

January 24, 2025

Chair Aron and House E&A Members:

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to provide my input in SUPPORT of HB171, which would establish a moratorium on the issuance of permits for new landfills until 2030. I would urge the Committee to vote OTP in SUPPORT of HB171 for the following reasons:

NH has an obvious problem with out-of-state trash, which consumes nearly 50% of our existing landfill capacity. It makes sense for New Hampshire to pump the brakes on issuing any permits for new landfills until our out-of-state trash problem is resolved. While providing testimony on January 21, 2025, during the Committee hearing for HB215, Waste Management lobbyist Henry Veilleux admitted that his client has the ability to restrict the amount of out-of-state trash accepted by the Turnkey Landfill, and has done so, in order to remain in compliance with the terms of its operating permit. NHDES has restricted the amount of waste the NCES Landfill can accept, 230,200 cubic yards/year, according to the Stage VI operating permit, issued October 9, 2020. By doing so, the department has facilitated the reduction of out-of-state waste landfilled at Casella's Bethlehem facility to around 2% annually, according to 2023 and 2024 facility reports. The AVRRDD Mt. Carberry Landfill, the state's 3rd "unlimited service area" landfill, is municipally owned, and takes very little out-of-state waste, as that entity is not in the commercial, waste collection business. Apparently, a solution can be reached that is beneficial to New Hampshire. However, until then, it makes no sense to allow for permits to be issued for a new commercial landfill at this time, particularly for one that will be permitted to accept 2.5 TIMES the amount of waste currently permitted at Casella's NCES Landfill in Bethlehem, which GSL is to replace (600,000 cubic yards/year v 230,200 cubic yards/year). THAT makes NO SENSE and is NOT BENEFICIAL to New Hampshire!

New Hampshire has an obvious problem with PFAS contamination of ground and surface water at several landfills, particularly the Casella-owned NCES Landfill in neighboring Bethlehem. Until the PFAS issue can be resolved, why on earth would we allow for permits to be issued for the creation of a new landfill, just 6 miles away from the NCES Landfill in Bethlehem, which is intended to replace that problematic facility? The tri-annual groundwater monitoring reports submitted to NHDES by Casella and Sanborn Head reveal ongoing, widespread contamination of the surrounding watershed of the Ammonoosuc River. See attached mapping of NCES groundwater well contamination. I would also add that I have ventured into the icy waters of the Ammonoosuc River on 3 occasions to conduct PFAS testing of surface water runoff from the NCES Landfill property as it cascades like a mini waterfall into the Ammonoosuc River. On all 3 occasions, October 20, 2023, June 13, 2024, and August 15, 2024, the same 4-5 PFAS contaminants were detected, including PFOA.

Which therefore begs the question, why would we want to rush into permitting a new, unneeded and unwanted landfill in an area tested to be free from PFAS contamination, near a beloved state park and pristine Forest Lake? We do not have a PFAS contamination problem within the vicinity of the Casella-proposed GSL landfill site in the North Country. Why allow for a new problem to be created for the state and its citizens in the North Country? Considering the current, ongoing, and widespread contamination issues at the NCES Landfill in Bethlehem, why would the state reward such an obvious failure by a permittee with permit approval to engineer, construct, and operate a new landfill in similar fashion, rewarding failure? At what costs to the state and its citizens?

There is currently no process in place to remove PFAS contaminants from landfill leachate, so why permit a new landfill which is modeled after the failing NCES Landfill, producing millions of gallons of harmful leachate, which like NCES, will require trucking MILLIONS of gallons of leachate in 8000 gallon tractor-trailer tankers over hundreds of miles for disposal at wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs)? Will EPA regulations on PFAS disposal at WWTPs limit disposal options for both NCES and GSL? What happens THEN? Where will all of that leachate go? I would also add that the current rules require written agreements with 2 WWTPs for disposal of landfill leachate over the course of the LIFETIME and POST-CLOSURE periods of solid waste facilities. NEITHER NCES, nor GSL, have any such agreements. THAT should be cause for concern to the Committee; NHDES is failing to enforce this provision of the rules.

Env-Sw 806.05(b)(3) requires that “No less than 2 locations for leachate treatment or disposal shall be available by written agreement to manage the quantity of leachate generated by the facility during its active life.” Furthermore, Env-Sw 1105.10(b) requires that “A facility shall obtain and maintain access to at least 2 authorized locations where adequate capacity exists to handle the type and quantity of all residual waste, excluding landfill decomposition gas that the facility shall regularly generate during its operating and post-closure periods.”

The “Estimated Post-Closure Monitoring/Maintenance Costs” documents for both the NCES Landfill and the proposed Granite State Landfill (GSL), provided to the department by Casella, estimate leachate generation for 30 years, post closure, for each facility. The NCES Landfill is required to have two written agreements for leachate treatment or disposal during active life, which it doesn’t, AND, during its post-closure period, which it doesn’t. The same applies for the proposed GSL development in Bethlehem at Douglas Drive, next to Forest Lake State Park in Dalton. This potentially dire situation needs to be addressed before any new landfill is permitted.

I would also note that the 2022 NH Solid Waste Plan has a waste reduction goal of 25% by 2030. Permitting the Casella GSL project would be in direct conflict with those goals,

as the GSL permit applications seek 2.5 TIMES MORE the amount of annual permitted capacity at Casella's current NCES Landfill in Bethlehem (600,000 cubic yards/year v 230,200 cubic yards/year)

Governor Ayotte herself is opposed to the GSL project, the only current landfill development project which would be impacted by passage of HB171. We have time to get it right, should NH even need a new landfill. The Waste Management Turnkey Landfill has future capacity, with plans for expansion beyond 2034. The AVRDD Mt. Carberry Landfill is permitted thru 2041, with existing plans to expand thru 2049. The North Country certainly does NOT need to host a new landfill, as Mt. Carberry is where we send our trash. The Turnkey Landfill certainly has the capacity to easily absorb any of the 230,200 cubic yards (180,000 tons) of annual waste accepted by the NCES Landfill, which comes primarily from south of the Notch. There is no need for replacement of that long-troubled, failing facility, as the data and reality confirm. Why should NH continue to be the destination for trash collected by Casella in Massachusetts, as they continue to gobble up waste-collection companies and routes in that state and Connecticut, with GSL in Dalton as the ultimate destination for that waste? No thanks, says the citizens of the North Country and New Hampshire, including Governor Ayotte.

This moratorium would allow for waste reduction goals to be implemented, thus reducing the need for any new landfills, coupled with reductions in the influx of out-of-state trash which plagues our great state. I thank the Committee for hopefully agreeing with me, as well as the many other citizens of our great state, who will likely weigh in on HB171 in similar fashion. Please, do the right thing, and vote OTP in SUPPORT of HB171.

Thank you,



Jon Swan
Dalton, NH
603-991-2078

*In order to not get sued a third time by Casella, I need you to understand that all of this is my opinion, based on my research and experience.

Forest Lake State Park GSL Landfill Info Sheet 2024

Here's what we know about the Casella-proposed GSL landfill development, next to Forest Lake, as well as the impacts it will have on the environment, tourism, safety, & quality of life throughout the North Country:

- To get a “foot in the door”, Casella Waste Systems of Vermont has submitted 9 permit applications for a “Concept 5” revision of their Granite State Landfill development project in Dalton and Bethlehem, reduced to a 1-phase, 70-acre, 18-year landfill, for now
- Permitted capacity sought has remained the same at 600,000 cubic yards per year. That is 2.5 TIMES what Casella’s NCES Landfill in Bethlehem is permitted for annual capacity of 230,200 cubic yards
- Up to 60% of the waste intake at GSL could come from out-of-state (MA & CT). Approximately 99% of that waste will be trucked in from out of state and south of the Notch
- At NCES annual waste intake levels, GSL’s initial permitted capacity lifespan would be 46 years
- Casella initially sought a 238-acre landfill (4 TIMES the size of NCES), with 67 million cubic yards of permitted capacity in their “Concept 1”, equaling 53.6 MILLION TONS of trash. With future expansions, “Concept 1” could eventually become a reality, equating to a permitted lifespan of 111 years. Casella has 1889 acres of land under contract with the selling landowner
- This would also be the 2nd Casella-owned commercial landfill in the North Country and could be a future destination for waste from other Casella landfills in VT, ME, and NY when they close
- Over 10 MILLION GALLONS of toxic, PFAS-laden leachate will eventually be produced annually, requiring it be trucked hundreds of miles for disposal at a wastewater treatment plant (if they will accept it due to its toxicity)
- 148 acres of forested, wildlife habitat will be clear-cut, which is the equivalent of 112 football fields. The 70-acre lined landfill is the equivalent of 53 football fields
- 11.5 acres of wetlands will be destroyed, and add 25.5 acres of impervious surfaces, for now, all of which will adversely impact the Ammonoosuc River.
- Up to 42.8 acres of wetlands could ultimately be destroyed through future expansions
- At least 5 vernal pools (temporary bodies of water and breeding grounds for the wood frog and spotted salamander) will be destroyed at the proposed site (that we know of!)
- The destruction of these natural habitats will have a far-reaching negative impact on the surrounding fauna, wildlife, and the important wetland functions of the Alder/Hatch Brook catchment basin that feeds into the Ammonoosuc River, including important flood-control loss
- The proposed site could potentially be a habitat to the Federally-endangered Northern Long-Eared Bat and the State-endangered Eastern Small-Footed Bat
- Scavenger birds would pose a threat to the existing Loon population
- An increase in litter, noise, rodents, flies, and bears
- Ground and surface water contamination, as well as atmospheric deposition of toxic pollutants, including PFAS, dust, and storm water runoff from landfill emissions, dirty tractor trailers, and increased truck traffic, all of have the potential to negatively impact the water quality of Forest Lake, Burns Pond, the Alder/Hatch/Bog Brook watersheds, the Ammonoosuc River, the Johns River, and the Connecticut River, as well as the private wells of hundreds of residences in the impact zones
- Groundwater reports from Casella’s NCES Landfill in Bethlehem reveal extensive PFAS contamination within the watershed of the Ammonoosuc River at that facility
- Fecal contamination from landfill scavenger birds could have a drastic impact on the water quality of at least 3 EPA-identified “impaired waters”; Forest Lake, Burns Pond, and the Ammonoosuc River. This introduction of additional amounts of nitrogen and phosphorous would

likely lead to an extensive increase in algal blooms and cyanobacteria, which can be harmful to both humans and pets

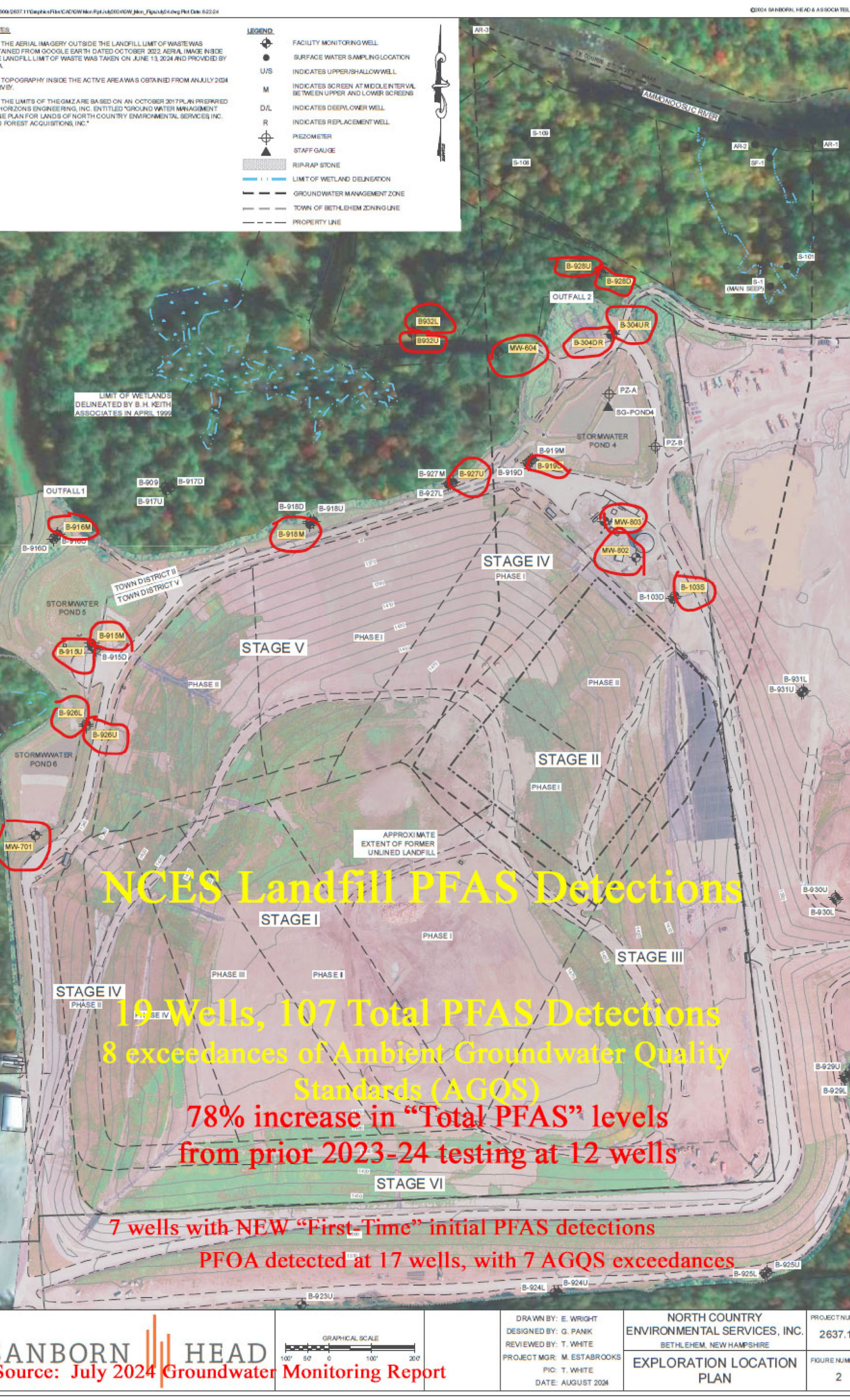
- Private wells in the vicinity of the proposed landfill, as well as Forest Lake, Alder Brook, and 21 groundwater monitoring wells at the proposed landfill site, have all been tested for PFAS with ZERO detections. *"Forest Lake's water is tested annually with NHDES is extraordinarily clean, and it is free of PFAS. We want to keep it that way."*-Fred Anderson, President, Forest Lake Association
- Air pollution from harmful landfill emissions, unpleasant odors, and heavy-equipment noise, all of which would carry for miles (Forest Lake State Park beach is approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile away)
- Forest Lake is just 2700 feet from the proposed landfill site and lies E/SE, the direction of prevailing wind patterns. The border of the Forest Lake State Park forest is a mere 190 feet away.
- There are approximately 84 residences along Forest Lake Road (farthest being 1.49 miles on Forest Lake Rd and 1.13 miles on the water on Newell) and 52 residences along W. Forest Lake Road (1.21/1.44 miles to WFL/RT116 and farthest waterfront being .98 miles) that will be most directly impacted by the nuisances and health hazards posed by a neighboring, upwind landfill
- Residences along Manns Hill Rd in Littleton will overlook the landfill from only 1.5 miles away
- A negative impact on North Country property values
- A negative impact on the tourism industry of the North Country, the Littleton River District, and the profitability of businesses that rely on tourism and outdoor recreation dollars
- The North Country will be inundated with approximately 200+/- trash truck trips daily, Monday-Saturday, traveling through the Towns of Whitefield, Carroll/Twin Mountain, Bethlehem, and Littleton, past approximately 375 residences and 3 elementary schools, as well as numerous businesses, campgrounds, and motor inns along Routes 3, 116, and 302, on primarily already-dangerous country roads, posing a significant threat to the safety of commuters, pedestrians, and tourists, as well as flooding the North Country with out-of-state waste. This does not include additional RNG truck traffic from the proposed landfill gas to energy plant, which is also being proposed at the GSL site, along with the current property owner's development plans
- Operational hours will be 6:00AM to 6:00PM Monday-Friday, AND Saturdays from 7:00AM-4:00PM, disturbing homeowners nearby and along the proposed non-interstate 26-mile route
- The average distance for hauling waste to the proposed GSL site would be approximately 123 miles, emitting greenhouse gasses, a key contributor to climate change and global warming
- Up to 24 trucks could be staged in an early-morning, and daily, on-site queuing area, awaiting entrance while spewing harmful diesel gas emissions, along with noise and runoff pollution
- The Conservation Commissions of the Towns of Dalton, Littleton, Whitefield, Bethlehem, and Sugar Hill, along with the Ammonoosuc River Local Advisory Committee, Grafton and Coos County Commissioners, NH Lakes, Sierra Club of NH, New Hampshire Forest Society, Ammonoosuc Conservation Trust, and the Conservation Law Foundation, have ALL weighed in against this unwanted, unneeded landfill development, due to its negative environmental impacts which will be suffered on a regional level in the beautiful North Country of New Hampshire, a vacation destination for sightseers and outdoor enthusiasts from across the world

**Casella has NOT sought ANY local approvals
for this unwanted and dangerous landfill project!**

We do not need a new commercial landfill in NH for out-of-state trash!
The AVRDD Mt. Carberry Landfill in Success, NH has plenty of EXISTING capacity for North
Country waste for decades!

Join the fight to protect and preserve our environment and natural resources:

www.SaveForestLake.com



THE AERIAL IMAGERY OUTSIDE THE LANDFILL LIMIT OF WASTE WAS OBTAINED FROM GOOGLE EARTH DATED OCTOBER 2022. AERIAL IMAGE INSIDE THE LANDFILL LIMIT OF WASTE WAS TAKEN ON JUNE 13, 2024 AND PROVIDED BY [REDACTED].

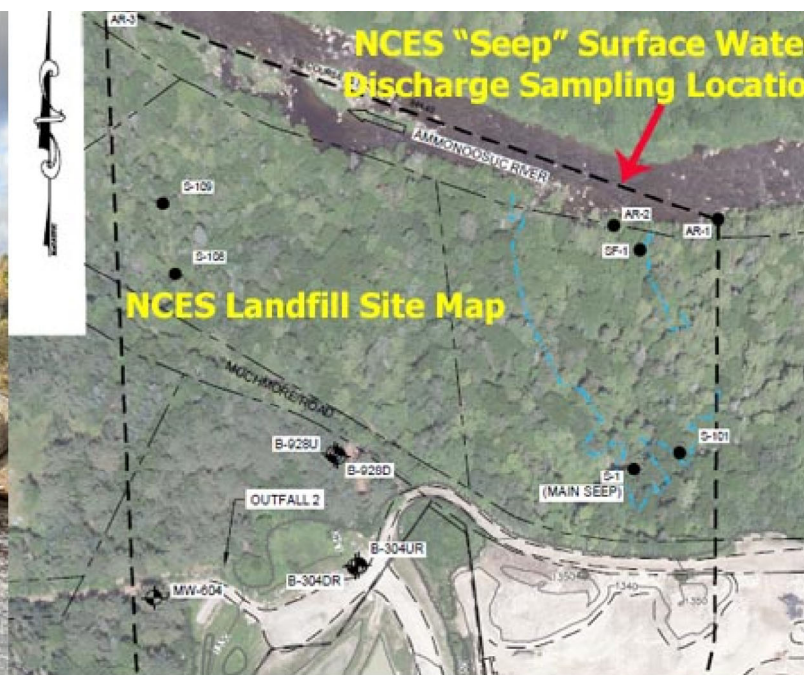
TOPOGRAPHY INSIDE THE ACTIVE AREA WAS OBTAINED FROM AN JULY 2024 SURVEY.

THE LIMITS OF THE GMZ ARE BASED ON AN OCTOBER 2017 PLAN PREPARED BY HORIZONS ENGINEERING, INC. ENTITLED "GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR LANDS OF NORTH COUNTRY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC. & FOREST ACQUISITIONS, INC."

- LEGEND**
- FACILITY MONITORING WELL
 - SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
 - U/S INDICATES UPPER/SALLOW WELL
 - M INDICATES SCREEN AT MIDDLE INTERVAL BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER SCREENS
 - D/L INDICATES DEEP/LOWER WELL
 - R INDICATES REPLACEMENT WELL
 - PIEZOMETER
 - STAFF GAUGE
 - RIPIRAP STONE
 - LIMIT OF WETLAND DELINEATION
 - GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ZONE
 - TOWN OF BETHLEHEM ZONING LINE
 - PROPERTY LINE

NCES Landfill PFAS Detections

19 Wells, 107 Total PFAS Detections
8 exceedances of Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards (AGQS)
78% increase in "Total PFAS" levels from prior 2023-24 testing at 12 wells
7 wells with NEW "First-Time" initial PFAS detections
PFOA detected at 17 wells, with 7 AGQS exceedances



October 20, 2023 NCES "Seep" Surface Water Discharge Sampling PFAS Lab Results

Parameter		Result	* Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor
Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids by EPA 537.1 - Mansfield Lab							Detection:
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	PFBS	4.35		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1 4.35 ng/L
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	PFHxA	4.73		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1 4.73 ng/L
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	PFHpA	1.37	* J	ng/l	2.00	0.617	1 1.37 ng/L
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	PFOA	2.39		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1 2.39 ng/L
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTTrDA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA)		ND		ng/l	2.00	0.617	1

*J Qualifier: The Target analyte concentration is below the quantitation limit (RL), but above the Method Detection Limit (MDL)



GRANITE STATE ANALYTICAL SERVICES, LLC.

2541 White Mountain Highway, Unit 7, North Conway, NH 03860
Phone (603) 447-4826 website www.granitestateanalytical.com

Laboratory Report

Jon Swan
saveforelake@yahoo.com

Date Printed: 06/19/2024
Work Order #: 2406-02982
Client Job #:
Date Received: 06/13/2024
Sample collected in: New Hampshire

Attached please find results for the analysis of the samples received on the date referenced above.

Unless otherwise noted in the attached report, the analyses performed met the requirements of the analyzing laboratory's Quality Assurance Plan, Standard Operating Procedures and State Accreditation. This certificate shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the analyzing laboratory. The results presented in this report relate to the samples listed on the following pages in the condition in which they were received. Accreditation for each analyte is identified by the * symbol following the analyte name. Location of our analyzing laboratory is identified by the code in the Analyst Column.

A & L Laboratory:
Identified by ME in Analyst Column
155 Center Street, Auburn, Maine 04210
www.allaboratory.com

Granite State Analytical Services LLC:
Identified by NH in Analyst Column
22 Manchester Road, Derry, NH 03038
www.granitestateanalytical.com

Nashoba Analytical:
Identified by MA in the Analyst Column
31A Willow Road, Ayer, MA 01432
www.nashobaanalytical.com

ANALYSIS RELATED NOTES:

- RL: "Reporting limit" means the lowest level of an analyte that can be accurately recovered from the matrix of interest.
- DF: "Dilution factor" means the ratio of the volume of the sample to the volume of the final (dilute) solution.
- MDL: "Minimum Detection Limit" means the minimum result which can be reliably discriminated from a blank with a predetermined confidence level.
- A & L Laboratory / Granite State Analytical Services LLC / Nashoba Analytical. accreditation lists can be found on our websites listed above.
- Subcontracted samples will be identified by the Accreditation number of the subcontract laboratory in the analyst field for each analyte and the appropriate laboratory will be listed here. **None**
- Data Qualifiers (DQ) Flags provide additional information in regards to the receipt, analysis or quality control of a sample. These are indicated under the DQ Flags Column on your report and listed here if necessary: **Data Qualifier (DQ) Flags: J = Estimated concentration.**

SAMPLE STATE SPECIFIC NOTES:

Additional Narrative or Comments: **None**

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with laboratory services. If you have any questions regarding the enclosed report, please contact the laboratory and we will be happy to assist you.



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

A & L Laboratory: Accreditations: Maine ME00021, New Hampshire 2501, Maine Radon Registration ID # SPC20
Granite State Analytical Services, LLC: Accreditations: New Hampshire 1015; Maine NH00003;
Massachusetts M-NH0003; Rhode Island 101513; Vermont VT-101507
Nashoba Analytical: Accreditations: Massachusetts M-MA1118



GRANITE STATE ANALYTICAL SERVICES, LLC.

2541 White Mountain Highway, Unit 7, North Conway, NH 03860
Phone (603) 447-4826 website www.granitestateanalytical.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR DRINKING WATER

DATE PRINTED: 06/19/2024
CLIENT NAME: Jon Swan
CLIENT ADDRESS: saveforestlake@yahoo.com

SAMPLE ID #: 2406-02982-001
SAMPLED BY: Jon Swan
SAMPLE ADDRESS: Jon Swan/Ammo River
NCES Landfill SEEP
Bethlehem NH

Legend	
Passes	✓
Fails EPA Primary	✗
Fails EPA Secondary	⚠
Fails State Guideline	✗
Attention	⚠

DATE AND TIME COLLECTED: 06/13/2024 09:30AM
DATE AND TIME RECEIVED: 06/13/2024 12:00PM
ANALYSIS PACKAGE: PFAS-537.1-18-NH
RECEIPT TEMPERATURE: 18° CELSIUS

CLIENT JOB #:

Test Description	Result	Test Units	Pass /Fail	DQ Flag	RL	Limit	Method	Analyst	Date - Time Analyzed
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11CI-PF30UdS)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF30NS)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Date Extracted	-					No Limit	EPA 537.1	DL-NH	06/17/2024 08:10AM
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)*	5.18	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)*	2.22	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)*	0.866	ng/L	✓	J	2.00	18 ng/L	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM




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



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR DRINKING WATER

DATE PRINTED: 06/19/2024
CLIENT NAME: Jon Swan
CLIENT ADDRESS: saveforestlake@yahoo.com

SAMPLE ID #: 2406-02982-001
SAMPLED BY: Jon Swan
SAMPLE ADDRESS: Jon Swan/Ammo River
NCES Landfill SEEP
Bethlehem NH

Legend	
Passes	✓
Fails EPA Primary	⊗
Fails EPA Secondary	⚠
Fails State Guideline	✗
Attention	⚠

DATE AND TIME COLLECTED: 06/13/2024 09:30AM
DATE AND TIME RECEIVED: 06/13/2024 12:00PM
ANALYSIS PACKAGE: PFAS-537.1-18-NH
RECEIPT TEMPERATURE: 18° CELSIUS

CLIENT JOB #:

Test Description	Result	Test Units	Pass /Fail	DQ Flag	RL	Limit	Method	Analyst	Date - Time Analyzed
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)*	6.49	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)*	<2.00	ng/L	✓		2.00	11 ng/L	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)*	<2.00	ng/L	✓		2.00	15 ng/L	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)*	2.97	ng/L	✓		2.00	12 ng/L	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTDA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUNA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
N-Deuterioethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (d5-NEtFOSAA)	102	%	✓			70-130%	EPA 537.1 - SS	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluoro-n-[1,2-13C2]decanoic Acid (13C2-PFDA)	111	%	✓			70-130%	EPA 537.1 - SS	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Perfluoro-n-[1,2-13C2]hexanoic Acid (13C2-PFHxA)	103	%	✓			70-130%	EPA 537.1 - SS	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM
Tetrafluoro-2-heptafluoropropoxy-[13C3]-propanoic Acid (13C3-HFPO-DA)	94	%	✓			70-130%	EPA 537.1 - SS	JLR-NH	06/17/2024 09:20PM




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



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Phone (603) 447-4826 website www.granitestateanalytical.com

Laboratory Report

Jon Swan
saveforestlake@yahoo.com
Bethlehem, NH

Date Printed: 08/20/2024
Work Order #: 2408-03712
Client Job #:
Date Received: 08/15/2024
Sample collected in: New Hampshire

Attached please find results for the analysis of the samples received on the date referenced above.

Unless otherwise noted in the attached report, the analyses performed met the requirements of the analyzing laboratory's Quality Assurance Plan, Standard Operating Procedures and State Accreditation. This certificate shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the analyzing laboratory. The results presented in this report relate to the samples listed on the following pages in the condition in which they were received. Accreditation for each analyte is identified by the * symbol following the analyte name. Location of our analyzing laboratory is identified by the code in the Analyst Column.

A & L Laboratory:
Identified by ME in Analyst Column
155 Center Street, Auburn, Maine 04210
www.allaboratory.com

Granite State Analytical Services LLC:
Identified by NH in Analyst Column
22 Manchester Road, Derry, NH 03038
www.granitestateanalytical.com

Nashoba Analytical:
Identified by MA in the Analyst Column
31A Willow Road, Ayer, MA 01432
www.nashobaanalytical.com

ANALYSIS RELATED NOTES:

- RL: "Reporting limit" means the lowest level of an analyte that can be accurately recovered from the matrix of interest.
- DF: "Dilution factor" means the ratio of the volume of the sample to the volume of the final (dilute) solution.
- MDL: "Minimum Detection Limit" means the minimum result which can be reliably discriminated from a blank with a predetermined confidence level.
- A & L Laboratory / Granite State Analytical Services LLC / Nashoba Analytical. accreditation lists can be found on our websites listed above.
- Subcontracted samples will be identified by the Accreditation number of the subcontract laboratory in the analyst field for each analyte and the appropriate laboratory will be listed here. **None**
- Data Qualifiers (DQ) Flags provide additional information in regards to the receipt, analysis or quality control of a sample. These are indicated under the DQ Flags Column on your report and listed here if necessary: **Data Qualifier (DQ) Flags: J = Estimated concentration.**

SAMPLE STATE SPECIFIC NOTES:

Additional Narrative or Comments: **None**

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with laboratory services. If you have any questions regarding the enclosed report, please contact the laboratory and we will be happy to assist you.



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

A & L Laboratory: Accreditations: Maine ME00021, New Hampshire 2501, Maine Radon Registration ID # SPC20
Granite State Analytical Services, LLC: Accreditations: New Hampshire 1015; Maine NH00003;
Massachusetts M-NH0003; Rhode Island 101513; Vermont VT-101507
Nashoba Analytical: Accreditations: Massachusetts M-MA1118



GRANITE STATE ANALYTICAL SERVICES, LLC.

2541 White Mountain Highway, Unit 7, North Conway, NH 03860
Phone (603) 447-4826 website www.granitestateanalytical.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR DRINKING WATER

DATE PRINTED: 08/20/2024
CLIENT NAME: Jon Swan
CLIENT ADDRESS: saveforestlake@yahoo.com
Bethlehem, NH

SAMPLE ID #: 2408-03712-001
SAMPLED BY: J Swan

SAMPLE ADDRESS: Jon Swan
NCES Seep Ammonoosuc
Bethlehem NH

Legend	
Passes	✓
Fails EPA Primary	✗
Fails EPA Secondary	⚠
Fails State Guideline	✗
Attention	⚠

DATE AND TIME COLLECTED: 08/15/2024 11:55AM
DATE AND TIME RECEIVED: 08/15/2024 02:10PM
ANALYSIS PACKAGE: PFAS-537.1-18-NH
RECEIPT TEMPERATURE: 14° CELSIUS

CLIENT JOB #:

Test Description	Result	Test Units	Pass /Fail	DQ Flag	RL	Limit	Method	Analyst	Date - Time Analyzed
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11CI-PF30UdS)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF30NS)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Date Extracted	-					No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 07:45AM
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)*	4.43	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)*	2.08	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)*	0.898	ng/L	✓	J	2.00	18 ng/L	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM




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



GRANITE STATE ANALYTICAL SERVICES, LLC.

2541 White Mountain Highway, Unit 7, North Conway, NH 03860
Phone (603) 447-4826 website www.granitestateanalytical.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR DRINKING WATER

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CLIENT NAME: Jon Swan
CLIENT ADDRESS: saveforestlake@yahoo.com
Bethlehem, NH

SAMPLE ID #: 2408-03712-001
SAMPLED BY: J Swan

SAMPLE ADDRESS: Jon Swan
NCES Seep Ammonoosuc
Bethlehem NH

Legend	
Passes	✓
Fails EPA Primary	⊗
Fails EPA Secondary	⚠
Fails State Guideline	✗
Attention	⚠

DATE AND TIME COLLECTED: 08/15/2024 11:55AM
DATE AND TIME RECEIVED: 08/15/2024 02:10PM
ANALYSIS PACKAGE: PFAS-537.1-18-NH
RECEIPT TEMPERATURE: 14° CELSIUS

CLIENT JOB #:

Test Description	Result	Test Units	Pass /Fail	DQ Flag	RL	Limit	Method	Analyst	Date - Time Analyzed
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)*	5.68	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)*	<2.00	ng/L	✓		2.00	11 ng/L	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)*	<2.00	ng/L	✓		2.00	15 ng/L	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)*	3.19	ng/L	✓		2.00	12 ng/L	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTDA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUNA)*	<2.00	ng/L			2.00	No Limit	EPA 537.1	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
N-Deuterioethylperfluoro-1-octanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (d5-NEtFOSAA)	92	%	✓			70-130%	EPA 537.1 - SS	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluoro-n-[1,2-13C2]decanoic Acid (13C2-PFDA)	99	%	✓			70-130%	EPA 537.1 - SS	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Perfluoro-n-[1,2-13C2]hexanoic Acid (13C2-PFHxA)	92	%	✓			70-130%	EPA 537.1 - SS	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM
Tetrafluoro-2-heptafluoropropoxy-[13C3]-propanoic Acid (13C3-HFPO-DA)	89	%	✓			70-130%	EPA 537.1 - SS	JLR-NH	08/19/2024 02:20PM




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



The State of New Hampshire
Department of Environmental Services

Robert R. Scott, Commissioner



VIA EMAIL ONLY

September 24, 2024

John Gay, Engineer
North Country Environmental Services, Inc.
1855 VT Route 100
Hyde Park, VT 05655
Email: john.gay@casella.com

SUBJECT: North Country Environmental Services, Inc. Landfill, Bethlehem, NH
Permit No. DES-SW-SP-03-002

Incomplete Application – Request for Additional Information

Application for Type II Permit Modification to update Facility Operating Plan; initially received June 26, 2024; and assigned Application No. 2024-70547

Dear John Gay:

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Waste Management Division (NHDES) has reviewed the above-cited application by which North Country Environmental Services, Inc. (NCES) seeks approval of an updated operating plan to include provisions for hauling leachate outside normal operating hours during extenuating circumstances at the NCES landfill in Bethlehem, NH. In accordance with the requirements of the New Hampshire Solid Waste Rules, Env-Sw 100 et seq. (Rules), NHDES has determined that the application is **incomplete**.

Please address the following comments to satisfy the provisions of Env-Sw 300, and clarify aspects of the application in support of making a technical review pursuant to Env-Sw 304.07:

1. As an attachment to the operating plan, provide the written agreements of no less than two locations for leachate treatment or disposal to manage the quantity of leachate generated by the facility during its active life consistent with Env-Sw 806.05(b)(3), pursuant to Env-Sw 1105.11.
2. In accordance with Env-Sw 1105.08(b), provide information that demonstrates the facility will not successfully operate within the normal window of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the proposed alternative hours will not result in problems relating to safety, access control, or nuisances (e.g., noise, spills, vectors, odors, insects, litter, dust). Note that the information is to be part of the application, and not necessarily embedded in the operating plan.

Please address the above comment and submit your response by concurrently submitting one hardcopy and one electronic copy to NHDES. Submit the electronic version through the NHDES OneStop Data Provider portal using the site code "123456789." Please also designate "Application No. 2024-70547" on both the e-submittal and the paper copy.

Pursuant to Env-Sw 304.04, *Incomplete Applications*, review of your application is suspended until the additional requested information is received. Note that, pursuant to Env-Sw 304.05(d), you must submit all of the information required to complete the application within one year of the date of the application was initially determined to be incomplete to avoid having the application become dormant and be deemed denied by rule. This letter serves as the initial determination that the application is incomplete.

Please provide the requested information as soon as practicable.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CODE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

- b. Contribute to the deterioration of leachate quality at lined landfills;
- c. Cause groundwater contamination at unlined landfills; or
- d. Pose a hazard to human health through skin contact or respiration; and

(3) The material itself:

- a. Is not a hazardous waste;
- b. Is physically and chemically consistent in nature; and
- c. Contains no free liquids.

(c) At landfills receiving MSW, cover material shall be placed over all exposed waste no less frequently than at the end of each operating day.

(d) Subject to the requirements in (b) above, the following materials shall be approved as working face cover material:

(1) Natural soils; and

(2) The following alternate materials, provided that use of the material is approved as part of the facility operating plan or approved as a type III permit modification pursuant to Env-Sw 315:

- a. Geosynthetic tarps;
- b. Casting sands;
- c. A waste certified for distribution and use as landfill cover pursuant to the provisions of Env-Sw 1500; and
- d. Contaminated soil, subject to the requirements of Env-Sw 903.05.

Source. #5172, eff 7-1-91; ss by #6535, INTERIM, eff 7-1-97, EXPIRES: 10-29-97; ss by #6619-B, eff 10-29-97; ss by #6894-B, eff 12-1-98; (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Sw 800); ss by #8459, eff 10-28-05 (formerly Env-Wm 2506.03); ss by #10597, eff 7-1-14

Env-Sw 806.04 Operating Standards for Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring. A water quality monitoring program shall be implemented at all landfills, if required pursuant to the provisions of RSA 485-C.

Source. #5172, eff 7-1-91; ss by #6535, INTERIM, eff 7-1-97, EXPIRES: 10-29-97; ss by #6619-B, eff 10-29-97; (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Sw 800); ss by #8459, eff 10-28-05 (formerly Env-Wm 2506.04); ss by #10597, eff 7-1-14

Env-Sw 806.05 Leachate Management Requirements.

(a) Leachate generated at a lined landfill shall be managed either:

- (1) By collecting and removing it from the liner system(s) to an approved treatment or disposal facility as described in (b) through (e), below; or
- (2) Pursuant to an approval to use an innovative alternative leachate management system as described in (f) through (l), below.

(b) As part of a facility's operating plan, a leachate management plan shall be developed and implemented at all lined landfills, based on the following criteria:

(1) Routine facility operations, including operations during the 25-year storm event, shall not result in more than one foot of hydraulic head on the liner system(s);

(2) The quantity of leachate generated at the facility shall be limited to the extent possible, by properly planning the sequenced development of the facility, properly managing stormwater infiltration and inflow, minimizing the active area of the landfill and applying cover in accordance with Env-Sw 806.03;

(3) No less than 2 locations for leachate treatment or disposal shall be available by written agreement to manage the quantity of leachate generated by the facility during its active life, except as provided in (4) below;

(4) Facilities that are directly connected to permitted wastewater treatment facility need only to provide one location for leachate management, other than the treatment facility;

(5) The recirculation of leachate shall be prohibited at ash monofills;

(6) At MSW landfills, leachate recirculation shall be allowed if approved by the department subject to (7) below, as part of the facility's operating plan prepared pursuant to Env-Sw 1105; and

(7) The practice of leachate recirculation shall:

- a. Not adversely affect the quality of the leachate so as to preclude its acceptance at waste water treatment facilities listed in the leachate management plan;
- b. Not cause the facility to operate in excess of 12 inches of hydraulic head on the liner under routine operations including the 25-year storm event;
- c. Not result in a loss of structural stability;
- d. Not be adversely affected by weather conditions, such as freezing temperatures or periods of heavy rainfall; and
- e. Provide a benefit to facility operations, exclusive of any short or long-term economic benefit which may be associated with postponing leachate collection and removal.

(c) Storage capacity shall be required to contain the leachate generated by the precipitation from the 100-year storm event in accordance with Env-Sw 805.06.

(d) A pumping and removal schedule shall be incorporated into facility operations to assure the availability of storage capacity.

(e) Regularly-scheduled inspections and routine maintenance of the leachate collection and removal systems shall be established as part of the facility's operating plan to limit clogging of the systems and to otherwise assure the functional integrity of the systems.

(f) The permittee of a landfill having a leachate collection system designed and constructed to maintain less than a 30-cm depth of leachate on the liner may apply for approval to use innovative alternative leachate management methods which vary from the requirements of (a) through (e), above, and the run-on control systems in 40 CFR 258.26(a)(1), July 1, 2009, or the liquids restrictions in 40 CFR 258.28(a), July 1, 2009, or both.

Source. #6619-B, eff 10-29-97; (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Sw 1100); ss by #8459, eff 10-28-05 (formerly Env-Wm 2805.09); ss by #10598, eff 7-1-14

Env-Sw 1105.10 Management of Residual Waste.

(a) Facility operations shall include provisions to properly manage residual waste.

(b) A facility shall obtain and maintain access to at least 2 authorized locations where adequate capacity exists to handle the type and quantity of all residual waste, excluding landfill decomposition gas, that the facility shall regularly generate during its operating and post-closure periods.

(c) A residual waste shall not be distributed for use unless certified for distribution and use in accordance with Env-Sw 1500.

Source. #6619-B, eff 10-29-97; (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Sw 1100); ss by #8459, eff 10-28-05 (formerly Env-Wm 2805.10); ss by #10598, eff 7-1-14

Env-Sw 1105.11 Operating Plan Content and Format.

(a) A facility operating plan shall provide sufficient detail to allow the certified operator and other trained facility personnel to operate the facility in compliance with RSA 149-M, the permit and the solid waste rules without further explanation or guidance.

(b) The operating plan shall be prepared as a loose leaf document to facilitate amendment as specified in Env-Sw 315.

(c) Each page of the operating plan shall bear the date of preparation or last revision, as applicable, and the facility name, location and permit number, if a permit is issued for the facility at the time that the operating plan or a modification thereto is prepared.

(d) The content and organizational format of the operating plan shall be as follows:

(1) Section 1, titled “facility identification,” shall identify:

- a. The facility name, mailing address, location by street address and municipality, and permit number;
- b. The type of the facility;
- c. The capacity of the facility;
- d. The facility service type;
- e. The facility service area; and
- f. The name, address and telephone number of the permittee, property owner, and operator;

(2) Section 2, titled “authorized and prohibited waste,” shall provide a list of:

- a. The specific waste types the facility which shall be authorized to receive; and
- b. The specific waste types the facility shall not be authorized to receive;

(3) Section 3, titled “routine operations plan,” shall provide a detailed description of how the daily operations of the facility will be conducted to assure that the facility will be operated in accordance with the solid waste rules, including a description of:

- a. Hours of operations;

NEW HAMPSHIRE CODE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

- b. Facility access control and on-site traffic patterns;
- c. Waste acceptance and rejection procedures, including unloading, sorting and inspection procedures;
- d. The procedure by which the quantity and source(s) of all wastes received by the facility shall be determined and recorded;
- e. The procedure by which the quantity and destination of all outgoing waste and certified waste-derived products shall be determined and recorded;
- f. The storage time and capacity limits for all wastes received by the facility and the procedures by which the limits shall be monitored to assure compliance therewith;
- g. All collection, storage, transfer, processing, treatment and disposal methods and procedures employed by the facility for managing waste following receipt; and
- h. For facilities that process or treat waste, the methods or procedures for managing bypass waste and the quality assurance/quality control procedures relating to the management of processed or treated waste;

(4) Section 4, titled “residual waste management plan,” shall provide a detailed description of how all residual waste, if any, shall be managed by the facility, including the information specified in a. through d. below, or if the facility will not generate any residual waste, a statement so indicating:

- a. The type and estimated quantity of all residual wastes to be generated by the facility;
- b. How such wastes shall be managed at the facility prior to removal;
- c. Information to demonstrate how the provisions of Env-Sw 1105.10 shall be met; and
- d. Quality assurance/quality control provisions, to assure that the wastes to be transferred shall be acceptable to the receiving facility;

(5) Section 5, titled “facility maintenance, inspection and monitoring plan,” shall identify all routine maintenance, inspection and monitoring requirements necessary to assure the integrity of facility operations, including a description of the measures to be undertaken to monitor and inhibit the following:

- a. Spontaneous combustion;
- b. Other fire hazards;
- c. Vector production;
- d. Generation of methane, hazardous, or explosive gases;
- e. Odors;
- f. Dust;
- g. Windblown litter;
- h. Leachate; and
- i. Spills;

(6) Section 6, titled “contingency plan,” shall:

- a. Identify all reasonably foreseeable emergencies, such as fire, explosion, operator injury, and the like, based on the type of facility and wastes being handled;

--- Please respond above this line ---



Re: Public Records Disclosure Request No. R005689-101424

Dear Jon Swan,

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services received a public records request from you on October 14, 2024. Your request described the following records:

"I write in response to the department's September 24, 2024 letter to Mr. Gay of Casella Waste Systems, relative to the NCES Landfill, attached, with the subject line:

"Incomplete Application – Request for Additional Information

Application for Type II Permit Modification to update Facility Operating Plan; initially received June 26, 2024; and assigned Application No. 2024-70547"

In that letter, you wrote:

"In accordance with the requirements of the New Hampshire Solid Waste Rules, Env-Sw 100 et seq. (Rules), NHDES has determined that the application is incomplete.

Please address the following comments to satisfy the provisions of Env-Sw 300, and clarify aspects of the application in support of making a technical review pursuant to Env-Sw 304.07:

1. As an attachment to the operating plan, provide the written agreements of no less than two locations for leachate treatment or disposal to manage the quantity of leachate generated by the facility during its active life consistent with Env-Sw 806.05(b)(3), pursuant to Env-Sw 1105.11."

Being that you cite Env-Sw 806.05(b)(3) and Env-Sw 1105.11 as conditions required for the department to make a determination on the permit application for the modification of the NCES Landfill facility operating plan, I would ask whether or not the facility CURRENTLY meets those conditions?

I have copied and pasted, as well as attached and highlighted, verbiage from Env-Sw 806.05(b)(3), which requires a facility to have no less than 2 locations for leachate disposal available by written agreement to manage leachate generated during its active life. According to Casella's Granite State Landfill (GSL) wetlands permit application, page 13 of section 3.3 Project Summary, attached, they inform the department that the NCES Landfill is to be "filled in 2027/2028".

Does the department have two current, written agreements for NCES leachate disposal through 2027/2028?

If so, might I obtain copies for my records? If not, is this not a current violation of Env-Sw 806.05(b)(3)?

Env-Sw 806.05 Leachate Management Requirements

(b) As part of a facility's operating plan, a leachate management plan shall be developed and implemented at all lined landfills, based on the following criteria:

(3) No less than 2 locations for leachate treatment or disposal shall be available by written agreement to manage the quantity of leachate generated by the facility during its active life

Also, according to Env-Sw 1105.10, it would appear that leachate disposal agreements need to be in place for the NCES Landfill through 2057/2058, since Env-Sw 1105.10(b) includes POST-CLOSURE periods. I have attached an excerpted copy of the NCES "Estimated Post-Closure Monitoring/Maintenance Costs" report, dated March 17, 2023, highlighting those portions dealing with leachate generation, estimated over a 30-year period following closure in 2027/2028, attached.

Does the department have two current, written agreements for NCES leachate disposal through 2057/2058?

If so, might I obtain copies for my records? If not, is this also not a current violation of Env-Sw 1105.10(b)?

Env-Sw 1105.10 Management of Residual Waste.

(a) Facility operations shall include provisions to properly manage residual waste.

(b) A facility shall obtain and maintain access to at least 2 authorized locations where adequate capacity exists to handle the type and quantity of all residual waste, excluding landfill decomposition gas, that the facility shall regularly generate during its operating and post-closure periods.

Lastly, Env-Sw 1105.11, which was cited in the department's September 24, 2024 RFMI letter to Mr. Gay, requires the NCES Landfill to have a "residual waste management plan", which is to include the information required in Env-Sw 1105.10, as stated above.

According to the NCES Operating Plan, Section 4.0, Residual Waste Management, attached, it is simply stated:
"Leachate management is conducted consistent with New Hampshire Solid Waste Rules Env-Sw 806.08"

However, according to Env-Sw 806.08, the requirements specified within Env-Sw 1100 are to be met by the facility. **Nowhere within the NCES Residual Waste Management Plan, nor in the appendices, is documentation provided which satisfies the requirements of Env-Sw 1100, as detailed above.**

It is also stated within the NCES Residual Waste Management plan that "Leachate which is pumped into tankers for off-site disposal will be disposed of at one or more of the permitted facilities listed below, **which may be amended from time to time.**" This seemingly implies that no such agreements exist and leachate disposal arrangements are fluid.

Env-Sw 806.08 Inspections, Maintenance, Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

(a) This section establishes requirements, in addition to those requirements specified in Env-Sw 1000 and Env-Sw 1100, for inspecting, maintaining and monitoring landfills

Env-Sw 1105.11 Operating Plan Content and Format.

e. The procedure by which the quantity and destination of all outgoing waste and certified waste-derived products shall be determined and recorded;

(4) Section 4, titled "residual waste management plan," shall provide a detailed description of how all residual waste, if any, shall be managed by the facility, including the information specified in a. through d. below

c. Information to demonstrate how the provisions of Env-Sw 1105.10 shall be met; and

d. Quality assurance/quality control provisions, to assure that the wastes to be transferred shall be acceptable to the receiving facility

In closing, **it would appear that the NCES facility is not currently in compliance with Env-SW 806.05(b)(3) nor Env-Sw 1105.11, unless the department already has "written agreements of no less than two locations for leachate treatment or disposal to manage the quantity of leachate generated by the facility during its active life consistent with Env-Sw 806.05(b)(3), pursuant to Env-Sw 1105.11" for the NCES facility.** I would add Env-Sw 1105.10, which includes the post-closure period, unless, of course, the department has written agreements provided by Casella/NCES, covering NCES leachate disposal through 2057/2058.

On a related note, I would assume the same standard will apply to the Casella-proposed Granite State Landfill (GSL) in Dalton and Bethlehem. However, I have not seen any written agreements for leachate disposal for the proposed GSL facility within the various permit applications submitted. If the department happens to have such agreements for GSL leachate disposal, which should be at a minimum of 18 years, through 2046, or through 2076, if Env-Sw 1105.10(b) is to be complied with, **could you please provide me with a copy for my records?**

I appreciate your attention to this matter and hope you had a wonderful weekend!"

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services has reviewed its files and has determined there are no records responsive to your request.

If you have questions you may contact my office at (603)271-2919.

Sincerely,

Sarah Chance
File Review Coordinator
Commissioner's Office
(603)271-2919

NHDES would greatly appreciate your feedback and wants to hear from you. Please take a moment to fill out our short (5-question)

<https://onlineforms.nh.gov/app/?allowAnonymous=true#/formversion/8ec9787c-f388-4634-a077-d86312c318f3?formtag=NHDES-C-07-010>

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the [NHDES Public Records Center](#)





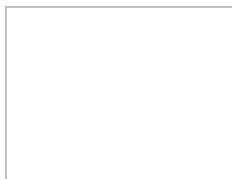
[Records Center] Public Records Request :: R005993-123024

From New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Public Records Center <nhdes@govqa.us>

Date Tue 1/7/2025 10:23 AM

To Conservation Chair <conservationchair@townofdaltonnh.gov>

--- Please respond above this line ---



Re: Public Records Disclosure Request No. R005993-123024

Dear Jon Swan,

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services received a public records request from you on December 30, 2024. Your request described the following records:

“Any “written agreements of no less than two locations for leachate treatment or disposal to manage the quantity of leachate generated by the facility during its active life consistent with Env-Sw 806.05(b)(3), pursuant to Env-Sw 1105.11” for the proposed Granite State Landfill, LLC. in Dalton, NH.”

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services has reviewed its files and has determined there are no records responsive to your request.

The written agreements should be part of the leachate management plan, which is part of the Operating Plan. They're usually found as an attachment to the Operating Plan. GSL does not have written agreements yet

If you have questions you may contact my office at (603)271-2919.

Sincerely,

Sarah Chance
File Review Coordinator
Commissioner's Office
(603)271-2919

NHDES would greatly appreciate your feedback and wants to hear from you. Please take a moment to fill out our short (5-question)

<https://onlineforms.nh.gov/app/?allowAnonymous=true#/formversion/8ec9787c-f388-4634-a077-d86312c318f3?formtag=NHDES-C-07-010>

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the [NHDES Public Records Center](#)



Table 1
Estimated Post-Closure Monitoring/Maintenance Costs
North Country Environmental Services, Inc.
Mar-23

Task		Annual Cost Years 1-5	Annual Cost Years 6-10	Annual Cost Years 11-20	Annual Cost Years 21-30
I-a	Water Quality Monitoring	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 26,000.00
I-b	Repair of Monitoring Wells	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00
II-a	Landfill Gas Migration Monitoring	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
II-b	Landfill Gas Collection System O&M	\$ 154,110.00	\$ 91,810.00	\$ 44,810.00	\$ 30,810.00
II-c	Replacing 20% of the Active Gas Collection System	\$ 15,900.00	\$ 15,900.00	\$ 15,900.00	\$ 15,900.00
III	Settlement Monitoring	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 700.00
IV-a	Leachate/Condensate Disposal	\$ 230,200.00	\$ 159,100.00	\$ 107,300.00	\$ 87,200.00
IV-b	Leachate Monitoring	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00
IV-c	Leachate Pump Station O&M	\$ 25,300.00	\$ 18,100.00	\$ 15,700.00	\$ 14,100.00
V	Air Quality Monitoring	\$ 125,300.00	\$ 63,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
VI	Repair & Site Maintenance Costs	\$ 12,800.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 7,750.00	\$ 6,000.00
VII	Inspections	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 8,500.00
VIII	Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
IX	10% Contingency	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 42,200.00	\$ 27,600.00	\$ 22,100.00
TOTAL		\$ 703,410.00	\$ 463,910.00	\$ 303,260.00	\$ 243,010.00

Notes:

A summary of the assumptions made in developing the estimate is attached

Costs presented are in 2023 dollars

Costs are based on our experience and data and information provided by NCES. Actual costs may vary.

8. Estimated Quantity of Waste Stored at the Facility as of December 31, 2023

Type of Waste	Quantity Onsite as of Dec. 31	Type of Waste	Quantity Onsite as of Dec. 31
Ash	tons	Infectious Waste	tons
Asbestos	tons	Municipal Solid Waste	tons
Bulky Waste	tons	Recyclable Materials	tons
C&D Debris	tons	Scrap Metal	tons
Contaminated Soil	tons	White Goods	tons
Electronic Waste	tons	Other: no materials stored	
Food Waste	tons	Other: on site as this is an	operating landfill

9. Bypass and Residual Waste

Note: Please refer to the instructions for applicability of this section, and definitions of bypass waste and residual waste. Not Applicable ☐

Waste	Total Quantity Generated	Quantity Shipped to NH Destination(s)	Quantity Shipped to Out-of-State Destination(s)	Quantity Stored Onsite as of December 31
Bypass Waste	tons	tons	tons	tons
Residual Waste	tons	tons	tons	tons
Leachate	gallons	11,509,156 gallons	0 gallons	174,065.15 gallons

10. Facilities Producing Certified Waste-Derived Products

Type of Waste-Derived Product Produced	Quantity Produced	Quantity Distributed for Use	Estimated Quantity Stored Onsite as of December 31
	tons	tons	tons
	tons	tons	tons
	tons	tons	tons
	tons	tons	tons

- ☐ I certify that all waste-derived products distributed by the facility for use met the applicable standards for distribution and use pursuant to [Env-Sw 1500](#); OR
- ☐ I CAN NOT certify that all waste-derived products distributed by the facility for use met the applicable standards for distribution and use pursuant to [Env-Sw 1500](#), and have attached a detailed explanation of the situation and actions taken or being taken to remedy the problem; OR
- ☒ The facility does not produce certified waste-derived products.

11. Other Activities Taking Place at the Facility

<input type="checkbox"/> Burn Pile	<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerant Removal	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Household Hazardous Waste Collection	<input type="checkbox"/> Swap Shop	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Leaf & Yard Waste Composting	<input type="checkbox"/> Collection of Used Oil for Recycle	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Used Oil Burner: EPA ID No. NHD		
Universal Waste Collection		
<input type="checkbox"/> Antifreeze	<input type="checkbox"/> Batteries (Rechargeable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fluorescent Lamps
<input type="checkbox"/> Batteries (Automotive)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury-Containing Devices

Table 1
Estimated Post-Closure Monitoring/Maintenance Costs
Granite State Landfill, LLC
Jul-23

Task		Annual Cost Years 1-5	Annual Cost Years 6-10	Annual Cost Years 11-20	Annual Cost Years 21-30
I-a	Water Quality Monitoring	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
I-b	Repair of Monitoring Wells	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
II-a	Landfill Gas Migration Monitoring	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
II-b	Landfill Gas Collection System O&M	\$ 178,400.00	\$ 124,700.00	\$ 59,300.00	\$ 39,300.00
II-c	Replacing 20% of the Active Gas Collection System	\$ 30,200.00	\$ 30,200.00	\$ 30,200.00	\$ 30,200.00
III	Settlement Monitoring	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 700.00
IV-a	Leachate/Condensate Disposal	\$ 571,200.00	\$ 252,300.00	\$ 175,600.00	\$ 153,600.00
IV-b	Leachate Monitoring	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00
IV-c	Leachate Pump Station O&M	\$ 25,300.00	\$ 18,100.00	\$ 15,700.00	\$ 14,100.00
V	Air Quality Monitoring	\$ 126,000.00	\$ 63,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
VI	Repair & Site Maintenance Costs	\$ 14,600.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 7,750.00	\$ 6,000.00
VII	Inspections	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 8,500.00
VIII	Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
IX	10% Contingency	\$ 103,700.00	\$ 57,200.00	\$ 37,800.00	\$ 31,500.00
TOTAL		\$ 1,140,700.00	\$ 628,800.00	\$ 415,050.00	\$ 346,100.00

Notes:

A summary of the assumptions made in developing the estimate is attached

Costs presented are in 2023 dollars

Costs are based on our experience and data and information provided by GSL. Actual costs may vary.

Executive Summary

This Solid Waste Management Plan provides a framework for reducing and managing solid waste that is generated, reused, recycled, or disposed in New Hampshire. This 2022 plan outlines eight goals:

1. Reduce the quantity of solid waste generated.
2. Reduce the toxicity of the solid waste stream.
3. Maximize the diversion of residential, commercial and industrial solid waste from disposal.
4. Ensure adequate capacity for management of New Hampshire-generated waste.
5. Develop local markets for waste diversion.
6. Encourage solid waste infrastructure and practices that support State and Federal climate change initiatives.
7. Ensure that solid waste policies and regulations support State and Federal environmental justice initiatives.
8. Ensure sustainable funding source(s) to support solid waste management initiatives.

The plan provides strategies for achieving each of these goals. Supporting actions are then described and grouped by strategy type. This is a ten-year plan to be carried out by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES), public and private stakeholders, as well as the general public.

The majority of goals and actions in this plan are intended to achieve the state's overarching disposal reduction goal established in RSA 149-M:2 – which aims to reduce disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) and construction and demolition debris (C&D) by 25% by 2030 and by 45% by 2050. This overarching goal applies to all MSW and C&D disposed in New Hampshire's landfills and incinerators, regardless of the source or state of origin. Reducing disposal rates requires investments in source reduction and diversion methods consistent with the New Hampshire Waste Management Hierarchy as established in RSA 149-M:3. Source reduction, also known as “waste reduction,” involves preventing waste from being generated. Diversion involves recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, and other methods that avoid disposal of waste in landfills or incinerators.

Reaching our state's disposal reduction goal requires a collective effort from residents, businesses, and other stakeholders engaged in solid waste management. While it will be necessary to maintain safe disposal options for wastes that cannot be reduced or diverted, significant financial investments are required from the public and private sectors to build infrastructure that expands capacity for reuse, recycling, composting, and other diversion methods across New Hampshire. Additionally, statewide waste characterization and generation studies are needed to inform what waste types should be prioritized for waste reduction and diversion, as well as what facility infrastructure will be necessary to facilitate diversion.

Achieving these goals will also require public and private partners to engage in more regional, cooperative efforts. Stakeholders should explore partnerships in their neighboring areas to find ways to share resources/information and collaborate on mutual objectives. Efforts that help improve public access to more waste reduction, reuse, and diversion opportunities will have both local and widespread benefits. Those benefits include conserving limited resources, protecting public health, fostering a “greener” economy, and mitigating climate change.

As it executes this plan, NHDES will use an adaptive management approach to assess, adjust and focus the plan's implementation based on new or developing information and lessons learned. This will provide flexibility to adapt as circumstances change over the ten-year period.

The appendices at the end of this document provide additional resources and context for this plan.



Financial Assurance

(25) **Financial Assurance Requirements:** The permittee shall provide and continually maintain financial assurance in accordance with:

- (a) The Solid Waste Management Act, RSA 149-M;
- (b) Env-Sw 1005.08, Env-Sw 1400, and other applicable Rules;
- (c) The Approved Financial Assurance Plan of Record identified in Condition (26) herein; and
- (d) The terms and conditions of this permit.

(26) **Approved Financial Assurance Plan:** The Approved Financial Assurance Plan of Record for this facility is the financial assurance plan consisting of: Evergreen National Indemnity Company Insurance Policies No. 850599 in the amount of \$8,153,800 and No. 850600 in the amount of \$8,345,875; the Standby Trust Agreement between North Country Environmental Services, Inc. and Keybank National Association established September 18, 2013; and the last most recent closure cost estimate prepared pursuant to Env-Sw 1400.

Determination of Public Benefit:

(27) It is the determination of NHDES under RSA 149-M:11,X that operation of this facility provides a substantial public benefit, as required by RSA 149-M:11,III and IV, when facility operations conform to the following conditions:

- (a) The permittee shall limit airspace use to a maximum of 230,200 cubic yards per year, inclusive of cover materials, and preserve for use during calendar year 2026 no less than 150,000 cubic yards of capacity.
- (b) The permittee shall operate the facility through at least December 31, 2026.
- (c) The permittee shall make available disposal capacity for New Hampshire generated solid waste for the entire operating life of the facility.
- (d) The permittee shall, for each calendar year in which the facility operates:
 - 1. demonstrate that the sources, in aggregate, from which the permittee accepted municipal solid waste (MSW) and construction and demolition (C&D) debris for disposal achieved a minimum 30 percent waste diversion rate to more preferred methods other than landfilling as outlined in the hierarchy in RSA 149-M:3. If a minimum 30 percent diversion rate cannot be demonstrated, then the permittee shall submit to NHDES by July 1 of the following year a waste diversion report which presents the permittee's evaluation of:
 - a. the actual MSW and C&D debris waste diversion rate achieved;
 - b. the primary factors affecting the waste diversion rate; and
 - c. the practicable measures that the permittee will undertake to improve the diversion rate and an implementation schedule for doing so.
 - 2. the demonstration required under Condition (27)(a)1 above shall not be required to include certain sub-types of MSW and C&D debris waste based upon a demonstration by the permittee that there are no environmentally safe or economically sound diversion alternatives to landfilling such wastes.
- (e) The permittee shall assist 10 or more New Hampshire solid waste generators, inclusive of at least 5 New Hampshire municipalities, per year with establishing or improving programs that assist in the implementation of the goals and hierarchy under RSA 149-M:2 and RSA 149-M:3, respectively.

Electronic Waste

1 enclosed container (Electronic waste removed from waste stream) @ 40 cubic yards or +/- 6 tons, two times per year.

Wood Waste

Not to exceed 3,000 cubic yards

Cardboard

Not to exceed 80 cubic yards

- (2) Processing Capacity for Construction & Demolition Debris – There is no Construction & Demolition Debris processing proposed at the facility.
- (3) Waste Capacity - The acceptable materials at the facility are identified in Section 2.1 of the Facility Operating Plan. In aggregate, those materials listed would be 600,000 cubic yards annually. The conversion to tons can vary widely depending upon the climate conditions, waste compaction techniques, waste composition & settlement. Given the above referenced variables, we anticipate the tons to be 0.76 times the cubic yards, or about 456,000 tons annually. The following is the projected capacity of each of the proposed Phases of development;

GSL Design Volume (+/-) 10,750,000 cy

Env-Sw 102.09(a) = Average Weekly Tonnage (Max Quarter) = 12,000 tons

Env-Sw 102.09(c) & 102.10 = GSLI Approved Design Volume = 10,750,000 cubic yards.

Env-Sw 102.11 = GSL Approved Storage Capacity = 160 cubic yards.

Residual waste includes landfill gas condensate (once a gas collection system is installed) and leachate. Landfill gas condensate will be combined with landfill leachate. Leachate generation calculations are included within the CMA design report (Section VI of the Application) for the facility and will be transported to a permitted wastewater facility for disposal.

Construction

Construction of the initial cell of the landfill and associated infrastructure is expected to begin in 2025 and continue into 2027. GSL expects to submit a Standard Dredge and Fill Wetlands permit application in the fall of 2023 to request filling approximately 10 acres of wetlands which are within the footprint of the landfill and associated infrastructure. GSL anticipates filling these wetlands sequentially as the project develops. Wetlands permits are issued by NHDES for a 5-year term, which can be extended another 5 years upon request. Any remaining permitted wetland fills that have not taken place at the end of the term will be filled. This final wetland filling effort could require permitting through the NHDES Alteration of Terrain Bureau if impacts are than 100,000 square feet.

Upon approval from NHDES Waste Management Division (WMD) through one or more Type II permit modifications, GSL expects to begin construction of the Douglas Drive improvements and components of the site infrastructure area. GSL would subsequently begin construction of the first landfill cell with expectations that operations can begin around the time the NCES landfill is filled in 2027/2028.

The expected work and sequencing for construction would include: