



Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.
285 Second Street
Everett, Massachusetts

PREPARED FOR:

Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.
285 Second Street
Everett, Massachusetts 02149

PREPARED BY:



ESS Group, Inc.
404 Wyman Street, Suite 375
Waltham, Massachusetts 02451

Project No. S473-005.03

May 2021





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Everett, Massachusetts 02149

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SWPPP Preparation Date:

May 2021



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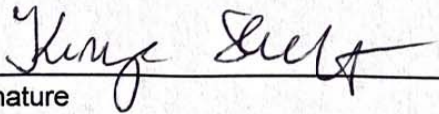
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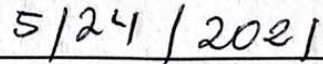


STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN – FACILITY CERTIFICATION

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 contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.



Signature
Kinga Strogoff, Vice President of Operations



Date



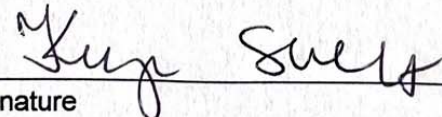
NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES CERTIFICATION

I certify that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater. Non-stormwater discharges are not authorized under the Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities, other than the following:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Potable water, including water line flushing;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

Date of Test or Evaluation:	March 24, 2021
Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge:	Visual Inspection
Discharge Point/Drainage Area:	All Discharge Points and Drainage Areas
Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Storm Water Discharge:	No Unauthorized Discharges or Connections Observed
Identify Potential Significant Sources:	Identified in Section 2.1
Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation:	Robert (Jason) Bilodeau (Second Street) and Roger Gosciminski (ESS Group)

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.



 Signature
 Kinga Strogoff, Vice President of Operations

5/24/2021

 Date



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Second Street Iron and Metals Co., Inc. (Second Street), ESS Group, Inc. (ESS) has prepared this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Second Street facility at 285 Second Street in Everett, Massachusetts (the Site). The SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations and in conjunction with the USEPA's 2021 Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Industrial Activities (General Permit) for the Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Industry (Sector N). The MSGP for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity is included as Appendix I. A Notice of Intent (Appendix A) under Subsector N1 (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling) for Standard Industrial Code 5093 (Scrap and Waste Materials) has been submitted to the USEPA to fulfill these requirements.

Stormwater management is dominated by sheet flow and shallow concentrated flow via one catch basin (DP-2) which drains to an oil/water separator unit prior to being discharged into the City of Everett storm sewer manhole located in Second Street's right-of-way. The objectives of this SWPPP are to protect the environmental surroundings of the Site and to identify, minimize, and control the potential for release of pollutants into the nearby Mystic River.

This SWPPP provides the Site with a plan for the implementation of appropriate, site-specific measures to prevent and/or control discharge of pollutants to stormwater. As a working document, this SWPPP can be updated by facility personnel in the future to address changes in operations or pollution prevention practices as needed. The plan includes Worksheets 1 through 5, prepared for this facility, in Appendix K. References to these worksheets for specific site details and implementation issues are made throughout this plan.

This SWPPP provides the following: a brief description of facility operations, a discussion of surface water drainage patterns at the site, an assessment of potential stormwater pollution sources, selected management practices for prevention of stormwater pollution, and a schedule for implementation of the management practices and for employee training in the implementation of this SWPPP. Individuals responsible for implementation and updating the SWPPP are also identified.

2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 285 Second Street in Everett, Massachusetts. The site is located on 0.993 acres of land, designated on the City of Everett Tax Assessor's Map K5 as Block 166, Lot 01. Figure 1 provides a Site Locus Map. Figure 2 provides an aerial photograph. The lot slopes from west to east, towards the Island End River and Mystic River, as seen on Figure 4, the Site Map.

The total impervious surface area on the site is estimated as 50 percent (0.497 acres) of the total site area (0.993 acres). The sources of potential stormwater impacts at the Site include scrap metal handled at the Site, vendor/customer equipment, and incidental discharges of vehicle fluids. The scrap metal materials collected onsite are not stored under cover; therefore, stormwater comes into contact with materials including, but not limited to, light iron, heavy steel, scrap car parts, brass, white goods, ferrous iron, iron, all grades of steel, stainless steel, precious metals, aluminum, copper, nickel, lead, brass, insulated wire, and radiators. Batteries are stored on wood pallets and moved inside the building each night and during inclement weather. Industrial activities and processes at the facility are detailed in Section 2.3.

Site plans were developed in accordance with the requirements of the NPDES MSGP.

- Figure 1 depicts the General Location Map on a United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Map.
- Figure 2 depicts the facility on an aerial photograph.

- Figure 3 depicts the National Priority Listed Sites on a United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Map.
- Figure 4 depicts the Site Map, which identifies the direction of stormwater flow, structural BMPs, outfalls, and exposed equipment and operations including the potential pollutant sources, (fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning, loading/unloading, waste storage, oil storage tanks, processing and storage areas, access roads, bulk transfer, machinery) described in this Plan.

2.1 Contact Information and Responsible Parties

General company information, including contacts and phone numbers, is presented on Worksheet 1 of Appendix K.

2.2 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of and any modifications to the SWPPP, implementing and maintaining control measures/BMPs, and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team has ready access to the 2021 MSGP, the most updated copy of the facility SWPPP, and other related documentation.

Worksheet 2 of Appendix K lists the SWPPP Pollution Prevention Team/emergency contacts for the Second Street Facility. Individual responsibilities as they pertain to implementation of this plan are described on that worksheet.

2.3 Nature of Project

The purpose of this SWPPP is to minimize potential impacts to the surrounding environment of the Site due to erosion and potential pollution from stormwater runoff. The primary concern at the Site is the runoff from the scrap piles and potential minor vehicle discharges. The preventive actions to be taken at the Site are in accordance with the City of Everett Stormwater Management Program (June 2019 Version).

2.3 Facility Operations

The facility recycles approximately 100,000 tons of scrap iron and metal per year. The equipment and vehicles utilized to facilitate the disassembly and sorting tasks are owned by the facility and stored at the Site.

The heavy machinery, trucks, and processing equipment used by the facility are not repaired at the Site. Typical maintenance activities would include replacement of fluids, light repairs, and metal fabrications, all of which are performed offsite. There are no floor drains or other injection wells located on the Site. The shop building has a single bathroom that is connected to the sanitary sewer. There is a sump pump located in the basement along the eastern wall which protects against flooding. No recent flooding has occurred in the basement.

Materials entering the site are weighed on the facility's scale. The perimeter of the scale is bermed to prevent stormwater from entering the scale's sump. Stormwater that falls onto the scale is collected in the sump and flows to DP-2.

The primary concerns relative to stormwater impacts at the Site are stormwater discharges produced from the piles of scrap materials including, but not limited to, ferrous iron, iron, steel, galvanized steel, white metals, aluminum, and radiators. A secondary concern relative to stormwater impacts at the Site is oil/grease that may be released from the vehicles parked onsite. The stockpiles of scrap material are stored on a dirt surface, and no evidence of channelized flow or significant amounts of sediment migration into abutting areas is evident.

Stormwater management is dominated by sheet flow and shallow concentrated flow via one catch basin (DP-2) and a combined 1,500-gallon oil-water separator unit (based on measurements taken on 10 September 2010) prior to being discharged into the City of Everett outfall manhole and eventually into the Mystic River. Snow is managed by plowing it to the designated area on site.

2.3 Industrial Activities

The facility engages in the salvage of all grades of scrap iron and metal including, but not limited to, residential, commercial, and industrial appliances. Vehicles slated for salvage are weighed at the facility and processed offsite. Fluids from junk cars (gasoline, oil, etc.), batteries, refrigerants, and mercury switches are removed from the vehicles before entering the property in accordance with the facility's List of Prohibited Items (Appendix L). No hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, or universal wastes are allowed onsite. Scrap iron and metal are organized into separate bins separated by large steel girders/I-beams. The bins are roughly organized into the following categories: white goods, galvanized steel, mixed steel, aluminum, car parts, and iron. Precious metals (i.e. brass, bronze, copper, etc.) are stored in the site building. The materials are sorted by magnetic cranes, pickers and by hand.

2.4 Geology and Soils

Site soils are characterized as 100 percent Urban Land/Urban Fill, with predominantly flat slopes and occasional slopes between 0 and 3 percent, according to the US Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey accessed on 18 August 2010. These urban soils have a wet substratum due to swamps/wetlands and floodplains being filled to create more space for the growing population of greater Boston. Urban Land complex areas consist mostly of moderately well-drained to excessively drained soils that have been disturbed by cutting or filling and/or areas that are covered by buildings and pavement. Most of the filled areas were built up and leveled for urban development.

2.5 Topography

The western portion of the Site is generally flat, with a gentle slope directing stormwater towards the catch basin at the center of the Site (DP-2, Figure 4). At the northeastern most portion of the Site, there is a gradual slope towards the commuter rail train tracks rather than towards the catch basin near the facility building (DP-1, Figure 4). Based on discussions with Second Street's General Manager, the remaining stormwater on the eastern section of the Site drains to DP-1, which formerly piped to a sump within the facility building that discharged to DP-2 by pumping. The sump pump is no longer operational and any stormwater that accumulates in the DP-1 area now evaporates.

2.6 Wetlands

There are currently no mapped wetland areas located on the property. However, the United States Geographical Survey topographic map of the Site indicates that a perennial stream runs from west to east directly northwest of the Site. Observations at the Site indicate that the stream flows towards the property and terminates before reaching the Site and that stormwater discharge from the Site will not impact this wetland.

Island End River, a small inlet off the Mystic River, is located about 0.3 miles south of the Site. An active coal tar processing facility operated at the Island End River from the 1890s to the late 1950s. Extensive remedial action was performed, including dredging and the creation of a Combined Disposal Facility, thereby eliminating the chronic release of coal tar from the site. Much of the sediment contamination and tar mats have also been eradicated, but high concentrations of PAHs remain in the sediment downstream of the facility. Stormwater from the Site discharges to this wetland.

2.7 Site Improvements

The Site is an industrial/commercial yard with a mix of pervious and impervious surfaces. The entrance to the Site from Second Street and a vehicle drop-off area in the center of the Site are paved with asphalt. Parking areas for storage trailers, heavy machinery, and service vehicles are primarily comprised of asphalt or compacted soil. Material handling areas are comprised of compacted soil. There is a one-story building (with basement) located on the southernmost portion of the Site that houses an office space and a warehouse for separation of precious metals.

Several trucks and assorted heavy machinery are kept onsite, including a 330C Cat excavator, a PC300 Komatsu excavator, S185 Bobcat skid steers, a Nissan forklift, a Hyundai forklift, vertical bailers, and alligator shears. The northern portion of the Site is an unpaved dirt lot and is primarily used for the storage and sorting of scrap iron and metal. No storage or sorting area of the Site is covered by either permanent (roof) or temporary (e.g., canvas tarp) protection from stormwater.

3.0 FACILITY DRAINAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF RUNOFF

3.1 Drainage

The Second Street facility has one impervious area comprised of asphalt pavement and an office building. This impervious area is approximately 50 percent of the total acreage, and the remaining area consists of a compacted soil surface. The majority of the Site concentrates stormwater to point discharges. Approximately 90 percent of the runoff generated from the impervious paved area is directed to a single catch basin (DP-2) located west of the office facility. The remaining 10 percent of runoff discharges to the second catch basin (DP-1), located on the north side of the facility building. As indicated in Section 2.5, the sump pump in DP-1 is no longer operational and any stormwater that accumulates in the DP-1 area now evaporates. The balance of the stormwater from the paved areas sheet flows to the primary and secondary catch basins. Stormwater generated on the compacted fill areas infiltrates into the Site soils and sheet flows to the catch basins. Stormwater generated on a small portion of the Site, located in the northeastern most area, infiltrates and sheet flows offsite towards the commuter rail train tracks (Figure 4).

The eastern portion of the property where the storage trailer is located drains to the impervious area. No drainage swales or stormwater conveyances beyond the catch basins were observed at the Site. Several piles of material are typically stored in the material handling area in the northern and western portion of the Site. The area is not segregated from the impervious area of the Site. No evidence of offsite sedimentation was identified.

3.2 Precipitation Information

Average annual precipitation for this area is approximately 47 inches (in.) per year. Precipitation is spread fairly evenly throughout the year, with average monthly totals ranging from 2 to 6 in. Based on data from the United States Geographical Survey Water Data Report in nearby Cambridge, Massachusetts, the months with the highest amounts of precipitation are February through April and September through November.

3.3 Runoff Coefficients

The soil properties, drainage area, and surface cover descriptions (paved, compacted soil, etc.) of the Site have been used to calculate runoff coefficients. As the Site existed prior to any construction activities or Best Management Practices (BMPs) implementation, there are approximately 21,780 square feet (0.5 acres) covered by impervious surfaces. Approximately 50 percent of the Site is considered pervious, covered with compacted dirt. Sheet flow is the dominant stormwater pathway for the entire Site. Areas of the Site that are pervious are almost entirely covered by scrap iron and metal materials, decreasing the

soils exposure to stormwater and, therefore, decreasing infiltration. Figure 4 depicts the current site conditions. Using these calculated areas of infiltrating and impervious surfaces, the peak runoff during a theoretical 25-year storm of 10-minute duration is estimated to be 4.1 cubic feet per second.

3.4 Receiving Waters and Wetlands

Most of the stormwater on the Site discharges to a single catch basin, where it flows through an oil-water separator and eventually discharges to the Mystic River, an impaired water body as defined by EPA. The Mystic River is also listed as a Category 5 Water, with a total maximum daily load (TMDL) to be developed by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. The majority of stormwater discharges to the river. The site's stormwater system is connected to the municipal storm sewer system.

3.5 Management of Runoff and Selection of Controls

The following options were considered in the process of selecting control measures:

- Implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events. If your facility may be exposed to or has previously experienced such major storm events, additional stormwater control measures that may be considered include, but are not limited to:
 - Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force.
 - Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level or securing with non-corrosive device.
 - When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures).
 - Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level.
 - Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage.
 - Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground.
 - Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors.
 - Conduct staff training for implementing your emergency procedures at regular intervals.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

4.1 Potential Pollutants Sources

For each of the identified industrial activities presented in Section 2.1, the list of associated potential pollutants is the same. The following list includes all significant materials handled, treated, stored, or disposed that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date of this SWPPP:

1. Absorbents
2. Degreasers
3. Gasoline/diesel fuel

4. Gear oil, hydraulic fluid, power steering fluid, radiator fluid, and transmission fluid
5. Heavy metals – processed material
6. Lead acid batteries
7. Nickel-cadmium batteries
8. Rags
9. Refrigerants/chlorofluorocarbons
10. Scrap metal (including solder dross)
11. Semi-volatile organic compounds – processed material
12. Total petroleum hydrocarbons – processed material
13. Used oil

4.2 Significant Spills or Leaks

No significant spills or leaks have taken place on site during the three (3) years prior to the date of this SWPPP.

Spills of oil or hazardous materials that exceed the applicable reportable quantity as listed in the Massachusetts Contingency Plan 310 CMR 40.1600 must be reported to MassDEP within 2 hours of discovery. No incidents have occurred at the site that would meet the definition of a significant spill or leak.

Second Street's response method to an oil leak or spill includes the following steps:

- Immediately contain the spill area
- Cover the entire spill area with Speedi-Dri
- Once Speedi-Dri has absorbed the spill, sweep the material up and place into a 55-gallon drum
- Once the drum is filled, contact a licensed hazardous waste company to remove it.

4.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

Allowable non-stormwater discharges include:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Potable water, including water line flushing;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;

- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., “piped” cooling tower blowdown or drains).

Site personnel indicate there is one non-stormwater discharge related activity performed at the facility. Vehicles are periodically rinsed without surfactants or chemicals to clean the vehicles and control dust.

4.4 Salt Storage

Piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial purposes are not stored on the property.

5.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater control systems have already been put in place on this Site to both control and treat the stormwater discharges on site. The systems deployed include prohibition of hazardous materials and a stormwater collection and treatment system that includes an oil-water separator. The dominant method for stormwater management is infiltration and sheet flow into the two catch basins onsite. Stormwater discharged into the catch basin (DP-2) is filtered through a catch basin filtration insert, followed by an oil-water separator before exiting the site and being discharged into the City’s storm sewer.

5.1 Proposed Best Management Practices

In accordance with the Permit, the following BMPs are implemented at the site:

- Good housekeeping
- Eliminating and minimizing exposures
- Preventive maintenance
- Routine facility inspections
- Spill prevention and response procedures
- Erosion and sediment control
- Management of runoff
- Employee training
- Control of dust generation and offsite vehicle tracking of waste materials
- Installation of engineering controls
- Neat and orderly storage of materials, if any
- Regular garbage, construction waste, sanitary waste, and rubbish disposal, if any
- Prompt cleanup of any spills, including solid and liquid materials, if any.

Additional engineering controls were implemented at the facility for the previous permit and continue to be maintained. The filtration insert is utilized in catch basin (DP-2) to collect particulates and metals prior reaching the storm sewer system. Information for the filtration inserts are included as Appendix M. Berms were also installed around storage and drop-off areas to prevent stormwater from the active areas from reaching the storm sewer system. The drop-off and storage areas are currently maintained on pervious pavement.

These BMPs were selected based on their effectiveness in removing oil and grease, COD, TSS, total recoverable aluminum, total recoverable copper, total recoverable zinc, and total recoverable lead from stormwater.

An additional BMP that was implemented involves battery handling procedures. The batteries were previously stored until 40,000 pounds of batteries were accumulated prior to shipping offsite. The BMP that was implemented modified the procedure so batteries are placed upon pallets within the site building until the pallet is full. The batteries are then shrink wrapped. The shrink-wrapped batteries are placed behind the stormwater berms for day storage to prevent any potential impacts to stormwater discharge. The batteries are moved to the basement of the site building at the end of each day and in inclement weather to minimize exposure to precipitation and runoff in compliance with the MSGP's lead-acid and nickel-cadmium battery requirements. Other BMPs employed for battery handling include: collection and disposal of leaking lead-acid battery fluid, proper disposal of cracked or broken batteries, and employee training for the management of scrap batteries. Unwrapped batteries stored outside with the potential to be exposed to precipitation are not permitted. No disassembly of batteries will occur on site.

Good housekeeping efforts include segregation of materials into separate bins, daily sweeping of the process area, continued inspection of incoming material to ensure toxic and hazardous materials are not allowed on Site, and periodic inspections of the Site BMPs and the Site perimeter.

A description of each of the BMPs is provided on Worksheet 3. Locations of BMPs are shown on Figure 4.

These BMPs are reevaluated on an annual basis to determine their effectiveness based on visual inspections and laboratory data when available. Additional BMPs (canopies, water quality swales, subsurface detection basins, additional sediment removal structures, etc.) are evaluated and implemented if necessary to meet the discharge NPDES standards.

5.2 Waste Materials and Disposal

All waste generated at the site is and will continue to be disposed of in a manner consistent with state and federal rules and regulations.

5.3 Hazardous Materials and Petroleum Products

The following practices are used to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials and petroleum products to site personnel and environmental resources:

- Hazardous materials are prohibited from the Site (Appendix L)
- Refueling of machinery occurs onsite by a fueling service under the surveillance of the spill coordinator or member of the spill response team
- Original labels and material safety data sheets are retained and kept onsite

5.4 Schedule for Plan Implementation

A description of actions and a schedule for implementation of each BMP is included on Worksheet 4 of Appendix K.

5.5 Maintenance

Maintenance involves the upkeep and repair of all measures installed to reduce the risk of a release of pollutants into the groundwater. Erosion and sedimentation controls and measures are maintained in an effective condition throughout Site activities. The Site stormwater inspector will maintain a suitable reserve of materials, particularly gravel, to prepare for the possible replacement of deteriorating or breached measures on short notice.

The installed BMPs, including the catch basin filtration insert and stormwater berm, are inspected a minimum of once a month by Site personnel to ensure they are properly maintained. Logs of these monthly inspections are kept on Site with the SWPPP. In addition, the filtration insert is inspected after each storm event and cleaned or replaced if necessary.

Dust generation is controlled by sweeping the process areas, associated berms, and parking lot twice per day to remove accumulated dirt and debris.

Outfall

Maintenance of the catch basin (DP-2) and the oil/water separator is conducted during seasonal dry periods. As part of the maintenance of the catch basin (DP-2) and the oil/water separator, all solids and standing water are removed and disposed of offsite by Second Street's maintenance contractor.

5.6 Employee Training

Employee training is discussed in detail in Section 9.0.

5.7 Sector-Specific Best Management Practices

The facility is covered under "Sector N – Scrap Recycling Waste Recycling Facilities" of the MSGP and must comply with sector-specific requirements which include:

- Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could contain significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. The site provides instructional materials to their customers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to the site.
- Establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff and accepting scrap lead-acid batteries. Currently, used lead-acid batteries discovered in vehicles to be shredded are stored inside the warehouse building, and are managed as "Universal Waste."
- Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable wastes. The control measures in place to ensure this are covers, roofs, and hay bales that surround the stormwater retention basin.
- Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids inside the warehouse building.
- Minimize contact of liquids and particulate matter from surface runoff by storing materials indoors or under cover. The warehouse building has been blocked to prevent any oil or fluid contact with storm water. Any oil that would reach the storm water system would be captured with sorbent materials, or by the oil booms inside the stormwater retention basin.
- Minimize accumulation of particulate matter on process equipment exposed to storm water. This is accomplished by regular inspection of equipment. The site has established a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment and uses dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids. Mercury spill kits are available in the warehouse building for spills from storage of mercury switches.

6.0 INSPECTIONS AND SAMPLING

6.1 INSPECTIONS

This section describes periodic inspections of the facility. The facility operator is responsible for overseeing routine inspections and conducting comprehensive inspections.

The following describes the inspection schedule for the facility. Inspection forms can be found in Appendix B.

6.1.1 Routine Daily Walk-Through

Facility personnel perform quick visual checks of the facility each operating day by checking all exterior areas for any signs of leaks. In addition, the dumpsters and surrounding areas are inspected for overflowing debris, and general good housekeeping procedures are maintained. These daily walk-through inspections are not recorded, but if any observations of potential pollutants entering the storm system are observed, they are immediately brought to the attention of the Plant Manager, and will be remedied as soon as possible, no later than 14 days after detection.

6.1.2 Monthly Routine Visual Inspections

Facility personnel conduct monthly routine visual inspections to determine if there is any evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system or waters of the state. All areas exposed to stormwater, all stormwater control measures, and all areas of industrial activity are inspected monthly during each of the following periods: January to March, April to June, July to September, and October to December.

The Facility Manager participates in the monthly visual inspections. At least once each calendar year, the quarterly routine inspection is conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

Guidelines for conducting these inspections are presented in Appendix B. Inspections are recorded on the forms provided in Appendix B, or equivalent forms. The inspection log in Appendix B, or an equivalent log, must be maintained for all inspections.

6.2 Stormwater Sampling

Second Street conducts stormwater sampling at Outfall 001 (oil/water separator). The sampling location is identified on the site map provided as Figure 4. Documentation that it was not possible to sample during a particular quarter is maintained in the SWPPP if these conditions are encountered.

Samples must be collected from a storm event that occurs following 72 hours in which there was no storm event or stormwater discharge (e.g. 3 days of dry weather). The stormwater is collected in a manner so that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. The samples are collected in clean clear glass or plastic containers, and examined in a well-lit area. Samples are typically collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes; you must document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site once snow melt has occurred. At least one sample per year must be from snow melt. For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date of the sampling event.

Information for a particular storm event can be obtained from the NOAA National Weather Service website for Boston, Massachusetts at the following website <https://w1.weather.gov/data/obhistory/KBOS.html>.

The following describes the sampling requirements for the facility.

6.2.1 Quarterly Visual Assessment

MSGP regulations have defined the four quarters of the year as January 1 to March 31; April 1 to June 30; July 1 to September 30; and October 1 to December 31. At least once each calendar quarter, visual inspections are conducted by site personnel or their qualified subcontractors to determine the quality of the stormwater discharge. As part of the quarterly visual assessment, at least one grab sample is taken from the Outfall during a measurable storm event, during each quarter. Quarterly Visual Assessment Form can be found in Appendix C. If feasible, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge as described in Section 3.2.4.3 of the 2021 MSGP.

The stormwater is collected in a manner so that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. The samples are collected in clean clear glass or plastic containers, and examined in a well-lit area. Samples are typically collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes; and the reason why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes must be documented. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from the site once snow melt has occurred. At least one sample per year must be from snow melt.

Samples must be collected from a storm event that occurs following 72 hours in which there was no storm event or stormwater discharge (e.g., 3 days of dry weather). The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if the Team documents that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Each sample must be visually inspected for the following water quality characteristics:

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

Once the visual assessment has taken place, document the results of visual assessments and maintain this documentation in Appendix C. Do not submit the visual assessment findings to the US EPA or MassDEP, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, the documentation of the visual assessment must include:

- Sample location(s)
- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures

- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt)
- Results of observations of the stormwater discharge
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes
- Any corrective action required as a result of the visual assessment

As with any other activity onsite, health and safety are of utmost importance.

Quarterly Visual Assessment Forms are available and will be maintained in Appendix C.

6.2.2 Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring

The MSGP stipulates pollutant benchmark concentrations that may be applicable to the discharge. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations. A benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for the Facility's use to determine the overall effectiveness of the control measures and to assist in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations.

Monitor for the benchmark parameters specified for "Industrial Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities, Subsector 1: Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling."

- Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with quantitative limits at or below benchmark values for all benchmark parameters. The specific benchmark monitoring for Section N include:
 - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) benchmark less than 120 mg/L
 - Total Suspended Solids (TSS) benchmark less than 100 mg/L
 - Total Recoverable Aluminum benchmark less than 1,100 µg/L
 - Total Recoverable Copper benchmark less than 4.8 µg/L¹
 - Total Recoverable Lead benchmark less than 210 µg/L¹
 - Total Recoverable Zinc benchmark less than 90 µg/L¹

¹ Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters. The facility discharges stormwater to the Island End River, which is part of the Mystic River. This portion of the Mystic River is saline water subject to tidal influence.

The facility must conduct benchmark monitoring for all parameters applicable to your subsector(s) for four quarters in your first year of permit coverage, beginning in your first full quarter of permit coverage, no earlier than May 30, 2021.

Year one of permit coverage. If the annual average for a parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, you can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter for the next two years (i.e., eight quarters).

If the annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, the facility must comply with Section 12.2 (Additional Implementation Measures) and continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for that parameter until results indicate that the annual average is no longer exceeded after which the

facility can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter until monitoring resumes in year four of permit coverage.

Year four of permit coverage. The facility must conduct benchmark monitoring for all parameters applicable to your subsector(s) for four quarters in your fourth year of permit coverage (i.e., your thirteenth through sixteenth quarters). If the annual average for a parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, the facility can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of your permit coverage.

If the annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, the facility must comply with Section 12.2 (Additional Implementation Measures) and continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for that parameter until results indicate that the annual average is no longer exceeded after which the facility can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of permit coverage.

6.2.3 Indicator Monitoring

This permit requires indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for three parameters – pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) – for subsector N2 (source separated recycling) and for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) when paved surfaces will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located. Indicator monitoring data will provide you and EPA with a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality and potential water quality problems. The indicator monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required under this part. The facility may find it useful to evaluate and compare your indicator monitoring data over time to identify any fluctuating values and why they may be occurring, and to further inform any revisions to your SWPPP/SCMs if necessary. Indicator monitoring is report-only and is neither benchmark monitoring nor an effluent limitation. Instead, it is a permit condition. Thus, failure to conduct indicator monitoring is a permit violation.

Schedule of Indicator Monitoring (pH, TSS, and COD)

The facility is in subsector N1 and is not required to conduct indicator monitoring.

Schedule of Indicator Monitoring (PAHs)

If the facility uses coal-tar sealcoat on paved surfaces where industrial activities are located during the during permit coverage, the facility must conduct indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for PAHs bi-annually (i.e., sample twice per year) in the first and fourth years of permit coverage. The first year first year of permit coverage begins in your first full quarter of permit coverage, commencing no earlier than May 30, 2021, followed by two years of no monitoring. Bi-annual monitoring resumes in your fourth year of permit coverage for another year, after which the facility may discontinue bi-annual PAH monitoring for the remainder of your permit coverage.

6.2.3 Impaired Waters Monitoring

The site discharges stormwater to the Island End River. The Island End River is a small tributary of the Mystic River, which empties into Boston Harbor.

The specific segment that the facility discharges to is listed by the EPA as an “impaired water.” The location code of the Mystic River is “MA71-03, Mystic River.” The Mystic River in this area is impaired for the following:

- (i) Pathogens (fecal coliform)
- (ii) Pathogens (enterococcus)

- (iii) Foam/flocs/scum/oil slicks
- (iv) Sediment screening value
- (v) Petroleum hydrocarbons (oil and grease)
- (vi) Dissolved oxygen
- (vii) Taste, color, and odor
- (viii) Ammonia, un-ionized
- (ix) PCBs in fish tissue

The following pollutants have an established TMDL that was approved on November 21, 2018:

- (i) Fecal coliform
- (ii) Enterococcus

Monitoring is required annually in the first year of permit coverage and again in the fourth year of permit coverage, unless there is a detection of a pollutant causing an impairment, in which case annual monitoring must continue.

Since the site discharges to impaired water (Mystic River) without a TMDL, monitor for all pollutants for which the water body is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists once at each discharge point, discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an EPA-approved or established TMDL.

If sampling results indicate the monitored pollutant is detected in the discharge, but the facility has determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the facility may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant for the duration of your permit coverage.

To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the facility must document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required by Part 6.5 in the 2021 MSGP:

- An explanation of why the facility believes that the presence of the pollutant of concern in the discharge is not related to the activities or materials at your facility; and
- Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant of concern in the discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

Natural background pollutants include those that occur naturally as a result of native soils, and vegetation, wildlife, or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring. However, the facility may be eligible to discontinue annual monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from these sources and should consult the applicable EPA Regional Office for related guidance.

7.0 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

This section describes the records that are maintained and reports that are submitted for the facility. In addition to the requirements for recording inspections and submitting DMRs, site personnel will report any releases of hazardous materials to the appropriate agencies, as required by applicable regulations.

The SWPPP team will also maintain records of spills, leaks, other discharges, sampling, inspections, maintenance, changes in facility operations, and any changes in the SWPPP. All worksheets must be updated when changes occur. A description of record taking requirements for spills and leaks that may occur on the site is included on Worksheet 5 of Appendix K. In addition, records shall include the following:

- Date and time of the incident
- Weather conditions
- Duration of spill, leak, or discharge
- Cause of spill, leak or discharge
- Environmental problems
- Response procedures
- Personnel notified
- Recommended changes to pollution prevention controls, operating procedures, or equipment.

For maintenance and inspection records, include the following:

- Identification of inspecting personnel
- Area of inspection
- Conclusions and recommendations resulting from inspection
- Corrections resulting from the inspection
- Personnel notified.

A copy of this SWPPP and all related records are maintained at the facility for at least three years from the date the MSGP expires.

7.1 Inspection Reports and Annual Report

Monthly inspections are documented on the forms provided in Appendix B, or equivalent forms. The Annual Report (signed by the company signatory) was developed by the US EPA (see Appendix F). The report is submitted to US EPA annually. Copies of all inspections and evaluations are retained on site for three years from the date of the inspection.

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

- A summary of the past year's routine facility inspection documentation required.
- A summary of the past year's quarterly visual assessment documentation;
- A summary of your past year's corrective action and any required AIM documentation. If the facility has not completed required corrective action or AIM responses at the time the facility submits the annual report, the facility must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) or AIM responses. Also describe any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that the facility is in compliance with the permit.

The Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11 of the 2021 MSGP.

7.2 Stormwater Sampling

All monitoring data collected must be submitted to EPA using EPA's NetDMR system (available at www.epa.gov/netdmr) (unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted, in which case a paper form may be submitted) no later than 30 days after the complete laboratory results are received for the

monitoring outfall for the reporting period. The monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) are prepopulated on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form based on the information that was reported on the NOI form (through the NDPES eReporting tool (NeT)). Accordingly, the following changes to the monitoring frequency must be reported to EPA through the submittal of a "Change NOI" form in NeT, which will trigger changes to the monitoring requirements in NetDMR:

- All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term;
- All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term;
- Benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements no longer apply because the facility is inactive and unstaffed;
- Benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements now apply because the facility has changed from inactive and unstaffed to active and staffed;
- A numeric effluent limitation guideline has been exceeded;
- A numeric effluent limitation guideline exceedance is back in compliance.

Once monitoring requirements have been completely fulfilled, the facility is no longer required to report monitoring results using NetDMR. If the facility has only partially fulfilled the benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements (e.g., four quarterly average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters; did not detect some, but not all, impairment pollutants), the facility must continue to use NetDMR to report the results in Net-DMR for the remaining monitoring requirements.

For indicator and benchmark monitoring, submit sampling results to EPA no later than 30 days after receiving the complete laboratory results for monitored outfall for each quarter that the facility is required to collect benchmark samples, per Part 7.3.4. If samples are collected during multiple storm events in a single quarter (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions, climates with irregular stormwater runoff, or areas subject to snow), the facility is required to submit all sampling results for each storm event to EPA within 30 days of receiving all laboratory results for the event. Or, for any of the monitored outfall that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, using Net-DMR, the facility must report that no discharges occurred for that discharge point no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period.

As required in Section 9.1.2.4 of the 2021 MSGP, the results of any monitoring [four samples required in the first year of the permit] required by this permit must be sent to the appropriate Regional Office of the MassDEP [attention: Bureau of Waste Prevention] where the monitoring identifies violations of any effluent limits or benchmarks for any parameter for which monitoring is required under this permit. In addition, any follow-up monitoring and a description of the corrective actions required and undertaken to meet the effluent limits or benchmarks must be sent to the appropriate MassDEP Regional Office [attn: Bureau of Waste Prevention].

Analytical laboratory reports will be maintained in Appendix D and DMRs will be maintained in Appendix E.

8.0 SECURITY

The facility maintains security measures to minimize the possibility of vandalism or oil release. The facility and the building are locked during non-operating hours. Facility lighting is adequate for security purposes and the identification of oil spills and prevention of oil spills through vandalism.

9.0 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Employee training is conducted initially and on an annual basis to inform site personnel responsible for implementing the activities described in this SWPPP, or otherwise site personnel responsible for oil pollution control, stormwater management, and other components and goals of this SWPPP. Personnel are trained, as appropriate for their job duties, on good housekeeping measures, proper operation and maintenance of equipment, proper handling procedures for scrap materials, and procedures to follow during an emergency. The purpose of the training is to ensure that discharges are prevented and spill response procedures are reviewed. Training may be provided in a formal classroom type setting, as on-the-job training, or during safety meetings as appropriate. Training shall include reviewing the components of this SWPPP; educating employees on proper handling, storage, disposal, and recycling techniques for used oil, and training for those individuals who ship and receive metal product.

The SWPPP Team Leader is responsible for ensuring that affected facility personnel have received appropriate training. Training is documented on the form provided in Appendix G, or an equivalent form.

10.0 ENDANGERED SPECIES AND HISTORIC PLACES

10.1 National Historic Preservation Act Certification

The Site meets Criterion A from Part 1.1.5 and Appendix F of the MSGP and is eligible for coverage under this permit. Site stormwater discharges and allowable non-stormwater discharges do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and the facility is not constructing or installing new stormwater control measures on the Site that cause subsurface disturbance and as such fulfills obligations under the NHPA. Under the historic property screening process, the Site meets the requirement of Step one, the Site is an existing facility that is reapplying for certification under the 2021 MSGP. Documentation of eligibility for coverage under the General Permit with regard to the National Historic Preservation Act is provided in Figure 3.

10.2 Endangered Species Act Certification

Based on a review of data available from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) species New England map (<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/new-england-map-nmfs.pdf>) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) online mapping tool (<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>), there are federally listed endangered / threatened species identified within the “action area” of the Facility. According to a review of the NMFS species New England map conducted in March 2021, the action area is located within a sturgeon-accessible watershed, which includes the shortnose sturgeon and Atlantic sturgeon. The action area is also within a subwatershed affecting coastal water quality. The ranges of leatherback, loggerhead, Kemp’s ridley, hawksbill, and green sea turtles include coastal waters of Massachusetts. According to a review of the USFWS online mapping tool conducted in March 2021, there are no species included within the action area. Based on the current review of the USFWS and the NMFS resources and the similar research that was conducted in July 2015, the Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) was removed from the Endangered Species Act Species List. The NMFS species New England map and the USFWS online mapping tool report are included in Appendix H.

11.0 SWPPP AVAILABILITY

A copy of the current SWPPP must be retained as required by the MSGP at the facility in an accessible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting the facility’s permit eligibility, as well as the signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWPPP must be immediately available to facility employees, EPA, state agency, the operator of an MS4 into which the facility discharges to, and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an onsite inspection.

The current SWPPP must also be made available to the public (except any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information). The current SWPPP is available at the following locations:

1. A hardcopy of the SWPPP is maintained at the facility for review during normal working hours.
2. An electronic copy of the SWPPP is available at the following URL:

http://www.sironmetal.com/uploads/3/9/0/7/39077523/2nd_street_swppp_september_2015_final.pdf

Additionally, a sign must be posted at a safe, publicly accessible location proximate to the facility. The font must be large enough to be readily viewed from a public right-of-way and perform periodic maintenance of the sign to ensure that it remains legible, visible, and factually correct. At minimum, the sign must include:

- The following statement: “[Name of facility] is permitted for industrial stormwater discharges under the U.S. EPA’s Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)”;
- The facility NPDES ID number;
- A contact phone number for obtaining additional facility information;
- One of the following:
 - The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP (if available), and the following statement: “To report observed indicators of stormwater pollution, contact [optional: include facility point of contact and] EPA at: [include the applicable MSGP Regional Office contact information found at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/contact-us-stormwater#regional>]; or
 - The following statement: “To obtain the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this facility or to report observed indicators of stormwater pollution, contact [optional: include facility point of contact and] EPA at [include the applicable MSGP Regional Office contact information found at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/contact-us-stormwater#regional>].

12.0 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

12.1 Corrective Actions

When any of the following conditions occur or are detected during an inspection, monitoring or other means, or EPA or the operator of the MS4 through which you discharge informs you that any of the following conditions have occurred, you must review and revise, as appropriate, your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation and implementation of your stormwater control measures) so that this permit’s effluent limits are met and pollutant discharges are minimized:

- An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit to a water of the United States) occurs at your facility.
- A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or is not being properly operated or maintained.
- Whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).

If corrective action is needed, all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants will be taken on the same day a condition is found if possible but no later than the following day. Document

the existence of any conditions requiring corrective action within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. Corrective actions will be completed before the next storm event if possible and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery (i.e., lab results). If the 14-day timeframe is not feasible, document why it is infeasible, prepare a schedule to complete the corrective action and complete within 45 days of discovery. If the completion of corrective action will exceed 45 days, EPA must be notified of the intention to exceed 45 days, the rationale for the extension and a completion date.

12.2 Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)

After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, the monitoring requirements for that parameter have been fulfilled until the next required monitoring year. If, after the collection of 4 quarterly samples, the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, or if fewer than four quarterly samples are collected but a single sample or the sum of the samples exceeds the benchmark by more than four times the parameter, the Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) are triggered.

There are three AIM levels:

- AIM Level 1
- AIM Level 2
- AIM Level 3

12.3 Baseline Status

Once the facility receives discharge authorization, the facility is in a baseline status for all applicable benchmark parameters. If an AIM triggering event occurs and the facility has proceeded sequentially to AIM Level 1, 2 or 3, the facility may return directly to baseline status once the corresponding AIM-level response and conditions are met.

12.4 AIM Triggering Events

If an annual average exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold based on the following events, the AIM requirements have been triggered for that benchmark parameter. The facility must follow the corresponding AIM-level responses and deadlines described in Sections 12.2.3, 12.2.4, and 12.2.5 unless the facility qualifies for an exception as described in Section 12.2.6. An annual average exceedance for a parameter can occur if:

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

12.5 AIM Level 1

The status changes from baseline to AIM Level 1 if quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event as described in Section 12.2.2 has occurred, unless the facility qualifies for an exception as described in Section 12.2.6.

12.5.1 AIM Level 1 Responses

- Review SWPPP/Stormwater Control Measures. Immediately review the SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the facility's stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of the facility's existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter,
- Implement Additional Measures. After reviewing the SWPPP/stormwater control measures, the facility must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring the facility's exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold; or if the facility determine nothing further needs to be done with the stormwater control measures, the facility must document and include in the annual report why the facility expect the existing control measures to bring the exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold for the next 12-month period.

12.5.2 AIM Level 1 Deadline

If any modifications to or additional control measures are necessary in response to AIM Level 1, the facility must implement those modifications or control measures within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results, unless doing so within 14 days is infeasible. If doing so within 14 days is infeasible, the facility must document why it is infeasible and implement such modifications within 45 days.

12.5.3 Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring

After compliance with AIM Level 1 responses and deadlines, the facility must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected stormwater discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.

12.5.4 AIM Level 1 Status Update

While in AIM Level 1 status, the facility may either:

- Return to Baseline Status. The facility's AIM Level 1 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 1 responses have been met and continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring. The facility may discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter until monitoring resumes in year 4 of permit coverage or if the facility has fulfilled all benchmark monitoring, then the facility may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit.
- Advance to AIM Level 2. The facility's AIM Level 1 status advances to AIM Level 2 status if the facility has completed AIM Level 1 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred.

12.6 AIM Level 2

The facility's status changes from AIM Level 1 to AIM Level 2 if the facility's continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred.

12.6.1 AIM Level 2 Responses

The facility must review the SWPPP and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs, considering good engineering practices, beyond what the facility did in the AIM Level 1 responses that would reasonably be expected to bring the exceedances below the

parameter's benchmark threshold. Refer to the MSGP sector-specific fact sheets for recommended controls.

12.6.2 AIM Level 2 Deadlines

The facility must implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results that indicate an AIM triggering event has occurred and document how the measures will achieve benchmark thresholds. If it is feasible for the facility to implement a measure, but not within 14 days, the facility may take up to 45 days to implement such measure. The facility must document why it was infeasible to implement such measure in 14 days. EPA may also grant the facility an extension beyond 45 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the facility, the operator.

12.6.3 Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring

After compliance with AIM Level 2 responses and deadlines, the facility must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.

12.6.4 AIM Level 2 Status Update

While in AIM Level 2 status, the facility may either:

- **Return to Baseline Status.** The facility's AIM Level 2 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 2 responses have been met and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring. The facility may discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter until monitoring resumes in year 4 of permit coverage, or if the facility has fulfilled all benchmark monitoring requirements, then the facility may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit.
- **Advance to AIM Level 3.** The facility's AIM Level 2 status advances to AIM Level 3 status if the facility has completed the AIM Level 2 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred.

12.7 AIM Level 3

The facility's status changes from AIM Level 2 to AIM Level 3 if the facility's continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred.

12.7.1 AIM Level 3 Responses

If any of the triggering events occur, the facility must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent controls such as permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures). The controls or treatment technologies or treatment train that the facility installs should be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered AIM Level 3 and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under AIM Tier 2. The facility must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to bring the exceedances below the benchmark threshold. The facility must install such stormwater control measures for the discharge point(s) in question and for substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs), unless the facility individually monitors those SIDPs and demonstrate that AIM Level 3 requirements are not triggered at those discharge points.

12.7.2 AIM Level 3 Deadlines

The facility must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or treatment stormwater control measures within 14 days and install such measures within 60 days. If it is not feasible within 60 days, the facility may take up to 90 days to install such measures, documenting in the SWPPP why it is infeasible to install the measure within 60 days. EPA may also grant the facility an extension beyond 90 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the facility, the operator.

12.7.3 Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring

After compliance with AIM Level 3 responses and deadlines, the facility must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.

12.7.4 AIM Level 3 Status Update

While in AIM Level 3 status, the facility may either:

- **Return to Baseline Status.** The facility's AIM Level 3 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 3 response(s) have been met and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring. The facility may discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter until monitoring resumes in what would be year 4 of permit coverage, or if the facility has fulfilled all benchmark monitoring requirements, then the facility may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit.
- **Continue in AIM Level 3.** The facility's AIM Level 3 status will remain at Level 3 if the facility has completed the AIM Level 3 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred. The facility must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance. If the facility continues to exceed the benchmark threshold for the same parameter even after compliance with AIM Level 3, EPA may require the facility to apply for an individual permit.

12.8 AIM Exemptions

Following the occurrence of an AIM triggering event, at any point or tier level of AIM and following four quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than four quarters of data), the facility may qualify for an exception below from AIM requirements and continued benchmark monitoring. Regardless if the facility qualifies for and claim an exception, the facility must still review the SCMs, SWPPP, and other on-site activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate in light of the benchmark exceedance(s). If claiming an AIM exception, the facility must follow the requirements to demonstrate that the facility qualifies for the exception as provided below. If the facility qualifies for an exception, the facility is not required to comply with the AIM responses or the continuation of quarterly benchmark monitoring for any parameters for which the facility can demonstrate that the benchmark exceedance is:

- **Solely Attributable to Natural Background Pollutant Levels.** The facility must demonstrate that the benchmark exceedance is solely attributable to the presence of that pollutant in natural background sources, provided that all the following conditions are met, and the facility must submit the analysis and documentation to the applicable EPA Regional Office upon request.

- Due to Run-On. The facility must demonstrate and obtain EPA agreement that run-on from a neighboring source (e.g., a source external to the facility) is the cause of the exceedance, provided that all the following conditions are met, and the facility must submit an analysis and documentation to the applicable EPA Regional Office for concurrence.
- Due to an abnormal event. The facility must immediately document that the AIM triggering event was abnormal, a description explaining what caused the abnormal event, and how any measures taken within 14 days of such event will prevent a reoccurrence of the exceedance. The facility must also collect a sample during the next measurable storm event to demonstrate that the result is less than the benchmark threshold, in which case the facility does not trigger any AIM requirements based on the abnormal event.
- For Aluminum and Copper benchmark parameters only: Demonstrated to not result in an exceedance of your facility-specific value using the national recommended water quality criteria in-lieu of the applicable MSGP benchmark threshold: To be eligible for the exception, the facility must demonstrate to EPA that the stormwater discharge(s) that exceeded the applicable nationally representative MSGP benchmark threshold would not result in an exceedance of a derived facility-specific value. The demonstration to EPA, which will be made publicly available, must meet the minimum elements below in order to be considered for and approved by the applicable EPA Regional Office. If the facility exceeds the MSGP benchmark threshold for aluminum or copper, the facility must still comply with any applicable AIM requirements and additional benchmark monitoring until the demonstration is made to and approved by the applicable EPA Regional Office. In this case, EPA suggests that samples collected for any continued benchmark monitoring also be analyzed for the required input parameters for each model for efficiency. If the facility is an existing operator and the facility anticipates an exceedance of the MSGP benchmark(s) based on previous monitoring data and expect to utilize this exception(s), EPA recommends the facility begin the required data collection in your first year of permit coverage.

Figures





Path: J:\S473-005 Second Street Iron & Metal Co Inc. - MSGP Registration Services\04 GRAPHICS\MXD\S473_005_Fig01_General_Location_Map.mxd
 Drawing Date: 2021/03/26
 © 2021 ESS Group, Inc.



Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.
 Everett, Massachusetts

1 inch = 1,000 feet

Source: 1) Esri

Legend

Site Location

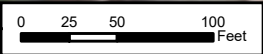
General Location Map

Figure 1

Path: J:\S473-005 Second Street Iron & Metal Co Inc - MSGP Registration Services\04 GRAPHICS\MXD\S473_005_Fig02_Aerial_Photo.mxd

Drawing Date: 2021/03/26

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Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.
Everett, Massachusetts

1 inch = 100 feet

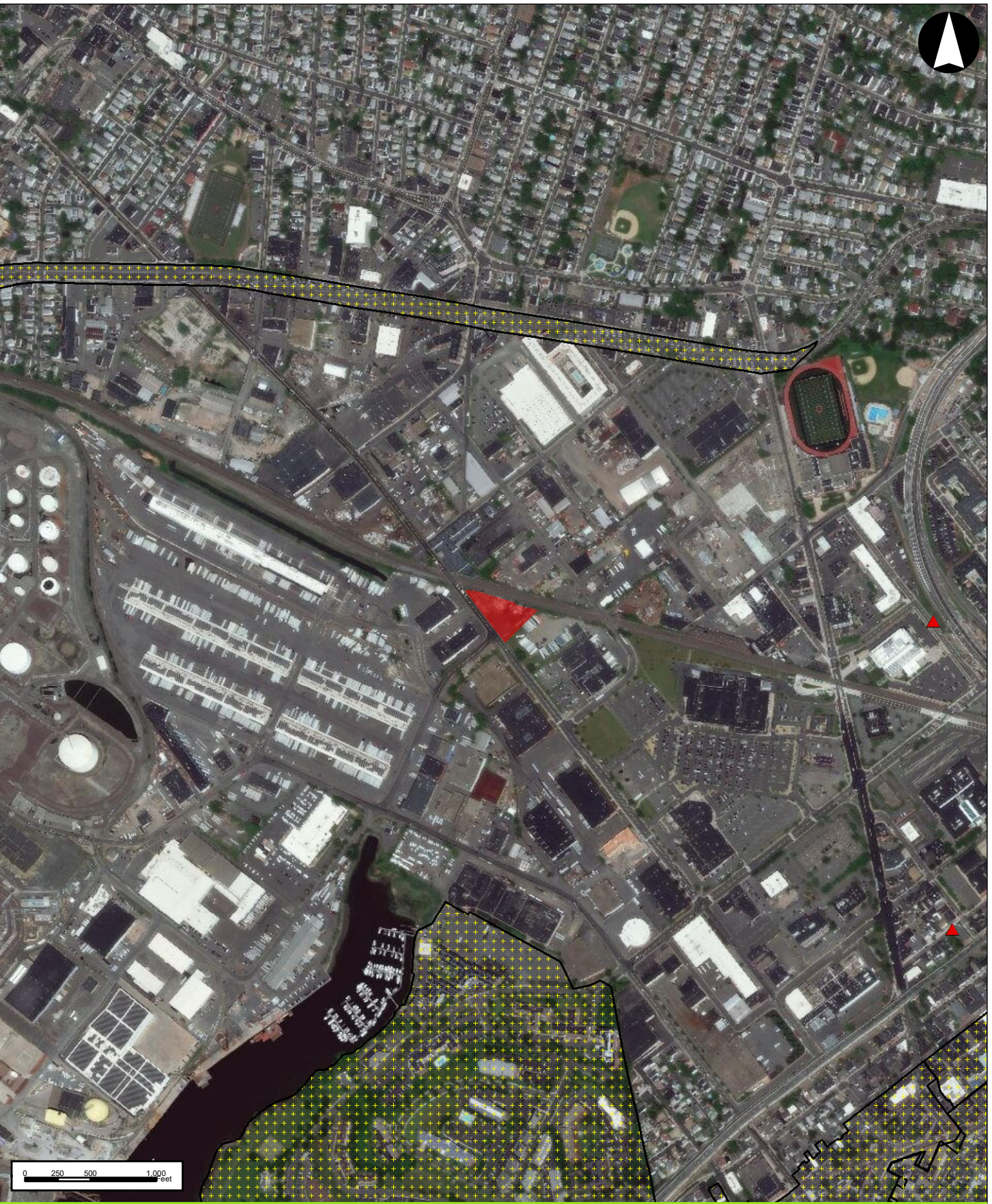
Source: 1) Esri

Legend
 Property Line

Aerial Photograph

Figure 2

Path: J:\S473-005 Second Street Iron & Metal Co inc.- MNSGP Registration Services\04 GRAPHICS\MXD\S473_005_Fig03_Environmental and Cultural Resources_Map.mxd
Drawing Date: 2021/03/26
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Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc. Everett, Massachusetts

Environmental and Cultural Resources Map

1 inch = 1,000 feet

Source: 1) Esri

Legend




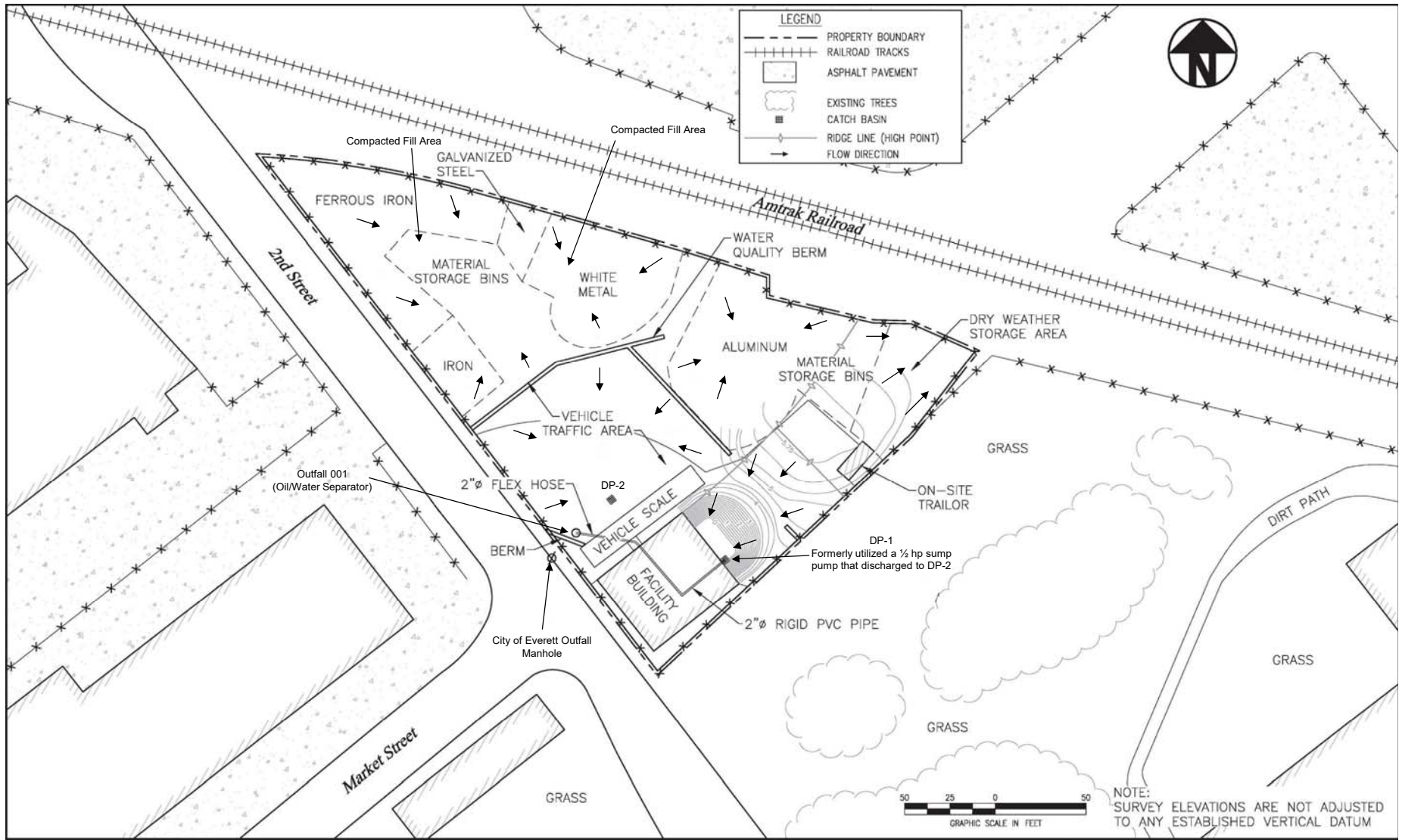
-  Site Location
-  National Register Site
-  National Register District

Figure 3



Notes:

1. Size of Property = 0.993 acres
2. Approximately 90 percent of the runoff generated from the impervious paved area is directed to a single catch basin (DP-2). The remaining 10 percent of runoff discharges to the second catch basin (DP-1), which formerly piped to a sump pump within the facility building that discharged to DP-2 by pumping. Any stormwater that accumulates in the DP-1 area now evaporates. The balance of the stormwater from the paved areas sheet flows to the primary and secondary catch basins. Stormwater generated on the compacted fill areas infiltrates into the Site soils and sheet flows to the catch basins. Stormwater generated on a small portion of the Site, located in the northeastern most area, infiltrates and sheet flows offsite towards the commuter rail train tracks.
3. Potential sources of stormwater contaminant discharge include absorbents, degreasers, gasoline/diesel fuel, gear oil, hydraulic fluid, power steering fluid, radiator fluid, and transmission fluid, heavy metals – processed material, lead acid batteries, nickel-cadmium batteries, rags, refrigerants/chlorofluorocarbons, scrap metal (including solder dross), semi-volatile organic compounds – processed material, total petroleum hydrocarbons – processed material, and used oil.

Appendix A

Notice of Intent



Permit Information

Master Permit Number: MAR050000NPDES ID: MAR053800

Eligibility Information

State/territory where your facility is discharging: MADoes your facility discharge to federally recognized Indian Country lands? NoAre you a "Federal Operator" as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)? NoWhich type of form would you like to submit? Notice of Intent (NOI)

By indicating "Yes" below, I confirm that I understand that the MSGP only authorizes the stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.2 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.2.2. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), during an inspection, etc. If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.2.1. and 1.2.2. will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES permit.

YesAre you a new discharger or a new source as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)? No➤ Have stormwater discharges from your facility been covered previously under an NPDES permit? Yes➤ If yes, provide your most current NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number) if you had coverage under EPA's MSGP or the NPDES permit number if you had coverage under an EPA individual permit:
MAR053800➤ Are you discharging to any waters of the U.S. that are designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 3 water (Outstanding National Resource water)? (See Appendix L (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_l_-_list_of_tier_3_tier_2_and_tier_2.5_waters.pdf))NoWhat is the legal name of the Operator as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)?Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.What is the name of your facility or activity as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)?SECOND STREET IRON AND METALS CO., INC.

Operator Information

Operator Information

Operator Name: Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.

Operator Mailing Address

Address Line 1: 285 Second Street

Address Line 2:

City: EverettZIP/Postal Code: 02149State: MACounty or Similar Division: Middlesex

Operator Point of Contact Information

First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Kinga , StrogoffTitle: Vice President of OperationsPhone: 6173871188

Ext.:

Email: strogoff@ssimrecycling.com

NOI Preparer Information

 This NOI is being prepared by someone other than the certifier.First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Roger E GosciminskiOrganization: ESS Group, Inc.Phone: 401-330-1232

Ext.:

Email: rgosciminski@essgroup.com

Facility Information

Facility Information

Facility Name: SECOND STREET IRON AND METALS CO., INC.

Facility Address

Address Line 1: 285 SECOND STREET

Address Line 2:

City: EVERETT

ZIP/Postal Code: 02149

State: MA

County or Similar Division: Middlesex

Latitude/Longitude for the Facility

Latitude/Longitude: 42.397796°N, 71.047102°W

Latitude/Longitude Data Source: Map

Horizontal Reference Datum: WGS 84

General Facility Information

What is the ownership type of the facility? Corporation

Estimated area of industrial activity at your facility exposed to stormwater (rounded to the nearest quarter acre): 1

Is your facility presently inactive and unstaffed? No

Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities: The requirement for indicator monitoring, impaired waters monitoring, and/or benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater.

If circumstances change during the permit term that affect your qualifications for this exception to monitoring requirements (i.e. industrial materials or activities exposure to stormwater or your facility's active/inactive and staffed/unstaffed status) you must submit a NOI notifying EPA of the change in circumstances.

Sector-Specific Information

Primary Sector: N

Primary Subsector: N1

Primary SIC Code: 5093

Discharge Information

By indicating "Yes" below, I confirm that I understand that the MSGP only authorizes the stormwater discharges in Part 1.2.1 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.2.2. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), during an inspection, etc. If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the authorized stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES permit.

Yes

Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Identify the Effluent Limitation Guideline(s) that apply to your stormwater discharges.

There are no guidelines associated with the sector(s) selected in the Facility Information section above.

Are you requesting permit coverage for any stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines? No

Other Discharge Information

Does your facility discharge into a Municipal Separate Sewer System (MS4)? Yes

➔ If yes, provide the name of the MS4 operator: City of Everett

Receiving Waters Information

List all of the stormwater discharge points from your facility.

Discharge Point 001: Outfall 001

Applicable Sectors

Select the Sectors/Subsector(s) that apply to this discharge point.

	Sector	Subsector	SIC/Activity Code
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N - SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES	N1 - Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated	5093

Latitude/Longitude: 43.396292°N, 70.045939°W

This discharge point is *Substantially Identical* to an existing discharge point.

Receiving Water

GNIS Name:
n/a

Waterbody Name:
Mystic River

Listed Water ID:
n/a

Is this receiving water saltwater or freshwater? Saltwater

Is this receiving water designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water (water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water)?

No

Will you have stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit? No

Benchmark Monitoring

Are you subject to benchmark monitoring requirements for a hardness-dependent metal? Yes

Impaired Waters Monitoring

NOTE: The information automatically populated in this section for determining if the receiving water is listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL, the cause(s) of the impairment if the receiving water is impaired on the CWA 303(d) list, if a TMDL has been completed for the receiving waterbody, and the TMDL ID and pollutants for which there is a TMDL may be outdated and inaccurate. It is recommended that you consult with your state's guidance for discharges into impaired waters to determine the correct pollutants and TMDLS and update the causes for the impairment and TMDL information accordingly.

Massachusetts Impaired Waters (IW) information and required monitoring parameters available at:

<https://www.mass.gov/lists/integrated-lists-of-waters-related-reports> (<https://www.mass.gov/lists/integrated-lists-of-waters-related-reports>)

<https://www3.epa.gov/region1/npdes/stormwater/assets/pdfs/msgp-2021-part-425-parameters-ma.pdf> (<https://www3.epa.gov/region1/npdes/stormwater/assets/pdfs/msgp-2021-part-425-parameters-ma.pdf>)

Where the Massachusetts monitoring guidance identifies one or more monitoring parameters that are different than the identified pollutant causing the impairment, indicate the monitoring parameter(s) as the pollutant(s) causing the impairment in the table below (select Yes for "Is the receiving water listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL?" to display the pollutant table). Where the monitoring guidance indicates No Monitoring Required "NMR" for the pollutant causing the impairment, do not add a Cause of Impairment Group/Pollutant and delete any that were automatically populated in the table.

Is the receiving water listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL? Yes

Cause of Impairment Group	Pollutant
TASTE, COLOR, AND ODOR	Odor [Threshold Number]
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)	Polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs]
ORGANIC ENRICHMENT/OXYGEN DEPLETION	Oxygen, dissolved percent saturation
OIL AND GREASE	Oil & Grease
SEDIMENT	Sediment, suspended
AMMONIA	Nitrogen, ammonia total [as N]
PATHOGENS	Coliform, fecal general
PATHOGENS	Enterococci

Has a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody? Yes

TMDL ID	Cause of Impairment Group	Pollutant
R1_MA_2019_01	PATHOGENS	Coliform, fecal general
R1_MA_2019_01	PATHOGENS	Enterococci

SWPPP Information

Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI, as required? Yes

SWPPP Contact Information:

First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Kinga , Strogoff

Phone: 6173871188 Ext.:

Email: strogoff@ssimrecycling.com

SWPPP Availability:

Your current SWPPP or certain information from your SWPPP must be made available through one of the following three options. Select one of the options and provide the required information.

Note: you are not required to post any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)) (such information may be redacted), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access.

Option 1: Attach a current copy of your SWPPP to this NOI.

Option 2: Maintain a Current Copy of your SWPPP on an Internet page (Universal Resource Locator or URL).

Provide the web address URL (e.g. <http://www.example.com>): <https://www.ssimrecycling.com/uploads/3/9/0/7/39077523/ssim-ea-report.doc>

Option 3: Provide the following information from your SWPPP:

Endangered Species Protection Worksheet: Criterion C1

The following questions will help you determine your eligibility under Part 1.1.4 of the permit with respect to protection of Endangered Species Act (ESA) species and critical habitat(s). Please refer to Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_e_-_procedures_relatig_to_endangered_species_protection.pdf) of the 2021 MSGP for important information regarding your obligations under this permit concerning ESA-protected species and critical habitat(s).

Determine ESA Eligibility Criterion

Are your industrial activities already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility for your "action area" under eligibility criteria A, C, D, or E of the 2021 MSGP? No

Are your industrial activities the subject of a permit under section 10 of the ESA by the USFWS and/or NMFS, and this authorization addresses the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities on ESA-listed species and critical habitat?

No

You must determine whether species listed as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act, and/or their critical habitat are located in your facility's action area. ESA-listed species and critical habitat are under the purview of the NMFS and the USFWS.

Determine Your Action Area

Your "action area" (as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)) includes all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action, including areas beyond the footprint of the facility that are likely to be affected by stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and authorized non-stormwater discharges. You must select and confirm that all the following are true:

- In determining my "action area", I have considered that discharges of pollutants into downstream areas can expand the action area well beyond the footprint of my facility and the discharge point(s). I have taken into account the controls I will be implementing to minimize pollutants and the receiving waterbody characteristics (e.g. perennial, intermittent, ephemeral) in determining the extent of physical, chemical, and/or biotic effects of the discharges. I confirm that all receiving waterbodies that could receive pollutants from my facility are included in my action area.

True

- In determining my "action area", I have considered that discharge-related activities must also be accounted for in determining my action area. I understand that discharge-related activities are any activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and authorized non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction, and operation of stormwater controls to control, reduce, or prevent pollutants from being discharged. I understand that any new or modified stormwater controls that will have noise or other similar effects, and any disturbances associated with construction of controls, are part of my action area.

True

Provide a written description of your action area and explain your rationale for the extent of the action area drawn on your map. [Click here for an example.](#)

The action area for the Second Street Iron and Metal's stormwater discharges extends to the Island End River approximately 1,600 feet south-southwest of the facility. The action area in the Island End River extends 800 feet south of the outfall to the storm drain outfall of the Island End River. The size of the action area was chosen due to the expected volume of stormwater discharge from the facility relative to the amount of dilution flow likely available in the receiving water body at the storm drain outfall of the Island End River.

Attach a map of the action area for your facility. Mapping tool IPaC (the Information, Planning, and Consultation System) located at <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/> (<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>) or [click here \(/net-msgp/documents/action_area_example.pdf\)](#) for an example.

Name	Uploaded Date	Size
 SecondStreet_ActionAreaMap.pdf (attachment/706723)	04/19/2021	83.60 KB

Determine if ESA-listed species and/or critical habitat are in your facility's action area.

ESA-listed species and critical habitat are under the purview of the NMFS and the USFWS, and in many cases, you will need to acquire species and critical habitat lists from both federal agencies.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

To obtain NMFS-listed species and critical habitat information, use the resources listed below:

General Resources:

- NOAA Fisheries, Regions Page (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/regions>)

For the Northeastern U.S.:

- NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Region ESA Section 7 Mapper (<https://noaa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1bc332edc5204e03b250ac11f9914a27>)

For Puerto Rico:

- Acropora critical habitat map (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/acropora-elkhorn-and-staghorn-coral-critical-habitat-map-and-gis-data>)
- Green turtle critical habitat map (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/green-turtle-critical-habitat-map-and-gis-data>)
- Hawksbill Turtle critical habitat map (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/hawksbill-turtle-critical-habitat-map-and-gis-data>)

Western U.S.:

- West Coast Region Protected Resources App (<https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7514c715b8594944a6e468dd25aaacc9>)

Pacific Islands:

- Contact the Pacific Islands Regional Office at (808) 725-5000 or pirohonolulu@noaa.gov (<mailto:pirohonolulu@noaa.gov>)

I have checked the webpages listed above and confirmed that: There are NMFS-listed species and/or critical habitat in my action area.

For NMFS species, include the full printout from the Species Directory with the correct Region selected.

Name	Uploaded Date	Size
 S473_005_NMFS_Species_Map.pdf (attachment/706724)	04/19/2021	1.26 MB

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

To obtain FWS-listed species and critical habitat information, use the resources listed below:

- IPaC (the Information, Planning, and Consultation System) (<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>)
- For instructions for using IPaC, [click here.](#)

I have checked the webpages listed above and confirmed that: There are no FWS-listed species and/or critical habitat in my action area.

You may be eligible under **Criterion C**. You must assess whether your discharges and discharge-related activities are likely to adversely affect ESA-listed species or critical habitat, and whether any additional measures are necessary to ensure no likely adverse effects. In order to make a determination of your facility's likelihood of adverse effects, you must complete the Criterion C Eligibility fields below.

Criterion C Eligibility

Select which applies:

Criterion C1: Facility eligible for Criterion C in the 2015 MSGP with no change to ESA-listed species, critical habitat, or action area.

Your facility was eligible for Criterion C in the 2015 MSGP and there has been no change in your facility's action area and you have confirmed that there are no additional ESA-listed species or critical habitat under the jurisdiction of USFWS and/or NMFS in your action area since your certification under Criterion C in the 2015 MSGP. You must provide a description of the basis of this criterion selected on your NOI form and provide documentation supporting your eligibility determination in your SWPPP.

Select which applies:

I am seeking coverage under the MSGP as an existing discharger and there are no modifications to my facility.

Provide a basis statement providing the USFWS and/or NMFS resources consulted that helped you determine that there are no additional ESA-listed species and/or critical habitat have been listed by under the jurisdiction of the Services in your action area.

According to a review of the NMFS species New England map conducted in March 2021, the action area is located within a sturgeon-accessible watershed, which includes the shortnose sturgeon and Atlantic sturgeon. The action area is also within a sub watershed affecting coastal water quality. The ranges of leatherback, loggerhead, Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, and green sea turtles include coastal waters of Massachusetts. According to a review of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service online mapping tool conducted in March 2021, there are no species included within the action area. Based on the current review of the USFWS and the NMFS resources and the similar research that was conducted in July 2015, the Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) was removed from the Endangered Species Act Species List.

Note: Any missing or incomplete information in this section may result in a delay of your coverage under the permit.

Historic Preservation: Criterion A

The following questions will help you determine your eligibility under Part 1.1.5 of the permit with respect to preservation of historic properties. You may still use the paper instructions in Appendix F (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_f_-_procedures_relatig_to_historic_properties_preservation.pdf) of the MSGP in advance or in conjunction with answering the questions in this section of the form. For more information about your State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), please visit the National Park Service (NPS) websites at:

- State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/state-historic-preservation-offices.htm>)
- Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) (https://www.nps.gov/history/tribes/Tribal_Historic_Preservation_Officers_Program.htm)

Are you an existing facility that is resubmitting for certification under the 2021 MSGP? Yes

➤ If you are an existing facility you should have already addressed National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) issues. To gain coverage under the 2015 MSGP, you were required to certify that you were either not affecting historic properties or had obtained written agreement from the relevant SHPO or THPO regarding methods of mitigating potential impacts.

Will you be constructing or installing any new stormwater control measures? No

You are eligible under **Criterion A**.

Certification Information

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 have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. Signing an electronic document on behalf of another person is subject to criminal, civil, administrative, or other lawful action.

Certified By: Kinga Strogoff

Certifier Title:

Certifier Email: strogoff@ssimrecycling.com

Certified On: 05/24/2021 3:21 PM ET

Appendix B

Monthly Inspection Forms



NPDES PERMIT STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN	
WORKSHEET	
MONTHLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST	
Site inspections must be performed monthly. Record the results of these inspections on this form and maintain records for at least three years.	
Date/Time:	Personnel Involved:
Weather:	Temperature:
Any discharges occurring at time of inspection:	
Areas to be Inspected:	
Facility Building <input type="checkbox"/>	Alligator Shears <input type="checkbox"/>
Metal Scrap Piles <input type="checkbox"/>	Mobile Equipment / Company Vehicles <input type="checkbox"/>
Solid Waste Dumpsters <input type="checkbox"/>	Vehicle Scale <input type="checkbox"/>
Vertical Bailer <input type="checkbox"/>	DP-1 and DP-2 Catch Basins <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluation Checklist:	
Do facility grounds show signs of poor housekeeping?	
Are drums or other containers stored outside?	
Are there any repairs or maintenance needed?	
Is any cleanup of spills, leaks or refuse needed?	
Is there any evidence of pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system?	
Are there any potential problems that may cause stormwater pollution?	
Is a sign posted at a safe, publicly accessible location proximate to the facility?	
Comments:	
(Attach additional sheet if necessary)	
Actions Taken (to be completed by the PPT Leader):	
Follow-up Inspection Date (14 Days):	
Check here if additional sheets attached <input type="checkbox"/>	
PPT Leader Signature:	Date:

Authorized Representative

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Print Name: _____

Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix C

Quarterly Visual Assessment Forms



Second Street Iron and Metals Co., Inc.
285 2nd Street, Everett, Massachusetts

Quarterly Visual, Analytical Monitoring, and Impaired Waters Monitoring Inspection Form

Four times per year, sample storm water analytically

Once per year, sample for Impaired Water Criteria

Each calendar quarter, sample and visually examine the runoff water quality.

During a qualifying storm event, collect one grab sample from Outfall 001 during the first 30 minutes after runoff (rainfall) begins (or as soon thereafter as practicable, but not to exceed 60 minutes). A qualifying storm event begins at least 72 hours after the end of the previous measurable storm event. It is required that the visual examination sample (but not the laboratory analysis sample) be collected during daylight hours. The sampling and analysis requirements are described in further detail in Sections 6.2 of this SWPPP.

Information regarding storm statistics can be obtained from the National Weather Service web site <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/er/box/oldframes.html>, using the menu option "Daily 188 Towns" under the menu heading "Climatology (Historical)."

Observation date: _____ Observation time: _____

Quarter/Year: _____ Outfall: _____

Person observing the discharge: _____

Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt): _____

Date of storm event sampled: _____ Duration (in hours): _____

Rainfall measurements (in inches) of storm event sampled (storm depth): _____

Duration between the storm event sampled and the previous storm event: _____

In a well-lit area, visually examine the sample for the presence of the following:

YES or NO (Check One)

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Color | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Odor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cloudiness | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Floating solids |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Settled solids | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Suspended solids |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Oil sheen | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Foam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Any other pollutants (Describe: _____) | | | |

YES or NO (Check One)

Are remedial actions necessary? If yes, please describe, including probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination: _____

Date remedial action completed _____ Follow-up Inspection Date _____

Copies of all laboratory analyses must be kept on file (inserted into this Appendix of the SWPPP). Numerical values must be submitted to EPA within 30 days. Refer to Section 7.2 of this SWPPP.

Inspector

Date: _____ Time: _____ Inspector: _____

Authorized Representative

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Print Name: _____ Position: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

**Second Street Iron and Metals Co., Inc.
285 2nd Street, Everett, Massachusetts**

Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring (At least one of the four events must be a snow melt sample)

Pollutant of Concern	Sampling Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration (mg/L)
Total Recoverable Copper	EPA 200.7	4.8 µg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	210 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	90 µg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	1,100 µg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L

Impaired Waters Monitoring (Annually)^a

Pollutant of Concern	Identified in NOI	TMDL Approval	Analytical Method
Pathogens (fecal coliform)	Yes	TMDL Approved November 21, 2018	SM9223B
Pathogens (enterococcus)	Yes	TMDL Approved November 21, 2018	IDEXX Enterolert
Foam/flocs/scum/oil slicks	No	None	No Monitoring Required
Sediment screening value	Yes	None	No Monitoring Required
Petroleum hydrocarbons (oil and grease)	Yes	None	1664A
Dissolved oxygen	Yes	None	No Monitoring Required
Taste, color, and odor	Yes	None	No Monitoring Required
Ammonia, un-ionized	Yes	None	4500NH3-BH
PCBs in fish tissue	Yes	None	No Monitoring Required

Notes:

- (a) The specific segment that the facility discharges to is listed by the EPA as an "impaired water." The location code of the Mystic River is "MA71-03, Mystic River." Impaired water parameters obtained from EPA New England's TMDL Review for Final Pathogen TMDL for the Boston Harbor, Weymouth-Weir, and Mystic Watersheds, Final Pathogen TMDL for the Boston Harbor, Weymouth-Weir, and Mystic Watersheds, USEPA Office of Ecosystem Protection, November 21, 2018.

Appendix D

Discharge Monitoring Reports



Appendix E

Analytical Stormwater Sampling Data



Appendix F

Annual Report



Appendix G

Training Documentation





**Training Documentation
Second Street Iron and Metals Co., Inc.
Everett, Massachusetts**

Date	Name of Participant	Signature of Participant	Signature of Instructor

NPDES PERMIT STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN EMPLOYEE TRAINING	Worksheet Date:
--	------------------------

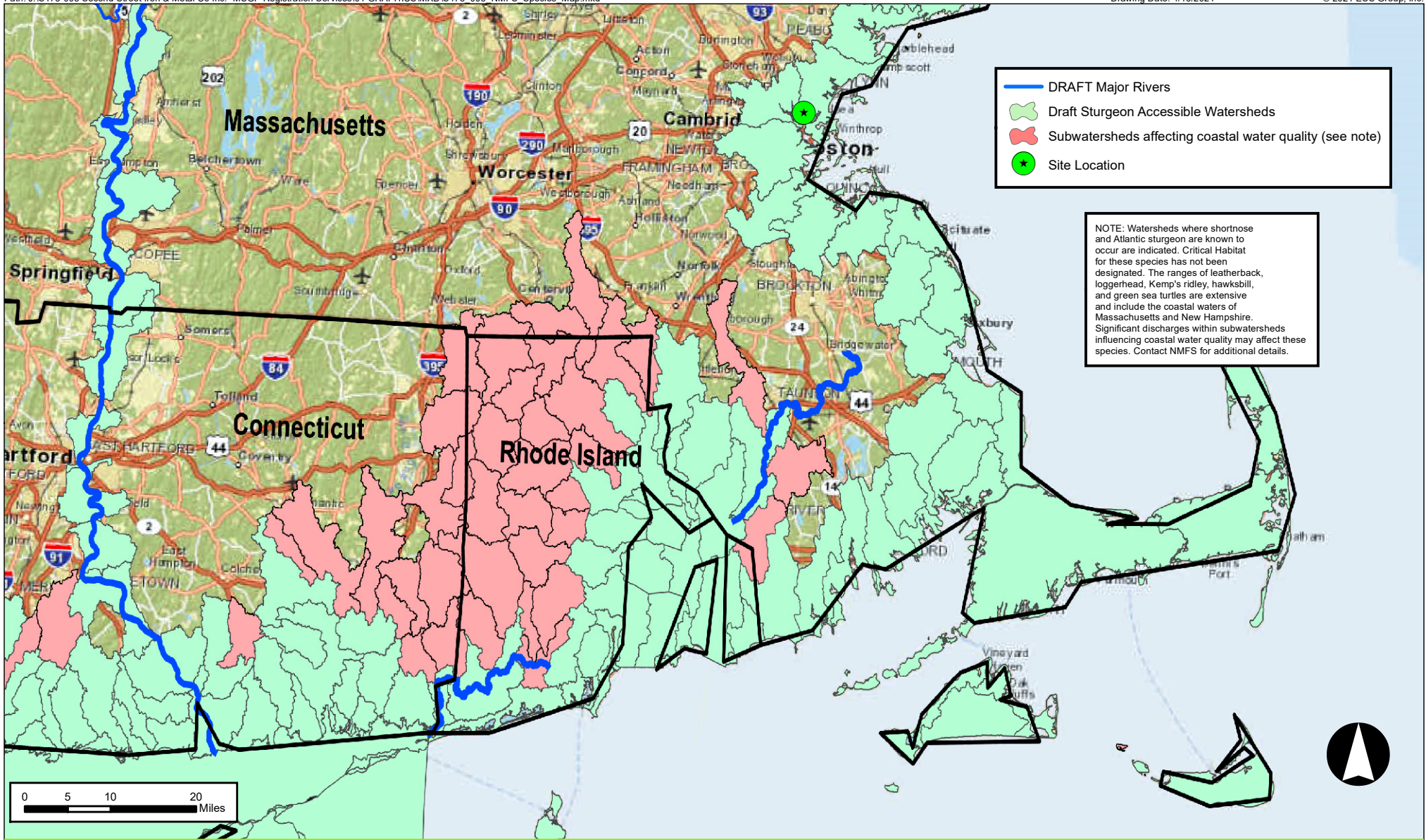
Instructions: Describe the employee training program for your facility below. The program should, at a minimum, address spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. Provide a schedule for the training program and list the employees who attend training sessions.

Training Topics	Brief Description of Training Program/Materials (e.g., film, newsletter course)	Schedule for Training (list dates)	Attendees
Spill Prevention and Response		Annual	All employees
Good Housekeeping		Annual	All employees
Material Management Practices		Annual	All employees
Other Topics			

Appendix H

Endangered Species Determination





Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.

Everett, Massachusetts

1 inch = 16 miles

Source: 1) Map derived from the following document titled: New England Rivers and subwatersheds where ESA-listed shortnose and Atlantic sturgeon under NMFS jurisdiction occur (<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/new-england-map-nmfs.pdf>)

NMFS Species Map



United States Department of the Interior



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

In Reply Refer To:

March 26, 2021

Consultation Code: 05E1NE00-2021-SLI-2061

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-06504

Project Name: Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<http://>

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
-

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office

70 Commercial Street, Suite 300

Concord, NH 03301-5094

(603) 223-2541

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E1NE00-2021-SLI-2061

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-06504

Project Name: Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.

Project Type: ** OTHER **

Project Description: Determining if threatened or endangered species, or critical habit is present at Second Street Iron and Metal Co. Inc.'s action area in order to achieve eligibility for coverage under the newly-released, 2021 Multi-Sector General Permit.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@42.3956629,-71.04841646696204,14z>



Counties: Middlesex and Suffolk counties, Massachusetts

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 0 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Critical habitats

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

Appendix I

Multi-Sector General Permit



The 2021 Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP) may be viewed at the following:
<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-epas-2021-msgp>

Appendix J

SWPPP Modification Log



**SWPPP Modification Log
Second Street Iron and Metal Co., Inc.
285 2nd Street
Everett, Massachusetts**

Amendment Number	Description of Revision	Date	Amendment Prepared by	Facility Person approving change
NA	Original Document	September 2015	EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC Warwick, RI	Kinga Strogoff, Vice President of Operations, Second Street Iron and Metals, Inc.
1	Updated entire SWPPP to reference and incorporate the requirements of the 2015 MSGP and removed documents associated with the 2008 MSGP	September 2017	ESS Group, Inc., East Providence, RI	Kinga Strogoff, Vice President of Operations, Second Street Iron and Metals, Inc.
2	Update entire SWPPP to reference and incorporate the requirements of the 2021 MSGP	April 2021	ESS Group, Inc., East Providence, RI	Kinga Strogoff, Vice President of Operations, Second Street Iron and Metals, Inc.

Appendix K

Worksheets



NPDES PERMIT STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN	
WORKSHEET 1	
FACILITY DATA SHEET	
DATE:	03/24/2021
UPDATE:	NA
NPDES PERMIT NO.:	EPA MSGP MAR053800
TYPE OF FACILITY:	Scrap and Waste Material Recycling Facility
FACILITY NAME:	Second Street Iron and Metals Co., Inc.
ADDRESS:	285 Second Street
CITY/STATE:	Everett, Massachusetts
TELEPHONE:	617-387-1188
OWNER(s):	
OPERATOR:	Kinga Strogoff
CONTACT PERSONNEL:	
CONTACT #1:	Robert (Jason) Bilodeau
TITLE:	SWPPP Team Leader
WORK PHONE:	617-387-1188
EMERGENCY PHONE:	617-212-9980
CONTACT #2:	Kinga Strogoff
TITLE:	VP of Operations
WORK PHONE:	617-387-1188
EMERGENCY PHONE:	617-212-5651
OPERATING DAYS AND HOURS:	Monday-Friday, 8am to 4:30 pm, Saturday, 8am-12 pm
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:	19
SIC Code:	Industry Group 5093: Scrap and Waste Materials

NPDES PERMIT STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM MEMBER ROSTER	Worksheet #2 Date: 03/24/2021
Leader: Robert (Jason) Bilodeau Title: SWPPP Team Leader	
Office Phone: 617-387-1188	
Responsibilities: Oversee and implement all Best Management Practices	
Members:	
(1) Kinga Strogoff Title: VP of Operations	
Office Phone: 617-387-1188	
Responsibilities: Inspections, compliance and sampling	
(2) Title:	
Office Phone:	
Responsibilities:	
(3) Title:	
Office Phone:	
Responsibilities:	
(4) Title:	
Office Phone:	
Responsibilities:	

NPDES PERMIT STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN BMP IDENTIFICATION		Worksheet #3 Date: 03/24/2021
Instructions: Describe the Best Management Practices that you have selected to include in your plan. For each of the baseline BMPs, describe actions that will be incorporated into facility operations. Also describe any additional BMPs (Activity-specific and Site-specific) that you have selected.		
BMPs	Brief Description of Activities	
Good Housekeeping	Enhanced employee training to reflect proper material management. Requirement to ensure parts storage areas are kept clean and free of debris. Sweep area where vehicles are crushed daily. Sweep parking lot/ access road weekly or more frequently when needed.	
Eliminating and Minimizing Exposures	Inspect all vehicles upon arrival at facility for fluid leaks. Remove any remaining fluids from vehicles within one week.	
Preventive Maintenance	Inspect hydraulic hoses on screener monthly, replace as needed. Inspect oleophilic materials in catch basins and dispose of periodically. Pump and maintain oil/water separator.	
Visual Inspections	Immediate visual inspections of all vehicles upon receipt at facility. Annual inspections of facility will be performed to evaluate current BMPs.	
Spill Prevention and Response	Spill kits are available for rapid deployment in the event of a release.	
Sediment and Erosion Control	Asphalt berms surround the material handling area. Catch basin and oil/water separator will be inspected and cleaned monthly. A bed of 1 ½ inch crushed stone, a Silt Catch, and a catch basin filter bag to remove oil and sediments are installed in the area of roof drain outfall.	
Management of Runoff	Runoff is collected in catch basins for treatment prior to discharge to the municipal storm sewer. Maintain berms isolating all drop-off and storage areas.	
Employee Training	Annual training will include proper handling of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, and solvents, as applicable.	
Control Dust, Off-Site Vehicle Tracking of wastes	The paved area and driveway will be swept at least on a monthly basis.	
Battery Handling	Batteries are shrink wrapped and placed in the basement of the Site building prior to semi-weekly disposal. Collection and proper disposal of leaking lead-acid battery fluid, and cracked or broken batteries. Employee training for the management of scrap batteries.	

NPDES PERMIT STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/SCHEDULE		Worksheet #4 Date: 03/24/2021		
Instructions: Develop a schedule for implementing each BMP. Provide a brief description of each BMP, the steps necessary to implement the BMP, (i.e., any construction or design), the schedule for completing those steps (list dates) and the person(s) responsible for implementation.				
		Scheduled	Person Responsible	Notes
Good Housekeeping	1. Regular pickup and disposal of wastes	Ongoing	PPT Leader	
	2. Sweep parking lot/access road weekly and process area daily	Ongoing	PPT Leader	
Eliminating and Minimizing Exposures	1. Inspect vehicles for leaks upon arrival at facility	Ongoing	PPT Leader	
	2. Remove residual fluids from vehicles within one week	Ongoing	PPT Leader	
Preventive Maintenance	1. Replace oleophilic filters (minimum requirement)	Annual	PPT Leader	
	2. Inspect hydraulic hoses/lines on screener and vehicles	Quarterly	PPT Leader	
	3. Replace defective/worn lines	As needed	PPT Leader	
Inspections	1. Quarterly Site Inspection of outfall	Quarterly	PPT Leader	
	2. Monthly BMP Inspection	Monthly	PPT Leader	
	3. Evaluate catch basin filtration inserts for DP-2.	Summer 2022	PPT Leader	
Spill Prevention and Response Procedures	1. Obtain Spill response kits	Immediate	PPT Leader	
Sediment and Erosion Control	1. Catch basin cleaning	Monthly	PPT Leader	
	2. Berm inspection	Monthly	PPT Leader	
	3. Installation of Silt Catch, catch basin filter bags	Replace as needed	PPT Leader	
	4. Replacement of catch basin filter	Replace as needed	PPT Leader	
Management of Runoff	1. Installation of berms around process areas	Replace as needed	PPT Leader	
Employee Training	1. Proper handling of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, and solvents.	Annual	PPT Leader	
Control Dust, Off-Site Vehicle Tracking	1. Sweep driveway/ vehicle storage area weekly	Ongoing	PPT Leader	

NPDES PERMIT STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN	Worksheet #5
LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS	Completed by: Roger Gosciminski, ESS Group, Inc.
	Date: 04/20/2021

Directions: Record below all significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred at the facility in the three years prior to the effective date of the permit.

Definitions: Significant spills include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities.

1st Year Prior No spills in last three years.

Date (month/day/year)	Spill	Leak	Location (as indicated on site map)	Description				Response Procedure		Preventive Measures Taken
				Type of Material	Quantity	Source, If Known	Reason	Amount of Material Recovered	Material No Longer Exposed to Stormwater (True/False)	

2nd Year Prior No spills in last three years.

Date (month/day/year)	Spill	Leak	Location (as indicated on site map)	Description				Response Procedure		Preventive Measures Taken
				Type of Material	Quantity	Source, If Known	Reason	Amount of Material Recovered	Material No Longer Exposed to Stormwater (True/False)	

3rd Year Prior No spills in last three years.

Date (month/day/year)	Spill	Leak	Location (as indicated on site map)	Description				Response Procedure		Preventive Measures Taken
				Type of Material	Quantity	Source, If Known	Reason	Amount of Material Recovered	Material No Longer Exposed to Stormwater (True/False)	

Appendix L

Prohibited Items



LIST OF PROHIBITED ITEMS:

1. Batteries or pieces of batteries (including lead battery terminal connectors)
2. Gas tanks, propane bottles, air bag canisters, or gas cylinders and pressurized vessels
3. Fluorescent light ballasts, capacitors, wet or dry transformers, or any other material which may contain PCNs
4. Refrigerants, including but not limited to Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HFCFs)
 - Note: Refrigerants must be properly recovered, not vented
5. Tires
6. Any cans, containers or components containing oil, brake fluid, anti-freeze, lead additives or other fluids
7. Sealed barrels, drums, pails and buckets
8. Closed containers
9. Garbage, rags, paper and other debris
10. Steel or cast-iron borings
11. Sealed compressor motors
12. Any radioactive material or radioactive containment material
13. Any parts or pieces of items 1-12 above

Appendix M

Filtration Insert Information



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1

Identification

Product Identifier MetalZorb[®] SPONGE (TYPE M)
Product code FS-M

Manufacturer CleanWay Environmental Partners, Inc.
5410 NE 109th St. Portland OR 97220
Phone: 800-723-1373
Emergency Phone: 503-280-5102
Fax: 503-288-3658

Recommended Use Used as an absorptive medium for removal and recovery of metals from stormwater, wastewater and process water.

Restrictions on Use Not for consumption. Do not ingest.

Section 2

Hazard Identification

Fire and Explosion Hazards: None if product is maintained in the wet state. If inadvertently dried, the dry material has a flash point in excess of 400 degrees F, and an auto ignition point in excess of 400 degrees F.

Once ignited, fumes may be produced similar to the burning of wood or paper but with additional substances such as NOx, methyl amine and ammonia.

Required label elements None

Section 3

Composition/information on ingredients

An open-celled sponge of regenerated cellulose containing sufficient water to maintain softness and compressibility, and containing a physically bound proprietary aliphatic polyamine/polyamide polymer whose approximate elemental composition is 54% C, 7% H, 18% O, 21% N.

Product Ingredients: Water Content about 50%, Dry Weight Content about 50%

Composition of Dry Weight Content: (% by weight)

Regenerated cellulose (CAS-9004-34-6)	42%
Proprietary polymer	57.7%
Oxidative degradation products of aliphatic amine	0.3%

Section 4

First-aid measures

Health Hazards: Long term contact with skin can cause dermatitis.

Inhalation of amine odor over long periods may produce transitory upper-respiratory irritation and may aggravate pre-existing upper-respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

Section 5

Fire-fighting measures

Class A fire – extinguish with water. Avoid fumes.

Section 6

Accidental release measures

Procedures for a spill
Disposal Procedure

Sweep or vacuum clean.

The sponge can be compressed with drying and adhesive to form compact boards. Dispose of the boards in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations. The product biodegrades in landfill disposal and can also be incinerated.

Section 7

Handling and storage

If inadvertently dried, the sponge will swell considerably upon re-wetting. This could cause considerable expansive force which might rupture a closely confining container.

Section 8

Exposure controls/personal protection

Gloves
Ventilation
Respiratory Protection

Thin rubber or PVC gloves are recommended to minimize prolonged skin contact.

Use general or local exhaust ventilation to remove odors.

None required where adequate ventilation conditions exist. Where odors persist, use of a canister-type mask using activated carbon is advised.

Section 9**Physical and chemical properties**

Appearance and Odor	Soft amber cubes of sponge, slight amine odor
Boiling Point	N/A
Vapor Pressure	Typical of H ₂ O
Water Solubility	0.3% of dry weight with initial rinse
Vapor Density	N/A
Evaporation Rate	Typical of H ₂ O until dryness occurs
Specific Gravity	1.18
Melting Point	N/A

Section 10**Stability and reactivity**

Stability	Very stable, subject to mold and mildew on long standing in air
Incompatibility	(materials to avoid) concentrated strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fumes from burning with incomplete combustion: CO, aliphatic amine, NO _x

Section 11**Toxicological information**

Non-toxic. No known effects.
Do not ingest.

Section 16**Other information**

Date of last revision: June 2015

As of the date of preparation of this document, the foregoing information is believed to be accurate and is provided in good faith to comply with applicable federal and state law(s). However, no warranty or representation with respect to such information is intended or given.