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## **CONSTRUCTION PERIOD POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

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# **HAVERHILL LANDFILL NORTHERN MOUND**

**OLD GROVELAND ROAD  
(ASSESSOR'S PARCEL 776-788-27)  
HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS**

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**CONSTRUCTION PERIOD POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**  
**September 10, 2024**

**Name of Facility:** **Haverhill Landfill, Northern Mound**  
**Location:** **Old Groveland Road, Haverhill, Massachusetts**  
**(Assessor's Parcel 776-788-27)**

This plan presents the minimum measures for the contractor to utilize in preparation of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as required by the EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit. Contractor to provide SWPPP to the Conservation Department at least fourteen (14) days prior to start of construction.

**Good Housekeeping BMPs**

**Goals**

Minimize the potential for contaminants to enter or runoff the site during construction activities. Fuel and other equipment related fluids will be properly stored. The Contractor shall establish secure storage areas that collect any spillage to meet requirements of the City of Haverhill Fire Department regarding the storage of flammable materials. The Contractor shall complete and submit the plans to the Engineer.

**General Requirements**

The following presents a proactive approach to all the best management practices, erosion and sedimentation controls, mitigation measures, and monitoring activities for this Project.

**Compost Filter Sock**

A compost filter sock is a type of contained compost filter berm. It is a mesh tube filled with composted material that is placed perpendicular to sheet-flow runoff to control erosion and retain sediment in disturbed areas. The filter sock can be used in place of a traditional sediment and erosion control tool such as a silt fence or straw bale barrier.

Compost filter socks are flexible and can be placed along the perimeter of a site, or at intervals along a slope, to capture and treat stormwater that runs off as sheet flow. Filter socks can also be used on pavement as inlet protection for storm drains and to slow water flow in small ditches. Filter socks used for erosion control are usually 12 inches in diameter, although 8 inch, 18 inch, and 24 inch- diameter socks are used in some applications. The smaller, 8 inch-diameter filter socks are commonly used for stormwater inlet protection. The outer shell of a compost filter sock is typically biodegradable and can remain on pervious surfaces post construction versus having to be removed as construction waste.

**Straw Bales/ Wattles** Inspect straw bales/wattles before a forecasted storm event, immediately after each runoff producing rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Ensure there are not gaps between bales or evidence of undermining. Close attention should be paid to the repair of damaged bales/wattles, undercutting beneath bales/wattles, and flow around the ends of the bales/wattles. Necessary repairs to barriers or replacement of bales/wattles should be accomplished promptly. Replace rotted or sediment covered bales/wattles as necessary. Sediment deposits should be checked after each runoff-producing rainfall. They must be removed when the level of deposition reaches approximately one-half the height of the barrier. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the straw bale/wattle barrier is no longer required should be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

### **Silt Fence**

A silt/sediment fence requires a great deal of maintenance. Silt fences should be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches one half the height of the sediment fence. Remove sediment deposits promptly to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and to reduce pressure on fence. Take care to avoid undermining fence during cleanout. Sagging, frayed, torn, or otherwise damaged fabric should be repaired or replaced. Repair end runs and undercutting. Inspect reinforcement and staking materials for structural integrity and replace when necessary. Sediment deposits remaining after the fabric has been removed should be graded to conform to the existing topography and vegetated.

### **Mulching**

Mulching shall be used in areas which cannot be seeded because of the season, or are otherwise unfavorable for plant growth (traffic and parking areas). When properly applied, mulch offers a fast, effective means of controlling erosion and dust. Soil surfaces should be roughened prior to mulching. Run track-mounted machinery up and down the slope in order to leave horizontal depressions in the soil running parallel to the slope. Roughened soil surfaces should be mulched and/or seeded as soon as possible. Ensure there is a continuous, uniform, even coverage. Ensure mulch layer is not so thick that it suppresses desired seed germination and plant growth. Ensure rilling or gullying does not occur beneath "binded" mulch. Replace or repair mulch if washed or blown away. On steep slopes and critical areas such as waterways, use netting or anchoring with mulch to hold it in place. Inspect after rainstorms to check for movement of mulch or erosion. If washout, breakage, or erosion occurs, repair surface, reseed, remulch, and install new netting. Straw or grass mulches that blow or wash away should be repaired promptly. Blanket mulch that is displaced by flowing water should be repaired as soon as possible. Continue inspections until vegetation is well established.

## **Temporary & Permanent Seeding**

Well-established vegetation is widely considered the most effective form of erosion control. The presence of temporary or permanent cover will provide stabilization and erosion protection to disturbed areas. Temporary seed mixes contain annual vegetation that grows quickly and helps stabilize an area until permanent vegetation can be established. Proper soil bed preparation, seeding method and soil moisture are critical for successful seed application. Before planting, erosion and scouring. Seed with an approved conservation cover mix during the specified growing season, using native plant species. Seeding operations should be performed within one of the following periods: April 1 - May 31, August 1 - September 10, November 1 - December 15 as a dormant seeding (seeding rates shall be increased by 50% for dormant seeding). As needed, provide water, fertilizer, lime, and mulch to the seedbed. If it is unlikely that growth will occur due to cold weather, apply mulch for temporary stabilization. Inspect within 6 weeks of planting to see if stands are adequate. Check for damage after heavy rains. Stands should be uniform and dense. Fertilize, reseed, and mulch damaged and sparse areas immediately. Tack or tie down mulch as necessary. Seeds should be supplied with adequate moisture. Furnish water as needed, especially in abnormally hot or dry weather or on adverse sites. Water application rates should be controlled to prevent runoff. Inspect seeded areas for failure and make appropriate repairs and re-seed and re-plant as necessary. Inspect for bare spots, rilling, or gullying and correct as necessary. If stand has less than 40% cover, re-evaluate selection of seeding materials and quantities of fertilizer. Re-establish the stand following seedbed preparation and seeding recommendations. If the season prevents resowing, mulch or jute netting is an effective temporary cover. Lack of water may also be an issue. Conduct a follow up survey after one year and re-seed failed areas. Temporarily stabilized areas will require permanent stabilization when the area has been completed as designed or when the growing season begins.

## **Pavement Sweeping**

Paved areas within the active construction site can be swept on a regular basis to remove larger sediment particles from construction activities. Pavement areas adjacent to the Site will be swept if dirt and debris is tracked from the construction site.

## **General Maintenance**

Refer to the Inspection and Maintenance Checklist (at the end of this section) identifying inspection and maintenance measures for each specific practice.

The contractor or subcontractor will be responsible for implementing each control shown on the Plan. In accordance with EPA regulations, the contractor must sign a copy of a certification to verify that a plan has been prepared and that permit regulations are understood.

The onsite contractor will inspect all sediment and erosion control structures weekly and after each rainfall event meeting the minimum requirements as defined in the Plan. Records of the inspections will be prepared and maintained onsite by the contractor as required by the Plan.

- Silt shall be removed from behind barriers if greater than 6-inches deep, 2/3rds the height of the erosion control barrier, or as needed.
- Damaged or deteriorated items will be repaired immediately after identification.
- Contractor to use rip-rap stone when necessary to manage stormwater during construction.

- Soil stockpiles shall be enclosed by a silt fence or compost filter sock or straw bales. All soil stockpiles are to be temporarily stabilized when not in use (seeding, polymers, tarps, etc.).
- At a minimum establish good housekeeping BMPs for:
  - Material handling and waste management
  - Waste storage and trash removal
  - Hazardous waste or oil spill response
  - Staging areas
  - Designate washout areas
  - Equipment vehicle fueling and maintenance
  - Spill prevention and control
  - Chemical storage
  - Snow management
  - Winter road salt/ sand storage and use
  - Routine Inspections and record keeping
  - Training
- Erosion control structures shall remain in place until all disturbed earth has been securely stabilized. After removal of structures, disturbed areas shall be regraded and stabilized as necessary.

### **Spill Prevention and Control**

The Contractor will actively maintain and manage the site activities with the procedures outlined in this Plan. In the event of petroleum or other deleterious substance spill, action will be taken by the Contractor to contain and remove the spill. The Contractor will comply with the relevant section(s) of the Oil Pollution Prevention Act, 40 CFR 112.7.

### **Responsibility**

All project personnel share the responsibility for the initial control and reporting of the oil and other substance spill, especially the personnel that first discover the spill. The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for determining the necessary safety equipment and for establishing safety practices to be followed by the Contractor during the clean-up operations. All personnel will be trained in the use of and location of this equipment, prior to the commencement of the construction.

The Contractor's goal is to provide effective, efficient, and coordinated action to minimize or mitigate damages to the environment and public health and welfare from oil or other substance discharges, conforming to applicable federal, state, and local regulations, as well as other provisions and restrictions. In the event of spills or releases that may occur during the Project, a representative on-site qualified by OSHA training requirements (29 CFR 1910.120) for a Level 3 Hazmat Technician will be provided and will have the responsibility and authority for supervising the cleanup. If the representative determines that the clean-up operations are beyond the capacity of the Contractor, assistance shall be requested from its Subcontractor.

In the event of an emergency spill, the Contractor will be responsible for retaining the environmental Subcontractor. The selected environmental subcontractor will develop a Hazardous Materials Health and Safety Plan, which will be referenced when a spill or release is discovered, and the control of the spill or release is beyond the scope of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure plan. The Contractor's Project Manager is responsible for giving the SSHO directions for initiating the Hazardous Materials Health and Safety Plan.

Alert and reporting procedures will become effective immediately upon observance and indication of a spill or discharge of oil or other substances on the project.

Reportable observations are:

1. Leaks or spills
2. Soils which are discolored or have an odor
3. Discharge of oil or other similar substances from drainpipes

The Engineer will be informed immediately of all substantial spills, releases, or other substance discharges. All telephone numbers for the Emergency Response agencies will be posted on site. The Contractor or its Subcontractors will implement control and countermeasures immediately.

### **Fuel and Oil Delivery Trucks**

The equipment superintendent or designee will monitor all truck unloading procedures to verify all hoses are tight and do not leak, and if necessary, will tighten, adjust, or replace them to prevent a release of any kind. In the event of a major spill, alert and initial report procedures will be implemented, and an emergency response contractor will be called in to perform the cleanup.

### **Equipment**

Motorized equipment that requires fuel and oil to operate will be inspected prior to the start of each work shift by the operator (in the field) to ensure there is no leakage of oil, fuel, or other material. Trucks will be inspected prior to use for potential leaks or drips. If a leak is found, repairs will be made immediately, and spillage will be cleaned up manually using sorbent material. Vehicles that are found to be leaking will be immediately taken out of service until repairs can be made.

### **Drum Storage**

Drum storage, if any, will be located in a secure area within the Project limits away from environmental areas of concern. Petroleum liquids and other substances stored in drums will be kept in a drum container that consists of a drum rack and drip containment pan that is capable of containing 110% of the stored volume should the drum rupture.

### **Lubrication / Oil Maintenance**

Replacement lubrication will be directly deposited from the lubrication truck to the equipment lubrication reservoir. No other container system will be used to transport oil to the equipment. Mobile equipment will be serviced off site or in the lay-down area. Equipment that cannot be moved will be serviced in the field. The Contractor will place a containment pan or absorbent below the service area prior to initiating service activities in the field. Waste disposal will be completed by the Contractor or by a waste disposal firm. Miscellaneous lubricants for operating equipment will be limited to daily quantities.

### **Spent Oil**

Oil that has already been used on the job will be disposed of via a certified waste disposal firm. Spent oil will be stored in a labeled (hazardous waste signs) and vented fuel storage cell located at the staging area awaiting disposal by a certified waste disposal firm (i.e. Enpro, Inc.). The staging area will be located within the boundary of the project and inspected daily for leaks or spills. The storage cell will be bermed to contain 110% of the largest container or 10% of the total volume in storage, whichever is greater.

### **Special Oil Spill Equipment**

#### **Sorbent Pads**

Sorbent pads will be available to absorb oil and petroleum compounds. If necessary, the pads will be used to absorb oil spills or leaks by placing them on the oil and giving them antiquated time to absorb it. The sorbent pads will be stored in equipment box located in the maintenance area. The pads shall float and be water repellent, so they can absorb oil on water. Saturated/contaminated pads will be placed in an appropriate container and stored within the maintenance area. A certified waste disposal firm will dispose of the approved containers.

#### **Sorbent Compound**

The compound will be used for contaminants spilled on decks or hard surfaces. In most cases, it can be applied directly to spills, but if the spill is large, it can be used to form a dike around the spill to prevent further migration.

# Weekly Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report

## Haverhill Landfill, Northern Mound, Old Groveland Road, Haverhill

General Information				
Project Name	Northern Mound, Haverhill Landfill			
MassDEP File Number:				
Date of Inspection		Start/End Time		
Inspector's Name(s) & Contact Information				
<b>Type of Inspection:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm event <input type="checkbox"/> During storm event <input type="checkbox"/> Post-storm event				
Weather Information				
<b>Has there been a storm event since the last inspection?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>If yes, provide:</b> Storm Start Date & Time:    Storm Duration (hrs):    Approximate Amount of Precipitation (in):				
<b>Weather at time of this inspection?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Sleet <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Snowing <input type="checkbox"/> High Winds <input type="checkbox"/> Other:    Temperature:				
<b>Have any discharges occurred since the last inspection?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>If yes, describe:</b>				
<b>Are there any discharges at the time of inspection?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>If yes, describe:</b>				
#	Site – Specific BMPs	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Erosion Control Barrier	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2	Catch Basin Inlet Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Temporary Soil Stabilization	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	Stormwater System	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

### CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

**Print name and title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Overall Site Issues

Below are some general site issues that should be assessed during inspections. Customize this list as needed for conditions at your site.

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	<b>Slopes</b> and disturbed areas not actively being worked properly stabilized?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2	<b>Natural Resource</b> areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	<b>Perimeter Controls</b> and sediment barriers adequately installed (keyed into substrate) and maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	<b>Discharge Points</b> and receiving waters free of any sediment deposits?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5	<b>Storm Drain Inlets</b> properly protected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6	<b>Construction exit</b> preventing sediment from being tracked into the street?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	<b>Trash / Litter</b> from work areas collected and placed in covered dumpsters?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8	<b>Washout Facilities</b> (e.g., paint, stucco, concrete) available, clearly marked, and maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
9	<b>Vehicle and Equipment Fueling</b> , cleaning, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10	<b>Materials</b> that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11	<b>Non-stormwater discharges</b> (wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	