

gallons of water is put into the crusher at the beginning of the day, and it will spray a fine mist as the rock is being crushed. The water adheres to the rock and pulls the dust, but it does not run off.

The engines on the crusher are diesel powered, and the emissions from the crusher are governed by the EPA and NH DES, and both departments monitor this frequently.

Calculations were run on the noise levels based on the Andover Zoning Regulations, which state not to exceed 60dB at the property line. They estimated the property line to be approximately 260' from the machine, so they will be well under the 60dB at the property line in all directions.

A blast (seismology) report from Green Mountain was submitted with the application. Once material is on-site, there being significant up-gradient features to the topography, and as material is stock-piled that will be an additional buffer around the crusher.

The number of days for crushing will be limited, as the footprint of the property is small. They will probably crush two to three weeks at the most, not necessarily every day, and then the material created needs to be dealt with.

Seufert asked what the anticipated level of noise of the crusher will be at the property line; the response was if they use the model of 105Db at the machine, they are anticipating it to be 59Db at 200', not taking into account the loam pile and any deflection from the topography or materials stock-piled.

Monti asked if they drill into the ledge and the response was yes. Monti asked for an idea of how long the drilling takes and how much noise the drill makes. Bentley responded that once in the bedrock, the noise is attenuated by the bedrock and you will hear the drill running and then a thump, but it won't be a particularly loud noise as the noise level has to be under 105 as that is the limit you can have at the machine.

Champagne anticipated two to three days of drilling, and then cleaning the debris up. There will be long spaces between the drilling, blasting, and crushing. It was presented at the ZBA hearing that there will be two short cycles of blasting, not including the short small infrequent blasts to get the footprint created.

Once you are into the working phase you will be able to blast and crush and it would take you months to move two weeks' worth of crushing, presuming the market is there and you are able to sell it.

Phelps asked if the blast would have any effect on the abutters' foundations or if it would shake the houses. Bentley responded that if they refer to the seismology report, the answer is no. Phelps asked if it would react differently to different types of soils. Bentley responded that this is rock and it would not go far. Seufert stated this is all ledge.

Phelps responded that all the neighboring homes would be built on that same sheet of rock. Seufert stated that Phelps was asking how far it would travel through the ground. Bentley stated it would not be anywhere near those houses, and he can get the hard data for it.

Champagne stated that when his home was put in, there were seventy-seven charges and his mother's home was approximately two hundred feet from his foundation and there were no foundation or water issues. Phelps asked if the blasts were heard and Steve Colardeau stated that yes, he could hear it and feel it. Colardeau is 0.2 miles from Champagne's home and it shook their home.

Champagne stated that when Fenvale was built and developed, there was significant drilling and blasting as well as crushing on-site, and at that time the largest abutting family was the Champagnes, and not once was there a registered complaint.

Walton asked what the decibel rating at the property line is and Bentley responded that the regulations call for 60Db. Duclos asked if the sound is any louder than the fireworks they hear in the neighborhood on the Fourth of July, and the response was no.

Jill Colardeau asked if anyone had any insight into this causing the opposite effect of a sonic boom (shock wave) and possible sinkholes.

Pete of Aries Engineering gave a brief background of his work with gravel mining operations and people trying to protect for groundwater and as a hydrogeologist and surface water. Aries helped the applicant with the plans for stormwater protection and reviewed the plans to determine if there would be any impacts that they could see or pre-

dict to groundwater and how to prevent them. What they have come up with is Best Management Practices.

Regarding the groundwater – there are Best Management Practices that the State of NH has come up with stating the procedures to follow if drilling and blasting to protect the groundwater. The depth that is being blasted is from a knob of bedrock that extends pretty high above the site, and because of that, the face would come down and the groundwater is pretty far below that; therefore, the groundwater will not be impacted because they are so far above it.

Regarding the surface water, because that is an impact that is always possible, and it can also feed to the groundwater, they will be following

Best Management Practices by having the diesel tanks under cover, which will not allow ice or other things to impact the machinery; therefore, it won't go into the aquifer.

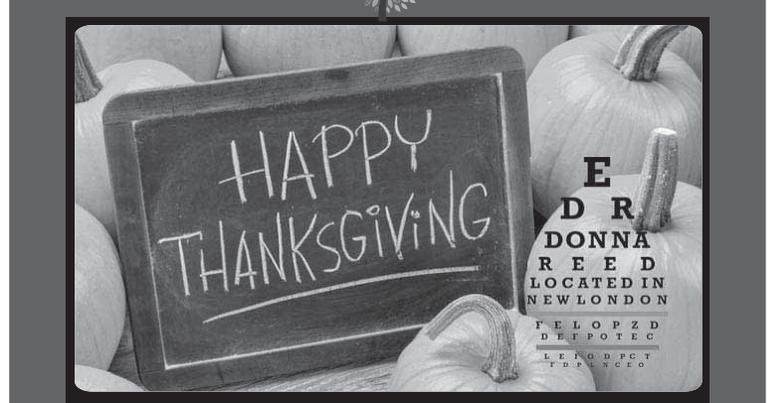
With a Stormwater Prevention Plan – looking at large storm – how much water could bring down, where that water would be funneled to and you would not get sediment funneling off into streams or the street because sediment is extra nutrient and you don't want that in the streams. The Stormwater Plan would follow the state rules and those rules are pretty well prescribed so there is not much chance for problems as well as following Best Management Practices regarding fuel and keeping things

See Minutes on page 14



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