

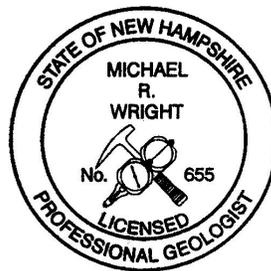


**PRUVEN AGGREGATES, INC., MAST ROAD, DOVER, NH
BULK WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATION
BELLAMY RIVER WATERSHED**

**PREPARED FOR:
ARI B. POLLACK, ESQUIRE
GALLAGHER, CALLAHAN & GARTRELL, P.C.**

**PREPARED BY:
MATTHEW F. EICHLER, HYDROLOGIST
APPLIED GEOSYSTEMS, LLC**

**REVIEWED BY:
MICHAEL R. WRIGHT, P.G.**



NOVEMBER 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....1

REVIEW OF EXISTING DATA.....2

WATER QUALITY SAMPLING AND LABORATORY ANALYSES.....3

COMPILATION OF POSSIBLE CONTAMINATION SOURCES.....4

DATA REDUCTION AND ANALYSIS.....5

CONCLUSIONS.....6

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: BELLAMY RIVER WATERSHED ABOVE THE WITHDRAWAL AND
POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES (11/5/01-10/19/07)

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: CORRESPONDENCE

APPENDIX B: WATER QUALITY LABORATORY DATA

APPENDIX C: POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES (11/5/01-10/19/07)

INTRODUCTION

On July 24, 2007, Applied Geosystems (AG) was retained by Mr. Ari B. Pollack, Esquire of Gallagher, Callahan & Gartrell, P.C. (GCG) to assist in the permitting process for a bulk surface water supply withdrawal from the Bellamy River at the Pruven Aggregates (Pruven) facility in Dover, New Hampshire. The project was designed to investigate watershed hydrology and yield relationships as related to permitted withdrawal flows, water quality, and potential contamination sources.

The project design was conceived as a result of a November 17, 2006 letter from Mr. Ari B. Pollack to Mr. Brandon Kernen, Manager of Source Water Protection, at the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). This Pollack letter requested certain opinions and reviews as related to bulk surface water withdrawals and treatment. Appended to the Pollack letter was an August 14, 1959 letter from Brigadier General Alden K. Sibley, Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Engineer Division, New England. This Sibley letter acknowledges Pruven's rights to withdraw surface water from the Bellamy River.

In response to the Pollack letter to Mr. Kernen, Mr. Richard W. Head, Esquire, Associate Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, New Hampshire Department of Justice, issued a May 31, 2007 letter of general guidance summarizing the regulatory requirements for permitting a surface water source. Although this Head letter discussed the project as "...using the existing intake to extract up to 150,000 additional gallons per day (gpd), treat the water, and sell it in bulk for use as a source of bottled water.", the proposed project is, rather, to divert 150,000 gpd from the presently pumped 600,000 gpd that is used in the sand and gravel excavation operation. This would not, therefore, represent any additional volume of withdrawal from what is presently pumped. Nevertheless, Pruven has followed the general guidance as discussed in the Head letter.

The Head letter was circulated to various recipients, and as a result, Mr. Bruce Hodsdon, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen for the Town of Madbury, New Hampshire issued a June 29, 2007 letter to Mr. Ari B. Pollack concerning the Town's riparian rights and future water supply planning. The Hodsdon letter requested that the Town's rights be noted and considered in any future planning for surface water withdrawals from the Bellamy River.

On August 29, 2007, Mr. Ari B. Pollack of GCG and Mr. Matthew F. Eichler of AG met with representatives of the various NHDES Water Division and Health and Human Services personnel as arranged by Mr. Brandon Kernen. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify issues raised in the Head letter and gain any other guidance that NHDES personnel could provide prior to making regulatory submissions.

Copies of the Pollack, Sibley, Head and Hodsdon letters are included in Appendix A.

REVIEW OF EXISTING DATA

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps (1985-1990) of the Bellamy River watershed were reviewed and the watershed boundaries were transcribed to include the portion that is hydraulically up-gradient of the proposed Pruven surface water supply withdrawal location (Figure 1). This document serves as a base map for all of the named locations and hydrologic calculations presented in this report.

Three fairly recent reports were reviewed that were completed for the Portsmouth, NH Water Department. Since Portsmouth has the water rights to the Bellamy River watershed above the Madbury, NH dam, these reports investigated the watershed's hydraulics as well as potential contamination sources. The reports included a Phase I Water System Master Plan by Earth Tech Inc., September of 2000; an NHDES GIS data base and map, Drinking Water Resources and Potential Contamination Sources: Portsmouth Water Department, November of 2001; a Phase II Water Supply Master Plan by Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc., June of 2003; and, an updated NHDES GIS data base that was compiled to produce this investigation's map, Potential Contamination Sources Within the Bellamy River Watershed, November 5, 2001 through October 19, 2007.

The Earth Tech report noted that the area of the Bellamy River watershed above the Madbury dam was 22.2 square miles, and that in a 1979 Master Plan the US Army Corps of Engineers had determined the safe yield of the watershed above the dam to be 3.9 million gallons per day (mgd), or 6.0 cubic feet per second (cfs). This safe yield is meant to be synonymous with reliable supply during prolonged draughts including utilization of storage. The more detailed Weston & Sampson report recalculates the safe yield (sustainable yield) to be 4.3 mgd, or 6.7 cfs, and notes that the seasonal mean high and mean low flows into the reservoir are estimated to be 89.4 cfs and 6.4 cfs, respectively, for the period 1935 through 2000.

The draught of record was noted between 1963 and 1967, where 41 inches of precipitation deficit was recorded. This is equal to a deficit of one year's worth of average precipitation for the watershed, and is considered the 125 year draught by the USGS. During this five year period of record drought (125 year occurrence interval), the seasonal mean high and mean low flows into the reservoir were estimated to be 83.7 cfs and 2.2 cfs, respectively.

As has been accepted practice, these yield data for the Bellamy Reservoir were calculated by mathematical relationship to the USGS Streamflow Data for the adjacent Oyster River watershed. The USGS has been monitoring streamflow at their gauging station on the Oyster River since 1934, and therefore, the record is considered reliable by professionals for extrapolation to the Bellamy River. This extrapolation process has been noted in the reports on the Bellamy River by the U.S Army Corps of Engineers, the USGS, Earth Tech, Inc., Weston & Sampson, Inc., and Thomas Fargo, C.G. The Weston & Sampson

report notes that the two watersheds are similar in size (the Oyster River watershed area is 12.1 square miles), directly adjacent, have similar physical characteristics such as surficial geology, topography (slope), land use, and watershed elevation, and they receive similar precipitation.

Portsmouth presently uses an average of 2.5 mgd, or 3.9 cfs from the reservoir created by the dam, and can withdraw a maximum of 3.5 mgd (5.4 cfs) which is the capacity of the water treatment plant located hydraulically down-gradient of the dam. Additionally, 1.1 mgd, or 1.7 cfs are released by a low-flow spillway at the dam to satisfy minimum streamflow requirements during periods of draught. Portsmouth also supplements the reservoir supply with groundwater supplies derived from various wells located within the service district.

WATER QUALITY SAMPLING AND LABORATORY ANALYSES

NHDES Health and Human Services personnel suggested that a municipal water department scale of testing be completed for the raw water of the Bellamy River at the point of proposed surface withdrawal. AG personnel consulted with Eastern Analytical Inc. personnel as to the appropriate analyses and sampling protocols, and on September 24, 2007, AG personnel sampled the surface water at the Pruven intake structure. The river stage in the vicinity of the sampling station was noted to be close to bank full, with the water level about six inches below the top of the bank escarpment. The samples were immediately placed on ice and transported, as instructed, to EAI for analyses.

Analyses showed a generally good water quality, with what are considered to be unexpected Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), or Maximum Permitted Number/100ml (MPN/100ml) exceedences for a raw river water sample. These exceedences showed iron at 0.98 mg/L (MCL=0.3mg/L); manganese at 0.11 mg/L (MCL=0.05 mg/L); and, E.coli at 54/100ml (MPN/100ml=statistically less than 1). Iron and manganese are not regulated as primary contaminants; they are classified as secondary contaminants. As such, the MCLs are not mandated, but rather recommended values for aesthetic purposes such as taste, color and odor. The E-coli value is unexceptional and will be reduced to or below regulatory standards by Pruven's proposed treatment system that is presently under professional design. AG understands that a system design proposal will be submitted under separate cover.

At the time of sampling, AG personnel inspected a V-notch weir that is immediately down-gradient of the Madbury dam to assess the weir's physical condition and, if appropriate, measure the flow volume emanating from the dam. Because the watershed area had been experiencing moderate drought conditions according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the summer months preceding the September 24, 2007 observations and sampling, the flow over the weir was visually estimated to be about 1.5-2 cfs. A more accurate physical measurement is presently unavailable because the weir is encumbered by rocks and debris on its upstream face. The laboratory results for the total list of analytes are included in Appendix B.

COMPILATION OF POSSIBLE CONTAMINATION SOURCES

AG has compiled a data set of relevant Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs) within the Bellamy River Watershed. AG researched and compiled PCS data obtained from the NHDES, from the City of Dover, and from the towns of Madbury, Lee, and Barrington, New Hampshire. The PCS locations identified by AG are presented on “Potential Contamination Sources within the Bellamy River Watershed, November 5, 2001 through October 19, 2007” (Figure 1), and are listed in the chart contained in Appendix C.

The NHDES maintains a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database of potential contamination sources for the State of New Hampshire. At the end of October, 2007, AG obtained PCS GIS database files for Dover, Madbury, Lee, and Barrington. According to NHDES, the database was current as of the date the files were released to AG. Additionally, PCS location data were obtained from a paper map entitled, “Drinking Water Resources and Potential Contamination Sources: Portsmouth Water Dept 1951010-009 (Bellamy Reservoir)”, NHDES, November 5, 2001.

In compiling the updated list of PCS locations relevant to the project and, as was discussed with NHDES, AG personnel eliminated those locations in the NHDES GIS database previously verified by the NHDES, which included locations designated in the database with data entry dates prior to November, 2001. AG then compared the remaining, un-dated PCS database entries with those depicted on the November 5, 2001 NHDES map. Any locations appearing on both the paper map and in the GIS database (as previously verified locations) were eliminated from the updated AG data set. Additionally, AG contacted relevant municipal personnel from the City of Dover, and the Towns of Madbury, Lee, and Barrington, and inquired as to the existence of additional potential PCS databases or information. In general, the City and Towns did not have any additional data. The relevant state and municipal contacts are also shown in Appendix C.

The resulting AG PCS data set represents a total of 22 locations within the Bellamy River Watershed which have been added to the NHDES GIS data base between November 5, 2001, and October 19, 2007. This updated PCS data set includes the following categories:

Source Water Hazard Inventory Sites (SWHI)	- (7) Locations
Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)	- (1) Location
Aboveground Storage Tank Sites (AST)	- (1) Location
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Sites (RCRA)	- (8) Locations
Local Potential Contaminant Sources Sites (LPCS)	- (7) Locations
National Pollution Discharge Elimination Outfall Sites (NPDES)	- (1) Location

These known potential sources of contamination are each under regulatory oversight and, most importantly, do not present uncommon or unmanageable threats to the quality of the surface water to be treated and sold.

DATA REDUCTION AND ANALYSIS

Pruven proposes to divert approximately 25% (150,000 gpd or, 0.23 cfs) of its present Bellamy River surface water withdrawal (600,000 gpd, or 0.93 cfs) to a water treatment facility for a bulk water supply. The purpose of this section of the report is to present quantitative relationships that put the impacts of this plan into an understandable perspective.

As shown on Figure 1, and noted in the Earth Tech, Weston & Sampson and Fargo reports, the area of the Bellamy River watershed above the Madbury dam is 22.2 square miles. The area below the dam and above the existing Pruver surface water withdrawal location is approximately 5.8 square miles, making the area of the watershed above the Pruver intake equal to approximately 28 square miles.

To determine the sustainable yield of the 5.8 square mile land area (during the 125 year drought of record), it is necessary to relate it to the sustainable yield of the 22.2 square mile area, determined to be 4.3 mgd, or 6.7 cfs in the Weston & Sampson report. The area below the dam and above the Pruver intake is 26% as large as the area above the dam and, therefore, its sustainable yield would equal 26% of the 6.7 cfs, or 1.8 cfs. To determine the sustainable flow at the Pruver intake, 1.8 cfs must be combined with the 1.7 cfs that is provided by the low flow dam release for minimum streamflow requirements, equaling 3.5 cfs. In that Pruver proposes to use 0.23 cfs, this would represent 6.6% of the Bellamy River flow at the intake (3.5 cfs) during the 125 year drought condition of record.

According to the Fargo report, the City of Dover has permitted rights to pump 720,000 gpd, or 1.1 cfs from the Bellamy River in the vicinity of the Pruver intake. Additionally, the Town of Madbury has the right to pump 200,000 gpd, or 0.3 cfs (letter in Appendix A), also in the vicinity of the Pruver intake. In the past, these municipalities have not used any or the majority of their pumping rights. Nevertheless, assuming 100% utilization, 2.10 cfs is still available during the most severe drought of record at the Pruver intake. Pruver's 0.23 cfs withdrawal would then represent approximately 11% of the Bellamy River flow past the intake during this historic drought condition.

To place the Pruven withdrawal in context of an average low flow condition, the likely mean low flow at the intake should be calculated. Weston & Sampson reports the mean low flow watershed contribution at the Madbury dam, for the period 1935-2000, to be 6.4 cfs. It is necessary to add 26% of that flow value to represent the concomitant contribution from the 5.8 square mile area beneath the dam and above the Pruven intake. This equals 1.7 cfs and, therefore, 8.1 cfs is produced by the watershed above the Pruven intake during normal low flow conditions. The Pruven surface water withdrawal (0.23 cfs), then, would equal 2.8% of the Bellamy River mean low flow watershed yield, above the intake.

CONCLUSIONS

- The Bellamy River watershed is acceptably studied and documented, and reasonable conclusions can be drawn about its hydraulics and water quality. The adjacent Oyster River watershed data are the accepted bases for comparison of the two watersheds.
- Pruven has historically pumped 600,000 gpd (0.93 cfs) from the Bellamy River for its aggregates business and would use 25% of this existing volume (150,000 gpd, or 0.23 cfs) to produce a bulk drinking water supply.
- Water quality in the Bellamy River is generally good in the vicinity of the Pruven intake and a treatment system should easily produce a drinking quality water supply. A proposed treatment system design will be filed under separate cover.
- The GIS data base for the PCSs is current as of this report, and shown on NHDES maps through November 5, 2001 and the updated map supplied for this report (Figure 1).
- Considering other permitted users (Portsmouth, Dover and Madbury), the Pruven withdrawal for bulk water supply would equal 11% of the Bellamy River flow past the intake during the 125 year drought of record.
- During normal low flow conditions, the Pruven surface water withdrawal would equal 2.8% of the watershed's productivity above the intake.

FIGURES



NOTE: Map information from NHDES PCS databases and NHDES map entitled "Drinking Water Resources and Potential Contamination Sources, Portsmouth Water Dept 1951010-009 (Bellamy Reservoir)", dated November 5, 2001.

Legend



SCALE IN FEET

- AST Location
- ◆ RCRA Location
- Withdrawal Location
- ▼ Local Potential Contamination Source
- Source Water Hazard
- Extent of Bellamy River Watershed
- National Pollution Discharge Elimination Outfall
- + UST Location

APPLIED GEOSYSTEMS
PO BOX 460
GREENLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE



Potential Contamination Sources Within the Bellamy River Watershed, November 5, 2001 through October 19, 2007

Source: NHDES
Date: October 19, 2007
Site Name: Pruen Concrete
Mast Road
Dover, New Hampshire
Project Number: 07150

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

Topographic Maps of the Bellamy River Watershed, U.S. Geological Survey, 1985-1990

Water System Master Plan-City of Portsmouth, NH, September 2000; Earth Tech, Inc., 500 Scarborough Drive, South Portland, ME 04106

Drinking Water Resources and Potential Contamination Sources: Portsmouth Water Department, 1951010-009 (Bellamy Reservoir), NHDES, November 5, 2001

Quantifying the Bellamy River Watershed Hydrological Budget, Thomas Fargo, C.G., January 2002

Portsmouth, NH Water Supply Master Plan and Madbury, NH WTP Evaluation; Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc., Hanover Street, Portsmouth NH; June 2003

APPENDIX A



ARI B. POLLACK

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Concord, NH 03302-1415

Ph: (603) 545-3630
Gen: (603) 228-1181
Fax: (603) 224-7588
pollack@gcglaw.com

November 17, 2006

Brandon Kernan, Manager of Source Water Protection
N.H. Department of Environmental Services
29 Hazen Drive
P.O. Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-0095

Re: Pruwen Aggregates, Inc./Dover Sand and Gravel, Inc.

Dear Mr. Kernan:

As we recently discussed, this firm represents Pruwen Aggregates, Inc. and Dover Sand and Gravel, Inc. (collectively, "Pruwen"), a New Hampshire corporation owning industrial property along Mast Road in Dover, New Hampshire. The land is identified on the City of Dover's tax maps as Map H, Lots 59, 60 and 61 ("the Land"). The Land is used to operate a sand and gravel excavation area, which has relied on a stationary manufacturing plant in continuous operation since 1954.

The Land abuts the Bellamy River and has over 500 feet of frontage along the river. Historically, surface water has been drawn from the Bellamy River by mechanical pump to charge and operate the aggregate wash plant. Documentation of Pruwen's right to draw from the Bellamy River was provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in correspondence dated August 14, 1959. (See Exhibit A.) Excess water is diverted into on-site detention and infiltration ponds. Pruwen does not discharge water off-site or back into the river.

Our research has indicated that surface water withdrawals and groundwater withdrawals are regulated differently in New Hampshire. For example, while subsurface groundwater withdrawals often require substantial permitting (see e.g., RSA Chapter 485-C), there does not appear to be any statutory companion requiring a permit for surface water withdrawals. Instead, the State gathers usage data for surface water and groundwater withdrawals through the so-called "Water User Registration and Reporting Program". An agency opinion confirming or discussing our understanding of surface water withdrawal permitting would be extremely helpful.

GALLAGHER, CALLAHAN & GARTRELL, P.C.

AUGUSTA

BOSTON

CONCORD

www.gcglaw.com

Pruven's use of surface water from the Bellamy River is registered with the Water User program. Pruven presently pumps at a rate of 800 GPM and intends to utilize some of the same water it now pumps from the Bellamy River to produce and sell treated drinking water. Pruven does not anticipate altering its present seasonal pumping rates. Rather than bottle and sell the treated water on the retail market, Pruven anticipates sales of bulk treated water to supply other wholesalers. At present, Pruven anticipates the sale of approximately ten (10) to fifteen (15) water tankers, containing approximately ten thousand (10,000) gallons each, of processed water per business day. Pruven does not anticipate bottling its own product.

Prüven has undertaken some preliminary testing of the river water to determine its qualification for disinfection and purification. See Laboratory Results (Exhibit B attached). To further purify the river water appropriately, Pruven has received a proposal from Kinetico for the installation of a surface water treatment system. See Kinetico Proposal (Exhibit C attached). As you might imagine, purchasing a sizeable treatment system involves a substantial financial investment. In advance of this investment, and to design a system best protecting the environment, Pruven is seeking NHDES' review of the proposal. Pruven believes this review is provided for pursuant to RSA 485:1(g). In addition, Pruven would require such review as may be necessary to be considered a "source of water" for use by manufacturers of bottled water pursuant to RSA 143:16.

Prüven understands that any obligation to obtain land use approvals from the City of Dover remains distinct from the pumping and treatment issues.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with questions or if additional information would assist your review. Thank you in advance for your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,



Ari B. Pollack

APB/red
Encl.

cc: Richard Proulx, Jr.

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION, NEW ENGLAND
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

424 TRAPELO ROAD
WALTHAM 54, MASS.

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
DIVISION ENGINEER

REFER TO FILE NO.

File
NEDCM

14 AUG 1959

Mr. J. Ludwin Proulx
Dover Sand & Gravel, Inc.
Mast Road
Dover, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Proulx:

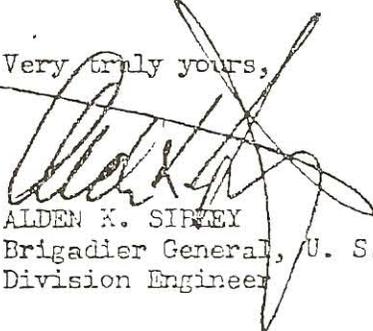
Acknowledgement is made of your letter dated 6 August 1959, relative to reassurance regarding supply and cleanliness of water to be released from Bellamy Dam, after construction is completed.

Full consideration has been given to the requirements of downstream riparian owners to the extent that during drought periods release of water from the completed reservoir will exceed the normal flow of the stream under similar conditions.

After the dam is constructed, the general effect of the reservoir will be to provide a cleaner, clearer water than under normal flow conditions.

I sincerely hope that the above information provides the assurance that you will continue to obtain water from the Bellamy River of the quantity and quality required for your use. If you desire any further information, I will be glad to lend all assistance possible.

Very truly yours,


ALDEN K. SIRZEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Division Engineer

**ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

33 CAPITOL STREET
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03301-6397

KELLY A. AYOTTE
ATTORNEY GENERAL



ORVILLE B. "BUD" FITCH II
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 31, 2007

RECEIVED

JUN - 1 2007

GALLAGHER, CALLAHAN
& GARTRELL, P.A.

Ari B. Pollack, Esquire
Gallagher, Callahan & Gartrell, P.C.
214 N. Main Street
P.O. Box 1415
Concord, New Hampshire 03302-1415

Dear Attorney Pollack:

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services ("DES") has asked me to respond to your November 17, 2006, letter to Brandon Kernen of DES. In your letter, you explained that your client, Pruven Aggregates, Inc. ("Pruven"), currently withdraws water from the Bellamy River for its sand and gravel excavation operation, and is considering using the existing intake to extract up to 150,000 additional gallons per day, treat the water, and sell it in bulk for use as a source of bottled water. You sought an "agency opinion" summarizing the regulatory requirements for permitting a new source of bottled water, where the source of the water is surface water rather than groundwater. The criteria for assessing and addressing water quality and water resource impact issues are briefly described below; however, for a full understanding of these standards, you should perform your own review of the applicable statutes and rules. The purpose of this letter is to provide general guidance, but DES reserves the right to require any testing, reports, information or other material as may be appropriate in response to a filed application.

As you note in your letter, DES is responsible for approving new sources used in the manufacture of bottled water. See RSA 485:1, II(g), RSA 485:3, XI and RSA 143:16. DES has adopted rules, N.H. Code of Admin. R. Env-Ws 389, for permitting new sources of water for the manufacture of bottled water ("Bottled Water Rules"). Although the rules are entitled "GROUNDWATER SOURCES OF BOTTLED WATER," it is clear the authorizing statutes that the rules are intended to apply to all sources used for the manufacture of bottled water. RSA 485:1, II(g), RSA 485:3, XI and RSA 143:16. The Bottled Water Rules focus on drinking water quality standards and ensuring that new groundwater withdrawals do not adversely impact the environment. Under these rules, an applicant must assess the quality of a proposed source of bottled water as well as the interaction of a proposed withdrawal with water resources. Consistent with the objective of RSA 485:3 and Env-Ws 389, DES would require that Pruven assess and address water

quality and water resource impacts before the agency approves a new surface water source of bottled water.

Source Water Protection

The Bottled Water Rules require an applicant for a bottled water permit to complete a source water protection assessment to identify potential contamination sources and ensure that there are no uncontrolled sources of contamination that may impact the quality of the water source. Env-Ws 389.20. To identify existing or potential contamination sources, an engineer or geologist would need to delineate the watershed contributing water to the Bellamy River above the intake at the Pruven facility. Utilizing DES and municipal records, Pruven would need to obtain an inventory of potential contamination sources for the delineated watershed, then review soil and topographic maps to determine if any potential contamination sources could quickly be transported to the river via steep topographic gradients or transmissive soils. The company would need to identify existing land uses, significant recreational uses of land and river water, zoning and other land use regulations, any proposed major developments, earth removal activities and nonpoint contamination sources located within the delineated watershed. After obtaining this information, Pruven would need to complete an on-the-ground survey of the delineated watershed to verify the accuracy and completeness of the data.

Water Quality and Surface Water Treatment Requirements

Under the Bottled Water Rules, all bottled water produced in New Hampshire must meet the drinking water quality standards specified in Env-Ws 310-316 and He-P 2100. In addition, any surface water source of drinking water must also meet the surface water quality and treatment standards of Env-Ws 380, which require a combination of filtration and disinfection that inactivates or removes:

- 99% of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts
- 99.9% of *Giardia Lamblia* cysts
- 99.99% of viruses.

Some of the removal/inactivation requirements for *Giardia Lamblia* must be met through disinfection, to maintain a redundant barrier to pathogens. For filtration methods other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration, the removal capability of a proposed filtration system must be demonstrated through a pilot study approved by DES. A pilot study is highly recommended in any case, to demonstrate that a given treatment technology will successfully treat the water source under consideration.

For most treatment technologies, the DES permit will require monitoring including, at a minimum, continuous measurement of both turbidity, following filtration, and chlorine residual following a pre-determined contact period, as well as monthly reporting of daily treatment performance including chlorine residual and filtered water turbidity.

Water Conservation Requirements

In accordance with RSA 485:61, the bulk withdrawal of water for bottling purposes will be subject to the DES water conservation rules, Env-Ws 390. These rules require that cost-effective water conservation measures be implemented at facilities utilizing new sources of water for manufacturing bottled water. For a bulk water production and transfer facility, water efficiency practices pertaining to the water treatment process (reject or backwash water), leak detection, tank overflows, facility sanitation, and landscaping are likely to be areas where water use efficiency can be optimized.

Surface Water Quality and Quantity Impacts

You have indicated in conversations with DES that the proposed Pruven operation will not disturb any wetlands or implement any new activity in or on the banks of surface water bodies. Any new activity that impacted wetlands or surface water bodies would require that DES issue a wetlands permit under RSA 482-A:3 and, if federal permitting by the Army Corps of Engineers is triggered, a Clean Water Act § 401 Water Quality Certificate. Under the § 401 Water Quality Certificate review process, the impact of the existing and additional withdrawal of water from the Bellamy River would be assessed relative to seasonal low flows to determine if any designated uses of the river are being adversely impacted.

The clear intent of the New Hampshire statutes governing withdrawals for the manufacture of bottled water is to ensure that new sources of bottled water meet water quality standards and do not adversely impact water resources. In addition, as a matter of common law, the State owns surface waters including the Bellamy River and holds these rivers in trust for the benefit of the public. Accordingly, DES will require Pruven to assess the impact of the proposed withdrawal of water on the designated uses of the Bellamy River, and to demonstrate that the proposed withdrawals will not cause the affected section of the River (specifically, the area between the Bellamy Reservoir and where the tidal portion of the river begins) to violate state surface water quality standards, Env-Ws 1700.

A 2002 report prepared for the Madbury Water Commissioners assessed the water budget for the Bellamy River, and found that municipal water supply needs in the river approach estimated flow in the river during the summer months. See <http://lefh.net/madbury/BellamyWaterBudgetToM.pdf>. If this report is accurate, the Bellamy River may already have surface water quality violations during low-flow periods. It should be noted that the 2002 report did not account for: 1) The existing withdrawals at Pruven (300k-500k gallons per day); 2) Proposed withdrawals by Pruven for the manufacture of bottled water; 3) The withdrawals from a new well owned by the City of Dover located near the Bellamy Reservoir; 4) Increased withdrawals that will be required for future water supply needs by the City of Dover and Portsmouth; and 5) Impacts to river flow if the City of Portsmouth raises the elevation of the dam for the

Bellamy Reservoir, which has at least historically been considered. If impaired flow conditions are present, then Pruven will need to develop a management plan in cooperation with other water users in the watershed to ensure surface water quality standards are met.¹

Water Use Registration and Reporting Requirements

As stated in your letter dated November 17, 2006, if Pruven begins extracting water from the Bellamy River for the purpose of manufacturing bottled water, the company will need to register and report water usage in accordance with RSA 488 and the rules that will be adopted later this year.

Department of Health and Human Service - Beverage and Bottled Water Licensing

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is responsible for the regulation of food safety, including bottled water and beverages. As part of their beverage and bottled water regulations (He-P 2100), bottled water manufacturers must classify the water based on the source of the water. However, He-P 2100 has no provisions for surface water sources unless the source is approved as a community or municipal source and the bottled water is labeled as such. We encourage Pruven to coordinate with HHS to determine how the water it will produce will be classified and labeled. Also, Pruven should coordinate with HHS to verify that it will be able to comply with all aspects of the beverage and bottled water regulations it administers.

I hope this information is helpful. If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,



Richard W. Head
Associate Attorney General
(603) 271-1248

cc: Sarah Pillsbury, Water Supply Engineering Bureau, DES
Paul Currier, Watershed Management Bureau, DES
Robert Mann, Water Supply Engineering Bureau, DES
Brandon Kernen, Water Supply Engineering Bureau, NHDES
Dean Peschel, City of Dover
David Allen, City of Portsmouth
Water Commission - Town of Madbury

¹ The 1959 letter from the Army Corps of Engineers to Mr. Proulx, attached to your letter, does not demonstrate that the Bellamy River meets current surface water quality standards, including the seasonal flow requirements to support the ecological needs of the river. Water use in the reservoir and watershed has changed since 1959, so a current analysis of compliance with surface water quality rules is necessary. Further, the City of Portsmouth, not the Army Corps, presently owns and operates the Bellamy Reservoir.

TOWN OF MADBURY

13 Town Hall Road

Madbury, New Hampshire 03823

Telephone: (603) 742-5131 • Fax: (603) 742-2505

PAW

RECEIVED

JUL - 2 2007

GALLAGHER, CALLAHAN
& GARTRELL, P.A.

June 29, 2007

Attorney Ari B. Pollack, Esquire
Gallagher, Callahan & Gartrell, P.C.
214 Main Street
P.O. Box 1415
Concord, New Hampshire 03302-1415

Dear Attorney Pollack:

The Town of Madbury is in receipt of a copy of the letter sent to you from Attorney Richard W. Head, Associate Attorney General, regarding the intentions of Pruven Aggregates Inc. to withdraw an additional 150,000 gallons per day over their current level of withdrawal from the Bellamy River in order to sell the water in bulk as a source of bottled water.

This letter is to inform you that the Town of Madbury has a deeded right to withdraw approximately 200,000 gallons per day from the Bellamy River, as specified in the Warranty Deed granted by Elliot Rose Co. of Madbury, Inc. to the Town of Madbury, NH and recorded at the Strafford Registry of Deeds, BK 2003 Pg 0546 et al on May 6, 1998. This deed transfers "the riparian water use rights, together with the riparian land and various easements and improvements facilitating said water use" to the Town of Madbury. The right to withdraw "approximately 200,000 gallons per day" was quantified for the Elliott Rose Co. by the United States Government in the 1950's and "was taken into consideration in the design and construction of the Bellamy River Reservoir Dam".

Elliott Rose Co. Inc. continued to withdraw water from the Bellamy River on a regular basis until shortly before transferring the rights to the Town. Since the transfer, withdrawals have been sporadic. However, the Town has been actively working to repair and maintain the water system and expects to make future use of the riparian rights which were transferred to the Town in 1998. The 2002 report prepared for the Madbury Water

Commissioners cited in Attorney Head's letter was commissioned because of the Town's concerns regarding water withdrawals from the Bellamy River, and is just one piece of the future planning the Town continues to do in regard to the use of these riparian rights.

The Town of Madbury respectfully requests that the Town's right to withdraw approximately 200,000 gallons of water per day from the Bellamy River be noted, and that the Town's right to withdraw this amount daily be included in any further discussion of, and planning for, future withdrawals from the Bellamy River.

This letter is sent with the knowledge and support of the Madbury Water Resources Board.

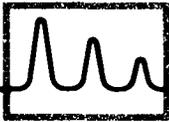
Very truly yours,



Bruce Hodsdon, Chair
Madbury Board of Selectmen

Cc: Richard W. Head, Associate Attorney General, DOJ
Sarah Pillsbury, Water Supply Engineering Bureau, DES
Paul Currier, Watershed Management Bureau, DES
Robert Mann, Water Supply Engineering Bureau, DES
Brandon Kernen, Water Supply Engineering Bureau, NHDES
Dean Peschel, City of Dover
David Allen, City of Portsmouth
Madbury Water Resources Board

APPENDIX B



Matt Eichler
Applied Geosystems
66 Portsmouth Ave.
Greenland, NH 03840

Subject: Laboratory Report

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID: 64784
Client Identification: ME6196
Date Received: 9/24/2007

Dear Mr. Eichler :

Enclosed please find the laboratory report for the above identified project. All analyses were performed in accordance with our QA/QC Program. Unless otherwise stated, holding times, preservation techniques, container types, and sample conditions adhered to EPA Protocol. Samples which were collected by Eastern Analytical, Inc. (EAI) were collected in accordance with approved EPA procedures. Eastern Analytical, Inc. certifies that the enclosed test results meet all requirements of NELAP and other applicable state certifications. Please refer to our website at www.eailabs.com for a copy of our NELAP certificate and accredited parameters.

The following standard abbreviations and conventions apply to all EAI reports:

Solid samples are reported on a dry weight basis, unless otherwise noted

< : "less than" followed by the reporting limit

TNR: Testing Not Requested

ND: None Detected, no established detection limit

RL: Reporting Limits

%R: % Recovery

Eastern Analytical Inc. maintains certification in the following states: Connecticut (PH-0492), Maine (NH005), Massachusetts (M-NH005), New Hampshire/NELAP (1012), Rhode Island (269) and Vermont (VT1012).

This report package contains the following information: Sample Conditions summary, Analytical Results/Data and copies of the Chain of Custody. This report may not be reproduced except in full, without the the written approval of the laboratory.

If you have any questions regarding the results contained within, please feel free to directly contact me or the chemist(s) who performed the testing in question. Unless otherwise requested, we will dispose of the sample(s) 30 days from the sample receipt date.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of service and look forward to your continued patronage.

Sincerely,


Lorraine Olashaw, Lab Director

10.25.07
Date

20
of pages (excluding cover letter)



SAMPLE CONDITIONS PAGE

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID#: 64784

Client: Applied Geosystems

Client Designation: ME6196

Temperature upon receipt (°C): 1.8

Received on ice or cold packs (Yes/No): Y

Lab ID	Sample ID	Date Received	Date Sampled	Sample Matrix	% Dry Weight	Exceptions/Comments (other than thermal preservation)
64784.01	SW-1	9/24/07	9/24/07	aqueous		Adheres to Sample Acceptance Policy
64784.02	Trip Blank	9/24/07	9/7/07	aqueous		Adheres to Sample Acceptance Policy

Samples were properly preserved and the pH measured when applicable unless otherwise noted. Analysis of solids for pH, Flashpoint, Ignitibility, Paint Filter, Corrosivity, Conductivity and Specific Gravity are reported on an "as received" basis.

All results contained in this report relate only to the above listed samples.

References include:

- 1) EPA 600/4-79-020, 1983
- 2) Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater : Inorganics, 19th Edition, 1995; Microbiology, 20th Edition, 1998
- 3) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW 846 3rd Edition including updates IVA and IVB
- 4) Hach Water Analysis Handbook, 2nd edition, 1992



LABORATORY REPORT

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID#: 64784

Client: Applied Geosystems

Client Designation: ME6196

Sample ID:	SW-1	Trip Blank
Lab Sample ID:	64784.01	64784.02
Matrix:	aqueous	aqueous
Date Sampled:	9/24/07	9/7/07
Date Received:	9/24/07	9/24/07
Units:	ug/l	ug/l
Date of Analysis:	9/25/07	9/25/07
Analyst:	BAM	BAM
Method:	524.2	524.2
Dilution Factor:	1	1
Dichlorodifluoromethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Chloromethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Vinyl chloride	< 0.5	< 0.5
Bromomethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Chloroethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Trichlorofluoromethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Diethyl Ether	< 5	< 5
Acetone	< 10	< 10
1,1-Dichloroethene	< 0.5	< 0.5
tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	< 30	< 30
Methylene chloride	< 0.5	< 0.5
Carbon disulfide	< 2	< 2
Methyl-t-butyl ether(MTBE)	< 0.5	< 0.5
Ethyl-t-butyl ether(ETBE)	< 0.5	< 0.5
Isopropyl ether(DIPE)	< 0.5	< 0.5
tert-amyl methyl ether(TAME)	< 0.5	< 0.5
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.5	< 0.5
Vinyl acetate	< 10	< 10
1,1-Dichloroethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
2,2-Dichloropropane	< 0.5	< 0.5
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.5	< 0.5
2-Butanone(MEK)	< 5	< 5
Bromochloromethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Tetrahydrofuran(THF)	< 5	< 5
Chloroform	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Carbon tetrachloride	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,1-Dichloropropene	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Trichloroethene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,2-Dichloropropane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Dibromomethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Bromodichloromethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
2-Chloroethylvinylether	< 2	< 2
4-Methyl-2-pentanone(MIBK)	< 5	< 5
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 0.5	< 0.5
Toluene	< 0.5	< 0.5
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
2-Hexanone	< 5	< 5
Tetrachloroethene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,3-Dichloropropane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Dibromochloromethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,2-Dibromoethane(EDB)	< 0.5	< 0.5
Chlorobenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5



LABORATORY REPORT

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID#: 64784

Client: Applied Geosystems

Client Designation: ME6196

Sample ID:	SW-1	Trip Blank
Lab Sample ID:	64784.01	64784.02
Matrix:	aqueous	aqueous
Date Sampled:	9/24/07	9/7/07
Date Received:	9/24/07	9/24/07
Units:	ug/l	ug/l
Date of Analysis:	9/25/07	9/25/07
Analyst:	BAM	BAM
Method:	524.2	524.2
Dilution Factor:	1	1
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
Ethylbenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
mp-Xylene	< 0.5	< 0.5
o-Xylene	< 0.5	< 0.5
Styrene	< 0.5	< 0.5
Bromoform	< 0.5	< 0.5
IsoPropylbenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
Bromobenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	< 0.5	< 0.5
n-Propylbenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
2-Chlorotoluene	< 0.5	< 0.5
4-Chlorotoluene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
tert-Butylbenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
sec-Butylbenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
p-Isopropyltoluene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
n-Butylbenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
Hexachlorobutadiene	< 0.5	< 0.5
Naphthalene	< 0.5	< 0.5
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5
4-Bromofluorobenzene (surr)	102 %R	101 %R
1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4 (surr)	103 %R	106 %R



LABORATORY REPORT

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID#: 64784

Client: Applied Geosystems

Client Designation: ME6196

Sample ID: SW-1

Lab Sample ID: 64784.01

Matrix: aqueous

Date Sampled: 9/24/07

Date Received: 9/24/07

Fluoride	0.1
Sulfate	15
Chloride	33
Nitrite-N	< 0.5
Nitrate-N	< 0.5
Alkalinity Total (CaCO3)	35
Cyanide Total	< 0.02
Sulfide	< 0.1
pH	7.0
Specific Conductance	220
Total Coliform	650
E.coli	54

Units	Analysis		Method	Analyst
	Date	Time		
mg/L	10/01/07	13:24	300.0	KL
mg/L	10/01/07	13:24	300.0	KL
mg/L	9/26/07	19:09	4500CIE	KL
mg/L	9/26/07	17:44	353.2	KL
mg/L	9/26/07	19:09	353.2	KL
mg/L	10/05/07	14:00	2320B	KJP
mg/L	10/02/07	10:00	4500CNE	SEL
mg/L	9/25/07	13:00	376.2	SEL
SU	9/24/07	14:40	4500H+B	NZ
µS	10/05/07	14:00	2510B	SFW
MPN/100ml	9/24/07	13:45	9223B	KJP
MPN/100ml	9/24/07	13:45	9223B	KJP



LABORATORY REPORT

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID#: 64784

Client: Applied Geosystems

Client Designation: ME6196

Sample ID: SW-1

Lab Sample ID: 64784.01

Matrix: aqueous

Date Sampled: 9/24/07

Date Received: 9/24/07

Parameter	Concentration	Units	Date of Analysis	Method
Gross Alpha	1.3	pCi/L	10/10/07	900
Uranium	ND	ug/L	9/26/07	200.8
Uranium*	ND	pCi/L	10/25/07	See Ref.
Adj. Gross Alpha**	1.3	pCi/L	10/25/07	See Ref.

Gross Alpha analyzed by a subcontracted lab, entire lab report enclosed.

*Uranium conversion factor = 0.67 pCi/ug

**Adj. (Compliance) Gross Alpha = Gross Alpha (pCi/L) - Uranium (pCi/L)

ND = None detected

References: 40 CFR parts 9, 141 and 142 - National Primary Drinking Water Regulations; Radionuclides; Final Rule, December 2000. Pages 76717 and 76725 (Table 1-8, footnote 12).



LABORATORY REPORT

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID#: **64784**

Client: **Applied Geosystems**

Client Designation: **ME6196**

Sample ID: SW-1

Lab Sample ID: 64784.01

Matrix: aqueous

Date Sampled: 9/24/07

Date Received: 9/24/07

		Analytical Matrix	Units	Date of Analysis	Method	Analyst
Uranium	< 0.0001	AqTot	mg/L	9/26/07	200.8	DS
Aluminum	0.05	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Antimony	< 0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Arsenic	0.004	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Barium	0.011	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Beryllium	< 0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Cadmium	< 0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Chromium	< 0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Copper	0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Iron	0.98	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Lead	< 0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Manganese	0.11	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Mercury	< 0.0001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Nickel	0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Selenium	< 0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Silver	< 0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Sodium	20	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Thallium	< 0.001	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Zinc	0.007	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	51	AqTot	mg/L	9/27/07	200.8	DS



2742 N. Florida Ave.
P.O. Box 1833
Tampa, Florida 33601
(813) 229-2879
Fax (813) 229-0002

Report Date: October 18, 2007

Eastern Analytical, Inc.
25 Chenell Dr.
Concord, NH 03301

Field Custody: Client
Client/Field ID: 64784
SW-1

Sample Collection: 9-24-07

Lab ID No: 07.9853
Lab Custody Date: 10-01-07
Sample description: Water

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Contam Code	Parameter	Units	Results	Analysis Date/Time	Method	Detection Limit
4002	Analytical gross alpha (aga)	pCi/L	1.3 ± 0.7	10-10-07/0800	EPA 900.0	1.0
4010	Radium-226 + Radium-228	pCi/L	0.4 ± 0.3	Calc	Calc	1.0
4020	Radium-226	pCi/L	0.2 ± 0.08	10-17-07/1415	EPA 903.1	0.2
4030	Radium-228	pCi/L	0.2 ± 0.8	10-15-07/1200	EPA Ra-05	1.0

Alpha Standard: Th-230

James W. Hayes
Laboratory Manager

Test results meet all requirements of the NELAC standards.
Contact person: Jim Hayes (813) 229-2879.

Granite State Analytical, LLC

Main Office / Laboratory
 22 Manchester Rd. / Rt. 28
 Derry, NH 03038
 (603) 432-3044

Lab Contact: Donald A. D'Anjou, Ph. D., Laboratory Director

DATE PRINTED: 10/22/2007

CLIENT NAME: Eastern Analytical Inc.
 CLIENT ADDRESS: 25 Chenell Drive
 Concord, NH, 03301

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR DRINKING WATER

SAMPLE ID#: 0709-00620-001 DATE & TIME COLLECTED: 9/24/07 10:00 am
 SAMPLED BY: Eastern Analytical Inc. DATE & TIME RECEIVED: 9/26/07 9:30 am
 SAMPLE LOCATION: EAI#64784 SW-1 ANALYSIS PACKAGE: SOC GSA
 RECEIPT TEMPERATURE: ON ICE 6.5 CELSIUS

Test Description	Results	Test Units	Test Fails	Analysis Method	Analyst	Date & Time Analyzed	MCL
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)*	<0.02	ug/L		EPA 504.1	DD	9/28/07 6:10	0.20 ug/L
Date Extracted	Completed			EPA 504.1	DD	9/26/07 14:30	
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)*	<0.02	ug/L		EPA 504.1	DD	9/28/07 6:10	0.050 ug/L
Chlordane	<0.4	ug/L		EPA 505	DD	9/29/07 5:17	2.0 ug/L
Date Extracted	Completed			EPA 505	DD	9/26/07 14:30	
Toxaphene	<2	ug/L		EPA 505	DD	9/29/07 5:17	3 ug/L
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)*	<0.25	ug/L		EPA 515.3	DD	10/2/07 16:16	50
2,4-D*	<1	ug/L		EPA 515.3	DD	10/2/07 16:16	70
2,4-Dichlorophenylacetic acid	132 (SS)	%		EPA 515.3	DD	10/2/07 16:16	
Date Extracted	Completed			EPA 515.3	DD	9/26/07 11:45	
Dicamba*	<0.5	ug/L		EPA 515.3	DD	10/2/07 16:16	
Dinoseb*	<1	ug/L		EPA 515.3	DD	10/2/07 16:16	7
Pentachlorophenol*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 515.3	DD	10/2/07 16:16	1
Picloram*	<0.5	ug/L		EPA 515.3	DD	10/2/07 16:16	500
Alachlor*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	2 ug/L
Aldrin*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
Atrazine*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	3 ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	0.2 ug/L
Butachlor*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
Date Extracted	Completed			EPA 525.2	DD	10/2/07 12:30	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate*	<1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	400 ug/L
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate*	<1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	6 ug/L
Dieldrin*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
Endrin*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	2 ug/L
Heptachlor Epoxide*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	0.2 ug/L

Note: (SS) - Surrogate result outside control limits.

The results presented in this report relate to the samples listed above in the condition in which they were received.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

* NELAC Accredited Analysis
 A list of our certifications is available upon request.



Donald A. D'Anjou

Donald A. D'Anjou, Ph.D.
 Laboratory Director

This analysis meets NELAC requirements except as noted.

This certificate shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of Granite State Analytical, LLC

Granite State Analytical, LLC

Main Office / Laboratory
22 Manchester Rd. / Rt. 28
Derry, NH 03038
(603) 432-3044

Lab Contact: Donald A. D'Anjou, Ph. D., Laboratory Director

DATE PRINTED: 10/22/2007

CLIENT NAME: Eastern Analytical Inc.
CLIENT ADDRESS: 25 Chenell Drive
Concord, NH, 03301

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR DRINKING WATER

SAMPLE ID#: 0709-00620-001 DATE & TIME COLLECTED: 9/24/07 10:00 am
SAMPLED BY: Eastern Analytical Inc. DATE & TIME RECEIVED: 9/26/07 9:30 am
SAMPLE LOCATION: EAI#64784 SW-1 ANALYSIS PACKAGE: SOC GSA
RECEIPT TEMPERATURE: ON ICE 6.5 CELSIUS

Test Description	Results	Test Units	Test Fails	Analysis Method	Analyst	Date & Time Analyzed	MCL
Heptachlor*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	0.4 ug/L
Hexachlorobenzene*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	1 ug/L
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	50 ug/L
Lindane*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	0.2 ug/L
Methoxychlor*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	40 ug/L
Metolachlor*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
Metribuzin*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
Propachlor*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
Simazine*	<0.1	ug/L		EPA 525.2	DD	10/4/07 22:07	4 ug/L
1,3-Dimethyl-2-nitrobenzene	99	%		EPA 525.2 - SS	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
Perylene-d12	116	%		EPA 525.2 - SS	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
Pyrene-d10	104	%		EPA 525.2 - SS	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
Triphenylphosphate	146 (SS)	%		EPA 525.2 - SS	DD	10/4/07 22:07	
3-Hydroxycarbofuran*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	
Aldicarb Sulfone*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	
Aldicarb*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	
Carbaryl*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	
Carbofuran*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	
Methiocarb*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	
Methomyl*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	
Oxamyl (Vydate)*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	200
Propoxur (Baygon)*	<1	ug/L		EPA 531.1	DD	10/6/07 3:09	
Glyphosate*	<10	ug/L		EPA 547	DD	10/2/07 15:02	700

Note: (SS) - Surrogate result outside control limits.

The results presented in this report relate to the samples listed above in the condition in which they were received.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

* NELAC Accredited Analysis
A list of our certifications is available upon request.



Donald A. D'Anjou

Donald A. D'Anjou, Ph.D.
Laboratory Director

This analysis meets NELAC requirements except as noted.

This certificate shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of Granite State Analytical, LLC

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

eastern analytical
professional laboratory services

Sample ID: SW-1 Date Sampled: 9/24/2007 10:00 Matrix: aqueous aParameters: NH SOCs Subcontract - GSA Sample Notes: 9.620

EAI SRB# **64784** Project State: NH

Company: Granite State Analytical
Address: 22 Manchester Road
Address: Derry, NH 03038
Account #:
Phone #: 432-3044
Fax Number: 434-4837

Results Needed by: Preferred date: 10/5/07

QC Deliverables

- A
- A+
- B
- B+
- C
- DE

Notes about project

Eastern Analytical Inc. PO Number 21482
Report To: Front Office
Invoice To: Front Office

Samples Collected by: [Signature] Date/Time: 9/26/07 07:16 Received by: [Signature]
Relinquished by: [Signature] Date/Time: 9/26/07 08:52 Received by: [Signature]
Relinquished by: _____ Date/Time: _____ Received by: _____

Wednesday, October 10, 2007

EAI Front Office
Eastern Analytical Inc.
25 Chenell Dr.
Concord NH 03301

Project Name: Perchlorate.
Project #: N/A
Project Location: N/A
Control #: 68259

Lab ID: 07090318
Date Received: 9/26/2007

Dear EAI Front Office

Enclosed please find the laboratory results for the above reference samples that were received by the ChemServe sample custodian on the above referenced date. Any abnormalities to the samples upon receipt would be noted on the enclosed chain of custody document. This report is not valid without a completed ChemServe chain of custody with the corresponding control number, attached.

All samples analyzed by ChemServe are subject to quality standards. These standards are as stringent or more stringent than those established under NELAC, 40 CFR Part 136, state certification programs, and corresponding methodologies. ChemServe has a written QA/QC Procedures Manual that outlines these standards, and is available for your reference, upon request. Unless otherwise stated on the Chain of Custody or within the report, all holding times, preservation techniques, container types, and analytical methods are analogous with those outlined by NELAC. All units are based on "as received" weight unless denoted "dry".

I certify that I have reviewed the above referenced analytical data and state forms, and I have found this report within compliance with the procedures outlined within NELAC.


Heather Beaudoin - QA/QC Manager


Jay Chrystal - President/Laboratory Director

This report includes 5 pages.



317 Elm Street
 Milford, NH 03055
 (603) 673-5440
 Sales@chemservelab.com

Eastern Analytical Inc.

EAI Front Office

25 Chenell Dr.

Concord NH 03301

Control #: 68259

Project Number: N/A

Project Name: Perchlorate.

Project Location: N/A

Lab ID: 07090318

Date: 10/10/2007

Lab ID: 07090318

Sample Receiving and Comment Summary

Were Samples Submitted with a chain of custody?	Yes
Do all samples received match the chain of custody?	Yes
Were all samples received within holding times?	Yes
Were all containers intact when received?	Yes
Was there evidence of cooling?	Yes
Were samples for Volatile organic analysis free of headspace (per method)?	N/A
Was the cooler temperature recorded?	Yes
If the sample pH was not correct was it adjusted where applicable?	Yes
If samples for dissolved metals were not filtered were they filtered in the lab?	N/A

Sample	Method	Client Identity	Matrix	Analyst
07090318-001	EPA 314	SW-1	Drinking Water	PaulF

Comment: no comment

* Blank comment sections denote "No Comment"



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Eastern Analytical Inc.

EAI Front Office
 25 Chenell Dr.
 Concord NH 03301

Control #: 68259
 Project Number: N/A
 Project Name: Perchlorate.
 Project Location: N/A

Analytical Results

Lab ID: 07090318
 Date: 10/10/2007

Sample	Method	Client Identity	Units	Matrix	Analyst
07090318-001	EPA 314	SW-1	ug/L	Drinking Water	PaulF

Start Date/Time Sampled: 9/24/2007 10:00:00 AM Composite End Date/Time:

Parameter	CAS Number	Result	Qualifier	Date/Time Analyzed	Dilution Factor	RDL
Perchlorate		< 0.3 ug/L		10/1/2007	1	0.3

Sample	Method	Client Identity	Units	Matrix	Analyst
07090318-001	SM 2510B	SW-1	umhos/cm	Drinking Water	PaulF

Start Date/Time Sampled: 9/24/2007 10:00:00 AM Composite End Date/Time:

Parameter	CAS Number	Result	Qualifier	Date/Time Analyzed	Dilution Factor	RDL
Specific Conductance		209 umhos/cm		10/1/2007	1	1

Qualifier: Description:

- B- Method blank contaminated with target analyte.
- B1- BOD had total oxygen loss. Result reported as ">"the highest dilution.
- B2- BOD had no oxygen loss. Result reported as "<" the lowest dilution.
- G- Reporting limit elevated due to matrix interference.
- H- Method prescribed holding time exceeded.
- J- Indicates an estimated value. Value is less than the quantitation limit.
- LH- Laboratory control spike(s) was high. Results may be biased high.
- LL- Laboratory control spike(s) was low. Results may be biased low.
- MH- Matrix spike recovery high. Results may be biased high.
- ML- Matrix spike recovery low. Results may be biased low.
- NC- Spike recovery was not calculated due to the concentration of the analyte being >4 times the concentration of the spike added.
- R- RPD outside acceptable recovery limits.
- RO- Sample received out of holding time.
- S- Matrix spike recovery outside acceptance limits due to matrix.
- SH- Surrogate recovery high due to matrix
- SL- Surrogate recovery low due to matrix
- TNTC- Too numerous to count.
- U- BOD blank had an oxygen depletion greater than the suggested amount of 0.200.

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

EASTERN ANALYTICAL
Professional Laboratory Services

Sample ID: SW-1 Date Sampled: 9/24/2007 Matrix: aqueous aParameters: Perchlorate Water - Subcontract Sample Notes: _____

Time: 10:00

EAI SRB# **64784** Project State: **NH**

Company: **ChemServe**
Address: **317 Elm St**
Address: **Milford, NH 03055**
Account #

Phone # **673-5440**
Fax Number **673-0366**

Eastern Analytical, Inc. 25 Chenell Dr. Concord, NH 03301 Phone: (603)228-0525 1-800-287-0525 Fax: (603)228-4591

Results Needed by: Preferred date 10/5/07

QC Deliverables

- A
- A+
- B
- B+
- C
- DE

Notes about project
07090318 10/5

Eastern Analytical Inc. PO Number **21483**

Report To: **Front Office**

Invoice To: **Front Office**

Samples Collected by: Chris Johnson Date/Time: 9/26/07 07:16 Received by: [Signature]
Relinquished by: [Signature] Date/Time: 9/26/07 09:47 Received by: [Signature]
Relinquished by: _____ Date/Time: _____ Received by: _____

SEACOAST ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Route 125 & Pinkham Road
Lee, New Hampshire
(Mail: PO Box 849, Durham, NH 03824)
Tel 603-868-1457 Fax 603-868-1030



RADON TEST RESULTS

Date: September 28, 2007

Reference #: S09257KR

Client: Eastern Analytical, Inc.
25 Chenell Drive
Concord, NH 03301

YOUR RADON IN WATER RESULTS

Test Site: EAI SRB# 64784
SW-1

less than 300 pCi/L

Seacoast Analytical Services is a National Radon Safety Board Accredited Radon Laboratory (NRSB # ARL0008) in New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. We are also registered (#TB07800C) as required with the State of Maine.

Reading the attached sheet "Understanding Your Radon Test Results" should help you interpret this report. Further information and advice is available by contacting any of the state radon programs (phone numbers are listed below) and through the EPA internet site (www.epa.gov/iaq/radon).

New Hampshire (603-271-4764)
Massachusetts (413-586-7525)
Rhode Island (401-222-2438)

Maine (207-287-5676)
Vermont (802-865-7730)
Connecticut (860-509-7367)

Two national organization web sites list accredited radon mitigation companies. Follow the links to radon mitigation. (www.nrsb.org) (www.radongas.org)

Mel Mosley
Laboratory Director

UNDERSTANDING YOUR RADON TEST RESULTS

© 2002 Seacoast Analytical Services

GENERAL INFORMATION - Radon is a radioactive gas produced by the natural breakdown of uranium (which is present in soil and in rock formations throughout this country). Studies have shown that exposure to radon contributes to the incidence of lung cancer. This relationship between radon exposure and lung cancer is the primary basis for the EPA's radon policy. The EPA advises you to take action to reduce the level of radon in your air if it exceeds 4.0 pCi/L (picocuries per liter of air) in the lowest lived-in level of your home. The EPA is in the process of setting a national standard for a maximum recommended radon concentration in water through the Safe Drinking Water Act.

RADON IN YOUR AIR - Radon gas rises through underground rocks and soil and collects around and under the foundation of your home. Radon enters your home through cracks and/or holes in the foundation. The highest concentration of radon will be found in the level of the home closest to the ground (usually the basement). The radon concentration decreases at each successive level above the basement.

RADON IN YOUR WATER - Just as oxygen gas dissolves into lake water, radon gas dissolves into your well water underground. When radon is present in your water, there are two ways that it can affect your health.

1. Radon escapes into the air when you wash your dishes or laundry, or when you shower or use the kitchen or bathroom sink. The more water you use, the more radon gas will escape into your air. In this case, radon from your water contributes to the level of radon in your air.
2. Radon is ingested when you drink your water. The health effects from radon ingestion are currently being studied, and a federally recommended maximum level of radon in water is expected soon.

HOW SHOULD I REACT TO MY REPORTED RADON AIR CONCENTRATION ?

1. The EPA has advised homeowners to take action to reduce the radon in their home if the concentration in the lowest LIVED-IN level exceeds 4.0 pCi/L. This number was statistically generated based on a lifetime exposure of 18 hours per day. When considering the risk YOU face from your reported radon concentration, remember to compare the amount of time you spend in the level of your home where the measurement was made to the 18 hour per day factor. You may wish to measure the radon in other levels of the home.
2. The statistical risk factor is based on the entire population, but everyone has a different susceptibility to cancer. Your risk of getting cancer is also based on genetic factors, the environment you live in, and on your general health and lifestyle. For instance, the EPA and other health agencies have found that people who smoke are especially at risk from radon exposure.

HOW SHOULD I REACT TO MY REPORTED RADON WATER CONCENTRATION ?

1. The EPA is considering an upper limit of radon in public water supplies. When the level is agreed upon and finalized, it will not apply to private water supplies, but it will provide us with a nationally recommended maximum level for our own water wells.
2. Each New England state currently recommends an action level where private well owners should investigate water treatment to remove radon. The current action levels (picocuries per liter of water) by state are:

New Hampshire	2,000	Maine	20,000	Connecticut	5,000
Massachusetts	10,000	Vermont	10,000	Rhode Island	5,000

WHAT IF MY REPORTED RADON CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS THE RECOMMENDED LEVELS?

It is possible for individuals to make repairs and/or install their own radon reduction system. There are also companies which specialize in radon mitigation. We recommend you contact your state radon program for information and advice. You can also find information at the EPA internet site (www.epa.gov/iaq/radon).

The good news about radon problems is that they can be reduced. If you install a radon reduction system, keep up with recommended maintenance and occasionally retest for radon to be sure the system is working.

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

eastern analytical
professional laboratory services

Sample ID Date Sampled Matrix aParameters

Sample Notes

SW-1 9/24/2007 10:00 aqueous Radon Subcontract Seacoast Analytical

509257 ER 9-28
YR
Ⓞ

EAI SRB# 64784 Project State: NH

Results Needed by: Preferred date

10/5/07

QC Deliverables

A A+ B B+ C DE

Notes about project

Eastern Analytical Inc. PO Number 21481

Report To: Front Office

Invoice To: Front Office

Samples Collected by:

Relinquished by: *[Signature]* Date/Time: 9/25/07 07:10 Received by: *[Signature]*

Relinquished by: *[Signature]* Date/Time: 9/25/07 11:15 Received by: *[Signature]*

Company Seacoast Analytical

Address Route 125 & Pinkham Road

Address Lee, NH 03824

Account #

Phone # 868-1457

Fax Number 868-1030

Eastern Analytical, Inc. 25 Chenell Dr. Concord, NH 03301

Phone: (603)228-0525

1-800-287-0525

Fax: (603)228-4591

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

64784

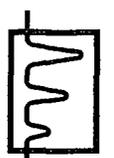
BOLD FIELDS REQUIRED. PLEASE CIRCLE REQUESTED ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE I.D.	SAMPLING DATE / TIME *IF COMPOSITE, INDICATE BOTH START & FINISH DATE / TIME	MATRIX (SEE BELOW)	GRAB / *COMPOSITE	VOC			SVOC			TCLP METALS		INORGANICS			MICRO		OTHER	NOTES MEOH VIAL #	
				NH524.2 FULL LIST 524.2 BTEX	524.2 MTBE ONLY	8260B 8021B	8021B 8015B			8021B 8015B									
SW-1	1000	SW	G	X															
SW-1	1001	"	"																
SW-1	1002	"	"																
SW-1	1003/1004	"	"																
SW-1	1005	"	"																
SW-1	1006	"	"																
SW-1	1007	"	"																
SW-1	1008	"	"																
SW-1	1009/1010	"	"																
SW-1	1011	"	"																

MATRIX: A-AIR, S-SOIL, GW-GROUND WATER, SW-SURFACE WATER, DW-DRINKING WATER, WW-WASTE WATER
PRESERVATIVE: H-HCL, N-NH4OH, S-H2SO4, Na-NaOH, M-MEON

PROJECT MANAGER: MATT EICHLER
 COMPANY: APPLIED GEOSYSTEMS
 ADDRESS: 66 PORTSMOUTH AVE
 CITY: SPEENLAND STATE: NH ZIP: 03840
 PHONE: 603-427-1600 EXT: _____
 FAX: 603-427-1640
 E-MAIL: m.eichler@appliedgeosystems.com
 SITE NAME: _____
 PROJECT #: ME16196
 STATE: (NH) MA ME VT OTHER: _____
 IS YOUR PROJECT RGP? Y / N
 QUOTE #: 1005386 PO #: _____

DATE NEEDED: _____ * Trip Blank 9/17/07 9:00 AM PREPARED
 QA/QC REPORTING LEVEL: A OR B OR C
 REPORTING OPTIONS: PRELIMS: YES OR (NO)
 If YES: FAX OR PDF
 ELECTRONIC OPTIONS: (NO FAX) E-MAIL (PDF) EQUIS
 PRESUMPTIVE CERTAINTY: _____
 SAMPLE(S): MATTIEU EICHLER
 RELINQUISHED BY: [Signature] DATE: 7-24-07 TIME: 1302
 RELINQUISHED BY: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____
 RELINQUISHED BY: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____
 RECEIVED BY: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____



Eastern analytical, inc.
 25 CHENELL DRIVE
 CONCORD, NH 03301
 TEL: 603.228.0525 | FAX: 603.228.4591
 E-MAIL: CUSTOMER_SERVICE@EALABS.COM
 WWW.EALABS.COM

professional laboratory services

(WHITE: ORIGINAL GREEN: PROJECT MANAGER)

* All one sample METALS: 8 RCRA 13 PP FE, MN PB, CU
 OTHER METALS: V
 DISSOLVED METALS FIELD FILTERED? YES NO
 NOTES: (i.e. SPECIAL DETECTION LIMITS, BILLING INFO, IF DIFFERENT)
REF. BOTTLE ORDER # 617D
(SEE SUPPLIED SHEET)
 * For customer
 * Ioc's new wall
 * reanalyze
 * ANALYTICAL Gross ALPHA

APPENDIX C

Potential Contamination Source Locations within the Bellamy River Watershed - November 5, 2001 through October 19, 2007

PCS CATEGORY	FACILITY	ADDRESS	TOWN	PHOTO NO.	X COORD	Y COORD	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
ASTs								
	DOVER PUBLIC WORKS	271 MAST ROAD	DOVER	22	1189360.50	244863.48	43.1692791	-70.8978333
Local Potential Contamination Source								
	NE METAL REC (FMR MADBURY METALS)	290 KNOX MARSH RD (RT 155)	MADBURY	20	1184868.00	245072.50	43.1699644	-70.9146646
	NEW MEADOWS LAUNDROMAT	KNOX MARSH RD (RT 155)	DOVER	19	1188298.00	248290.80	43.1787083	-70.9016983
	COAST	42 SUMNER DRIVE	DOVER	17	1188839.00	249056.80	43.1807962	-70.8996440
	DUPONTS SERVICE CENTER	28 SUMNER DRIVE	DOVER	16	1188496.00	248960.10	43.1805395	-70.9009331
	WARD SHEET METAL	1 SUMNER DRIVE	DOVER	18	1188408.00	248447.60	43.1791358	-70.9012806
	RAM MACHINERY (Former) Green Technical Services (Current)	106 CROSBY ROAD	DOVER	10	1183932.00	249396.40	43.1818497	-70.9180280
	GARLAND AUTO	296 KNOX MARSH ROAD	MADBURY	21	1183348.00	245800.10	43.1719979	-70.9203375
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination								
	DAVIDSON INTERIOR TRIM (Former) INTERNATIONAL AUTO COMPONENTS (Current)	74 INDUSTRIAL PARK DRIVE	DOVER	11	1187161.79	250467.11	43.1847073	-70.9058834
RCRA								
	SAABTECH INC	6 COMMERCE WAY	BARRINGTON	3	1162232.49	254642.42	43.1967454	-70.9992211
	PERSSON AUTO BODY (Former) 125 Maintenance and Fence (Current)	14 ROUTE 125	BARRINGTON	2	1160717.76	243156.93	43.1652683	-71.0052413
	NH DOT DISTRICT 6	85 PINKHAM ROAD	LEE	1	1161119.81	241002.27	43.1593483	-71.0037984
	VIGILANT INC	85 INDUSTRIAL PARK DRIVE	DOVER	12	1187685.93	250611.88	43.1850913	-70.9039135
	M W MOORE INC	14 CROSBY ROAD	DOVER	8	1184638.86	251369.95	43.1872466	-70.9153117
	C A DESIGN INC	180 CROSBY ROAD	DOVER	9	1184740.61	248444.93	43.1792196	-70.9150286
	C & J TRAILWAYS	42 SUMNER DRIVE	DOVER	17	1188928.42	249134.68	43.1810076	-70.8993061
	ROCKY COAST PRINTWORKS	6 SUMNER DRIVE	DOVER	15	1188426.96	248902.09	43.1803821	-70.9011939
Source Water Hazard								
	CITY OF DOVER- CALDERWOOD WELL	110 GLEN HILL RD	DOVER	7	1181365.25	251673.22	43.1881586	-70.9275751
	ARIE LEGERSTEE RESIDENCE	88 LITTLEWORTH RD	DOVER	6	1182682.68	252394.69	43.1901059	-70.9226116
	TUCKER PROPERTY	40 LITTLEWORTH ROAD	DOVER	14	1188515.12	251909.20	43.1886297	-70.9007603
	DAVIDSON INTERIOR TRIM (Former) INTERNATIONAL AUTO COMPONENTS (Current)	74 INDUSTRIAL PARK DRIVE	DOVER	11	1187161.79	250467.11	43.1847073	-70.9058834
	Collins & Aikman	16 INDUSTRIAL PARK ROAD	DOVER	13	1188835.65	251220.37	43.1867319	-70.8995822
	NE METAL REC (FMR MADBURY METALS)	290 KNOX MARSH RD (RT 155)	MADBURY	20	1185136.90	244889.92	43.1694569	-70.9136629
	DOVER WATER / FRENCH CROSS WELL	FRENCH CROSS ROAD	DOVER	5	1178535.95	255050.05	43.1974907	-70.9380727
USTs								
	BARRINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	20 HALEY DR	BARRINGTON	4	1165073.42	259071.73	43.2088344	-70.9884334

Table 1 – State and Municipal Contacts

State of New Hampshire	Entity	Department/Title	Phone Number
Paul Susca	NHDES	Drinking Water Source Protection	603-271-7061
Brendan Kernon	NHDES	Drinking Water Source Protection	603-271-3139
Pierce Rigrod	NHDES	Principal Planner	603-271-0688
George Hastings	NHDES	Systems Development Specialist	603-271-0399
Municipal	City/Town	Department/Title	Phone Number
Dean Peschel	Dover	Environmental Projects Manager	603-516-6073
Eric Fiegenbaum	Madbury	Chairman Conservation Commission	603-750-7519
Dawn Hatch	Barrington	Conservation Commission	603-664-9007
Allan Dennis	Lee	Director - Code Enforcement	603-659-6783
Caren Rossi	Lee	Secretary - Code Enforcement	603-659-6783