

COMMISSIONER'S COLUMN



Catherine C. Coletti, Coastal Program

Protecting Great Bay Estuary

The Great Bay Estuary is a national treasure in our backyard, with a wealth of resources that have attracted humans since pre-colonial times. New Hampshire's largest estuary drains a watershed of 1,000 square miles (640,000 acres) that straddles the border between New Hampshire and Maine. In recognition of Great Bay's beauty, diversity and productivity, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has afforded special protection to Great Bay as one of only 28 "estuaries of national significance." Like Lake Winnepesaukee and Mount Washington, Great Bay is one of those places that make New Hampshire special.

Unfortunately, the environmental quality of Great Bay is declining. In the *2009 State of the Estuaries Report* (www.prep.unh.edu/resources/soe_report.htm), 11 of the 12 environmental indicators reported showed negative or cautionary trends. Population growth and accompanying increases in nutrient loads and non-point source pollution were identified as the largest stressors. Impervious surfaces are being added in the watershed at an average rate of approximately 2.3 square miles (1,500 acres) per year. Point sources including wastewater treatment plants and stormwater systems are also a significant source of nutrients that will need to be

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NEW TECHNOLOGIES

State-of-the art, energy efficient air monitoring station opens

The DES Air Resources Division is putting the final touches on a new air monitoring station located at the Moose Hill School in Londonderry. The new site is part of a National Core (NCORE) multi-pollutant air monitoring network designed to provide data on certain pollutants at lower detection limits, as well as enhanced forecasting and reporting of air quality conditions to the public.

Not only is this site a technical advancement in air quality monitoring, it was built to demonstrate the state's commitment to lead by example in energy efficiency and renewable energy resources.

The most noticeable energy related feature of this site is the array of solar panels on one side of the gabled roof. A photovoltaic system has been installed that can produce up to 1,800 watts of power to help supplement the energy used in the building for operating the air monitoring equipment

Air monitoring station, *continued on page 2*

PERMIT UPDATE

New permitting option for rock crushing operations

Rock crushing operations, also called "non-metallic mineral processing plants," are regulated in New Hampshire as sand and gravel sources, and are required to meet the standards for particulate matter, visible emissions, and fugitive dust specified in Env-A 2800. Under current requirements, the owner of the rock crushing operation must obtain a temporary permit to install the equipment and then either obtain a state permit to operate (SPO) or register under the General State Permit (GSP) for such sources to operate. DES is amending the rules to separate rock crushing from other sand and gravel operations, and to replace the temporary permit/GSP with a permit-by-notification (PBN). Under the new rules, an owner can choose whether to install under a

Rock crushing permits, *continued on page 8*

Commissioner

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addressed. Nitrogen from the watershed has increased, resulting in low dissolved oxygen and eelgrass loss. Eelgrass, an important estuarine habitat, has disappeared from the tidal rivers and is declining in all other areas of the Bay. Oysters, another keystone species for the estuary, have increased from all-time lows in 2000, but are still depressed compared to historic abundance.

Reversing these negative trends will require watershed-wide partnerships and making informed decisions based on good science.

Two of DES's key partners are the Piscataqua Region Estuaries Partnership (PREP) (www.prep.unh.edu) and

the Southeast Watershed Alliance (SWA) (www.southeastwatershedalliance.org). PREP, which is a part of EPA's National Estuary Program, produced a new Management Plan in 2010 that serves as a blueprint for all parties with an interest in protecting, restoring, and enhancing environmental conditions in the estuary. In 2009, DES signed a partnership agreement with PREP to work together and with other stakeholders towards achieving the goals of the PREP Management Plan.

DES is also working with municipalities on the Seacoast through SWA. This organization was created in 2009 per RSA 485-E to provide a regional framework for municipal planning and actions that will improve and protect water quality. Through these and other

partnerships, DES and other stakeholders are working to develop innovative and effective solutions to the problems facing Great Bay.

Estuaries are complicated, and good science is critical for informed decision making. The issue of nitrogen and its effects on the Great Bay Estuary is especially complex. DES scientists have been working with researchers at the University of New Hampshire to understand all of the facets of this topic. In 2009, DES published recommendations for new water quality criteria for nitrogen in the Bay and is now working on computer models of the entire watershed to better understand the sources of nitrogen and how these sources can be reduced. To ensure the quality of science, DES is committed to an open, collaborative process, including peer reviews by regional and national experts.

In a state with many beautiful places, the Great Bay Estuary stands out as an important resource. Through partnerships and good science, DES is taking action to preserve this important and iconic New Hampshire resource for future generations.

Tom Burack, *Commissioner*

Air monitoring station

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and climate control systems. The system incorporates a two-way interface controller to allow excess power to be credited back to the public utility grid. From the time it became operational in late June through August 5, the system generated 421.6 kWh of electricity, also offsetting 527 pounds of carbon dioxide emissions.

Other energy efficient features include:

- Insulation of the structure was maximized by using foil-faced insulation and the largest R-values possible in the ceiling, wall sheathing, wall cavities and floor.
- The lights in the building use a combination of light-emitting diode (LED) light bulbs and the most efficient T5 fluorescent lamps available.
- The heating and cooling system uses an electric heat pump and is Energy Star rated.
- The most efficient insulated glass available is used in all of the doors.

In addition to its extensive technical capabilities, this monitoring station is an ideal site for providing educational and outreach opportunities on air quality and energy efficiency. A grand opening event is being planned for this fall, when the site will be fully operational.

For more information on this or other air monitoring stations in state, please contact Kendall Perkins at (603) 271-1384 or kendall.perkins@des.nh.gov. For specific information on the system and the electricity being generated, including real time data, go to the Londonderry Moose Hill Air Monitoring Station Solren-View website at http://www.solrenview.com/cgi-bin/CGIhandler.cgi?&sort=pvi_IDs&cond=site_ID=416. ■



Moose Hill air monitoring station in Londonderry showing its solar panels.

ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS



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DES amends rule to facilitate energy recovery at solid waste landfills

Effective April 22, 2010, Solid Waste Rule Env-Sw 806.05 was amended to allow the use of innovative leachate management methods under a Type I-B permit modification.

Leachate is the liquid that forms when precipitation infiltrates the waste mass. Landfills are covered to minimize leachate production. Until recently, federal regulations limited the introduction of leachate back into the waste mass to wetting the specific area where waste is being placed, to aid compaction. Other recirculation was prohibited in order to prevent excess leachate from collecting on the liner and building pressure that could cause it to be forced through any liner imperfections. The limited use of leachate recirculation results in a relatively dry waste mass – or “dry tomb”

– once the landfill is capped.

Having a dry waste mass significantly slows the decomposition and stabilization of the waste mass and diminishes the production of methane. Methane produced when the waste mass decomposes can be recovered and used in place of fossil fuels in certain systems, but the waste must decompose fast enough to make methane recovery economically viable. The rule amendment allows DES to amend landfill facility permits to allow the recirculation of leachate under tightly-controlled conditions. This will accelerate the stabilization of waste and maximize methane production, which will facilitate energy recovery. ■

New requirements for VOC and greenhouse gas emissions

DES has initiated rulemaking to readopt and update the rules governing volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from stationary sources. VOCs contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone, a summertime air pollutant. Because New Hampshire has areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone, the federal Clean Air Act requires New Hampshire to control VOCs using “Reasonably Available Control Technology” or “RACT.” As part of the rulemaking, Part Env-A 1204 will be renumbered as Chapter Env-A 1200, and many existing requirements will be clarified. The amendments also will incorporate nine of the 11 Control Techniques Guidelines (CTGs) issued in 2006-2008 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to reduce ozone in non-attainment areas. The revised VOC RACT rules will govern more sources than the existing VOC RACT program.

In June, EPA issued a final rule to regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from stationary sources under

Clean Air Act (CAA) permitting programs. The federal rule sets thresholds for GHG emissions that trigger the need for a permit under the New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) or Title V programs, both for new sources and for major modifications of existing sources. The new requirements include only the largest emitters of GHGs, such as power plants. The GHG threshold to trigger PSD and Title V permitting requirements will be 100,000 tons per year (tpy) of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (CO₂e). For existing major PSD sources making modifications, any change resulting in a net increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e will also trigger the PSD permitting requirements.

The new GHG requirements will be effective January 2, 2011. DES currently implements EPA-approved permitting programs for both PSD and Title V. To implement the new requirements, DES will amend existing rules in Env-A 101 and Env-A 600 to reflect the federal GHG thresholds. Amending the rules in this way ensures both that

small sources do not become subject to the GHG requirements and that the existing universe of major sources in New Hampshire does not change significantly.

DES anticipates publishing drafts of both rules for public comment in September. For more information about the DES rules, contact Karla McManus at (603) 271-6854 or karla.mcmanus@des.nh.gov. Information on EPA's GHG Tailoring rule is at www.epa.gov/NSR/actions.html#may10; information on EPA's CTGs is at www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t1ctg.html. ■

DROUGHT?

As *Environmental News* was going to press, New Hampshire was experiencing a very long dry spell, but not an official drought. Keep an eye on www.des.nh.gov where the latest information will be posted. Drought or not, everyone should take measures to conserve water. Please see the August 2010 *GreenWorks* for water conservation tips. ■

A day in the life of a Wetlands Compliance investigator

by Caitlin Cullerot, DES Public Information intern

Stacy Herbold tugs on heavy rubber boots and shrugs into her bright orange vest. She fills the pockets with the tools she'll need for the day: a tape measurer, a GPS, a digital camera. She grabs a file containing maps, photos and paperwork for today's site, a Lakes Region blueberry farm. Stacy has received an anonymous complaint about the farm, suggesting that a stream channel on the property has been impacted and the farm owners may have installed a dam. Stacy has viewed the property using Google Maps, and there is indeed evidence of a disturbed wetland, so she grabs her equipment and heads north.

It's a dreary day, but Stacy doesn't mind. The rain will make it easier to determine if there are any water qual-

ity issues. As she approaches the farm, she passes an environmental conservation company, and wonders aloud if they lodged the complaint. When she arrives, the farm's owner, Joe*, and the manager, Lisa*, seem to think the same thing, and while they were expecting Stacy, it is clear they are not pleased to see her. However, after a brief conversation, they drive Stacy out to the wetland in question.

A stream that once ran down the sloped property has been filled in with rocks. Instead, there are two large pools of water where the stream originally began and ended. Culverts have been installed and replaced throughout the property, and areas of the land have been stumped. Joe and Lisa failed to obtain permits for the extensive work, and it's highly unlikely DES will grant

**Not their real names.*

after-the-fact permits for such a severe disturbance.

When Stacy questions Joe, he says he filled in the stream because the farm, which is located near the base of a mountain, would wash out whenever a storm hit. The stream would overflow, taking blueberry plants and seeds with it. In addition, having a wetland on the property encouraged mosquitoes, which agitated the farm's horses. Stacy nods sympathetically then gets to work.

She measures the ponds, the impacted stream, and the culverts. She writes down the GPS coordinates of a dozen different locations. And, perhaps most importantly, she photographs EVERYTHING. She will take this information back to DES and decide on a plan of action. She then explores the rest of the property, searching for other disturbances. Joe watches as she searches for aquatic plants that might indicate the presence of other wetland areas. Lisa, meanwhile, escapes to the house to avoid the light rainfall.

After nearly two hours, Stacy returns to the car to write up an inspection report, outlining all of her findings. She gives a copy to Joe, who wants to know what the next step will be. Stacy tells him he may need to apply for some after-the-fact permits and reverse some of the work. Joe is miffed — he has spent thousands of dollars and has put in countless man-hours altering the terrain.

Stacy expresses her understanding, and promises to be in touch. After five years on the job, she's used to people cringing when they see her pull up in a DES car. And although the disturbance was pretty major, Lisa and Joe had a relatively good attitude toward her — compared to others she's dealt with, anyway.

Later, back at 29 Hazen Drive, Stacy tugs off her muddy boots and recaps her day with her supervisor. ■

RULES/REGULATORY

Why does DES regulate ... ?

Ed. Note: A key element of the DES strategic plan is to increase efforts to help regulated communities and the public at large understand the "why" that underlies the many regulatory programs DES implements. DES believes that if people understand why a program was developed — what it is intended to protect, and how it is designed to accomplish its goals — then more people will comply and will encourage others to comply as well. What follows is the first in a series of articles explaining the "why" of our programs.

"Sally" wants to fill the swale in her yard so her boys will stop getting wet and muddy catching frogs. "Ed" wants to line the bank of his river-front property with rocks (rip-rap) to stop it from eroding each time the river surges. "Jim" wants to enlarge his shop's parking area into his land between his shop and the river, but can't until the area finally dries out in late summer.

Sally, Ed, and Jim have something in common: the actions they are considering are regulated under state law, RSA 482-A. The statute regulates dredging, filling, excavation, and construction in wetlands and in or on any bank, flat, marsh, or swamp in and adjacent to any fresh waters or tidal waters of the state. In tidal areas, the law extends to include sand dunes and all areas within 100 feet of the highest observable tide line. The present law is the result of over 50 years of legislative action, and is intended to protect and preserve the areas it covers, called "jurisdictional areas," from despoliation and unregulated alteration. *Why?* Jurisdictional areas provide numerous benefits essential to the state's environment as well as its economy.

Why regulate, *continued on next page*

Back to school with less stormwater pollution

A recent retrofit project at the School Street School in Rochester is helping to reduce stormwater pollution in a tributary of the Cocheco River, while giving local youngsters a hands-on experience in protecting water quality in their community. The retrofits treat stormwater runoff from the school's roof, parking lot and other paved surfaces, which in turn will reduce the effects of polluted runoff into Willow Brook. For the school, the project provided an excellent educational opportunity, and a comprehensive program for the students was designed in partnership with the Cocheco River Watershed Coalition.

The Rochester DPW and the UNH Stormwater Center installed several low impact development practices at the K-4 school, including a pervious pavement basketball court, infiltration dry well and two rain gardens, which the students planted last spring. According to UNH Stormwater Center Director Rob Roseen, approximately 75 percent of stormwater runoff on the site is now being treated through these practices. In the works are a pervious concrete sidewalk and a third rain garden.

Students learned about the retrofit designs happening at their school through several demonstrations and field trips throughout the spring. At one event, called "Touch a Truck Day," students had the opportunity to talk to the big equipment operators at the Rochester DPW. They also talked to UNH Stormwater Center engineers about the concepts of

erosion and filtration, and what was happening in the rain gardens.

"If you can repeat the message, then people begin to understand. What we did was build up an educational sequence

that built up to the planting [of the rain gardens]," said Lorie Chase, Cocheco River Watershed Coalition Director, who coordinated and taught the educational components of the project.

One of the school's teachers commented, "This has been so important for these kids to learn that they can make changes in their surroundings and that their community will help them."

Later this fall, the second phase of the project will begin with the installation of stormwater practices in a nearby residential neighborhood.

Funded in part by a DES Watershed Restoration Grant appropriated through the USEPA under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act, the project is a partnership between the Cocheco Watershed Coalition, the UNH Stormwater Center and the Rochester Department of Public Works. ■



School Street School students

Photo credit: School Street School.

Why regulate

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What are those benefits? Wetlands protect surface water quality by removing excess nitrogen and retaining sediments. Wetlands collect storm flows and release them more slowly, thereby protecting both natural and man-made features, such as stream channels and stream crossings, from flood damage. Seasonal and perennial wetlands provide essential habitat and food sources for land-based and aquatic wildlife. Areas where salt water and fresh water meet (estuaries) and coastal marshes are especially valuable spawning and nursery areas for fish and other aquatic species in the food chain. Wetlands and other "soft" banks of rivers and lakes protect property by absorbing and dissipating the energy of currents and waves. Wetlands fed by

groundwater help to maintain instream flows in dry periods by releasing water even when precipitation is scarce, which is important for both water supply and wildlife habitat. Travel and tourism is the second largest industry in New Hampshire, bringing more than \$4 billion annually into the economy and employing more than 65,000 residents. A significant portion of New Hampshire's tourism revenues arise from activities that depend on clean water and plentiful wildlife -- which also contribute greatly to the quality of life enjoyed by most residents.

Sally's swale probably is part of a larger network of wetlands and watercourses. Filling the swale would eliminate wildlife habitat and likely would result in water backing up and flooding someone else's property. Ed's river bank absorbs energy from the water. Lin-

ing the bank with rip-rap will deflect that energy and erode someone else's property and/or damage the river bed itself. Jim's soggy land probably provides habitat and flood storage. Filling it in would eliminate habitat and likely would result in more flooding downstream.

Does this mean the projects can't be done?

Not necessarily. RSA 482-A does not prohibit work in jurisdictional areas, but it does require anyone who wants to work in them to first obtain a permit from DES (with a few exemptions). Requiring a permit before work starts allows DES to ensure the project will meet the heart of the permitting criteria: avoiding impacts where possible, minimizing unavoidable impacts, and compensating for impacts that remain. ■

PERMIT UPDATE

New on-line permit application for emergency generators

Air Resources Division has launched its first online permit application program, which will allow people to apply for and receive a General State Permit for an Emergency Generator (GSP-EG) entirely electronically. This program should be less burdensome for the applicant, who no longer will have to prepare and mail paper copies of applications. It also will reduce processing time by eliminating the administering of paperwork and entering data, thus helping to ensure applications are submitted completely and without errors.

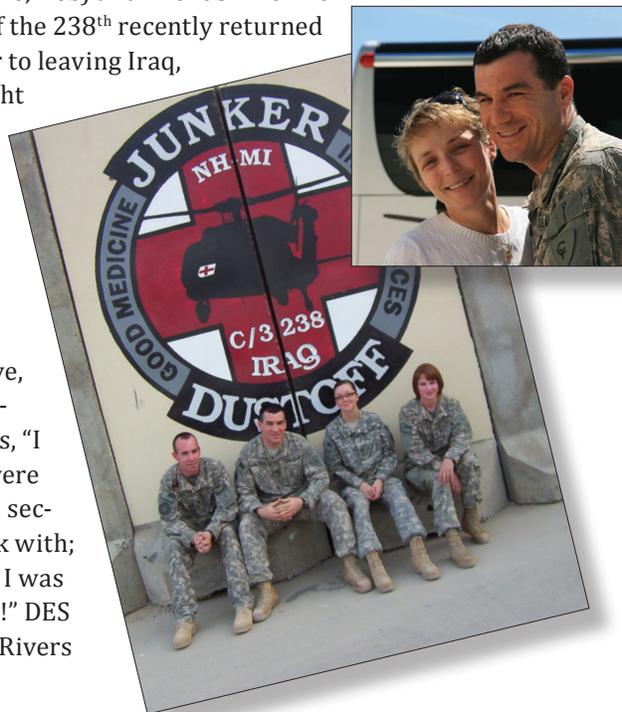
The only part of the procedure that is not done online is initiating the application process. To begin, the applicant must request a personal identification number from DES via regular mail. It is planned that even this step will be replaced by an electronic submittal. In the meantime, all other requirements for the application can be fulfilled completely online.

DES welcomes comments and suggestions from the first users of this system for improving the new program. If the online emergency generator permit application proves as helpful as DES anticipates, DES will expand online permitting to other applications and documents.

The GSP-EG online application system is currently available at the DES OneStop, <http://des.nh.gov/onestop/index.htm>. DES will post detailed instructions on how to use the new system shortly. In the meantime, please contact Air Permit Programs Manager Gary Milbury at (603) 271-2630 or gary.milbury@des.nh.gov for more information. ■

Welcome home, Steve!

Steve Couture received a hearty reception from family (pictured here with wife, Deb) and friends when he and his fellow members of the 238th recently returned home from Iraq. Just prior to leaving Iraq, Steve and three other Flight Operations personnel completed an outside mural of their unit patch, which will serve as a reminder of their service during this recent deployment. From left to right: Paul Chevrette, Steve, Melissa Dempsey and Brittany Wheeler. Steve writes, "I would say the four of us were the core of the Operations section. A good group to work with; despite the age difference I was able to keep up with them!" DES is VERY happy to have its Rivers Coordinator back! ■



Photos courtesy of Michele Tromblay (top); Steve Couture (bottom)

RULES/REGULATORY

Legislation helps to create clean air zones at N.H. schools

Vehicles that are left idling at school yards release harmful emissions directly into the breathing zone of children and teachers. Children are particularly susceptible to exhaust pollution, especially diesel exhaust. The Legislature took action this year to address air quality on school grounds by adopting RSA 200:48 (Laws of 2010, Ch. 100 (HB 1265)). This legislation, which is effective January 1, 2011, requires all New Hampshire school boards to develop and implement a policy to address methods of minimizing or eliminating emissions from buses, cars, delivery vehicles, maintenance vehicles and other motorized vehicles used for transportation on school property.



DES has a sample policy as well as other ideas and tools to help school boards get started, including free materials. To learn more, visit www.des.nh.gov and click on "Idling" under the "A to Z List," or contact Jessica Morton at (603) 271-1390, jessica.morton@des.nh.gov. Remember the rule: No idling at school! ■

Suncook River info posted on des.nh.gov

DES launched a new web page devoted to the latest data and reports on the Suncook River area affected by the floods of 2006. The page provides information on the avulsion's aftermath and the collaborative measures taken by municipal, state, federal and nonprofit organizations to develop strategies for protecting public safety and the environment within the Suncook River corridor. ■

GET INVOLVED!

Nat'l Protect Your Groundwater Day, Sept. 14



September 14, 2010 will mark the first National Protect Your Groundwater Day to raise public awareness across the country about the importance of protecting groundwater resources. Approximately 94 million gallons of groundwater is used per day in New Hampshire, primarily as a supply source for domestic water for nearly 800,000 people.

Initiated by the National Ground Water Association, Protect Your Groundwater Day (PGD) is an outgrowth of the National Ground Water Awareness Week, which falls March 6-12, 2011. PGD offers towns, water districts and others the opportunity to provide public education and outreach through local events or activities, demonstrate good resource stewardship and convey key messages to residents that live in town or within a wellhead protection area or aquifer. PGD provides an opportunity to take one day to explore groundwater science with local schools, showcase local efforts to protect groundwater in your the community and develop relationships with residents, businesses or other water systems.

DES is available to assist water systems, communities and their partners to organize events for Protect Your Groundwater Day 2011. If interested in establishing a local event in 2011 for either National Groundwater Protection Week or Protect Your Groundwater Day, contact DES at (603) 271-0688 or visit the National Groundwater Association's website at www.ngwa.org to learn how you can promote local protection of important groundwater resources. ■

International Coastal Cleanup Day, Sept. 25

By Morgan Eastman, N.H. Coastal Program intern

Join the Blue Ocean Society for Marine Conservation on the 25th Annual International Coastal Cleanup Day, Saturday, September 25, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Show support for your favorite New Hampshire coastal beach. Cleanups will be held at more than 20 sites along the Seacoast and Great Bay. The event is not only statewide, but also the world's largest volunteer effort on behalf of ocean health. Last year, 1,035 volunteers scoured 19 miles of New Hampshire's coastlines and waterways, and collected 60,873 items, equaling a total of 7,175 pounds of debris — more than half of which were cigarettes and cigarette filters.



The United Divers dive team from Manchester has been a part of the cleanup for 13 years. Mary Power (far right) of the Coastal Program has been involved with the event since its beginning.

Globally, the 2009 International Coastal Cleanup picked up 7.4 million pounds of marine debris, thanks to the 498,818 dedicated volunteers in 108 countries and locations around the world, as well as in 45 US states and the District of Columbia.

To participate in this year's event, contact Steve Johnson, Blue Ocean Society, at (603) 431-0260 or (603) 531-3006, or steve@blueoceansociety.org. ■

An invitation to join "10/10/10"

Dear World,
Circle 10/10/10 on your calendar. That's the date. The place is wherever you live. And the point is to do something that will help deal with global warming in your city or community.

We're calling it a Global Work Party, with emphasis on both "work" and "party." In Auckland, New Zealand, they're having a giant bike fix-up day, to get every bicycle in the city back on the road. In the Maldives, they're putting up solar panels on the president's office. In Kampala, Uganda, they're going to plant thousands of trees, and in Bolivia they're installing solar stoves for a massive carbon neutral picnic.

On 10/10/10 we'll show that we the people can do this. You can sign up to host a local event at www.350.org/oct10 or search for an event to join at www.350.org/map. ■

COMING UP

September 20-25 Pollution Prevention Week

For information: www.epa.gov/p2week/

November 2-4 Building New Hampshire Trade Show & Conference

Grappone Center, Concord, NH sponsored by the Home Builders and Remodelers of New Hampshire For information: www.hbranh.com

November 17-19 NH Local Government Center's 69th Annual Conference

Radisson Hotel, Manchester, NH For information: (603) 224-7447, ext. 146, or amonier@nhlgc.org

IN THE NEWS

The New Hampshire Automobile Dealers Association (NHADA) received national recognition for its successful programs bringing New Hampshire's collision repair industry into compliance with stringent, new environmental regulations. In ceremonies during the 17th Annual National SBO/SBEAP Conference in Arlington, Va., the NH Automobile Dealers Association (NHADA) was singled out for the 2010 Trade Association Environmental Leadership Award, bestowed by the National Steering Committee of the Small Business Ombudsman/Small Business Environmental Assistance Programs (SBO/SBEAP) of the Environmental Protection Agency. The compliance programs were developed in collaboration with DES. Pictured here, DES Small Business Ombudsman **Sara Johnson** (left) and Daniel Bennett, NHADA environmental specialist and vice president for government relations, receive congratulations from Joan B. Rogers, Director, EPA Asbestos and Small Business Ombudsman, Washington, D.C.



DES's **Sherry Godlewski** (facing camera) speaks with interested concert-goers about energy efficiency, conservation, and highlights things they can do to reduce energy use in their homes during the recent Meadowbrook Greenerpalooza III.

DES on  **twitter**

Follow DES news at twitter.com/nhdes and Beach Closures at twitter.com/nhdes_beaches



Rock crushing permits

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temporary permit and operate under an SPO or to install and operate under a PBN. The differences are as follows.

	Temporary Permit/SPO	Permit-By-Notification
Permit is specific to:	Equipment & site	Equipment only
To relocate:	Must obtain a new permit	Must notify DES, towns
Initial Application fee:	\$2,000	\$1,000
On-going fees:	Annual emissions-based fees	None
Testing/Monitoring	Standard requirements (Env-A 800)	Test to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60, subpart 000
Record-keeping:	Standard requirements (Env-A 900), including emissions records	Must retain records of total quantity of materials processed (annual basis) and results of performance testing
Reporting:	Standard requirements (Env-A 900), including annual emissions reports	Report results of any performance test conducted to determine compliance within 60 days of the test

Under the revised rules, equipment must be tested regardless of age and type of permit. Information on these rules is available at www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/legal/rulemaking/index.htm. ■



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