5	Extended Dry Detention Basin	a) Inspect outlets
		b) Mow upper stage, sides slopes, embankment & spillway
		c) Remove trash and debris
		d) Remove sediments from basin
6	Water Quality Swale	a) Make sure vegetation is adequate and slopes are not eroding, check for rilling and gullying, ponding and sedimentation
		b) Mow 3"-6"
		c) Remove sediments & debris
		d) Repair eroded areas if needed
		e) Re-seed as necessary
7	Infiltration Basin	a) Inspection for settlement, erosion, tree growth on embankments, condition of riprap and turf, ponding and sedimentation
		b) Mow the buffer area, side slopes, and basin bottom if grassed floor
		c) Inspect and clean pretreatment devices associated with the basin
		d) Remove sediments & debris
8	Infiltration Trench	a) Inspect the trench 24 hours or several days after a rain event
		b) Mow top of trench if is grassed
		c) Inspect and clean pretreatment BMPs, check inlets and outlets for clogging
		d) Remove sediments & debris
9	Infiltration Chamber	a) Inspect Inlets
		b) Remove sediment from pretreatment BMPs
		c) Remove sediments & debris
10	Porous Pavement	a) Vacuum sweep or Power wash surface
11	Maintained Lawn	a) Re-seed as necessary

APPENDIX F – SWPPPs

Somerset, Massachusetts

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

.

June 2020

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT AND TRANSFER STATION
1263 BRAYTON POINT ROAD

BETA
315 Norwood Park South
2nd Floor
Norwood, Massachusetts 02062
781.255.1982
www.BETA-Inc.com

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Somerset, Massachusetts

.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT AND TRANSFER STATION
1263 BRAYTON POINT ROAD

Prepared by: BETA GROUP, INC.
Prepared for: Town of Somerset

June 2020

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.

Authorized Official

Title

6/25/2020

Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been developed by BETA Group, Inc. (BETA) on behalf of the Town of Somerset (the Town), Massachusetts, Highway Department to address the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2016 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) in Massachusetts, hereafter referred to as the PERMIT. This SWPPP is outlined as follow

1. *Pollution Prevention Team*
2. *Description of Facility*
3. *Identification of Stormwater Controls*
4. *Management Practices*
5. *Site Inspections*

1.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The Somerset Highway Department has assigned a Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) for this SWPPP. PPT team members and contact information are summarized below. The role of the PPT is to develop, implement, maintain, and revise as necessary, this SWPPP. The PPT also has the following responsibilities:

Name:	**Chris Simons**	Title:	**Superintendent**	Department:	**Highway Department**
Phone:	**508.646.2835**	Email:	**csimons@town.somerset.ma.us**		
Responsibilities: **MS4 Co-Coordinator IDDE Program, Good Housekeeping, SWPPP Training, Reporting & Record Keeping**					

Name:	**Melissa Recos, PE**	Title:	**Project Manager**	Company	**BETA Group**
Phone:	**781.255.7980**	Email:	**MRecos@beta-inc.com**		
Responsibilities: **MS4 Consultant to the Town**					

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

2.1 FACILITY SUMMARY

The Town of Somerset Highway Department and Transfer Station are located at 1263 Brayton Point Road in Somerset, Massachusetts (the site) and are owned and operated by the Town. Information provided in this, and the following sections is based on observations made during a site visit on April 27, 2020. During the site visit, BETA personnel were escorted by Mr. Chris Simons, Highway Department Superintendent, who provided a general overview and layout of facility operations, activities performed and material storage information.

The site includes both the Highway Department facility and the Transfer Station with portions of the adjacent parcel (owned by New England Power Company) used by the Highway Department for construction materials storage. The largest site building is located on the southern portion of the site and houses the Highway Department's administration offices and vehicle maintenance and storage operations. The salt shed, salt spreader storage building, and Town Transfer Station are located on the northern portion of the site, beyond which is a wooded area. The transfer station accepts household items for recycling and disposal including, bulky and metal waste, used tires, electronics, batteries, waste oils and paper and cardboard.

The site is located in an area used for residential and commercial purposes. The site is primarily paved with some landscaped areas. Areas used for construction material storage (on the adjacent parcel) are generally earthen surfaced. Commercial properties are located to the north and northeast of the site. Commercial properties are located so the southeast of the site and residential properties are located to the southwest. A wooded area is located to the west of the site. The site's location is depicted on the **Site Map** included in **Appendix A**. Pertinent site details, including layout, location of any stormwater outfalls, receiving waters and structural controls, are depicted on the **Site Map.**

2.2 SITE MAP

The facility consists of 7.5 acres and contains the structures and other features identified above, shown on the **Site Map** and described in detail in the following sections. Components shown on the site map include as applicable:

- Location of the engineered drainage system, including catch basins, ditches, drain manholes, and treatment BMPs
- Outfalls to a receiving water, and the name of the receiving water
- Direction of surface water flow
- Structural stormwater pollution control measures
- Vehicle fueling areas
- Aboveground storage tanks (indoors and outdoors)
- Salt storage areas
- Materials stockpiles
- Waste disposal areas

2.2.1 Inventory of Building

The site includes the following buildings and structures and their use:

Table 2.1 - Inventory of Buildings

No.	Use	Floor Drain
1	Administration / Vehicle Maintenance / Vehicle Storage	☒Y ☐N
2	Salt Storage	☐Y ☒N
3	Salt Spreader Storage	☐Y ☒N

2.2.2 Parking Areas

Employee parking is provided in the southeastern portion of the site, adjacent to the administration offices (Building 1).

2.2.3 Inventory of Vehicles & Equipment

The Town maintains an inventory of vehicles and heavy equipment. A copy of the inventory is included in **Appendix B**.

2.3 Site Drainage & Receiving Waters

Stormwater runoff at the site generally follows surface topography and for the main Highway Facility, is collected via a series of catchbasins and conveyed through drain pipes to the west corner of the site and discharged to an assumed outfall location (outfall could not be located during the site visit). Runoff in the area of the transfer station also follows surface topography, with some runoff flowing south towards the highway facility and a portion flowing to the north, towards the wooded portion of the site. There is a drainpipe near the northeastern corner of the transfer station that conveys runoff towards the west, to catchbasins at the highway facility. There is a drainage swale between Building 3 and the Transfer station that diverts runoff to a catchbasin where it connects with the main subsurface drainage structures at the highway facility. Floor drains in Building 1 (vehicle maintenance and storage) are connected to a tight tank, with overflow draining to a water quality unit for treatment prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. Areas used for material stockpiles and construction material storage on the adjacent parcel are generally earthen/gravel covered where some portion of runoff is expected to infiltrate. Surface runoff flow direction, drainage structures and features are indicated on the **Site Map**.

The nearest surface water body to the site is an unnamed stream located approximately 2,100 feet west of the site. This stream is a tributary to the Lee River, located approximately 3,800 feet northwest of the site.

2.4 Potential Pollutant Sources

An inventory of activities performed at the site and associated potential stormwater pollutants is provided in **Appendix C**. Locations of activities and potential stormwater pollutants are indicated in on the **Site Map**.

3.0 STORMWATER CONTROLS

Structural stormwater controls including drainage structures, pipes and conveyances; stormwater best management practices (BMPs) and outfall(s) are shown on the **Site Map**. These controls, used and maintained in accordance with good engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications and management practices detailed in **Section 4.0** below, address the quality of discharges from the site.

4.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following sections summarize the management practices (non-structural stormwater controls) to be implemented at the site to mitigate the potential for potential pollutants to impact stormwater.

4.1 MINIMIZE OR PREVENT EXPOSURE

To the extent practicable, either locate materials and activities inside or protect them with storm-resistant coverings in order to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). Materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged directly or indirectly to surface waters or to the MS4 or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.

Fueling Areas

Vehicle fueling activities can result in gasoline and diesel fuel entering the storm drain system. Spills can occur by topping off fuel tanks and during deliveries. If possible, fueling areas should be placed under cover in order to minimize exposure. Best management practices for fueling areas include the following:

- Deliveries to fuel tanks and fueling of vehicles and equipment should occur on impervious surfaces with proper containment. Spill response kits should be readily accessible at fueling and maintenance areas.
- Fuel dispenser containment features (grooves in concrete pad perimeter) should be kept free of debris.
- Fueling areas owned or operated by the municipality should be covered.

Vehicle Storage

Rainfall on vehicles and equipment storage areas has the potential to collect pollutants and result in high loads of nutrients, metals, and hydrocarbons in stormwater runoff. To prevent this, best management practices include the following:

- All vehicles, equipment and hazardous waste storage containers should receive regular maintenance and be inspected for leaks or defective parts.
- Vehicles and equipment should be stored on a covered slab or within a building with a common drain that discharges to an oil/water separator.
- Outdoor storage of vehicles and equipment should not occur in areas that drain to the storm drain system unless adequate devices are in place to remove oil, sediment and other pollutants.
- Vehicles with fluid leaks should be stored indoors or containment be provided until repaired.

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

Vehicle and equipment maintenance shall be conducted in a manor to reduce the discharge of pollutants by following these best management practices:

- Conduct routine inspections of heavy equipment and vehicles to proactively identify maintenance needs or potential leaks.
- Use drip pans as needed until repairs can be performed and when drip pans are used, avoid overtopping.

- Drain fluids from leaking or wrecked vehicles and parts as soon as possible. Dispose of fluids properly.
- Perform routine preventive maintenance to ensure heavy equipment and vehicles are operating optimally.
- Recycle or dispose of waste properly and promptly.
- Conduct all body repair and painting work indoors.
- Minimize waste from paints and thinners. Calculate paint needs based on surface area.
- Do not wash or hose down storage areas unless there is prior approval to collect and discharge the water into the sanitary sewer. Use dry cleanup methods (vacuum, sweep) to clean up metal filings and dust and paint chips from grinding, shaving and sanding. Sweep debris from wet sanding after allowing it to dry overnight on the shop floor. Dispose of waste properly; never dump waste into storm or sanitary sewers.
- Do not dump any liquids or other materials outside, especially near or in storm drains or ditches.
- Store materials and waste in labeled containers under cover and in secondary containment.
- Chemicals should not be combined in containers.
- Carefully transfer collected fluids from containers into designated storage areas as soon as possible.
- Waste liquids (oil, antifreeze, etc.) should be properly stored on-site and routinely disposed by licensed waste haulers at licensed disposal facilities.
- Store new and used batteries securely to avoid breakage. Store indoors or in secondary containment to contain potential acid leaks. Recycle used batteries.

Parts Cleaning

Cleaning of parts can transport pollutants into the storm drain system or surface waters. The MS4 Permit does not authorize these types of discharges. Best management practices to avoid this include the following:

- Use designated areas for engine, parts, or radiator cleaning. Do not wash or rinse parts outdoors. If parts cleaning equipment is not available, then capture parts cleaning fluids.
- Recycle cleaning solution. Never discharge waste to the sanitary sewer or storm sewer.
- Use steam cleaning or pressure washing of parts instead of solvent cleaning. Cleaning equipment must be connected to an oil/water interceptor prior entering the sanitary sewer.
- When using solvents for cleaning, drain parts over the solvent tank to avoid drips to the floor. Catch excess solutions and divert them back to tank. Allow parts to dry over the hot tank.

Vehicle and Equipment Wash Waters

Washing down of maintenance and fueling areas, as well as equipment and vehicles can transport pollutants into the storm drain system or surface waters. The MS4 Permit does not authorize these types of discharges. Best management practices to ensure that vehicle wash waters are not discharged to the municipal system or surface waters include the following:

- Vehicles and equipment should be washed inside whenever possible to reduce runoff to the stormwater system.
- Grassy and pervious (porous) surfaces may be used to promote direct infiltration of wash water, providing treatment before recharging groundwater and minimizing runoff to an adjacent stormwater system. Pervious surfaces or other infiltration-based systems should not be used within wellhead protection areas or within other protected resources.
- Avoid discharge of any wash water directly to the storm drainage system or surface water (e.g., stream, pond, or drainage swale)
- Do not use solvents except in dedicated solvent parts washer systems.
- Wash vehicles with non-toxic, phosphate-free, biodegradable cleaners
- Wash vehicles on an asphalt lot using a collection system with containment berms and discharge to water quality devices that will remove pollutants. Detergents should not be used in areas where oil/water separators provide pre-treatment of drainage.
- Floor drains should be connected to a sanitary sewer or tight tank. Floor drains discharging to adjacent surface water bodies or engineered storm drain systems should be permanently plugged or otherwise abandoned before any vehicle wash activities are completed.
- Designate separate areas for routine maintenance and vehicle cleaning. This helps prevent contamination of wash water by motor oils, hydraulic lubricants, greases, or other chemicals.

Earth Material Stockpile Areas

Stockpiling material on the site may be needed temporarily or permanently depending on the time or year or town projects. BMPs for protecting stockpiles include adequate cover or temporary stabilization as well as temporary sediment perimeter controls at the base of the stockpile.

- Divert stormwater runoff around stockpile areas.
- Cover stockpiles with plastic, geotextile or temporary seed.
- Temporary sediment perimeter controls, including silt fence, filters socks, or fiber rolls, may be placed a short distance from the base of the stockpile. Maintaining a short distance from the base of the stockpile to the perimeter control is important as it allows water to pond, if needed.

4.2 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

All exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, shall be kept clean using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals. Ensure that trash containers are closed when not in use, keep storage areas well swept and free from leaking or damaged containers; and store leaking vehicles needing repair indoors.

Sweeping and Cleaning of Parking Lots

Vehicle surfaces can collect a variety of contaminants such as sediments, oil, grease, and metals during daily activities. The MS4 permit requires that parking lots are swept, and surrounding areas of the facility are kept clean to reduce runoff of pollutants.

Parking lot sweeping and cleaning follows the same schedule as street sweeping, at least twice per year in Spring and Fall, with additional sweeping as need for specific sites.

Waste Management

All liquid and solid waste must be disposed of properly. Some of the most common sources of pollution at municipal facilities are a result of littering, improper collection of debris, and improper disposal of solid or liquid waste. Best management practices for handling, storage, transfer and disposal of trash and recyclables include the following:

- All waste and recycling receptacles must be leak-tight with tight-fitting lids or covers.
- Keep lids on dumpsters and containers closed at all times unless adding or removing material. If using an open-top roll-off dumpster, cover it and tie it down with a tarp unless adding materials.
- Place waste or recycling receptacles indoors or under a roof or overhang whenever possible.
- Locate dumpsters on a flat, paved surface and install berms or curbs around the storage area to prevent run-on and run-off.
- Do not locate dumpsters over or adjacent to catch basins.
- Prior to transporting waste, trash, or recycling, ensure that containers are not leaking (double bag if needed) and properly secure containers to the vehicle.
- Clean up any liquid leaks or spills with dry cleanup methods.
- Arrange for waste or recycling to be picked up regularly and disposed of at approved disposal facilities.
- Never place hazardous materials, liquids, or liquid-containing wastes in a dumpster or recycling or trash container.
- Do not wash trash or recycling containers outdoors or in parking lots.
- Conduct periodic inspections of solid and liquid waste storage areas to check for leaks and spills.
- Conduct periodic inspections of work areas to ensure that all wastes are being disposed of properly.
- In dumpster areas, regularly pick up surrounding trash and debris and regularly sweep the area.
- In compactor areas, regularly check the hydraulic fluid hoses and reservoir to ensure that there are no cracks or leaks. Regularly sweep the area.

4.3 Preventative Maintenance

All equipment and systems shall be regularly inspected, tested, maintained, and repaired to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants to stormwater and receiving waters. Inspections shall occur at a minimum once per quarter.

Use Storage and Disposal of Potential Pollutants

Potential pollutants or hazardous wastes that may be used and stored in or around municipal building and facilities include pesticides, paints, cleaners, petroleum products, fertilizers, and solvents. Careful handling and proper storage of these products are the best means of preventing spills and pollution to the environment. Best management practices include the following:

- Storage and handling areas should be covered or enclosed to reduce potential contact with stormwater and wind.
- Potential pollutants should be transported using approved methods and containers to minimize the chance of spillage, and by employees that have familiarity with the potential environmental and human health hazards of the products.
- Proper spill kits applicable to the products being used at each specific building or facility should be easily accessible and marked clearly so employees can follow procedures quickly and effectively. Leaks or spills should be cleaned up in a timely manner.
- Establish separate storage areas for these types of products with measures in place to contain any spill leaking out of the storage area.
- A designated person should be responsible for these areas.
- The storage area should be inspected frequently, kept clean and in good order with proper labels and signs, and consistent disposal practices.
- Floor drains in storage areas should be disconnected from the stormwater system.
- Routinely inspect buildings and facilities for areas of potential leaks.
- Paint and other chemicals should not be applied on the outside of buildings when it is raining or prior to expected rain.
- When sanding, painting, power washing, etc., ensure that sites are properly prepared (e.g., use tarps) and cleaned (e.g., use dry cleaning methods) especially if they are near storm drains. Protect catch basins when maintenance work is conducted upgradient of them.
- When painting, use a drop cloth and clean up any spills immediately.
- Do not leave open containers on the ground where they may accidentally tip over.
- Do not discharge chlorinated pool water into the stormwater system. Water must be properly dechlorinated and tested before it is discharged.
- Ensure that the washwater does not flow into the storm system. Containment or filtering systems should be provided.

4.4 Spill Prevention and Response

The permittee shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the permittee shall have procedures that include:

- Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling.
- Response procedures that include notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies, and procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills and other releases. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks shall be consistent with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations at 40 CFR section 264 and 40 CFR section 265. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or

leak shall be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the Pollution Prevention Team; and

- Contact information for individuals and agencies that shall be notified in the event of a leak, spill, or other release. 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 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, or 40 CFR section 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee shall notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, and 40 CFR section 302 as soon as the permittee has knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency, public health or drinking water supply agencies, and owners of public drinking water supplies. Contact information shall be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

Spill Prevention Plans

The Town has spill kits and prevention and control plans in place for all buildings and facilities where hazardous wastes are stored or used. These are coordinated with the fire department as necessary.

Per the Massachusetts Clean Water Toolkit Fact Sheet for Spill Prevention and Control Plans, it is recommended that Spill Prevention and Control Plans (SPCP) clearly state measures to stop the source of a spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, dispose of contaminated materials, and train personnel to prevent and control future spills. The SPCP should define material handling procedures and storage requirements and outline actions necessary to reduce spill potential and impacts on stormwater quality. The plan can be a procedural handbook, or a poster placed in several locations at the site.

4.5 Erosion and Sediment Control

Structural and non-structural control measures shall be used at the facility to stabilize and contain runoff from exposed areas and to minimize or eliminate onsite erosion and sedimentation. Efforts to achieve this may include the use of flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion.

Erosion Control

Site maintenance activities include erosion control, specifically with respect to poor vegetation cover and particularly within 50 feet of surface water. Best management practices include the following:

- Prevention of erosion and sedimentation is preferable to installing treatments devices.
- Protect vegetated and wooded buffers and leave vegetated areas undisturbed to the extent possible.
- Inspect sites regularly for locations of poor vegetation cover, erosion and sedimentation and channelization. If stabilization is required, corrective actions should be identified and implemented as soon as possible.
- If exposed, soils should be stabilized by mulching, seeding with fast-growing native grass and/or planted with native tree and shrubs. Use erosion control blankets when seeding slopes.
- If necessary, slow stormwater runoff velocities with conveyance measures such as riprap channels or vegetated swales, check dams, level spreaders and outlet protection, etc.

- A buffer/filter strip should be left around surface waters. No fertilizers or pesticides should be applied in the buffer/filter strip except where necessary.

4.6 Management of Runoff

The permittee shall manage stormwater runoff from the facility to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. This may include management practices which divert runoff from areas that are potential sources of pollutants, contain runoff in such areas, or reuse, infiltrate or treat stormwater to reduce the discharge of pollutants.

Catchbasin Cleaning Program

All catchbasins on the site are to be included in the catchbasin inspection and cleaning optimization program.

Stormwater Management BMP Maintenance

Stormwater BMPs for this facility (excluding catch basins) are to be inspected quarterly and maintained as necessary to provide optimum treatment of stormwater runoff. The Town will keep a log of stormwater management structures inspected and report on the condition and maintenance performed. BMPs are included in the SWPPP inspection form provided in **Appendix D.**

The following are maintenance activities and procedures for each type of BMP on the site based on the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook:

Conveyance BMPs

GRASSED CHANNEL

Grassed channels are vegetated open channels designed for limited infiltration and removal of sediment through gravity. Inspection and maintenance should be conducted annually and include the following:

- Inspection – make sure vegetation is adequate and slopes are not eroding, check for rilling and gullying, ponding and sedimentation
- Manually remove sediment and debris
- Mow swale once a month during growing season
- Repair eroded areas and re-vegetate if needed
- Re-seed as necessary

Additional guidance for Structural BMP operations and maintenance can be found in the latest version of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Stormwater Handbook, Volume 2, Chapter 2, located at: http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/laws/i-thru-z/v2c2.pdf

4.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

For storage piles of salt or piles containing salt used for deicing or other purposes (including maintenance of paved surfaces) for which the discharge during precipitation events discharges to the permittee's MS4, any other storm sewer system, or to a Water of the US, the permittee shall prevent exposure of the storage pile to precipitation by enclosing or covering the storage piles. As of July 1, 2020, such piles shall be enclosed or covered. The permittee shall implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping,

diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. The permittee is encouraged to store piles in such a manner as not to impact surface water resources, ground water resources, recharge areas, and wells.

4.8 Employee Training

The permittee shall regularly train employees who work in areas where materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team. Training shall cover both the specific components and scope of the SWPPP, and the control measures required under this part, including spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, any best management practice operation and maintenance, etc. EPA recommends annual training.

The permittee shall document the following information for each training:

- The training date, title and training duration
- List of municipal attendees
- Subjects covered during training

4.9 Maintenance of Control Measures

The permittee shall maintain all control measures, required by the permit in effective operating condition. The permittee shall keep documentation onsite that describes procedures and a regular schedule for preventative maintenance of all control measures and discussions of back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. Nonstructural control measures shall also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel trained).

5.0 SITE INSPECTIONS

Inspect all areas that are exposed to stormwater and all stormwater control measures. Inspections shall be conducted at least once each calendar quarter (winter, spring, summer and fall). The quarters begin on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. More frequent inspections may be required if significant activities are exposed to stormwater. Inspections shall be performed when the facility is in operation. At least one of the quarterly inspections shall occur during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

The permittee shall document the following information for each facility inspection:

- The inspection date and time
- The name of the inspector
- Weather information and a description of any discharge occurring at the time of the inspection
- Identification of any previously unidentified discharges from the site
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repair
- Any failed control measures that need replacement
- Any SWPPP changes required as a result of the inspection

If during the inspections, or any other time, the permittee identifies control measures that need repair or are not operating effectively, the permittee shall repair or replace them before the next anticipated storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. In the interim, the permittee shall have back-up measures in place.

A SWPPP inspection form is provided in **Appendix D**. The permittee shall report the findings from the Site Inspections in the annual report.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on BETA's April 27, 2020 site visit, we are providing the following recommendations to attain or maintain compliance with the MS4 permit requirements.

1. The current vehicle fueling area is uncovered. Petroleum is a potential stormwater pollutant and releases during vehicle fueling may enter the storm drain if occurring during a rain event. We recommend that a cover or roof structure be installed over the vehicle fueling area to mitigate potential stormwater pollutants from entering the storm drainage system. We also recommend that a spill kit be placed in close proximity to the vehicle fueling area.
2. Current vehicle washing at the site results in washwater discharge directly to the stormwater drainage system at the site. Such discharges are not authorized under the MS4 permit. We recommend one or more of the following be performed to eliminate this discharge:
    a. Construct a wash rack to collect and discharge washwaters to the sanitary sewer system (with authorization from the local sewer authority) via a water quality system such as an oil/water or grit separator.
    b. Procure 3rd party vehicle washing services. These operations are equipped to handle fleet vehicle washing and resulting washwater. This would eliminate the discharge of washwater to the storm drain system at the site.
3. Several empty barrels were observed during our site inspection in the area of the salt shed and near a drainage pipe inlet on the northern portion of the property. We recommend that these barrels either be placed under covered areas or removed from the site if not in use.
4. Potential stormwater pollutants including used tires and sediment/sand build-up were observed near a catchbasin located between Building 3 and the Transfer Station. Sediment was also observed near a catchbasin on the southwestern portion of the site (near the boat storage area). We recommend addressing these potential stormwater pollutants by:
    a. Storing used tires indoors, under covered areas and recycling them as necessary
    b. Routinely inspecting and removing sand/sediment build up in areas near catchbasins or other areas having high potential for discharge to the storm drain. Consider installing sediment forebays in these areas.

APPENDIX A – Site Map

Highway Department

1263 Brayton Point Road

Town of Somerset, MA
SWPPP Map

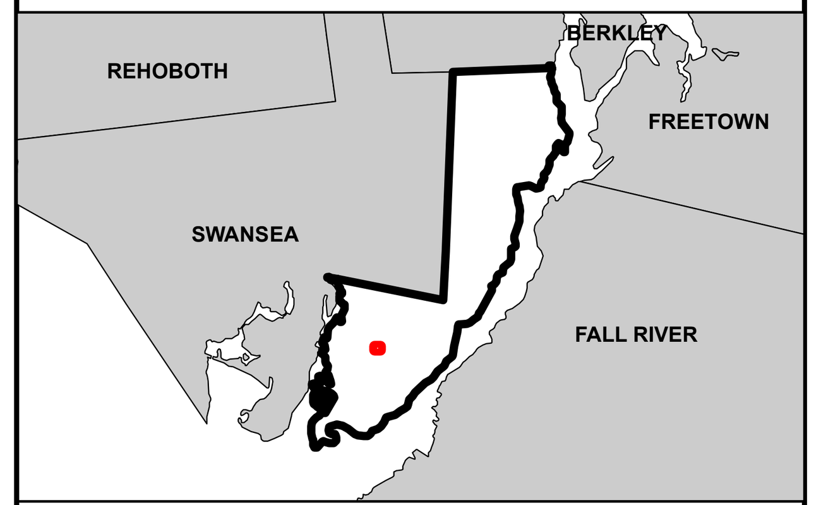
Stormwater Legend

- Outfall
- Town Owned Manhole
- Catch Basin
- Inlet
- Pipe
- Ditch
- Surface Water Flow Direction

0 40 80 Feet

Plot Date: 6/29/2020

Map Location



BETA

APPENDIX B – Vehicle Inventory

APPENDIX B
VEHICLE INVENTORY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS-HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
1263 BRAYTON POINT ROAD
SOMERSET, MASSACHUSETTS

200 GEN	GEN	200 00	5	0	1,105	0	0.0	N	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	312.36
206 M76691	E22727CD	206 COMPRESSOR	3	0	621	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	1,502.800	2,447.46	4,615.20
207 M62111	T0410EX081334	207 2000 JOHN DEERE BACKHOE	6	64,854	53,641	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	9,388.100	16,342.50	32,613.94
209 M8179	C586531	209 78 FORD 335 TRACTOR	6	0	15,734	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	1,138.700	1,637.54	6,061.91
223 CANGAS	0223	223 DIESEL CAN	9	0	55,555	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	10,857.400	20,022.93	0.00
224 GAS C	0224	224 GAS CAN	9	0	54,783	0	0.0	Y	LOCKED OU	0.000	0.00	466.200	1,235.11	0.00
225 GASKAN	0225	225 GAS CAN	9	0	225	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	17,190.600	44,683.66	34,560.02
227 M28060	NP23470	227 2011 ELGIN SWEEPER	6	165,000	132	5,913	1.9	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	3,116.400	7,572.97	3,160.16
228 M1412A	VCE0L70HR05622995	228 2018 VOLVO LOADER	6	162,000	121	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	15,706.700	27,209.55	28,520.22
233 M89016	1FDAF57P34ED45031	233 04 FORD F550 TRUCK 10	4	47,000	167	97,817	7.8	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	12,514.100	27,862.03	37,474.82
234 M97855	1FDAF57P54ED45032	234 04 FORD F550 TRUCK 11	4	47,000	317	97,544	6.6	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	14,738.400	33,214.19	31,422.09
238 M1401A	1GBE5C320 6F421376	238 06 CHEVY 5500 TRK 8	4	66,532	260	68,195	7.2	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	9,441.000	22,942.26	46,142.30
239 M92302	1GBE5C397 8F403229	239 2008 CHEVY 5500 TRK 6	4	73,000	171	66,263	6.9	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	9,586.500	23,295.63	26,484.76
241 M66177	1GBP7H1CX YJ508844	241 2000 CHEVY TOPKICK TRK 1	5	71,191	37,109	56,744	4.9	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	3,967.600	9,641.37	32,344.78
242 M86981	1HTWAAARX DH323086	242 2013 IH TRUCK 12	5	110,000	16	16,442	3.8	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	4,359.900	10,594.72	6,235.25
243 M87	1GC2KUEG1 FZ544138	243 2015 CHEVY SILVERADO CAR1	7	39,000	183	30,337	9.1	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	3,311.100	10,099.24	2,669.20
244 M94510	1FTWF3159 6EC53088	244 2006 FORD F350 CAR3	1	4,000	66,500	101,769	9.3	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	3,794.600	11,574.15	7,495.49
245 M97241	1GC0KUEG5 GZ360538	245 2016 CHEVY 2500HD CAR2	1	40,000	145	29,868	9.1	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	3,254.000	9,924.99	839.44
246 M98351	1FDUF5HY2 HEE27875	246 2017 FORD F550 TRK 7	1	75,000	100	14,391	4.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	3,614.200	11,024.18	77.55
247 M98354	1FDUF5HY4 HEE27876	247 2017 FORD F550 TRK 9	1	75,000	100	15,899	4.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	3,953.700	12,059.63	110.30
248 M97854	3HAWDSTR2 JL048538	248 2018 IH 7000 TRK 3	5	142,000	500	7,223	4.5	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	1,478.500	3,592.80	417.57
249 M2169A	1HTWDTAR0 KH406168	249 2019 IH 7000 TRK 5	5	144,000	100	2,678	5.5	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	465.600	1,131.42	0.00
250 [illegible]	[illegible]	250 2019 JD 410L	5	145,000	0	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	493.900	1,200.19	2,536.40
251 M99656	1FY5075ELHJ402124	251 2017 5075E TRACTOR	9	0	0	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	50.000	121.99	0.00
602 M99657	1GCHK29K4 8E207034	602 2008 CHEVY 2500HD M1	1	0	459	162,023	10.1	N	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	16,058.900	48,981.36	9,792.31
615 M70688	2FZAAWDB9 9AAH8508	615 2009 STERLING TRUCK 4	5	144,989	1,000	46,448	4.7	Y	ACTIVE	0.000	0.00	9,758.900	23,714.34	18,890.23

DEPARTMENT TOTALS FOR 26 VEHICLES

0.000 0.00 160,208.000 382,126.29332,780.39

APPENDIX C –Summary of Site Activities and Potential Stormwater Pollutants

APPENDIX C: Summary of Site Activities and Potential Stormwater Pollutants

Activity	Description	Building Reference	Material Inventory	Potential Stormwater Pollutants	Quantity	Potential Exposure to Stormwater	Management Practices	
							Structural	Non-structural
Vehicle Fueling	Fueling of Town-owned and operated vehicles	N/A	Diesel Fuel	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	4,000-gal UST	**High** - uncovered fueling area	N/A	N/A
			Gasoline		6,000-gal UST			
Vehicle Maintenance	Maintenance and Storage of Town-owned and operated vehicles and equipment	1	Motor Oil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Varies	**Low** - in covered bldg	Floor Drains to tight tank with overflow to oil/water/grit separator; discharges to sanitary sewer	Maintenance conducted inside building, good housekeeping, catchbasin and oil/water separator cleaning
			Hydraulic Fluid	Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
			Lubricants	Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
			Transmission Fluid	Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
			Waste Oil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
			Antifreeze	Ethylene glycol				
			Coolant	Ethylene glycol				
			Brake Fluid	Glycols				
Vehicle Washing	Washing of Town-owned and operated vehicles	N/A	Detergents	Surfactants	Varies	**High** - vehicles washed outside and washwater discharges directly to storm drain	N/A	Good housekeeping practices
				Wastewater				
Construction Materials	Storage and handling of construction materials and miscellaneous maintenance products (gravel, loam, aggregates, etc.)	N/A	Fill	Sediment	Varies	**High** - materials not covered but are generally stored on earthen areas and stormwater runoff is expected to infiltrate the ground. Runoff to other areas is diverted via swales/berms to low-lying areas.	N/A	Routine inspection and maintenance, good housekeeping practices
			Construction Materials	Sediment				
			Street sweepings	Sediment, debris				
			Brush/Compost	Nutrients, debris				
			Castings, blocks	Metals				
Sand/Salt Storage and Handling	Storage and handling of sand/salt for winter roadway applications	2	Sand	Sediment	Varies	**High -** not covered	Covered storage for salt	Routing sweeping
			Salt	Chlorides	300 ton (approx.)	**Low** - covered storage		Good housekeeping practices
Above Ground Storage Tanks	Deicing materials	2	Magnesium chloride	Chlorides	2 x 2,300-gal	**Low** - stored in containers	Container storage	N/A
Emergency Generators	Facility back-up generator	1	Diesel Fuel	Petroleum	130-gal	**Low** - petroleum products are stored in generator in a covered building	Covered storage	N/A
Solid Waste Management	Town Transfer Station for disposal and recycling of household waste	N/A	Solid waste	Debris, metals	Varies	**Low** - potential pollutants are covered and contained. Routinely removed	Solid waste stored in containers	Solid waste removal
								Good housekeeping practices
Parking Areas	Parking for Town employees	1	N/A	Sediment, oil from vehicles	Varies	**High** - direct discharge to catchbasins	Catchbasins	Routine sweeping
								Good housekeeping practices
								Catchbasin maintenance
Administration	Highway Department Administration	1	Miscellaneous (clean supplies, etc.)	Paints, cleaning supplies, etc.	Varies	**Low** - stored in covered areas	Covered storage	Good housekeeping practices

APPENDIX D – SWPPP Inspection Form

Report No. _____

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) INSPECTION FORM

Location:	Highway Department and Transfer Station: 1263 Brayton Point Road	Date:		Last Insp:	
		Arrive:		Leave:	
Inspector:					
Recent Rainfall:		Current Weather:			
Unidentified Discharges? Spills?					
Add. Info:					

CONTROL MEASURES/ACTION REQUIRED: ☐ YES ☐ NO

(INSPECT FOR ALL APPLICABLE CONTROLS LISTED)

Control	Condition	Required Action	Completed (by)	Date
☐ Fuel Dispensing Area BMPs			☐	
☐ Vehicle Washing Area BMPs			☐	
☐ Vehicle Repair Indoors			☐	
☐ Pavement Sweeping			☐	
☐ Trash Management			☐	
☐ Spill Prevention & Response			☐	
☐ Erosion & Sediment Controls			☐	
☐ Manage Runoff			☐	
☐ Salt Storage Area			☐	
☐ Oil/Grit Separator			☐	
☐ Other			☐	

FAILED CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRE REPLACEMENT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

Control	Condition	Required Action	Completed (by)	Date
☐			☐	

SWPPP CHANGES: ☐ YES ☐ NO

Control	Change	Completed (by)	Date
☐		☐	

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. **Minimize or Prevent Exposure:** To the extent practicable either locate materials and activities inside, or protect them with storm-resistant coverings in order to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). Materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged directly or indirectly to surface waters or to the MS4 or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.
2. **Good Housekeeping:** Keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals. Ensure that trash containers are closed when not in use, keep storage areas well swept and free from leaking or damaged containers; and store leaking vehicles needing repair indoors.
3. **Preventative Maintenance:** Regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater to receiving waters. Inspections shall occur at a minimum once per quarter.
4. **Spill Prevention and Response:** Minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the permittee shall have procedures that include:
    a. Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling.
    b. Response procedures that include notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies, and procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills and other releases. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks shall be consistent with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations at 40 CFR section 264 and 40 CFR section 265. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak shall be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the Pollution Prevention Team; and
    c. Contact information for individuals and agencies that shall be notified in the event of a leak, spill, or other release. 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 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, or 40 CFR section 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee shall notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, and 40 CFR section 302 as soon as the permittee has knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency, public health or drinking water supply agencies, and owners of public drinking water supplies. Contact information shall be in locations that are readily accessible and available.
5. **Erosion and Sediment Control:** Use structural and non-structural control measures at the facility to stabilize and contain runoff from exposed areas and to minimize or eliminate onsite erosion and sedimentation.
6. **Management of Runoff:** Manage stormwater runoff from the facility to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. This may include management practices which divert runoff from areas that are potential sources of pollutants, contain runoff in such areas, or reuse, infiltrate or treat stormwater to reduce the discharge of pollutants.
7. **Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt:** Prevent exposure of the storage pile to precipitation by enclosing or covering the storage piles. Such piles shall be enclosed or covered within two (2) years of the permit effective date. Implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Store piles in such a manner as not to impact surface water resources, ground water resources, recharge areas, and wells.

Somerset, Massachusetts

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

.

June 2020

WATER TREATMENT PLANT
3249 COUNTY STREET

BETA
315 Norwood Park South
2nd Floor
Norwood, Massachusetts 02062
781.255.1982
www.BETA-Inc.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been developed by BETA Group, Inc. (BETA) on behalf of the Town of Somerset (the Town), Massachusetts, Water Department to address the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2016 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) in Massachusetts, hereafter referred to as the PERMIT. This SWPPP is outlined as follows:

1. *Pollution Prevention Team*
2. *Description of Facility*
3. *Identification of Stormwater Controls*
4. *Management Practices*
5. *Site Inspections*

1.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The Somerset Water Department has assigned a Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) for this SWPPP. PPT team members and contact information are summarized below. The role of the PPT is to develop, implement, maintain, and revise as necessary, this SWPPP. The PPT also has the following responsibilities:

Name:	Chris Wickman	Title:	Plant Manager	Department:	Water Department
Phone:	508.674.4215	Email:	cwickmansomersetwater@gmail.com		
Responsibilities: MS4 Co-Coordinator IDDE Program, Good Housekeeping, SWPPP Training, Reporting & Record Keeping					

Name:	Melissa Recos, PE	Title:	Project Manager	Company	BETA Group
Phone:	781.255.7980	Email:	MRecos@beta-inc.com		
Responsibilities: MS4 Consultant to the Town					

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

2.1 FACILITY SUMMARY

The Town of Somerset Water Treatment Plant is located at 3249 County Street in Somerset, Massachusetts (the site) and is owned and operated by the Town. Information provided in this, and the following sections is based on observations made during a site visit on April 27, 2020. During the site visit, BETA personnel were escorted by Mr. Chris Wickman, Chief Operator and Plant Manager, who provided a general overview and layout of facility operations, activities performed and material storage information.

The property consists of an irregular-shaped parcel that includes 245 acres of land improved with three buildings and also includes the Town reservoir, settling ponds and other features associated with the water treatment plant activities. The water treatment plant buildings are located on the southern portion of the site[1] and the Town reservoir is located on the northern portion of the site. Wooded and wetland areas are located around the perimeter of reservoir. Residential properties, an elementary school and open space are located to the east of the property, commercial and residential properties are located to the south, beyond Whetstone Hill Road, residential properties are located to the west, beyond County Street and residential and wooded ares are located to the north.

Areas of the site not covered by buildings are paved or landscaped. Wooded areas and wetlands are located to the east and west of the site. The Labor in Vain Brook is located on the western portion of the site. A pond, used for overflow from the water treatment process is located on the southern portion of the site. The site's location is depicted on the Site Map included in Appendix A. Pertinent site details, including layout, location of any stormwater outfalls, receiving waters and structural controls, are depicted on the Site Map.

2.2 SITE MAP

The facility contains the structures and other features identified above, shown on the Site Map and described in detail in the following sections. Components shown on the site map include as applicable:

- Location of the engineered drainage system, including catch basins, ditches, drain manholes, and treatment BMPs
- Outfalls to a receiving water, and the name of the receiving water
- Direction of surface water flow
- Structural stormwater pollution control measures
- Vehicle fueling areas
- Aboveground storage tanks (indoors and outdoors)
- Salt storage areas
- Materials stockpiles
- Waste disposal areas

[1] For the purposes of this SWPPP, 'site' will refer to the southern area of the site, where the water treatment plant operations are located, as shown on the Site Map.

2.2.1 Inventory of Building

The site includes the following buildings and structures and their use:

Table 2.1 - Inventory of Buildings

No.	Use	Floor Drain
1	Administration and Water Treatment (Original Building)	☐Y ☒N
2	Water Treatment	☐Y ☒N
3	Vehicle Storage	☐Y ☒N

2.2.2 Parking Areas

Employee parking is provided on paved areas west of Building 1 and along the paved drive to the south of Building 1.

2.2.3 Inventory of Vehicles & Equipment

The Town maintains an inventory of vehicles and heavy equipment. A copy of the inventory is included in Appendix B.

2.3 Site Drainage & Receiving Waters

Stormwater runoff at the site generally follows surface topography and is collected via a series of catchbasins, where it is conveyed via subsurface piping to an outfall to the Labor in Vain Creek (see the Site Map). There is an overflow basin for water treatment operations on the southern portion of the site. This basin is used for overflow from the water treatment operation and is not used for stormwater management. Surface runoff flow direction, drainage structures and features are indicated on the Site Map.

2.3.1 Receiving Waters

The Labor in Vain Brook is located on the western portion of the site and flows in a southerly direction to where it meets the Taunton River, approximately 3,000 feet southeast of the site. The Taunton River has been categorized as a 303(d) List (Impaired) surface water. Impaired water or "impaired condition" means a water body that does not meet applicable water quality standards or fully support applicable beneficial uses, due in whole or in part to water pollution from point or nonpoint sources. This receiving water is assigned the unique identifier MA62-04 and is considered a Category 5, meaning that one or more designated use is impaired for a particular pollutant. Impairments of this water body are shown in Table 2-1, below.

Table 2-2. Impaired Waters Receiving Drainage from the Facility

Water Body Name	ID	Category	Impairment(s)
Taunton River	MA62-04	5	Dissolved Oxygen Enterococcus Fecal Coliform Fish Bioassessments

The types of impairments documented for this surface water body are related to human and animal waste and bacteria levels (dissolved oxygen impairment). These impairments are not likely related to stormwater discharges from the site.

2.4 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

An inventory of activities performed at the site and associated potential stormwater pollutants is provided in Appendix C. Locations of activities and potential stormwater pollutants are indicated in on the Site Map.

3.0 STORMWATER CONTROLS

Structural stormwater controls including drainage structures, pipes and conveyances; stormwater best management practices (BMPs) and outfall(s) are shown on the Site Map. These controls, used and maintained in accordance with good engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications and management practices detailed in Section 4.0 below, address the quality of discharges from the site.

4.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following sections summarize the management practices (non-structural stormwater controls) to be implemented at the site to mitigate the potential for potential pollutants to impact stormwater.

4.1 MINIMIZE OR PREVENT EXPOSURE

To the extent practicable, either locate materials and activities inside or protect them with storm-resistant coverings in order to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). Materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged directly or indirectly to surface waters or to the MS4 or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.

Vehicle Storage

Rainfall on vehicles and equipment storage areas has the potential to collect pollutants and result in high loads of nutrients, metals, and hydrocarbons in stormwater runoff. To prevent this, best management practices include the following:

- All vehicles, equipment and hazardous waste storage containers should receive regular maintenance and be inspected for leaks or defective parts.
- Vehicles and equipment should be stored on a covered slab or within a building with a common drain that discharges to an oil/water separator.
- Outdoor storage of vehicles and equipment should not occur in areas that drain to the storm drain system unless adequate devices are in place to remove oil, sediment and other pollutants.
- Vehicles with fluid leaks should be stored indoors or containment be provided until repaired.

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

Vehicle and equipment maintenance shall be conducted in a manor to reduce the discharge of pollutants by following these best management practices:

- Conduct routine inspections of heavy equipment and vehicles to proactively identify maintenance needs or potential leaks.
- Use drip pans as needed until repairs can be performed and when drip pans are used, avoid overtopping.
- Drain fluids from leaking or wrecked vehicles and parts as soon as possible. Dispose of fluids properly.
- Perform routine preventive maintenance to ensure heavy equipment and vehicles are operating optimally.
- Recycle or dispose of waste properly and promptly.
- Conduct all body repair and painting work indoors.
- Minimize waste from paints and thinners. Calculate paint needs based on surface area.
- Do not wash or hose down storage areas unless there is prior approval to collect and discharge the water into the sanitary sewer. Use dry cleanup methods (vacuum, sweep) to clean up metal

filings and dust and paint chips from grinding, shaving and sanding. Sweep debris from wet sanding after allowing it to dry overnight on the shop floor. Dispose of waste properly; never dump waste into storm or sanitary sewers.

- Do not dump any liquids or other materials outside, especially near or in storm drains or ditches.
- Store materials and waste in labeled containers under cover and in secondary containment.
- Chemicals should not be combined in containers.
- Carefully transfer collected fluids from containers into designated storage areas as soon as possible.
- Waste liquids (oil, antifreeze, etc.) should be properly stored on-site and routinely disposed by licensed waste haulers at licensed disposal facilities.
- Store new and used batteries securely to avoid breakage. Store indoors or in secondary containment to contain potential acid leaks. Recycle used batteries.

Earth Material Stockpile Areas

Stockpiling material on the site may be needed temporarily or permanently depending on the time or year or town projects. BMPs for protecting stockpiles include adequate cover or temporary stabilization as well as temporary sediment perimeter controls at the base of the stockpile.

- Divert stormwater runoff around stockpile areas.
- Cover stockpiles with plastic, geotextile or temporary seed.
- Temporary sediment perimeter controls, including silt fence, filters socks, or fiber rolls, may be placed a short distance from the base of the stockpile. Maintaining a short distance from the base of the stockpile to the perimeter control is important as it allows water to pond, if needed.

4.2 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

All exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, shall be kept clean using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals. Ensure that trash containers are closed when not in use, keep storage areas well swept and free from leaking or damaged containers; and store leaking vehicles needing repair indoors.

Sweeping and Cleaning of Parking Lots

Vehicle surfaces can collect a variety of contaminants such as sediments, oil, grease, and metals during daily activities. The MS4 permit requires that parking lots are swept, and surrounding areas of the facility are kept clean to reduce runoff of pollutants.

Parking lot sweeping and cleaning follows the same schedule as street sweeping, at least twice per year in Spring and Fall, with additional sweeping as need for specific sites.

Waste Management

All liquid and solid waste must be disposed of properly. Some of the most common sources of pollution at municipal facilities are a result of littering, improper collection of debris, and improper disposal of solid or liquid waste. Best management practices for handling, storage, transfer and disposal of trash and recyclables include the following:

- All waste and recycling receptacles must be leak-tight with tight-fitting lids or covers.
- Keep lids on dumpsters and containers closed at all times unless adding or removing material. If using an open-top roll-off dumpster, cover it and tie it down with a tarp unless adding materials.
- Place waste or recycling receptacles indoors or under a roof or overhang whenever possible.
- Locate dumpsters on a flat, paved surface and install berms or curbs around the storage area to prevent run-on and run-off.
- Do not locate dumpsters over or adjacent to catch basins.
- Prior to transporting waste, trash, or recycling, ensure that containers are not leaking (double bag if needed) and properly secure containers to the vehicle.
- Clean up any liquid leaks or spills with dry cleanup methods.
- Arrange for waste or recycling to be picked up regularly and disposed of at approved disposal facilities.
- Never place hazardous materials, liquids, or liquid-containing wastes in a dumpster or recycling or trash container.
- Do not wash trash or recycling containers outdoors or in parking lots.
- Conduct periodic inspections of solid and liquid waste storage areas to check for leaks and spills.
- Conduct periodic inspections of work areas to ensure that all wastes are being disposed of properly.
- In dumpster areas, regularly pick up surrounding trash and debris and regularly sweep the area.
- In compactor areas, regularly check the hydraulic fluid hoses and reservoir to ensure that there are no cracks or leaks. Regularly sweep the area.

4.3 Preventative Maintenance

All equipment and systems shall be regularly inspected, tested, maintained, and repaired to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants to stormwater and receiving waters. Inspections shall occur at a minimum once per quarter.

Use Storage and Disposal of Potential Pollutants

Potential pollutants or hazardous wastes that may be used and stored in or around municipal building and facilities include pesticides, paints, cleaners, petroleum products, fertilizers, and solvents. Careful handling and proper storage of these products are the best means of preventing spills and pollution to the environment. Best management practices include the following:

- Storage and handling areas should be covered or enclosed to reduce potential contact with stormwater and wind.
- Potential pollutants should be transported using approved methods and containers to minimize the chance of spillage, and by employees that have familiarity with the potential environmental and human health hazards of the products.

- Proper spill kits applicable to the products being used at each specific building or facility should be easily accessible and marked clearly so employees can follow procedures quickly and effectively. Leaks or spills should be cleaned up in a timely manner.
- Establish separate storage areas for these types of products with measures in place to contain any spill leaking out of the storage area.
- A designated person should be responsible for these areas.
- The storage area should be inspected frequently, kept clean and in good order with proper labels and signs, and consistent disposal practices.
- Floor drains in storage areas should be disconnected from the stormwater system.
- Routinely inspect buildings and facilities for areas of potential leaks.
- Paint and other chemicals should not be applied on the outside of buildings when it is raining or prior to expected rain.
- When sanding, painting, power washing, etc., ensure that sites are properly prepared (e.g., use tarps) and cleaned (e.g., use dry cleaning methods) especially if they are near storm drains. Protect catch basins when maintenance work is conducted upgradient of them.
- When painting, use a drop cloth and clean up any spills immediately.
- Do not leave open containers on the ground where they may accidentally tip over.
- Do not discharge chlorinated pool water into the stormwater system. Water must be properly dechlorinated and tested before it is discharged.
- Ensure that the washwater does not flow into the storm system. Containment or filtering systems should be provided.

4.4 Spill Prevention and Response

The permittee shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the permittee shall have procedures that include:

- Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling.
- Response procedures that include notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies, and procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills and other releases. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks shall be consistent with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations at 40 CFR section 264 and 40 CFR section 265. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak shall be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the Pollution Prevention Team; and
- Contact information for individuals and agencies that shall be notified in the event of a leak, spill, or other release. 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 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, or 40 CFR section 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee shall

notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, and 40 CFR section 302 as soon as the permittee has knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency, public health or drinking water supply agencies, and owners of public drinking water supplies. Contact information shall be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

Spill Prevention Plans

The Town has spill kits and prevention and control plans in place for all buildings and facilities where hazardous wastes are stored or used. These are coordinated with the fire department as necessary.

Per the Massachusetts Clean Water Toolkit Fact Sheet for Spill Prevention and Control Plans, it is recommended that Spill Prevention and Control Plans (SPCP) clearly state measures to stop the source of a spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, dispose of contaminated materials, and train personnel to prevent and control future spills. The SPCP should define material handling procedures and storage requirements and outline actions necessary to reduce spill potential and impacts on stormwater quality. The plan can be a procedural handbook, or a poster placed in several locations at the site.

4.5 Erosion and Sediment Control

Structural and non-structural control measures shall be used at the facility to stabilize and contain runoff from exposed areas and to minimize or eliminate onsite erosion and sedimentation. Efforts to achieve this may include the use of flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion.

Erosion Control

Site maintenance activities include erosion control, specifically with respect to poor vegetation cover and particularly within 50 feet of surface water. Best management practices include the following:

- Prevention of erosion and sedimentation is preferable to installing treatments devices.
- Protect vegetated and wooded buffers and leave vegetated areas undisturbed to the extent possible.
- Inspect sites regularly for locations of poor vegetation cover, erosion and sedimentation and channelization. If stabilization is required, corrective actions should be identified and implemented as soon as possible.
- If exposed, soils should be stabilized by mulching, seeding with fast-growing native grass and/or planted with native tree and shrubs. Use erosion control blankets when seeding slopes.
- If necessary, slow stormwater runoff velocities with conveyance measures such as riprap channels or vegetated swales, check dams, level spreaders and outlet protection, etc.
- A buffer/filter strip should be left around surface waters. No fertilizers or pesticides should be applied in the buffer/filter strip except where necessary.

4.6 Management of Runoff

The permittee shall manage stormwater runoff from the facility to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. This may include management practices which divert runoff from areas that are potential

sources of pollutants, contain runoff in such areas, or reuse, infiltrate or treat stormwater to reduce the discharge of pollutants.

Catchbasin Cleaning Program

All catchbasins on the site are to be included in the catchbasin inspection and cleaning optimization program.

Stormwater Management BMP Maintenance

This facility does not have any structural stormwater BMPs other than catch basins.

4.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

For storage piles of salt or piles containing salt used for deicing or other purposes (including maintenance of paved surfaces) for which the discharge during precipitation events discharges to the permittee's MS4, any other storm sewer system, or to a Water of the US, the permittee shall prevent exposure of the storage pile to precipitation by enclosing or covering the storage piles. As of July 1, 2020, such piles shall be enclosed or covered. The permittee shall implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. The permittee is encouraged to store piles in such a manner as not to impact surface water resources, ground water resources, recharge areas, and wells.

4.8 Employee Training

The permittee shall regularly train employees who work in areas where materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team. Training shall cover both the specific components and scope of the SWPPP, and the control measures required under this part, including spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, any best management practice operation and maintenance, etc. EPA recommends annual training.

The permittee shall document the following information for each training:

- The training date, title and training duration
- List of municipal attendees
- Subjects covered during training

4.9 Maintenance of Control Measures

The permittee shall maintain all control measures, required by the permit in effective operating condition. The permittee shall keep documentation onsite that describes procedures and a regular schedule for preventative maintenance of all control measures and discussions of back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. Nonstructural control measures shall also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel trained).

5.0 SITE INSPECTIONS

Inspect all areas that are exposed to stormwater and all stormwater control measures. Inspections shall be conducted at least once each calendar quarter (winter, spring, summer and fall). The quarters begin on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. More frequent inspections may be required if significant activities are exposed to stormwater. Inspections shall be performed when the facility is in operation. At least one of the quarterly inspections shall occur during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

The permittee shall document the following information for each facility inspection:

- The inspection date and time
- The name of the inspector
- Weather information and a description of any discharge occurring at the time of the inspection
- Identification of any previously unidentified discharges from the site
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repair
- Any failed control measures that need replacement
- Any SWPPP changes required as a result of the inspection

If during the inspections, or any other time, the permittee identifies control measures that need repair or are not operating effectively, the permittee shall repair or replace them before the next anticipated storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. In the interim, the permittee shall have back-up measures in place.

A SWPPP inspection form is provided in Appendix D. The permittee shall report the findings from the Site Inspections in the annual report.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on BETA's April 27, 2020 site visit, we are providing the following recommendations to attain or maintain compliance with the MS4 permit requirements.

1. Material stockpiles, including sand, stone, aggregate and other construction materials are stored on paved areas at the site and are exposed to stormwater. Runoff from these stockpiles potentially contains stormwater pollutants such as sediment and debris. We recommend reviewing procedures outlined in Section 4.0 – Earth Material Stockpile Areas to maintain compliance with the MS4 permit for this facility.

APPENDIX A – Site Map

Water Treatment Plant

3249 County Street

Town of Somerset, MA
SWPPP Map

Stormwater Legend

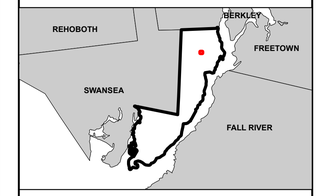
- Outfall
- Town Owned Manhole
- Catch Basin
- Culvert
- Pipe
- Ditch
- Surface Water Flow Direction

N

0 40 80 Feet

Plot Date: 6/29/2020

Map Location

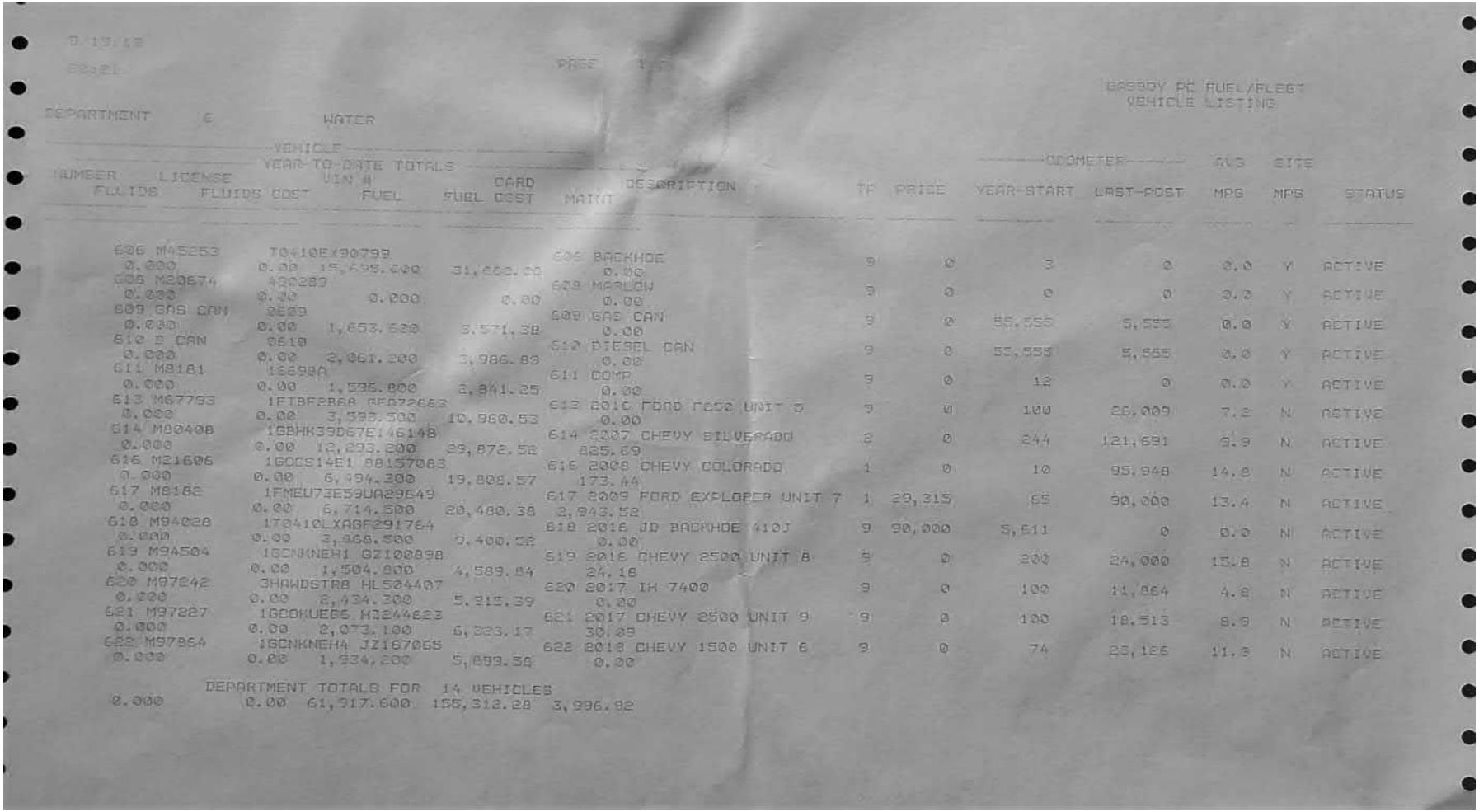


BETA

Document Path: C:\Users\DHammerberg\Desktop\Working Dir\Somerset BMP Map\SWPPP - Somerset_24x36.mxd

APPENDIX B – Vehicle Inventory

APPENDIX B
VEHICLE INVENTORY
WATER TREATMENT PLANT
3249 COUNTY STREET
SOMERSET, MASSACHUSETTS



9/19/18
08:21 PAGE 1

GASBOY PC FUEL/FLEET
VEHICLE LISTING

DEPARTMENT 6 WATER

NUMBER / LICENSE / FLUIDS	VIN # / FLUIDS COST	CARD / FUEL	FUEL COST	DESCRIPTION / MAINT	TP	PRICE	ODOMETER YEAR-START	ODOMETER LAST-POST	AVG MPG	SITE MPG	STATUS
606 M45253	T0410EX90799			606 BACKHOE	9	0	3	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	19,699.000	31,663.00	0.00							
608 M20674	490283			608 MARLOW	9	0	0	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00							
609 GAS CAN	0E09			609 GAS CAN	9	0	55,555	5,555	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	1,653.500	3,571.38	0.00							
612 D CAN	0E10			612 DIESEL CAN	9	0	55,555	5,555	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	2,061.200	3,986.89	0.00							
611 M8181	16698A			611 COMP	9	0	12	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	1,596.000	2,841.25	0.00							
613 M67793	1FTBF2B6A BE072662			613 2016 FORD F250 UNIT 5	9	0	100	26,009	7.2	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	3,598.500	10,960.53	0.00							
614 M80408	1GBHK39D67E146148			614 2007 CHEVY SILVERADO	2	0	244	121,691	9.9	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	12,293.200	29,872.58	825.69							
616 M21606	1GCCS14E1 8B157083			616 2008 CHEVY COLORADO	1	0	10	95,948	14.8	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	6,494.300	19,808.57	173.44							
617 M818C	1FMEU73E59UA89649			617 2009 FORD EXPLORER UNIT 7	1	29,315	65	90,000	13.4	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	6,714.500	20,480.38	3,943.58							
618 M94028	170410LXABF291764			618 2016 JD BACKHOE 410J	9	90,000	5,611	0	0.0	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	2,968.500	9,400.58	0.00							
619 M94504	1GCNKNEH1 GZ100898			619 2016 CHEVY 2500 UNIT 8	9	0	200	24,000	15.8	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	1,504.000	4,589.84	24.18							
620 M97242	3HAWDSTR8 HL504407			620 2017 IH 7400	9	0	100	11,864	4.8	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	2,434.300	5,915.39	0.00							
621 M97287	1GCOKUEE6 HI244623			621 2017 CHEVY 2500 UNIT 9	9	0	100	18,513	8.9	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	2,073.100	6,333.17	30.08							
622 M97864	1GCNKNEH4 JZ167065			622 2018 CHEVY 1500 UNIT 6	9	0	74	23,166	11.3	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	1,934.200	5,899.58	0.00							
DEPARTMENT TOTALS FOR 14 VEHICLES											
0.000	0.00	61,917.600	155,312.28	3,996.82							

APPENDIX C –Summary of Site Activities and Potential Stormwater Pollutants

APPENDIX C: Summary of Site Activities and Potential Stormwater Pollutants

Activity	Description	Building Reference	Material Inventory	Potential Stormwater Pollutants	Quantity	Potential Exposure to Stormwater	Management Practices	
							Structural	Non-structural
Vehicle and Equipment Storage	Storage of Town-owned and operated vehicles and equipment	3	Minor quantities of motor oil, gasoline and other miscellaneous vehicle repair supplies	Petroleum Hydrocarbons, sediment, glycols, etc.	Varies	**Low** - in covered bldg, no maintenance performed	Floor drains have been sealed	Storage only, no maintenance
Construction Materials Storage and Handling	Storage and handling of construction materials and miscellaneous maintenance products (gravel, loam, aggregates, etc.)	N/A	Asphalt	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Varies	**High** - materials not covered and runoff discharges to on-site catchbasins	Catchbasins	Routine inspection and maintenance, sweeping, catchbasini cleaning, good housekeeping practices
			Fill	Sediment				
			Sand	Sediment				
			Aggregate	Sediment				
			Castings, blocks, pipes, and fittings	Metals				
Emergency Generators	Facility back-up generator	1	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	**Low** - not a potential stormwater pollutant	N/A	N/A
Parking Areas	Parking for Water Department employees	1	N/A	Sediment, oil from vehicles	Varies	**High** - direct discharge to catchbasins	Catchbasins	Routine sweeping
								Good housekeeping practices
								Catchbasin maintenance
Administration	Water Department Administration and Offices	1	Miscellaneous (clean supplies, etc.)	Paints, cleaning supplies, etc.	Varies	**Low** - stored in covered areas	Covered storage	Good housekeeping practices

APPENDIX D – SWPPP Inspection Form

Report No. _____

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) INSPECTION FORM

Location:	Water Treatment Plan: 3249 County Street	Date:		Last Insp:	
		Arrive:		Leave:	
Inspector:					
Recent Rainfall:		Current Weather:			
Unidentified Discharges? Spills?					
Add. Info:					

CONTROL MEASURES/ACTION REQUIRED: ☐ YES ☐ NO

(INSPECT FOR ALL APPLICABLE CONTROLS LISTED)

Control	Condition	Required Action	Completed (by)	Date
☐ Fuel Dispensing Area BMPs			☐	
☐ Vehicle Washing Area BMPs			☐	
☐ Vehicle Repair Indoors			☐	
☐ Pavement Sweeping			☐	
☐ Trash Management			☐	
☐ Spill Prevention & Response			☐	
☐ Erosion & Sediment Controls			☐	
☐ Manage Runoff			☐	
☐ Salt Storage Area			☐	
☐ Oil/Grit Separator			☐	
☐ Other			☐	

FAILED CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRE REPLACEMENT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

Control	Condition	Required Action	Completed (by)	Date
☐			☐	

SWPPP CHANGES: ☐ YES ☐ NO

Control	Change	Completed (by)	Date
☐		☐	

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. **Minimize or Prevent Exposure:** To the extent practicable either locate materials and activities inside, or protect them with storm-resistant coverings in order to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). Materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged directly or indirectly to surface waters or to the MS4 or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.
2. **Good Housekeeping:** Keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals. Ensure that trash containers are closed when not in use, keep storage areas well swept and free from leaking or damaged containers; and store leaking vehicles needing repair indoors.
3. **Preventative Maintenance:** Regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater to receiving waters. Inspections shall occur at a minimum once per quarter.
4. **Spill Prevention and Response:** Minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the permittee shall have procedures that include:
    a. Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling.
    b. Response procedures that include notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies, and procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills and other releases. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks shall be consistent with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations at 40 CFR section 264 and 40 CFR section 265. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak shall be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the Pollution Prevention Team; and
    c. Contact information for individuals and agencies that shall be notified in the event of a leak, spill, or other release. 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 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, or 40 CFR section 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee shall notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, and 40 CFR section 302 as soon as the permittee has knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency, public health or drinking water supply agencies, and owners of public drinking water supplies. Contact information shall be in locations that are readily accessible and available.
5. **Erosion and Sediment Control:** Use structural and non-structural control measures at the facility to stabilize and contain runoff from exposed areas and to minimize or eliminate onsite erosion and sedimentation.
6. **Management of Runoff:** Manage stormwater runoff from the facility to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. This may include management practices which divert runoff from areas that are potential sources of pollutants, contain runoff in such areas, or reuse, infiltrate or treat stormwater to reduce the discharge of pollutants.
7. **Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt:** Prevent exposure of the storage pile to precipitation by enclosing or covering the storage piles. Such piles shall be enclosed or covered within two (2) years of the permit effective date. Implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Store piles in such a manner as not to impact surface water resources, ground water resources, recharge areas, and wells.

Somerset, Massachusetts

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

.

June 2020

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY
116 WALKER STREET

BETA
315 Norwood Park South
2nd Floor
Norwood, Massachusetts 02062
781.255.1982
www.BETA-Inc.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been developed by BETA Group, Inc. (BETA) on behalf of the Town of Somerset (the Town), Massachusetts, for the Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) to address the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2016 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) in Massachusetts, hereafter referred to as the PERMIT. This SWPPP is outlined as follows:

1. *Pollution Prevention Team*
2. *Description of Facility*
3. *Identification of Stormwater Controls*
4. *Management Practices*
5. *Site Inspections*

1.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The Somerset WPCF has assigned a Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) for this SWPPP. PPT team members and contact information are summarized below. The role of the PPT is to develop, implement, maintain, and revise as necessary, this SWPPP. The PPT also has the following responsibilities:

Name:	Harold Garcia	Title:	Chief Operator and Plant Manager	Department:	WPCF
Phone:	508.646.2838	Email:	wpcf116@yahoo.com		
Responsibilities: MS4 Co-Coordinator IDDE Program, Good Housekeeping, SWPPP Training, Reporting & Record Keeping					

Name:	Melissa Recos, PE	Title:	Project Manager	Company	BETA Group
Phone:	781.255.7980	Email:	MRecos@beta-inc.com		
Responsibilities: MS4 Consultant to the Town					

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

2.1 FACILITY SUMMARY

The Town of Somerset Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 116 Walker Street in Somerset, Massachusetts (the site) and is owned and operated by the Town. Information provided in this, and the following sections is based on observations made during a site visit on April 27, 2020. During the site visit, BETA personnel were escorted by Mr. Harold Garcia, Chief Operator and Plant Manager, who provided a general overview and layout of facility operations, activities performed and material storage information.

The site consists of three, contiguous, irregular-shaped parcels and includes approximately 9.5 acres of land. The site is developed with nine buildings that house the Town's Wastewater Treatment Plant operations. There is also composting operations at the site. Compositing is not currently operating at the site. However, the infrastructure is still present. The site is primarily paved with some landscaped areas. The site is located in an area used for industrial and commercial purposes. Wooded areas are located on the eastern portion of the site. Commercial and industrial properties are located to the north and west of the site. Wooded areas are located to the south and the Taunton River abuts the site to the east. The site's location is depicted on the Site Map included in Appendix A. Pertinent site details, including layout, location of any stormwater outfalls, receiving waters and structural controls, are depicted on the Site Map.

2.2 SITE MAP

The facility contains the structures and other features identified above, shown on the Site Map and described in detail in the following sections. Components shown on the site map include as applicable:

- Location of the engineered drainage system, including catch basins, ditches, drain manholes, and treatment BMPs
- Outfalls to a receiving water, and the name of the receiving water
- Direction of surface water flow
- Structural stormwater pollution control measures
- Vehicle fueling areas
- Aboveground storage tanks (indoors and outdoors)
- Salt storage areas
- Materials stockpiles
- Waste disposal areas

2.2.1 INVENTORY OF BUILDING

The site includes the following buildings and structures and their use:

Table 2.1 - Inventory of Buildings

No.	Use	Floor Drain
1	Administration and Solids Storage	☐Y ☒N
2	Vehicle Storage and Maintenance	☒Y ☐N
3	Headwaters Building (wastewater influent)	☐Y ☒N
4	Wastewater Treatment	☐Y ☒N
5	Wastewater Treatment	☐Y ☒N
6	Compost and Mulch Storage	☐Y ☒N
7	Compost and Mulch Screening Operation	☐Y ☒N
8	Odor Control	☐Y ☒N
9	Compost Processing	☒Y ☐N

2.2.2 PARKING AREAS

Employee parking is provided on the eastern and western sides of Building 1.

2.2.3 INVENTORY OF VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT

The Town maintains an inventory of vehicles and heavy equipment. A copy of the inventory is included in Appendix B.

2.3 SITE DRAINAGE & RECEIVING WATERS

Information summarized in the section was obtained from Town personnel and available documentation including previous stormwater studies performed by others as well as historical site plans. Copies of these documents are provided in Appendix C. Stormwater runoff at the site generally follows surface topography and is collected via a series of on-site catchbasins. Stormwater is then conveyed via subsurface piping to the on-site wastewater treatment system for full secondary treatment prior to discharge to the Taunton River. A low-flow stormwater system was installed at the site in 1996. This system was reportedly designed to manage runoff from small storms and initial runoff from larger storms. Flows from the low flow system are conveyed to the wastewater treatment system for secondary treatment. Stormwater that cannot be handled by the low flow system (overflow) is discharged to upland areas to the Taunton River, via two outfalls located on the eastern portion of the site. Floor drains located in Buildings 2 and 9 are also connected to the on-site water treatment system. Catch basins located outside of Buildings 6 & 7 used for compost and mulch screening and storage are connected to the sanitary sewer. Surface runoff flow direction, drainage structures and features are indicated on the Site Map.

In 2003, an inspection was conducted to determine the applicability of a condition of no exposure exclusion determination for the facility's drainage system. The conclusion was that several best

management practices could be implemented to assist in qualifying for a "no exposure" determination and outlined physical modifications to the drainage system to create a permanent condition of no exposure. This memo (2003 FST Memo) is included in Appendix C. Since the recommended physical measures have not been implemented to a permanent condition of no exposure, this SWPPP has been created for the site with the best management practices from the 2003 FST Memo incorporated.

2.3.1 Receiving Waters

Overflow runoff that is not treated by the on-site wastewater treatment process is discharged to areas upland of the Taunton River, which abuts the site to the east. The Taunton River has been categorized as a 303(d) List (Impaired) surface water. Impaired water or "impaired condition" means a water body that does not meet applicable water quality standards or fully support applicable beneficial uses, due in whole or in part to water pollution from point or nonpoint sources. This receiving water is assigned the unique identifier MA62-04 and is considered a Category 5, meaning that one or more designated use is impaired for a particular pollutant. Impairments of this water body are shown in Table 2-1, below.

Table 2-2. Impaired Waters Receiving Drainage from the Facility

Water Body Name	ID	Category	Impairment(s)
Taunton River	MA62-04	5	Dissolved Oxygen Enterococcus Fecal Coliform Fish Bioassessments

The types of impairments documented for this surface water body are related to human and animal waste and bacteria levels (dissolved oxygen impairment). These impairments are not likely related to stormwater discharges from the site.

2.4 Potential Pollutant Sources

An inventory of activities performed at the site and associated potential stormwater pollutants is provided in Appendix D. Locations of activities and potential stormwater pollutants are indicated in on the Site Map.

3.0 STORMWATER CONTROLS

Structural stormwater controls including drainage structures, pipes and conveyances; stormwater best management practices (BMPs) and outfall(s) are shown on the Site Map. These controls, used and maintained in accordance with good engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications and management practices detailed in Section 4.0 below, address the quality of discharges from the site.

4.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following sections summarize the management practices (non-structural stormwater controls) to be implemented at the site to mitigate the potential for potential pollutants to impact stormwater.

4.1 MINIMIZE OR PREVENT EXPOSURE

To the extent practicable, either locate materials and activities inside or protect them with storm-resistant coverings in order to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). Materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged directly or indirectly to surface waters or to the MS4 or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.

Vehicle Storage

Rainfall on vehicles and equipment storage areas has the potential to collect pollutants and result in high loads of nutrients, metals, and hydrocarbons in stormwater runoff. To prevent this, best management practices include the following:

- All vehicles, equipment and hazardous waste storage containers should receive regular maintenance and be inspected for leaks or defective parts.
- Vehicles and equipment should be stored on a covered slab or within a building with a common drain that discharges to an oil/water separator.
- Outdoor storage of vehicles and equipment should not occur in areas that drain to the storm drain system unless adequate devices are in place to remove oil, sediment and other pollutants.
- Vehicles with fluid leaks should be stored indoors or containment be provided until repaired.

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

Vehicle and equipment maintenance shall be conducted in a manor to reduce the discharge of pollutants by following these best management practices:

- Conduct routine inspections of heavy equipment and vehicles to proactively identify maintenance needs or potential leaks.
- Use drip pans as needed until repairs can be performed and when drip pans are used, avoid overtopping.
- Drain fluids from leaking or wrecked vehicles and parts as soon as possible. Dispose of fluids properly.
- Perform routine preventive maintenance to ensure heavy equipment and vehicles are operating optimally.
- Recycle or dispose of waste properly and promptly.
- Conduct all body repair and painting work indoors.
- Minimize waste from paints and thinners. Calculate paint needs based on surface area.
- Do not wash or hose down storage areas unless there is prior approval to collect and discharge the water into the sanitary sewer. Use dry cleanup methods (vacuum, sweep) to clean up metal

filings and dust and paint chips from grinding, shaving and sanding. Sweep debris from wet sanding after allowing it to dry overnight on the shop floor. Dispose of waste properly; never dump waste into storm or sanitary sewers.

- Do not dump any liquids or other materials outside, especially near or in storm drains or ditches.
- Store materials and waste in labeled containers under cover and in secondary containment.
- Chemicals should not be combined in containers.
- Carefully transfer collected fluids from containers into designated storage areas as soon as possible.
- Waste liquids (oil, antifreeze, etc.) should be properly stored on-site and routinely disposed by licensed waste haulers at licensed disposal facilities.
- Store new and used batteries securely to avoid breakage. Store indoors or in secondary containment to contain potential acid leaks. Recycle used batteries.

Parts Cleaning

Cleaning of parts can transport pollutants into the storm drain system or surface waters. The MS4 Permit does not authorize these types of discharges. Best management practices to avoid this include the following:

- Use designated areas for engine, parts, or radiator cleaning. Do not wash or rinse parts outdoors. If parts cleaning equipment is not available, then capture parts cleaning fluids.
- Recycle cleaning solution. Never discharge waste to the sanitary sewer or storm sewer.
- Use steam cleaning or pressure washing of parts instead of solvent cleaning. Cleaning equipment must be connected to an oil/water interceptor prior entering the sanitary sewer.
- When using solvents for cleaning, drain parts over the solvent tank to avoid drips to the floor. Catch excess solutions and divert them back to tank. Allow parts to dry over the hot tank.

Vehicle and Equipment Wash Waters

Washing down of maintenance and fueling areas, as well as equipment and vehicles can transport pollutants into the storm drain system or surface waters. The MS4 Permit does not authorize these types of discharges. Best management practices to ensure that vehicle wash waters are not discharged to the municipal system or surface waters include the following:

- Vehicles and equipment should be washed inside whenever possible to reduce runoff to the stormwater system.
- Grassy and pervious (porous) surfaces may be used to promote direct infiltration of wash water, providing treatment before recharging groundwater and minimizing runoff to an adjacent stormwater system. Pervious surfaces or other infiltration-based systems should not be used within wellhead protection areas or within other protected resources.
- Avoid discharge of any wash water directly to the storm drainage system or surface water (e.g., stream, pond, or drainage swale)
- Do not use solvents except in dedicated solvent parts washer systems.

- Wash vehicles with non-toxic, phosphate-free, biodegradable cleaners
- Wash vehicles on an asphalt lot using a collection system with containment berms and discharge to water quality devices that will remove pollutants. Detergents should not be used in areas where oil/water separators provide pre-treatment of drainage.
- Floor drains should be connected to a sanitary sewer or tight tank. Floor drains discharging to adjacent surface water bodies or engineered storm drain systems should be permanently plugged or otherwise abandoned before any vehicle wash activities are completed.
- Designate separate areas for routine maintenance and vehicle cleaning. This helps prevent contamination of wash water by motor oils, hydraulic lubricants, greases, or other chemicals.

As recommended in the 2003 FST Memo:

- *Operators should be instructed that, upon existing the Active Composting Building, the operator must stop and rinse off tires prior to proceeding to other buildings. Since the catch basin in front of the exit is tied to the on-site sewer system, the wash water will not enter the storm drain system.*

Earth Material Stockpile Areas

Stockpiling material on the site may be needed temporarily or permanently depending on the time or year or town projects. BMPs for protecting stockpiles include adequate cover or temporary stabilization as well as temporary sediment perimeter controls at the base of the stockpile.

- Divert stormwater runoff around stockpile areas.
- Cover stockpiles with plastic, geotextile or temporary seed.
- Temporary sediment perimeter controls, including silt fence, filters socks, or fiber rolls, may be placed a short distance from the base of the stockpile. Maintaining a short distance from the base of the stockpile to the perimeter control is important as it allows water to pond, if needed.

4.2 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

All exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, shall be kept clean using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals. Ensure that trash containers are closed when not in use, keep storage areas well swept and free from leaking or damaged containers; and store leaking vehicles needing repair indoors.

Sweeping and Cleaning of Parking Lots

Vehicle surfaces can collect a variety of contaminants such as sediments, oil, grease, and metals during daily activities. The MS4 permit requires that parking lots are swept, and surrounding areas of the facility are kept clean to reduce runoff of pollutants.

Parking lot sweeping and cleaning follows the same schedule as street sweeping, at least twice per year in Spring and Fall, with additional sweeping as need for specific sites. As recommended in the 2003 FST Memo:

The entire path used by vehicles to transport sludge and compost should be swept on a weekly basis with the street sweeper. And effort should also be made to limit these vehicles to the travel path only in order to minimize tracking in other sections of the facility. In addition, since other vehicles, such as delivery

trucks, may inadvertently track sludge and compost to other areas of the facility, the entire site should be swept on a monthly basis.

Waste Management

All liquid and solid waste must be disposed of properly. Some of the most common sources of pollution at municipal facilities are a result of littering, improper collection of debris, and improper disposal of solid or liquid waste. Best management practices for handling, storage, transfer and disposal of trash and recyclables include the following:

- All waste and recycling receptacles must be leak-tight with tight-fitting lids or covers.
- Keep lids on dumpsters and containers closed at all times unless adding or removing material. If using an open-top roll-off dumpster, cover it and tie it down with a tarp unless adding materials.
- Place waste or recycling receptacles indoors or under a roof or overhang whenever possible.
- Locate dumpsters on a flat, paved surface and install berms or curbs around the storage area to prevent run-on and run-off.
- Do not locate dumpsters over or adjacent to catch basins.
- Prior to transporting waste, trash, or recycling, ensure that containers are not leaking (double bag if needed) and properly secure containers to the vehicle.
- Clean up any liquid leaks or spills with dry cleanup methods.
- Arrange for waste or recycling to be picked up regularly and disposed of at approved disposal facilities.
- Never place hazardous materials, liquids, or liquid-containing wastes in a dumpster or recycling or trash container.
- Do not wash trash or recycling containers outdoors or in parking lots.
- Conduct periodic inspections of solid and liquid waste storage areas to check for leaks and spills.
- Conduct periodic inspections of work areas to ensure that all wastes are being disposed of properly.
- In dumpster areas, regularly pick up surrounding trash and debris and regularly sweep the area.
- In compactor areas, regularly check the hydraulic fluid hoses and reservoir to ensure that there are no cracks or leaks. Regularly sweep the area.

4.3 Preventative Maintenance

All equipment and systems shall be regularly inspected, tested, maintained, and repaired to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants to stormwater and receiving waters. Inspections shall occur at a minimum once per quarter.

Use Storage and Disposal of Potential Pollutants

Potential pollutants or hazardous wastes that may be used and stored in or around municipal building and facilities include pesticides, paints, cleaners, petroleum products, fertilizers, and solvents. Careful

handling and proper storage of these products are the best means of preventing spills and pollution to the environment. Best management practices include the following:

- Storage and handling areas should be covered or enclosed to reduce potential contact with stormwater and wind.
- Potential pollutants should be transported using approved methods and containers to minimize the chance of spillage, and by employees that have familiarity with the potential environmental and human health hazards of the products.
- Proper spill kits applicable to the products being used at each specific building or facility should be easily accessible and marked clearly so employees can follow procedures quickly and effectively. Leaks or spills should be cleaned up in a timely manner.
- Establish separate storage areas for these types of products with measures in place to contain any spill leaking out of the storage area.
- A designated person should be responsible for these areas.
- The storage area should be inspected frequently, kept clean and in good order with proper labels and signs, and consistent disposal practices.
- Floor drains in storage areas should be disconnected from the stormwater system.
- Routinely inspect buildings and facilities for areas of potential leaks.
- Paint and other chemicals should not be applied on the outside of buildings when it is raining or prior to expected rain.
- When sanding, painting, power washing, etc., ensure that sites are properly prepared (e.g., use tarps) and cleaned (e.g., use dry cleaning methods) especially if they are near storm drains. Protect catch basins when maintenance work is conducted upgradient of them.
- When painting, use a drop cloth and clean up any spills immediately.
- Do not leave open containers on the ground where they may accidentally tip over.
- Do not discharge chlorinated pool water into the stormwater system. Water must be properly dechlorinated and tested before it is discharged.
- Ensure that the washwater does not flow into the storm system. Containment or filtering systems should be provided.

4.4 Spill Prevention and Response

The permittee shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the permittee shall have procedures that include:

- Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling.
- Response procedures that include notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies, and procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills and other releases. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks shall be

consistent with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations at 40 CFR section 264 and 40 CFR section 265. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak shall be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the Pollution Prevention Team; and

- Contact information for individuals and agencies that shall be notified in the event of a leak, spill, or other release. 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 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, or 40 CFR section 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee shall notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, and 40 CFR section 302 as soon as the permittee has knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency, public health or drinking water supply agencies, and owners of public drinking water supplies. Contact information shall be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

Spill Prevention Plans

The Town has spill kits and prevention and control plans in place for all buildings and facilities where hazardous wastes are stored or used. These are coordinated with the fire department as necessary.

Per the Massachusetts Clean Water Toolkit Fact Sheet for Spill Prevention and Control Plans, it is recommended that Spill Prevention and Control Plans (SPCP) clearly state measures to stop the source of a spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, dispose of contaminated materials, and train personnel to prevent and control future spills. The SPCP should define material handling procedures and storage requirements and outline actions necessary to reduce spill potential and impacts on stormwater quality. The plan can be a procedural handbook, or a poster placed in several locations at the site.

4.5 Erosion and Sediment Control

Structural and non-structural control measures shall be used at the facility to stabilize and contain runoff from exposed areas and to minimize or eliminate onsite erosion and sedimentation. Efforts to achieve this may include the use of flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion.

Erosion Control

Site maintenance activities include erosion control, specifically with respect to poor vegetation cover and particularly within 50 feet of surface water. Best management practices include the following:

- Prevention of erosion and sedimentation is preferable to installing treatments devices.
- Protect vegetated and wooded buffers and leave vegetated areas undisturbed to the extent possible.
- Inspect sites regularly for locations of poor vegetation cover, erosion and sedimentation and channelization. If stabilization is required, corrective actions should be identified and implemented as soon as possible.
- If exposed, soils should be stabilized by mulching, seeding with fast-growing native grass and/or planted with native tree and shrubs. Use erosion control blankets when seeding slopes.

- If necessary, slow stormwater runoff velocities with conveyance measures such as riprap channels or vegetated swales, check dams, level spreaders and outlet protection, etc.
- A buffer/filter strip should be left around surface waters. No fertilizers or pesticides should be applied in the buffer/filter strip except where necessary.

4.6 Management of Runoff

The permittee shall manage stormwater runoff from the facility to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. This may include management practices which divert runoff from areas that are potential sources of pollutants, contain runoff in such areas, or reuse, infiltrate or treat stormwater to reduce the discharge of pollutants.

Catchbasin Cleaning Program

All catchbasins on the site are to be included in the catchbasin inspection and cleaning optimization program.

Stormwater Management BMP Maintenance

Stormwater BMPs for this facility (excluding catch basins) are to be inspected quarterly and maintained as necessary to provide optimum treatment of stormwater runoff. The structural BMP on this site is the low-flow drainage system tributary to the on-site wastewater treatment system for full secondary treatment prior to discharge to the Taunton River. The Town will keep a log of stormwater management structures inspected and report on the condition and maintenance performed. BMPs are included in the SWPPP inspection form provided in Appendix E.

As recommended in the 2003 FST Memo:

On a quarterly basis, the entire existing storm drain system, including low-flow system, should be cleaned out to ensure no blockages from compost materials exist in the system. Activities include flushing drain lines and vacuuming out the catch basins and manholes.

On a weekly basis, the low flow pipe inlets should be inspected and cleaned as required.

Additional guidance for Structural BMP operations and maintenance can be found in the latest version of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Stormwater Handbook, Volume 2, Chapter 2, located at: http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/laws/i-thru-z/v2c2.pdf

4.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

For storage piles of salt or piles containing salt used for deicing or other purposes (including maintenance of paved surfaces) for which the discharge during precipitation events discharges to the permittee's MS4, any other storm sewer system, or to a Water of the US, the permittee shall prevent exposure of the storage pile to precipitation by enclosing or covering the storage piles. As of July 1, 2020, such piles shall be enclosed or covered. The permittee shall implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. The permittee is encouraged to store piles in such a manner as not to impact surface water resources, ground water resources, recharge areas, and wells.

4.8 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

The permittee shall regularly train employees who work in areas where materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team. Training shall cover both the specific components and scope of the SWPPP, and the control measures required under this part, including spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, any best management practice operation and maintenance, etc. EPA recommends annual training.

The permittee shall document the following information for each training:

- The training date, title and training duration
- List of municipal attendees
- Subjects covered during training

4.9 MAINTENANCE OF CONTROL MEASURES

The permittee shall maintain all control measures, required by the permit in effective operating condition. The permittee shall keep documentation onsite that describes procedures and a regular schedule for preventative maintenance of all control measures and discussions of back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. Nonstructural control measures shall also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel trained).

5.0 SITE INSPECTIONS

Inspect all areas that are exposed to stormwater and all stormwater control measures. Inspections shall be conducted at least once each calendar quarter (winter, spring, summer and fall). The quarters begin on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. More frequent inspections may be required if significant activities are exposed to stormwater. Inspections shall be performed when the facility is in operation. At least one of the quarterly inspections shall occur during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

The permittee shall document the following information for each facility inspection:

- The inspection date and time
- The name of the inspector
- Weather information and a description of any discharge occurring at the time of the inspection
- Identification of any previously unidentified discharges from the site
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repair
- Any failed control measures that need replacement
- Any SWPPP changes required as a result of the inspection

If during the inspections, or any other time, the permittee identifies control measures that need repair or are not operating effectively, the permittee shall repair or replace them before the next anticipated storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. In the interim, the permittee shall have back-up measures in place.

A SWPPP inspection form is provided in Appendix E. The permittee shall report the findings from the Site Inspections in the annual report.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on BETA's April 27, 2020 site visit, we are providing the following recommendations to attain or maintain compliance with the MS4 permit requirements.

1. Waste oil is currently stored in Building 2 (maintenance) and Building 9 (composting). We recommend that waste oil storage is consolidated to one area to reduce potential for spills and potential exposure to stormwater.

APPENDIX A – Site Map

Wastewater Treatment Plant

116 Walker Street

Town of Somerset, MA SWPPP Map

Stormwater Legend

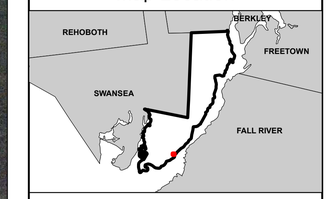
- Outfall
- Town Owned Manhole
- Catch Basin
- Pipe
- Surface Water Flow Direction

N

0 40 80 Feet

Plot Date: 6/29/2020

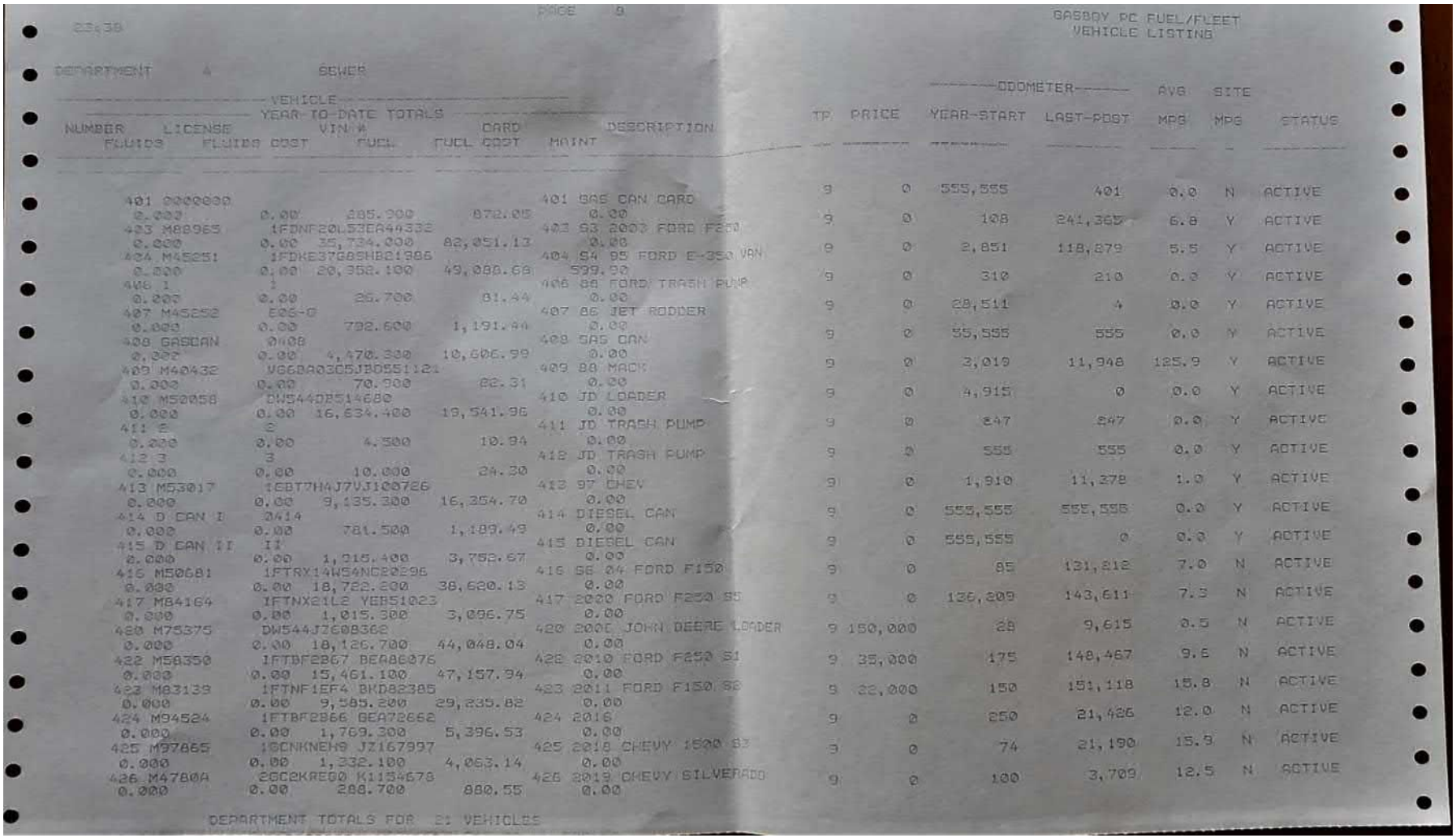
Map Location



BETA

APPENDIX B – Vehicle Inventory

APPENDIX B
VEHICLE INVENTORY
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
116 WALKER STREET
SOMERSET, MASSACHUSETTS



23:39 PAGE 9 GASBOY PC FUEL/FLEET
VEHICLE LISTING

DEPARTMENT 4 SEWER

NUMBER	LICENSE	VIN #	DESCRIPTION	TP	PRICE	ODOMETER YEAR-START	ODOMETER LAST-POST	AVG MPG	SITE MPG	STATUS
FLUIDS	FLUIDS COST	FUEL	FUEL COST	MAINT						
401 0000000			401 GAS CAN CARD	9	0	555,555	401	0.0	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	285.900	872.05	0.00						
403 M88965	1FDNF20L53EA44332		403 93 2003 FORD F250	9	0	108	241,365	6.8	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	35,734.000	82,051.13	0.00						
404 M45251	1FDKE37G85HB21986		404 94 95 FORD E-350 VAN	9	0	2,851	118,879	5.5	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	20,358.100	49,080.68	599.99						
406 1	1		406 86 FORD TRASH PUMP	9	0	310	210	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	26.700	81.44	0.00						
407 M45252	E06-0		407 86 JET RODDER	9	0	28,511	4	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	702.600	1,191.44	0.00						
408 GASCAN	0408		408 GAS CAN	9	0	55,555	555	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	4,470.300	10,606.99	0.00						
409 M40432	VG6BA03C5JB0551121		409 88 MACK	9	0	3,019	11,948	125.9	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	70.900	82.31	0.00						
410 M50058	DW544DR514680		410 JD LOADER	9	0	4,915	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	16,634.400	19,541.96	0.00						
411 E	E		411 JD TRASH PUMP	9	0	847	847	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	4.500	10.94	0.00						
412 3	3		412 JD TRASH PUMP	9	0	555	555	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	10.000	24.30	0.00						
413 M53017	1GBT7H4J7VJ100726		413 97 CHEV	9	0	1,910	11,378	1.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	9,135.300	16,354.70	0.00						
414 D CAN I	2414		414 DIESEL CAN	9	0	555,555	555,555	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	781.500	1,189.49	0.00						
415 D CAN II	II		415 DIESEL CAN	9	0	555,555	0	0.0	Y	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	1,915.400	3,758.67	0.00						
416 M50681	1FTRX14W54NC80296		416 96 04 FORD F150	9	0	95	131,812	7.0	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	18,782.200	38,620.13	0.00						
417 M84164	1FTNX21L2 YEB51023		417 2000 FORD F250 95	9	0	126,209	143,611	7.3	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	1,015.300	3,096.75	0.00						
420 M75375	DW544JZ608362		420 2000 JOHN DEERE LOADER	9	150,000	28	9,615	0.5	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	10,126.700	44,048.04	0.00						
422 M50350	1FTBF2B67 BEA86076		422 2010 FORD F250 SI	9	35,000	175	148,467	9.6	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	15,461.100	47,157.94	0.00						
423 M83139	1FTNF1EF4 BKD82385		423 2011 FORD F150 SC	9	22,000	150	151,118	15.8	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	9,585.200	29,235.82	0.00						
424 M94524	1FTBF2B66 BEA72662		424 2016	9	0	250	21,426	12.0	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	1,769.300	5,396.53	0.00						
425 M97865	1GCNKNEH9 JZ167997		425 2018 CHEVY 1500 SI	9	0	74	21,190	15.9	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	1,332.100	4,063.14	0.00						
426 M4780A	2GC2KREC0 K1134678		426 2019 CHEVY SILVERADO	9	0	100	3,709	12.5	N	ACTIVE
0.000	0.00	288.700	880.55	0.00						

DEPARTMENT TOTALS FOR 21 VEHICLES

APPENDIX C –Historical Documentation

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

NOI Application Detail

No Exposure Waiver from Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under the NPDES General Permit

Tracking Number for this Project		
MARNEC906	Submitted Date: March 05, 2003	Status: Active
Operator Information		
Name: BOARD OF WATERS SEWER COMM		
Street: 116 WALKER STREET		
City: SOMERSET	State: MA	Zip Code: 02725
Phone: 508-646-2839		
Project/Facility Information		
Project/Site Name: SOMERSET WPCF		
Project Street/Location: 116 WALKER STREET		
City: SOMERSET	State: MA	Zip Code: 02725
Latitude / Longitude Type : Degrees/Minutes/Seconds	Latitude / Longitude Source : No Method Specified	
Latitude: 41.42.59	Longitude: 071.09.57	
Is facility/project located on Indian Land: N	Reservation Name: Not Applicable	
Is this a Federal facility/project: N		
Additional Information		
Previously covered under NPDES permit: No		
SIC or Designated Activity Code: Primary:		
Have you paved or roofed over a formerly exposed area? No		
Exposure Checklist		
1. 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 storm water:		No
2. Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks:		No
3. Materials or products from past industrial activity:		No
4. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles):		No
5. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities:		No
6. Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use [e.g., new cars] where exposure to storm water does not result in the discharge of pollutants:		No
7. Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers:		No
8. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger:		No
9. Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers [e.g., dumpsters]):		No
10. Application or disposal of process wastewater (unless otherwise permitted):		No
11. 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 inthe storm water outflow:		No
Certification		
Certified By: John Bower	Date Certified: 03/05/2003	
Title: CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WATER & SEWER		

Back to Search Results | Back to Search Menu

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, LLC
Engineers • Planners • Scientists • Landscape Architects • Surveyors

5 Burlington Woods
Burlington, MA 01803
Toll Free 800.835.8666
Tel 781.221.1000
Fax 781.229.1115
www.fstinc.com

March 14, 2003

Mr. Frank D. Arnold, Superintendent
Somerset Water Pollution Control
116 Walker Street
Somerset, Massachusetts 02725

Subject: Somerset, Massachusetts
EPA Form 3510-11 - No Exposure
Certification for Exclusion from
NPDES Storm Water Permitting

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Enclosed please find a copy of the memorandum dated March 7, 2003 from Dianne Velardocchia of FST. The memo is in regards her site inspection of the Somerset Water Pollution Control Facility and the applicability of a conditional no exposure exclusion determination for the facility's drainage system.

As stated in the memo and as discussed with you, the major area of concern is the tracking of sludge and compost between the Sludge Handling Building and the Composting buildings. The memo outlines several best management practices that can be implemented to assist in qualifying for a "no exposure" determination. The memo further outlines physical modifications to the drainage system to create a permanent condition of no exposure.

Should you wish to further discuss this matter or meet with us, please contact our office.

Very truly yours,

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, LLC
By

Robert H. Letourneau, P.E.

JS-174
Enclosure
Cc: Board of Water & Sewer Commissioners w/encl.
S:\Js-174\NPDES - MSGP\trans letter memo.doc

Memorandum

To: Robert Letourneau

From: Dianne Velardocchia

Date: March 7, 2003

Subject: Somerset, MA Waste Pollution Control Facility
EPA Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities
Review of Applicability of a Conditional No Exposure Exclusion

Under the provisions of the NPDES Phase II Final Rule, municipalities operating industrial facilities need to obtain coverage for stormwater discharges from these facilities under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Industrial Activities by March 10, 2003. However, if it can be demonstrated that all industrial activities and materials are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snow melt, and/or runoff, the municipality may obtain a Conditional No Exposure Exclusion and be exempt from the requirements of the MSGP.

On February 27, 2003, I met with Frank Arnold, Superintendent, to determine whether the Somerset Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) would be eligible for the Conditional No Exposure Exclusion from the MSGP. At the meeting we reviewed the requirements for qualifying for no exposure; the No Exposure Certification Form, including the exposure checklist; and the current operations at the WPCF. After our discussion, we inspected the WPCF to evaluate the condition of no exposure.

The inspection noted only one area of concern, the tracking of sludge and compost by vehicles as they transfer materials between the Sludge Handling, Active Composting, Compost Curing, and Bulking Agent Recovery Buildings. The catch basins located between the Compost Curing and Bulking Agent Recovery Buildings are part of a system that discharges to the WPCF. Consequently, stormwater runoff that comes in contact with any materials deposited on the pavement between these buildings is directed into the on-site sewer system and receives full secondary treatment. This situation is considered a condition of no exposure. However, materials deposited in front of the Sludge Handling and Active Composting Buildings and on the east side of the Bulking Agent Recovery Building are mobilized by stormwater runoff and flow into catch basins that ultimately discharge to land adjacent to the Taunton River. This situation is considered a condition of exposure.

As part of the determination of eligibility for the Conditional No Exposure Exclusion, I reviewed record information of the WPCF's stormwater drainage system. As stated previously, stormwater runoff between the Compost Curing and Bulking Agent Recovery Buildings drains into the on-site sewer system. For the remainder of the site, most of the stormwater runoff discharges from two outfalls located adjacent to the Taunton River. As part of stormwater pollution mitigation activities performed in 1996, a low-flow system was installed just upstream of these outfalls to capture and treat stormwater runoff from small storms, as well as the "first flush" of larger storms. Flows conveyed by the low-flow system are discharged to the on-site sewer system to receive full secondary treatment. The low-flow system commences as a 6-inch outlet from a manhole that is the upstream terminus of the western, 24-inch diameter outfall pipe, whose invert is set 3 inches lower than the invert of the outfall pipe at that location. The low-flow system continues in an easterly direction to a new catch basin installed by the chlorination building. From this point, the low-flow system increases to 8 inches and continues in a northerly direction to a second drain manhole located near the eastern, 18-inch diameter outfall pipe. A 6-inch diameter pipe, with an invert set approximately 4 inches lower than the upstream invert of the outfall pipe, connects the catch basin just upstream of the eastern outfall pipe to the second drain manhole. The low-flow system continues as a 10-inch diameter pipe until it ties into an existing sewer manhole.

As part of the review, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses were performed to determine the capacity of the low-flow system. The project site, which is approximately 6.2 acres in size, is nearly completely impervious. A total of 3.15 acres is considered tributary to the two outfalls. Peak runoff rates were estimated using the Rational Method. The StormCAD computer model, which performs calculations based on the Rational Method, was used to determine the flow that is conveyed to the sanitary sewer system by the existing low-flow system. The analysis indicated that the existing low-flow piping system cannot convey the first 0.5 inch of runoff from the site to the sanitary sewer system, which by DEP stormwater management standards is the minimum runoff volume that requires treatment.

It is my understanding that the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners intends to apply for the Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for the WPCF. However, given that tracking of sludge and compost is creating a condition of exposure, it is recommended that several Best Management Practices to be implemented now to address the problem of tracking in order to qualify for the Conditional No Exposure Exclusion.

1. The entire path used by vehicles to transport sludge and compost should be swept on a weekly basis with the street sweeper. An effort should also be made to limit these vehicles to the travel path only in order to minimize tracking in other sections the WPCF. In addition, since other vehicles, such as delivery trucks, may inadvertently track sludge and compost to other areas of the WPCF, the entire site should be swept on a monthly basis.

2. As weather permits, the active travel path used by vehicles, as well as the vehicles themselves, should be washed on a weekly basis, preferably after sweeping the area. The washing activities should be performed on dry weather days to ensure that the runoff will be contained in the low-flow system.
3. As weather permits, a hose should be installed at the exit of the Active Composting Building to rinse off the tires of the vehicles. Operators should be instructed that, upon exiting the Active Composting Building, the operator must stop and rinse off the tires prior to proceeding to other buildings. Since the catch basin in front of exit is tied into the on-site sewer system, the washwater will not enter the storm drain system.
4. On a quarterly basis, the entire existing storm drain system, including the low-flow system, should be cleaned out, since compost material may create blockages in the system. Activities include flushing all drain lines and vacuuming out the catch basins and drain manholes.
5. On a weekly basis, the low flow pipe inlets should be inspected and cleaned as required.

In addition, presented below are some alternatives for physical modifications that could be made to the existing drainage system to create a permanent condition of no exposure.

1. Runoff from the active travel path could be captured and conveyed to the on-site sewer system to receive full secondary treatment. This option would involve disconnecting the catch basins and drain inlets in the active travel path from the storm drain system and constructing new pipes to convey this flow to the on-site sewer system.
2. The existing low-flow system could be retrofitted to force more flow into the treatment process. Constructing weirs in the drain manholes where the low-flow system connects into the outfall pipes would divert a known amount of flow from the outfall pipes to the low-flow system. Construction of the weirs would also allow the low-flow system to surcharge to a specified height before spilling over and discharging to the river.
3. The existing pipes in the low-flow system could be replaced with larger pipes to allow a greater capacity in the system.

Installing weirs and/or upsizing pipes in the existing low-flow system, as described in alternatives 2 and 3, may allow for the first 0.5-inch of runoff to be conveyed into the treatment system. Further analysis would have to be performed to determine recommended weir heights, pipe sizes, pipe slopes, actual flows, and any hydraulic potential impacts to the existing treatment process.

NPDES FORM 3510-11

EPA

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Form Approved
OMB No. 2040-0211

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION for Exclusion from NPDES Storm Water Permitting

Submission of this No Exposure Certification constitutes notice that the entity identified in Section A does not require permit authorization for its storm water discharges associated with industrial activity in the State identified in Section B under EPA's Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit due to the existence of a condition of no exposure.

A condition of no exposure exists at an industrial facility when all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. A storm resistant shelter is not required for the following industrial materials and activities:

- drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers that are tightly sealed, provided those containers are not deteriorated and do not leak. "Sealed" means banded or otherwise secured and without operational taps or valves;
- adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling; and
- final products, other than products that would be mobilized in storm water discharges (e.g., rock salt).

A No Exposure Certification must be provided for each facility qualifying for the no exposure exclusion. In addition, the exclusion from NPDES permitting is available on a facility-wide basis only, not for individual outfalls. If any industrial activities or materials are or will be exposed to precipitation, the facility is not eligible for the no exposure exclusion.

By signing and submitting this No Exposure Certification form, the entity in Section A is certifying that a condition of no exposure exists at its facility or site, and is obligated to comply with the terms and conditions of 40 CFR 122.26(g).

ALL INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED ON THIS FORM.

Detailed instructions for completing this form and obtaining the no exposure exclusion are provided on pages 3 and 4.

A. Facility Operator Information

1. Name: Board of Water & Sewer Comm. 2. Phone: 508 646 2323

3. Mailing Address: a. Street: 116 Walker Street

b. City: Somerset c. State: MA d. Zip Code: 02725-

B. Facility/Site Location Information

1. Facility Name: Somerset Water Pollution Control Facility

2. a. Street Address: 116 Walker Street

b. City: Somerset c. County: Bristol

d. State: MA e. Zip Code: 02725-

3. Is the facility located on Indian Lands? Yes ☐ No ☒

4. Is this a Federal facility? Yes ☐ No ☒

5. a. Latitude: 41 ° 42 ' 59 " b. Longitude: 71 ° 09 ' 57 "

6. a. Was the facility or site previously covered under an NPDES storm water permit? Yes ☐ No ☒

b. If yes, enter NPDES permit number: _____

7. SIC/Activity Codes: Primary: TW Secondary (if applicable):

8. Total size of site associated with industrial activity: 6.2 acres

9. a. Have you paved or roofed over a formerly exposed, pervious area in order to qualify for the no exposure exclusion? Yes ☐ No ☒

b. If yes, please indicate approximately how much area was paved or roofed over. Completing this question does not disqualify you for the no exposure exclusion. However, your permitting authority may use this information in considering whether storm water discharges from your site are likely to have an adverse impact on water quality, in which case you could be required to obtain permit coverage.

Less than one acre ☐ One to five acres ☐ More than five acres ☐

NPDES FORM 3510-11

EPA

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION for Exclusion from NPDES Storm Water Permitting

Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0211

C. Exposure Checklist

Are any of the following materials or activities exposed to precipitation, now or in the foreseeable future? (Please check either "Yes" or "No" in the appropriate box.) **If you answer "Yes" to any of these questions (1) through (11), you are not eligible for the no exposure exclusion.**

	Yes	No
1. 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 storm water	☐	☒
2. Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks	☐	☒
3. Materials or products from past industrial activity	☐	☒
4. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles)	☐	☒
5. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities	☐	☒
6. Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use [e.g., new cars] where exposure to storm water does not result in the discharge of pollutants)	☐	☒
7. Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers	☐	☒
8. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger	☐	☒
9. Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers [e.g., dumpsters])	☐	☒
10. Application or disposal of process wastewater (unless otherwise permitted)	☐	☒
11. 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 storm water outflow	☐	☒

D. Certification Statement

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 storm water permitting.

I certify under penalty of law that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the industrial facility or site identified in this document (except as allowed under 40 CFR 122.26(g)(2)).

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 storm water from the facility.

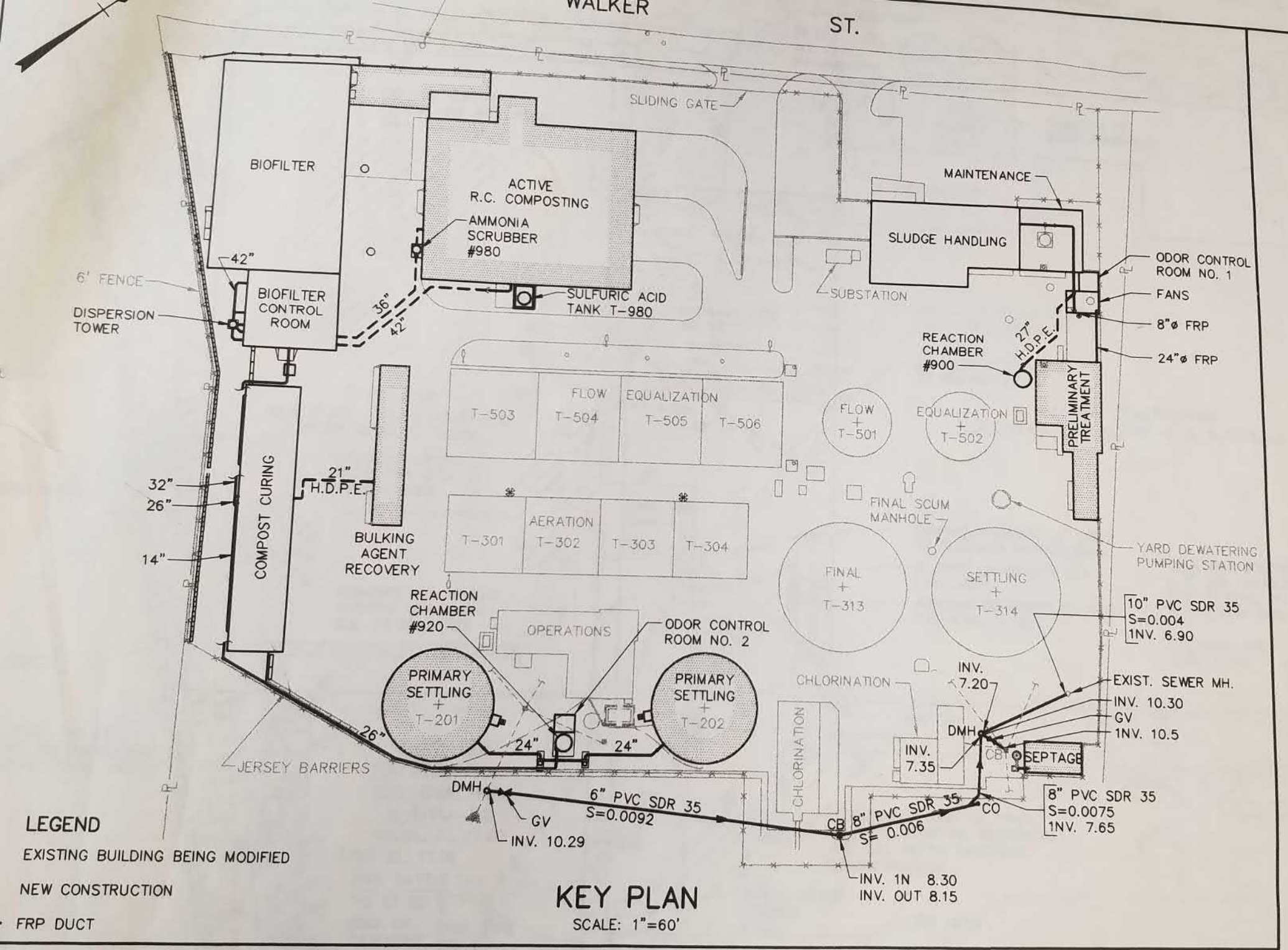
Additionally, I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons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

Print Name: John Bower

Print Title: Chairman, Board of Water & Sewer

Signature: John Bower

Date: 03/10/03



LEGEND

EXISTING BUILDING BEING MODIFIED

NEW CONSTRUCTION

FRP DUCT

KEY PLAN

SCALE: 1"=60'

INDEX TO DRAWINGS

APPENDIX D –Summary of Site Activities and Potential Stormwater Pollutants

APPENDIX D: Summary of Site Activities and Potential Stormwater Pollutants

Activity	Description	Building Reference	Material Inventory	Potential Stormwater Pollutants	Quantity	Potential Exposure to Stormwater	Management Practices	
							Structural	Non-structural
Vehicle Maintenance	Maintenance and Storage of Town-owned and operated vehicles and equipment	1	Motor Oil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Varies	**Low** - in covered bldg, discharge to water quality unit and WWTP for secondary treatment	Water quality unit and treatmet via wastewater process	Maintenance conducted inside building, good housekeeping
			Hydraulic Fluid	Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
			Lubricants	Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
			Transmission Fluid	Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
			Waste Oil (also Bldg 9)	Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
			Antifreeze	Ethylene glycol				
			Coolant	Ethylene glycol				
			Brake Fluid	Glycols				
Vehicle Washing	Washing of Town-owned and operated vehicles	1	Detergents	Surfactants	Varies	**Low -** washwater discharges to water quality unit	Floor drains, water quality unit, secondary treatment at WWTP	Good housekeeping practices
				Wastewater				
Compost Materials	Storage and curing of compost materials	6	Compost, mulch	Sediment, debris, mulch	Varies	**Low -** stored in covered areas	Covered storage	Routine inspection and maintenance, good housekeeping practices, routine sweeping
Above Ground Storage Tanks	Fuel oil storage for building heating and/or emergency generators	2	Fuel Oil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	3,000-gal	**Low** - stored in aboveground storage tanks	Container storage	N/A
		4			500-gal			
		5			500-gal			
		5			2,500-gal			
Emergency Generators	Emergency generators for emergency facility operations	2	Diesel Fuel	Petroleum	1,700-gal	**Low** - petroleum products are stored in generator	Container storage	N/A
		8			800-gal			
Solid Waste Management	On-site dumpster for solid waste	N/A	Solid waste	Debris, metals	Varies	**Low** - potential pollutants are covered and contained. Routinely removed	Solid waste stored in containers	Solid waste removal
								Good housekeeping practices
Parking Areas	Parking for Town employees	1	N/A	Sediment, oil from vehicles	Varies	**Low -** stormwater discharge to catchbasins and conveyed to WWTP for secondary treatment	Catchbasins and secondary treatment at WWTP	Routine sweeping
								Good housekeeping practices
								Catchbasin maintenance
Administration	Highway Department Administration	1	Miscellaneous (cleaning supplies, etc.)	Paints, cleaning supplies, etc.	Varies	**Low** - stored in covered areas	Covered storage	Good housekeeping practices

APPENDIX E – SWPPP Inspection Form

Report No. _____

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) INSPECTION FORM

Location:	Water Pollution Control Facitiliy: 116 Walker St	Date:		Last Insp:	
		Arrive:		Leave:	
Inspector:					
Recent Rainfall:		Current Weather:			
Unidentified Discharges? Spills?					
Add. Info:					

CONTROL MEASURES/ACTION REQUIRED: ☐ YES ☐ NO

(INSPECT FOR ALL APPLICABLE CONTROLS LISTED)

Control	Condition	Required Action	Completed (by)	Date
☐ Fuel Dispensing Area BMPs			☐	
☐ Vehicle Washing Area BMPs			☐	
☐ Vehicle Repair Indoors			☐	
☐ Pavement Sweeping			☐	
☐ Trash Management			☐	
☐ Spill Prevention & Response			☐	
☐ Erosion & Sediment Controls			☐	
☐ Manage Runoff			☐	
☐ Salt Storage Area			☐	
☐ Oil/Grit Separator			☐	
☐ Other			☐	

FAILED CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRE REPLACEMENT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

Control	Condition	Required Action	Completed (by)	Date
☐			☐	

SWPPP CHANGES: ☐ YES ☐ NO

Control	Change	Completed (by)	Date
☐		☐	

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. **Minimize or Prevent Exposure:** To the extent practicable either locate materials and activities inside, or protect them with storm-resistant coverings in order to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). Materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged directly or indirectly to surface waters or to the MS4 or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.
2. **Good Housekeeping:** Keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals. Ensure that trash containers are closed when not in use, keep storage areas well swept and free from leaking or damaged containers; and store leaking vehicles needing repair indoors.
3. **Preventative Maintenance:** Regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater to receiving waters. Inspections shall occur at a minimum once per quarter.
4. **Spill Prevention and Response:** Minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the permittee shall have procedures that include:
    a. Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling.
    b. Response procedures that include notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies, and procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills and other releases. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks shall be consistent with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations at 40 CFR section 264 and 40 CFR section 265. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak shall be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the Pollution Prevention Team; and
    c. Contact information for individuals and agencies that shall be notified in the event of a leak, spill, or other release. 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 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, or 40 CFR section 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee shall notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR section 110, 40 CFR section 117, and 40 CFR section 302 as soon as the permittee has knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency, public health or drinking water supply agencies, and owners of public drinking water supplies. Contact information shall be in locations that are readily accessible and available.
5. **Erosion and Sediment Control:** Use structural and non-structural control measures at the facility to stabilize and contain runoff from exposed areas and to minimize or eliminate onsite erosion and sedimentation.
6. **Management of Runoff:** Manage stormwater runoff from the facility to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. This may include management practices which divert runoff from areas that are potential sources of pollutants, contain runoff in such areas, or reuse, infiltrate or treat stormwater to reduce the discharge of pollutants.
7. **Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt:** Prevent exposure of the storage pile to precipitation by enclosing or covering the storage piles. Such piles shall be enclosed or covered within two (2) years of the permit effective date. Implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Store piles in such a manner as not to impact surface water resources, ground water resources, recharge areas, and wells.