AGENDA

Town of Hooksett Town Council
Wednesday, April 28, 2021 at 6:00 PM

A meeting of the Town Council will be held Wednesday, April 28, 2021 in the Hooksett Municipal Building commencing at **6:00 PM.**

Page

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PROOF OF POSTING

3. ROLL CALL

4. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

5. AGENDA OVERVIEW

6. PUBLIC HEARINGS

7. SPECIAL RECOGNITION

7.1. Hooksett Municipal Employee - New Hire

8. PUBLIC INPUT - 15 MINUTES

9. SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS

9.1. David Scarpetti - Town of Hooksett Sign Group — 3 - 4
Staff Report - SR-21-057 - Pdf

9.2. New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services - Well Assessment; Uranium, Radon, et al. — 5 - 43
Staff Report - SR-21-061 - Pdf

10. CONSENT AGENDA

10.1. Motion to accept a donation of labor for painting valued under $5,000 of the Fire side of the Safety Center by NH Department of Corrections to the Town of Hooksett for the Hooksett Fire-Rescue Department — 45
Staff Report - SR-21-065 - Pdf

11. TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

12. NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

12.1. Nominations and Appointments - April 28th — 47 - 50
Staff Report - SR-21-058 - Pdf

13. BRIEF RECESS

14. OLD BUSINESS

14.1. Lilac Bridge Memorial Landscaping – AMENDMENT TO STAFF REPORT Bruce A. Thomas, P.E., April 28, 2021 (Tabled at April 14th Meeting) — 51 - 57
Staff Report - SR-21-059 - Pdf

14.2. Social Media Policy — 59

Anyone requesting auxiliary aids or services is asked to contact the Administration Department five business days prior to the meeting.

Staff Report - SR-21-060 - Pdf

15. NEW BUSINESS

15.1. Council to make Amended Motion for Town Administrator to 1) Report on history, timeline and costs of Corriveau Drive Trimbur issue and 2) Create a policy and/or protocol on dealing with such future requests (tabled at 04/14/21 Town Council Meeting)

15.2. Martins Ferry Road Erosion Status Update 61 - 65
Staff Report - SR-21-062 - Pdf

15.3. Classification Pay Plan (non-union) Maximum Levels 67 - 68
Staff Report - SR-21-064 - Pdf

16. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

16.1. Public: 04/14/2021 69 - 90
TC MINUTES 04142021kgd

16.2. Non-Public:

17. SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS

18. PUBLIC INPUT

19. NON-PUBLIC SESSION NH RSA 91-A:3 II

20. ADJOURNMENT

PUBLIC INPUT

1. Two 15-minute Public Input sessions will be allowed during each Council Meeting. Time will be divided equally among those wishing to speak, however,no person will be allowed to speak for more than 5 minutes.
2. No person may address the council more than twice on any issue in any meeting.Comments must be addressed to the Chair and must not be personal or derogatory about any other person.
3. Any questions must be directly related to the topic being discussed and must be addressed to the Chair only, who after consultation with Council and Town Administrator, will determine if the question can be answered at that time. Questions cannot be directed to an individual Councilor and must not be personal in nature. Issues raised during Public Input, which cannot be resolved or answered at that time, or which require additional discussion or research, will be noted by the Town Administrator who will be responsible for researching and responding to the comment directly during normal work hours or by bringing to the Council for discussion at a subsequent meeting. The Chair reserves the right to end questioning if the questions depart from clarification to deliberation.
4. Council members may request a comment be added to New Business at a subsequent meeting.
5. No one may speak during Public Input except the person acknowledged by the Chair. Direct questions or comments from the audience are not permitted during Public Input.

Anyone requesting auxiliary aids or services is asked to contact the Administration Department five business days prior to the meeting.

Town Council

STAFF REPORT

To:
Title: David Scarpetti - Town of Hooksett Sign Group
Meeting: Town Council - 28 Apr 2021
Department: Administration
Staff Contact: Nick Germain, Project Coordinator

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
A group of local non-profits are interested in sponsoring the creation of a large town sign. The subject had been previously broached with Councilors several months ago, but required no action at that time from Council.

Subsequently, in late March Mr. Scarpetti reached out to town staff and indicated that the group would like an appointment with Town Council. They've been researching and planning an approach to the project, but have run into an obstacle in the form of NH DOT (Department of Transportation) opposition to placing the sign in one of its right-of-ways due to the nature of the sign and existing regulations.

Mr. Scarpetti states the group is soliciting and receiving assistance from local state representatives on the subject, but would like the town council to write a letter of support for the sign.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
N/A

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:
Predicated on dynamics with NHDOT and wishes of Council

RECOMMENDATION:
Listen to the organization's representatives and see if Town Council would like to act on their request.

SUGGESTED MOTION:
N/A

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION:
Listen to sign proposal. The group has identified two locations they would like to locate "Welcome to Hooksett" signs, Allentown/Hooksett Town line and Londonderry Turnpike Manchester and Hooksett Town line. NHDOT, traditionally, have not allowed private groups to locate signs within its ROW. If the Town of Hooksett wanted to located "Welcome" signs within NHDOT ROW, they have been allowed by NHDOT, but limited in size, scale and design.

Town Council

STAFF REPORT

To:	Town Council
Title:	New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services - Well Assessment; Uranium, Radon, et al.
Meeting:	Town Council - 28 Apr 2021
Department:	Administration
Staff Contact:	Nick Germain, Project Coordinator

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Ground water testing in Fall 2019 detected elevated levels of uranium in Hooksett. NH DES subsequently began testing residential wells in Southern Hooksett as part of an assessment to protect the health and safety of residents and offer guidance to local government officials.

NHDES representatives previously met with Town Council in October 2019, February 2020, and are scheduled to discuss the assessment that was completed recently.

The attached document details the the NHDES findings, assesses public risks, and provides recommendations. The attending officials will speak about the work that's taken place.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

-

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

-

RECOMMENDATION:

Read the attached documentation thoroughly. Speak with the attending representative(s).

SUGGESTED MOTION:

n/a

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

NHDES will present the results of the well testing program that took place in and around Londonderry Turnpike. Next steps will also be discussed

ATTACHMENTS:

Hooksett Private Wells LHC_2021_4.6.21_Final

LETTER HEALTH CONSULTATION

HOOKSETT RESIDENTIAL WELL WATER

HOOKSETT, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Prepared by New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

March 23rd, 2021

Prepared under a Cooperative Agreement with the

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Division of Community Health Investigations

Atlanta, Georgia 30333

APPLETREE

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's **P**artnership to **P**romote **L**ocal **E**fforts to **R**educe **E**nvironmental **E**xposures

Health Consultation: A Note of Explanation

A health consultation is a verbal or written response from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), or ATSDR's Cooperative Agreement Partners, to a specific request for information about health risks related to a specific site, a chemical release or the presence of hazardous materials. In order to prevent or mitigate exposures, a consultation may lead to specific actions, such as restricting use of or replacing water supplies, intensifying environmental sampling, restricting site access, or removing the contaminated material.

In addition, consultations may recommend additional public health actions, such as conducting health surveillance activities to evaluate health outcome data or trends in adverse health outcomes; measuring environmental chemicals in the human body to assess exposure (biomonitoring); and providing health education for health care providers and community members.

This recommendation of public health actions concludes the health consultation process for this site, unless additional information is obtained by ATSDR or ATSDR's Cooperative Agreement Partner which, in the Agency's opinion, indicates a need to revise or append the conclusions previously issued. The Letter Health Consultation becomes the written report retained for records and is publicly accessible.

Members of the ATSDR Cooperative Agreement in the state of New Hampshire, including members of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services – Environmental Health Program (NHDES EHP) and the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services – Division of Public Health Services (NHDHHS DPHS), conducted the following health consultation. This Letter Health Consultation report contains analysis and recommendations specific to a site of interest in the state of New Hampshire. Therefore, ATSDR, its officers and subject matter experts contributed exclusively in a supporting role.

You May Contact NHDES
at (603) 271-3503

You May Contact NHDES EHP
at (603) 271-6803
or
Visit the NHDES website.

R-ARD-21-02

LETTER HEALTH CONSULTATION

HOOKSETT RESIDENTIAL WELL WATER ASSESSMENT

HOOKSETT, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Department of Environmental Services
Air Resources Division
Environmental Health Program
29 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03301

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Department of Environmental Services
Environmental Health Program
Inter-Department Communication

To:	Brandon Kernen, P.G., Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau Administrator	**Date:**	March 23rd, 2021
From:	Robert Thistle Ph.D., Human Health Risk Assessor Jonathan Ali, Ph.D., Toxicologist Karen Craver, MPH, Principal Investigator	**Ec:**	Kathleen Bush, Ph.D., Environmental Health Tracking Program Nicholas Shonka, Environmental Health Tracking Program Michele Roberge, M.B.A., Public Health Protection Gary Milbury, PEHB Administrator Craig Wright, ARD Director
RE:	Hooksett Residential Well Water Health Risk Assessment		

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Department of Environmental Services
Air Resources Division
Memorandum

Addressed:

March 23rd, 2021
To: Brandon Kernan, P.G., Administrator – Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau, NHDES
From: Dr. Robert Thistle, Environmental Health Program
Re: Hooksett Residential Well Water Health Risk Assessment

Per your request, NHDES EHP has reviewed the analytical results of residential well water samples collected in 2019 and 2020 in the township of Hooksett, NH to (1) formally summarize the findings; (2) characterize potential exposures to these residential well users; and (3) recommend next steps to reduce exposure and protect public health for this community.

Review of the available residential well water sampling data indicates uranium and radon are the primary contaminants of concern in southern Hooksett. Of the wells tested, 64% exceeded acceptable health limits for uranium in drinking water as set by the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, 90% of wells tested contain radon levels that may contribute to exceedance of recommended action levels in the air within homes. Finally, select residences have levels exceeding health standards for one or more additional contaminants such as arsenic (2%), manganese (23%), nitrates (2%), and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (22%).

A more detailed analysis of the results, including a summary of known human health risks associated with exposure and recommendations for exposure reduction, is outlined in the following document.

For questions regarding this consultation please contact:

Dr. Robert Thistle
Human Health Risk Assessor
NH Department of Environmental Services, Environmental Health Program
29 Hazen Drive | Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271-4608 | Robert.Thistle@des.nh.gov

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Background and Statement of Issues

In September of 2019, groundwater testing around the town of Hooksett, NH detected elevated levels of uranium, and the State responded to assess the risk and propose ways to protect the health of the public. This letter is a summary of our findings; it includes guidance to help the requester, as well as municipal officials and the public, understand risk to the community and what the recommended actions are to reduce risk.

The NHDES Drinking Water and Ground Water Bureau (DWGB) responded to this by partnering with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct additional sampling of residential wells in Southern Hooksett. NHDES developed a sampling plan in a targeted study area to test the drinking water quality for uranium and other potential groundwater contaminants. The aim of this sampling effort was to inform homeowners, and provide guidance regarding actions to reduce exposure and protect health. This study was made possible at no cost to the homeowners through the support of the EPA Region 1 Laboratory and the New Hampshire Drinking Water and Groundwater Trust Fund.

Water samples were collected from residences in southern Hooksett beginning in September 2019 and concluding in February 2020. Analysis of all contaminants in these samples was completed in October 2020, at which time DWGB requested support from EHP in order to evaluate potential health risks and to formulate recommendations based on findings. Staff support for this risk assessment activity was provided by ATSDR's Partnership to Promote Local Efforts to Reduce Environmental Exposure (APPLETREE) Cooperative Agreement.

The town of Hooksett is located in Merrimack County in south-central New Hampshire, with an estimated population of 14,569 (NH Department of Health and Human Services, 2019). Hooksett is situated on the Merrimack River between the city of Manchester to the south and the city of Concord to the north. According to 2010 US Census data, Hooksett contained 4,926 households, out of which ~34% housed children under the age of 18. Hooksett mirrors the state of New Hampshire in many demographics, including race, age distribution, healthy lifestyle habits and indices of cancer (NH Department of Health and Human Services, 2019).

New Hampshire has an abundance of groundwater, which many residents utilize for drinking, food preparation, recreation, irrigation and hygienic practices. More than 500,000 residents, nearly half (40-46%) of the state's population, source drinking water from residential wells (NH Department of Environmental Services, 2014). These wells are not regulated by the same standards for safe consumption and use as public water sources in the state of New Hampshire, and can be subject to certain naturally-occurring contaminants like arsenic, iron, manganese and uranium, in addition to human-caused contamination. While the majority of ground water is safe for consumption and use, NHDES urges well users to periodically monitor well water for contaminants that can impact their health.

Based on the preliminary detection of uranium in well water, residents with potentially contaminated water were identified in an area of Southern Hooksett. NHDES and EPA undertook a holistic screening approach for uranium and additional potential contaminants in the residential water sources within the surrounding area. This Letter Health Consultation addresses three key issues:

1. Identification of potential risks to human health from contaminated residential drinking water.
2. Recommended Actions for residents who are exposed to these potential risks.
3. Additional concerns for residents of Southern Hooksett and other stakeholders.

Current Sampling Event and Investigation

NHDES staff and partners sampled 138 residential wells located in an approximately 2.5 square-mile area of southern Hooksett, east of the Merrimack River and west of Tower Hill Pond (Appendix A, Figure 2). The samples were taken from pre- and post-treated sources, where available. Wells were selected based on a targeted area surrounding initial findings of elevated levels of uranium in groundwater. Initial screening revealed concentrations of uranium exceeding the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 30 micrograms per liter (µg/L) in a small number of potable water sources.

Subsequent water analysis included, but was not limited to, the following analytes.

- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Trace metals/metalloids/Inorganics
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
- Radiological isotopes

Results are summarized by compound category in Appendix B, Tables 1-5. VOCs were measured using EPA Method 524.2 by ChemServe Environmental Analysts (Table 1). EPA partners provided metals analysis (Table 2). Samples were analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) as detailed in EPA Methods 200.2 and 200.8 for total recoverable metals. A small number of these samples were analyzed independently of EPA laboratories. As NHDES recently proposed ambient groundwater quality standards (AGQS) for certain PFAS, NHDES also analyzed 166 samples for 25 PFAS using Isotope Dilution, by Eurofins TestAmerica – Buffalo (Table 3). Radon in water was measured using Standard Method 7500 by Nelson Analytical Lab (Table 4).

Of the 124 analytes screened, 45 contaminants were within the range of detection in at least one or more residential wells. These concentrations were compared against ATSDR comparison values (CVs) to identify exposures of concern (Tables 1-5). When ATSDR CVs were not available, other guidance values from EPA or the State of New Hampshire were substituted in place. Due to the diversity of PFAS and their categorization as emerging contaminants, only those with ATSDR CVs or state-derived MCLs were further analyzed. For radiological compounds, EHP consulted with ATSDR subject matter experts (SMEs) for best available methods to characterize the radiological and chemical hazards of these substances.

Of these wells, 82 (64%) exceeded the regulatory MCL for use as a drinking water source due to the level of uranium. For radon, EPA has proposed a requirement for drinking water to contain less than 4,000 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) (this proposed MCL is non-regulatory and part of a multimedia mitigation program). In wells tested, 90% exceeded this value. For uranium and radon comparisons, sample data was also compared to available state data (Figure 1) (Flanagan, 2014); (Bartholomay, 2007). Concentrations and maps can be seen in Figures 2 and 3, Appendix A. Other contaminants of concern are listed in Table 5.

NHDES notified individual residents about their results with reports specific to their residence. Notifications included a complete list of analytes measured as well as instances of exceedance of federal and state guidelines for exposure. Notifications also included resources for more information, recommendations for actions to reduce risk by exposure, and pertinent contact information for NHDES employees. This Letter Health Consult expands on that summary.

Discussion

The key issues discussed here are:

1. Identification of potential human health risks.
2. Recommended Actions to reduce risks.
3. Additional concerns for residents and stakeholders.

Potential risks to human health

This health consultation evaluated exposure and risks from the use of residential wells as a source of drinking water. While exposure routes can include ingestion of drinking water, inhalation of gas and vapors, and dermal absorption; findings from testing associated with this health consultation primarily indicate ingestion as the exposure route of concern. The one exception to this is with radon. Resource limitations and lack of data to predict elevated levels of radon in drinking water prior to sampling impacted programmatic decisions to limit environmental testing to water; however, levels of radon in water are closely correlated with radon in air. Based on water results, we would predict the presence of radon in air.

It should be noted that health risks from exposure to radon by inhalation supersede those of ingestion. Therefore, this report assesses the potential impact on human health from consumption of contaminated drinking water with the understanding that inhalation should be considered as a follow up exposure route for future analysis. Other chemicals for which inhalation or dermal absorption can act as routes of exposure were either present at very low levels or not detectable (for instance, VOCs). Therefore, these routes of exposure were excluded from detailed analysis.

To evaluate potential risk, NHDES uses the dose of a given chemical to which a person is exposed from drinking water. The dose is estimated using a measured concentration from the drinking water source, a typical person's body weight, a duration of time, and other exposure factors (see Appendix C). The dose is then compared to ATSDR (CV) doses. When ATSDR lacks a CV for a given chemical, alternative guidance from either EPA (for example, a MCL) or the State's drinking water values is applied. If the dose exceeds the CV, then the analyte is further evaluated in a variety of exposure scenarios in order to inform the public if the risks require action, such as switching water sources to bottled water or installing appropriate filtration. If the dose is far below the CV or the analyte is not detected, the analyte is not retained for additional evaluation.

For the purpose of this report, contaminants of concern are defined as those contaminants that were found in one or more wells at levels likely to adversely impact human health. These levels are defined by exceedance of ATSDR, EPA or NHDES risk-based guidance values for drinking water. A complete list of contaminants tested for is included in Table 1-4; and those identified as contaminants of concern based on findings are included in table 5, and discussed in detail in this report. In addition to this report, individual well owners were provided with their specific results.

Uranium

Uranium is a radioactive, heavy metal that occurs naturally in nearly all rocks and soils. Some parts of the United States exhibit higher than average uranium levels due to natural geological formations, such as sedimentary rock and granite formations. These metal deposits have the potential to leach into groundwater. Over the long-term, consumption of water containing levels of uranium above the MCL is not advisable. Uranium that is absorbed is deposited throughout the body with the highest levels found in the bones, liver and kidneys (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2013). Animal

studies indicate that kidney damage is the primary toxic effect of uranium exposure and that this damage increases with uranium solubility and duration of exposure (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2013).

ATSDR relies on the drinking water guidance value (for instance, MCL) developed by EPA, and does not have its own minimal risk level (MRL) or CV. Uranium was detected in most residential wells (more than 60%, Table 4) above the EPA MCL of 30 µg/L from untreated sample locations. Elevated uranium in drinking water is consistent with compositions predicted for the geological formations in southern Hooksett (Lyons, 1997). For wells with a uranium level at or above 30 µg/L, treatment to remove uranium should be installed or an alternate source of drinking water such as bottled water should be utilized. As levels of contaminants may change over time, retesting is recommended at least every 3-5 years for wells with a uranium level under 30 µg/L (New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, 2019).

Radon

Radon is a noble gas byproduct from the radioactive decay of crustal elements like uranium and radium. Radon is released into soil pockets where it can diffuse into surrounding air, water and soil. Radon gas emits energetic alpha particles during decay. Almost all health risks from radon in water come from breathing indoor air with radon (which accumulates depending on factors like ventilation, seasonal change, and aerosolization of dissolved radon) and exposure to radon gas is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States, after smoking. More than 15,000 – 21,000 deaths are attributed annually to radon-related lung cancer (National Research Council, 1999). This risk is increased for people who are also exposed to cigarette smoke (RW, 2001). Based on data from the New Hampshire State Cancer Registry and Center for Disease Control (CDC) estimates about the proportion of lung cancer deaths attributable to radon at the national level, it's estimated that approximately 100 lung cancer deaths each year in New Hampshire are attributable to radon. This estimate does not take into account additional risk factors, including the age of the New Hampshire population, lung cancer screening rates and the distribution of stage at diagnosis, and, perhaps most importantly, smoking rates for the state.

Enforceable federal or state standards for radon present in drinking water or indoor air do not currently exist. However, EPA and other agencies do issue public health advisories for radon in drinking water (US Environmental Protection Agency, 1999) and indoor air (US Environmental Protection Agency, 2016). The majority (69%) of sampling results for radon in water samples collected in the study area show radon in water levels exceeding 10,000 pCi/L. As a general practice, NHDES strongly recommends that private wells with radon concentrations at or above 10,000 pCi/L install treatment for the water in conjunction with mitigation of indoor air radon. For private wells with radon concentrations between 2,000 and 10,000 pCi/L, the treatment of water may be advisable if air concentrations in the home exceed 4 pCi/L (US Environmental Protection Agency, 2016)

Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element in minerals of Earth's crust as well as a byproduct of the smelting process of certain metals like copper and lead. Inorganic arsenic is a well-documented toxic agent, causing hyperkeratinization (abnormally rapid shedding of skin cells) and hyperpigmentation of skin (darkening of patches of the skin). Cardiovascular, pulmonary and neurological functions are also impaired by arsenic exposure through consumption, with acute, high-level exposures causing encephaly. Following chronic exposure, pregnant women are at higher risk for pregnancy complications and children are at higher risk for neurodevelopmental effects (Gilbert-Diamond, 2016; Farazan, 2016); (Farazan, 2016). Arsenic is also a

known carcinogen implicated in increased tumor incidence in many organs, including the bladder, lung and skin (non-melanoma), following chronic exposure (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2007).

Arsenic was detected above the ATSDR CV of 16 µg/L (from the untreated sample location) at three residences. At 3% of wells, concentrations exceeded the proposed New Hampshire health limit for arsenic of 5 µg/L, which will be lowered from 10 µg/L in July 2021 to protect neurodevelopment and IQ scores for infants and small children. The new value is also being lowered to protect against the carcinogenic effects of long-term exposure (Borsuk, 2015) (NH Department of Environmental Services, 2020).

Manganese

Manganese is a natural element found in soil and groundwater within New Hampshire, and is also an essential nutrient in our diet. Excessive exposure to manganese is associated with neurological effects, including neuro-degenerative symptoms like Parkinson's, altered emotional states and neurodevelopmental delays in children. This can be especially problematic for formula-fed infants, as their body processes (or metabolizes) manganese differently than older children and adults.

ATSDR does not suggest values for exposure limits to manganese in drinking water, but does recognize the potential for human health risk as determined by EPA. Manganese was detected at select residences above the EPA lifetime health advisory value of 0.300 milligrams per liter (mg/L) from the untreated sample locations. Over the long-term, consumption of water containing levels of manganese above this level is not advisable.

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made organic chemicals used in a variety of industrial and commercial applications. Certain PFAS are highly-bioaccumulative and associated with a variety of adverse health outcomes, including increased cholesterol, changes in liver enzyme levels. altered hormone function, delayed growth in infants and potentially certain cancers (Sunderland, 2019).The ATSDR CVs for these determined little to no intermediate exposure risks (less than 1 year) for four PFAS.

In 2019, NHDES adopted rules that establish health-based MCLs and AGQS for four PFAS that include: 12 parts per trillion (ppt) for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), 15 ppt for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), 18 ppt for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and 11 ppt for perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA). These values were based on chronic protection of women who are planning on becoming pregnant or breastfeeding, and are therefore lower than the ATSDR CVs (NH Department of Environmental Services, 2019). Approximately 21% of residential wells exceeded the AGQS for PFOA, while 4%, 3%, and < 1% of residential wells exceeded the AGQS for PFNA, PFOS, and PFHxS, respectively.

Recommended Actions for Homeowners

Based on the available information, there are three key recommended actions for homeowners and community members in the Southern Hooksett area.

1. **Encourage supplemental testing of wells**. Unfortunately, NHDES was not able to conduct an exhaustive survey of all possible drinking water contaminants for all residential wells, so additional testing is advisable before determining any treatment system options for a home. Some treatment system options are not designed to remove all types of contaminants, whereas others may be more economically feasible and still sufficient. NHDES recommends routine well testing every 3-5 years (except for bacteria and nitrates, which should checked annually) (NH Department of Environmental Services, 2020). NHDES can be contacted for discussion of test results. At the end of this document are

links to resources with additional information regarding contaminants in drinking water and treatment options.

2. **Conduct home air testing for radon gas.** Given the elevated levels of uranium and radon in drinking water for homes in the area, there is an increased probability that the indoor air of homes in the area will contain elevated levels of radon. Radon in the air of homes may come from radon in the water or radon gas infiltrating the home from the ground, or some combination of the two. DPHS recommends taking remedial action when air testing results are above the EPA Action Level of 4 pCi/L (NH Division of Public Health Services, 2011). More information can be found at the NHDHHS Radon Program and NHDHHS Radon in Air Reduction websites, including where in the home to test and during which time of year
   At the end of this document are links to resources with additional information regarding contaminants in drinking water as well as testing, treatment and mitigation options.

3. **Install filtration/treatment on untreated wells**. NHDES strongly recommends treatment of residential well water when contaminant levels are elevated and exceedances of health guidelines are observed. This is especially true for those with exceedances of uranium and radon, as the concentrations of these were far above the guidance for chronic exposures. At the end of this document are links to resources with additional information regarding contaminants in drinking water and treatment options.

For residents pursuing additional testing, the date of this letter health consultation may serve as a starting date for planning a 3-5 year follow up test. An accompanying fact sheet has been created for residents to summarize the recommended actions. New Hampshire APPLETREE will make this available and will also contact residents with future opportunities to engage with APPLETREE members regarding environmental health results and any remaining concerns.

Recommended Actions for Government Agencies and Research Institutions

It is possible that residential well sampling in this report is incomplete due to limitations in program funding and staffing. Pending the availability of resources, additional testing could be conducted to determine the full extent of geographic exposure. In addition, the community could be considered for health-related or biomonitoring studies to better assess and understand potential impacts of exposure. These studies would require additional resources at the state or federal level and involvement of other stakeholders such as academic institutions or universities.

Additional Concerns

The elevated presence of both uranium and radon present a radiological health hazard for residents. The basic philosophy of radiation protection at ATSDR is the concept of ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) outlined by EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency, 1988). As a guidance, all exposure should be kept as low as reasonably achievable and the regulations and guidelines are meant to give an upper limit to exposure.

Figure 1: Percentage of Residential Wells Exceeding Guidance values for Uranium and Radon

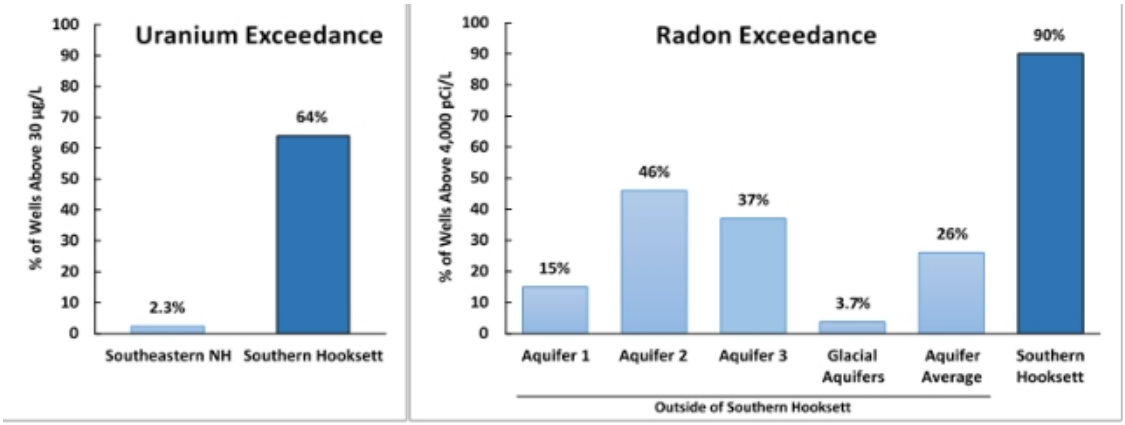

Figure 1: Levels of Uranium and Radon exceed human health guidance values with higher frequency in residential wells of Southern Hooksett compared to other regions in New Hampshire. Samples measured by United States Geological Survey (USGS) in Hillsborough, Rockingham and Strafford counties (this data set does not include Hooksett) showed only 2.3% of 232 wells had Uranium exceeding the EPA MCL of 30 µg/L compared to 64% of wells analyzed from Hooksett (Flanagan, 2014). A 2007 USGS report also measured samples from four aquifer cohorts in New Hampshire, demonstrating that 26% of 108 wells (Aquifer Average) contained radon exceeding the "US EPA human-health benchmark" of 4,000 pCi/L compared to 90% of wells analyzed from Hooksett (Bartholomay, 2007).

Public Health Implications

Some contaminants detected in Hooksett residential wells pose potential risks to human health. However, these risks can be reduced by homeowners. In addition, it may take a lifetime of exposure (over xx years) in order to increase the risk significantly for some contaminants. It is important to note that increased risk does not mean that a negative health outcome will definitely occur. Instead, an increased risk translates to an increased chance or likelihood of a negative health outcome occurring.

Testing of residential wells in Southern Hooksett suggests that the most common contaminants to drinking water in the area of study are uranium and radon. Many wells also have high levels of arsenic, manganese and PFAS. The majority of these contaminants have the potential to adversely impact human health following chronic exposure, meaning when exposure concentrations are elevated over a number of years. However, for certain contaminants, evidence indicates that even short-term exposure can impact health negatively for special populations like infants and pregnant women. Human health implications, treatment options and additional resources are provided below.

Contaminants present in private wells found in the Hooksett community are associated with increased risk for health conditions following chronic exposure, including:

- Certain cancers, associated with exposure to arsenic and radiological contaminants (radon and uranium).
- Kidney damage, associated with chronic exposure to uranium.

- Neurological effects in infants and young children, associated with chronic exposure to manganese.
- Increased cholesterol, changes in liver enzyme levels, altered hormone function, delayed growth in infants and potentially certain cancers, associated with chronic exposure to certain PFAS.
- Impact to fetal growth and increased infections in first year of life, associated with acute exposure to arsenic during pregnancy.

Understanding risks associated with environmental exposures can help to guide changes to reduce risk and to promote health. Similarly, there are a number of additional modifiable risk factors associated broadly with chronic disease; recommendations to reduce the overall health risk burden include eating a healthy and varied diet, avoiding smoking and other tobacco products, limiting consumption of sugar and sugary beverages, limiting alcohol consumption, incorporating physical activity into daily life, and getting adequate sleep. These actions, combined with appropriate water treatment, will reduce long-term health risk for residents of New Hampshire. It is also recommended that health risks and any specific health concerns be discussed between patients and medical care providers. This helps strengthen and optimize specific patient care.

Conclusions

Although some contaminants detected in Hooksett residential wells pose potential risks to human health, homeowners can take steps to reduce these risks. Learning about a new health risk can be worrisome for many people, yet there are simple and effective actions residents can take to test and then reduce the contaminants in their drinking water.

At the end of this document are links to resources with additional information regarding contaminants in drinking water and treatment options. NHDES strongly recommends treatment of residential well water when contaminant levels are elevated and exceedances of health guidelines are observed. Unfortunately, NHDES was not able to conduct an exhaustive survey of all possible drinking water contaminants, so additional testing is advisable before determining any treatment system options for a home. Some treatment system options are not designed to remove all types of contaminants, whereas others may be more economically feasible and still sufficient.

For more information on how to test well water and a guide for home buyers:

NHDES Residential Wells webpage.

NHDHHS Water Testing Guide

The most effective and inexpensive method homeowners can take to remove a large spectrum of contaminants in their drinking water is to install a point-of-use reverse osmosis (RO) treatment system. These systems typically are installed under a kitchen sink or in a basement, and provide water to a dedicated tap at the kitchen sink and potentially a refrigerator water/ice dispenser. Depending on the type of treatment system and who completes the installation, installing a reverse osmosis system will cost approximately $200-$1500. Please note that local plumbing codes may require a permit when installing water treatment systems.

For questions regarding well water test results and treatment options contact NHDES Water Analysis Laboratory:

NHDES Residential Wells webpage

Public Health Laboratory
New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services
(603) 271-3445

For questions regarding this document or concerns about environmental impact on human health, contact the NHDES Environmental Health Program:

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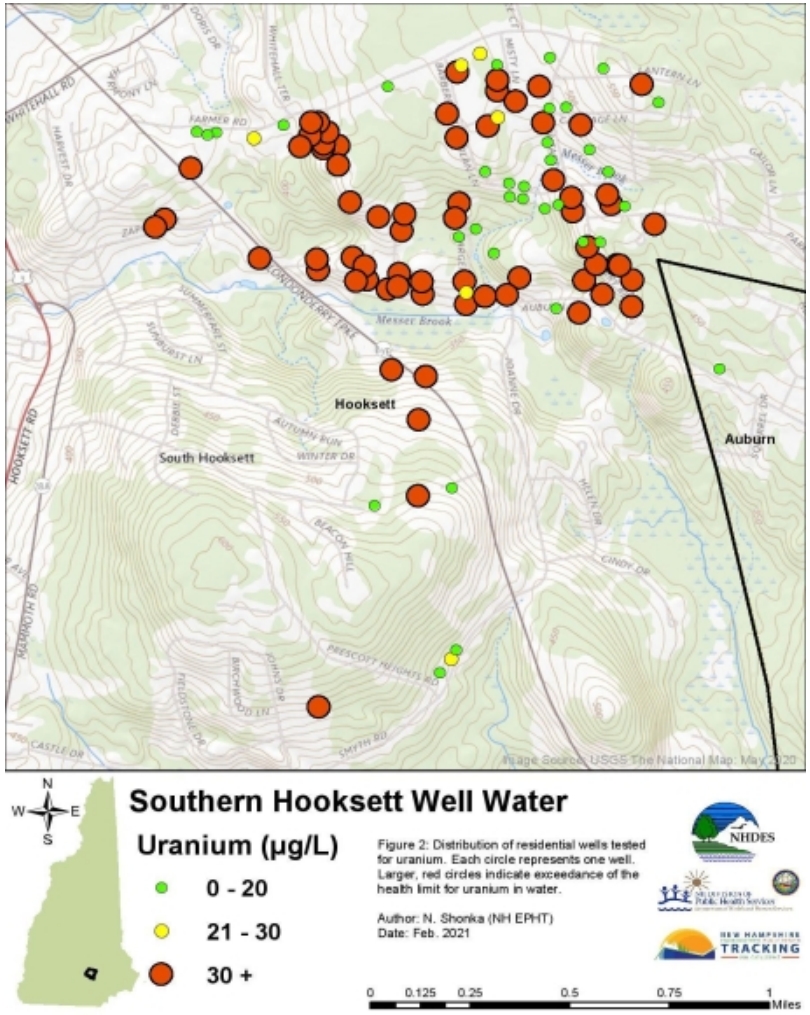
Appendix A: Figures

Figure 1: Percentage of Residential Wells Exceeding Guidance values for Uranium and Radon

Figure 2: Map of Residential Wells Tested for Uranium in Hooksett with Concentration Range

Figure 3: Map of Residential Wells Tested for Radon in Hooksett with Concentration Range

Figure 2: Map of Residential Wells Tested for Uranium in Hooksett with Concentration Range



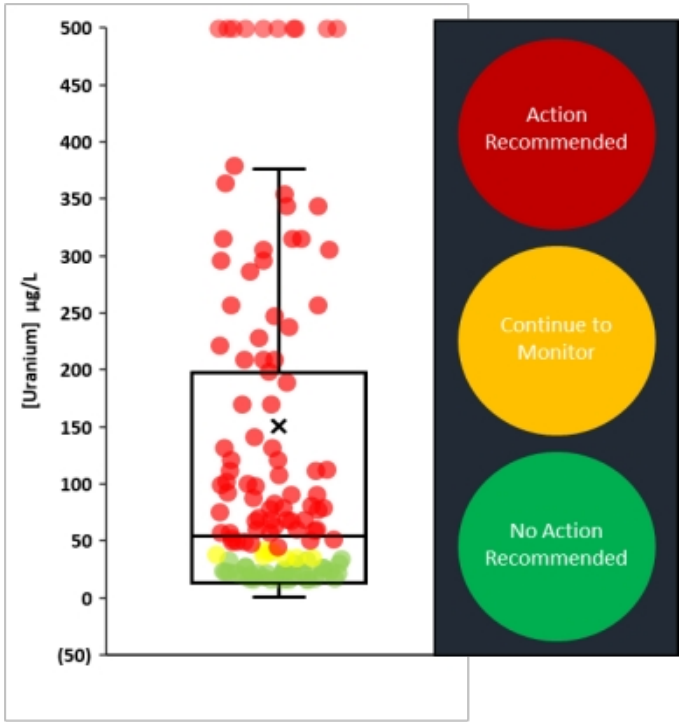
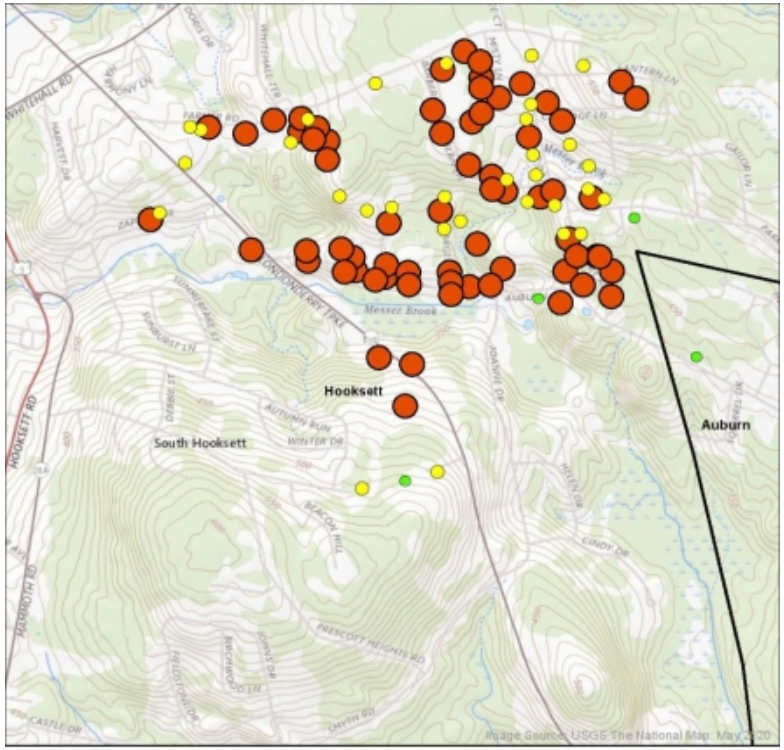
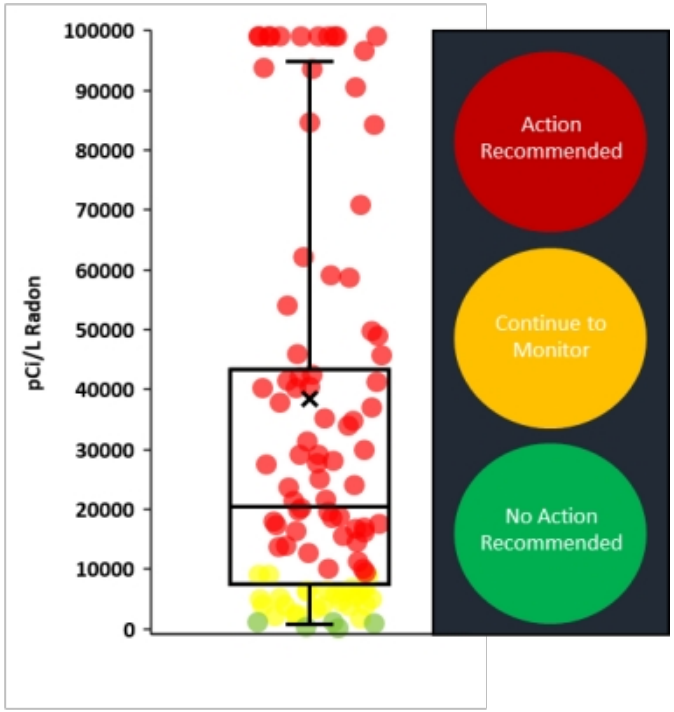
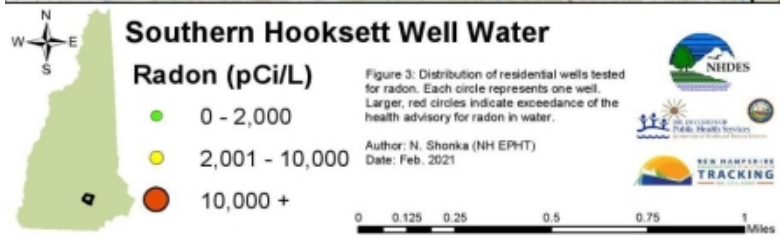


Figure 3: Map of Residential Wells Tested for Radon in Hooksett with Concentration Range







Appendix B: Tables

Table 1: Panel of Volatile/Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Screened in Hooksett Residential Wells

Table 2: Panel of Trace Metals, Metalloids, and Inorganics Screened in Hooksett Residential Wells

Table 3: Panel of PFAS Screened in Hooksett Residential Wells

Table 4: Radiological Isotopes Screened in Hooksett Residential Wells

Table 5: Summary of Contaminants of Concern That Exceed Guidance Values

Table 6: Uranium Exposure Risk Summary

Table 7: Arsenic Exposure Risk Summary

Table 8: Manganese Exposure Risk Summary

Table 9: Exposure Risk Summary for Select PFAS Compounds

Tables 10-13: Exposure Risk Summaries for Individual PFAS

Notes for all Tables:

Keys for All Output Tables – For more calculations and further details see Appendix C

BW	Body Weight; weight in kilograms
CR	Cancer Risk; CR > 10-6 indicates increased risk
CREG	Cancer Risk Evaluation Guide; basis for how cancer risk is evaluated
CSF	Cancer Slope Factor; a cancer specific scenario exposure factor for a contaminant
CTE	Central Tendency Exposure; the central point used from a ranged exposure data set
CV	Comparison Value; an ATSDR standard dose or concentration for a contaminant
ED	Exposure Duration; the amount of time exposed to a contaminant
EF	Exposure Factor; a corrective factor applied to evaluation to certain contaminants
EPC	Exposure Point Concentration; the concentration that is measured at a site
HQ	Hazard quotient; a fraction to determine if appreciable risk is present or not; HQ > 1 indicates increased risk
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level; a US EPA standard concentration for a contaminant
MRL	Minimal Risk Level; an ATSDR dose at which no appreciable, non-cancer risk is expected
NC	Not Calculated
ND	Not Detected
RME	Reasonable Maximum Exposure; The maximum point used from a ranged exposure data set
RMEG	Reference dose Media Evaluation Guide; basis for how non-cancer risk is evaluated

§ Cancer risk (CR) is derived for both CTE (12 years) and RME (33 years) residential occupancy periods. For children, CRs are derived for a combined child receptor: CTE (12 years) and RME (21 years) at a given residence. For the CTE child CR, the combined child is the sum of the cancer risks for each age group for the first 12 years of exposure only. The RME CR for the combined child is derived by summing all the cancer risks for each age group from birth to < 21 years. The adult CR assumes living at the residence for 12 (CTE) or 33 (RME) years. Cancer risks can be calculated for contaminants with cancer slope factors stored in PHAST.

† Hazard Quotients are greater than 1. The health assessor should conduct further toxicological evaluation.

‡ Cancer risk is greater than $1.0E^{-6}$. The health assessor should conduct further toxicological evaluation.

Ω Cancer risks are not calculated for pregnant women and lactating women. Their cancer risks are similar to an adult woman exposed for 33 years. If you would like to calculate cancer risks for pregnant women and lactating women, enter site-specific scenarios.

1 Carcinogen; No cancer slope factor (CSF); See CVs and Health Guidelines Module for additional cancer class information.

3 Carcinogenicity not determined; Cancer risk was not calculated.

Table 1: Panel of Volatile/Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Screened in Hooksett Residential Wells

Analyte	CAS No.	Detected	ATSDR CV (µg/L)	Other Guidance Value (µg/L)	% Above Guidance Value
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	ND	0.93	70	0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	ND	14,000	200	0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	ND	0.12	2	0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	ND	0.43	5	0
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	ND	NA	81	0
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	ND	350	7	0
1,1-Dichloropropene	563-58-6	ND	NA	NA	0
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	96-18-4	ND	0.4	NA	0
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6	ND	NA	7	0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	ND	70	70	0
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	ND	70	330	0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	ND	14	0.2	0
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	ND	0.012	0.05	0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	ND	630	600	0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	ND	0.27	5	0
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	ND	490	5	0
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	108-70-3	ND	40	40	0
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	ND	70	330	0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	ND	140	600	0
1,3-Dichloropropane	142-28-9	ND	NA	3,700	0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	ND	490	75	0
2,2-Dichloropropane	594-20-7	ND	NA	NA	0
2-Butanone (MEK)	78-93-3	ND	4,200	4000	0
2-Chlorotoluene	95-49-8	ND	140	100	0
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	ND	35	38	0
4-Chlorotoluene	106-43-4	ND	100	100	0
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	108-10-1	ND	NA	2000	0
Acetone	67-64-1	ND	6,300	6000	0
Benzene	71-43-2	ND	0.44	5	0
Bromobenzene	108-86-1	ND	56	60	0
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	ND	90	90	0
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	ND	0.39	80	0
Bromoform	75-25-2	**Y**	3.1	80	0
Bromomethane	74-83-9	ND	9.8	10	0
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	ND	700	70	0
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	ND	0.35	5	0
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	ND	140	100	0
Chloroethane	75-00-3	ND	NA	2100	0

Chloroform	67-66-3	**Y**	70	80	0
Chloromethane	74-87-3	ND	NA	30	0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	ND	14	70	0
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	ND	NA	NA	0
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	ND	0.29	80	0
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	ND	NA	NA	0
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	ND	1,400	1000	0
Diethylether	60-29-7	ND	1,400	1400	0
DIPE-diisopropyl ether	108-20-3	ND	NA	120	0
ETBE-ethyl-t-butyl ether	637-92-3	ND	NA	40	0
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	ND	700	700	0
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	ND	0.31	0.5	0
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	98-82-8	ND	700	800	0
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	ND	6.1	5	0
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	**Y**	2,100	13	0
Naphthalene	91-20-3	ND	140	100	0
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	ND	NA	260	0
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	ND	NA	260	0
p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	ND	NA	260	0
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	ND	NA	130	0
Styrene	100-42-5	ND	1,400	100	0
t-butanol	75-65-0	ND	NA	40	0
t-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	ND	NA	260	0
tert-Amyl methyl ether (TAME)	994-05-8	ND	NA	140	0
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	ND	12	5	0
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	109-99-9	ND	6,300	600	0
Toluene	108-88-3	**Y**	560	1000	0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	ND	140	100	0
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	ND	NA	NA	0
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	ND	0.43	5	0
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	ND	2,100	2000	0
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	ND	0.017	2	0
Xylenes	1330-20-7	ND	1400	NA	0

Note: No mean concentrations of VOCs exceed ATSDR CVs or Other Guidance Values.

Y: Yes, detected, indicated with bold, yellow

ND: Not Detected

Table 2: Panel of Trace Metals, Metalloids, and Inorganic Molecules Screened in Hooksett Residential Wells

Analyte	CAS No.	Detected	ATSDR CV (mg/L)	Other Guidance Value (mg/L)	% Above Guidance Value
Aluminum	7429-90-5	**Y**	7	NA	0
Antimony	7440-36-0	ND	0.0028	0.006	0
Arsenic	7440-38-2	**Y**	0.016	0.005	**3.0%**
Barium	7440-39-3	**Y**	1.4	2	0
Beryllium	7440-41-7	**Y**	14	4	0
Cadmium	7440-43-9	**Y**	0.7	5	0
Calcium	7440-70-2	**Y**	NA	NA	NA
Chloride	16887-00-6	**Y**	NA	NA	NA
Chromium (hexavalent)	7440-47-3	**Y**	0.024	0.1	0
Cobalt	7440-48-4	**Y**	0.07	0.07	0
Copper (flushed)	7440-50-8	**Y**	0.07	1.3	**0.78%**
Fluoride	16984-48-8	**Y**	NA	4	0
Iron	7439-89-6	**Y**	NA	NA	NA
Lead (flushed)	7439-92-1	**Y**	0.015	0.015	**3.1%**
Magnesium	7439-95-4	**Y**	NA	NA	NA
Manganese	7439-96-5	**Y**	0.3	0.84	**5.4%**
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	**Y**	0.035	NA	**0.78%**
Nickel	7440-02-0	**Y**	NA	NA	NA
Nitrogen (Ammonia)	7664-41-7	ND	NA	NA	NA
Nitrate	14797-55-8	**Y**	11	10	**7.3%**
Nitrite	14797-65-0	**Y**	0.7	1	0
Selenium	7782-49-2	ND	0.035	0.05	NA
Silver	14701-21-4	ND	0.035	NA	NA
Sodium	7440-23-5	**Y**	NA	20	**67.%**
Thallium	7440-28-0	ND	NA	2	NA
Uranium	7440-61-1	**Y**	NA	30 (µg/L)	**64%**
Vanadium	7440-62-2	**Y**	0.07	NA	0
Zinc	7440-66-6	**Y**	2.1	NA	0

Note: Bold contaminants indicate exceedance of an ATSDR CV or Other Guidance Value
Y: Yes, detected, indicated with bold, yellow
ND: Not Detected

Table 3: Panel of PFAS Screened in Hooksett Residential Wells

Analyte	CAS No.	Detected	ATSDR CV (µg/L)	Other Guidance Value (µg/L)	% Above Guidance Value
6:2 fluorotelomer sulfonic acid - 6:2 FTSA	27619-97-2	**Y**	NA	NA	0
8:2 fluorotelomer sulfonic acid - 8:2 FTSA	39108-34-4	ND	NA	NA	0
n-ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamido acetic acid - NETFOSAA	2991-50-6	ND	NA	NA	0
n-methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamido acetic acid - NMEFOSAA	2355-31-9	ND	NA	NA	0
perfluorobutane sulfonic acid - PFBS	375-73-5	**Y**	NA	NA	0
perfluorobutanoic acid - PFBA	375-22-4	**Y**	NA	NA	0
perfluorodecane sulfonic acid - PFDS	335-77-3	**Y**	NA	NA	0
perfluorodecanoic acid - PFDA	335-76-2	**Y**	NA	NA	0
perfluorododecanoic acid - PFDOA	307-55-1	**Y**	NA	NA	0
perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHPA	375-85-9	**Y**	NA	NA	0
perfluorohexadecanoic acid - PFHXDA	67905-19-5	ND	NA	NA	0
perfluorohexane sulfonic acid - PFHXS	355-46-4	**Y**	140	18	**0.60%**
perfluorohexanoic acid - PFHXA	307-24-4	**Y**	NA	NA	NA
perfluorononanoic acid - PFNA	375-95-1	**Y**	21	11	**4.2%**
perfluorooctane sulfonic acid - PFOS	1763-23-1	**Y**	14	15	**3.0%**
perfluorooctanesulfonamide - PFOSA	754-91-6	ND	NA	NA	0
perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	335-67-1	**Y**	21	12	**22%**
perfluoropentanoic acid - PFPEA	2706-90-3	**Y**	NA	NA	0
perfluorotetradecanoic acid - PFTEA	376-06-7	**Y**	NA	NA	0
perfluorotridecanoic acid - PFTRA	72629-94-8	**Y**	NA	NA	0
perfluoroundecanoic acid - PFUNA	2058-94-8	**Y**	NA	NA	0

Note: Bold contaminants indicate exceedance of an ATSDR CV or Other Guidance Value (Other Guidance Values are from New Hampshire Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards)
Y: Yes, detected, indicated with bold, yellow
ND: Not Detected

Table 4: Radiological Isotopes Screened in Hooksett Residential Wells

Analyte	CAS No.	Detected	ATSDR CV (µg/L)	Other Guidance Value (µg/L)	% Above Guidance Value
Uranium	7440-61-1	**Y**	NA	30	**64%**
Radon 222	10043-92-2	**Y**	NA	4,000 (PiC/L)	**90%**

Note: Bold contaminants indicate exceedance of an ATSDR CV or Other Guidance Value; Radon measured in pCi/L.
Y: Yes, detected, indicated with bold, yellow
ND: Not Detected

Table 5: Summary of Contaminants of Concern Exceeding Guidance Values

Analyte	Category	ATSDR CV (mg/L)	Other Guidance Value (mg/L)	% Above CV	[Mean] (mg/L)	[Maximum] (mg/L)	[95%] (mg/L)
Arsenic	Metal/ Metalloid	0.016	0.005*	**3%**	0.0025	0.18	0.004
Lead (flushed)	Metal/ Metalloid	0.015	0.015*	**3.1%**	0.0017	0.024	0.00748
Manganese	Metal/ Metalloid	NA	0.300*	**16%**	0.27	8.2	0.92
Molybdenum	Metal/ Metalloid	0.035	NA	**0.78%**	0.0057	0.17	0.0154
Nitrate	Inorganic	10	NA	**7.3%**	2.2	13.4	10.4
PFHXS	PFAS	140 (µg/L)	18* (µg/L)	**0.60%**	2.3 (µg/L)	18 (µg/L)	8.475 (µg/L)
PFNA	PFAS	21 (µg/L)	11* (µg/L)	**4.2%**	1.7 (µg/L)	58 (µg/L)	4.55 (µg/L)
PFOA	PFAS	21 (µg/L)	12* (µg/L)	**22%**	35 (µg/L)	67 (µg/L)	16 (µg/L)
PFOS	PFAS	15 (µg/L)	14* (µg/L)	**3.0%**	7.6 (µg/L)	65 (µg/L)	9.975 (µg/L)
Radon (Radon 222)	Radiological/ Metalloid	NA	4,000 (PiC/L)**	**90%**	38000 (PiC/L)	286000 (PiC/L)	119900 (PiC/L)
Sodium	Metal	NA	20*	**67%**	37 (µg/L)	140 (µg/L)	96.55 (µg/L)
Uranium	Radiological/ Metalloid	30 (µg/L)	30 (µg/L)**	**64%**	150 (µg/L)	1900 (µg/L)	631.5 (µg/L)

Note: CVs and Other Guidance Values measured in mg/L unless otherwise noted. Radon measured in (PiC/L). Bold, yellow indicates exceedance of an ATSDR CV or Other Guidance Value

***Guidance Values from the State of New Hampshire and State of New Hampshire Biomonitoring**

****From EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and/or recommendation**

Table 6: Uranium Exposure Risk Summary

Exposure Group	Site-Specific Scenario *Uranium (EPC: 0.631 mg/L; Intermediate MRL: 0.0002 mg/kg/day; CSF: NA Using Intermediate MRL)*						
	Chronic Dose (mg/kg/day)		Chronic Hazard Quotient		Cancer Risk		
	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	ED (yrs)
Birth to < 1 year	0.041	0.090	**35** [α]	**450** [α]	*NC* [Ω]	*NC* [Ω]	1
1 to < 2 years	0.017	0.049	**85** [α]	**250** [α]			1
2 to < 6 years	0.014	0.035	**68** [α]	**180** [α]			4
6 to < 11 years	0.010	0.028	**51** [α]	**140** [α]			5
11 to < 16 years	0.0071	0.022	**35** [α]	**110** [α]			5
16 to < 21 years	0.0068	0.022	**34** [α]	**110** [α]			5
Total exposure duration for child cancer risk							21
Adult	0.0097	0.024	**48** [α]	**120** [α]	*NC* [Ω]	*NC* [Ω]	78
Pregnant Women	0.0075	0.022	**38** [α]	**110** [α]	*NC* [Ω]		
Lactating Women	0.014	0.031	**72** [α]	**160** [α]	*NC* [Ω]		
Birth to < 21 years + 12 years during adulthood	*‡Do not use this cancer risk unless you have a scenario where children are likely to continue to live in their childhood home as adults.*						

Note: Risk calculations use the Intermediate Exposure MRL provided by ATSDR for soluble uranium salts.
Note: Demographics with increased appreciable risk shown in bold, yellow. Using the Acute Exposure MRL of 0.002 mg/kg/d identifies appreciable risk in identical demographics.

Table 7: Arsenic Exposure Risk Summary

Exposure Group	Site-Specific Scenario *Arsenic (EPC: 0.004 mg/L; Chronic MRL: 0.000 mg/kg/day; CSF: 1.5 (mg/kg/day)$^{-1}$)*						
	Chronic Dose (mg/kg/day)		Chronic Hazard Quotient		Cancer Risk		
	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	ED (yrs)
Birth to < 1 year	0.00026	0.00057	0.86	**1.9** ǂ	**2.8E-5** ǂ	**7.8E-5** ǂ	1
1 to < 2 years	0.00011	0.00031	0.36	**1.0** ǂ			1
2 to < 6 years	8.6E-05	0.00022	0.29	0.75			4
6 to < 11 years	6.4E-05	0.00018	0.21	0.59			5
11 to < 16 years	4.5E-05	0.00014	0.15	0.46			5
16 to < 21 years	4.3E-05	0.00014	0.14	0.46			5
Total exposure duration for child cancer risk							21
Adult	6.1E-05	0.00015	0.20	0.52	**9.2E-5** ǂ	**2.3E-4** ǂ	78
Pregnant Women	4.8E-05	0.00014	0.16	0.47	*NC* Ω		
Lactating Women	9.1E-05	0.00020	0.30	0.66	*NC* Ω		
Birth to < 21 years + 12 years during adulthood	ǂ*Do not use this cancer risk unless you have a scenario where children are likely to continue to live in their childhood home as adults.*						

Note: Risk calculations use the Chronic Exposure MRL provided by ATSDR for arsenic.
Note: Demographics with increased appreciable risk shown in bold, yellow.

Table 8: Manganese Exposure Risk Summary

Exposure Group	Site-Specific Scenario *Manganese (EPC: 0.92 mg/L; Chronic RfD: 0.14 mg/kg/day; CSF: NA Using Chronic RfD)*						
	Chronic Dose (mg/kg/day)		Chronic Hazard Quotient		Cancer Risk		
	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	ED (yrs)
Birth to < 1 year	0.059	0.13	0.42	0.94	*NC* Ω	*NC* Ω	1
1 to < 2 years	0.025	0.072	0.18	0.51			1
2 to < 6 years	0.020	0.052	0.14	0.37			4
6 to < 11 years	0.015	0.041	0.11	0.29			5
11 to < 16 years	0.010	0.032	0.074	0.23			5
16 to < 21 years	0.0098	0.031	0.071	0.22			5
Total exposure duration for child cancer risk	-						21
Adult	0.014145	0.036	0.10	0.25	*NC* Ω	*NC* Ω	78
Pregnant Women	0.010989589	0.033	0.078	0.23	*NC* Ω		
Lactating Women	0.021046575	0.045	0.15	0.32	*NC* Ω		
Birth to < 21 years + 12 years during adulthood	*‡Do not use this cancer risk unless you have a scenario where children are likely to continue to live in their childhood home as adults.*						

Note: Risk calculations use the Rfd provided by EPA for manganese.
Note: Daily doses do not exceed conservative protective limits.

Table 9: Exposure Risk Summary for Select PFAS Compounds

Analyte	NH Health Limit*	[ATSDR MRL]	Units	Detected		Chronic HQ		Intermediate HQ		Acute HQ		Cancer Risk	
				Max	q95	Max	q95	Max	q95	Max	q95	Max	q95
PFOS	15	14	ng/L	65	9.975	4.6	0.71	4.6	0.71	NC	NC	NC	NC
PFOA	12	21	ng/L	67	16	3.2	0.76	3.2	0.76	NC	NC	≤ 1.0E-6	≤ 1.0E-6
PFHXS	18	140	ng/L	18	8.475	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.06	NC	NC	NC	NC
PFNA	11	21	ng/L	58	4.55	2.8	0.22	2.8	0.22	NC	NC	NC	NC

Note: Using either ATSDR Minimum Risk Level derived drinking water concentrations or NH Health Limits* (set by NH Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards) for risk calculations, daily doses do not exceed conservative protective limits. For individual compounds by demographic see Tables 10-13.

HQ = hazard quotient

Max = maximum concentration detected

q95 = 95% Upper Confidence Interval of the mean

Tables 10-13: Exposure Risk Summaries for Individual PFAS

PFHxS

Exposure Group	Site-Specific Scenario *Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (EPC: 8.475E-06 mg/L; Intermediate MRL: 2E-05 mg/kg/day; CSF: NA[3] Using INT MRL [#])*						
	Chronic Dose (mg/kg/day)		Chronic Hazard Quotient		Cancer Risk		
	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	ED (yrs)
Birth to < 1 year	5.50E-07	1.20E-06	0.027	0.06	*NC Ω*	*NC Ω*	1
1 to < 2 years	2.30E-07	6.60E-07	0.011	0.033			1
2 to < 6 years	1.80E-07	4.80E-07	0.0092	0.024			4
6 to < 11 years	1.40E-07	3.70E-07	0.0068	0.019			5
11 to < 16 years	9.50E-08	2.90E-07	0.0048	0.015			5
16 to < 21 years	9.10E-08	2.90E-07	0.0046	0.014			5
Total exposure duration for child cancer risk							21
Adult	1.30E-07	3.30E-07	0.0065	0.016	*NC Ω*	*NC Ω*	78
Pregnant Women	1.00E-07	3.00E-07	0.0051	0.015	*NC Ω*		
Lactating Women	1.90E-07	4.20E-07	0.0097	0.021	*NC Ω*		

Note: Daily doses do not exceed conservative protective limits.

PFOA

Exposure Group	Site-Specific Scenario *Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (EPC: 1.6E-05 mg/L; Intermediate MRL: 3E-06 mg/kg/day; CSF: 0.07 (mg/kg/day)$^{-1}$ Using INT MRL [#])*						
	Chronic Dose (mg/kg/day)		Chronic Hazard Quotient		Cancer Risk		
	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	ED (yrs)
Birth to < 1 year	1.00E-06	2.30E-06	0.34	0.76	5.3E-9	1.5E-8	1
1 to < 2 years	4.30E-07	1.30E-06	0.14	0.42			1
2 to < 6 years	3.50E-07	9.00E-07	0.12	0.3			4
6 to < 11 years	2.60E-07	7.10E-07	0.086	0.24			5
11 to < 16 years	1.80E-07	5.60E-07	0.06	0.19			5
16 to < 21 years	1.70E-07	5.50E-07	0.057	0.18			5
Total exposure duration for child cancer risk							21
Adult	2.50E-07	6.20E-07	0.082	0.21	1.7E-8	4.3E-8	78
Pregnant Women	1.90E-07	5.70E-07	0.064	0.19	*NC* [Ω]		
Lactating Women	3.60E-07	7.90E-07	0.12	0.26	*NC* [Ω]		

Note: Daily doses do not exceed conservative protective limits.

PFOS

Exposure Group	Site-Specific Scenario *Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (EPC: 9.975E-06 mg/L; Intermediate MRL: 2E-06 mg/kg/day; CSF: NA[1] Using INT MRL [#])*						
	Chronic Dose (mg/kg/day)		Chronic Hazard Quotient		Cancer Risk		
	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	ED (yrs)
Birth to < 1 year	6.40E-07	1.40E-06	0.32	0.71	*NC* [Ω]	*NC* [Ω]	1
1 to < 2 years	2.70E-07	7.80E-07	0.13	0.39			1
2 to < 6 years	2.20E-07	5.60E-07	0.11	0.28			4
6 to < 11 years	1.60E-07	4.40E-07	0.08	0.22			5
11 to < 16 years	1.10E-07	3.50E-07	0.056	0.17			5
16 to < 21 years	1.10E-07	3.40E-07	0.054	0.17			5
Total exposure duration for child cancer risk	-						21
Adult	1.50E-07	3.90E-07	0.076	0.19	*NC* [Ω]	*NC* [Ω]	78
Pregnant Women	1.20E-07	3.50E-07	0.06	0.18	*NC* [Ω]		
Lactating Women	2.30E-07	4.90E-07	0.11	0.25	*NC* [Ω]		

Note: Daily doses do not exceed conservative protective limits.

PFNA

Exposure Group	Site-Specific Scenario *Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (EPC: 4.55E-05 mg/L; Intermediate MRL: 3E-06 mg/kg/day; CSF: NA Using INT MRL [#])*						
	Chronic Dose (mg/kg/day)		Chronic Hazard Quotient		Cancer Risk		
	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	CTE	RME	ED (yrs)
Birth to < 1 year	2.90E-07	6.50E-07	0.098	0.22	*NC* [Ω]	*NC* [Ω]	1
1 to < 2 years	1.20E-07	3.60E-07	0.041	0.12			1
2 to < 6 years	9.80E-08	2.60E-07	0.033	0.085			4
6 to < 11 years	7.30E-08	2.00E-07	0.024	0.067			5
11 to < 16 years	5.10E-08	1.60E-07	0.017	0.053			5
16 to < 21 years	4.90E-08	1.60E-07	0.016	0.052			5
Total exposure duration for child cancer risk	-						21
Adult	7.00E-08	1.80E-07	0.023	0.059	*NC* [Ω]	*NC* [Ω]	78
Pregnant Women	5.40E-08	1.60E-07	0.018	0.054	*NC* [Ω]		
Lactating Women	1.00E-07	2.20E-07	0.035	0.075	*NC* [Ω]		

Note: Daily doses do not exceed conservative protective limits.

Appendix C: Calculations, Exposure Parameters and Exposure Factors

Contaminants of concern were evaluated further using ATSDR's online Public Health Assessment Site Tool (PHAST). Concentrations were entered as 95% of the concentration mean, and intake rate (IR), exposure factor (EF) and body weight (BW) were entered as default fault values described in ATSDR's Exposure Dose Guidance for Water Ingestion and summarized in the tables below. These equations yield an exposure dose (D) in milligrams per kilogram per day (mg/kg)/day for each population demographic listed, which is compared to a corresponding protective dose as described in each scenario. For example, this corresponding protective dose is often an ATSDR MRL, EPA MCL, or State of New Hampshire guidance value for AGQSs.

ATSDR Comparison Values

ATSDR CVs are media-specific concentrations used to screen and identify contaminants that require additional evaluation due to concern for health risks CVs can be based on either carcinogenic or non-carcinogenic effects (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2018). CVs based on carcinogenic effects account for a lifetime exposure with a calculated excess lifetime cancer risk of one extra case per one million exposed people. When a cancer and non-cancer CV exists for the same chemical, the lower of these values is used in the data comparison to ensure a more protective assessment.

CVs are derived using standard default exposure assumptions and are not site-specific. For contaminants detected below their respective CVs, exposure is not anticipated to result in adverse health effects. Contaminants detected at concentrations that exceed their respective CVs, do not necessarily represent a health threat**.** For oral exposure, non-cancer health effects are evaluated with either Environmental Media Exposure Guides (EMEGs) or MRLs and cancerous effects with Cancer Risk Evaluation Guides (CREGs). CVs for the concentrations of contaminants of concern are presented in Table 5*. Water contaminant concentrations that exceeded at least one CV were evaluated quantitatively.* Doses used in PHAST default to the most protective EMEG or CREG for all scenarios considered.

ATSDR MRLs for Uranium and Radon

- **Uranium:** An MRL of (0.002 mg/kg)/day has been derived for acute-duration oral exposure (≤15 days) to soluble compounds of uranium.
- An MRL of 0.0002 (mg/kg)/day has been derived for intermediate-duration oral exposure (15– 364 days) to soluble compounds of uranium.
- Derivation of an MRL using the NOAEL of (54 mg/kg)/day identified in the two-year uranyl fluoride rat study (Maynard and Hodge 1949; Maynard et al. 1953) as the point of departure was considered; the NOAEL/LOAEL approach was used because the lack of incidence data for most exposure groups precluded using benchmark dose analysis to identify a point of departure. Using this point of departure would result in a MRL that is higher than the intermediate-duration oral MRL for uranium; thus, a chronic-duration oral MRL has not been derived (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2013).
- Due to lack of consistent drinking water MRL toxicity data in humans, ATSDR recommends using EPA's MCL of 30 µg/L for exposure comparison.

- **Radon:** No acute-, intermediate-, or chronic-duration oral MRLs have been derived for radon due to a lack of suitable human or animal data regarding health effects following oral exposure to radon and its progeny (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2012)
- As both uranium and radon are radioactive, naturally-occurring environmental elements with limited CVs, ATSDR subject matter experts were invited to review the sampling data and provide recommendations for public health implications. ***All radionuclides are considered potentially carcinogenic***, although the radioactivity of naturally-occurring uranium and radon is low.

Exposure Parameters

Water Ingestion Exposure Dose Equation
D = (C * IR * EF) / BW
D = Exposure Dose (mg/kg)/day, C = Contaminant Concentration (mg/L), IR = Intake Rate (L/day),
EF = Exposure Factor (unitless), BW = Body Weight (kg)

Exposure Group	Body Weight (kg)	Age-Specific Exposure Duration (years)	Intake Rate (L/day)		
			CTE (Central Tendency Exposure)	RME (Reasonable Maximum Exposure)	Custom
Birth to < 1 year	7.8	1	0.504	1.11	
1 to < 2 years	11.4	1	0.308	0.893	
2 to < 6 years	17.4	4	0.376	0.977	
6 to < 11 years	31.8	5	0.511	1.4	
11 to < 16 years	56.8	5	0.637	1.98	
16 to < 21 years	71.6	5	0.770	2.44	
Adult	80	78	1.23	3.09	
Pregnant Women	73	NA	0.872	2.59	
Lactating Women	73	NA	1.67	3.59	

Exposure Factors

Duration	Days	Weeks	Years	Non-Cancer Exposure Factor
Acute				1
Intermediate	7			1
Chronic	7	52.14	78	1

EF cancer = EF non-cancer x Age-Specific Exposure Duration (years)/78 years

Keys for All Output Tables

§ Cancer risk (CR) is derived for both CTE (12 years) and RME (33 years) residential occupancy periods. For children, CRs are derived for a combined child receptor: CTE (12 years) and RME (21 years) at a given residence. For the CTE child CR, the combined child is the sum of the cancer risks for each age group for the first 12 years of exposure only. The RME CR for the combined child is derived by summing all the cancer risks for each age group from birth to < 21 years. The adult CR assumes living at the residence for 12 (CTE) or 33 (RME) years. Cancer risks can be calculated for contaminants with cancer slope factors stored in PHAST.

† Hazard Quotients are greater than 1. The health assessor should conduct further toxicological evaluation.

‡ Cancer risk is greater than 1.0E-6. The health assessor should conduct further toxicological evaluation.

Ω Cancer risks are not calculated for pregnant women and lactating women. Their cancer risks are similar to an adult woman exposed for 33 years. If you would like to calculate cancer risks for pregnant women and lactating women, enter site-specific scenarios.

1 Carcinogen; No cancer slope factor (CSF); See CVs and Health Guidelines Module for additional cancer class information.

3 Carcinogenicity not determined; Cancer risk was not calculated.

Appendix D: Additional Resources

1. "Be Well Informed" – Information and Guidance for Treating Your Well Water
2. General link to Drinking Water Quality Information (includes relevant information and links to factsheets on arsenic, radionuclides/uranium and other contaminants)
3. New Hampshire Department of Human Services Radon Program
4. EPA Radon Program
5. Cost Effective Air Radon Testing:
   American Lung Association Radon Basics
   National Radon Program Services
6. NH PFAS Investigation (includes information about ongoing investigations, water testing and water treatment options)
7. ATSDR PFAS FAQs
8. NHDES PFAS Sampling Results Data Viewer

Town Council

STAFF REPORT

To:	Town Council
Title:	Motion to accept a donation of labor for painting valued under $5,000 of the Fire side of the Safety Center by NH Department of Corrections to the Town of Hooksett for the Hooksett Fire-Rescue Department
Meeting:	Town Council - 28 Apr 2021
Department:	Fire and Rescue
Staff Contact:	Regina Howard, Administrative Assistant

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

NH Department of Corrections offers municipalities the use of vetted work-release inmates to conduct projects, such as painting, landscaping, or similar projects. We have requested them for painting of the Fire Department side of the Safety Center. Supplies are being provided by Public Works. This will ultimately be a savings for the Town.

RECOMMENDATION:

Accept donation of painting services from NH Department of Corrections of under $5,000 value, to the Town of Hooksett for the Hooksett Fire-Rescue Donation Line per RSA 31:95-e II

SUGGESTED MOTION:

Motion to Accept donation of painting services from NH Department of Corrections of under $5,000 value, to the Town of Hooksett for the Hooksett Fire-Rescue Donation Line per RSA 31:95-e II

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

Concur

Town Council

STAFF REPORT

To:	Town Council
Title:	Nominations and Appointments - April 28th
Meeting:	Town Council - 28 Apr 2021
Department:	Administration
Staff Contact:	Nick Germain, Project Coordinator

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
On their April 14th Meeting, town council chose to nominate a number of individuals.

John Giotas for the Recycling and Transfer Advisory Board. He is a longtime town volunteer and current Alternate to the R&T Board

Robert Schroeder for the Recycling and Transfer Advisory Board. Mr. Schroeder is similarly a current alternate to the R&T Board and is a longtime town volunteer.

Michelle Gannon for the Economic Development Advisory Committee. She is a resident and a business community member in Hooksett.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
N/A

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:
n/a EDAC may have more applicants than full positions currently.

RECOMMENDATION:
Vote to appoint all individuals

SUGGESTED MOTION:
"I motion to appoint Robert Schroeder to the Recycling and Transfer Advisory Board to a term expiring 6/30/2022"
"I motion to appoint John Giotas to the Recycling and Transfer Advisory Board to a term expiring 6/30/2024"
"I motion to appoint Michelle Gannon [as an Alternate or member] to the Economic Development Advisory Committee to a term expiring 6/30/2023"

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION:
Concur

ATTACHMENTS:
Michelle Gannon

Town of Hooksett

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTED TOWN BOARD POSITION

Date Submitted: April 6, 2021

Name: Michelle Gannon Phone: 603-494-7327

Address: 17 Laurel Road, Hooksett, NH 03106

Email Address: michelle@cbcrealty.com

Signature: _____

****

Return completed form to: Town of Hooksett, 35 Main Street, Hooksett NH 03106, Attn: Administration Department or email to NGermain@hooksett.org

****

I am willing to serve on the following Town Boards/Committees/Commissions. I understand if appointed, I am required to attend the regular meetings.

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS & COMMITTEES

		Role Preference Alternate, Regular, or None?
___	Conservation Commission	_____
✓	Economic Development Advisory Committee	_____
___	Heritage Commission	_____
___	Parks & Recreation Advisory Board	_____
___	Planning Board	_____
___	Recycling & Transfer Advisory Committee	_____
___	Town Hall Preservation Committee	_____
___	Zoning Board of Adjustment	_____
___	Other (Please specify.) _____	_____
	_____	
	_____	

How long have you been a resident of Hooksett?

I have lived in Hooksett since the age of 3 (1971) and own Coldwell Banker Classic Realty

Why are you seeking this position?

As a Realtor and Business owner, (home owner), its important to me to make Hooksett a place that is attractive for businesses and families to want to come to our community.

Do you have any specific goals or objectives?

There are no specific goals for me, just a different perspective I hope to bring to the table

Please list special skills, talents or experience pertinent to the position sought:

I have some insight into the value of this committee and how it can help Hooksett to thrive, but my long term experience in my industry and my love for this community is why I am wanting to be a part of this board

Please list any potential conflicts of interest you may have if appointed for a board or commission:

None

Please list any work, volunteer, and/or educational experience you would like to have considered:

I help with Salvation Army, Town welfare dept & food pantry when needed

Please list any current/prior Town board membership and the dates of service:

None

Town Council

STAFF REPORT

To:	Town Council
Title:	Lilac Bridge Memorial Landscaping – AMENDMENT TO STAFF REPORT Bruce A. Thomas, P.E., April 28, 2021 (Tabled at April 14th Meeting)
Meeting:	Town Council - 28 Apr 2021
Department:	Community Development
Staff Contact:	Bruce Thomas, Town Engineer

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Revised recommendation: Approve of award of Landscaping Contract to Blue Ribbon Property Improvements for $16,366 and to purchase a bollard for $1,319 for the total cost of $17,685 and further recommends that the project funding of $17,685 be provided from the Public Recreation Facilities Impact Fee account.

Based on input from residents concerned about the project, I wish to revise the proposed contract to:

- Double the number of lilac shrubs (adds $3,150),
- Eliminate the flower beds due to anticipated lack of maintenance (removes $3,150),
- Include stone dust walkway (same as initial recommendation),
- Add back in the curb installation to prevent trespassing and traffic across site.
- Add an additional 22’ of curb to block off area between walk and existing pump station facility (adds $1,056),
- Add Irrigation system.
- Add Bollard on pathway.
- The loam and seed installation, Irrigation system pavement trenching and bollard installation, will be done by the Department of Public works within their budget (same as initial recommendation).
- Note: I investigated adding three parking spaces along the cul-de-sac, but due to curb and ADA parking issues it did not appear workable to add the spaces.

Based on the above, I recommend that the Town hires Blue Ribbon Properties to do the work as described for $16,366 and that the Town expend $1,319 for a bollard. I further recommend that the project funding (**$17,685)** be provided from the Public Recreation Facilities Impact Fee account also known as the “Parks Impact Fees” funds. As of January 31, 2021, the balance in this account was $123,376.29. The balance after this project is completed will be $105,691.29.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The total price of **$17,685** will be funded from the Public Recreation Facilities Impact Fees account

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:
None

RECOMMENDATION:
The Staff recommends that Blue Ribbon Property Improvements be contracted to do the work for $16,366 and the Town purchases a bollard for $1,319 for the total cost of **$17,685** and further recommends that the project funding of **$17,685** be provided from the Public Recreation Facilities Impact Fee account.

SUGGESTED MOTION:
Motion to award the project to Blue Ribbon Property Improvements and contract with them to do the work for $16,366, and allow the Town to purchase a bollard for $1,319 and further recommends that the project funding of $17,685 be provided from the Public Recreation Facilities Impact Fee account.

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION:
Concur. Council wanted concurrence from the State on the improvements Hooksett plans to make on their property.

ATTACHMENTS:
1 Lilac Monument Landscaping Cost Summary
2 Landscape Plan 11 x 17 WITH IRRIGATION
3 Proposal_4570_from_BLUE_RIBBON_COMPANIES
4 Bollard Quote
5 Bollard Detail

Lilac Bridge Memorial Landscaping – AMMENDMENT TO STAFF REPORT
Bruce A. Thomas, P.E., April 28, 2021.

BLUE RIBBON PROPERTIES (ADJUSTED COSTS)		COMMENTS
Lilac Shrubs and Installation:	$6,300	Flower beds removed. That cost put into shrubs.
Flowers and Flower Beds:	$0	
Stone Dust and Installation:	$950	No Change from initial proposal.
Loam and Seeding:	$0	To be done by DPW Crews
Granite Curb Installation:	$5,616	Increased by $1,054 to add curb between path and pump station (117 LF at $48/lf).
Irrigation Installation:	$3,500	Increased Cost.
Blue Ribbon Total:	**$16,366**	
Removable Bollard	$1,319	Increased Cost (this cost if for material only. Installation not included).
Total Cost:	**$17,685**	

Other Costs (To be completed by DPW crews within DPW General Operating Budget):

Cost of Loam and Seed by DPW Crews.
Cost of trenching road and path for irrigation.
Cost of Bollard installation.

Additional Paving to Create Three Parking Spaces:

ALTERNATIVE PRICING SCENARIOS:	
Shrubs, Stone Dust:	$7,250
Shrubs, Stone Dust, Granite Curb	$12,866
Shrubs, Stone Dust, Granite Curb, Irrigation	$16,366
Shrubs, Stone Dust, Granite Curb, Bollard	$14,185
Shrubs, Stone Dust, Granite Curb, Irrigation & Bollard	**$17,685**

LILAC BRIDGE MONUMENT
LANDSCAPING PLAN - 2021

LOAM & SEED
AREA SHOWN
AREA = 2780 SF

40 X 12' STONE
DUST PAD

INSTALL LILAC TREES
AS SHOWN

EXISTING BENCHES
AND HISTORICAL PLAQUE

STONE DUST 6" THICK
AREA = 700 SF

GRADE TO
DRAIN

LOAM & SEED
AREA SHOWN
AREA = 8,800 SF

4' WIDE STONE DUST
WALKWAY

EXISTING MONUMENT

CONSTRUCT 117 LF OF
STRAIGHT GRANITE CURB
(NHDOT 609.01)

Veterans Dr

Main St

N
W E
S

Legend

- IRRIGATION HEAD
- BOLLARD
- PROPOSED LILAC TREE
- IRRIGATION LINE
- PROPOSED CURB
- EXISTING PATH
- LANDSCAPE AREA
- STONE DUST PATH

30 15 0 30 Feet

BLUE RIBBON COMPANIES
17 LEHOUX DRIVE
PO BOX 16717
HOOKSETT, NH 03106
(603) 624-5400
accounting@blueribbonnh.com
www.blueribbonnh.com

PROPOSAL

DATE 02/16/2021
PROPOSAL NO. 4570

HOOKSETT HIGHWAY DEPT
210 W RIVER RD
HOOKSETT, NH 03106

Sales Rep

QTY	DESCRIPTION	RATE	AMOUNT
6	COST OF LILAC TREES AND INSTALLATION: Includes installation of (6) 6-7' B&B Syringa vulgaris Common Name: Common Purple Lilac	525.00	3,150.00
1	COST OF FLOWERS AND FLOWER BEDS: Includes installation of 2 landscape beds approx. 70' x 3' (420 SF); 10 YDS Garden Mix (loam and compost mix) 8" deep; approx. 105 perennials / ornamental grasses spaced approx. 24" apart	3,150.00	3,150.00
1	COST OF STONE DUST AND INSTALLATION: Includes installation of stone dust 6" thick in areas totalling approx. 700 SF as shown on plan. (13 YDS); No base prep included. Will be installed over existing base.	950.00	950.00
11,710	COST OF LOAM AND SEEDING: Includes 11,710 SF of loam at 4" depth, labor and equipment to spread, finish hand raking and hydroseed	0.70	8,197.00
95	COST OF GRANITE CURB INSTALLATION: Includes installation of 95' linear feet of straight granite curb around cul-de-sac as shown on the plan and per NHDOT 609.1; Curb shall be backfilled with concrete	48.00	4,560.00
1	IRRIGATION Includes installation of irrigation for new lawn areas and plantings.	3,500.00	3,500.00
		TOTAL	$23,507.00
	Thank you for allowing Blue Ribbon the opportunity to provide you with this quote. We look forward to working with you on your project.		
	Accepted by: _____ Accepted Date:_____		

MaxiForce™
Traffic Control Bollards

QUOTATION NUMBER: QUO-10742-L4X2J8
QUOTE VALIDITY: 4/13/2021 - 5/13/2021
REFERENCE: Town of Hooksett Bollard, Hooksett, NH

DATE: April 13, 2021

Blue Ember Technologies, LLC
7560 Main Street
Sykesville, MD 21784
410-552-9888 Phone
410-552-9939 Fax

Bill To:
Town of Hooksett
Attn: Bruce Thomas
35 Main St.
Hooksett, NH 03106
(603) 419-4003
bthomas@hooksett.org

Ship To:
210 W. River Rd., Hooksett, NH

Dear Bruce,

Thank you for the opportunity to support you on your project. We are pleased to quote the following Blue Ember standard products on a furnish-only basis in response to your recent request.

Blue Ember Technologies, LLC proposes to furnish-only the following:

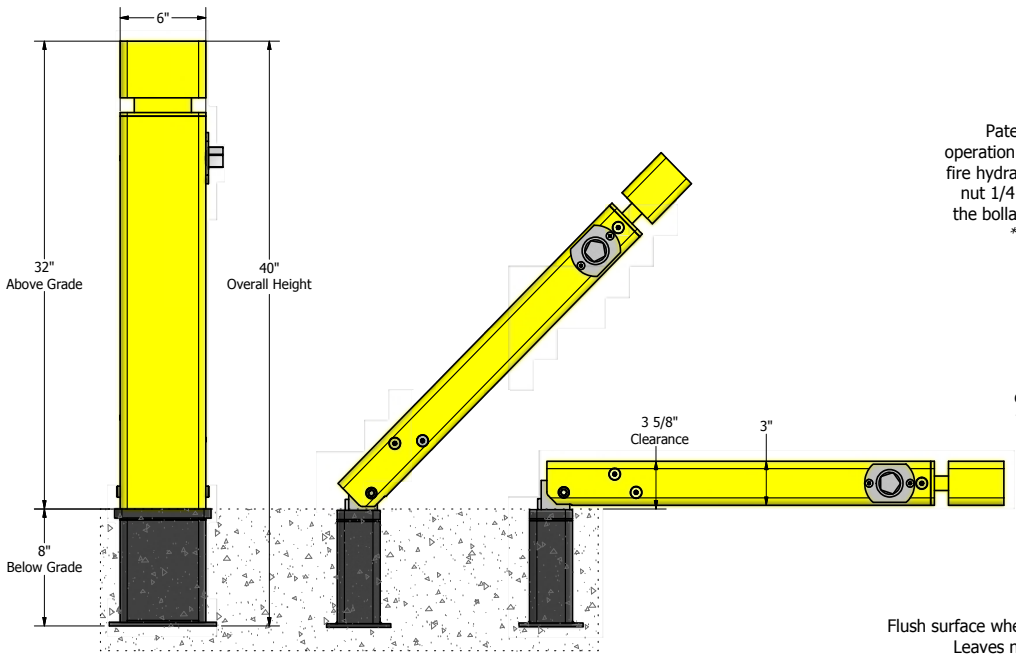
PRICE PROPOSAL

PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	QTY	PRICE	TOTAL
MCSW-SS1-S	MaxiForce Collapsible (MC) Bollard, Standard Style (S) Rectangular Body, Wrench (W) Operated, Standard Style 1 (SS1) Head, Simple (S) Base, One Wrench Included Per Every 10 Units	1.00000	$1,079.00	$1,079.00
PC	Powder Coat The Entire Assembly – bollard color to be selected, base to be Black Fine Texture	1.00000	$60.00	$60.00
			SUB TOTAL:	$1,139.00
			FREIGHT:	$180.00
			TAX:	$0.00
			TOTAL:	**$1,319.00**

Maxi*Force*™ Collapsible Bollard

Standard Body, Wrench Operated, Standard Style 1 Head, Simple Base

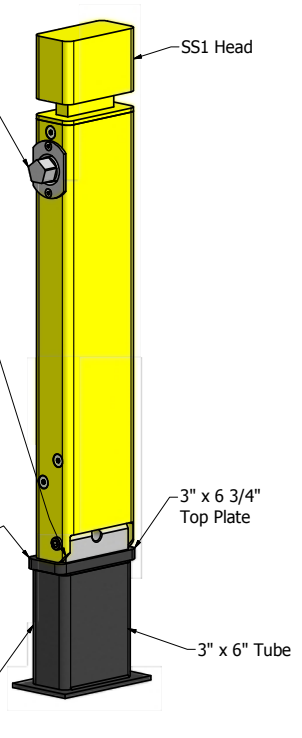
AHJ approved in many cities / counties / campuses for use in fire lanes per International Fire Code (IFC) 503



Patented fire hydrant wrench operation works with any standard fire hydrant wrench by turning the nut 1/4 turn to unlock and lower the bollard. (1-3/8" nut standard)
**Free standard hydrant wrench included with each order*

Patented break-away design allows instant emergency access without a key. This unit can be pushed over with the bumper of a vehicle.

Flush surface when bollard is removed. Leaves no tripping hazard and won't catch snow plows or other maintenance equipment.



- Low Maintenance / Durable steel construction
- One year warranty / Protected by $1,000,000 in liability insurance
- No complex assembly required in the field
- Custom sizes, options, colors and finishes available upon request
- Finish options available (add code to the end of the model number)
  - Powder coated (PC)
  - Powder coated with DRYZINC primer (PCZ)
  - Hot dip galvanized (G)
  - Hot dip galvanized & powder coated (GPC)
- Reflective tape available upon request

Bollard Assy. Weight	Base Weight
58 lbs	14 lbs
Drawing Rev. 1	Created 11/2/2009

PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL

Maxi*Force*™ Traffic Control Bollards
7560 Main Street
Sykesville, MD 21784
410-552-9888 (phone) - 410-552-9939 (fax)
www.maxiforcebollards.com - sales@maxiforcebollards.com

Model	MCSW-SS1-S		
Size C	File Name MCSW-SS1-S		
	Scale NA	DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	Sheet 1 Of 1

Town Council

STAFF REPORT

To:	Town Council
Title:	Social Media Policy
Meeting:	Town Council - 28 Apr 2021
Department:	Administration
Staff Contact:	Nick Germain, Project Coordinator

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Staff and legal counsel have been working on a draft social media policy for the Town of Hooksett. The purpose of this effort is for the first time to begin regulating use of a particular type of town property in a consistent way. Although various official municipal entities have had social media for in some cases decades now, the legal framework surrounding this subject has slowly evolved and become more robust. Simultaneously, entities like the New Hampshire Municipal Association and International City Managers Association report that mismanaging social media is becoming increasingly legally consequential and costly.

Characteristics of the policy will include establishing a responsible way of designating what town social media will be deemed official and how they are managed from day-to-day to the long term. The Core of the policy is based off a model from Drummond and Woodsum with heavy lcoalization and specification for Hooksett implemented by Town Staff.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

N/A at this time. There are social media archival soft wares available that could be of use in the current legal landscape surrounding social media and governmental use, but their value would depend on the Town's weighing of costs, benefits, and risks versus practices put in place here.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

This does change what the town does currently with regards to social media. Conceivably, this could

RECOMMENDATION:

Listen to staff explanations and read over available documentation.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

-

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

Review the draft policy for possible future adoption

Town Council

STAFF REPORT

To:	Town Council
Title:	Martins Ferry Road Erosion Status Update
Meeting:	Town Council - 28 Apr 2021
Department:	Community Development
Staff Contact:	Bruce Thomas, Town Engineer

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Severe erosion has taken place along Martins Ferry Road near the intersection of North River Road. The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) is requiring a Standard Dredge and Fill Wetland Permit for the work. I am working through the RFP process to obtain a qualified Consultant to prepare this permit and develop plans to repair the embankment. I will provide a status of this process at the April 28th Town Council meeting.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Unknown at this time, however it is expected that the required wetland permit will cost about $20,000 or perhaps more. I received a quote from Advanced Excavating to repair the embankment for $17,735, however, that quote was without any involvement from the NHDES. The final construction cost will likely be more than that amount, perhaps a significant amount more. Funding sources will be identified at a later date.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

None

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only. No recommendation at this time, although a recommendation on how to proceed may be presented at the meeting.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

For information only. No motion at this time, although a motion on how to proceed may be presented at the meeting.

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

Update from Town Engineer on the status of this project

ATTACHMENTS:

MARTINS FERRY ROAD EROSION 2
MARTINS FERRY ROAD EROSION 4
MARTINS FERRY ROAD EROSION 6

Town Council

STAFF REPORT

To:	Town Council
Title:	Classification Pay Plan (non-union) Maximum Levels
Meeting:	Town Council - 28 Apr 2021
Department:	Administration
Staff Contact:	Donna Fitzpatrick, Human Resource Coordinator

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Classification Pay Plan was last updated 02/10/2021. Plan updates are now needed to add 2.0% to the maximum level of each grade. The plan is for non-union employees of the Town of Hooksett. The 2% COLA was voted favorably per warrant on 03/09/2021.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

non-union raise article, " To see if the town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of $140,387.00 for salaries and benefits for the non-union full-time and part-time Town and Library personnel. Estimated tax rate impact is $0.07."

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

Motion to approve updated Classification Pay Plan as presented for effective date 07/01/2021.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

Motion to approve updated Classification Pay Plan as presented for effective date 07/01/2021.

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

Concur

ATTACHMENTS:

Copy of CLASSIFICATION PAY PLAN - TC Mtg 04282021

TOWN OF HOOKSETT
Classification Pay Plan ~~02/10/2021~~04/28/2021

GRADE	CLASSIFICATION	SALARY RANGE MINIMUM	SALARY RANGE MAXIMUM	STATUS EXEMPT	STATUS NON-EXEMPT
1	Call Firefighter	$ 11.00	$ 23.36		Non-Exempt
	Custodian	$ 22,880	$ 48,586		Non-Exempt
	Scale Attendant				Non-Exempt
2	Secretary	$ 12.00	$ 26.01		Non-Exempt
	Recording Clerk	$ 24,960	$ 54,126		Non-Exempt
3	Call Fire Lieutenant	$ 12.17	$ 24.42		Non-Exempt
		$ 25,314	$ 50,808		
4	Call Captain	$ 12.81	$ 25.72		Non-Exempt
		$ 26,645	$ 53,499		
5	Finance Clerk	$ 13.08	$ 26.26		Non-Exempt
		$ 27,206	$ 54,611		
6	Vacant	$ 13.58	$ 27.23		
		$ 28,246	$ 56,656		
7	Vacant	$ 13.90	$ 27.90		
		$ 28,912	$ 58,013		
8	Call Fire District Chief	$ 14.91	$ 29.93		Non-Exempt
		$ 31,013	$ 62,237		
9	Administrative Assistant	$ 14.95	$ 30.01		Non-Exempt
	Clerk/Deputy Tax Collector	$ 31,096	$ 62,417		Non-Exempt
	Police Administrative Clerk				Non-Exempt
	Police Prosecution Assistant				Non-Exempt
	Police Administrative Assistant/Receptionist				Non-Exempt
10	Vacant	$ 15.27	$ 30.65		
		$ 31,762	$ 63,750		
11	Vacant	$ 15.98	$ 32.09		
		$ 33,238	$ 66,729		
12	Vacant	$ 16.76	$ 33.63		
		$ 34,861	$ 69,954		
13	Vacant	$ 17.80	$ 35.72		
		$ 37,024	$ 74,312		
14	Forest Fire Warden	$ 18.75	$ 37.71		Non-Exempt
	Project Coordinator	$ 39,000	$ 78,470	Exempt	
	Human Resource Coordinator			Exempt	
	Police Executive Assistant				Non-Exempt
15	Family Services Director	$ 19.27	$ 38.78		Non-Exempt
		$ 40,082	$ 80,648		
16	Code Enforcement Officer	$ 19.34	$ 38.82		Non-Exempt
	Tax Collector	$ 40,227	$ 80,738	Exempt	
17	Police Dispatch Supervisor	$ 20.00	$ 40.50		*Non-Exempt (Salary)
		$ 41,600	$ 84,251		
18	Police Sergeant	$ 21.45	$ 38.95		Non-Exempt
		$ 44,616	$ 80,804		
19	Police Lieutenant Patrol Officers	$ 22.52	$ 45.20		*Non-Exempt (Salary)
		$ 46,842	$ 94,012		
20	Assessor	$ 23.04	$ 46.24	Exempt	
		$ 47,923	$ 96,170		
21	Vacant	$ 23.43	$ 45.28		
		$ 48,734	$ 94,190		
22	Finance Director	$ 23.27	$ 46.71	Exempt	
		$ 48,402	$ 97,148		
23	Assistant Fire Chief	$ 25.19	$ 49.79	Exempt	
	Police Captain Operations Support	$ 52,395	$ 103,551	Exempt	
	Police Prosecutor			Exempt	
24	Vacant	$ 27.02	$ 54.82		
		$ 56,202	$ 114,025		
25	Fire Chief	$ 30.87	$ 58.72	Exempt	
	Police Chief	$ 64,210	$ 122,141	Exempt	
	Public Works Director			Exempt	
26	Town Administrator	$ 31.44	$ 76.61	Exempt	
		$ 65,395	$ 159,364		

Annual minimum and maximum ranges apply to full-time non-union positions only and are based on a 40-hour work week
Hourly minimum and maximum rates apply to all non-union positions regardless of full-time, part-time, or other status.

Original adoption date: March 24, 2010.
Amendment date: ~~February 10, 2021 for effective date February 10, 2021~~ April 28, 2021 for effective date July 1, 2021.

02/13/13 Town Council approved that from now on the **maximum** level amounts would automatically increase by the amount of any COLA or COLA-type increases, but not merit increases. 07/01/13 Town Council approved 2% COLA. 07/01/14 2% COLA per budget voted 5/13/14. 07/01/15 3% COLA per budget voted 5/12/15. 07/01/16 3% F/T & 2% P/T COLA per budget voted 05/10/16 & TC approval 05/25/16. 07/01/17 2% F/T & P/T COLA per budget voted 03/14/17 & TC approval 05/10/17. 07/01/18 2% F/T & P/T wage increase per warrant voted 03/13/18 & TC approval 05/23/18 to raise maximum levels by 2%. 07/01/19 2.25% F/T & P/T wage increase per TC approval 06/12/2019 to raise maximum levels by 2.25%. 07/01/2020 2.5% F/T & P/T wage increase per warrant article voted 03/10/2020 & TC approval 04/22/2020 to raise maximum levels by 2.5%. 07/01/2021 2.0% F/T & P/T wage increase per warrant article voted 03/9/2021 & TC approval 04/28/2021 to raise maximum levels by 2.0%.

*Refer to Hooksett Police Department Administrative/Operations Directive for Administering of Overtime for Lieutenant and Dispatch Supervisor.

The Classification Pay Plan may not include all seasonal or part-time per diem positions.

Town of Hooksett
Town Council Meeting Minutes
Wednesday, April 14, 2021

The Hooksett Town Council met on Wednesday, April 14, 2021 at 6:00 in the Hooksett Municipal Building.

CALL TO ORDER
Chair Sullivan called the meeting of 14 Apr 2021 to order at 6:01 pm.

PROOF OF POSTING
Human Resource Coordinator Donna Fitzpatrick provided proof of posting.

ROLL CALL
In Attendance: Councilor James Sullivan, Councilor Clifford Jones (via Zoom), Councilor John Durand, Councilor Randall Lapierre, Councilor Roger Duhaime, Councilor David Boutin, Councilor Timothy Tsantoulis, Councilor Clark Karolian, and Councilor Alex Walczyk

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
Chair Sullivan called for the Pledge of Allegiance.

PUBLIC HEARINGS
Public Hearing - Refunding Resolution and Certificate for the 2019 Rte. 3A Infrastructure Debt (

Chair Sullivan: It is 6:03 pm, and I am opening the Public Hearing on the Refunding Resolution and Certificate for the 2019 Route 3A Infrastructure Debt.

C. Soucie: RSA 33:3-d, Refunding Bonds, allows communities to refinance debt already approved. The Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Advisory Committee asked me to renegotiate the 2019 $2.5 million bond for sewer and other infrastructure improvements on Route 3A in the TIF district. The current balance of unpaid principle on the bond is $1.67 million. This was a ten-year note, and there are eight (8) years remaining. The refinancing is through the bond bank, with the same terms as the original bond, and it will save $162,000 over the life of the bond. Also, the bond payments come from taxes paid in that TIF district, which generates $400,000 in tax revenue per year. The bond payment now is $300,000 and will be reduced to $280,000 because of the refinancing.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION
Hooksett Police Department - a) New Police Patrol Officer Swearing-in Ceremony and b) Annual Award Ceremony - Part II

Chief Bouchard: These ceremonies are my favorite activities as Police Chief. First, I want to congratulate Chief Colburn. His promotion is well-deserved, and I am excited to work with him. I want to introduce our newest officer, Steven Sanchez, who started work two days ago. For the first time, we have a full complement of 30 full-time sworn officers. Steve was born and brought up in South Carolina. He graduated from Haywood. Christian Academy and Haywood & Barton Community College. He served honorably in the Army for four and a half years. He and his wife Kate live in Litchfield, and we are happy to welcome him to the force.

Chief Bouchard performed the swearing in of Officer Sanchez.

Chair Sullivan: I am biased, but we have the best police department in the state. Congratulations to Officer Sanchez, and as I always say, stay safe.

Chief Bouchard: Officer Nicholas Kapteyn has been overwhelmingly nominated by his peers as Officer of the Year, an award recognizing an officer who provides exceptional service to the community. Nick has worked as a field officer and served in the honor guard. He is relentless in his mission to get drugs off the street. Comments from the many who nominated Officer Kapteyn claim that he goes above and beyond, is positive and dedicated, has high standards, is humble, respectful and a pleasure to be around. Nick joined the Marine Corp after college and has been with our department since 2016. He is joined by his wife Ariel and other family members. Congratulations.

Chair Sullivan: You are 'true blue to your profession' and 'the best of the best.' Congratulations, good luck and stay safe.

Hooksett Fire-Rescue Department - a) New Fire Chief Steven Colburn Swearing-in Ceremony and b) Award Ceremony - Part I

Chair Sullivan: Next we have the swearing-in of our new Fire Chief, Steven Colburn. He is joined by his wife Kimberly, his parents and his in-laws. His father-in-law, Dan Pike, is the former Deputy Fire Chief and the town's Emergency Management Director. Chief Colburn joined the Fire Department in 1999, was promoted to Administrative Captain in 2008, and served as Assistant Chief from 2016 until his appointment as Chief on April 01, 2021. He holds a degree in Fire Protection from NH Community College in Laconia and numerous certifications from the NH Fire Academy, National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland, National Association of Fire Investigators, National Fire Protection Association and Emergency Vehicle Technician Commission. Colburn became Hooksett's 7th Fire Chief under the Town Council Charter. I am going to ask Councilor Tsantoulis to read the 'A Firefighter's Pledge.'

T. Tsantoulis:

I promise concern for others.
A willingness to help all those in need.
Promise courage- courage to face and conquer my fears.
Courage to share and endure the ordeal of those who need me.
I promise strength – strength of heart to bear whatever burdens might be placed upon me.
Strength of body to deliver to safety
All those placed within my care.
I promise the wisdom to lead,
The compassion to comfort,
And the love to serve unselfishly whenever I am called.

Former Fire Chief Burkush performed the swearing in of Chief Colburn.

Chief Colburn: I offer my congratulations to Nick Kapteyn on his award and welcome Officer Sanchez. Next, I would like to announce the appointment of Ian Tewksbury as the Fire Prevention Captain. Ian graduated from Lyndon State College in Vermont with a degree in communications. He joined the department in 2003 and in 2004 began helping with some fire prevention activities. In 2016, he took over the fire prevention program and will continue with that in his new position. He has a passion for it and will expand the program to all residents He has served with the honor guard and as president of the Fire union.

A. Garron: I wish to congratulate Chief Colburn as the new Fire Chief. This is my first appointment of a fire chief. I also want to congratulate Captain Tewksbury on his promotion.

Chair Sullivan: Best of luck and be safe.

PUBLIC INPUT

Karen Carle, 35 Corriveau Drive: Chair Sullivan, I would like to ask the Council about the process that is followed when commitments are made in Council meetings. How does the Town Council hold town officials accountable for commitments so that their actions do not cause taxpayers to pay money unnecessarily?

Chair Sullivan: If your concern is with elected officials, this is the time. If your concern is with the administration, you would want to contact Town Administrator André Garron.

K. Carle: My concern is with the actions of both. I want to know how a taxpayer addresses possibly inaccurate meeting minutes. Specifically, I am referring to Corriveau Drive where fees were paid for attorneys and to DES, in some cases out-of-pocket. In business there are opening and closing actions on items.

Chair Sullivan: If you have a concern about the accuracy of meeting minutes, please address me on that. After you speak with Mr. Garron, you can write a letter to read into the record, or this item can be placed on the agenda of a future meeting.

A. Garron: I know that Mrs. Carle is referring to Town Council minutes from 2016 and accountability for commitments made. I am planning to address that issue in my Town Administrator's Report later in this meeting.

K. Carle: I appreciate the work of all of you who are volunteers. I just want to avoid this type of situation going forward.

SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS

Cindy Robertson, Chair of Conservation Commission- Hooksett Riverwalk Trail Phase III Bid Acceptance, Student Conservation Association Contract, NH Recreational Trail Program Grant Contract and a Memorandum of Understanding with the School District

C. Robertson: Referring to item 15.1 under New Business, we are working on Phase III of the Hooksett Riverwalk Trail, the warrant article for which was approved in March. This is the Brick Kiln Loop. Stantec, our general contractor, issued an RFP for the work and received five responses. The lowest bid was from Belko Landscaping in the amount of $143,741.00. Stantec performed its due diligence, and Belko Landscaping is the company with which we want to go forward.

R. Lapierre: Who did Phase II?

C. Robertson: I don't have that information with me. It is at home, but I will get back to you. I know they did submit a bid on Phase III.

Chair Sullivan: The bid of $143,741.00 is lower than the amount of the warrant article, which was $200,000.00.

C. Robertson: Stantec's costs will be added to this, and the cost of wood has gone up. It is good to have a little extra in case there are unexpected costs.

D. Boutin motioned to award the Hooksett Riverwalk Phase III Trail Construction contract to Belko Landscaping for the amount of $143,741.00. T. Tsantoulis seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #2
R. Duhaime Aye
J Durand Aye
C. Jones Abstained because of his part-time employment with Stantec
R. Lapierre Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
D. Boutin Aye
C. Karolian Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (8-0), with one abstention.

C. Robertson: New Business item 15.2 is approval of a sole source agreement with the Student Conservation Association (SCA). This is identical to last year's agreement, which was delayed because of COVID-19. The SCA would construct a trail loop on the Pinnacle and a new trail along the river, time permitting. The work would be done in the summer or fall.

R. Lapierre motioned to approve the sole source agreement with the Student Conservation Association, Inc. for the work to be completed in 2021 in the amount of $10,000.00. D. Boutin seconded the motion.

Chair Sullivan: What fund does this come from?

C. Robertson: It would be one of the Conservation funds.

C. Karolian: Where did the $10,000.00 go that was approved last year?

C. Robertson: It is still being held; it was not spent.

Chair Sullivan: I would ask that you provide Mr. Garron with the information about the specific accounts from which these funds will be taken.

Roll Call Vote #3
D. Boutin Aye
C. Jones Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
J. Durand Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Karolian Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

C. Robertson: The third item is 15.3 under New Business. The Conservation Commission was awarded an $80,000.00 Recreational Trail Program (RTP) Grant for Phase III of the Hooksett Riverwalk. I need approval to sign off on the grant.

Chair Sullivan: In what order are the funds used?

C. Robertson: This grant is only for the boardwalks.

D. Boutin motioned to have Cindy Robertson sign the Recreation Trail Program Grant contract to move forward with appropriate reimbursement for work to be completed for Phase III of the Hooksett Riverwalk Trail. C. Karolian seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #4
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Jones Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
J. Durand Aye
C. Karolian Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
D. Boutin Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

C. Robertson: One of the four parcels making up the Head's Pond Stewardship Plan is owned by the School District. The School is allowing this parcel to be included in the plan but has concerns about limits to their use of the property. The MOU is acceptable to them, and we are looking for approval to enter into the MOU with the School District.

R. Lapierre motioned to have the Town, by way of the Conservation Commission, enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the School District for the parcel included in the Head's Pond Stewardship Plan. C. Karolian seconded the motion.

R. Lapierre: This is our second time discussing this, so there should be no questions.

Roll Call Vote #5
T. Tsantoulis Aye
C. Jones Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Karolian Aye
J. Durand Aye
D. Boutin Aye
J. Sullivan Abstained because he is a member of the School Board.
Voted unanimously in favor (8-0), with one abstention.

C. Robertson: The Conservation Commission has approved the contract with Moosewood Ecological. They will be completing an ecological survey and a trails assessment. We will be hiring a surveyor as well. Thank you for your time.

CONSENT AGENDA

Motion to accept the donation of a black aluminum pole valued at approximately $50.00 from Blue Ribbon Company, of Hooksett, NH, to the Town of Hooksett for the Hooksett Police Department per RSA 31:95-e: II.

Motion to accept $100.00 donation from Colin & Chris Egan in memory of George Moul to the Town of Hooksett for the Hooksett Fire-Rescue Dept

Motion to accept $100.00 donation from the Board of Commissioners for the Central Hooksett Water Precinct in memory of Bill McDonald to the members of the Town of Hooksett Fire-Rescue Department/Ambulance service.

D. Boutin motioned to approve the three (3) Consent Agenda items. R. Lapierre seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #6
J. Durand Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Karolian Aye
D. Boutin Aye
C. Jones Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

A. Garron: Unfortunately, the number of new COVID cases is 50, up from 15 at the last meeting. Vaccinations are increasing as well, and I am optimistic that we can get ahead of the curve on this.

A. Garron: Regarding the logging equipment, it has been removed from Corriveau Drive and is at the DPW. Mr. Labonte is looking into the next step, which is the sale of the equipment. He is working with DES, which has taken soil samples because of reported fuel leaks. The plan is to invite someone from DES to the next meeting to explain the results of the testing. We will develop a plan to remove the contaminated soil. I do not know what the cost will be. The cost of removing the equipment was $2,000.00.

T. Tsantoulis: Do we have a means of ascertaining the value of that equipment?

A. Garron: Not yet. Mr. Labonte is trying to get the paperwork that will clarify ownership. I sincerely hope we will be able to sell the equipment and recoup the cost of removing the equipment from Corriveau Drive. The town also has a $5,000.00 judgement against Mr. Trimbur. When arrangements were first made in 2016, a gravel apron was put down and trees were removed. There was to be a reclamation bond for the removal of the gravel apron and the replanting of trees. We cannot locate the $5,000.00 bond. According to the former town engineer, Mr. Donison, there was a conversation in 2017 about this issue. Included in the conversation were the Town Council, Town Administrator Shankle, Town Engineer Donison, Mr. Trimbur, and the abutters.

Chair Sullivan: Did the Town Council at that time indicate that a bond should be required? Did the Council vote to require it?

A. Garron: I will check the minutes for that information.

Chair Sullivan: Was the bond required before the work could start?

A. Garron: I can check on that, but it seems to have been a reaction rather than a prerequisite.

Chair Sullivan: We want to be sure that something like this does not happen again.

R. Duhaime: I would like to see a staff report on this. I can't imagine that we didn't have a bond. Who dropped the ball? There is plenty of staff available to prepare a report. When did this start and what happened? I would love to see a report.

R. Duhaime motioned to have town staff prepare an account of what happened with the logging situation from day one in a formalized report. C. Karolian seconded the motion.

Chair Sullivan: The report should answer questions about the timeframe, the costs, and the questions posed by Mrs. Carle.

R. Duhaime: My brother has a lot of information about this. We need all the information we can get.

T. Tsantoulis: We need a chronology of events so that we can be better prepared in the future. This isn't going to go away. More money is going to be spent, and we have a responsibility to the taxpayers.

D. Boutin: I want to speak in opposition to this motion. We have been chasing our tails on this for several weeks. It has been discussed over and over again. We are asking staff to take a lot of time to prepare a report. This is a total waste of time for the Town Administrator and those working for him. The only issue now is the equipment. We need to get money from the sale of the equipment to offset the cost of moving the equipment and taking care of the reclamation.

C. Karolian: I respectfully disagree with my colleague, Councilor Boutin, on several accounts. These taxpayers have the right to have answers. If there is a cost to the Town of Hooksett – that is, the taxpayers – they have the right to ask questions and to scrutinize what is going on. We had an opportunity to put this to rest, and I know there is another Councilor who says this is going to come up over and over again. We had an opportunity to cut the town out of this, but we didn't act. This is not going away, and rightfully so. The people of Corriveau Drive have a right to pursue this situation. This is going to cost the town some money. When I seconded the motion of Councilor Duhaime, my thought was that this would not be a big investigation. It should be a chronology of the events and actions. When did it go through? When was it approved? Did the Town insist on a bond? Was one provided? This does require an in-depth report; it is pretty much on the surface. The people need answers, and when they come forward with questions, we are obligated to give the best answers that we can.

Chair Sullivan: I am going to support this. We don't want anything like this to occur again. We want to know what the process was and how to have a better procedure. We want to be sure we have bonds for reclamation and learn from what we did.

D. Boutin: The difficulty is that if the employees involved aren't still here, we are not going to get anywhere. It is better to establish a procedure for the future. We should focus on moving forward.

Chair Sullivan: I agree. We should amend the motion to establish a process.

D. Boutin: I would ask Councilor Duhaime to withdraw his motion for a history report because it is not necessary, and I am going to vote against it.

C. Karolian: I call the questions.

Roll Call Vote #7

C. Jones Aye
C. Karolian Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
A. Walczyk Nay
J. Durand Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
D. Boutin Nay
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted in favor (7-2).

Chair Sullivan: Mr. Garron, is the motion clear?

A. Garron: Yes. I just want to say that there will be costs involved in the cleanup.

C. Karolian: If we know that soil is contaminated, or we think it is, we are obligated. The town accepted these access ways. We have no choice but to put out an RFP. Even sold as scrap metal, the equipment should be worth more than $2,000.00. We have to take care of this.

A. Garron: The Council has a consensus, which is good. If the costs will exceed $15,000.00, we will follow the RFP process. The cost will be determined by DES.

D. Boutin: I would like to have the last motion read back.

Chair Sullivan: We are looking for a report on the timeline and the efforts involved with the permit for the right-of-way, and a document which defines a future process.

D. Boutin: That was not part of the motion. You need to amend the motion.

Chair Sullivan: The motion asks the Administration to look into the Trimbur issue – the timeline, the costs, and any actions the Council took – and to establish a document for future process in dealing with such issues.

D. Boutin: Councilor Duhaime and Councilor Karolian would have to withdraw their motion so we can re-vote.

C. Karolian: I think we should table this until the minute taker looks at the video and has accurate minutes.

R. Lapierre: A motion made and voted on cannot be tabled.

Chair Sullivan motioned to reconsider the last motion. D. Boutin seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #8

R. Lapierre Nay
R. Duhaime Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
J. Durand Nay
C. Jones Nay
D. Boutin Aye
C. Karolian Nay
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted in favor (5-4)

Chair Sullivan motioned to table this item so that a more fine-tuned motion can be developed for the next agenda. D. Boutin seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #9
J. Durand Nay
D. Boutin Aye
C. Jones Nay
R. Duhaime Nay
C. Karolian Nay
A. Walczyk Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted in favor (5-4).

A. Garron: Unfortunately, the Sewer Commission has filed a lawsuit, contesting the Budget Committee's jurisdiction over its budget. Our legal counsel is preparing the Town's response.

A. Garron: On April 05, 2021, Hooksett Fire-Rescue received permission from the State to hold a Vaccine Pod at Town Hall on April 09, 2021. At that session, 31 employees were vaccinated. A second pod will be held on May 07, 2021.

A. Garron: NHMA held a training session yesterday for people serving on local boards and committees. ZBA's Chair Anne Stelmach would like to have more training for ZBA members. Town Attorney Matt Serge has offered to hold a training workshop and NHMA has several workshops coming up in the future. We have money in the budget for training.

Chair Sullivan: Mr. Garron, please share this information with all board and committee chairs.

A. Garron: At the last meeting, I reported that Congressman Pappas's office informed us of funds available for shovel-ready projects. Town Engineer Bruce Thomas and I had the opportunity last week to make a one-minute presentation on the sewer and other infrastructure project for Exits 11 & 12. Over 100 projects were presented, which is why we were allowed only one minute. We did our best in the time allotted to us. One comment from the panel listening to the proposals was that this is a 'great project.' Not everyone received that comment.

A. Garron: Regarding the wage study, we received two bids from our RFP and decided to go with MRI, which had the lower bid of the two, in the amount of $14,500.00. They have begun the work, and our goal is to be done prior to beginning presentation of the next budget.

C. Karolian: I have been asked some questions about the YMCA Day Camp, and Mr. Garron provided answers to me and to Chair Sullivan. I abstained from the vote at the last meeting because I needed some clarification about the funding. Section 7 of the MOU says that the Town of Hooksett will provide $20,000.00 in scholarships for families needing financial help in order to send their children to camp. I have learned that the funding actually comes from the Hooksett Salvation Army. What if something happens to prevent the Salvation Army from providing these funds? What happens if there is a balance at the end of the process? I have since learned that the amount is 'up to $20,000.00.' I also had questions about COVID guidelines.

A. Garron: Family Services Director Abby Reeves answered the questions posed by Councilor Karolian in a memorandum. She responded that the scholarship money from the Hooksett Salvation Army always goes to Hooksett residents. Non-resident campers seek assistance from their own communities. Her response to the question about a balance in the Salvation Army contribution was that the excess funds would go back to the Salvation Army. They do not have specific budget lines. Some questions have been raised about swim lessons and transportation to the pool in Manchester. Director Reeves responded that swim lessons are not offered in the Hooksett program. In communities where they are offered, there is an extra cost, even if there is a pool in the community and therefore no issue of transportation. Regarding COVID, the YMCA is required to follow State and CDC guidelines, as with any school program.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Nominations and Appointments - April 2021

N. Germain: We had two nominations at the last meeting. Information on these nominees, Scott Evans and Peter Stoddard, is in your packets.

A. Walczyk motioned to appoint Scott Evans to the Parks & Recreation Advisory Board to a term expiring June 30, 2024 and to appoint Peter Stoddard to the Economic Development Advisory Committee to a term expiring June 30, 2022. D. Boutin seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #10
C. Karolian Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Jones Aye
D. Boutin Aye
J. Durand Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

N. Germain: At the last meeting, I was instructed to ask the two alternates on the Recycling & Transfer Advisory Committee if they have an interest in serving as full members. Both John Giotas and Robert Schroeder said they would like to be full members.

C. Karolian nominated John Giotas and Robert Schroeder as full members of the Recycling & Transfer Advisory Committee.

N Germain: Michelle Gannon, who is a Hooksett resident and owns a real estate business in Hooksett, has expressed an interest in serving on the Economic Development Advisory Committee. Her

nomination and appointment would fulfill two requirements because she is a Hooksett resident and has a business in the TIF district as well.

Chair Sullivan nominated Michelle Gannon to the Economic Development Advisory Committee.

OLD BUSINESS

Lilac Bridge Memorial Landscaping – Approve of award of Landscaping Contract to Blue Ribbon Property Improvements for an amount to be determined and to Fund the Project with Public Recreation Facilities Impact Fee funds (Tabled at March 24th meeting)

Chair Sullivan motioned to remove this item from the table. C. Karolian seconded the motion.

Roll Call #11

T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
J. Durand Aye
C. Jones Aye
C. Karolian Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
D. Boutin Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

B. Thomas: Since the last meeting, I have added irrigation and a removable bollard to this project. I put the curbing back where it was originally because it was not working with the drainage. The revised total cost is $17,685.00, including the bollard, which we will purchase. It will not be provided by Blue Ribbon Property Improvements. The State has not formally approved this project. I have contacted them several times but have not heard back. Therefore, a motion for approval would be subject to receiving State approval.

C. Karolian: We should table this item because we do not have State approval.

C. Karolian motioned to table this item, pending State approval of the project. C. Jones seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #12

D. Boutin Nay
A. Walczyk Nay
J. Durand Aye
C. Karolian Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
C. Jones Aye
J. Sullivan Nay
Voted in favor (6-3).

D. Boutin: You might wait five years for State approval.

Updated Town of Hooksett, NH COVID-19 Travel Policy - Governor of NH extension through April 16, 2021

A. Garron: The Governor of NH has extended the Travel Policy guidelines to April 16, 2021. We need a motion to make that change to our policy and are also asking you to authorize me, as Town Administrator, to make any further changes to the policy so that we can inform employees of these changes in a timely manner.

A. Walczyk motioned to approve the updated Town of Hooksett COVID-19 Travel Policy as amended to extend the policy through April 16, 2021 and to authorize the Town Administrator to make future amendments to the Town of Hooksett COVID-19 Travel Policy based on CDC and/or NH DPHS revisions to its current COVID-19 travel guidelines or the Governor of NH issues or updates a COVID-19 Emergency Order. D. Boutin seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #13
C. Karolian Aye
D. Boutin Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
J. Durand Aye
C. Jones Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

Updated Town Council Rules of Procedures - Section #13 Procedure for Town Administrator Annual Evaluation

A. Garron: The subcommittee recommends two changes to the procedure for the Town Administrator Evaluation. First is the elimination of the involvement of the Human Recourse Coordinator in the compilation and distribution of the information collected by the Council. The Chair will assume this role. The second recommendation is the consolidation of the timeframe for the evaluation process. Currently, the process begins the first meeting in May and ends at the second meeting in June. The revision calls for concluding the process at the first meeting in June. The steps outlined in the current plan (a-f), are modified accordingly. Section a remains the same. Sections b and c are combined to require that, by the second meeting in May, the Council members shall have completed their evaluations and submitted them to the Chair in preparation for a non-public session at the second May meeting. Evaluations will be finalized in one report, approved by a simple majority. Only Council members will be in attendance to discuss and finalize the new contract. The new section c states that the Council will discuss the contract with the Town Administrator at the first meeting in June. The new section d is the former section f.

A. Walczyk motioned to approve the Updated Town Council Rules of Procedures Section #13 Procedure for Town Administrator Annual Evaluation as presented by the Town Council subcommittee for an effective date of May 03, 2021. C. Karolian seconded the motion.

C. Karolian: Our intent is to meet in non-public to have a discussion as a group and come up with one evaluation upon which we agree by a simple majority vote.

D. Boutin: Our intent is to reach a consensus.

C. Karolian: The idea is that not everybody on the Council has direct contact with the Town Administrator on all issues.

Chair Sullivan: I understand that my role is to receive the evaluations and print them if they come to me via email.

C. Karolian: I move the questions.

Chair Sullivan called for a roll call vote on moving the question.

Roll Call Vote # 14
D. Boutin Aye
C. Jones Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
J. Durand Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Karolian Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

Chair Sullivan called for a roll call vote on the motion to approve the revisions to Section 13 of the Town Council Rules of Procedure for the Town Administrator Annual Evaluation as presented by the Town Council subcommittee.

Roll Call Vote #15
D. Boutin Aye
C. Jones Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
J. Durand Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Karolian Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

D. Boutin: I want to thank Councilor Karolian for all of the work he did on the process of updating the Rules of Procedure Section 13 for the Town Administrator's Annual Evaluation.

NEW BUSINESS

Hooksett Riverwalk Trail Phase III Bid Award

This item was taken up during the **SCHEDULED APPOINTMENT** with the Conservation Commission.

Approval of Sole Source Agreement with the Student Conservation Association (SCA)

This item was taken up during the **SCHEDULED APPOINTMENT** with the Conservation Commission.

NH Recreational Trail Program Grant Contract

This item was taken up during the **SCHEDULED APPOINTMENT** with the Conservation Commission.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for School District Property included in the Head's Pond Stewardship Plan

This item was taken up during the **SCHEDULED APPOINTMENT** with the Conservation Commission.

Refunding Resolution and Certificate for the 2019 Rte. 3A Infrastructure Debt

Chair Sullivan: It is 8:17 pm, and I am closing the Public Hearing on the Refunding Resolution and Certificate for the 2019 Route 3A Infrastructure Debt.

D. Boutin motioned to waive Town Council's rules of procedure and vote the same night as public hearing and to adopt FY 21-01 Refunding Resolution and Certificate for the Rte. 3A Infrastructure Note. R. Lapierre seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #16
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Jones Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
J. Durand Aye
C. Karolian Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
D. Boutin Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

Town Vehicles and Use of Personal Vehicles Policy

A. Garron: Finance Director Soucie is not here to present this item. I would ask that you table it and place it on an agenda in May.

Chair Sullivan motioned to table this item until May. R. Lapierre seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #17
T. Tsantoulis Aye
C. Jones Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Karolian Aye
J. Durand Aye
D. Boutin Aye
J. Sullivan Aye

Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

Pawnbroker and Secondhand Dealers Ordinance 2014-1 & Application - Proposed Amendments

R. Lapierre motioned to schedule a Public Hearing at the next Town Council meeting to hear public input regarding proposed changes to Pawn/Secondhand Dealer Ordinance. D. Boutin seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #18
J. Durand Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Karolian Aye
D. Boutin Aye
C. Jones Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

Purchase of a 2022 Ford Transit Van, emergency equipment, graphics installation and undercoating treatment for a total not to exceed $41,768.50 to be spent from the Police Detail Special Revenue Fund.

Chief Bouchard: We are amending the motion which is with your agenda packet because the 2021 van is not available. We are proposing the purchase of a 2022 van, with an additional cost of $246.00.

D. Boutin motioned to approve the purchase of a 2022 Ford Transit Van, emergency equipment, graphics installation and undercoating treatment for a total not to exceed $41,768.50 to be spent from the Police Detail Special Revenue Fund. A. Walczyk seconded the motion.

T. Tsantoulis: Could you explain for the public about special details.

Chief Bouchard: Special details for officers are assignments outside of their normal duties. The officer is paid separately by the entity requesting the detail. They pay the salary of the officer, the cost of the vehicle (including fuel and maintenance), and an administration fee. These funds go into the Police Detail Special Revenue Fund and can only be used for items used in special detail assignments. No tax dollars are involved.

C. Karolian: How many vans do you have?

Chief Bouchard: Just one.

C. Karolian: Why a van and not a car?

Chief Bouchard: The van transports barricades and cones to the detail sites.

C. Karolian: Is this smaller than the full-sized van that you have?

R. Belanger: It is not smaller; it is a full-sized 150.

Chair Sullivan: This is replacing an 18-year-old van.

C. Karolian: I call the question.

Chair Sullivan called for a roll call vote on the motion to approve the Police Department's purchase of a van for special details.

Roll Call Vote #19
R. Duhaime Aye
J Durand Aye
C. Jones Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
D. Boutin Aye
C. Karolian Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

Purchase of New CDL Plow Truck

D. Boutin motion to approve and consent the purchase of a CDL Plow Truck from Liberty International for $171,980.00 plus trade of the existing CDL Plow Truck. R. Lapierre seconded the motion

C. Karolian: Was Liberty the lowest bidder?

E. Labonte: Yes, but we didn't have to follow the bid process because this was a State bid.

Roll Call Vote #20
R. Lapierre Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
J. Durand Aye
C. Jones Aye
D. Boutin Aye
C. Karolian Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

Recycling & Transfer Front End Loader Purchase

D. Boutin motioned to approve and consent the purchase of a Front-End Loader from Equipment East for $149,500.00 (including the trade-in of the existing front-end loader). T. Tsantoulis seconded the motion.

R. Duhaime: This is new to the market. I don't know about the long-term reliability of this product, but I have heard it is not the same quality of others. I would like to see us purchase something else.

J. Durand: I have heard the same thing.

C. Karolian: Where is this manufactured?

E. Labonte: I believe it is Korea. The Doosan is the only one that comes with loaded tires. If we go with another one, there will be an additional cost of $8,500.00 to load the tires. The Doosan has heavy use in Massachusetts. You will always hear negative and positive things about any brand of equipment.

C. Karolian: Placing the bids side by side, are they comparable?

E. Labonte: Yes, they are.

T. Tsantoulis: We are in a global marketplace and have a responsibility to the votes who approved the warrant article for a certain amount. We need to trust Mr. Labonte.

R. Duhaime: We don't have enough data on this. Mr. Labonte will be gone, and we will be stuck. I would like to stick with the two or three vendors we know and have equipment from the same two or three manufacturers.

A. Walczyk: Mr. Labonte, what would you suggest?

E. Labonte: We already have one Volvo, which is from Chadwick BaRoss, Inc. Milton Cat is known for having higher prices. Case is the one from Beauregard Equipment. The Doosan is the only one that comes with loaded tires. Any of the others would exceed the amount of the approved warrant article.

A. Walczyk: So, you would have compatibility going forward with Caterpillar?

E. Labonte: It is helpful when it comes to stocking parts.

J. Durand: Could you ask Chadwick BaRoss to negotiate a better deal?

E. Labonte: No, because this is a State bid, and is already a lower price than would be offered by a salesperson.

J. Durand: Do you need to load the tires right away?

E. Labonte: Yes, we do. One repair would cost $5,000.00.

R. Duhaime: I know you have a maintenance account.

E. Labonte: If we spend more than the amount of the warrant article, it would come out of a Recycling & Transfer operating budget line. We have unfilled labor positions, but those might be filled by July 1st.

Chair Sullivan: We can direct the Town Administrator to find $8,500.00, and he would have to do that.

C. Karolian: The money could come from raising fees at the Recycling & Transfer station. This is something I had planned to mention later in the meeting, as an item for a future meeting. Are the warranties comparable?

E. Labonte: The warranties are good. They are usually about the same.

C. Karolian: What is the warranty on the Doosan?

E. Labonte: I am looking for it.

D. Boutin withdrew his motion to approve the purchase of the Doosan front-end loader, and T. Tsantoulis removed is second.

J. Durand motioned to approve the purchase of the Volvo front-end loader from Chadwick-BaRoss for $150,000.00 and to get $8,500.00 for loading the tires from the Recycling & Transfer budget. R. Duhaime seconded the motion.

A. Walczyk motioned to waive the bidding rules. C. Karolian seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #21
J. Durand Aye
D. Boutin Aye
C. Jones Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
C. Karolian Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Nay
J. Sullivan Nay
Voted in favor (7-2).

Chair Sullivan called for a roll call vote on the motion to purchase the Volvo front-end loader.

Roll Call Vote #22
C. Karolian Aye
T. Tsantoulis Nay
R. Lapierre Nay
C. Jones Nay
D. Boutin Nay
J. Durand Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
J. Sullivan Nay
Motion failed (4-5).

C. Karolian: I am waiting for the warranty information. I can't vote until I have that information.

E. Labonte: The Volvo has a five-year warranty for the equipment. I don't have the information on the service warranty.

C. Karolian: I can't vote without that information.

D. Boutin motioned to approve and consent the purchase of a Front-End Loader from Equipment East for $149,500.00 (including the trade-in of the existing front-end loader). T. Tsantoulis seconded the motion.

Roll Call #23
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
J. Durand Nay
C. Jones Aye
C. Karolian Nay
A. Walczyk Nay
R. Duhaime Nay
D. Boutin Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted in favor (5-4).

Purchase of Chipper

A. Walczyk motioned to approve and consent the purchase of a Bandit Chipper from MB Tractor and Equipment for $32,097.75 plus trade-in of the existing Morbank Chipper. D. Boutin seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #24
D. Boutin Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
J. Durand Aye
C. Karolian Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
C. Jones Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

2021 Paving

R. Lapierre motioned to approve and consent to award the 2021 Resurfacing Project to GMI Asphalt, LLC for a total of $628,727.33, approximately $200,000.00 to come from FY 2020-2021 budget and the balance to come from FY 2021-2022 budget. T. Tsantoulis seconded the motion.

Chair Sullivan: This is quite a few streets. Are you spending more than you usually do?

E. Labonte: Yes. We usually spend about $400,000.00 on resurfacing.

C. Karolian: It is not prudent to spend money from a future budget.

D. Boutin: I call the question.

Roll Call Vote #25
C. Karolian Nay

D. Boutin Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Duhaime Nay
J. Durand Aye
C. Jones Nay
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted in favor (6-3)

Volunteer Appreciation Dinner

N. Germain: The Volunteer Appreciation Dinner has been held on a Friday in early June for a number of years. Last year's dinner was cancelled because of COVID. The Administration would like to know if the Council wishes to hold the event in 2021, given that there are still restrictions about spacing and face coverings.

D. Boutin: We are not out of the woods yet with the pandemic.

D. Boutin motioned to hold the volunteer appreciation dinner in the fall. A. Walczyk seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #26
R. Duhaime Aye
J Durand Aye
C. Jones Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
D. Boutin Aye
C. Karolian Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

APPROVAL OF MINUTES
Public: 03/24/2021

D. Boutin motioned to approve the public minutes of the March 24, 2021 meeting as written. T. Tsantoulis seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #27
D. Boutin Aye
C. Jones Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
J. Durand Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Karolian Aye
J. Sullivan Aye

Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

Non-Public: 03/24/2021

T. Tsantoulis motioned to approve the non-public minutes of the March 24, 2021 meeting as written. D. Boutin seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #28
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Jones Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
J. Durand Aye
C. Karolian Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
D. Boutin Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS

A. Walczyk: The Conservation Commission met last week and decided to go ahead with the monarch watch shop. They will pay the $16.00 application fee. The map is on ***monarchwatch.org.*** Milkweed may not be planted until the fall.

C. Karolian: The Recycling & Transfer Advisory Committee is looking to change the ordinance which sets the fees at the transfer station so that fair market prices can be charged. The DPW would set the amount. At this point, they are losing money on some things because it costs more to dispose of the items than they charge.

T. Tsantoulis: The Board of Land & Tax Appeals (BTLA) has recently issued some judgements in favor of Hooksett. In the most recent one, the town received $20,000.00 in taxes.

R. Duhaime: The ZBA last night approve the elderly housing project behind McDonalds, and they tabled the Hackett Hill sandpit at the Palazzi property. The application was referred to legal.

Chair Sullivan: The Bicentennial Committee is moving along with its plans for the celebration. May is Heritage month, and I would like to ask the Council to approve the proclamation that I am going to read.

Chair Sullivan motioned to approve the proclamation, recognizing May as Heritage Month. D. Boutin seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #29
R. Lapierre Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
J. Durand Aye
C. Jones Aye
D. Boutin Aye

C. Karolian Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

ADJOURNMENT

C. Karolian motioned to adjourn at 9:15 pm. T. Tsantoulis seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote #30
J. Durand Aye
R. Lapierre Aye
C. Karolian Aye
D. Boutin Aye
C. Jones Aye
T. Tsantoulis Aye
A. Walczyk Aye
R. Duhaime Aye
J. Sullivan Aye
Voted unanimously in favor (9-0).

Respectfully submitted,
Kathleen Donnelly
Kathleen Donnelly
Recording Clerk

Please see subsequent meeting minutes for any amendments to these minutes.