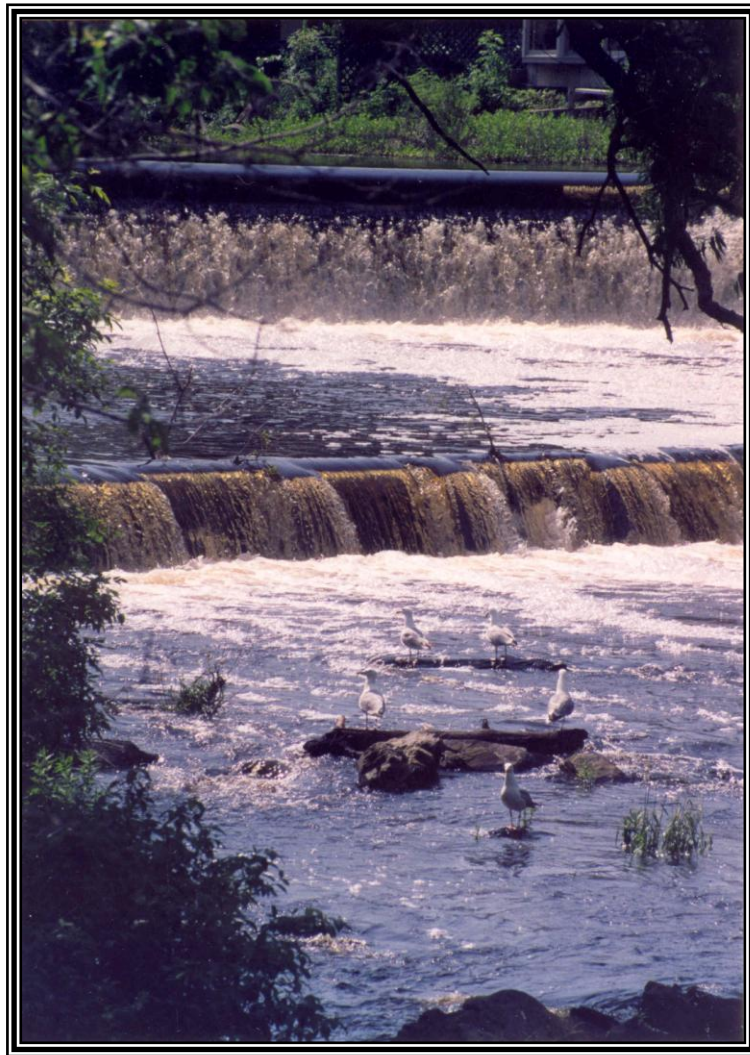


# CHAPTER 8

## WATER RESOURCES

### EXETER MASTER PLAN 2004 UPDATE



SEPTEMBER, 2004



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**Exeter Master Plan – 2004 Update**

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# Water Resources Management and Protection

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The protection and wise use of water resources are of critical concern to the Town of Exeter. With the majority of Town residents dependent on groundwater from private wells, community water systems, and the municipal water system, the quantity and quality of this resource must be protected from excessive depletion and contamination. The same can be said for the Town's surface water resources, especially the Exeter River, Exeter Reservoir and Dearborn Brook, which serve the municipal water system.

Long before the first settlers came to Exeter, Exeter's waterways had been a source of food and transportation. The Native American Indians camped by, fished and navigated Exeter's rivers. The first settlers who arrived here in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century recognized the river's potential as a source of industry, food, commerce and transportation.

It did not take long for the first mills to be built at the base of dams and for a thriving shipbuilding business to spring up on the Squamscott River. The book *The Exeter-Squamscott: River of Many Uses* by Olive Tardiff offers an excellent depiction of the river in those early days.

Unfortunately, these activities also contributed to the river's polluted state. Today we no longer put industrial waste in our waters and Waste Water Treatment Plant treats raw sewage before it enters the Squamscott River. Today's waterways, while no longer a center of industry and trade, provides other uses for our citizens. Over 70% of Exeter's population receives its drinking water from a cleaner Exeter River and Dearborn Brook. Kayaking, canoeing and boating activity can be seen upon the surface waters from ice-out to winter. Hiking, hunting, skating and swimming are among some of the other recreational opportunities that the rivers provide. Fishing for both freshwater and saltwater species occurs all year long in the upper and brackish portions of the river. Good conservation practices have kept much of the river corridor undeveloped, thus protecting vital buffers along the waterways.

In general, there is a direct relationship between land use and water quality. Uses in areas with poor suitability can degrade and contaminate both surface and groundwater resources, increase flood hazards, destroy water-based wildlife and interfere with scenic and recreational values.

*In general, there is a direct relationship between land use and water quality. Uses in areas with poor suitability can degrade and contaminate both surface and groundwater resources, increase flood hazards, destroy water-based wildlife and interfere with scenic and recreational values.*

It is the responsibility of the Town to take reasonable precautions to protect all water resources from incompatible uses and, in so doing, protect the health and general welfare of the community.

This component of the Town of Exeter Master Plan addresses the requirements established by the New Hampshire Office of State Planning under the authority of RSA 4-C:20,I, for the preparation of local water resource management and protection plans.

The Town of Exeter has numerous water resources within its borders providing drinking water, wildlife habitat, recreation opportunities, scenic vistas and glimpses into the Town's past. Notably, watersheds of the Exeter River, Dearborn Brook, Squamscott River and numerous small streams provide surface water resources and several aquifers provide groundwater resources for the town.

Upwards of 100 years of data and usage of the town's water resources have provided both a wealth of historical operating and use information as well as a template for future uses. While previous usages for water supply, wastewater discharge, and conservation were typically separated into public utilities and conservation jurisdictions, planning efforts going forward should attempt to overlap these two interests so as to lengthen the service of the water resources for both uses. Currently, the Department of Public Works and the Water and Sewer Advisory Committee oversee the management of the utility aspects of the town's water resources while the town's Conservation Commission and Department of Parks and Recreation have jurisdiction over the conservation and recreational uses of the resources.

The Town has made great strides towards protecting water resources since the last Master Plan update in 1994, including:

1. *Exeter River Corridor and Watershed Management Plan* (10 towns in watershed, coordinated by RPC, 1999)
2. Dearborn Brook Study Committee (reservoir source for Town's drinking water), instituted 2001
3. Voluntary River Assessment Program (VRAP), managed by NH DES, Exeter Con. Comm.
4. Updating Zoning, Subdivision and Site Plan Regulations
5. NH DES 305-B Water Quality Monitoring
6. Implementing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Phase II requirements
7. *NH Estuaries Project Management Plan* (completed 1999)

*Watersheds of the Exeter River, Dearborn Brook, Squamscott River and numerous small streams provide surface water resources and several aquifers provide groundwater resources for the town.*

8. Floodplains Assessment by NH FEMA, hazardous inflow mitigation programs/guidelines for land use in floodplains; currently being written by RPC, due March 2003.
9. Completed Water Treatment Facilities planning, January 2002
10. Submerged outfall of Wastewater Treatment Plant in Squamscott River to improve downstream water quality and meet new NH DES water quality regulations, 2001.
11. Continue to reduce sewer overflows to down stream waterways.
12. Stenciling of storm drains in several Exeter neighborhoods to raise awareness of proper waste disposal practices.

Exeter has made great strides towards protecting water resources in the last ten years, but many issues and challenges still face the town as it works towards increased protection of surface and groundwater resources, including:

1. Cooperating with other towns to protect water resources that begin outside our borders, i.e. the nine other towns in the Exeter River watershed, Stratham in the Dearborn Brook watershed, and various groundwater aquifers.
2. Educating residents about threats to water resources from large, unprotected draws, illegal household hazardous waste disposal, unregulated use of pesticides and lawn chemicals, and on-site waste disposal systems.
3. Joining with other communities in the Great Bay watershed to achieve goals of the New Hampshire Estuaries Project, such as preventing an increase in impervious surfaces and maintaining water quality and quantity.
4. Complying with 2003 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II storm water discharge regulations as they relate to municipal and private development projects.

In consideration of the growth and development occurring in Town and throughout the region, the Town needs to protect water quality and quantity to maintain biodiversity.

This document reflects data from the last Master Plan updates in 1985 and 1994, a comprehensive Water System Evaluation Study conducted by the Town in January 2002, as well as efforts in January 2003 to solicit public input on preferred uses and management of the aforementioned water resources. Two Planning Visioning Sessions provided direct responses from over 100 townspeople. Such issues discussed included protection of the Exeter River and Dearborn Brook from development encroachment both within and around its borders, protection of the

*Exeter has made great strides towards protecting water resources in the last ten years, but many issues and challenges still face the town as it works towards increased protection of surface and groundwater resources*

Town's groundwater resources in areas currently without public utilities, and discussions of Exeter's responsibility, if any, as one of the area's only publicly owned water treatment facilities, towards centralizing regional water supply infrastructure. In addition, this chapter will outline how to broadcast this built up information on the town's water resources via public education on conservation measures, setback issues, and pollution minimization.

The goals of this document are to:

1. Identify ways in which the Town of Exeter can protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the Town's water resources.
2. Support and recognize our role and responsibility as a partner in protecting the Great Bay Estuary.
3. Identify and evaluate regulatory and non-regulatory programs that would benefit the Town in its water resource management and protection efforts.
4. Identify existing and potential threats to surface and groundwater resources.
5. Identify opportunities to educate residents and landowners on the proper stewardship of water resources.

*Surface water systems are any type of water resource located above ground on the earth's surface. Examples of surface water systems include: streams, rivers, marshes, ponds, bogs, lakes, and wetlands.*

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## **2. DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE WATER RESOURCES**

Surface water systems are any type of water resource located above ground on the earth's surface. Examples of surface water systems include: streams, rivers, marshes, ponds, bogs, lakes, and wetlands. Surface water systems are more dynamic than groundwater, in that the effects of wind, rain, and temperature influence them. They are also subject to varying rates of flow, such as the difference between the flow rates of a river as opposed to that of a pond.

Surface waters function as holding areas for floodwaters and seasonal high waters. They also serve as recharge/discharge points for groundwater resources. The point of discharge is where the surface water and groundwater are hydrologically connected. Most commonly, surface waters will act as discharge points for groundwater. Such discharges tend to replenish shallow domestic wells; however, prolonged dry periods can result in an overall lowering of the water table.

In addition, surface waters provide critical wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and scenic vistas. These attributes are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 8, Conservation and Preservation.

## Regional Watersheds and Watercourses

The watershed is the principal focus in describing a surface water system. A watershed is the area within which all water flows towards the water body for which it is named. The network formed by rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds is known as the drainage system of the watershed. The watersheds in Exeter will be examined according to:

1. Perennial streams and water bodies;
2. Legislative classification of surface water quality;
3. The location and extent of wetlands and floodplains; and
4. The withdrawals and discharges of major surface water users.

Exeter is a contributor to the four regional watersheds: the Piscassic River, Exeter River, the tidal Squamscott River, and the Coastal Watershed. The first three watersheds are part of the larger Piscataqua River Basin and Great Bay Estuary, while the Coastal Watershed is part of the larger Coastal River Basin. In an effort to isolate meaningful drainage patterns, two sub-watersheds were identified within the Town's drainage system. The first is the Dearborn Brook Sub-Watershed that forms a portion of the Squamscott River Watershed, and the second is the Little River Sub-watershed that forms a portion of the Exeter River Watershed. The accompanying **Map WR-1, Regional Watersheds**, depicts Exeter's location within the four regional watersheds. **Map WR-2, Watersheds, Surface Waters and Flood Hazard Areas**, depicts the watershed divides within Exeter (both regional and sub-watersheds), plus the Town's perennial water bodies and watercourses.

There are seven significant water bodies within Exeter. The term "significant" refers to those ponds that are named and appear on the USGS topographic maps. In Exeter, these ponds include: the Exeter Reservoir, Colcord Pond, Brickyard Pond, Judes Pond, Stone Recreation Pond, Sharp Pond and the Exeter Holding Pond. These water bodies (including surface area, elevation, watershed location, and whether free flowing or impounded) are presented in Table 1.

In terms of perennial streams, Exeter contains 19 named streams and 24 unnamed streams for a total of 43 watercourses. The Town's watercourses are depicted on Map WR-2. The unnamed streams are shown on the map as unnamed streams #1 through #24. The Town's perennial streams are presented in Table WR-2.

*The watershed is the principal focus in describing a surface water system. A watershed is the area within which all water flows towards the waterbody for which it is named.*

*Exeter is a contributor to the four regional watersheds: the Piscassic River, Exeter River, the tidal Squamscott River, and the Coastal Watershed.*



**Table WR-1 – Exeter Water bodies**

Water Body	Surface Area (acres)	Approx. Elevation (feet)	Watershed Location	Impounded or free flowing
Exeter Reservoir	26.0	40	Dearborn Brook	Impounded
Colcord Pond	12.0	50	Little River	Impounded
Brickyard Pond	1.0	50	Little River	Free flowing
Judes Pond	2.0	20	Exeter River	Free flowing
Stone Recreation Pond	1.7	50	Exeter River	Impounded
Sharp Pond	0.2	20	Squamscott	Impounded
Exeter Holding Pond	8.0	20	Squamscott	Impounded

Sources: USGS topographic maps, Water Resources Division (WRD) dam records, and RPC analysis.

**Table WR-2 – Exeter Watercourses**

Watercourse	Length (miles)	Watershed Location	Impounded or free flowing
Squamscott River	3.4	Squamscott River	Free flowing
Exeter River	5.9	Exeter River	Impounded
Piscassic River	0.5	Piscassic River	Impounded
Little River	6.2	Little River	Impounded
Fresh River	1.7	Piscassic River	Impounded
Wheelwright Creek	1.0	Squamscott River	Impounded
Dearborn Brook	1.0	Dearborn Brook	Impounded
Watson Brook	1.8	Squamscott River	Free flowing
Norris Brook	1.7	Squamscott River	Impounded
Scamen Brook	1.0	Little River	Free flowing
Perkins Brook	0.9	Exeter River	Free flowing
Great Brook	0.3	Exeter River	Free flowing
Dudley Brook	0.8	Little River	Free flowing
Bloody Brook	2.0	Little River	Impounded
Rocky Hill Brook	1.0	Squamscott River	Free flowing
Beech Hill Brook	1.0	Piscassic River	Free flowing
Ash Brook	0.6	Coastal	Free flowing
Cove Brook	2.0	Exeter River	Free flowing
Parkman Brook	0.1	Squamscott River	Free flowing
Unnamed Streams #1 and #2	0.4-0.8	Piscassic River	Free flowing
Unnamed Streams #3 - #7	0.4-1.2	Squamscott River	Free flowing
Unnamed Streams #7 - #17	0.2-0.7	Little River	Free flowing
Unnamed Streams #18 - #24	0.2-0.6	Exeter River	Free flowing

Sources: USGS topographic maps, WRD dam records, and RPC analysis. For further information on unnamed streams, please contact RPC.

The drainage characteristics of the Town's regional watersheds and sub-watersheds are described in the following paragraphs. Information is provided regarding the watershed's total acreage, acreage within Exeter, perennial water bodies, perennial watercourses, and other communities within the watershed.

Piscassic River Watershed: This watershed is approximately 17 square miles in total size, with Exeter's portion consisting of roughly 1,877 acres or three square miles. Exeter shares this watershed with the towns of Brentwood, Epping, Fremont, Newfields and Newmarket. Within Exeter's portion of this watershed, streams flow in a northerly direction before emptying into the Piscassic River that eventually flows into the Lamprey River in Newmarket. There are no significant water bodies within Exeter's portion of the watershed. Significant watercourses include: a small portion of the Piscassic River, Fresh River, Beech Hill Brook, and Unnamed Streams #1 and 2.

Exeter River Watershed: This watershed consists of approximately 76 square miles in portions of Exeter, Brentwood, Chester, Danville, East Kingston, Fremont, Kensington, Kingston, Raymond and Sandown. As mentioned previously, the Little River Sub-Watershed forms a portion of this larger, regional watershed; thus, the sub-watershed's total area is included within the Exeter River Watershed's total area. Exeter's portion of the watershed consists of roughly 7,317 acres, or 11.4 square miles.

The Exeter River is used as the principal supply source for the Town's municipal water system. During the winter months, water is taken from the Exeter Reservoir because ice build-up prevents intake from the Exeter River. The water stored in the Reservoir comes from the Exeter River, Dearborn Brook and the Skinner Spring wells.

The drainage pattern of the Exeter River Watershed is such that water drains in a northeasterly direction before emptying into the tidal Squamscott River. Significant water bodies: Judes Pond and Stone Recreation Pond. Significant watercourses: the Exeter River, Great Brook, Perkins Brook, Cove Brook and Unnamed Streams #18 through 24.

Squamscott River Watershed: This watershed consists of approximately 19 square miles in portions of Exeter, Newfields, Newmarket and Stratham. As mentioned previously, the Dearborn Brook Sub-Watershed forms a portion of this larger, regional watershed; thus, the sub-watershed's total area is included within the Squamscott River Watershed's total area. Exeter's portion of the watershed consists of roughly 3,690 acres or 5.8 square miles. Within the watershed, streams flow in an easterly direction, emptying into the tidal Squamscott River that eventually empties into the Great Bay. Sharp Pond and the Exeter Reservoir are the only significant water bodies within Exeter's portion of the watershed. Significant watercourses: the Squamscott River, Wheelwright Creek, Norris Brook, Watson Brook, Rocky Hill Brook, Parkman Brook and Unnamed Streams #3 through 7.

*The Exeter River is used as the principal supply source for the Town's municipal water system. During the winter months, water is taken from the Exeter Reservoir because ice build-up prevents intake from the Exeter River. The water stored in the Reservoir comes from the Exeter River, Dearborn Brook and the Skinner Spring wells.*

Coastal Watersheds. The receiving waters of this watershed are the Piscataqua River and the Atlantic Ocean. The watershed consists of approximately 74 square miles in portions of Exeter, Greenland, Hampton, Kensington, Newington, North Hampton, Portsmouth, Rye, Seabrook and Stratham. Exeter's portion of the watershed consists of 172 acres. There are no significant water bodies within Exeter's portion of the watershed, and the only significant watercourse is Ash Brook that flows in a southerly direction before connecting to the Taylor River. This river eventually flows into the tidal wetlands along the coast-lines of Hampton and Hampton Falls.

Dearborn Brook Sub-Watershed: This sub-watershed encompasses approximately 1.2 square miles, or 776 acres within the Squamscott River Watershed. Two thirds of the sub-watershed's total area falls within Stratham, while the remaining third falls within Exeter. This is a particularly sensitive area, since the Dearborn Brook feeds the Exeter Reservoir that is used to augment the municipal water supply. Dearborn Brook flows in a northwesterly direction on into the Exeter Reservoir. Other than the brook and the reservoir, there are no significant water bodies or watercourses within the sub-watershed.

Little River Sub-Watershed: This sub-watershed encompasses approximately 30 square miles within the Exeter River Watershed, with Exeter's portion consisting of roughly 7.4 square miles, or 4,720 acres. Exeter shares this sub-watershed with the Town of Brentwood. Here the streams flow in a southeasterly direction until the Little River joins with the Exeter River at the watershed boundary. Significant water bodies: Colcord Pond and Brickyard Pond. Significant watercourses: Little River, Scamen Brook, Dudley Brook, Bloody Brook, and Unnamed Streams #8 through 17.

## **Existing Surface Water Resource Protection Regulations and Programs**

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### **A. Wetlands Conservation District**

The Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Exeter defines wetlands as follows: "Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including seeps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas." The Town's Wetland Map is included in this document as **Map WR- 3, Wetlands**. The map was created by digitizing the County soil survey sheets onto the Rockingham Planning Commission's Geographic Information System (GIS). The document, *Soil Potentials for Development: New Hampshire Seacoast Area*, prepared by the Rockingham and Strafford County Conservation Districts in 1985, was used to evaluate Exeter's soils. Along with identifying soil properties found within the two counties, this publication rates

soils in terms of three development categories: soil suitability for on-site septic systems, dwellings with basements, and road construction. The ratings for these three soil categories were then combined to form an overall development rating for every soil property identified in both counties.

The amount of wetland soils within Exeter was calculated from the Town's Wetlands Map (Map WR-3) by Commission personnel using the calculation function of the RPC's Geographic Information System (GIS). Wetland soils were broken down by the number of acres of poorly drained and very poorly drained soils.

In addition to these two soil classifications, the Town of Exeter has also adopted a Prime Wetlands classification that further limits development impacts in these areas, see **Map WR-4, Prime Wetlands**. The setback requirements for development adjacent to prime wetlands is 100 feet, with no cutting or other disturbance allowed within this setback. See **Table WR-3 and WR-3 Updated**.

*Exeter contains roughly 4,107 acres of wetlands. This accounts for 31% of the Town's land area of 13,056 acres.*

Table 4 shows the number of acres of wetland soils within the four regional watersheds. The wetland acreage within the two sub-watersheds are included as part of the regional watershed wetland totals. The table indicates that Exeter contains roughly 4,107 acres of wetlands. This accounts for 31% of the Town's land area of 13,056 acres.

**Table WR-3 - Wetland Setbacks for Exeter (Revised in 2010)**

<b>Wetland Category</b>	<b>No cut/ No Disturbance Setback</b>	<b>Parking Setback</b>	<b>Structural Setback</b>
Wetland (Poorly drained and very poorly drained)	25 feet	50 feet	75 feet
Exemplary	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Prime (see Zoning Article 9.1.8)	100 feet (non-waiverable)	Not specified	Not specified
Subsurface wastewater disposal (very poorly drained)			75 feet
Subsurface wastewater disposal (poorly drained)			50 feet

**Table WR-3 Updated Wetland Setbacks**

<b>Wetland Category</b>	<b>Zoning Requirements (Adopted in March 2010)</b>	<b>Site and Subdivision Regulation Requirements (Adopted in Sept. 2010)</b>
<b>Wetland Impact plus buffers as defined below</b>	Conditional use permit needed for any relief requested from wetland or buffer impact.*	The setbacks below are required for parking, waste water systems and/or structures.**
<b>Prime Wetland Buffer</b>	100' no cut/no disturb	125'
<b>Exemplary Wetlands</b>	50' no cut/no disturb buffer	75'
<b>Very Poorly Drained (VPD) Soils Buffer</b>	50' no cut/ no disturb buffer	
<b>VPD septic Setback</b>	75' setback	75'
<b>Poorly Drained Soils Buffer</b>	40' no cut/ no disturb buffer	
<b>PD septic setback</b>	50' setback	75'
<b>Inland Streams (incl. intermittent) buffer</b>	25' no cut/ no disturb buffer	75'
<b>Vernal Pool (&gt;/= 200 sq ft) Buffer</b>	75' no cut/ no disturb buffer	100'

\* The Planning Board may grant a conditional use permit for relief from Zoning Requirements.

\*\* The Planning Board may grant relief from Site and Subdivision regulations (waiver).

**Table WR-4 – Exeter Wetland Soils**

<b>Watershed</b>	<b>Acres of Very Poorly Drained Soils</b>	<b>Acres of Poorly Drained Soils</b>	<b>Total Wetland Soils (acres)</b>
Piscassic River	69	533	602
Exeter River	311	2,415	2,726
Squamscott River	198	478	676
Coastal River	17	86	103
<b>Total Acreage</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>4,107</b>

*Source: Soil Survey of Rockingham County, New Hampshire, as prepared by the Soil Conservation Service.*

### **B. Shoreland Protection Ordinance**

To protect and maintain the water quality of the Exeter River, Fresh River, Squamscott River, and Exeter Reservoir, the Town has created a Shoreland Protection District and adopted a Shoreland Protection Or-

dinance. The district boundaries include land within 300 feet of the Exeter River, Fresh River, and Squamscott River and 150 feet of perennial brooks and streams supplying these rivers. The Shoreland Protection ordinance places stringent requirements on development activities within the district, including increased building setbacks and the prevention of certain land uses such as automotive repairs facilities.

### **C. Floodplain Development Ordinance**

The Federal Insurance Administration prepared a Flood Hazard Boundary Map for Exeter in 1974, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prepared a more detailed Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) in 1982. The most recent Flood Insurance Rate map has been released as a draft by FEMA in digital form and is scheduled to be finalized in 2004. The preparation of these maps, plus the adoption of a special ordinance dealing with floodplain development, enables a town to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP allows residents living in flood hazard areas to purchase flood insurance at low cost; however, insurance is only made available to communities that participate in the program. Exeter officially entered the NFIP program in 1982 when the Town adopted a special floodplain development ordinance. This ordinance was substantially revised in March of 1990 in order to conform to the new standards of the NFIP. As of this date, Exeter is a member in good standing in the NFIP.

A small-scale version of the Exeter Flood Insurance Rate Map is included here as **Map WR-2, Watershed, Surface Water & Flood Hazard Areas**. Commission personnel using a planimeter calculated the portion of Exeter falling within the 100-year flood zone.

Table 5 indicates the acres of flood hazard areas within Exeter, broken down by regional watersheds. The flood hazard areas within the two sub-watersheds are included as part of the regional watershed flood hazard area totals.

**Table WR-5 – Exeter Flood Hazard Areas**

<b>Watershed</b>	<b>Acres Within the Flood Hazard Areas</b>
Piscassic River	225
Exeter River	1,688
Squamscott River	1,361
Coastal River	0
<b>Total Acreage</b>	<b>2,274</b>

*Source: Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the Town of Exeter, as prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 1982.*

#### **D. Volunteer River Assessment Program**

The Exeter Conservation Commission has participated in the NH Department of Environmental Services' Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP) since 1998. The VRAP program focuses on making water quality measurements at consistent locations along the Exeter River to establish baseline trends. Volunteers conduct testing periodically from May through September. Water quality monitoring instruments measure five basic parameters: water temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, conductivity, and turbidity. Results help determine if the Exeter River is meeting surface water quality standards as defined by the NH Department of Environmental Services. Except for a short duration during the drought of 2002, the Exeter River's condition has met or exceeded those standards.

### **Surface Water Withdrawal and Discharge Information**

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In accordance with the NH Code of Administrative Rules (Wr 700), the Water Resources Division (WRD) of the NH Department of Environmental Services (DES) compiles data on all water users throughout the State that withdraw or discharge more than 20,000 gallons of surface water per day. According to the latest records of the WRD, there are three major withdrawals and three major discharges taking place within Exeter. These withdrawals and discharges are described in more detail below.

#### **Withdrawals include:**

Exeter Municipal Water System - The Town uses water from the Exeter River as the principal supply source for the municipal water system. Water is also used from the Exeter Reservoir to augment the municipal water system during the winter months. Reservoir water is used to make up the water that would normally come from the river. Water from the river is diverted to the Town's water treatment plant through the Exeter River Pumping Station that is located near the confluence of the Exeter River and Little River. This source can deliver roughly 2.4 million gallons per day (gpd). The reservoir is located adjacent to the treatment plant and has a storage capacity of 60 million gallons.

Currently, the Town's municipal system uses an average of roughly 1.2 million gpd, with a peak demand of 1.7 million gpd. At any given time, the Exeter River and the Exeter Reservoir are used to supply 80% to 90% of the water system's total demand. It should be noted that these two surface water sources are not used together; rather, the reservoir is used during the winter months while the Exeter River is used during the rest of the year.

OSRAM - Sylvania Inc. is the largest user of the municipal water system. Located along Portsmouth Avenue, this facility uses roughly 39,000

gpd from the municipal system; this accounts for a little over 2% of the municipal system's entire demand.

Phillips Exeter Academy – The Academy withdraws an average of roughly 113,000 gpd from the Little River and Exeter River during the months of June, July and August. Thus, all told, the Academy withdraws roughly 1.2 million gallons per year. The Academy utilizes these sources to water its various athletic fields and to fill the ice skating rink's cooling tower. The point of intake is located adjacent to the municipal water intake. The water receives no treatment prior to its usage.

Exeter Mill - The Mill was renovated in 1988 from a dormant industrial use to a multi-family residential use. The air conditioning system withdraws approximately 1.0 million gpd of Exeter River water up stream of the String Bridge dam for makeup water for the chillers and cooling towers associated with this mechanical system.

#### **Discharges include:**

Exeter Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant - The Town's wastewater treatment plant discharges roughly 1.2 million gpd of treated wastewater into the Squamscott River on an average daily basis (1.7 million gpd peak). This total does not include stormwater runoff from parking lots, roads, and open lands. The wastewater is subject to a biological secondary treatment process prior to its discharge.

Phillips Exeter Academy – The Academy discharges an average of roughly 5,000 gpd of boiler blowdown water and ice rink cooling water into the Exeter River during the months of June, July and August. Thus, all told, the Academy discharges roughly 450,000 gallons of water per year. The water receives no type of treatment prior to discharge. Since the discharge is less than 20,000 gpd, the discharge is considered "minor" by the NH DES, and therefore does not need to obtain a major discharge permit from the State.

The Chemtan Company – This company is located along Hampton Road (Route 27), and discharges an average of 9,000 gpd of non-contact cooling water into Ash Brook. The water receives no type of treatment prior to discharge. Since the discharge is less than 20,000 gpd, the discharge is considered "minor" by DES, and therefore does not need to obtain a major discharge permit from the State.

Exeter Mill – As of 2003, the Mill discharges most of its air conditioning withdrawal from the river downstream of the String Bridge dam to the Squamscott River. The Mill has the capability to recycle the cooling water back into the Exeter River up stream of the dam once it has been used in the air conditioning system. However, thermal constraints and current piping configurations have diverted the discharge to the Squamscott River instead.



Town Stormwater System - The storm water collection system includes piping, catch basins, manholes, treatment structures, swales, and discharge points that collect and transport storm water to many of the town's surface waters.

Since 1985, the Town has completed a number of projects to remove storm water inflow into the municipal sewer system. Exeter's sewer lines have now been separated from storm water drainage system. During this systemic upgrade, a number of new storm water pipes have been installed or replaced.

New federal regulations require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage for certain storm water discharges. Exeter was identified as having a small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), which is located in an urbanized area. As such, the Town is subject to EPA's Phase II Stormwater Program.

The Phase II Stormwater Program is the next step in EPA's effort to preserve, protect and improve the country's water resources from polluted storm water runoff.

As a regulated small MS4, the Town must develop, implement, and enforce a storm water management program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" to protect water quality and to satisfy appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA). See the Public Utilities chapter for further discussion of the town's efforts in this area.

### **Potential Surface Water Supplies**

Currently, the Exeter River and the Exeter Reservoir (via Dearborn Brook) are the only surface water resources used as public drinking water supplies. The Town could slightly increase its usage of these two resources, however, their expansion capacity is limited. The Town does not plan on significantly increasing its usage of these two resources within the planning period (approximately ten years).

*The Exeter River and the Exeter Reservoir (via Dearborn Brook) are the only surface water resources used as public drinking water supplies.*

In order to assess the feasibility of using other surface water resources as potential public water supplies, all surface waters in Exeter were evaluated. The Fresh River and Beach Hill Brook, which are tributaries to the Piscassic River, have a "Class A" legislative rating; which means water from these sources could be used for public consumption after disinfection. However, the small water flows of these sources, coupled with their distance from the Town's major population clusters, make them unlikely candidates for future public water supply sources. The small water flows of the Town's other surface water resources are the disqualifying factor in terms of their utilization as public water supply sources. Treatment costs and their distance from the center of Town are also limit the utility of the various other surface water resources. The Town's groundwater resources have potential to be utilized as future public wa-

ter supply sources. The Town's groundwater resources are described in the next section.

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### 3. DESCRIPTION OF GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

Regarding the source information used to describe and map the groundwater resources of Exeter, the municipality considers such information to be, at a minimum, as detailed and as accurate as the maps or information replaced. The municipality considers the source information used in this section to be the best available information existing at this time.

#### Groundwater Resources Inventory

Groundwater is a concentration of subsurface water, occurring in saturated soils and geological formations. It is re-supplied through precipitation and surface water discharge. The water infiltrates the ground through an aerated zone where impurities are filtered out. The water then moves to a saturated zone where the pore spaces between soil particles are filled by the water. It is very important that the earth's surface be able to transmit water so that a certain percentage can be stored underground as "groundwater." If excessive compaction or extensive covering of the earth's surface with impermeable layers occurs, the amount of water that can reach the saturated zone and become groundwater is reduced.

Aquifers are found where saturated layers are permeable and the storage and transmission of water can take place. Aquifers having medium to high potential to yield groundwater occur in the New Hampshire seacoast areas as alluvial deposits of sand and gravel (so-called unconsolidated deposits) or in bedrock fractures (so-called consolidated deposits). The major source of aquifer recharge in the seacoast region is through precipitation directly onto the aquifer's surface. In terms of the hydrologic cycle, approximately one-half of the average annual precipitation in the seacoast area is returned to the atmosphere as evapotranspiration. The other half is split between surface water discharge and groundwater discharge.

The unconsolidated deposits, also called stratified drift deposits, contain sorted layers of gravel, sand, silt, and clay. They are found primarily along valley bottoms. These materials have abundant pore space to store water, in fact, pore space can account for more than 30% of the deposit's total volume. Consequently, these stratified drift deposits of sand and gravel have become good sources of medium to high volume aquifers.

Bedrock fractures normally do not yield the same quantity of groundwater that stratified drift deposits do; however, they cannot be overlooked in terms of contributing to a community's water supply needs. Bedrock

*Groundwater is a concentration of subsurface water, occurring in saturated soils and geological formations.*

*It is very important that the earth's surface be able to transmit water so that a certain percentage can be stored underground*

fractures are more productive when they have a layer of sand and gravel over them. This allows recharge to occur directly from above. Bedrock fractures are usually adequate for low-density domestic wells. In contrast, till aquifers usually have a lower yield, and therefore, are seldom used for water supplies. This is due to the compact nature of the deposit that is typically composed of a mixture of clay, silt, gravel, and boulders. The transmission and storage of water is greatly reduced in this type of aquifer.

The most common types of aquifers occur in two conditions, confined and unconfined. Confined aquifers have a layer of impermeable material over them, such as clay. Unconfined aquifers have a layer of permeable material above, thus permitting direct recharge from the surface. The water table (the top of the saturated zone) fluctuates, depending on the recharge rate to this zone. The confined system is under pressure due to the surface layer of clay on top and is re-supplied where this layer is interrupted or terminates. See **Map WR-5, Aquifers and Well-head Protection Areas**, for a graphic description of confined and unconfined aquifers.

For the purposes of the following discussions, the term “*transmissivity*” refers to the rate at which water is transmitted through a unit width of aquifer under a unit hydraulic gradient, and is expressed in square feet per day. The transmissivity (T) of an aquifer is equal to the horizontal hydraulic conductivity (K) of the aquifer multiplied by its saturated thickness (b); thus  $T=Kb$ .

The Cove Aquifer is Exeter’s largest aquifer. It is located in the Town’s southeastern corner, within the Exeter River Watershed. It underlies the Cove wetland area, as well as the Cove Brook and portion of the Exeter River. Its surface is encircled by Route 108, High Street, Hampton Road (Route 27) and the municipal boundary. The aquifer is approximately 620 acres in size and lies mostly within Exeter except for small sections in Kensington and Hampton Falls. Within the aquifer, the saturated thickness contours range from five feet along the outer edges to as much as 140 feet in the vicinity of Judes Pond off Drinkwater Road.

The source map does not indicate any groundwater contours or groundwater flow direction, however, it can be assumed that the groundwater flows toward the aquifer’s deepest point, in the vicinity of Judes Pond. The majority of the aquifer has a transmissivity rate of less than 500 ft<sup>2</sup>/day, although, there are two areas within the aquifer where the transmissivity ranges from 1,000 to as high as 2,000 ft<sup>2</sup>/day.

The Exeter River Aquifer is a narrow aquifer that Exeter shares with the Town of Brentwood to the west. This is the aquifer identified as part of the 1980 US Army Corps of Engineers study. The majority of the stratified drift material falls within Brentwood, however, a significant amount of the aquifer extends into Exeter at two locations: just south of the Exeter River, and along the municipal boundary line between Pickpocket Road and Dogtown Road. The aquifer is approximately 750

acres in size, with Exeter's portions consisting of about 85 acres and 48 acres, respectively. Within Exeter's portions, the saturated thickness contours range from five feet along the aquifer's outer edges to 40 feet closer to the aquifer's center.

Within Exeter, the source map shows several water table contours ranging from 80 feet to 60 feet, and the groundwater flows toward the Exeter River. The wells for the Pickpocket Woods residential development constitute the only public water system located in close proximity to the aquifer. The aquifer has a transmissivity rate of less than 500 ft<sup>2</sup>/day and increases to a range of from 1,000 to as high as 2,000 ft<sup>2</sup>/day closer to the center of the aquifer.

The Skinner Springs Aquifer is a small aquifer approximately 35 acres in size shared by the Towns of Exeter and Stratham. Most of the aquifer is located in Stratham with approximately 10 acres in Exeter. The aquifer is located between Route 101 and Stratham Heights Road. The USGS does not identify saturated thickness contours, water table contours, or groundwater flow direction due to its small size. The aquifer has a transmissivity rate of less than 500 ft<sup>2</sup>/day.

The Guinea Road Aquifer is also a small aquifer of approximately 35 acres that Exeter shares about equally in size with Stratham. It is located less than 2,000 feet southeast of the Skinner Springs Aquifer described above and just southeast of Guinea Road in eastern Exeter. The USGS does not identify saturated thickness contours, water table contours, or groundwater flow direction due to its small size. The aquifer has a transmissivity rate of less than 500 ft<sup>2</sup>/day.

## **Existing Groundwater Protection Regulations and Programs**

### ***A. Aquifer Protection District Ordinance***

The Town of Exeter has identified an Aquifer Protection District (**Map WR-5**) and adopted an Aquifer Protection District Ordinance designed "to protect, preserve and maintain potential groundwater supplies and related groundwater recharge areas within a known aquifer". The ordinance controls development and land use practices that may detrimentally affect the quality of the groundwater contained in the aquifer by limiting the maximum lot coverage to no more than 10% of a single lot, requiring more stringent septic system construction standards and, in some cases, requiring a hydrogeologic study to determine development impacts.

## **Groundwater Withdrawal and Discharge Information**

Information regarding withdrawal and discharge rates for the major groundwater users is to be filed with the Water Resources Division (WRD) of the NH DES in accordance with provisions of the NH Code of Administrative Rules Wr 700. Major groundwater users are defined as those operations that use more than 20,000 gpd of water. As of 1993, there are no major discharges to the Town's stratified drift aquifers. However, the Town and Phillips Exeter Academy conduct major groundwater withdrawals above the Town's aquifers as detailed below.

A review of accompanying maps shows that Exeter's bedrock and till areas are, in general, any area outside of the stratified drift deposits. See the appendices to this report for descriptions of the types of bedrock in Exeter. No major regulated (over 20,000 gpd) withdrawals or discharges are being made to the Town's bedrock or till aquifers. However, several withdrawals by public water systems below the regulatory threshold are being made. These systems are in outlying areas of Exeter, generally beyond the extent of the municipal water system.

Major regulated withdrawals from the town's stratified drift aquifers are conducted by:

The Town of Exeter Municipal Water Supply System - Three municipal wells have the capability to withdraw water from the town's groundwater. The Lary Lane well is currently active and is near the confluence of the Exeter River and Little River, and above the Cove Aquifer. This well can produce about 350 gallons per minute (gpm) or about 504,000 gallons per day. The Gilman Well and Stadium Well are inactive but could be used in a water shortage emergency. Currently, water from Lary Lane Well accounts for 5-10% of the Town of Exeter's Water system's total demand, using between 60,000 and 170,000 gpd when used.

The municipal system has also received water from Skinner Springs Well located above the Skinner Springs Aquifer described earlier along the Exeter-Stratham border. This well-field consists of nine shallow, gravel packed wells that can produce as much as 90 gpm, or 129,600 gpd, when combined. On average, these wells account for less than 5% of the system's total demand when used.

Phillips Exeter Academy uses the Benedetto/Colby Well located in the Cove Aquifer. The Academy owns this well and uses water for their steam boiler. The use of this well varies seasonally, however, the Academy averages approximately 1 million gallons a year, or approximately 2,740 gpd.

## **Potential Future Groundwater Supplies**

Exeter's municipal water system has the potential to accommodate a substantial amount of new development. As the Town reviews expan-

sion and diversification possibilities for its groundwater resources, two aquifers in particular should be reviewed. Both the Cove and Exeter River Aquifers appear to have the highest potential as water supply sources with significant impact. Factors such as future water quality regulations, proximity to existing or future transmission infrastructure, cost of treatment, land use, zoning, and buffer requirements in the vicinity of the associated surface waters should be assessed.

Cove Aquifer- As of 2003, most of the land above the Cove Aquifer is open and undeveloped. Previous studies have shown that the aquifer's most suitable drilling areas have little if any development above their surfaces. Much of the land from Court Street (Route 108) to the Exeter River is devoted to the athletic fields of Phillips Exeter Academy. Above the aquifer, there are several large tracts of protected open space associated with residential developments. Most of the lots above the aquifer are quite large with limited development potential due to wetlands and high water table. There are, however, several major town roads along the perimeter of the aquifer that show evidence of substantial residential development such as High Street, Hampton Road (Route 27), Hampton Falls Road (Route 88), Court Street, and, to a lesser degree, Drinkwater Road.

Exeter River Aquifer - The majority of the land above this aquifer is open and undeveloped, although recent development has occurred along Cross Road, Powder Mill Road, Pickpocket Road, and Kingston Road (Route 111). There are several gravel pits and the town's closed landfill located above the portions of the aquifer with the highest saturated thickness and rate of transmissivity.

Review of impacts from the closed landfill should be made prior to serious consideration of this aquifer for major development. In addition, the entirety of this aquifer falls within the town's R-1 residential district while the Cove Aquifer is spilt between the R-1 and R-2 residential districts. Zoning constraints, permitted uses, lot sizes, and setbacks from surface waters should all be reviewed prior to significant development in these aquifer areas.

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#### **4. Description of Potential Threats to Surface and Groundwater Resources**

More and more attention is being paid to the ability of subsurface environments to attenuate manmade and natural pollutants and therefore protect ground and surface water quality. Sediments can attenuate certain compounds and either break down, transform or hold the compound so that it does not contaminate the groundwater system. Plants and organic matter have also been demonstrated to have the ability to adsorb or take up certain contaminants. Wetlands and soil root zones in

particular demonstrate conditions conducive to contaminant uptake and transformation. Dilution can also occur within the subsurface and surface water, thereby reducing a contaminant to levels that are not harmful to the environment. However, some contaminants cannot be attenuated by these means and as natural environments and materials are replaced by manmade landscapes, the ability for these natural processes to occur is reduced.

Threats to groundwater and surface water quality and quantity are numerous in populated areas such as those surrounding the Exeter River, Exeter Reservoir and Dearborn Brook. The short distance between groundwater recharge and discharge areas can make water resources especially vulnerable to contamination, as natural filtering in the unsaturated and saturated zones is more limited. However, the backlands and wetlands within a watershed provide a valuable buffer where natural processes can help to reduce potential contaminant impacts.

The following list includes a number of **POTENTIAL SERIOUS THREATS TO WATER RESOURCES IN EXETER**. The first three threats are insidious and may be the most damaging to a watershed in the long term, the rest would have a serious impact but are generally characterized as acute. Measures can be put in place to handle such emergencies so that impacts can be minimized.

1. **REDUCTION OF RECHARGE AREAS BY IMPERVIOUS MATERIALS AND MANICURED LAWNS.** Groundwater recharge can occur in a variety of areas. Broad, gently sloping uplands offer prime recharge ability. As fields and wooded areas become commercial areas, residences and parking lots, the ability for groundwater to recharge these areas diminishes. Manicured lawns, structures, and paved parking areas all restrict infiltration of precipitation and snowmelt, which translates to decreased groundwater recharge. If available recharge to a system decreases, groundwater levels will drop and provide less base flow to streams and wetlands, thereby reducing the levels of surface water. Also, with less water entering the system, the ability of groundwater to dilute contaminants in the system also decreases.
2. **APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS AND LAWN CHEMICALS ON COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPES.** As areas become developed, landscaping is more and more common. As these landscapes and lawns are maintained, chemicals are utilized for fertilization and pest and weed control. Improper application of these chemicals poses a great threat to water quality, especially in areas close to pavement and storm drains where little natural attenuation can occur. In addition, inorganic fertilizers and pest control products can introduce persistent long chain organic compounds into the groundwater system that may not be removed by natural attenuation or breakdown. This type of contamination is called non-point source pollution and is abbreviated as NPS pollution.

3. **PETROLEUM, MBTE, SEDIMENT AND ROAD TREATMENT CHEMICAL RUNOFF FROM ROADS, PARKING AREAS AND CONSTRUCTION SITES.** Automobiles release petroleum products and MBTE either through leakage or through exhaust of unburned hydrocarbons, which cling to parking lots and road surfaces. In periods of rain or snowmelt, these constituents are washed to storm drains and drainage swales or directly to roadside slopes. These materials can enter the systems through groundwater recharge or directly to surface runoff. Road salt and other treatment chemicals also wash off in a similar manner. Sediment from road treatment and from construction runoff can also negatively affect water quality. This type of contamination is also a source of NPS pollution.
4. **Septic system discharge.** As septic systems age they become more prone to failure. Attenuation of contaminants lessens and breakthrough bacteria, nitrate, phosphate and household chemicals can result. Improperly constructed septic systems can also result in the same breakthrough and eventual contamination. Even in the most efficient and well-designed system, some impact to water quality may result.
5. **Petroleum or hazardous chemical spills along roadways and highways.** With increased population more and more vehicles carrying petroleum and hazardous materials are present on our roadways and highways. Although releases are infrequent, the impact of a major spill will have a direct impact on Exeter's watersheds. The NHDOT and Exeter and Stratham Safety Departments have been trained to deal with these types of incidents swiftly, but contamination can nevertheless occur. A large detention pond was constructed between Holland Way and Route 101 to contain materials if a spill were to occur. Storm drain runoff from a one-mile stretch of Route 101 flows to this pond. Failure or overtopping of the separator and tank system could potentially result in contamination of the brook.
6. **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and grease trap releases.** Generally unregulated, household chemicals and restaurant grease traps pose a potential threat to surface and ground water resources. Dumping of oil from do-it-yourself oil changers, pool chemicals, and cooking greases can deliver small amounts of harsh chemicals into local water resources. Education programs should be promoted that highlight these chemicals and how to properly dispose of them.
7. **Commercial and industrial area material releases.** The understanding of the impact of chemical releases on groundwater and surface water and implementation of regulations on use of these materials has greatly decreased the likelihood of releases. However, accidents and careless use of contaminants still occurs and poses a threat to the groundwater system. The appendix con-



tains a list of NHDES listed hazardous waste generators, underground storage tank sites (UST's), and sites where reported releases have occurred.

8. **Safe Yield of the Exeter River.** The town's water system consultant conducted a safe yield assessment of the Exeter River in January 2002. As the town plans for a new water treatment plant and upstream demands from other communities increase every year, it is critical not to oversimplify nor overestimate the hydraulic capabilities of this river. It is also critical not to oversimplify the challenge of finding a balance between the River's role as a source for drinking water for residents, industry, and agriculture and the River's role as a provider of crucial habitat for fish and wildlife, recreational opportunities, and aesthetics.

The project objectives were to determine how much water is available on a daily basis (normal, drought, seasonal); how often will the system be unable to provide desired flows; and how sensitive is the analysis to operational and infrastructure effects. Physical impediments such as three dams and a fish ladder along the river, historical sedimentation, and development encroachment were taken into account. Conclusions from this analysis show that the safe yield of the Exeter River is highly dependant on future infrastructure configurations, especially at The Mill, projected drought conditions, and actual daily draw by the municipal system.

Estimates of safe yields from the Exeter River range from 1.1 mgd to as high as 5.2 mgd depending on drought and operational conditions of other users on the river, specifically the Exeter Mill. On-going analysis as part of the water system upgrade should address the safe yield of Exeter's surface water resources and how this yield should be allocated for water supply and recreation uses.

#### **SPECIFIC THREATS TO SURFACE AND GROUND WATER RESOURCES IN EXETER INCLUDE, (but are not limited to)**

1. **CROSS ROAD LANDFILL** – This is the former municipal landfill which was closed in the mid-1990's. State mandated monitoring wells are installed around the landfill and are maintained by the Town of Exeter. In the late 1970's leachate from the then operating landfill did contaminate several nearby residential wells, necessitating the extension of municipal water lines to serve this area.
2. **POWDER MILL ROAD LANDFILL** – This is an abandoned burn dump which the Town utilized from 1950 through the development of the Cross Road landfill in 1974

3. **SEWAGE LAGOONS** – There are three unlined wastewater lagoons associated with the municipal sewage treatment plant. Each lagoon has the capacity to hold 25 million gallons of wastewater. Upon receiving adequate treatment, the wastewater is discharged into the Squamscott River. The Exeter Public Works Department conducts daily water quality monitoring at the plant's pond of discharge along the River.
4. **EXETER RIVER CAMPGROUNDS** – Water quality testing by the Exeter Conservation Commission indicates septic systems at the campgrounds located along the River may be the cause of high bacteria counts in that portion of the river during the summer.
5. **CITY CONCRETE** – Located along Hampton Road and upstream of the Exeter Reservoir, this facility is not longer operating and may pose a threat to water to surface and groundwater in the Dearborn Brook watershed.
6. **RAILROAD BRIDGES** – Bridges crossing over the Exeter River contain creosote-soaked wooden ties that drip creosote into the River, especially during warmer weather.

**Map WR-6, Potential Pollution Sources and Groundwater Threats**, depicts Potential Pollution Sources and Threats. The appendix provides discussions of additional threats.

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## **5. Description of the Infrastructure**

Regarding the source information used to describe water, wastewater, and storm drainage infrastructure of Exeter, the municipality considers such information to be, at a minimum, as detailed and as accurate as the maps or information replaced. The municipality considers the source information used in this section to be the best available information existing at this time.

A more detailed discussion and assessment of the town's infrastructure is presented in the Public Utilities chapter.

### **A. Current and Future Water Supply Demands**

Based on projections by the NH Office of State Planning, the populations of the Town of Exeter is expected to increase from 14,497 in 2000 to almost 17,000 by the year 2010 and over 19,000 by 2020. In addition, significant population growth is projected in surrounding watershed communities. Using estimated water usage criteria based on per capita rates of 85 gpd average and 120 gpd peak, respectively, Table 6 provides an estimate of the current and future water demands of surface and groundwater sources based on currently available data.

**Table WR-6  
Existing and Projected Town Water Demands**

<b>Demand Condition</b>	<b>Estimated 2003 Residential Usage (gpd)</b>	<b>Estimated 2003 Non-residential Usage (gpd)</b>	<b>Town Usage, 2003 (mgd)</b>	<b>Projected Town Usage, 2020 (mgd)</b>
Average Day	981,000	718,000	1.7	1.92
Peak Day	1,386,000	1,114,000	2.5	3.26
Peak Hour	1,732,500	1,567,500	3.3	5.38

Source: Water System Evaluation Study, CDM, January 2002

### B. Water Supply Facilities

Exeter residents receive water from three sources: the municipal system, small public water systems regulated by the State of New Hampshire, and on-site wells. The municipal system is comprised of a Treatment Plant located on Portsmouth Avenue, three storage tanks (off Hampton Road, Epping Road, and Kingston Road), two pumping stations, and approximately 30 miles of distribution piping. It is estimated that approximately 68% of the town's residents are connected to the municipal system, another 11% are served by stand-alone small community systems, and the remaining 21% use groundwater wells for their drinking water.

Exeter Municipal Water Supply System - The town currently uses a water treatment plant located on Portsmouth Avenue to filter and process water from the Exeter River via the Exeter River Pumping Station and the Reservoir (via Dearborn Brook), also known as Waterworks Pond. Booster Pumping Stations for Lary Lane Well and on Kingston Road and Epping Road and over 30 miles of water mains provide conveyance of water to and from the Portsmouth Avenue facility. Storage tanks on Cross Road (off Kingston Road near Great Hill), Epping Road, and Hampton Road (off Fuller Lane) complete the municipal system that provides approximately 68% of the town's drinking water.

In January 2002, the town completed a comprehensive study of their water system. The Executive Summary for this study can be found in the appendix. The study concluded that current site and operational deficiencies make the Portsmouth Avenue facility vulnerable to flooding and inadequate fire flows, as well as catastrophic equipment failures due to lack of redundancy. In addition, recent regulations passed as part of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) render current treatment processes inadequate for Exeter to meet these new standards.

In 2003, the town Public Works Department and Water and Sewer Advisory Committee began the process of designing a new water treatment

*It is estimated that approximately 68% of the town's residents are connected to the municipal system, another 11% are served by stand alone small community systems, and the remaining 21% use groundwater wells for their drinking water.*

plant to be located on town land off Holland Way where the current Exeter Sportmen's Club leases space for their activities. This plant, as well as associated improvements to distribution and storage facilities, will provide safe and sufficient drinking water for town residents for at least the next 20 years.

Small Public Water Systems - These facilities are regulated and tested by the NH Department of Environmental Services. Testing involves annual Safe Drinking Water Analysis for basic parameters such as metals and organic and inorganic compounds. Systems are typically tested monthly for bacteria. According to NH DES data, there are currently 11 small water systems in Exeter serving approximately 1,500 residents and businesses, or approximately 11% of the town's drinking water. Descriptions of these well systems are shown in Table 7 and in the appendix.

**Table WR-7 – Small Public Water Systems in Exeter**

Name of System	Type	Location	Estimated Demand (gpd)
Lindenshire Mobile Home Park	Single-family residential	Off Linden Street	75,000 (municipal system connection for emergency use)
Exeter Highlands	Single-family residential	Off Watson Road	9,000
Louisberg Circle	Single-family residential	Off Brentwood Road	9,900
Beech Hill Mobile Home Park	Single-family residential	Beech Hill Road	7,500
Pickpocket Woods	Single-family residential	Pickpocket Road	4,950
Rockcreek Place	Mixed use	Old Route 101	1,450
Exeter Elms Campground	Recreational	Route 108 near Kensington line	4,000 (peak seasonal)
Green Gate Campground	Recreational	Route 108 near Kensington line	3,000 (peak seasonal)
Building Block School	School	Route 111, Kingston Road	1,400
Exeter Highway Department	Industrial	Newfields Road	1,000
Chemtan Company	Industrial	High Street	900 average 1,700 peak

Lary Lane Well. This well is located on Lary Lane opposite Gary Lane on Route 108 going south towards Kensington. The well provides 0.3-0.5 mgd when used to supplement the municipal system. Recent concerns regarding the future use of this well revolve around arsenic levels. The well's arsenic levels have historically been considered safe but new

EPA regulations may set the standard from 50 to 10 micrograms per liter, a level the well regularly exceeds.

The new standard does not take effect until 2006, and the town should monitor the arsenic levels in Lary Lane well on a monthly basis. A reassessment of the well's future should be made in 2005.

### **C. Wastewater Treatment Facilities**

Town of Exeter residents have their sewerage disposal needs met by a combination of the municipal system and on-site septic systems. The town's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) located on Newfields Road was initially constructed in 1972 with significant upgrades conducted in 1990 and 2001. These upgrades included expanding the daily capacity, removing stormwater flows from the sewer piping network, and improving the dispersion of treated wastewater quality and efficiency to the Squamscott River.

The WWTP is an aerated lagoon system. This process involves the use of grit separation and chemical addition followed by treatment in large, open lagoons. The system is designed to allow flexibility of lagoon use with individual structure bypass capabilities. Wastewater within the lagoons is mixed and aerated with floating propeller aeration units. Suspended solids removed from the wastewater are retained within the lagoons as sludge for periodic removal. Treated wastewater is chlorinated prior to discharge through a submerged outfall and diffuser system to the Squamscott River.

The WWTP is designed to treat an average daily flow of 3.0 mgd and a peak flow of 7.5 mgd. Flow data from 2002 indicates average and peak flows of 1.2 and 1.7 mgd, respectively.

Currently, the town does not have a monitoring program for on-site septic systems. When problems are detected, the matter is handled by the Town's Code Enforcement Officer, and, if required, the Health Officer. The rural areas of town have a high percentage of soils that contain moderate to severe limitations for the placement of on-site septic systems (see map). However, many of these limitations can be mitigated through innovative technology and corrective measures currently available to residential developers.

Under state law (RSA 149-M:13), communities must have either their own septage disposal facility or an agreement with another municipality or facility for such disposal. Exeter's WWTP has a septage disposal component, however, their NPDES discharge permit to the Squamscott River does not allow for septage intake to the plant. Thus, the town is in only partial compliance of RSA 149-M.

## **6. Recommendations**

Previous planning and community visioning efforts have highlighted a number of requirements, ideas and procedures for appropriately managing the Town of Exeter's water resources. Brief summaries and specific recommendations are highlighted below.

### **A. Surface Water Resource Recommendations**

1. Work with landowners to protect land abutting surface water resources from development, both in and outside of Exeter, to ensure adequate water supply, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.
2. Continue research on the safe yield of the Exeter River for water supply use to determine the impact of increased water withdrawal on wildlife habitat, recreation, and aesthetics.
3. Continue participation in regional and multi-community outreach efforts regarding protection of surface water resources outside of our borders. Regional groups such as the Exeter River Local Advisory Committee and the Dearborn Brook Watershed Committee can enhance Exeter's efforts to promote conservation of these resources.
4. Accelerate public education efforts regarding Nonpoint Source pollution prevention practices near water resources to minimize pollution. Information should be provided through the Channel 22, the local cable access channel, mailings and public notices. (*Nonpoint Source pollutants are contaminants that enter water resources when water washed across the surface of the land or enters groundwater. These contaminants include waste from leaky septic systems, and erosion from construction and development activity. Practices which reduce Nonpoint Source pollution include proper maintenance of septic systems, application of pesticides and fertilizers, and maintenance of vegetated buffers along rivers and streams.*)
5. Research and adopt land use regulations designed to minimize the creation of impervious surfaces from new buildings, roadways and parking lots and limiting the quantity and quality of runoff created by land development.
6. Continue efforts to comply with Phase II NPDES storm-water discharge requirements including permitting and

enforcement (see Public Utilities section for more detailed discussion).

**B. Groundwater Resource Recommendations:**

1. Review impacts of large groundwater draws on Exeter River, both within and outside the Town's borders. Consider implementing town regulations to supplement state permitting requirements on groundwater draw proposals.
2. Research methods of protecting groundwater resources including, but not limited to, wellhead protection programs, special permitting notifications for large users, and land use criteria involving impervious surface coverage on new developments, including proposed High School off of Old Town Farm Road.
3. Assess existing groundwater wells for use in supplementing municipal water supply facilities. Investigate arsenic levels in groundwater sources as a limiting factor in significant development of this resource for drinking water purposes.
4. Update septic system installation requirements to match those of state and industry standards. An annual inspection or survey systems should be implemented to document aged or substandard septic systems in sensitive areas. Education septic system owners about the proper maintenance of systems by providing information on the local cable access channel, public notices, and direct mailings.
5. Review stormwater discharge regulations to ensure stormwater is managed onsite to provide groundwater recharge.

**C. Infrastructure Recommendations**

Planning and design efforts regarding the Town of Exeter's water and wastewater infrastructure are well documented through the Department of Public Works. Detailed Facilities Plans are available for review for both water and wastewater plants and distribution systems. As of the writing of this report, the Department and the Water & Sewer Advisory Committee have developed a Capital Improvements Plan for utility upgrades. More detailed discussion of these improvements should be reviewed in Chapter 9, Utilities and Public Services.

The following recommendations should be considered over the next 10 years regarding the facilities that process Exeter's water resources:

Water Treatment Plant:

1. Continue implementation of new WTP, storage tank and piping system improvements (increase in fire flows), and

long-term pipe rehabilitation program outlined in separate Water System Evaluation Study. See appendix for water system capital improvement program schedule.

2. Investigate costs and benefits of a water system interconnection with neighboring towns. Potential improved fire flows in east end of town, and emergency supply in event of WTP failure (note 1996 failure details).

#### Wastewater Treatment Plant:

1. Continue capital improvements program begun in 2001. Specific projects to include lagoon cleaning, sludge removal, equipment replacements, and sewer vacuum truck purchase to improve field maintenance.
2. Address septage disposal constraints in upcoming federal NPDES permit renewal.
3. Conduct annual Household Hazardous Waste education programs, including mailings to residents, and host 1-2 collection days per year at town's WWTP. Use regional and UNH data and brochures to limit illegal disposal of HHW.

### **D. Conservation and Protection Recommendations**

1. Implement a Wellhead and Source Water Intake Protection Program, per NHDES program guidelines. Implement development restrictions, as well as monitoring and landowner education programs with designated wellhead and water intake protection areas.
2. Develop and implement a water conservation education program to inform residents of actions they can take to reduce water consumption in and around the home.
3. Work with land protection organizations in Exeter and Stratham and the Exeter River watershed to protect critical open lands. Pursue conservation easements or land purchase and institute proper management of lands for water quality and quantity protection.
4. The Planning and Building Department, in conjunction with the Public Works Department and Conservation Commission, should evaluate and determine if current land use measures are adequate to watershed protection, including setbacks, density, and prohibited uses, and determine if regulations are being properly enforced. Consider special development restrictions.



5. Educate watershed landowners, Town residents and Town officials regarding the role the Exeter River Watershed and the Dearborn Brook watershed have in providing drinking water supply, and about non-point source pollution threats to the municipal water supply and private wells.
6. Establish quarterly or semi-annual monitoring of Dearborn Brook in several locations. Collection and evaluation of data should include water quality being collected by the Exeter Water Department at the spring and the Town Reservoir.
7. Continue the Town's involvement in the Exeter River Local Advisory Committee and the Dearborn Brook watershed advisory committee to implement recommendations in the Exeter River Corridor and Watershed Management Plan (1999) and the Dearborn Brook Watershed Management and Protection Plan (2004), and to periodically review programs and watershed status.
8. The Public Works Departments should implement Phase II Stormwater Management requirements for Town facilities per US EPA regulations. The Planning Board should incorporate developer requirements for Phase II Stormwater Management compliance into site plan and subdivision plan approval process.
9. The Town Water and Sewer Commission should develop and implement a water conservation program including public education and rate incentives.
10. The Conservation Commission should continue to participate in the NH DES Volunteer River Assessment Program for the Exeter River.
11. Work with the Exeter River Local Advisory Committee to conduct an annual reconnaissance of the Exeter River to identify threats to water quality, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.
12. Provide public information about water conservation issues to all residents through a variety of media.

**APPENDIX A**  
**VISIONING SESSION RESULTS**

## 2003 MASTER PLAN VISIONING SESSION WATER RESOURCES SERVICES RESULTS

(Summary of both sessions, grouped by category)

Topic	Votes	Gold Star Votes <sup>1</sup>	Total Votes
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Encourage conservation of water by using low flow fixtures – educate the public	15	1	16
Educate public on a variety of issues including: use of lawn care products, use organic products, protecting water supply and water resources.	6	1	7
Educate youth with workshops in the school and “on-site” on the rivers, etc.	4	1	5
Education on alternatives to septic systems	1	0	1
Educate landowners on how conservation easements work.	0	0	0
<b>WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION</b>			
Acquire development rights from private landowners to protect Dearborn Brook and other watersheds – protect forest canopy	27	11	38
Purchase conservation rights on properties outside Exeter’s borders to protect our watersheds.	20	6	26
Encourage volunteer partnership with neighboring towns to protect rivers/watersheds, collaboration for protective measures – increase setbacks, land protection continue work with ERLAC and Dearborn Brook	21	10	31
Conservation: global, local, personal, land	7	0	7
Protect aquifers especially Stratham aquifer and work with Stratham, identify and study possible future well sites.	5	0	5
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>			
Non-point sources impacts to water quality in Squamscott River	3	0	3
Squamscott River water quality – responsibilities, sewage impacts	1	1	2
State watershed protection authority	1	0	1
<b>REGULATIONS / DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Land development impacts & regulations to protect local and regional watersheds – specific legislation/zoning	10	1	11
New High School – encourage non-impervious surfaces on parking lots, regulate use of chemicals on playing fields. Encourage detention ponds	4	0	4
Lobby state to regulate watersheds outside our town boundaries	2	0	2
Explore ordinance for minimum flow requirements for fisheries	1	0	1
Encourage developments that consume less water	0	0	0
Zone to prevent gas stations in sensitive areas of watershed	0	0	0
<b>POLICIES</b>			
Treat Exeter River watershed as a REGION, vs. individual towns to protect water supply	14	5	19

<sup>1</sup> Gold Stars Votes were considered the highest priority item for each participant.

Topic	Votes	Gold Star Votes <sup>1</sup>	Total Votes
Require Town to use process of infiltrating stormwater to recharge our groundwater instead of discharging directly into river.	8	1	9
Inventory and make public aware of any polluters of our water supply	6	0	6
Monitor withdrawal of groundwater (commercial, large users)	5	0	5
Devise ways to deal with property owners who pollute our waterways/supplies	4	0	4
Restriction of pesticide spray (mosquito, etc.)	3	0	3
Town standards should match minimum state standards – educate homeowners	2	0	2
Protect groundwater in areas where we have private wells and septic systems	2	0	2
Buy water rights within town to provide water to residents (Nashua – buying bottling plant)	1	0	1
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Low water pressure concerns on East side of Exeter	1	0	1
Update our existing dams on the rivers so they function properly	0	0	0
Improve management of the dams	0	0	0
Update town's 100 year-old pipes	0	0	0
<b>WATER SERVICE EXPANSION / LIMITATIONS</b>			
Impact of future growth on water supply – ensure supply is adequate	18	2	20
Diversify water sources – Hampton, future well sites	9	4	13
Provisions for drought conditions	3	0	3
Enough water for connection with Hampton?	0	1	1
<b>PRIVITIZATION</b>			
Large groundwater draws – ownership rights, private vs. community, private wells	19	0	19
Legal update regarding Exeter River water rights	16	11	27
Privatizing water supply – long term impacts, rate, protection of community interests- educate on issues	6	0	6
Control commercial pumping of water – put in restrictions (bottling companies)	5	2	7
Impacts of privatization upstream	0	0	0
<b>OTHER</b>			
Exeter River “Keeper” to watch whole river – paid “watchdog”	6	4	10
Use RPC to assist in planning, pushing issues and advising communities	3	1	4
National air emissions	1	1	2
Timeframe for new water treatment plant	0	1	1
Landscape perspective (collaboration)	0	0	0

## **APPENDIX B**

### **POTENTIAL THREATS TO SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES**

The following list was generated on August 25, 2004, by NHDES Water Supply Engineering Bureau. It includes all sites that are regulated by NHDES to protect Exeter's water resources. Sites are listed not necessarily due to violations but because activities at these sites may provide for potential groundwater contamination.

Current updated information is available at <http://www.des.state.nh.us/>.

Note: Sites referred to as "Closed" require no further regulatory action by NHDES.  
Acronym definitions can be found at the end of the inventory.

**Inventory of Public Water Supply Sources and Potential and Existing Sources of  
Groundwater Contamination in the Town of: Exeter**

Report prepared 25 August 2004 by NHDES Water Supply Engineering Bureau.

MAP SITE#	FACILITY ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)
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**Registered Water Users >20,000 gal/day (February 2003)**

"Use of water" includes the withdrawal of water from the ground or surface water body, the delivery of water from another supplier to the user indicated, the release of water from the user indicated to another facility, and/or the return of water to the environment.

20084-D01	EXETER WWTF WATER STREET EXETER	Return, ST SQUAMSCOTT RIVER (Avg 1500 kgal/day; Max 2600 kgal/day)
20099-S01	EXETER TOWN PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	Withdrawal, WS EXETER RIVER (Avg 1985.983 kgal/day; Max 0 kgal/day)
20099-S02	EXETER TOWN PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	Withdrawal, WS EXETER RESERVOIR (Avg 1985.983 kgal/day; Max 0 kgal/day)
20099-S04	EXETER TOWN PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	Withdrawal, WS LARY LANE WELL (Avg 1985.983 kgal/day; Max 0 kgal/day)
20099-S99	EXETER TOWN PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	Withdrawal, WS COMBINED SURFACE WATER (Avg 1985.983 kgal/day; Max 0 kgal/day)
20115-D02	PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY GILMAN STREET EXETER	Return, IT EXETER & LITTLE RIVERS (Avg 113 kgal/day; Max 1416 kgal/day)
20115-S02	PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY GILMAN STREET EXETER	Withdrawal, IT EXETER/LITTLE RIVER (Avg 113 kgal/day; Max 1416 kgal/day)
20115-S03	PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY GILMAN STREET EXETER	Withdrawal, IT BENEDETTO/COLBY WELL (Avg 113 kgal/day; Max 1416 kgal/day)
20468-S01	SHERWOOD FOREST MBLE HOME  EXETER	Withdrawal, WS DRILLED WELLS (Avg 30 kgal/day; Max 34 kgal/day)
20099-S02	EXETER COUNTRY CLUB 58 JADY HILL AVENUE EXETER	Delivery, IR TOWN OF EXETER (Avg 17 kgal/day; Max 24 kgal/day)

MAP SITE#	FACILITY ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)
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Registered Water Users >20,000 gal/day (February 2003) (continued)

20585-D01	EXETER COUNTRY CLUB 58 JADY HILL AVENUE EXETER	Return, IR GOLF COURSE (Avg 17 kgal/day; Max 24 kgal/day)
20585-S01	EXETER COUNTRY CLUB 58 JADY HILL AVENUE EXETER	Withdrawal, IR ON-SITE POND (Avg 17 kgal/day; Max 24 kgal/day)
20585-S03	EXETER COUNTRY CLUB 58 JADY HILL AVENUE EXETER	Withdrawal, IR WELL AT HOLE 3 (Avg 17 kgal/day; Max 24 kgal/day)
20698-S01	LINDERSHIRE MHP 8 WAYLAND CIRCLE EXETER	Withdrawal, WS BEDROCK WELL 1 (Avg 65 kgal/day; Max 80 kgal/day)

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) outfalls** (Updated monthly)

All facilities which discharge any pollutant from point sources to surface waters (directly or indirectly) are required to obtain a federal permit from the US Environmental Protection Agency and State Water Discharge Permit from NHDES.

0100871-002	Exeter WWTF 13 Newfields Rd. Exeter	WW, Major, active Squamscott River
0020290-005/6	Phillips Exeter Academy  Exeter	NCW, GWS, Minor, inactive Exeter Little River
0020290-004	Phillips Exeter Academy  Exeter	NCW, GWS, Minor, inactive Exeter Little River
0020290-002	Phillips Exeter Academy  Exeter	NCW, GWS, Minor, inactive Exeter Little River
	Kayem Foods  Exeter	, , inactive
0020290-003	Phillips Exeter Academy  Exeter	NCW, GWS, Minor, inactive Exeter Little River
G250121	Chemtan Company, Inc. 57 Hampton Road Exeter	NCW, Gen, active Ash Brook

MAP SITE#	FACILITY ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)
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**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) outfalls** (Updated monthly) (continued)

250538	Phillips Exeter Academy	NCW, Gen, active Exeter Little River	
	Exeter		

**Source Water Hazard Inventory sites (Updated monthly)** (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk)

This includes all groundwater hazard inventory, remediation and initial response spill sites regulated by NHDES to ensure water resource protection. See attached key for descriptions of particular project types. (Risk: 1 = immediate risk to human health; 2 = in wellhead protection area or within 1000ft of well; 3 = free product or high level source; 4 = surface water impact; 5 = groundwater impact, no alter. water; 6 = high concentration, alter. water available; 7 = low conc., alter. water available; 8 = no sources, no ambient groundwater quality standards violations onsite; NDY = not yet defined)

199008033	KEN GEER RESIDENCE 304 EPPING ROAD EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 4-2, Lot: 29 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199202025	VIRGINIA KNUTSON 4 OAK HILL LN EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 502, Lot: BLK 014 LOT 008 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199203031	TOWN OF EXETER LARY LANE WELL LARY LANE EXETER	UIC* Tax map: 9-03, Lot: BLK 00 LOT 029 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199001015	CHEMTAN FACILITY HAMPTON ROAD EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 10-03, Lot: 69 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199201024	PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY GILMAN ST EXETER	LUST* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199008029	EVEN TIDE NURSING HOME 81 HIGH ST. EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 9-10, Lot: 23-1 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198401082	FRONT ST TOWER CONDO 156 FRONT ST EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 8-12, Lot: 23/2 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199003015	MORAN PROPERTY 1 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 09-10, Lot: 10-14 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199009004	EXETER HOSPITAL 10 BUZELL AVE EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 9-11, Lot: 2-1.001 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED



MAP FACILITY

SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
**Source Water Hazard Inventory sites (Updated monthly) (continued) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )**

199002001	MOBIL 10538 54 RTE 101 EXETER	LUST Tax map: 09-01, Lot: 09 Risk: 2; Staff: WHIPPLE
199002007	GLOBE SHOPPING CENTER PROPERTY 72 PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 09-02, Lot: 10 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199203017	EXETER WATER TREATMENT PLANT LAGOONS PORTSMOUTH AVE (RTE 108) EXETER	SLUD/LAG, LUST* Tax map: 9-02, Lot: BLK 000 LOT 013 Risk: 2, 8; Staff: UNASSIGNED, CLOSED
198905048	XTRA MART 72 MAIN ST EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 8-12, Lot: 15/1 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198903035	MAIN STREET MOBIL 46 MAIN ST EXETER	LUST Tax map: 9-9, Lot: 8/23 Risk: 7; Staff: PERM-MGT
199207005	MAIN STREET SCHOOL 40 MAIN STREET EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 9-09, Lot: BLK 008 LOT 009 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198704038	MOBIL GAS STATION 01-91F WATER&FRONT 64 WATER ST EXETER	SPILL/RLS Tax map: 09-10, Lot: 15-002 Risk: 7; Staff: PERM-MGT
198706022	PAWLAK PROPERTY (FRM PETRO STORAGE) 42 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	HAZWASTE Tax map: 9,10, Lot: BLK 7, PARCEL 14 Risk: 8; Staff: UNASSIGNED
198401075	EXETER GAS WORKS 277 WATER ST EXETER	HAZWASTE Tax map: 09-09, Lot: 04-05 Risk: 6; Staff: DUBOIS
199102040	TRI-STATE WAREHOUSE 27 CHESTNUT STREET EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 9-10, Lot: 5-10 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198904061	NASHUA CARTRIDGE PRDCT(FRMR BROCKHOUSE) EPPING RD (INDUSTRIAL DRIVE) EXETER	UIC* Tax map: 5-4, Lot: 18-24 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Source Water Hazard Inventory sites (Updated monthly) (continued) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )

198911005	ADAMS RUSSELL INC. LOT 1 EXETER IND PK EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 05-04, Lot: 018.028 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198910027	EXETER INDUSTRIAL PK INDUSTRIAL PARK RD EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 05-04 18.24, Lot: 19.1,19.3,18.27,18.3 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198910031	HARDING COMPANY INC. INDUSTRIAL PARK RD EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 05-04, Lot: 019.003 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198910027	EXETER INDUSTRIAL PK INDUSTRIAL PARK RD EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 05-04 18.24, Lot: 19.1,19.3,18.27,18.3 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198406020	ROBERT MOORE PROPERTY 104 EPPING RD EXETER	SITEEVAL* Tax map: 08-07, Lot: 017 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199102043	DREHER HOLLOWAY 156 EPPING RD EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 5-4, Lot: 14 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198406019	TEXACO SERVICE STATION 84 PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	LUST, UIC* Tax map: 9-2, Lot: PARCEL 6 Risk: 6, 8; Staff: PERM-MGT, CLOSED
199210017	CITY CONCRETE PROPERTY RTE 101C EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 10-1, Lot: 3 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199309038	EXETER SUNOCO 66 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	LUST Tax map: 9-1, Lot: 5 Risk: 7; Staff: PERM-MGT
199311002	FLYNNS CAR WASH 94 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	LUST Tax map: 9-2, Lot: 3 Risk: 6; Staff: PERM-MGT
199311023	MCFARLAND FORD SALES INC 151 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 9-2, Lot: 28 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Source Water Hazard Inventory sites (Updated monthly) (continued) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )

199401012	WALSH TRANSPORTATION GROUP 140 EPPING RD EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 8-7, Lot: 1-1 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199402006	GETTY STATION 55259 14 COURT ST EXETER	LUST Tax map: 9-10, Lot: 16-1 Risk: 6; Staff: UNASSIGNED
199407039	LAMSON PROPERTY (FORMER) 84 MAIN ST EXETER	LUST*, HAZWASTE* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8, 8; Staff: CLOSED, CLOSED
199407065	GEORGE & MARGARET GRAM RESIDENCE 2 INDIAN TRAIL EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199409072	EXETER PETROLEUM 158 FRONT ST EXETER	LUST Tax map: 8-12, Lot: 23-1 Risk: 2; Staff: ESTABROOK
199503036	ROBERTS AUTOMOTIVE 1 FRANKLIN ST EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 910, Lot: BLOCK 20 LOT 001 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199304015	EXETER MACHINE PRODUCTS INC 95 COURT STREET EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 8-3, Lot: 5-5 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199002007	GLOBE SHOPPING CENTER PROPERTY 72 PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 09-02, Lot: 10 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198706022	PAWLAK PROPERTY (FRM PETRO STORAGE) 42 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	LUST Tax map: 9-10, Lot: BLK 7 PARCEL 14 Risk: 7; Staff: MARTS
199604017	EXETER HOUSING AUTHORITY 277 WATER STREET EXETER	LAND/UNLN Tax map: 9-9, Lot: 05 Risk: 5; Staff: RYDEL
199602007	IRENE GAGNON 75 CHESTNUT ST EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 9-01, Lot: BLK 66 LOT 075 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED

MAP FACILITY

SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Source Water Hazard Inventory sites (Updated monthly) (continued) ( \* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )

199508030	JIFFY LUBE 1492 122 EPPING RD EXETER	SPILL/RLS* Tax map: 8-7, Lot: BLK 10 PARCEL 15 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198904061	NASHUA CARTRIDGE PRDCT(FRMR BROCKHOUSE) EPPING RD (INDUSTRIAL DRIVE) EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 5-4, Lot: 18-24 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199609017	WENTWORTH LUMBER 120 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 52, Lot: 53 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199612002	FORMER HURLBERT EXETER TOYOTA 135 PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	HAZWASTE*, UIC*, LUST* Tax map: 52, Lot: 110 Risk: 8, 8, 8; Staff: CLOSED, CLOSED, CLOSED
199712008	RICHARD MARTEL 1 COACH ROAD EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 80, Lot: 6 UNIT 21 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199607050	MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF EXETER 2 NEWFIELDS ROAD EXETER	UIC Tax map: 53, Lot: 5,6,7 Risk: NDY; Staff: REG.
199803061	KEVIN KING ENTERPRISES 141 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	LUST Tax map: 9-2, Lot: 26&27 Risk: 7; Staff: PERM-MGT
199801070	BEULAH FOSS 23 HAYES PARK EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 64, Lot: 105 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199801056	92 PORTSMOUTH AVE PROPERTY 92 PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 65, Lot: 122 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199712043	EXETER JR. HIGH SCHOOL  EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 94, Lot: 24 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199712043	EXETER JR. HIGH SCHOOL  EXETER	UIC* Tax map: 94, Lot: 24 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Source Water Hazard Inventory sites (Updated monthly) (continued) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )

199809041	WALTER DICKSON RESIDENCE 19 PATRICIA AVE. EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 104, Lot: 39 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199409072	EXETER PETROLEUM 158 FRONT ST EXETER	UIC* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199809014	EVERGREEN MANAGEMENT 185 WATER ST EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 64, Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199902034	MAJOR BLAKE HOTEL 24 FRONT STREET EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 72, Lot: 159 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199811035	ELLIOT PROPERTIES 97 EPPING ROAD EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 55, Lot: 71 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199810044	KEN SWAIN RESIDENCE 54 BEECH HILL ROAD EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 27, Lot: 8 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199903011	PATRICIA HODGES 5 CRAWFORD AVENUE EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 94, Lot: 16 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
198406020	ROBERT MOORE PROPERTY 104 EPPING RD EXETER	LUST Tax map: 08-07, Lot: 017 Risk: 3; Staff: KARNAUKH-S
199906052	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT 20 COURT ST EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 9-10, Lot: 16-4 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199102043	DREHER HOLLOWAY 156 EPPING RD EXETER	SPILL/RLS Tax map: 5-4, Lot: 14 Risk: 7; Staff: UNASSIGNED
199911025	CECILA BENNETT 15 JUNIPER STREET EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Source Water Hazard Inventory sites (Updated monthly) (continued) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )

200003016	BLUE RIBBON DRY CLEANING 97 PORSTMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	OPUF*, HAZWASTE Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8, 6; Staff: CLOSED, UNASSIGNED
199910014	TERRY MURPHY 6 ALLARD STREET EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200003038	MADILYN BISHOP PROPERTY 138 SHERWOOD FOREST UNIT 104 EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200008016	BUXTON BROTHERS OIL COMPANY 24 CHARTER STREET EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 816, Lot: BLOCK 3 LOT 18 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200007045	EXETER GETTY 55254 108 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	LUST* Tax map: 9-7, Lot: 1-19 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200007014	NH DOT HWY MAINTENANCE RTE 27 EXETER	HOLDTANK Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: REG.
199812018	LINCOLN STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 25 LINCOLN ST EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: 73, Lot: 293 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200008016	BUXTON BROTHERS OIL COMPANY 24 CHARTER STREET EXETER	HAZWASTE* Tax map: 816, Lot: BLOCK 3 LOT 18 Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199911022	MOBIL 18553 191 RTE 101 EXETER	HOLDTANK Tax map: 40, Lot: 11 Risk: 2; Staff: REG.
200012068	GEORGE WALL PROPERTY 70 HAYES PARK EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200012065	PETER MONAHAN 20 FIRST ST EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED

MAP SITE#	FACILITY ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)
<b>Source Water Hazard Inventory sites (Updated monthly) (continued) ( * Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )</b>			
200102023		RANDOM ACTIONS, INC. 11 COURT STREET EXETER	SPILL/RLS Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 7; Staff: PERM-MGT
199604017		EXETER HOUSING AUTHORITY 277 WATER STREET EXETER	UIC Tax map: 9-9, Lot: 5 Risk: 2; Staff: REG.
199001015		CHEMTAN FACILITY HAMPTON ROAD EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200107016		DIRK DEROO 16 HIGH STREET EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200107017		AL'S AUTOMOTIVE 20 FRANKLIN STREET EXETER	UIC* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200205064		JOSEPH BELANGER 3 THELMA DRIVE EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
200209027		CHARLES DEBLOIS 88 KINGSTON ROAD EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199809029		DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 13 NEWFIELDS RD EXETER	LUST Tax map: 49, Lot: 15 Risk: 7; Staff: HOPKINS
200207029		STEVE HENNEBERRY 74 EPPING RD EXETER	OPUF* Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8; Staff: CLOSED
199809029		DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 13 NEWFIELDS RD EXETER	UIC*, HOLDTANK Tax map: , Lot: Risk: 8, 2; Staff: CLOSED, UNASSIGNED

MAP FACILITY

SITE#    ID#                    SITE NAME AND ADDRESS                    PROJECT TYPE(S)  
**Underground Storage Tank sites (Updated monthly)** (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )  
 These are sites where there are, or were in the case of inactive sites, underground storage tanks. If there is a documented release from a tank, it becomes a LUST project type and is listed above in the Source Water Hazard Inventory.

0111815		DWIGHT W SHARP 77 NEWFIELDS RD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 3-3, Lot:6
0111871		STANDARD THOMSON CORPORATION EPPING RD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 5-3, Lot:3
0110406		COUNTY JUSTICE & ADMIN BLDG HAMPTON ROAD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 10-3, Lot:33
0111410		CITY CONCRETE PROPERTY RTE 101C EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 10-1, Lot:3
0110999		TYCO INTERNATIONAL INC ONE TYCO PARK EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9-2, Lot:16 AND 17
0220107		HURLBERT NISSAN 78 EPPING RD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 8-7,8-8, Lot:1-20.1,1-5
0113426		CHEMTAN FACILITY HAMPTON ROAD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 10-3, Lot:69
0111262		PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY GILMAN ST EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 1  Tax map: 9-3, Lot:31
0113082		EXETER JR. HIGH SCHOOL XXXXXXX EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 8-16, Lot:12-5
0113081		EXETER HIGH SCHOOL 30 LINDEN ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 8-16, Lot:12-5
0112235		EXETER HOSPITAL 10 BUZELL AVE EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 1  Tax map: 9-11, Lot:2-1.001



MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Underground Storage Tank sites (Updated monthly) (continued) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )

0110330		MOBIL 10538 54 RTE 101 EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 4  Tax map: 9-1, Lot:9
0110177		GLOBE SHOPPING CENTER PROPERTY 72 PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9-2, Lot:10
0113098		GETTY STATION 55259 14 COURT ST EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 2  Tax map: 9-10, Lot:16-1
0110532		PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT 20 COURT ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9-10, Lot:16-4
0110531		TOWN OF EXETER TOWN OFFICE 10 FRONT ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9-10, Lot:15-4
0111398		BELL ATLANTIC 15 CENTER ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9-9, Lot:5-10
0113700		SAINT MICHAEL CHURCH 9 LINCOLN ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 1  Tax map: 9-13, Lot:1-1
0113083		LINCOLN STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 25 LINCOLN ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 8-12, Lot:27-2
0111918		FIRST SAVINGS BANK ONE CENTER ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9-9, Lot:5-5
0112004		ALROSE SHOE CO., INC. ONE ROCKINGHAM STREET EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 8-12, Lot:BLOCK 12 LOT 10
0110947		EXETER PETROLEUM 158 FRONT ST EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 2  Tax map: 8-12, Lot:23-1

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Underground Storage Tank sites (Updated monthly) (continued) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )

0112777		BUXTON BROTHERS OIL COMPANY 24 CHARTER STREET EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 816, Lot:BLOCK 3 LOT 18
0110988		XTRA MART 72 MAIN ST EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 3  Tax map: 8-12, Lot:15-1
0112101		MAIN STREET MOBIL 46 MAIN ST EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 3  Tax map: 9-9, Lot:8-23
0111125		OSRAM SYLVANIA PRODUCTS INC 131 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 1  Tax map: 9-2, Lot:21
0112445		KEVIN KING ENTERPRISES 141 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9-2, Lot:26 AND 27
0220105		MCFARLAND FORD SALES INC 151 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9-2, Lot:28
0110003		GTE WAREHOUSE BUILDING INDUSTRIAL PARK EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 5-4, Lot:18.23
0110004		IMPORT LEATHER WATSON BROOK RD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 5-4, Lot:18.003
0111566		PALMER & SICARD INC 140 EPPING RD EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 1  Tax map: 8-7, Lot:1-1
0220106		97 EPPING ROAD EPPING ROAD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 8-7, Lot:5-4
0112061		ROBERT MOORE PROPERTY 104 EPPING RD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 8-07, Lot:BLK 001 LOT 017

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Underground Storage Tank sites (Updated monthly) (continued) ( \* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )

0110543		DREHER HOLLOWAY 156 EPPING RD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 5-4, Lot:14
0111162		EXETER GETTY 55254 108 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 3  Tax map: 9-7, Lot:1-19
0111336		FLYNNS CAR WASH 94 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 3  Tax map: 9-2, Lot:3
0111029		EXETER SUNOCO 66 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 5  Tax map: 9-1, Lot:5
0112110		TEXACO SERVICE STATION 84 PORTSMOUTH AVENUE EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9-2, Lot:6
0114575		ROBERTS AUTOMOTIVE 1 FRANKLIN ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 910, Lot:BLOCK 20 LOT 001
0114499		LAMSON PROPERTY (FORMER) 84 MAIN ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 8-12, Lot:6-7 & 6-8
0114904		FRONT STREET REALTY TRUST 134 FRONT ST EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: , Lot:
0114981		GIBBS OIL CO 150 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 4  Tax map: 51, Lot:3 UNIT 1
0112532, 0112532		WALSH TRANSPORTATION GROUP 140 EPPING RD EXETER	UST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 8-7, Lot:1-1
0115356		MOBIL 18553 191 RTE 101 EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 3  Tax map: 40, Lot:11

MAP	FACILITY		
SITE#	ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)

**Underground Storage Tank sites (Updated monthly) (continued) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )**

0115351		NH DOT HWY MAINTENANCE RTE 27 EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 2  Tax map: , Lot:
0110533		DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 13 NEWFIELDS RD EXETER	UST, #Tanks: 2  Tax map: 6-3, Lot:14

**Above ground Storage Tank sites (Updated monthly) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )**  
 These are sites where there are, or were in the case of inactive sites, aboveground storage tanks. If there is a documented release from a tank, it becomes a LAST project type and is listed above in the Source Water Hazard Inventory.

940112A		WALSH TRANSPORTATION GROUP 140 EPPING RD EXETER	AST, #Tanks: 2  Tax map: 8-7, Lot: 1-1
920124A		PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY GILMAN ST EXETER	AST, #Tanks: 2  Tax map: 903, Lot: BLOCK 000 LOT 031
921017A		CITY CONCRETE PROPERTY RTE 101C EXETER	AST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 10-1, Lot: 3
870622A		PAWLAK PROPERTY (FRM PETRO STORAGE) 42 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	AST*, #Tanks: 0  Tax map: 9, 10, Lot: BLOCK 7, PARCEL 14
950830A		JIFFY LUBE 1492 122 EPPING RD EXETER	AST, #Tanks: 5  Tax map: 8-7, Lot: BLK 10 PARCEL 15
960666A		FIRST STUDENT TRANSPORTATION 97B EPPING RD EXETER	AST, #Tanks: 1  Tax map: 81, Lot: 52
9812128		EXETER HIGH SCHOOL 30 LINDEN ST EXETER	AST, #Tanks: 1  Tax map: , Lot:
9812128		EXETER HIGH SCHOOL 30 LINDEN ST EXETER	AST, #Tanks: 1  Tax map: , Lot:

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
**Above ground Storage Tank sites** (Updated monthly) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk ) (continued)

990104A	TYCO INTERNATIONAL INC ONE TYCO PARK EXETER	AST, #Tanks: 1  Tax map: 69, Lot: 2
910243A	DREHER HOLLOWAY 156 EPPING RD EXETER	AST, #Tanks: 4  Tax map: 5-4, Lot: 14
0000034	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 13 NEWFIELDS RD EXETER	AST, #Tanks: 4  Tax map: , Lot:

**Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) sites** (Updated monthly)  
 These are facilities that generate hazardous waste. If a release is documented, it is listed above under the Source Water Hazard Inventory sites.

NHD046312740	FIRST NH BANK 97 COURT ST EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD018910612	HURLBERT NISSAN 78 EPPING RD EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD018910059	CHEMTAN CO INC 57 HAMPTON RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD982716169	PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY GILMAN ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD986482594	EXETER SCHOOL SYSTEM 30 LINDEN ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD073978389	EXETER HOSPITAL 10 BUZELL AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD986481828	MOBIL OIL CORP C2C 54 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD986484582	GETTY PETROLEUM CORP 14 COURT ST EXETER	ACTIVE

MAP	FACILITY		
SITE#	ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)
<b>Resource Conservation &amp; Recovery Act (RCRA) sites (Updated monthly) (continued)</b>			
NHD986466605		ALROSE SHOE CO 1 ROCKINGHAM ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD981890668		NEW ENGLAND PETROLEUM 158 FRONT ST EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD018910810		MCFARLAND FORD SALES INC 151 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD095503686		EXETER SUBARU INC EPPING RD EXETER	DECLASSIFIED
NHD045013729		DREHER HOLLOWAY INC 61 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD986483436		FLYNNS CAR CARE CENTER 94 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	DECLASSIFIED
NHD986472926		STAR ENTERPRISES 84 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	NON-NOTIFIER
NHD500012836		TIGERS AUTO WORKS 98 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500012893		JIMS DISCOUNT TIRE & AUTO CTR 122 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500014915		ATLANTIC RECOVERY & TRANSPORT 104 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD986466985		EXETER TRUCK REPAIR SVC INC 140 EPPING RD EXETER	INACTIVE

MAP FACILITY

SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) sites (Updated monthly) (continued)

NHD081259962		EXETER FOREIGN CAR 150 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD982747644		ROBBINS AUTO PARTS INC 76 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD045010915		BLUE RIBBON CLEANERS 97 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD003941655		OSRAM SYLVANIA INC 131 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD981884679		TOYOTA OF EXETER 135 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	DECLASSIFIED
NHD510126253		AMERICAN BRAKE SERVICE 141 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD982755761		WENTWORTH MOTOR CO INC 140 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510122724		MEINEKE 92 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD056338411		GARY BLAKE SAAB 58 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD986474492		SEACOAST PATHOLOGY 100 HIGH ST EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD101407153		ROCKINGHAM COUNTY NEWSPAPER 255 WATER ST EXETER	DECLASSIFIED
NHD981884497		KILKELLY ROBERT 16 GREEN ST EXETER	UNKNOWN

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) sites (Updated monthly) (continued)

NHD066762410	BURNHAM DRY CLEANERS INC 86 LINCOLN ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD982763435	COTES AUTO BODY INC 58 WINTER ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD981890916	RAYS FOREIGN & DOMESTIC MOTORS 60 WINTER ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510129000	DERRIKS AUTOMOTIVE 134 FRONT ST EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD982747198	DZS AUTO BODY 15 W SIDE DR EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD986472462	NEW HAMPSHIRE MACH PRODUCTS IN 10 KINGSTON RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD986472470	NORTHEAST LANTERN LTD 16 KINGSTON RD EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD986472322	SIGARMS INC 18 INDUSTRIAL DR EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD986470219	WALL INDUSTRIES INC 5 WATSON BROOK RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510128952	MSP TOOL 4 INDUSTRIAL DR EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD986486108	CONTRACTING PLANNING & MGMT ASSOC 41 INDUSTRIAL DR EXETER	INACTIVE



MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) sites (Updated monthly) (continued)

NHD986473015	ALLIED PRINTING 41 WATSON BROOK RD EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD001020007	DONNELLY MFG CO EXETER INDUSTRIAL PARK EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD986466043	ALS AUTOMOTIVE SVC CTR 20 FRANKLIN ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510051329	KOST TIRE SALES 1 FRANKLIN ST EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD990717290	CLEMSON FABRICS CORP CHESTNUT ST EXETER	UNKNOWN
NHD986471795	SQUIERS AUTO BODY 2 PINE RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD981062359	APOLLO COMPUTER INC 22 CHESTNUT ST EXETER	DECLASSIFIED
NHD108867227	WRIGHT SIGNAL CO INC KINGSTON RD EXETER	UNKNOWN
NHD040234601	IDEAL TAPE INC EPPING RD EXETER	UNKNOWN
NHD083400150	FOSS MOTORS INC 133 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500015201	MINUTEMAN TOOL REPAIR 96 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD981891310	JOHNS MAIN STREET MOBIL 46 MAIN ST EXETER	ACTIVE

## MAP FACILITY

SITE#	ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)
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Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) sites (Updated monthly) (continued)

NHD510121270		NEW ENGLAND PERFORMANCE INC 122 EPPING RD EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD982715864		LUDDY CHEVROLET-OLDSMOBILE INC 141 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD069908895		BLUE RIBBON SPORTS INC 156 FRONT ST EXETER	UNKNOWN
NHD982193013		DOWN EAST AUTO BODY PINE RD EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD161844600		JIFFY LUBE STORE 1492 122 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510014640		CONTINENTAL MICROWAVE & TOOL 11 CONTINENTAL DR EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510156805		NORTHEAST LANTERN LTD 6 COMMERCE WAY EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510163892		MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGIES OF PORTSMOUTH INC 41 INDUSTRIAL DR EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500019617		MCCOYS ALIGNMENT & TOWING INC 51 WINTER ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500008297		CRAM-CHEMA PROF ASSN 40A FRONT ST EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD510005010		BLUE RIBBON AUTO BODY 61 EPPING RD EXETER	INACTIVE

MAP	FACILITY		
SITE#	ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)

**Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) sites** (Updated monthly) (continued)

NHD510131675		TRANSMISSION SHOP THE 83 EPPING RD EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD981062888		SCOTT WRIGHTS AUTO BODY 122 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510100985		SEACOAST TRUCK REPAIR 140 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500021365		NIEDZIELSKI EUGENE J DDS 4 EPPING RD. EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510015951		BRADS CUSTOM AUTO BODY INC 69 MAIN ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500023775		TAITEL NEIL 4 SENYAR FARM LN EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500021092		FENELON AUTO INC 2 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510160831		WALGREENS 3103 48 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510006612		GRAMHAM TIRE & AUTO 66 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510012701		BOSCKETTI CARL M DMD 193 HIGH ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500011473		CRAM-CHEMA LTD 1 HAMPTON RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD500003215		MYERS CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC 3 HAMPTON RD EXETER	ACTIVE

## MAP FACILITY

SITE#	ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)
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Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) sites (Updated monthly) (continued)

NHD510064801		NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO 15 CENTER ST EXETER	INACTIVE
NHD510016892		GETTY PETROLEUM CORP 55254 108 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510131071		CITY CONCRETE RTE 27 EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510160690		FIRST STUDENT INC 97B EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510021579		EXETER TOWN OF 13 NEWFIELDS RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510162753		GIBBS OIL CO 150 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510166598		MOBIL OIL CORP 01-THA 191 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510167679		SAFE WAY TRANSPORTATION 162 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510174410		SUPREME HOUSE OF PIZZA 134 FRONT ST EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510176043		HERB & ROBS AUTO CLINIC 141 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD510158843		SINTEC KERAMIK USA INC 127 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	ACTIVE
NHD161844600		JIFFY LUBE STORE 1492 122 EPPING RD EXETER	ACTIVE

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
**Point/Non-point Potential Pollution Sources** (March 1995) (\* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk )  
 These include local land use inventories performed by the regional planning commissions in 1995. See attached key for a description of project types. NOTE: storm drains and combined sewer outfalls are included, but not labelled, on the map.

185-13		MCFARLAND FORD	SD
		EXETER	
185-14		KING CHEVROLET	SD
		EXETER	
185-15		WENTWORTH MOTORS	SD
		EXETER	
185-16		FOSS MOTORS	SD
		EXETER	
185-17		GTE PLANT	SD
		EXETER	
185-18		GLOBE MALL	SD
		EXETER	
185-19		EXETER HOSPITAL	SD
		EXETER	
185-20		GARY DOAK'S EPICUREAN RESTAURANT	SD
		EXETER	
185-21		GARY BLAKE SAAB	SD
		EXETER	
185-22		ROBBINS AUTO PARTS	SD
		EXETER	
185-23		TRI-STATE WHOLESALE	SD
		EXETER	

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID# SITE NAME AND ADDRESS PROJECT TYPE(S)  
 Point/Non-point Potential Pollution Sources (March 1995) ( \* Inactive sites are marked with an asterisk ) (continued)

185-24		TOWN SALT PILE	SC
		EXETER	
185-25		EXETER PUBLIC WORKS	SD
		EXETER	
185-26		EXETER SR HIGH SCHOOL	SD
		EXETER	
185-27		EXETER JR. HIGH SCHOOL	SD
		EXETER	
185-28		LINCOLN STREET SCHOOL	SD
		EXETER	
185-29		MAIN STREET SCHOOL	SD
		EXETER	
185-30		ARJAY HARDWARE	SD
		EXETER	
185-33		EXETER INDUSTRY PARK	CO
		EXETER	
185-34		EXETER SHOPPING VILLAGE	SD
		EXETER	
185-35		MUNICIPAL PARKING LOT	SD
		EXETER	
185-36		WATER FRONT PARK	SD
		EXETER	

**Junkyards with 50+ automobiles** (Nov. 1991) Salvage yards with 50 or more automobiles and registered with NHDES.

No occurrences.

MAP FACILITY  
 SITE# ID#

SITE NAME AND ADDRESS

PROJECT TYPE(S)

**Local Potential Contamination Source Inventory sites** (Updated monthly)

Includes potential contamination sources within a source water protection area. Located by public water systems applying for a sampling waiver or during windshield surveys performed by NHDES-WSEB staff.

waiver101	WINTER SAND & SALT (off MILL RD) EXETER	SALT
waiver268	ROBBINS AUTO PARTS INC 76 PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	VSR
waiver269	MEINEKE PORTSMOUTH AVE EXETER	VSR
waiver383	THUNDER RIVER SPORTS/SNOWMOBILE REPAIR BEECH HILL RD EXETER	GSR
08010104A	Family Dentistry 93 Route 111 EXETER	LAB
08010104B	King MotorSales 143 Portsmouth Ave EXETER	VSR
08010104D	Kintempo Hair Salon 92 Portsmouth Ave (Exeter Plaz EXETER	CLN
08010102A	Access Health 1 Hampton Rd EXETER	LAB
08010102B	Health Reach Dental Center for Children 5 Hampton Rd EXETER	LAB
08010102C	Dental & Family Service Complex 9 Hampton Rd EXETER	LAB
08010102D	SunBridge Care & Rehab for Exeter Hampton Rd EXETER	LAB

MAP	FACILITY		
SITE#	ID#	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT TYPE(S)

Local Potential Contamination Source Inventory sites (Updated monthly) (continued)

08010102E		Church Hills Garden Center Hampton Rd EXETER	EEE
08010102F		Exeter Executive Park 19 Hampton Road EXETER	LAB
08010102G		Exeter Professional Park 21 Hampton Road EXETER	LAB
08010102H		Exeter Surgical Associates 27 Hampton Rd EXETER	LAB
08010103Q		Front Street Laundry Front Street EXETER	CLN
08010103R		Roy's Foreign Domestic Motors Winter Street EXETER	VSR
08010103S		Cote's Auto Body Winter Street EXETER	VSR
08010103T		McCoy's Alignments Towing 51 Winter Street EXETER	VSR
08010103G		Brickyard Business Condominiums 16 Kingston Rd EXETER	MW
08010103H		New Hampshire Machine Products Kingston Road EXETER	MW
08010103I		M. Wool Recycling Kingston Road EXETER	WSPS
08050301C		Brentwood Country Animal Hospital Rt 27 EXETER	LAB



DISCLAIMER: The coverages presented in this program are under constant revision as new sites or facilities are added. They may not contain all of the potential or existing sites or facilities. The NH Department of Environmental Services is not responsible for the use or interpretation of this information. Please report any inaccuracies on either the map or inventory to Owen David, NHDES Oil Remediation and Compliance (603) 271-2889 E-mail: [odavid@des.state.nh.us](mailto:odavid@des.state.nh.us) For more information on the Source Water Assessment Program call 271-1168 or 271-7061.

PWSID	SYSTEM NAME	ADDRESS
0804010-001	EXETER HEALTH CARE	4 ALUMNI DR
0806030-001	UNITIL SERVICE CORP	RTE 101, 216 EPPING RD
0807010-001	THE GREEN GATE CAMPING AREA	COURT ST
0803020-001	LINDENSHIRE MOBILE HOME PARK	LINDEN ST
0802010-001	PICKPOCKET WOODS	PICKPOCKET RD
0809020-001	THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	
0808020-001	BLACK BEAR GENERAL STORE	124 KINGSTON ROAD, ROUTE 111
0803030-001	SHERWOOD FOREST MOBILE HOME PK	LINDEN ST
0803030-002	SHERWOOD FOREST MOBILE HOME PK	LINDEN ST
0807020-001	EXETER ELMS FAMILY CAMPGROUND	188 COURT ST
0805020-001	MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF EXETER	2 NEWFIELDS RD
0805020-002	MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF EXETER	2 NEWFIELDS RD
0802030-001	LOUISBURG CIRCLE	RTE 111A
0802030-002	LOUISBURG CIRCLE	RTE 111A
0803040-001	BEECH HILL MOBILE HOME PARK	BEECH HILL RD
0805010-001	BUILDING BLOCK SCHOOL	125 KINGSTON RD, RTE 111
0806020-001	EXETER PUBLIC WORKS COMPLEX	RTE 85, NEWFIELDS RD
0802020-001	EXETER HIGHLANDS	WATSON RD
0808030-001	MOBIL ON THE RUN	191 EPPING RD, RTE 27
0805020-003	MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF EXETER	2 NEWFIELDS RD
2232190-002	THE VINEYARDS	ACEDEMIC WAY
2232190-001	THE VINEYARDS	ACEDEMIC WAY
0805030-001	EXETER UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	307 EPPING RD, RTE 27
0804020-001	EXETER HOSPITAL	5 ALUMNI DR
0801010-002	EXETER WATER DEPT	PORTSMOUTH AVE
0801010-005	EXETER WATER DEPT	PORTSMOUTH AVE
0801010-007	EXETER WATER DEPT	PORTSMOUTH AVE
0801010-006	EXETER WATER DEPT	PORTSMOUTH AVE
0801010-003	EXETER WATER DEPT	PORTSMOUTH AVE

**NOTES:**

PWSID System-Source ID number  
TOWN Town served by the source  
SYS TYP System Type:  
    "C" = Community public water systems which serve at least 15 service connections  
    "N" = Transient public water systems serving 25 people or more per day for 60 days  
    (examples include restaurants and hotels with fewer than 25 employees)  
SYS ACT Active status of the System ("A" = active; "I" = inactive)  
SRC TYP Source Type ("S" = surface water; "G" = groundwater; "E" = entity/treatment facility)  
SRC REC  
    "ED" Groundwater, Non-purchased, Emergency; "PH" Well Head; "PI" Intake; "PM"  
    "SG" Groundwater, Non-purchased; "SP" Surface, Purchased; "SS" Surface, No  
    "SY" Groundwater/Under Direct Influence; "SZ" Groundwater/(UDI) Purchased  
WT Well Type ("ART" Artesian well; "BRW" Bedrock well; "DUG" Dug well; "GPW" Gr  
WD Well depth in feet  
POP SERV Population served by the System

TOWN	SYS TYP	SYS ACT	SRC TYP	SRC ACT	SRC REC	WT	WD	POP SERV
EXETER	P	A	G	A	SG	BRW	260	400
EXETER	P	I	G	I	SG	BRW	250	85
EXETER	N	A	G	A	SG	BRW	200	325
EXETER	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	160	980
EXETER	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	160	28
EXETER	N	I	G	A	SG		0	1
EXETER	N	I	G	A	SG	BRW	380	2
EXETER	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	140	638
EXETER	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	68	638
EXETER	N	A	G	A	SG	BRW	248	300
EXETER	P	A	G	I	SG	BRW	80	88
EXETER	P	A	G	I	SG	DUG	0	88
EXETER	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	700	55
EXETER	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	490	55
EXETER	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	300	70
EXETER	P	A	G	A	SG	BRW	225	40
EXETER	P	A	G	A	SG	BRW	150	35
EXETER	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	425	50
EXETER	N	A	G	A	SG	BRW	340	175
EXETER	P	A	G	A	SG	BRW	160	88
STRATHAM	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	200	78
STRATHAM	C	A	G	A	SG	BRW	400	78
EXETER	P	A	G	A	SG	BRW	440	49
EXETER	P	A	G	A	SG	BRW	423	1000
EXETER	C	A	S	A	SS		0	11000
EXETER	C	A	G	A	SG	GPW	0	11000
EXETER	C	A	G	I	SG	GPW	0	11000
EXETER	C	A	G	I	SG	GPW	0	11000
EXETER	C	A	S	A	SS		0	11000

used by year-round residents or regularly serve at least 25 year-round residents  
 i which serve the same 25 people or more over 6 months per year  
 or more per year, but not the same people every day –

Non-purchased, Emergency ; “EC” Groundwater, Non-purchased;  
 Pumping Facility; “PO” Other Plant or Facility; “PR” Storage Facility; “PT” Treatment Plant;  
 n-purchased; “SW” Groundwater, Purchased;

avel packed well; “GRW” Gravel well; “INF” Infiltration well; “PTW” Point well; “SPR” Spring)