

CITY OF SOMERSWORTH
Office of the City Manager

TO: Mayor Dana Hilliard and City Council Members
FROM: Robert M. Belmore, City Manager *RB*
DATE: Friday, February 3, 2017
SUBJECT: City Manager's Report for Monday, February 6, 2017
City Council Agenda

Lay on the Table (under Section 12 of Agenda)

Resolution

A. Resolution No. 25-17 Authorize the City Manager to Enter Into a Purchase and Sales Agreement with Chinburg Properties of Newmarket, NH for the Sale and Re-Use of the Former Hilltop Elementary School Property at 17 Grand Street. Again, here are several of the key components of the Purchase & Development Proposal & Conceptual Plan:

- Sale of the Property for \$1.00
- Up to 30 market-rate apartments
- Civic space within the School
- Public park space
- Preservation of the building's historic features
- An RSA79-E agreement being approved
- A City initiated zoning change that would increase the present zoning overlay allowance of 20 apartments to 30 apartments

I also want to point out Mr. Chinburg has agreed to provide the City with an easement to continue to operate and maintain the public safety telecommunication's equipment located on the rooftop of the building. Attached is a copy of a memorandum from our Assessor that explains the recently re-priced assessed value of the property at \$710,000. I anticipate having a refined Purchase & Sales "Draft" Agreement by early next week.

Unfinished Business (under Section 13 of Agenda)

Resolution

A. Resolution No. 26-17 To Officially Name the Traffic Island at the Intersection of High Street and Government Way "Citizen's Park". The Recreation Committee met on January 25th and voted to support adoption of this Resolution by the full Council.

New Business (under Section 14 of Agenda)

Resolution

- A. Resolution No. 27-17 Vote To Authorize The Trustees Of Trust Funds to Release the Balance of the Post-Withdrawal Capital Trust Fund to the Somersworth School District and Close The Post-Withdrawal Capital Trust Fund.** As of the end of December there was \$84,887 in this post withdrawal account. If approved, this action will close out this account.
- B. Resolution No. 28-17 To Authorize the City Manager to Order One SUV Style Police Cruiser Which will be Funded by a Lease Purchase Arrangement.** This will be a lease to purchase acquisition. The City will have ownership of this vehicle at the end of 3 years. Please see attached memorandum from Chief Kretschmar. Both the Finance Committee and Public Safety Committee will be reviewing this request at their next scheduled meetings.
- C. Resolution No. 29-17 To Authorize the City Manager to Contract with Pro HVAC of Somersworth, NH to Install an Energy Recovery Ventilator at the Somersworth City Hall.** City Council appropriated \$37,000 in this fiscal year's budget to replace this unit. The City received 3-bids for this project. City Staff recommends the project be awarded to the lowest bidder, Pro HVAC. I have also provided a copy of the HVAC assessment of the entire City Hall HVAC system completed by Design Day Mechanicals. Please note that the Finance Committee will be reviewing this bid award at their Monday meeting.

City Manager's Items (under section 10 of Agenda)

A. Informational Items

- 1. FY 2017-2018 Geosyntec Engineering Contract-Landfill Superfund Site.** Without any objection, I will be signing the attached Draft Contract Amendment for proposed monitoring work to be done by Geosyntec Consultants as required by the EPA, this would cover FY 2017-2018. This Remedial Action Services contract outlines our compliance obligations in accordance with the existing EPA Consent Decree and Record of Decision (ROD), as well as other work that may be required from time to time. Attorney Beliveau has reviewed & approved the Contract language as proposed. The Contract costs and other associated budgeted expenses are split between the City at 50.5% and GE at 49.5%.
- 2. Green Street-NH Department of Transportation (DOT).** Attached is an email from Public Works Director Bobinsky regarding NH DOT's notification that they will complete road surface improvements to Green Street this Spring with a ¾ pavement overlay shim. It would run the length of this road primarily from Indigo Hill Road to the Rollinsford line.

B. Attachments

- 1. City Attorney Certification Three (3)**

RESOLUTION NO. 25 – 17 TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO A PURCHASE AND SALES AGREEMENT WITH CHINBURG PROPERTIES OF NEWMARKET, NH FOR THE SALE AND RE-USE OF THE FORMER HILLTOP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROPERTY AT 17 GRAND STREET

Somersworth, NH
January 3, 2017

WHEREAS the City Council of the City of Somersworth adopted Resolution 11-17 authorizing the City Manager to solicit proposals for the re-use of the Hilltop Elementary School in accordance with the recommendations of the Hilltop Commission, and

WHEREAS, the request for proposals invited qualified developers to submit formal proposals for the purchase and re-use of this historic property including stipulations that any redevelopment meet the spirit and intent of the recommendations of the Hilltop Commission, and

WHEREAS, one proposal was submitted by Chinburg Properties of Newmarket NH, and

WHEREAS, the Economic Development Committee of the City Council reviewed the proposal with staff and recommends executing a purchase and sales agreement with Chinburg Properties for the sale and re-use of the Hilltop Elementary School Property,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOMERSWORTH THAT the City Manager is authorized to enter into a purchase and sales agreement with Chinburg Properties of Newmarket, NH for the sale and re-use of the former Hilltop Elementary School Property located at 17 Grand Street, Map 11 Lot 49 and to take any other actions necessary to complete this action determined to be in the best interest of the City.

Sponsored by Councilors:

Jonathan McCallion
Martin P. Dumont, Sr.
David A. Witham
Dale R. Sprague

Approved:

City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 26-17 TO OFFICIALLY NAME THE TRAFFIC ISLAND AT THE
INTERSECTION OF HIGH STREET AND GOVERNMENT WAY "CITIZEN'S PARK"

Somersworth, NH
January 17th, 2017

WHEREAS, the traffic island at the intersection of High Street and Government Way contains a historical monument and the citizens flag pole and;

WHEREAS, the traffic island has become a focal point which celebrates and embraces Somersworth's rich history and commitment to cultural diversity and;

WHEREAS, the City of Somersworth, through the work of the Cultural Commission, continues to highlight how the strength of our community is its diversity and;

WHEREAS, the traffic island at the intersection of High Street and Government Way bears no official name;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOMERSWORTH NEW HAMPSHIRE THAT, the traffic island at the intersection of High Street and Government Way officially be named "Citizen's Park" and that the area continue to celebrate and embrace all committed to cultural diversity and Somersworth's "Proud Past" and "Bright Future".

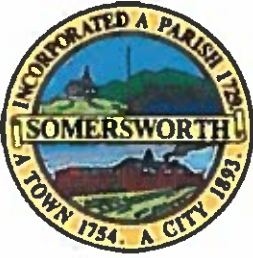
Sponsored by

Mayor Dana S. Hilliard
Councilor Marty P. Dumont, Sr.
Councilor Martin Pepin
Councilor David A. Witham
Councilor Denis Messier
Councilor Nancie Cameron

Approved:

City Attorney

Effective Date: _____



City of Somersworth, New Hampshire
Citizens Flag Pole Request Reservation

Applicant Information

Name: _____ Organization (if any): _____

Address: _____

Contact Phone #: _____

Date/s Flag Pole is Requested: _____

Brief explanation regarding Flag Pole use: _____

Applicant Signature: _____ Date: _____

Approved by: _____ Date: _____

Proud Past, Bright Future

RESOLUTION NO. 27-17 VOTE TO AUTHORIZE THE TRUSTEES OF TRUST FUNDS TO
RELEASE THE BALANCE OF THE POST-WITHDRAWAL CAPITAL TRUST FUND TO THE
SOMERSWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT AND CLOSE THE POST-WITHDRAWAL CAPITAL
TRUST FUND.

Somersworth, NH
February 6, 2017

WHEREAS, the City of Somersworth City Council adopted Resolution 1-15 creating the Post-withdrawal Capital Trust Fund created for the purpose of holding the post-withdrawal payment made by the Rollinsford School district to the Somersworth School District for pending payments on outstanding bonded school debt, namely the 1996 Series C bonds dated August 15, 1996, and

WHEREAS, the Fiscal Year 2017 debt payment has been made by the Somersworth School District and the balance of the fund is due from the post-withdrawal capital trust fund and the fund may now be closed, and

WHEREAS, the Somersworth City Council has been named as agents to expend,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOMERSWORTH, that the Trustees of Trust Funds are authorized to release the balance of Post-withdrawal Capital Trust Fund to the Somersworth School District and close the Post-withdrawal Capital Trust Fund.

Sponsored by

Councilor David A. Witham

Approved

City Attorney

**RESOLUTION NO. 28-17 TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO ORDER ONE SUV
STYLE POLICE CRUISER WHICH WILL BE FUNDED BY A LEASE PURCHASE
ARRANGEMENT.**

Somersworth, NH
February 6, 2017

WHEREAS the City of Somersworth's Capital Improvement Plan proposes a replacement schedule for police cruisers to maintain fleet integrity and reduce maintenance costs, and

WHEREAS the Somersworth City Council has an established goal whereby they may review and approve a priority list of CIP (capital improvement plan) items earlier than the actual FY budget approval process is complete in order to allow for timely ordering, and

WHEREAS, the Somersworth City Council would like to improve the fleet of police cruisers by continuing the replacement of traditional sedan style cruisers with a more modern SUV style of police cruiser,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOMERSWORTH THAT the City Manager is authorized to order one new "SUV" style police cruiser which will be funded in the FY2018 budget through a lease purchase arrangement.

Sponsored by Request

Councilor David A. Witham

Approved:

City Attorney



TO: Robert M. Belmore, City Manager

DATE: February 3, 2017

SUBJECT: Authorization for Early Cruiser Purchase

FROM: David Kretschmar, Chief of Police

As you are aware, we are scheduled to purchase one new Ford SUV to add to our patrol fleet in 2017 through the state bid. In a normal budget process we would wait until July 1 to order that vehicle if approved by Council. The issue that has arisen in the past is that when we waited we were confronted with a lack of available vehicles and found ourselves waiting until the next year's models came out.

We have found that if we don't preorder by an early date that usually falls in early March we find ourselves in the above situation. As a result, for the past few years the Council has approved the early order of these vehicles with the understanding that the actual purchase does not take effect until July 1st.

The cost for a 2017 Ford Explorer SUV through the state bid is \$27,648.00, equipment purchases, changeover and decals are an additional \$9,039.00 for a total cost of \$36,687.00.

I respectfully request that we receive authorization prior to March 1st to pre order a 2017 Ford Explorer SUV with the understanding that actual payment will not be made until the 2017/2018 budget takes effect.

RESOLUTION NO. 29-17 AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO CONTRACT WITH PRO HVAC OF SOMERSWORTH, NH TO INSTALL AN ENERGY RECOVERY VENTILATOR AT THE SOMERSWORTH CITY HALL.

Somersworth, NH
February 6, 2017

WHEREAS, the Somersworth Capital Improvement Program for Fiscal Years 2017 through 2022 contains a recommendation to replace the energy recovery ventilator (ERV Unit) as part of an overall HVAC improvement plan at the City Hall, and

WHEREAS, the fiscal year 2016-2017 adopted budget contains an appropriation for the replacement of the ERV Unit at the City Hall, and

WHEREAS, the City requested sealed bids from qualified contractors for this project, and

WHEREAS, City staff recommends awarding the contract for this project to Pro HVAC of Somersworth, NH for an amount not-to-exceed \$29,657 (Twenty Nine Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Seven Dollars),

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOMERSWORTH THAT the City Manager is authorized to contract with Pro HVAC of Somersworth, NH to install an energy recovery ventilator at the Somersworth City Hall for an amount not to exceed \$29,657 (Twenty Nine Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Seven Dollars) and take any and all other such actions relative to this purchase determined to be in the best interest of the City.

Sponsored by Request:

Councilor David A. Witham

Approved

City Attorney

DESIGN DAY MECHANICALS INC

January 17, 2017

City of Somersworth
1 Government Way
Somersworth, NH 03878
Re: HVAC Priority Outline
Attn: Shanna Saunders, Andy Lucier

Based on my earlier survey report, dated November 29, 2016, the following list represents my recommendations for replacement priority, in order from most urgent to least;

- Cooling Tower. It is my understanding that prices have been provided from an earlier bid. The unit is in poor shape and if it fails during the summer, building operations could be compromised.
- ERV- Since you have the money set aside. In most buildings this is a code requirement.
- Bid cost provided for ERV with new tower as an add alt. (please keep in mind that the tower price is based on there already being a crane on site and set up to lift the ERV on the roof. Doing it separately will increase the cost.)

	ERV	Tower	Total
Dowling	\$31,583	\$80,561	\$112,144
Palmer and Sicard	\$39,900	\$66,150	\$106,050
Pro HVAC	\$29,657	\$79,853	\$109,510

These figures were provided to me by Andy Lucier

- Get a preventative maintenance contract set up for the building. Cleaning coils, regularly changing filters in the heat pump and ERV, cleaning the tower pan and indoor sump, and chemically treating the water will help extend the life of the new units and may help the older units last longer.
- Pumps for main building loop- Greatest Energy savings for cost outlay. Estimate \$5500 to \$7000 to replace on pump to use as the main pump. Keep one old pump in place as a backup and the pump taken out of service as a parts pump for the backup.
- Boiler- For use in a heat pump loop, the new high efficiency condensing boilers will operate at their most efficient saving money from the operation of the older boiler. To replace one boiler with two smaller nes, to allow for limited redundancy \$30,000 to \$40,000.
- Building Heat Pumps-It is my understanding the last spring you got two prices for the replacement of a units that was not operating. Using this number will provide you an accurate replacement cost. As noted, I don't suggest replacing until absolutely necessary. Perhaps a contingency for two per year could be put in the budget.

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November 29, 2016

City of Somersworth
1 Government Way
Somersworth, NH 03878
Re: Building HVAC System Survey
Attn: Shanna Saunders, Andy Lucier

Current HVAC systems in the building:

The building is currently heated and cooled by water to air heat pumps. The water temperature in the condenser water loop is heated by a gas fired boiler and cooled by a rooftop mounted cooling tower. This water loop is pumped throughout the building to each heat pump with the aid of two 5 horse power pumps wired and controlled in a duty/ standby manner. This means that one pump is operating and the other is in a standby mode. If the lead pump is not operating the standby pump can operate until the problem fixed. A system such as this maintains a set temperature range by either running water through the cooling tower or by having the boilers fire to heat the water. The operating range for the condenser water loop for a system of this age will generally be maintained between 68 and 86 degrees. In this temperature range, the water to air heat pumps can extract heat from the water (then returns it to the loop cooler) and then heat the rooms or it can reject heat into the water that is generated when in the cooling mode, which warms the water. During the heating season when the heat pumps are operating in the heating mode the water in the loop will get colder and colder. Once it drops to a certain setpoint, the boiler will come on to raise the temperature. In the cooling season the heat pumps will warm the condenser loop and the cooling tower will function to keep the heat pump's supply water at 85 deg.

Heat pump heating capabilities are rated by what is known as the coefficient of performance (COP). Water source heat pumps (WSHP) as part of a water loop such as this building, generally have a COP of around 4.5 to 5.5. What this means is that for every kilowatt of energy the heat pump uses, it generates 4.5 to 5.5 kW of heat. In the cooling mode, an air conditioner/ heat pump is rated by the energy efficiency ratio (EER). The International Energy Conservation Code 2009 (IECC), the current energy code for NH, requires typical AC units to have an EER of 10.1. WSHPs are required to have EER of 12. New WSHPs are rated from 15.5 to 16 EER.

The great advantage of this type of system is the ability of a heat pump to use low temperature heating water to generate the heat needed for the building and therefore the boiler plant can be reduced in capacity from a typical boiler plant for a building this size. The most efficient times of the year are the "shoulder" season (spring and fall) when some of the heat pumps are heating (needing warmer water and returning cooler water to the loop) and some are cooling (needing cooler water and sending warmer water to the loop). While this is happening neither the boiler needs to fire, nor does the cooling tower need to use electric energy to lower the water temperature.

Ventilation

The building currently has a Semco energy recovery ventilator on the roof bringing fresh air into the return plenums of the heat pump. The current unit is non-operational and a replacement unit has been specified and this replacement work is out for bid. Heat Pump #8 is an exception and it is not connected to fresh air. Also the upstairs offices to the left of the entrance on this level, have un-tempered fresh air from the ERV being ducting into the spaces. The listed amounts are minimal, but once a new ERV is operating, the occupants of these offices may notice the cool air flow.

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WSHP

As with all refrigeration units, the ability to allow it to properly reject heat and to allow the proper amount of air flow over the coil is imperative. From the reports I received this summer, it seems restricted water flow through the units was causing nuisance trip outs. If the water flow through the heat pump is too low, the unit will shut down to prevent damage. If the air flow over the coil is too low, the coil will freeze causing damage. In the case of using a WSHP as a heating source, the unit needs to have enough water flow as well, or it will shut down.

Based on the construction documents I have reviewed the WSHP have a circuit setter to set the flow of the water at the need gallons per minute (GPM) and limited control on flow through the units if there is no need for either heating or cooling. Without the ability to reduce the water flow through the building's condenser loop, the existing circulator pumps will operate at the full balanced capacity of the pumps. There are pumping systems now that allow the pumps to use less electric power if the need in the building is less when there is no call for heating or cooling. These pumps are controlled by a variable frequency drive (VFD) and can reduce electrical usage of the pumps by 50 to 80% over the year depending on the amount of control valves used in the building. A VFD can be added to an existing pump, as long as it is inverter rated. There are also pumps that are designed completely differently so that operation of these newer pumps reduces energy usage by 50% over a standard pump, such as are in place in the building now.

To see what this means, a typical 5 HP pump, like the kind in the building currently, use 3.73 kW/ hour. (746 W/ 1 HP). Typical energy cost per kW in NH is \$0.16/ kW/H. This means this 5 HP pump uses \$.60/ hour to run, 24 h/ day, 365 days a year. This works out to be \$5256/ year to run the pumps, since the system, as set up now, requires the pumps to run at full capacity all the time. If a new high efficiency pump with integral VFD and the newer high efficiency motor were used the bill to operate that pump would start at just \$2628/ year. It may even be less, without adding further controls in the building, because the pump will adapt itself to pump only what flow is needed and called for in the system. The current pump is set to provide 125 gpm though the total flow required by the heat pumps is 55 gpm. With the addition of flow control valves at each heat pump, the cost reduction could be another 25% or more. Later in the report, I will outline the necessary additions to the piping at each heat pump needed to allow for the additional savings possible.

Boiler

The current boiler is a Smith model 19A Series, rated at 738,000 btus. The hot water generated by the boiler serves two water loops. The building has a 180 deg temperature water loop for cabinet unit heaters and there is a small loop that provides tempering water to the building condenser loop. This loop is maintained around 68-70 deg F. The load required by the WSHPs is 261,000 btus and the four hot water heaters listed in the renovation documents is 56,360 btus. The total load on the boilers is 317,360 btus. Based on the connected loads, the current boiler appears to be larger than needed. A rough estimate of the building's size is 17100 sq. ft. With a boiler of this type usually being rated at 80% efficiency, this works out to about 35 btu/ sq. ft. This is a standard rule of thumb for sizing a boiler for heating a building of this type, if all of it was above ground and if the ratio of exterior wall/ roof to interior space was for a one floor building. Since the known required load for all heating units is less than that, a new boiler plant can be sized more closely to the needs as required by the State energy code.

This older type of cast iron boiler, as is installed here, has large operational losses, not accounted for in their efficiency rating. When operating this type of boiler, the units will fire to maintain a constant jacket water temperature whether there is a need for heat in the building or not. Once it has been turned on for the season it is best to operate this type of boiler continuously and not repeatedly cold start it. Therefore, there

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is a great deal of energy loss going out the walls of the boiler room, through the constantly pumping of water through the building, and up the chimney while the unit is firing to maintain its jacket temperature.

It was noted that the combustion air openings in the boiler room were closed off. It is assumed this was done to keep the room from becoming cold, but the State of NH mechanical code requires properly sized combustion air openings. These openings are usually provided with motor operated dampers to keep them shut when they are not opened to provide the boilers with the air needed to operate properly.

Newer boilers have efficiency ratings of 93 to 95% and using such a boiler in a WSHP system like this allows the operational efficiency to be closer to the higher end. The new boilers have a larger range of modulation and no requirement to maintain a set jacket temperature like a cast iron boiler. This means they only fire and use the gas necessary to maintain the water temperature for the load. Using two smaller high efficiency boilers will give you a partial back up for the building and still save space. Also smaller boilers can better match the necessary GPM the building requires. These newer boilers also have combustion air directly ducted to the unit to eliminate the need for large combustion air openings in the wall.

I would recommend, when money is available to install two new high efficiency boilers, sized to handle $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total load so there is some back up. The boilers are programmed to communicate with each other to do an automatic switch over and to fire in such a fashion as to maximize operational efficiencies. There are many manufacturers. Two New England companies that make the new high efficiency boilers are Laars in Rochester, NH and Heat Transfer Products in Bedford, MA.

Pricing can be obtained by from your selected contractor and he should be able to provide a price for two HTP Elite Boilers model 220 with a Grundfos boiler injector pump model UPS 32-80/2 or equal for each. The piping should be set up in a primary/ secondary flow pattern. This system allows the boiler(s) to operate in the most energy fashion for any water heating loop.

Cooling Tower

The current cooling tower is an Imeco model EFC-C122-3. It is reported to be approximately 8 years old and is showing an unusually amount of rust for a unit so new. The manufacturer of this tower is no longer in business and therefore replacement part will be difficult to get if necessary. There are control wiring boxes that are rusting out and was no way at the time of inspection to confirm if the unit is operating as intended.

This type of cooling tower has three cooling stages;

- Stage 1-if the water from the building is not cooled enough just flowing through the coil in the tower, the damper on top of the tower should opening allowing for an increase of air flow over the coil to increase cooling.
- Stage 2-if this extra air flow is not sufficient, then water from the sump is sprayed over the coil to increase cooling through evaporation.
- Stage 3-the fan in the unit comes on and increase air flow which increases evaporation.

If properly sized and operating properly the tower is designed to take the returning water from the building, generally at 95 -100 deg and lower the temperature by 10 deg to 85-90 degs.

The proper operation includes maintaining the needed water properties of the cooling water. This requires the proper bleed of old water (evaporation increases the mineral content of the water and causes loss of efficiency of the coil due to scaling of the coil and more dense water which does not evaporate as efficiently. There are filter/ bleed systems that are available to maintain the proper water balance.

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The building water inside the coil should also be maintained as this coil functions like a car radiator and can also scale and become plugged. A water treatment regimen similar to the one installed this year should be continued. Also visual inspections of the sump tank in the building and the water pan in the tower should be done at least twice a year in the spring and after the leaf drop in the fall to help with the larger debris to allow any added filtering capabilities to work only on the smaller particles.

Condenser Water Loop and Pumps

The current system operation sequence appears to be that the main condenser water pumps run continuously and at full operational water flow. The water continuously flows through each WSHP and through the tower and back to the building. There are control valves in place to allow the boiler to inject water in this loop in the heating season if the water temperature drops below the heating set point. This consists of three control valves. When hot water from the boiler is not needed to increase the temperature in the water loop the main flow control valve in the building loop allows the full flow needed to service the heat pumps. If heat is needed then a motor valve in the supply line from the boiler opens and 50 gpm of water is directed through the boiler and 75 gpm continues through the main loop until the loop low setpoint is reached and then the system returns to "normal".

The way the system is currently piped water does flow through the cooling tower all year. This is done in such a way that the return water from the building passes through the tower before being reheated by the boiler. During this time of year, when no call for cooling is needed, the tower should be closed up tight and a minimal loss of heat should happen, but these towers are designed to reject heat, so loss is going to happen. This is why it is imperative to confirm all sequences in the tower are operating properly. If the damper is open and the fan operates heat loss will be maximized and money will be wasted.

To minimize any heat loss through the tower, additional valves can be added to allow a minimal amount of water to flow once the boiler is on for the season and then reopen to full flow once the boiler is off. Another option is to close off all flow through the tower in the winter and drain the coil and connecting piping. Once the heating season is done, refill the tower and bleed the system. This option allows for the interior of the coil to be chemically treated to improve efficiency and prolong its useful life. If new high efficiency condensing boilers are installed they are designed to operate most efficiently with colder return water temperatures so the expense and servicing of the tower as mentioned above would be less important.

Pump Control and Energy Savings

As I discussed above, changing out the current main building pump will save thousands of dollars a year in operating cost. But to make this change the most energy efficient as possible the piping to each heat pump will need to be upgraded. Both of these options can be done in phases.

Based on the e-mail chain from this spring, there have been numerous trip outs in some of the heat pumps and parts replacements done on some. The specified units for the project were Climatemaster but there are Trane units in the building as well, and both companies are still operating. As for parts continuing to be available for the models in place is unknown by me.

If a unit needs to be replaced, or the piping to units that are still operating need to be worked on, motor control valves should be installed as an aid in the future to the energy savings I alluded to earlier in this document. The new valve and heat pumps will be controlled by the thermostat. When the thermostat is not calling to heat or cool the space the heat pump will shut off and the valve will close. Once there is a call, the valve opens; flow is detected in the heat pump, the unit then heats or cools as needed. By having the valve closed the system pressure changes and as this happens, a VFD pump senses this and ramps back on its power consumption. The more valves that are closed, the greater the pressure changes and the less power

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DESIGN DAY MECHANICALS INC

the pump uses. There are factory made valve packages that are designed to do this so installation is easier then installing each part singly. A self balancing hose kits with optional isolation (shut off) valve are available for Trane HPs.

The final part of this energy saving system is the main building circulators. The calculated flow needs for the twenty heat pumps that are installed is 55 GPM. The estimated pressure drop through the system is 40 ft hd. (very conservative). With this known value and the estimated one, I would suggest installing at least one Grundfos Magna3 65-160 to be your main loop pump. One of the existing pumps can be used as a back up to reduce initial cost. To maximize the energy savings the pumps would not be operated in duty/ standby but the standby pump would be for emergency only to allow the building to operate until repairs are made. When money becomes available provide a second Grundfos pump to allow full switching capabilities. These pumps are Bluetooth enabled so they will automatically switch themselves back and forth and sense if one is not operating so the other can take over operations. The cost to a contractor of the pump noted above is \$2200.

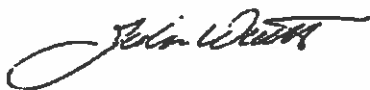
To summarize, the design of the system in place is very good for providing excellent energy efficiencies and at the time they were installed with very good equipment. But new technologies have been developed to allow the major heating and pumping components to be replaced and provide much greater energy efficiencies and reduce operational cost. Replacing the old boiler with new high efficiency gas boilers can save 20 to 25% gas savings. New main building pumps will reduce electric usage for delivering water to the heat pumps by 50% and if the control of the heat pump's operation through new control valves is installed this can make the electric savings for the pumps closer to 80%.

The cooling tower, even though it is "fairly" new has not survived well in the NH climate and replacement should be considered sooner than later. I understand that this replacement is being addressed in this budget cycle. Once a new tower is installed and operating properly, energy loss through this tower in the winter will be less than now, and with some piping/ control changes as noted above can be reduced even more.

There has been a discussion of securing a preventative maintenance contract. It is highly recommended that this is done. The issues that came up this summer due to water problems in the water condenser loop and the cooling tower water evaporative loop show how important it is.

As for the ceiling heat pumps, looking at a few of them, the filters were not installed in a filter rack. This means the filters were not set tightly against the back of the heat pump and air could bypass the filter and allow particles to get into the unit and affect the air flow through the coil by allowing the coil to collect dust. Once the filters get dirty these problem becomes greater. Regularly changing a filter is less expensive than cleaning a heat pump coil and helps prevent trip outs due to low air flow.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.
Respectfully,



John Waitt
For Design Day Mechanicals, Inc.

Andrew W. Arsenault, P.E.	•	81 Pointed Fir Blvd, Wells, ME, 04090	•	(207) 337-2473	•	awallc@maine.rr.com
Douglas C. Waitt	•	P.O. Box 447, New Ipswich, NH 03071	•	(603) 291-0111	•	dougwaitt@comcast.net
Richard D. Gagnon	•	84 Gilford Street, Manchester, NH 03102	•	(603) 668-5027	•	rdgjhg@comcast.net
John L. Waitt	•	148 Beaver Ridge Road, Center Barnstead, NH 03225	•	(603) 269-7253	•	jlddd@tds.net

CONTRACT AMENDMENT FOR July 2017 to June 2018

Pursuant to the existing Remedial Action Services Contract for the Somersworth Landfill Superfund Site between Geosyntec Consultants, Inc. and the Somersworth Landfill Group dated, 13 January 2000, as amended, (the "Agreement"), the parties, in consideration of the reciprocal benefits conferred herein and intending to be mutually bound hereby agree to amend said contract, effective on the 1st day of July 2017, as follows:

ARTICLE 1 – BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 Background

Consultant shall provide Remedial Action (RA) Services associated with monitoring of the Chemical Treatment Wall (CTW), permeable landfill cover and bedrock extraction components of the Preferred Remedial Action (PRA) at the Somersworth Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site (the "Site") in Somersworth, New Hampshire for the Work Settling Defendants (WSDs) for the Site. In addition, Geosyntec shall provide services related to the monitoring of landfill gas at the Site and assist the WSDs in addressing other environmental issues at the Site.

The Site has completed the RA implementation stage of the Superfund program consistent with the Consent Decree (CD) for the Site (USEPA, 1995). A "100% Design and Demonstration of Compliance Plan" dated April 1999 (the "100% Design") (Beak and Geosyntec, 1999) for PRA at the Site was approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). The major construction related components of the PRA were: (i) the installation of a permeable zero-valent iron CTW in the subsurface between the landfill and the wetland; (ii) the construction of a permeable cover over the landfill; and (iii) the installation of a bedrock groundwater extraction and infiltration system. Based on the results of landfill gas monitoring conducted in 2001 and 2002 the EPA and NHDES believed there was a need for a perimeter LFG venting trench. This venting trench was installed in 2003 as a component of the RA for the Site.

In 1999, Geosyntec prepared the engineering design of the 100% Design for the PRA and since that time has provided Construction Quality Assurance (CQA), Construction Management (CM), and RA services during the construction of the CTW and permeable cover components of the PRA at the Site. Geosyntec also prepared the Sampling and Analysis Plan (the "SAP") (Geosyntec, 1999b; 2001, 2010) for the PRA, and has conducted the baseline and other groundwater monitoring since that time as per the SAP.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this work are to monitor the performance of the PRA through continued implementation of the groundwater and soil gas monitoring program, to assist the WSDs with ongoing maintenance and to respond to other environmental issues raised by the EPA and

NHDES. Geosyntec will conduct all work in accordance with all applicable regulations and standard practices. Geosyntec will immediately advise the WSDs of any issues that arise in relation to the project.

ARTICLE 2 - SCOPE OF SERVICES

2.1 Introduction

The scope of services required at the Site includes the following tasks:

- Task 1: Groundwater Monitoring for 2017 (Fall)
- Task 2: Additional Monitoring to Evaluate Extraction Well Shutdown (July/August 2017)
- Task 3: Communication with EPA July 2017 to June 2018
- Task 4: Annual Monitoring Report for 2017-2018 (Spring 2018)
- Task 5: Additional Communication with EPA for 2017-2018
- Task 6: Contingency for Excavation Investigation of CTW 20 Transect, July 2017
- Task 7: Contingency for Sampling PFCs in 2017-18 (Fall)

2.2 Task 1: Groundwater Monitoring for 2017 (Fall)

Geosyntec will complete the annual groundwater monitoring of wells for the CTW as described in the SAP (Geosyntec, 2010). The groundwater monitoring event will involve a combination of the passive diffusion bag (PDB) sampling method and conventional sampling methods. For the sampling round, a total of 18 wells will be sampled using conventional purging techniques and 30 wells sampled using PDBs. The event will also include a synoptic round of water level measurements and collection of field duplicate samples. All data will be compiled for submittal to the EPA. Proposed costs are given in Table 2.

2.3 Task 2: Additional Monitoring to Evaluate Extraction Well Shutdown

It was not clear if the groundwater extraction system was having a significant hydraulic influence on the bedrock groundwater in the vicinity of extraction well BRW-1, despite decreasing groundwater concentrations. To address this uncertainty, the extraction well was shut down in 2014, has remained off through 2016, and is expected to remain off for an additional period of at least one year. In order to evaluate the effects of this shut down, additional monitoring is required between the annual sampling events. Additional monitoring required will be conducted in July/August 2017 and will include a round of water levels, as well as sampling of the Extraction System Shutdown Monitoring wells for analysis of VOCs. Technical Memoranda will be prepared transmitting the results and recommended actions to the EPA and NHDES in August and November (based on the Annual sampling conducted as part of Task 1), within 30 days of receiving the data. Proposed costs are given in Table 3.

2.5 Task 3: Communications with EPA for July 2017 to June 2018

Geosyntec will prepare progress reports for the EPA following groundwater monitoring events and communicate with the EPA if issues arise, for conference calls or they contact Geosyntec for information about the Site. Proposed costs are given in Table 4.

2.6 Task 4: Annual Monitoring Report for 2017-2018 (Spring 2018)

Geosyntec will complete the Annual Monitoring Report with data collected in 2017 before the end of March 2018. In addition, the groundwater and soil gas monitoring data collected during 2017 will be compiled into a draft report for submittal to the EPA for review and approval. This report will include evaluation of: (1) the performance of the CTW; (2) the performance of the natural attenuation remedy; and (3) the need for additional bedrock groundwater extraction. The Annual Report will be prepared using the data evaluation methodology provided in the SAP. Proposed costs are given in Table 5.

Additional Tasks for 2017-2018

The following two tasks are not part of the regular operations and maintenance and monitoring activities at the Site. These tasks are to address ongoing discussion with the EPA on their comments on the 2014 Annual Report and the CTW-20 Transect area. Costs for these tasks have been estimated based on discussions with the WSDs and EPA in the summer of 2015.

2.7 Task 5: Additional Communication with EPA for 2017-2018

In 2015 the EPA provided significant comments on the 2014 Annual Report tied to a more detailed review of the Site as part of the 5 Year Review period that the EPA conducts on Superfund Sites. Although Geosyntec prepared a detailed response to these comments in 2015 and had a follow up conference calls and in person meetings with the WSDs, EPA and NHDES to discuss the responses there has been no resolution from the EPA to date. As such, Geosyntec is expecting that there will be additional communication with the EPA on these comments in 2017. In addition, in 2016 the EPA undertook an Optimization Review of the Site and the WSD have not yet received the draft Optimization Report which will require review and comment and may require additional remedial efforts to be implemented at the Site. We have provided an estimate of the cost for two conference calls and the preparation of an additional memo on the response to comments and the Optimization Review documents. We do not know what, if any, additional work may result from these discussions and as such have not provided any additional cost estimate. If additional work results from these discussions with the EPA, then Geosyntec will prepare a cost estimate once the scope has been defined and get WSD approval prior to doing the work. Proposed costs are given in Table 6.

2.8 Task 6: Excavation Investigation of CTW 20 Transect, July 2017

As described in the CTW-20 Transect Performance Monitoring memorandum to EPA dated December 17, 2014, data from groundwater sampling at the CTW-20 Transect in October 2013 and July 2014 showed elevated cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cDCE) and vinyl chloride (VC) concentrations downgradient of the CTW at monitoring well CTW-24U. By November 2014, concentrations had decreased to levels that are typically observed at this location. In 2015, Geosyntec proposed to investigate these periodic elevated groundwater concentrations by observing the clay cap above the ZVI and the condition of the interface between the clay and the ZVI. Further details are given in Geosyntec's proposal dated 7 May 2015. However, as the EPA did not give approval for the work in 2015 or in 2016, after further investigation of the CTW resulted in the same recommended next step, this budget has not yet been used in the 2016-17 budget period. We have included this task in the 2017-18 budget; however, if the EPA provides approval for this next step in the investigation prior to the end of April 2017 we may still be able to conduct the work within the 2016-17 budget timeframe. Alternatively, if the WSD prefer, rather than including this task in the 2017-18 budget, we can just carryover the funds from this year. Proposed costs are given in Table 7.

2.9 Task 7: Contingency for Sampling PFCs in 2017-18 (Fall)

The NHDES has requested that perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs), also referred to as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs), be included in future groundwater sampling at certain contaminated sites. Further details are expected from the NHDES after March 31, 2017. As it is uncertain what the requirements from the NHDES will be at this time, Geosyntec proposes that \$9,900 be allotted as a contingency in the 2017-18 budget to cover the review of the NHDES request, provide a memo response, and sample and analyze 10 wells for PFCs concurrent with the Fall 2017 sampling event. The analytical costs for PFCs will vary depending on what NHDES requests so we have assumed the costs for the extended analytical list. A breakdown of the proposed costs is given in Table 8. As always, Geosyntec will only invoice for work conducted and if the costs for sampling and analytical are less than budget we will not invoice this full amount.

ARTICLE 3 – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

3.1 Compensation

Compensation for Consultant's services covered under this Amendment shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the original Agreement, subject to the estimated fee contained in Table 1 of this Amendment. Billing rates have been updated to be consistent with updated rates in Geosyntec's corporate purchase agreement with GE as shown in Table 9. Geosyntec will not surpass the authorized amount without first identifying the basis for any change and submitting an appropriate change order request to the WSDs for review and consideration prior

to incurring any costs in excess of the authorized amount. Invoices will be submitted on a monthly basis reflecting services provided to date.

3.2 Entire Agreement

This amendment, together with the Agreement and other documents incorporated therein by reference, shall constitute the entire agreement and supersedes all prior negotiations, representations or agreements, between the parties. This Contract can only be amended by written document executed by the Group and Consultant.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Group and Consultant have made and executed this Contract as of the day and year first written above.

**THE SOMERSWORTH LANDFILL GROUP
THE CITY OF SOMERSWORTH**

GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS, INC.


By: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

By:  1/23/2017
LEWIS S. STREETOR

Title: SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED COSTS FOR PROJECT TASKS

Task #	Task Name	Cost for July 2016 to June 2017	Estimated Cost for July 2017 to June 2018
1	Groundwater Monitoring	\$47,131	\$47,731
2	Additional Monitoring to Evaluate Extraction Well Shutdown	\$12,106	\$12,373
*	Landfill Gas Monitoring	\$5,623	--
3	Reports for EPA	\$6,004	\$6,009
4	Annual Monitoring Report	\$30,531	\$30,664
5**	Additional Communication with EPA	\$10,726	\$11,848
6	Excavation Investigation of CTW 20 Transect	\$23,727	\$23,730 (<i>not included in total if carried over</i>)
7	Contingency for Sampling PFCs	--	\$9,868
	Total	\$135,848	\$142,223 (\$118,493)

* - task not included in 2017-18 scope of work

** - includes communication on outstanding items from 2015-2016, and review and response to the EPA Optimization Review

- analytical costs have increased slightly in 2016 and these increases are reflected in the 2017 costs.

TABLE 2
DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED COSTS
 Somersworth Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site, New Hampshire

TASK 01: Groundwater Monitoring for 2017-2018

Company Category Person Hourly Rate	GeoSyntec										Disbursements (\$)			Company Total (\$)	Other		ACTIVITY TOTAL (\$)
	Por A TK 177	SPM SO 150	SPM SW 124	PM CA 108	Sr Sci SH 79	Prg Sc RL 68	Grph SR 58	Steno SR 58	Total Prof Time (\$)		Travel Hotel Meals	Phone Copies Freight	Other		Cost (\$)	Notes	
Activity																	
Planning	2	8	2	10	4		2		3,314			200	100	3,614			3,614
CTW In-Wall Pump Test ¹		2	6	20	20				4,784	250	100	150		5,284			5,284
Water Levels (1 round)				8	8	8			2,040	250	100	150		2,540			2,540
Install PDBs in wells (1 round)		4		10	10	10			3,150	250				3,400	912	PDBs	4,312
Sample PDBs (1 round)		3		8	18	18			4,110	100	750	250		5,410			5,410
Sample wells with Waters (1 round)				14	14	14			3,570	250			200	4,020			4,020
Lab Analyses - VOCs ¹									-					-	6,060	ALS	6,060
Lab Analyses - Wet Chem & Metals									-					-	2,635	ALS	2,635
Data Compilation & Reporting									-					-			-
Chemistry/Field Data		15	10	10			10	24	6,542				550	7,092			7,092
Project Management	3	28	8	8					6,764					6,764			6,764
TASK TOTAL (\$)	6	61	26	88	74	50	12	34	14,274	1,500	1,150	1,400		18,324	9,607		47,711

Notes:

¹- Assumes that we are sampling once a year and that we will not need to sample for the additional parameters requested by NHDES

PDBs - passive diffusion bags

ALS - ALS laboratories, formerly Columbia Analytical Services

VOCs - volatile organic compounds

TASK 02: Additional Monitoring to Evaluate Extraction Well Shutdown

Notes:
 1) *P. gossii* diffusus hqg
 2) *AL5* = *AL5* herbivores - formerly *C. schubertii* Analytical Services
 3) *V. V.* = volatile organic compounds
 4) 2- fac isoprene around extraction well cholesterol - Sampling of DRW-1, B-12R, UB-6R, CB-21R, CB-22R, CB-45R, UB-21R, CB-21RA, CB-16R, PS-1R, CB-4R, and B-11R plus C/A/J
 5) - full extraction of these two isomers is included at the Phase 1 (Seasonal groundwater sampling) cost table

TABLE 4
DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED COSTS
REMEDIAL ACTION - SOMERSWORTH SUPERFUND SITE, NH

TASK 03: Communication with EPA for 2017-2018

Company Category Person Hourly Rate	GenSyntec								Other		ACTIVITY TOTAL (\$)
	P or A TK	SPM SU	SPM SW	Steno 68	Total Prof Time (\$)	Disbursements (\$)			Company Total (\$)		
	177	150	124			Travel Hotel Meals	Phone Copies Fax	Other			
Activity											
Progress Reports /Response to Comments	1	10	12	2	3,301		100		3,401		3,401
Communications	4	12			2,508	-	100		2,608		2,608
Total Hours TASK TOTAL (\$)	5	22	12	2					6,009	-	6,009

TABLE 5
DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED COSTS
 Somersworth Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site, New Hampshire

TASK 04: Annual Monitoring Report for 2017-2018

Company Category Person Hourly Rate	Geosyntec										Other		ACTIVITY TOTAL (\$)			
	P or A	SFM	SFM	DI	Sr Sci	Pri Sci	Grph	Total Prof Time (\$)	Disbursements (\$)			Company Total (\$)		Cost (\$)	Notes	
	TK	SO	SW	JS	SH	RL	SR	Travel Hotel Meals	Phone Copies Freight	Other						
Activity	177	150	124	108	79	68	58									
Data Compilation & Validation		8	16			5		3,524				3,524				3,524
Compilation of Sampling Reports into Database		2		10	8	20		3,372				3,372				3,372
Evaluation of Temporal Trends - Water Levels		4	12	8				2,952				2,952				2,952
Evaluation of Temporal Trends - Gw Chem		4	12	3				2,412				2,412				2,412
Evaluation of Temporal Trends - Soil Gas		2	8					1,292				1,292				1,292
Evaluation of Need for Additional GW Extraction **								-				-				-
Evaluation of CTW Performance	2	8	20	3	2	2		4,652				4,652				4,652
Preparation of Draft Report for EPA Submittal	4	8	40	3	6		20	8,826		800		9,626				9,626
Project Management		5	16					2,734		100		2,834				2,834
Total	16	41	124	27	16	27	20	29,764	-	900	-	30,664	-			30,664
TASK TOTAL (\$)																

Notes:

** - this topic will be included in the report, but work to complete this item is covered in another task

TABLE 6
DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED COSTS
REMEDIAL ACTION - SOMERSWORTH SUPERFUND SITE, NH

TASK 05: Additional Communication with EPA for 2017-2018

Activity	Company (category) Person Hourly Rate	GeoSynlec										Other		ACTIVITY TOTAL (\$)	
		P or A TK 177	SP/M SO 150	Prj Sci SW 124	Sci SH 79	Grph PW 58	Steno 68	Total Prof Time (\$)	Disbursements (\$)			Company Total (\$)	Cost (\$)		Notes
									Travel Hotel Meals	Phone Copies Fax	Other				
Communications		4	36	40			10	11,748	-	100		11,848			11,848
Total Hours		4	36	40	0	0	10					11,848	-		11,848
TASK TOTAL (\$)															

TABLE 7
DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED COSTS
 Somersworth Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site, New Hampshire

TASK 06: Excavation Investigation of CTW 20 Transect

Company Category Person Hourly Rate	Geosyntec											Other		ACTIVITY TOTAL (\$)	
	P or A TK 177	SPM DB 162	SPM SO 150	SPM SW 124	PM CA 108	Grph 58	Sieno 58	Total Prof Time (\$)	Disbursement(s) (\$)			Company Total (\$)	Cost (\$)		Notes
									Travel Hotel Meals	Phone Copies Freight	Other				
Activity															
Contractor Coordination		4		8				1,640				11,666	13,306		13,306
Health & Safety		2		4	2			1,036					1,036		1,036
Field Work			1	6	30			4,134	266		667	5,067		5,067	
Memorandum	2	1	2.5	8	2	2		2,971				2,971		2,971	
Project Management			2	8			1	1,350				1,350		1,350	
Total	2	7	5.5	34	41	2	1	11,131	266		12,333				
TASK TOTAL (\$)												23,730	-		23,730

Notes:

TABLE B
DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED COSTS
Somersworth Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site, New Hampshire

TASK 07: Contingency for Sampling PFCs in 2017-2018

Activity	Company		Personnel										Equipment			Other		ACTIVITY TOTAL (\$)
	Category	Person	Hourly Rate	Per A	SO	SPR	SW	CA	SH	RL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	
Planning and Document Review		0.5	6	4														1,722
PFC Sampling - to be completed with Fall 2017																		882
Lab Analysis - PFCs (10 samples plus 124/0)																		9,164
Data Compilation & Reporting Validation																		1,104
Project Management																		716
TASK TOTAL (\$)	Total	0.5	10	11	0	17	0	0	2	4,104	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9,668

Notes:
 ALS = ALS Laboratories, Contingency Calculated Analytical Services
 PFCs = perfluorinated compounds

TABLE 9
2017-2018 RATE SCHEDULE
REMEDIAL ACTION - SOMERSWORTH SUPERFUND SITE, NH

Labor Category No.	Low End of Direct Salary (\$/hr)	High End of Direct Salary (\$/hr)	2017-2018 Firm Maximum Labor Rate (\$/hr)
1	\$67.01		\$177.00
2	\$58.51	\$67.00	\$162.00
3	\$51.51	\$58.50	\$150.00
4	\$45.01	\$51.50	\$137.00
5	\$39.01	\$45.00	\$124.00
6	\$33.01	\$39.00	\$108.00
7	\$28.01	\$33.00	\$92.00
8	\$24.01	\$28.00	\$79.00
9	\$20.51	\$24.00	\$68.00
10	\$17.51	\$20.50	\$58.00
11		\$17.50	\$50.00

Bob Belmore

From: Michael Bobinsky
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2017 3:52 PM
To: Mark Rainey; SBourcier@dubois-king.com; Nate Mears
Cc: Bob Belmore
Subject: Future Coordination with NHDOT on pavement overlay on Green Street from Rollinsford to the Urban Compact at Indigo Hill Road

FYI.

NHDOT officials have just notified me that they will be applying a ¾" pavement shim to Green Street beginning at the Rollinsford town line to Indigo Hill Road / the Urban Compact line. They plan to bid out the pavement work in early February, select a contractor in March and be under contract in April, with paving beginning in April following executing contracts and holding a pre-construction meeting with us. Evidently this section of Green was recently added to the State's pavement maintenance program for this spring/summer. Brett McCrey of NHDOT is my point of contact on the project; email contact is Bmccrey2@DOT.state.nh.us. He will keep us updated on status of the contract, work schedule and invitation to a pre-construction meeting. I advised him we will want to coordinate the pavement work with Severino Trucking at the intersection of Green St at Indigo Hill Road to ensure a seamless pavement transition as we apply our final wearing course in this area. He agreed and also reminded me the City will be responsible for raising/adjusting manholes or other structures we may on Green to ensure they match final grade. NHDOT does not include that work in their pavement maintenance contracts. Nate, let's begin reviewing what, if any structures we have that may need to be adjusted and assess if that is work we do or if we outsource.

Mike

Bob Belmore

From: Michaud, Peter <Peter.Michaud@dcr.nh.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 02, 2017 9:08 AM
To: Dana S. Hilliard
Cc: 'Woodard Openo'; 'Mags'; Bob Belmore
Subject: FW: PRESS RELEASE: NH cemetery named to National Register of Historic Places

Dear Dana,

As an FYI, this just went out this morning to news outlets across the state.

Peter

*Peter Michaud
National Register, Preservation Tax Incentives, & Easements Coordinator
The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, Concord, New Hampshire 03301
(603) 271 3583 fax (603) 271 3433
www.nh.gov/nhdhr*

NHDHR is in the process of scanning our paper records. Consequently, availability of certain records may be limited during the next several months. When scheduling a research or file review appointment please specify the town and document type you wish to review. We will do our best to accommodate your research needs in a timely fashion during this process.

Share your photos of your favorite New Hampshire historic places at [My New Hampshire](#)

From: Angers, Shelly
Sent: Thursday, February 02, 2017 9:01 AM
To: Angers, Shelly
Cc: Michaud, Peter
Subject: PRESS RELEASE: NH cemetery named to National Register of Historic Places

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: February 2, 2017

Shelly Angers, N.H. Department of Cultural Resources
603-271-3136
shelly.angers@dcr.nh.gov
Twitter: [@NHCulture](#)

Peter Michaud, N.H. Division of Historical Resources
603-271-3583
peter.michaud@dcr.nh.gov

NOTE: Images of the Forest Glade Cemetery are available for print and broadcast.

NH cemetery named to National Register of Historic Places

The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources is proud to announce that the Forest Glade Cemetery in Somersworth has been honored by the United States Secretary of the Interior with placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Forest Glade was developed as the city's primary public cemetery in 1851, after Somersworth and Rollinsford became separate municipalities. Roads, paths and landscape features wind throughout its 22 acres, making it a notable example of the mid-19th century Rural Cemetery Movement begun at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Mass.

Forest Glade includes a variety of structures and artifacts that chronicle more than 100 years funerary art. Classical Revival, Eastlake, Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate, Victorian Gothic and Rustic styles are all represented among the headstones, obelisks, monuments, tombs, mausoleums and well houses.

Of special note are the Furber Memorial Chapel, designed by architect Henry Vaughn to seat up to 70 people and dedicated in 1898, and the Lougee Memorial Entrance Gate, called "one of the finest cemetery gates in this part of New England" by the "Portsmouth Herald" when it was installed in 1926.

Early deeds for family lots required that suitable landmarks such as lot corners or fences be installed within six months of purchase. The removal of trees was prohibited without trustees' permission, enhancing the cemetery's rural feeling.

The first person interred at Forest Glade was John D. Straw, who died of consumption at age 23 in September 1852. Members from all walks of life are buried there: bankers, politicians, railroad workers, doctors, farmers, lumbermen and at least one undertaker are among the more than 7,000 graves.

Bank cashier Joseph A. Stickney, who was murdered by Joseph E. Kelley during a bank robbery on April 16, 1897, and Edwin Roscoe Bartlett, the sheriff who helped capture Kelley, are both interred at Forest Glade.

Among the more than 800 family lots are sections designated for members of the American Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, a fraternal organization for Civil War veterans. The cemetery also includes three lots purchased by area Hebrew Societies and a potter's field for unknown or indigent people.

Administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation and is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate and protect our historic and archaeological resources.

Listing to the National Register does not impose any new or additional restrictions or limitations on the use of private or non-federal properties. Listings identify historically significant properties and can serve as education tools and increase heritage tourism opportunities. The rehabilitation of National Register-listed commercial or industrial buildings may qualify for certain federal tax provisions.

In New Hampshire, listing to the National Register makes applicable property owners eligible for grants such as the Land and Community Heritage Investment Program or LCHIP (lchip.org) and the Conservation License Plate Program (nh.gov/nhdhr/grants/moose).

For more information on the National Register program in New Hampshire, please visit nh.gov/nhdhr or contact Peter Michaud at the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources at 603-271-3483.

New Hampshire's Division of Historical Resources, the "State Historic Preservation Office," was established in 1974. The historical, archaeological, architectural and cultural resources of New Hampshire are among its most important environmental assets. Historic preservation promotes the use, understanding and conservation of such resources for the education, inspiration, pleasure and enrichment of New Hampshire's citizens. For more information, visit nh.gov/nhdhr or call 603-271-3483.