ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Services

Newsletter of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services November-December 2022

COMMISSIONER'S COLUMN

NHDES awards 2022 Brownfields Cleanup Grants and other brownfields opportunities

New Hampshire is entering a period of great opportunity for communities across the state to identify and revitalize brownfields. By definition, a brownfield is a property with the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant that can complicate the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of that property. In practice, these are scattered across New Hampshire and may be in the form of old industrial sites or run-down mill buildings and warehouses, as well as defunct service stations, automotive repair shops or vacant lots. These diverse sites may be located "off the beaten path" or right in town centers. In either case, they are often not prioritized for attention until they pose a public health risk, especially in communities lacking the resources to address them. In many cases, when there is no viable or willing responsible party identified, they become abandoned. These sites remain a blight on the community until at least two things happen. First, funding for site investigation and cleanup must be identified. Second, the community or a private developer must have a vision for reuse of the property and must take an active role in achieving that vision. NHDES is now positioned better than ever to help with the first, and we need your help with the second.

Stanley Mill, Franklin, NH – a 2022 grant round recipient.

We are excited to report that over the next five years, NHDES' brownfields assistance to communities will be significantly augmented by the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funding for both assessment and cleanup to revitalize brownfields sites and move them toward beneficial reuse opportunities. Beneficial reuse can be much-needed housing, commercial or industrial use, solar fields, greenspace or even parking to support a town center. Reuse options are evaluated and ultimately deter-

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Cyanobacteria blooms are a growing concern for public water supplies

Last May, a local resident reported a cyanobacteria bloom on Arlington Mill (Pond) Reservoir, one of two primary water supplies for the Town of Salem. The bloom was significant and microscopic examination conducted shortly after the bloom indicated that approximately 300,000 cells/ml were present in the bloom areas. This concentration was well above the 70,000 cells/ml threshold used by NHDES to issue advisories warning the public to avoid recreational contact.

Cyanobacteria occur naturally in fresh and salt water. Certain cyanobacteria have the potential to produce cyanotoxins including neurotoxins and hepatotoxins. Human exposure to these toxins can result in a range of acute illnesses including skin rash, respiratory and gastrointestinal distress, and in severe cases, liver and kidney damage. As the climate continues to warm, rising surface water temperatures and more intense precipitation events are creating more favorable conditions for cyanobacteria and a greater need for water suppliers to monitor for and respond to cyanobacteria blooms.

The NHDES Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau is aware of eight public water systems in the state whose sources have experienced cyanobacteria blooms. In the past 11 years, these systems have had a combined 19 reported

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mined by community input and local needs.

To identify the requirements for a brownfield to be redeveloped, an environmental assessment is necessary. This will determine if contaminants are present at the site, or, if known contamination exists, the extent of the contamination and the appropriate remedy for the site. NHDES was recently awarded a $2 million assessment grant from USEPA pursuant to the BIL. This funding will focus on assisting underserved communities throughout the state. Many small towns have sites that have been idle for years or even decades. During the economic boom of the 1990s, people in these towns held out hope that commercial and industrial development would find its way to them, revitalizing brownfield sites, and bringing jobs and improved economic vitality. While that happened in some areas, there are many small towns that are still waiting. The intent of this grant is to focus on communities that do not have the capacity to administer their own grant (typically due to municipal staffing limitations), rural communities, and disadvantaged communities, as determined primarily by, but not limited to, low income, high unemployment, high housing cost burden, and high energy cost burden.

NHDES staff will work with local officials and other stakeholders to provide meaningful assessment activities in their town to lift some of the burden placed on local resources (staff time and finances) for tackling these projects. Once sites are assessed, cleanup and reuse options will be considered for each site. Public input will eb incorporated to address the unique needs of each community. In evaluating redevelopment scenarios, sustainability, resiliency and adaptation planning will also be considered and factored into decision making. Reuse for greenspace and recreation areas will also be considered as valid redevelopment. These are important community amenities, particularly in rural communities whose economies may rely on outdoor tourism, or in urban neighborhoods that have limited opportunities to incorporate greenspace. Sites may also be considered for flood mitigation.

Cleanup funding is being enhanced by additional BIL funding. NHDES is currently working on a five-year workplan proposal to be submitted to USEPA, that if fully funded, would provide approximately $500,000 per year to pursue cleanup of brownfield sites in underserved areas. This additional funding will complement the biennial allotment of $400,000 NHDES has been providing with program income derived from its Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (RLF). To that end, NHDES recently announced the recipients of our 2022 RLF cleanup grant round. BRI Development, LLC (BRI) and the City of Franklin were each awarded grants to facilitate cleanup at two underutilized properties. These cleanup projects provide an environmental benefit while positioning the sites for planned redevelopment expected to lead to economic and socioeconomic benefits within these communities.

BRI, a New Hampshire nonprofit corporation established to help revitalize and strengthen the business community in Bethlehem, was awarded a grant for the Former Sinclair Hotel Property. This project focuses on addressing ash and charred debris and associated contaminated soil that remain after destruction

of the hotel by fire in 1978. BRI's proposal includes excavation and offsite disposal of debris and grossly contaminated soils, and long-term onsite management of other soils. These cleanup activities will make the property, located in Bethlehem's downtown, ready for redevelopment and productive reuse. NHDES' award of $192,000 will balance the overall estimated cleanup cost, currently projected to be about $700,000, with a recently awarded $500,000 USEPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant.

The City of Franklin was awarded a cleanup grant for the former Stanley Mill site. The former mill is currently vacant and dilapidated, and requires demolition for both public safety and environmental reasons. The initial phase of this project will focus on activities to demolish the building, after which remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater associated with historical industrial activities at the site will occur. NHDES awarded a grant of $200,000 specific to the demolition activities, paving the way for the complete cleanup and future redevelopment of the site. The project will complement other redevelopment efforts in this area of the city along the Winnipesaukee River.

Now is the time to look around your communities and identify sites that could benefit from this unprecedented opportunity for brownfields assistance!

For help in evaluating eligibility and vetting prospective projects, please check out NHDES' Brownfields website for updated information and contacts. ■

ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS

Environmental News is published six times a year by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services.

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cyanobacteria blooms. Cyanobacteria blooms in New Hampshire's source waters can be severe, as characterized by very high cyanobacterial cell counts (density) or chlorophyll-a levels. However, to date none has created a water supply emergency. When a cyanobacteria bloom produces significant levels of toxins it is considered a harmful bloom, such as the one that shut down the City of Toledo's public water system for three days in 2014 and resulted in Ohio's governor declaring a state of emergency due to the resulting drinking water shortage. Recognizing the growing statewide concern regarding cyanobacteria, the Legislature recently passed HB 1066 establishing the Cyanobacteria Advisory Committee and requiring NHDES to develop a plan to "prevent the increase of, and eventually control cyanobacterial blooms in New Hampshire's lakes and other waters." The Commission will complete an interim report of its findings by November 1, 2023.

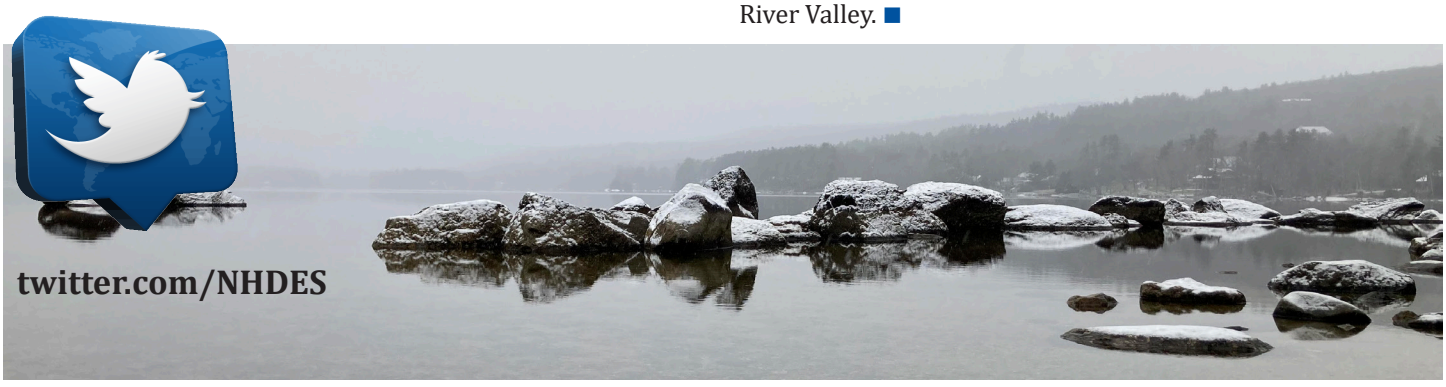
NHDES continues to expand technical and financial support to public water systems and partners to increase monitoring, improve response and reduce nutrient loading through the development of watershed plans and installation of stormwater management treatment practices. For more information about available resources, please visit Cyanobacteria in Drinking Water or contact Liz Pelonzi at liz.pelonzi@des.nh.gov or (603) 271-3906 or Pierce Rigrod at pierce.a.laskey-rigrod@des.nh.gov or (603) 271-0688. ■

A good summer for air quality

During the summer of 2022, there were three occasions when ground-level ozone was measured at levels that exceed the regulatory 8-hour ozone standard. This is relatively low compared to the usual four or five occasions per summer. Ozone, the principal ingredient of smog, is typically a summertime air pollutant that forms when precursor pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds mix in the presence of strong sunlight and warm weather. Once formed at ground level, ozone can aggravate respiratory conditions such as allergies, asthma, and emphysema. At higher levels, it can have pronounced effects on all those exposed, even healthy individuals. When ozone levels in New Hampshire are expected to exceed the levels of the standard, the NHDES Air Resources Division issues an Air Quality Action Day (AQAD).

This past summer, the three ozone exceedances occurred during two days in July. All three exceedances occurred at Seacoast locations where exceedances typically occur. The first two ozone exceedances occurred on July 1 at the Seacoast Science Center in Rye and at the monitoring station on Pierce Island in Portsmouth. The Seacoast Science Center in Rye was also the location of the third exceedance on July 20.

Air quality in New Hampshire has improved drastically since the 1980s and even since the early 2000s. During the late 1990s and up through 2010, there were many years with eight or more days exceeding the 8-hour ozone standard. Over the past six years there has been a decrease in exceedance days with five or less days over the standard. Interestingly, there were no exceedances during 2020, due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic as people worked remotely, isolated and quarantined. Despite the significant decreases in the number of days when ozone levels exceed the standard, New Hampshire is not immune to ozone and its precursor pollutants being transported into the state from upwind areas. Winds from the southwest can transport ozone and its precursor pollutants into New Hampshire from the "urban corridor," which runs along the northeastern seaboard from Washington, D.C., through Philadelphia and New York City, and over Boston. Winds from the west can transport ozone and its precursors into New Hampshire from the industrialized Ohio River Valley. ■



35 Years at NHDES: perspective from staff who have helped shape the agency from the beginning

In honor of NHDES' 35th anniversary, we are asking staff who have been here since the agency's formation to look back at their time here and what they see for our future. In this edition, we hear from Stephanie Larson, an Environmental Inspector for the Wastewater Engineering Bureau at NHDES, and Mike Wimsatt, the Director of the Waste Management Division. Stephanie started at NHDES in 1987; Mike started at the Office of Waste Management in 1986, which was incorporated into NHDES in 1987.

STEPHANIE LARSON

What made you want to work at NHDES in the first place?

I needed a summer job! I had a Geology degree and there weren't too many jobs in that field at the time. I cared about the environment and NHDES was hiring.

How many and what types of positions have you held at the agency?

Two; I worked in the Subsurface Systems Bureau for a year and a half reviewing septic system plans and subdivisions. Then I moved into the WWEB into my current job.

What were the biggest environmental challenges of the day when you first started?

1987 was the end of the construction boom in the state and just the sheer amount of work that had to be reviewed was daunting. And it seemed like everyone wanted to become a septic system designer or installer back then.

What do you feel has been the biggest environmental advancement over the last 35 years?

The use of computers in our day-to-day work.

How has the agency changed over the last 35 years? (The good, the bad, the size of the agency, the focus of the agency, etc.)

Back when I started, the agency seemed smaller and I knew everyone. Now, most of the people I knew are retiring and I don't know anyone in the hallways.

What do you think the biggest environmental priorities for the next 5, 10, 15 or 35 years? And what do you think NHDES can do to tackle these challenges?

As years have gone on, permit limits have gotten stricter and stricter, which necessitates more treatment and more advanced methods. That means the people doing the testing in the wastewater treatment plants need more education, new methods, and new equipment they have to buy. We work with the facilities to make sure they get the money they need to buy the equipment and do the treatment. A lot of what I do is technical support making sure they get what they need.

MIKE WIMSATT

What made you want to work at NHDES in the first place?

I had studied environmental chemistry and wanted a career in environmental protection, so it was a great fit.

How many and what types of positions have you held at the agency?

Probably about 10 – I began as an Environmentalist II in a hazardous waste inspector position, inspecting all types of facilities, investigating citizen complaints, and doing haz-mat emergency response. Later, I transitioned into site remediation, working in and eventually overseeing NHDES' Brownfields Program. In 2007, I began serving as the Waste Management Division Director.

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What were the biggest environmental challenges of the day when you first started?

At that time, we were still discovering, with some frequency, waste sites with illegally disposed wastes and buried drums. The relatively small universe of Superfund NPL sites (fewer than 15) were receiving attention, but a host of "orphan" sites (with responsible parties either unable or unwilling to perform cleanup) were severely impacting groundwater and emerging as a difficult challenge. The universe of underground storage tanks were ageing and failing, severely impacting soil and groundwater, and with no reliable source of funding to address them. (Around this time, the Oil Discharge & Disposal Cleanup Fund was created, which was funded by a fee on all oil imported to the state. This provided the resources needed to investigate and cleanup thousands of sites.) Municipally-owned unlined landfills and "burn dumps" in nearly every town in the state were being found to cause severe environmental impacts, and our solid waste program was working to get them capped and closed, and to monitor and address groundwater contamination. (NHDES' Landfill Closure Grant Program supported towns in their efforts to accomplish this important work.)

What do you feel has been the biggest environmental advancement over the last 35 years?

That's a tough question. There are significant and transformational changes in all three sectors – air, water and waste, and they're all important. Air quality has been significantly improved through both source reduction and emissions controls. Surface water quality and protection is vastly improved, due mostly to much improved wastewater treatment technology and infrastructure. And generation of hazardous waste has been significantly reduced, mostly from pollution prevention efforts and movement toward less toxic raw materials.

How has the agency changed over the last 35 years? (The good, the bad, the size of the agency, the focus of the agency, etc.)

Over these last 35 years, NHDES' programs have become more specialized and more professional. The level of experience and expertise of staff has increased, and we really have an impressive team! Overall, of course, this is a wonderful improvement. However, back then, coming to work at NHDES as a young person was very exciting because the agency was small and there were almost unlimited opportunities to try new things. If you were motivated and energetic, you could work on almost anything, whether or not you were actually "ready." There were lots of problems and challenges that were waiting to be discovered and solved, and it was very satisfying work.

Is there a project that you worked on that you are particularly proud of?

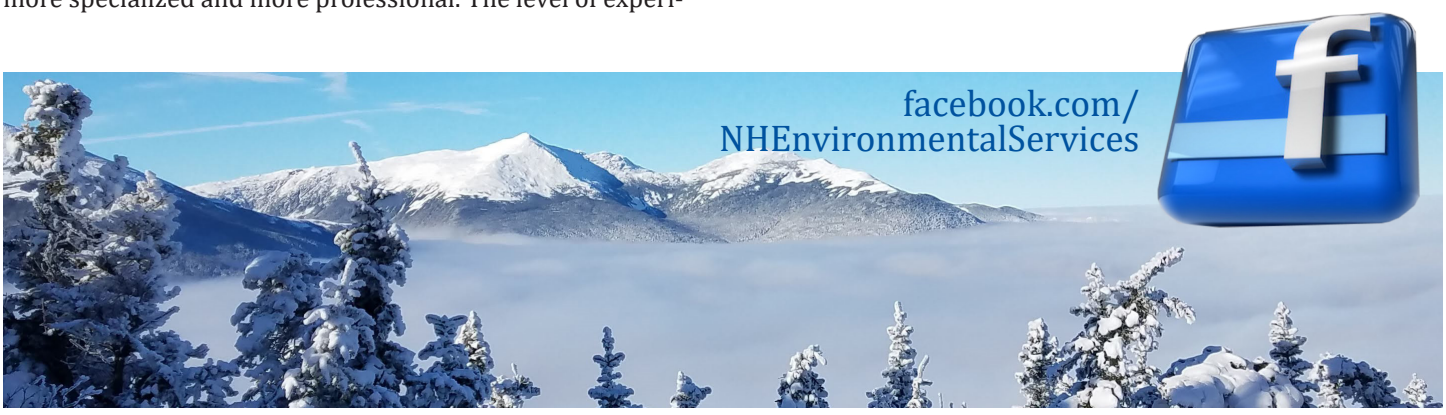
Earlier in my career, I'm proud of the work we did to establish and develop the state site remediation program. More recently, I'm especially proud of the work we did with legislative leadership to ensure that the proceeds of the MTBE lawsuit would be used to establish the New Hampshire Drinking Water and Groundwater Trust Fund, to serve as a legacy fund to support groundwater protection and safe, clean drinking water.

What do you think the biggest environmental priorities for the next 5, 10, 15 or 35 years? And what do you think NHDES can do to tackle these challenges?

The biggest challenge in the waste sector will be advancing a sustainable solid waste management system for New Hampshire. In the water sector, the biggest challenge will be ensuring adequate and safe drinking water for a growing state. In the air sector (and really, crossing all media), climate change adaptation and mitigation will be the dominant challenge in the coming years. As with all problems that it seeks to solve, NHDES will need to work with state leadership to advance and support regional, national and global efforts to meet these challenges.

If you were making a "Back to the Future II" where they go ahead in time 35 years, what futuristic invention would you include that would help our environment?

Well, if we're being totally unrealistic, a free energy source available to all that has no environmental footprint whatsoever. ■



Field work photo journal: Small Business Technical Assistance Program

Come on a journey with NHDES field staff! This photo journal follows NHDES Small Business Technical Assistance Program (SBTAP) Director Sara Johnson and Pollution Prevention Specialist Erin Waters as they visit an auto body shop in Hampstead. As SBTAP director, Sara provides small business owners and operators with free assistance to help them understand and comply with air and other environmental regulations. She often goes out to businesses like this one to assist them in meeting the requirements.

As part of SBTAP, Sara and Erin check in with small businesses and help them with environmental compliance, including with emissions and hazardous waste regulations.

Erin (left) and Sara (second from left) discuss compliance measures with Ted Brown, owner of Cruiser Solutions, an auto body shop in Hampstead.

Sara explains compliance measures and forms with the shop owner, Ted.

SBTAP, cont. page 7

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This work often brings Erin and Sara to auto body shops like Cruiser Solutions. Cruiser's restoration process includes cleaning out the inside of the car, taking out the seats and reinstalling car parts. ■

Sara Johnson honored with Karen V. Brown Leadership Award

NHDES Small Business Technical Assistance Program Director Sara Johnson is the 2022 winner of the Karen V. Brown Leadership Award, given by the National Steering Committee (NSC) of Small Business Environmental Assistance Programs (SBEAPs) and Small Business Ombudsmen (SBO). This award acknowledges the long-term accomplishments of an individual who promotes small business compliance assistance, sustainability, advocacy and collaboration nationwide. Johnson has demonstrated leadership, innovation, dedication to environmental protection, and persistence in building strong local/state/federal partnerships for small business compliance assistance throughout her career.

Johnson was nominated for her years of active participation in the NSC, both as the Region 1 representative or alternate nearly every year since she joined the program in 2008, and as the NSC Vice-Chair, 2013 to 2014 and Chair 2014 to 2016. In addition, Sara has been an active participant in NSC subcommittees, including the Promotional Subcommittee Chair 2016 to 2018 and Technical Subcommittee Chair 2012 to 2014.

Sara has been a strong advocate for marketing the programs, encouraging regional SBEAP/SBO contributions to the U.S. EPA Asbestos and Small Business Office's newsletter and the National SBEAP Twitter feed by using them for her own program marketing as an example.

"Sara Johnson's dedication to providing small business assistance can be seen through her continual efforts to actively promote SBTAP services, network with small business providers and trade associations, taking every opportunity to meet one-on-one with owners and operators, and to update web pages and publications to be as up to date as possible with the current rules and best practices. She advocates tirelessly for consistency as well as flexibility to encourage small businesses to comply with environmental requirements while being good environmental stewards," said Robert R. Scott, NHDES Commissioner. ■

Longtime NHDES staff honored with EPA New England Environmental Merit Awards

Two recently retired, longtime NHDES employees were honored with Lifetime Achievement Awards during the 2022 Annual EPA New England Environmental Merit Awards in October.

PAUL SUSCA

Paul Susca had a three-decade career in state service that left an indelible mark on state efforts to protect drinking water resources. As an administrator in the Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau, Paul oversaw the Source Water Protection Program, the Environmental Lab Accreditation Program, and state private well initiatives, an education program focused on people's relationships with water and compliance and enforcement activities.

Paul's approach to working with other partners has helped "move the needle" when it comes to protecting drinking water. For example, Paul was a founding architect of the Salmon Falls Collaborative, an interstate partnership nationally recognized in 2012 by the Clean Water America Alliance. This collaborative includes EPA, NHDES, the Maine Drinking Water Program, University of New Hampshire, watershed communities and land trusts, all of which combined resources to protect the Salmon Falls River watershed.

Paul also has been a leader in New Hampshire's effort to conserve water supply lands. In 2017 he began an effort with New Hampshire's Drinking Water and Groundwater Trust Fund Commission to create the Source Water Protection Land Grant Program. His involvement was instrumental to commission decisions to allocate over $5.5 million to conserve more than 11,500 acres of critical water supply lands. Over his career, Paul also has led a series of public health-related initiatives, including adoption of a lower arsenic standard.

DR. JEFFREY UNDERHILL

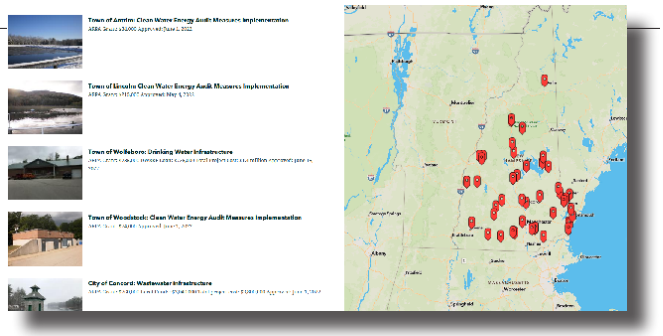
Dr. Jeffrey Underhill, chief air quality scientist for 25 years at NHDES retired in July having gained an understanding of regional air quality and transported air pollution that allowed him to develop strategic approaches to reducing emissions and making major improvements in air quality in New Hampshire and beyond. Jeff's doctorate in atmospheric chemistry, masters in atmospheric physics and analytical chemistry and bachelor's in computer science, helped him gain this understanding of air quality.

Jeff provided major scientific support to early efforts of the Ozone Transport Assessment Group, formed by states in the Northeast in 1995 to reduce the transport of ozone from major source emissions into and across the eastern United States. As chair for the last 15 years of the Ozone Transport Commission Modeling Committee, Jeff has been lead scientist on modeling studies of ozone pollution across the region. These studies influenced EPA to adopt innovative cross-state approaches to reducing transported pollution.

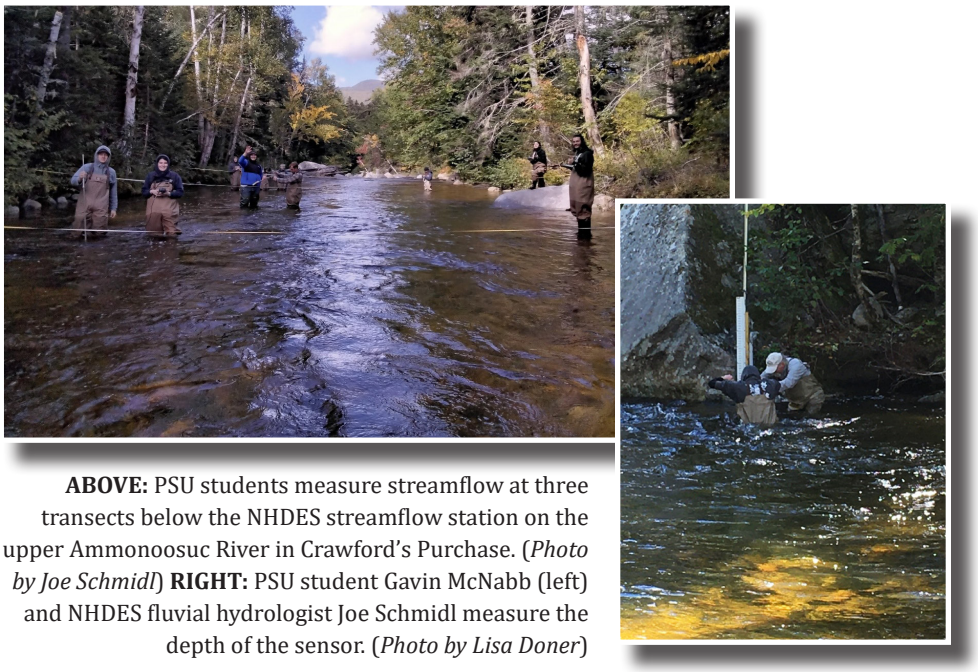
Jeff has led numerous local air pollution investigations, including studies of particulate matter associated with scrap metal storage and railroad idling, studies of wintertime wood smoke in New Hampshire valleys, and studies related to the impacts of sulfur dioxide on communities associated with power plant emissions. ■

NHDES infrastructure funding projects at-a-glance

NHDES has published a new story map that highlights the many projects in New Hampshire that have been funded by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) so far. NHDES has offered over $100 million in funding for more than 200 drinking water, wastewater and resiliency infrastructure projects, which are in the process of getting final approval from the Governor and Executive Council. As more projects are approved, NHDES will add them to this map. Many of these projects are being assisted



with a combination of funds from ARPA, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, and the Drinking Water and Clean Water state Revolving funds. Take a look at the Infrastructure Funding Projects At-a-Glance story map!



ABOVE: PSU students measure streamflow at three transects below the NHDES streamflow station on the upper Ammonoosuc River in Crawford's Purchase. (*Photo by Joe Schmidl*) **RIGHT:** PSU student Gavin McNabb (left) and NHDES fluvial hydrologist Joe Schmidl measure the depth of the sensor. (*Photo by Lisa Doner*)

PSU students help collect streamflow data

On Saturday, September 24, NHDES staff instructed Plymouth State University (PSU) Environmental Science & Policy students in Dr. Lisa Doner's Advanced Field Techniques class. Joe Schmidl of the Instream Flow (ISF) Program described streamflow measurement theory and techniques and then took the students to the Ammonoosuc River to make a streamflow measurement.

The ISF Program has installed nine near real-time streamflow stations around the state this summer to support the study of instream flows in the state's designated rivers. These stations rely on manual streamflow measurements to relate water depth measurements collected by the automatic units to streamflow. NHDES took this opportunity to engage PSU students to collect additional water depth and streamflow data at one of these stations.

The students first received instruction in a PSU lab to learn the principles behind streamflow measurement, the techniques employed, the concept of a rating curve that relates river level to streamflow, and observed current streamflow data from the upper Ammonoosuc River in Crawford's Purchase that is reported from NHDES' streamflow station there. The Ammonoosuc River at this station was at its highest level since its installation in June, which emphasized the need for additional streamflow measurements. The class then went to Crawford's Purchase, where NHDES' station 28G-AMM is located off Base Station Road. The class formed three teams, setting up taglines and measuring streamflow. The students got a real "feel" for what it is like to work as an environmental scientist. It was a crisp, clear September day at the foot of Mount Washington, with the water temperature about 45°F and a stiff streamflow of 1 to 2 feet per second that required careful footing to avoid an uncomfortable dip. By the end of the hour-long measurement, everyone had cold feet, regardless of whether their waders leaked. Each team compiled their 20 separate streamflow measurements into an accurate estimate of streamflow; all three results were close, met NHDES' quality control criteria, and have been used to extend the rating curve for this station's flow measurements upward from 58 to 88 cubic feet per second. Thanks to all for your help protecting New Hampshire's rivers! ■

Citizen science driving real-time flood forecasting

NHDES and the New Hampshire Silver Jackets, a state-federal interagency flood risk management team, have partnered with the City of Keene to establish a long-term dataset of water levels on Beaver Brook in Keene. As this brook has a history of flood issues and responds rapidly to flood events, the hope is that residents will report water levels during rain events to aid in real-time flood forecasting.

A readily accessible staff gage has been installed on Beaver Brook where it crosses Roxbury Street in Keene. Volunteers can read the water level on the gage from the sidewalk and text the station number and reading to the phone number listed on the signs located on site.

Data from these submissions are then added to a long-term database, and made available live at the website of CrowdHydrology, a nationwide crowdsourcing initiative that allows members of the public to provide water level data. CrowdHydrology processes the text and uploads the stream stage to their database for immediate public use.

The site in Keene is the first of this type in New Hampshire, and data collected during rain events can be valuable for flood forecasting and response.

"We wanted to provide the opportunity for citizens and those interested in rivers and the environment to engage with collecting data in real-time, at any time, that also provides direct benefit to public safety and rivers management," said Shane Csiki, State Geologist and Director of the New Hampshire Geological Survey at NHDES, and chair of the New Hampshire Silver Jackets. ■

National Drive Electric Week celebrations in New Hampshire

This year, National Drive Electric Week (NDEW) ran from September 23 through October 2. In New Hampshire, eight NDEW celebrations took place around the state, beginning with our kickoff event on Saturday, September 24, at City Plaza in Concord (in front of the State House).

Event organizers, including the Granite State Clean Cities Coalition/NHDES, Drive Electric NH, New Hampshire Sierra Club, New Hampshire Automobile Dealers Association and Plug-In America, partnered to bring this annual nationwide observance to 240+ events nationwide and abroad to draw attention to the economic, environmental and other benefits of electric vehicles (EVs).

The half-day Concord celebration took place next to the Concord Farmers Market. The showcase spotlighted all-battery electric and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles such as the Chevy Bolt, Ford Mustang Mach-E, Ford F-150 Lightning Pickup, Hyundai Ioniq 5, Tesla (Model 3, Model Y, and Roadster), Volkswagen ID.4, Zero Motorcycle, and even a Lucid Air, as well as related electric and solar technology.

EV information and materials highlighting their environmental benefits, vehicle charging information, and other electric technology were shared with the 150+ attendees. Participants entered to win prizes from Revelstoke Coffee, The Works Café, and a $25 gift certificate from S&W Sports, which carries several lines of electric bicycles. It was a terrific opportunity to learn about EVs in an informal and informational setting.

Other National Drive Electric Week events in New Hampshire were held throughout the week in various locations: the New London Historical Village, Franklin Pierce University in Rindge, Exeter Town Hall, Common Man Inn & Spa in Plymouth, Bethlehem Public Library and Apple Harvest Day in Dover, and the Bridge Street Parking Lot in Portsmouth.

Stay tuned for NDEW 2023 and watch for events happening both online and in-person throughout the year. Visit the Drive Electric NH website to stay up-to-date. ■

Ninth Annual New Hampshire Salt Symposium a success

On Tuesday, September 13, NHDES and the Snow and Ice Management Association (SIMA) facilitated the ninth annual New Hampshire Salt Symposium at the New Hampshire Motor Speedway in Loudon. Over 150 snow and ice management professionals from private, commercial, state, municipal and related business sectors gathered for a full day of educational presentations, hands-on equipment demonstrations, networking, and much more.

State Climatologist Dr. Mary Stampone, the keynote speaker, presented on how changing climate patterns will affect future roadway conditions and impact the snow and ice management industry. Other sessions included risk and insurability, NHDES Green SnowPro implementation for municipalities, managing ice events, and getting the Green SnowPro message across.

Congratulations to Robert from North Atlantic Snow Services who won the raffle for a three-lap spin around the track in a pace car courtesy of the speedway. Thank you to our event sponsor De-Icing Depot, all the vendors and speakers, and everyone who attended for making the symposium a success. The NHDES and SIMA planning team are currently planning for the 10th annual New Hampshire Salt Symposium to be held in September 2023. Learn more about the NHDES Green SnowPro certification program on the NHDES website. ■