

Mr. Charles Theall
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WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

In Fulfillment of

NH RSA 485-A:12

WQC # 2012-485A12IV-002

Activity Name	Withdrawals from Surface Waters for Springfield Power, LLC
Activity Location	The Springfield Power, LLC power plant is located at 54 Fisher Corner Road, Springfield, NH 03284; Surface water withdrawals are located in Sunapee, New Hampshire
Affected Surface waters	Otter Pond (NHLAK801060402-12-01) Sugar River (NHRIV801060405-10)
Owner/Applicant	Springfield Power LLC 600 West Broadway Suite 1600 San Diego, Ca. 92101 Mr. Charles Theall Operations Manager Springfield Power, LLC PO Box 428 Georges Mills NH 03751
Appurtenant permit(s):	
DATE OF APPROVAL (subject to Conditions below)	September 27, 2012

A. INTRODUCTION

On September 24, 2012, Springfield Power, LLC (the Applicant) filed a request for water quality certification under RSA 485-A:12, IV to withdraw surface water by truck from Otter Pond and the Sugar River in Sunapee at the locations and

in the amounts described in sections D-2, D-6, and D-7 of this certification, to provide cooling water for the Applicant's biomass power generation facility located in Springfield, New Hampshire (the Activity). According to the Applicant this is due to below normal precipitation this past summer which has decreased the supply from the plant's normal source of cooling water (an on-site wellfield and surface water from an on-site wetland). The Applicant anticipates that a return to normal precipitation patterns will allow cessation of off-site withdrawals in the near future.

This Water Quality Certification (WQC) documents laws, regulations, determinations and conditions related to the Activity for the attainment and maintenance of NH surface water quality standards, including the provisions of NH RSA 485-A:8 and NH Code of Administrative Rules Env-Wq 1700, for the support of designated uses identified in the standards.

B. WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPROVAL

Based on the findings and conditions noted below, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) has determined that the Activity will not violate surface water quality standards, or cause additional degradation in surface waters not presently meeting water quality standards. DES hereby issues this Certification in accordance with RSA 485-A:12,IV and subject to the conditions in Section E of this Certification.

C. STATEMENT OF FACTS AND LAW

C-1 RSA 485-A:12,IV. No activity that involves surface water withdrawal or diversion of surface water that requires registration under RSA 488:3, that does not otherwise require the certification required under paragraph III, and which was not in active operation as of the effective date of this paragraph, may commence unless the department certifies that the surface water withdrawal or diversion of surface water complies with state surface water quality standards applicable to the classification for the surface water body. The certification shall include any conditions on, modifications to, or monitoring of the proposed activity necessary to provide reasonable assurance that the proposed activity complies with applicable surface water quality standards. The department may enforce compliance with any such conditions, modifications, or monitoring requirements as provided in RSA 485-A:22.

C-2 RSA 488:3 Registration Required. –

I. No person shall withdraw or discharge a cumulative amount of more than 20,000 gallons of water per day, averaged over any 7-day period, or more than 600,000 gallons of water over any 30-day period, at a single real property or place of business without registering the withdrawal or discharge with the department. Transfers of such volume of water shall also be registered. Registration shall be in addition to any required permits.

II. No registration shall be transferred to another person without written notification to the commissioner.

- C-3 Env-Wq 1702.07 "Biological integrity" means the ability of an aquatic ecosystem to support and maintain a balanced, integrated, adaptive community of organisms having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of similar natural habitats of a region.
- C-4 Env-Wq 1702.17 "Designated uses" means those uses specified in water quality standards for each water body or segment whether or not such uses are presently occurring.
- C-5 Env-Wq 1702.23 "Existing uses" means those uses, other than assimilation or waste transport, which actually occurred in the water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards.
- C-6 Env-Wq 1702.46 defines surface waters as "perennial and seasonal streams, lakes, ponds and tidal waters within the jurisdiction of the state, including all streams, lakes, or ponds bordering on the state, marshes, water courses and other bodies of water, natural or artificial," and waters of the United States as defined in 40 CFR 122.2."
- C-7 Env-Wq 1703.01 (c) states that "All surface waters shall provide, wherever attainable, for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife, and for recreation in and on the surface waters."
- C-8 Env-Wq 1703.01 Water Use Classifications.
(a) State surface waters shall be divided into class A and class B, pursuant to RSA 485-A:8, I, II and III. Each class shall identify the most sensitive use which it is intended to protect.
(b) All surface waters shall be restored to meet the water quality criteria for their designated classification including existing and designated uses, and to maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of surface waters.
(c) All surface waters shall provide, wherever attainable, for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife, and for recreation in and on the surface waters.
(d) Unless the flows are caused by naturally occurring conditions, surface water quantity shall be maintained at levels adequate to protect existing and designated uses.
- C-9 Env-Wq 1703.19 Biological and Aquatic Community Integrity.
(a) The surface waters shall support and maintain a balanced, integrated, and adaptive community of organisms having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of similar natural habitats of a region.
(b) Differences from naturally occurring conditions shall be limited to non-detrimental differences in community structure and function.

- C-10 Env-Wq 1708.02 Applicability. Antidegradation shall apply to:
- (a) Any proposed new or increased activity, including point source and nonpoint source discharges of pollutants, that would lower water quality or affect the existing or designated uses;
 - (b) Any proposed increase in loadings to a water body when the proposal is associated with existing activities;
 - (c) Any increase in flow alteration over an existing alteration; and
 - (d) Any hydrologic modifications, such as dam construction and water withdrawals.
- C-11 Env-Wq 1708.07 Protection of Water Quality in High Quality Waters.
- (a) Subject to (b), below, high quality waters shall be maintained and protected, except that insignificant changes in water quality, as determined by the department in accordance with Env-Wq 1708.09, shall be allowed.
 - (b) Degradation of significant increments of water quality, as determined in accordance with Env-Wq 1708.09, in high quality waters shall be allowed only if it can be demonstrated to the department, in accordance with Env-Wq 1708.10, that allowing the water quality degradation is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the receiving waters are located.
 - (c) Economic/social benefits demonstration and alternatives analysis shall not be required for authorization of an insignificant lowering of water quality. However, in allowing a lowering of water quality, significant or insignificant, all reasonable measures to minimize degradation shall be used.
 - (d) If the water body is Class A Water, the requirements of Env-Wq 1708.06 shall also apply.
- C-12 Env-Wq 1708.09 Significant or Insignificant Determination.
- (a) Any discharge or activity that is projected to use 20% or more of the remaining assimilative capacity for a water quality parameter, in terms of either concentration or mass of pollutants, or volume or flow rate for water quantity, shall be considered a significant lowering of water quality. The department shall not approve such a discharge or activity unless the applicant demonstrates that the proposed lowering of water quality is necessary to achieve important economic or social development, in accordance with Env-Wq 1708.10, in the area where the water body is located.
 - (b) Subject to (d), below, those activities that cause an insignificant lowering of water quality shall not be required to demonstrate that they are necessary to provide important economic or social development.
 - (c) Activities under (b), above shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) Short term or intermittent discharges such as hydrostatic testing of pipelines, fire pump test water, and uncontaminated stormwater discharges or site clean-up activities;
 - (2) Permanent discharges such as uncontaminated noncontact or uncontaminated geothermal cooling water, uncontaminated

groundwater seepage, or unchlorinated or dechlorinated swimming pool water;

(3) Facilities whose nonpoint source runoff is controlled through the use of best management practices; and

(4) Any discharge or activity that is projected to use less than 20% of the remaining assimilative capacity for a water quality parameter, in terms of either concentration or mass for pollutants.

C-13 In 2010, DES published guidance (hereinafter called the 2010 instream flow guidance or 2010 ISF guidance) for estimating instream flow requirements for the protection of aquatic life for situations. The guidance is available at:
<http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wd/documents/wd-11-3.pdf>.

C-14 The Applicant is responsible for operation of the Activity, including withdrawal of surface waters to support its operation.

C-15 On August 25th, 2010, DES issued an interim certification in accordance with RSA 485-A:12, IV, to the Applicant to withdraw water by truck from public access locations on Otter Pond in New London (and Sunapee) and Gile Pond in Sutton for the purpose of providing evaporative cooling water for the Applicant's biomass power generation facility in Springfield on an interim basis. This interim certification expired on September 17, 2010.

C-16 On September 9, 2010, DES received a letter from the Applicant's engineer (Horizons Engineering) requesting an extension of the interim certification through October 15, 2010 to allow additional time for ambient temperatures to cool further to the point where the on-site water resources could keep up with the evaporative loss of the facility. On September 17, 2010, DES issued interim certification WQC 2010-001 which expired October 15, 2010 at midnight.

C-17 In September of 2012, DES became aware that the Applicant was withdrawing surface water by truck from several sources and that the quantities withdrawn require water quality certification under RSA 485-A:12, IV. On September 21, 2012, DES issued a letter of deficiency to the Applicant for withdrawing surface without a water quality certification. In response, the Applicant filed a request for certification on September 24, 2012, to withdraw a maximum of 72,000 gallons per day (gpd) and 432,000 gallons per week (gpw) from Otter Pond and a maximum of 60,000 gpd and 360,000 gpw from the Sugar River through November 30, 2012.

D. FINDINGS

D-1 According to correspondence received on September 24, 2012 from the Applicant's engineering consultant (Horizons Engineering), since 2010

"the Springfield Power facility has completed an extensive groundwater source exploration and development program. One replacement well has been permitted, and an additional three angle production wells have been installed. These wells have been installed, developed, and have had preliminary long-term pumping tests completed on them, and they will be permitted through the NHDES Drinking Water and Groundwater program this fall. Testing of these wells indicates the wells have adequate capacity to serve the facility's cooling water needs during most conditions. However, testing has also shown that additional development work above the extensive program that has already been completed will be required in order to develop adequate on-site to meet cooling needs during extended low water-table periods such as we are experiencing now." Horizons Engineering further states "In past years, surface water has typically been available for withdrawal year-round. However, the lack of precipitation this past summer has resulted in inadequate surface water for withdrawal. Further exacerbating this situation, water table position with the unconfined sand and gravel aquifer at the facility is also at what is believed to be near a historic low. This has significantly reduced the yield of the facility's well field. We anticipate that a return to normal precipitation patterns will allow cessation of off-site withdrawals in the near future. However, due to the sensitivity of this matter we do not want to underestimate the need to import water."

- D-2 The facility is seeking certification to withdraw a maximum of 72,000 gallons per day (gpd) and 432,000 gallons per week (gpw) from Otter Pond and a maximum of 60,000 gpd and 360,000 gpw from the Sugar River through November 30, 2012.
- D-3 Otter Pond and the Sugar River are surface waters under Env-Wq 1702.46 and are Class B waters pursuant to RSA 485-A:8, II. DES has assigned Assessment Unit (AU) identification numbers to named and unnamed surface waters that appear on 1:24,000 scale hydrography. Consequently, not all surface waters currently have an AU number. Surface waters that do not have an AU number are still considered surface waters in accordance with Env-Wq 1702.46. Surface waters that could be potentially affected by this Activity and their associated AU numbers (where available) include the following:

Surface Water Name and AU Numbers
Otter Pond (NHLAK801060402-12-01)
Sugar River (NHRIV801060405-10)

- D-4 According to the 2012 list of impaired waters, the following surface waters in the vicinity of the proposed Activity which have assigned AU numbers are listed as impaired. All impairments, with the exception of those

highlighted in bold (which have approved TMDLs), are on the Section 303(d) List. Water quality is not expected to be measurably impacted by the proposed withdrawals.

Surface Water Name and AU Numbers	Cause of Impairment (Designated Use Impaired)
<p>Otter Pond (NHLAK801060402-12-01)</p>	<p>Mercury (FC)</p>
<p>Sugar River (NHRIV801060405-10)</p>	<p>pH (AL) Dissolved Oxygen Saturation (AL) Mercury (FC) E. coli (PCR)</p>
<p>Notes: AL = Aquatic Life, PCR = Primary Recreation, SCR = Secondary Recreation, FC = Fish Consumption, SFC = Shellfish Consumption</p> <p>Impairments highlighted in bold have approved TMDLs. All other impairments are on the Section 303(d) List.</p>	

D-5 The proposed surface water withdrawals from Otter Pond and the Sugar River require registration under RSA 488:3 and water quality certification under RSA 485-A:12, IV.

D-6 The location of the proposed withdrawal from Otter Pond is shown in Figure D-1 below. As shown the withdrawal point is just upstream of the Otter Pond dam (DES dam # 229.01). Otter Pond has a drainage area of approximately 9,920 acres (15.5 square miles) a surface area of approximately 185 acres, a permanent total volume of 277 acre-feet and a maximum storage volume of 832 acre-feet. Flow from Otter Pond discharges over a dam and into Otter Brook for approximately 1200 feet before discharging to Lake Sunapee. The Otter Pond dam consists of two, approximately 6 foot wide, stop log bays. The Sugar River begins at the outlet of Lake Sunapee and flows to the Connecticut River. The Applicant's power plant is relatively close to Otter Pond (on the other side of I-89) and the drainage area for Otter Pond includes the Applicant's on-site wetland complex and wellfield discussed above. According to Horizons Engineering, the on-site wetland complex and Otter Pond are hydraulically connected. That is, according to pump tests, much of the water pumped from the aquifer beneath the on-site wetlands is water that would otherwise be discharged to the on-site wetlands complex that feeds Otter Pond. Consequently, the impact of the proposed direct withdrawals (via trucking) from Otter Pond, on Otter Pond water levels and volumes, should not be significantly different than the impact in the past when essentially all the cooling water was withdrawn from the wells in the on-

site wetlands complex. A maximum daily withdrawal via trucks of 60,000 gpd corresponds to a depth of approximately 0.014 inches (approximately 1/64 of an inch) in the pond. A maximum weekly withdrawal rate of 432,000 gallons per week corresponds to a depth of approximately 0.086 inches (approximately 1/12 of an inch). Assuming no precipitation, these limits correspond to a maximum potential drop in pond elevation due to proposed truck withdrawals of approximately 2/3 inch ($= 8 \times 1/12$) over the approximate 8 week period from October 1, 2012 through November 30th, 2012. In terms of volume the proposed withdrawal represents approximately 3.8% of the total permanent storage volume of the pond ($8 \times 432,000 / (277 \text{ ac-ft} \times 43560 \text{ sf/ac} \times 7.481 \text{ gal/cf})$). The impact on Otter Pond is therefore relatively insignificant and is expected to be even less significant if it rains as expected in October and November.

Figure D-1



- D-7 Lake Sunapee discharges to the Sugar River. As shown in Figure D-2, the proposed Sugar River withdrawal is located on the south side of Route 11 approximately 2.5 miles downstream from Lake Sunapee and downstream of the Sunapee Wastewater Treatment Facility (shown in the upper right corner of Figure D-2). The drainage area to this point is approximately 53.8 square miles. According to the DES Dam bureau, flow over the Sunapee dam (drainage area of approximately 46.7 sm) was approximately 12 cfs on 9/25/12 and is expected to remain close to this flow for the next few months. Prorating this flow by drainage area

results in an estimated flow at the proposed withdrawal location of approximately 14 cfs. This is approximately twice the estimated 7Q10 low flow of 7.4 cfs (based on proration of the 7Q10 flow at the USGS gage in West Claremont of 37.2 cfs and a drainage area of 269 sm). A maximum daily withdrawal via trucks of 60,000 gpd (0.093 cfs) represents only 0.6% of the estimated flow on 9/25/12 (14 cfs) and only 1.2% of the estimated 7Q10 flow. The impact on the Sugar River is therefore relatively insignificant and is expected to be even less significant if it rains as expected in October and November.

Figure D-2



D-8 Comparison of precipitation at Lake Sunapee (from the DES Dam Bureau) with historical precipitation (Mt Sunapee 1981-2010), indicates that precipitation in July, August and September (as of 9/25/12) of this year was below the historic average values (see table below).

	July	August	September
Average 1981 - 2010 (inches)	4.0	4.0	4.1
2012 (inches)	2.12	1.86	3.1

E. WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION CONDITIONS

Unless otherwise authorized by DES, the following conditions shall apply.

- E-1. The Activity shall not cause or contribute to a violation of surface water quality standards. DES may modify this Water Quality Certification to include additional conditions to ensure the Activity complies with surface water quality standards.
- E-2. The Applicant shall consult with DES regarding any proposed modifications to the Activity to determine whether this Water Quality Certification requires modification in the future.
- E-3. The Applicant shall allow DES to inspect the Activity and its effects on affected surface waters at any time to monitor compliance with the conditions of this Water Quality Certification.
- E-4. The Applicant shall comply with all other permits required for this Activity.
- E-5. Transfer of this Certification to a new owner shall require notification to and approval by the DES.
- E-6. Unless otherwise authorized by DES this certification shall be in effect until midnight on November 30, 2012.
- E-7. Within 90 days of the date of approval for this certification, the Applicant shall submit a plan to DES describing how it intends to meet the short and long term water demand for the Springfield power plant.
- E-8. This certification applies to surface water withdrawn by truck from Otter Pond and the Sugar River at the locations shown in Figures D-1 and D-2 respectively of this certification.
- E-9. The frequency and volume of withdrawals from surface waters shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. The Activity shall withdraw no more than 72,000 gallons per day (gpd) and 432,000 gallons per week (gpw) from Otter Pond and no more than 60,000 gpd and 360,000 gpw from the Sugar River through November 30, 2012.
- E-10. The Applicant shall comply with the conditions in DES Environmental Fact Sheet WD-DWGB-1-17 "Water Withdrawals from Surface Waters for Bulk Transport and Delivery" a copy of which is included in Appendix A of this certification. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the need to obtain permission from riparian landowners prior to making surface water withdrawals.
- E-11. Prior to withdrawing water from surface waters, the Applicant shall, as a minimum, notify and provide a copy of this certification to local officials in all municipalities where withdrawals will occur. Notification shall include

the location and source of the withdrawal, the estimated volume and number of truck loads per day, the name of the companies hauling the water, the estimated duration of the withdrawals and the name, phone number and email of the person at Springfield Power, LLC that they may contact should there be a question or issue. The term "local officials" includes the local governing body (i.e., Board of Selectmen, Town Council, etc.) the Chief of Police, and the Chief of the Fire Department.

E-12. Prior to withdrawing water from surface waters, the Applicant shall provide copies of and review the conditions of this certification with each of the haulers contracted by the Applicant to withdraw and transport surface water by truck.

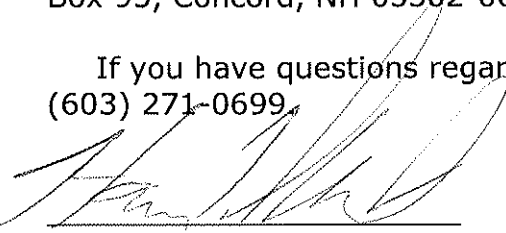
E-13. For each source of withdrawal the Applicant shall keep records of the names of the companies withdrawing surface water, the daily volume withdrawn by each company, the cumulative total volume withdrawn on a daily basis, the cumulative total volume withdrawn each week and the cumulative total volume withdrawn each month. The Applicant shall submit these records to DES on a weekly basis (by 4:00 pm each Tuesday) until surface water withdrawals by truck cease and all surface withdrawals have been reported. The submittals shall include a statement certifying compliance with conditions E-9, E-10 and E-11 above. If compliance was not achieved, the submittal shall include an explanation as to why exceedances occurred and describe all corrective actions taken to return to compliance.

E-14. The Applicant shall register all withdrawals with DES in accordance with RSA 488:3.

APPEAL

If you are aggrieved by this decision, you may appeal the decision to the Water Council. Any appeal must be filed within 30 days of the date of this decision, and must conform to the requirements of Env-Wq 200. Inquiries regarding appeal procedures should be directed to NHDES Council Appeals Clerk, 29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95, Concord, NH 03302-0095; telephone (603) 271-6072.

If you have questions regarding this Certification, please contact Owen David at (603) 271-0699.



Harry T. Stewart
Director, DES Water Division

cc: Town of Sunapee
Town of New London
Town of Springfield

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Appendix A

DES Environmental Fact Sheet WD-DWGB-1-17

"Water Withdrawals from Surface Waters for Bulk Transport and Delivery"

ENVIRONMENTAL Fact Sheet



29 Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301 • (603) 271-3503 • www.des.nh.gov

WD-DWGB-1-17

2012

Water Withdrawals from Surface Waters for Bulk Transport and Delivery

Bulk water transporters that offer such services as filling swimming pools, hydroseeding, spraying for dust control and roadbed compaction at construction sites, and similar activities often withdraw water from rivers or lakes at convenient access points on a short-term or occasional basis. These withdrawals are allowed in New Hampshire without a permit, with certain limitations and conditions. For example, water withdrawals from surface waters are not permitted for bulk drinking water. Tanker trucks for these operations are usually filled at a bridge crossing, roadside stream access, or other public access to a waterbody. The trucks are often highly visible to the public and apt to draw attention, especially during times of low flows and lake levels, when water shortages are in the news.

The conditions and limitations on these temporary withdrawals are:

1. The withdrawal must have the permission of the riparian landowner. A riparian landowner is the owner on property with frontage on the river, stream, lake, or pond from which the withdrawal is made.
2. The withdrawal must not create adverse impact to aquatic life, recreation, or other public use of the waterbody. For example, a withdrawal must not result in significant lowering of stream flow or lake levels.
3. The withdrawal must be "reasonable" with respect to the uses of others. For example, a withdrawal could not take so much water that not enough water is left for irrigation by someone downstream.
4. Cumulative withdrawals from all sources that exceed 20,000 gallons per day averaged over any seven-day period or exceeding a total of 600,000 gallons during any 30-day period must be registered with the Department of Environmental Services. Please call (603) 271-4086 or see fact sheet DWGB-22-31, "Water User Registration and Reporting in New Hampshire," for more information. Once registered, monthly water use must be reported on a regular basis as long as the source is being used.

Conditions 1–3 above derive from New Hampshire common law, which is law that comes from long-established judicial practice and convention rather than from a particular law or statute. Under common law, a riparian owner (someone who owns land with frontage on a water body) can use water from the waterbody as long as the use is reasonable with respect to public trust uses of the waterbody and the uses of all other riparian landowners. Public trust uses include aquatic life, swimming, fishing, boating, and drinking water supply, among others.

Condition 4 above results from Water Use Registration and Water Use Reporting, under RSA 488. If one does not actually own the land abutting the site of the intended withdrawal, then explicit permission of the riparian landowner is required before a withdrawal can occur. Essentially, in this case, the landowner is conveying his/her riparian water right to the person making the withdrawal, still subject to reasonable use. No permit is required unless the withdrawal involves a physical disturbance to the bed or banks of the watercourse or water body, in which case a DES wetlands permit is required ((603) 271-2147). If the withdrawal can be made by simply laying a pipe or hose over the bank into the water to pump water out and if the pipe only remains in place on temporary or seasonal basis, a wetlands permit is not needed.

Withdrawals made from state-owned property require written permission from the agency with primary responsibility for monitoring and/or maintaining the site. This is likely to be the N.H. Department of Transportation, (603) 271-3734, in the case of highway rights-of-way or the N.H. Department of Resources and Economic Development, (603) 271-2411, or N.H. Department of Environmental Services, (603) 271-3406. Withdrawals for commercial purposes from any public boat launch or fishing access point owned by the N.H. Fish and Game Department, (603) 271-2224, is strictly prohibited by administrative rule Fis 1602.01(a)(16).

When making a withdrawal to fill a tanker truck, extreme caution must be exercised to prevent contamination of the waterbody or degradation of the shoreline environment leading to increased erosion. Spillage from filling the tank should be prevented. Under no circumstances should the tank contain residual liquids that could degrade water quality if backflow or spillage should occur. Any discharges, whether intentional or not, are subject to potential enforcement action and penalties by the N.H. Department of Environmental Services under the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act. Furthermore, pipes and hoses should be carefully inspected to be certain that they are free of any traces of exotic weeds (e.g., Eurasian milfoil, fanwort, purple loosestrife, water chestnut, etc.). See fact sheet WD-BB-40, "Law Prohibits Exotic Aquatic Weeds," for more general information and fact sheet WD-BB-29, "Nuisance Exotic Aquatic Plants," for a list of waterbodies already affected by nuisance exotic aquatic plants. Care should also be exercised to avoid creating a safety hazard to motorists and other passersby and to not interfere with other accepted activities at the site of withdrawal.

Please be aware that water withdrawals from surface waters should not be used for bulk transport of drinking water. For additional information about emergency bulk water for public drinking water, please see fact sheet WD-DWGB-18-2, "Emergency Bulk Water for Public Water Systems."

For Additional Information

Please contact the Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau at (603) 271-2513 or dwgbinfo@des.nh.gov or visit our website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/index.htm>. All of the bureau's fact sheets are on-line at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/dwgb/index.htm>.

Note: This fact sheet is accurate as of October 2009. Statutory or regulatory changes, or the availability of additional information after this date may render this information inaccurate or incomplete.