REQUEST FOR 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

Date of Request July 15, 2008

Date Request Received by DES _____

I. Applicant Information

Principal Place of Business of the Applicant **Granite Reliable Power LLC.** **Essex, CT**	
Mailing Address [Street, PO Box, RR, etc.] **8 Railroad Avenue**	
City/Town and Zip Code **Essex, CT 06426**	
Telephone No. **(860) 581-5010**	Email Address **info@noblepower.com**
Name and Title of Signatory Official Responsible for the Activity for which Certification is Sought (e.g., President, Administrator) **Mr. Walter Howard- Chief Executive Officer**	

II. Project Information

Name of Project **Granite Reliable Power Windpark**
Name of Town and County that contains the Project **Town of Dummer and the Unincorporated places of: Millsfield, Odell, Erving's Location and Dixville. Coos County**
Name of Receiving Waterbody and Drainage Basin **Connecticut and Androscoggin Rivers**
Summary of Activity (e.g., construction, operation, or other practice or action) **Construction and operation of a new wind power facility.**

III. Supporting Information

1. **Type of activity (e.g., construction, operation, other action such as water withdrawal) and the start and end dates of the activity.**

   This project consists of upgrading approximately 19 of miles of existing logging roads and constructing approximately 12 miles of new access roads, 33 new wind turbine pads and electrical transmission features to service a new wind power facility.

   The construction of these improvements necessitates the filling of wetlands including impacts to intermittent and perennial stream channels. Construction of existing road upgrades, new roads, the switchyard, and substation/laydown areas is anticipated to begin in the spring of 2009 and proceed through the end of 2009. Turbine delivery and installation is anticipated to occur in the spring/summer of 2010.

2. **The characteristics of the activity: Whether the activity is associated with a discharge and/or water withdrawal and whether the discharge and/or withdrawal is proposed or occurring.**

   Water discharges and withdrawals are not proposed as part of this wind power project. Other discharges associated with the proposed project include:

   A. the filling of wetlands during construction (please refer to the Wetland Dredge and Fill Application submitted as part of the Site Evaluation Committee (SEC) filing); and

   B. the discharge of stormwater (after it passes through erosion control Best Management Practices (BMPs)) during construction; and

   C. the discharge of stormwater from the gravel roads and turbine pads once construction of such features is complete.

   Any water withdrawals that may occur during construction would be incidental to the construction of the project and would be of such limited volume and duration (such as filling a truck- mounted tank for dust suppression during roadway construction) as to have an insignificant effect on water quantity or quality.

3. **The characteristics of the discharge and/or withdrawal**

   For wind power projects two main phases of activity can result in discharges; those that relate to stormwater discharges associated with the process of constructing access roads, wind turbine pads and other ancillary earth disturbances, and secondly the discharges of stormwater from the constructed features once they become operational.

   During both phases of activity the potential pollutant of concern is the discharge of sand (a major component of total suspended solids) and the force acting to create the discharge is precipitation falling on and eroding

disturbed ground surfaces. The main difference between the construction phase and operation phase of the project is that during construction the frequent movement and unconsolidated nature of the disturbed ground surfaces creates a greater vulnerability of such surfaces to the erosive forces of storm events.

Addressing total suspended solids that may emanate from the frequently changing grades and ground surface composition during the construction process necessitates a flexible *management* approach to minimize the potential for discharge of total suspended solids. This management approach starts with preventative measures that reduces the vulnerability of the ground surface to erosion forces and also provides construction crews with the knowledge and tools needed to install and adapt sediment controls to meet the changing site conditions. These management elements form the basis of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that is developed for compliance with EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP). The frequent monitoring of the erosion and sediment controls that are performed during construction ensures that the controls are implemented in a timely manner, adjusted if needed, and maintained in working order until the project is permanently stabilized.

The following discharges will occur during construction:

A. Wetlands will be filled with common fill and granular material where the layout of roadways and turbine pads could not effectively avoid these wetland areas.

B. Stormwater discharges from construction sites typically contain total suspended solids. Erosion control BMPs are designed to provide sedimentation mechanisms that will limit discharges of total suspended solids to surface waters and wetlands.

C. Improperly managed concrete washout activities can constitute non-stormwater discharges. Such discharges will be prohibited on this project through proper signage and the provision of designated washout areas designed to contain concrete wash water.

Once the construction of all the proposed features has been completed, the disturbed surfaces have been stabilized to resist the erosive forces of storm events, and the site is in its operational stage, there exist fewer vulnerable surfaces; such surfaces will be at the grades and conditions as shown on the design plans. The result is a more predictable stormwater runoff pattern that is conducive to treating stormwater to remove total suspended solids for a variety of weather conditions that will likely be experienced over the course of decades, while ensuring that such treatment features do not disrupt natural drainage patterns or thermal regimes that organisms

depend on. To this end, the design approach that has been used to address post construction stormwater is as follows:

1. Apply suitable roadway base materials (bank and crushed gravel with coarse grained consistency) that support heavy equipment, prevent compaction of sub-base materials, and provide a durable travel surface that resists rutting and disturbance by vehicular travel.
2. Provide short distances between culverts under access roads to ensure that stormwater and shallow groundwater that travels downslope will continue to travel downslope with little diversion by roadside ditches. This frequent culvert spacing will also have a secondary benefit of minimizing the concentration of stormwater that can itself cause erosive forces.
3. Divert precipitation falling on steeper roadway surfaces through the use of rubber diverters installed across the roadway at regular intervals. These diverters will shorten flow path length and reduce the forces that would otherwise work to erode the crushed gravel surfacing.
4. Properly stabilizing ditch lines that exist between culverts to retard the erosive velocities that can occur when runoff is conveyed in non-sheet flow conditions.
5. Construct sediment traps at culvert outlet locations to collect any solids that may be entrained in stormwater runoff and to encourage the redistribution of runoff onto the forest floor where the runoff can be infiltrated back into the ground and sediments can be filtered in the thick duff layer that exists on the forest floor downgradient of most outlet locations.
6. Strategically locating outlet locations to provide longer travel times and distance between such outlets and surface water or wetlands. Studies of similar land uses (logging roads) that are located adjacent to forested areas have shown that a predictable degree of solids removal can be achieved in these natural forested buffers.

Once the project has been constructed and the ground surface stabilized two potential mechanisms of discharge exist:

A. total suspended solids that may be entrained in stormwater that runs off of the gravel stabilized roadways and turbine pads: and
B. the discharge of lubricating oils associated with the turbines and electrical transmission facilities to the ground in the event of a catastrophic failure of the oil reservoirs and a subsequent failure of the containment mechanisms designed to capture oil from a ruptured reservoir.

Details regarding the design approach to addressing the potential pollutants of concern associated with post construction stormwater

discharges are provided in section 5. Details on spill containment and management of leachable materials such as lubricating oils will be documented in an EPA Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.

4. **Flow rate (cfs);**
   Discharge flow rates of stormwater from the developed site will vary with storm intensity and duration. Please refer to the NH DES Alteration of Terrain Permit Application (made part of the SEC filing) for details on the flow rates at various discharge points during some of the more commonly modeled storm events.

5. **Potential chemical, physical, biological constituents;**
   As identified above, it is anticipated that the types of constituents in stormwater that are generated on the site will be similar to those of logging roads (total suspended solids), however due to the very low intensity of use once the project is operational (perhaps an average of 2-3 vehicle trips per week), the continual disruption of the road surface from vehicular travel that would occur with logging activity is not anticipated.

   Studies of logging roads have indicated that suspended solids that are entrained in stormwater from the roadway surfaces are readily trapped in adjacent forested areas if sufficient flow path length is provided between the roadway and the receiving water. While such studies did not indicate whether such logging roads were properly surfaced, crowned or had the benefit of stone stabilized ditches, the roadways proposed for this wind power project have been designed with such features and therefore are anticipated to provide similar or greater erosion retardance. Other features such as runoff diverters and sediment traps will also be employed to further reduce runoff force and enhance solids trapping, respectively. In summary, the combination of durable surfacing, disruption of the forces that cause erosion and the trapping of any remaining sediments in constructed and natural features will be protective of the environment.

   The applicant will determine the most appropriate means to demonstrate that the project will be protective of the water quality through close coordination and frequent communication with DES staff.

6. **Frequency (e.g., daily, hourly,)**
   The frequency of discharges during construction is largely a function of the frequency of storm events and the onsite sediment controls that are in place at the time of the storm. Because changes in grading occur rapidly (and thus controls are supplemented as needed), the frequency of discharge is difficult to predict. It is fair to assume that during the construction period there will be treated discharges from the sediment control features until the site work is completed.

The frequency of discharges from the developed site during its operational phase will relate to frequency and intensity of storm events that are sufficient to generate runoff that exceeds the ability of such surfaces to absorb the precipitation.

7. **Duration;**
   As indicated above, the discharges will coincide with the intensity and duration of storm events. Please review the Site Specific Alteration of Terrain Permit for information about the duration of discharges that occur from the watershed(s) during various storm events.

8. **Temperature (Celsius);**
   The project has been designed to minimize the potential for elevating stormwater discharge temperatures. The short overland flow path length and utilization of forested buffers that provide shade to the surfaces that receive stormwater are important elements of ensuring preservation of a natural thermal regime. The dispersed flow through the buffers will aid in the re-assimilation of the runoff into the ground where it can be cooled and enter the groundwater table.

   Stormwater detention ponds can increase stormwater temperatures and have been specifically avoided in the design. Concentrated stormwater infiltration features would contradict the important design goal of shortening flow path lengths and keeping runoff dispersed. Shallow depths to groundwater and ledge that exist in many areas of the site also contradict the use of stormwater infiltration as reliable means of temperature mitigation.

9. **Latitude and longitude**
   Site
   Latitude: 44.8356 ° N
   Longitude: 71.3183 ° W

   Discharge Points
   Many potential discharge points exist with the watershed(s) draining the site. The spatial and temporal distribution of discharges precludes the identification of such potential discharge locations.

10. **The existing and designated use(s) that are potentially affected by the proposed activities.**

    Discharges from the site are to numerous wetlands and streams within the following HUC 12 Watersheds:

    □ 010801010704

- 010801010401
- 010400010502
- 010400010501
- 010400010602
- 010400010603

Sheets containing the various AUIDs associated with each watershed can be seen in Appendix A.

Due to the relatively small percentage of forested area that is proposed for conversion to wind power facilities, the design approach to minimize disruption of the hydrologic regimes that exist with the forest, and the narrow range of pollutants of concern, the proposed project is not anticipated to negatively impact these waters and their ability to support designated uses.

11. The provision(s) of surface water quality standards that are applicable to the designated uses affected by the proposed activities

No designated uses are anticipated to be affected by the proposed project.

12. Adequate water quality monitoring data to assess all potentially affected surface waters for the designated uses potentially affected by the activity, in accordance with the DES Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology

No designated uses are anticipated to be affected by the proposed project.

13. A description of any other aspect of the activity that would affect the chemical composition, temperature, flow, or physical aquatic habitat of the surface water.

As part of the project the applicant has voluntarily agreed to improve many of culverts that already exist under the existing roadways. These culverts have been designed to better facilitate the movement of aquatic and riparian organisms throughout their habitat.

14. An original or color copy/reproduction of a United States Geological Survey Quadrangle Map that clearly shows the location of the activity and all potential discharge points.

Please see attached plan entitled Overall Site Layout in Appendix B.

15. A copy of the final complete federal permit application or federal license application, including the federal permit, license, or project number.

See attached Wetland Permit Application that accompanies the SEC filing. A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers individual wetland permit application is being prepared. A copy will be provided upon completion.

16. A copy of the DES wetlands permit (RSA 482-A:3), if necessary.

See attached Wetland Permit Application that accompanies the SEC filing.

17. A copy of the DES alteration of terrain permit (RSA 485-A:17), if necessary.

See attached NHDES Alteration of Terrain Permit Application that accompanies the SEC filing.

18. The name(s) and address(es) of adjoining riparian or littoral abutters.

See attached list of abutters submitted with the Wetland Permit Application that accompanies the SEC filing.

19. A plan showing the proposed activities to scale including:

The location(s) and boundaries of the activities;

See attached NH DES Alteration of Terrain Permit Application that accompanies the SEC filing.

The location(s), dimension(s), and type(s) of any existing and/or proposed structures; and

See attached NH DES Alteration of Terrain Permit Application that accompanies the SEC filing.

The location(s), name(s), identification number(s), and extent of all potentially affected surface water bodies, including wetlands.
Please see Appendix B containing a plan entitled Overall Site Layout and Appendix A that contains 2002 Assessment Unit sheets for all HUC 12 watersheds that drain the project area.

To the best of my knowledge, the data and information described above, which I have submitted to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, is true and correct. I understand that an approval of the requested 401 Certification based upon incorrect data may be subject to revocation of the 401 Certification. I have complied with all local regulations or ordinances relative to the proposed activity and have obtained or will obtain, prior to the commencement of any work, all other approvals that may be required.

Signed: Walter L Stevens

Date: 07/10/08

APPENDIX A
2002 Assessment Unit Sheets For All HUC 12 Watersheds Draining the Project Area

Appendix B
Overall Site Layout

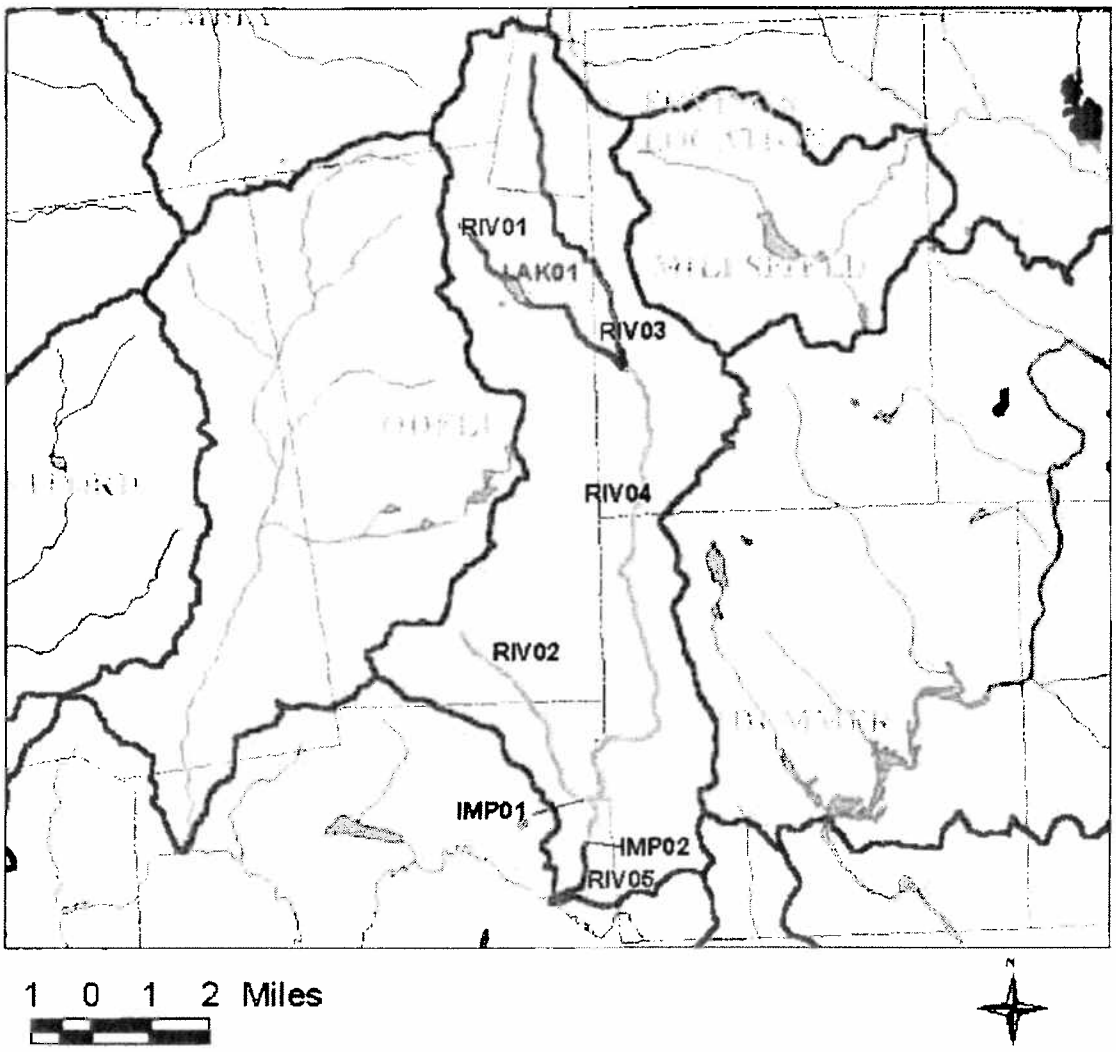
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

Watershed Management Bureau
2002: How to Find a Surface Water and Its Assessment Status (continued)

Step 5: Select an Assessment Unit (AU ID) to see its Assessment Status
(See the 2002 CALM for definitions and details regarding how waters were assessed in 2002)

Phillips Brook

2002 Assessment Units within HUC 010801010704



For labeling clarity on the above map, Assessment Unit IDs have been abbreviated. To relate the labels above to the tal "NH" to the beginning of a label and the last 9 digits of the HUC number plus a "-" between the text and numbers (i.e. f 010600020101 take the numbers after the 010 or **600020101-**). So, **RIV03** in **010600020101** would become NH**RIV600020101-03**.

AU ID	Name	Location	Siz
NHIMP801010704-01	Roberts Brooks, IMP	Roberts Brooks, IMP #221.09, FARM POND, 302 Feet long, 0 feet high, , , Unknown Fishery	.2
NHIMP801010704-02	Phillips Brook, IMP	Phillips Brook, IMP #221.10, CRYSTAL FALLS HYDRO, 351 Feet long, 0 feet high, , , Unknown Fishery	.4
NHLAK801010704-01	Phillips Pond,	010801010704, Phillips Pond, , Unknown Fishery, 22.2585MA	55
NHRIV801010704-01	West Branch Phillips Brook	010801010704, West Branch Phillips Brook, Unknown Fishery	1.1
NHRIV801010704-02	Roberts Brooks	010801010704, Roberts Brooks, Unknown Fishery	3.6
NHRIV801010704-03	Phillips Brook	010801010704, Phillips Brook, West Branch Phillips Brook, Unknown Fishery	8
NHRIV801010704-04	Phillips Brook	010801010704, Phillips Brook, Roberts Brooks, Unknown Fishery	9.7
NHRIV801010704-05	Phillips Brook	010801010704, Phillips Brook, Unknown Fishery	1.3

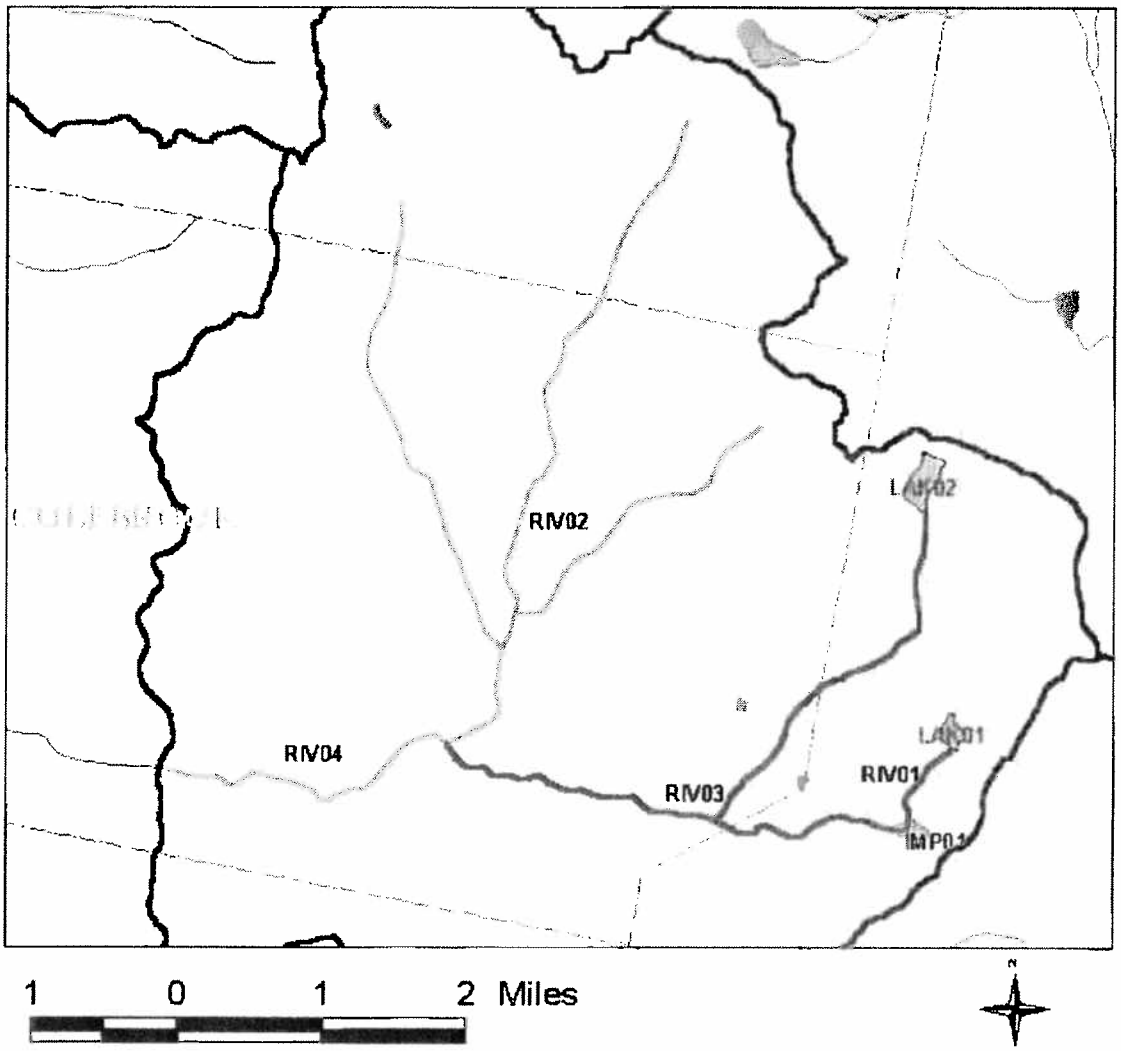
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

Watershed Management Bureau
2002: How to Find a Surface Water and Its Assessment Status (continued)

Step 5: Select an Assessment Unit (AU ID) to see its Assessment Status
(See the 2002 CALM for definitions and details regarding how waters were assessed in 2002)

Upper Mohawk River

2002 Assessment Units within HUC 010801010401



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AU ID	Name	Location	Siz
NHIMP801010401-01	Mohawk River, IMP	010801010401, Mohawk River, IMP #065.01, LAKE GLORIETTE DIKE, 36 acres, 34 feet high, Unknown Fishery	36
NHLAK801010401-01	ABENIKI LAKE, DIXVILLE	010801010401, ABENIKI LAKE, DIXVILLE, Unknown Fishery, 7.48695HA	18.
NHLAK801010401-02	MUD POND, DIXVILLE	010801010401, MUD POND, DIXVILLE, Unknown Fishery, 9.42951HA	23.
NHRIV801010401-01	Mohawk River	010801010401, Mohawk River, Unknown Fishery	.6
NHRIV801010401-02	EAST BRANCH - UNNAMED BROOK	010801010401, EAST BRANCH - UNNAMED BROOK, Unknown Fishery	6.3
NHRIV801010401-03	Mohawk River	010801010401, Mohawk River, Unknown Fishery	6.1
NHRIV801010401-04	Mohawk River	010801010401, Mohawk River, East Branch Mohawk River, Unknown Fishery	6.5

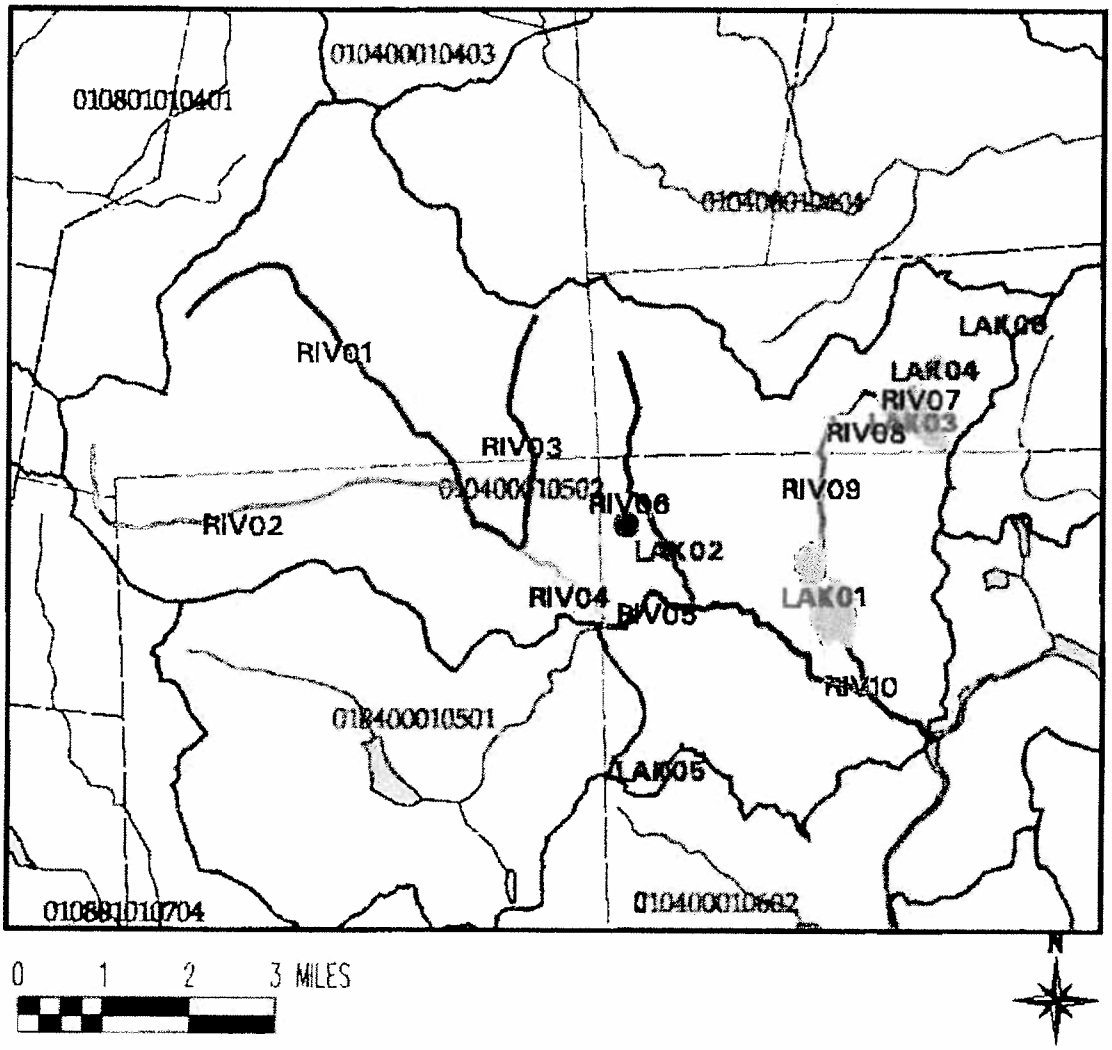
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

Watershed Management Bureau
2002: How to Find a Surface Water and Its Assessment Status (continued)

Step 5: Select an Assessment Unit (AU ID) to see its Assessment Status
(See the 2002 CALM for definitions and details regarding how waters were assessed in 2002)

Clear Stream

2002 Assessment Units within HUC 010400010502



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AU ID	Name	Location	Size
NHLAK400010502-01	AKERS POND, ERROL	010400010502, AKERS POND, ERROL, Unknown Fishery, 125.0523HA	309
NHLAK400010502-02	CORSER POND, ERROL	010400010502, CORSER POND, ERROL, Unknown Fishery, 2.0235HA	5
NHLAK400010502-03	GREENOUGH POND, WENTWORTHS LOCATION	010400010502, GREENOUGH POND, WENTWORTHS LOCATION, Unknown Fishery, 102.59145HA	253.
NHLAK400010502-04	GREENOUGH POND, LITTLE, WENTWORTHS LOCATION, WTF	010400010502, GREENOUGH POND, LITTLE, WENTWORTHS LOCATION, WILD TROUT FISHERY, 20.03265HA	49.5
NHLAK400010502-05	SWEAT POND, ERROL	010400010502, SWEAT POND, ERROL, Unknown Fishery, 2.4282HA	6
NHLAK400010502-06	DUSTAN POND, WENTWORTH LOC.	010400010404, DUSTAN POND, WENTWORTH LOC., Unknown Fishery, 2.4282HA	6
NHRIV400010502-01	Clear Stream	010400010502, Clear Stream, Unknown Fishery	5.91
NHRIV400010502-02	West Branch Clear Stream	010400010502, West Branch Clear Stream, Unknown Fishery	5.19
NHRIV400010502-03	Welch Brook	010400010502, Welch Brook, Unknown Fishery	2.9
NHRIV400010502-04	Clear Stream	010400010502, Clear Stream, Unknown Fishery	1.4(
NHRIV400010502-05	Clear Stream	010400010502, Clear Stream, Unknown Fishery	4.9(

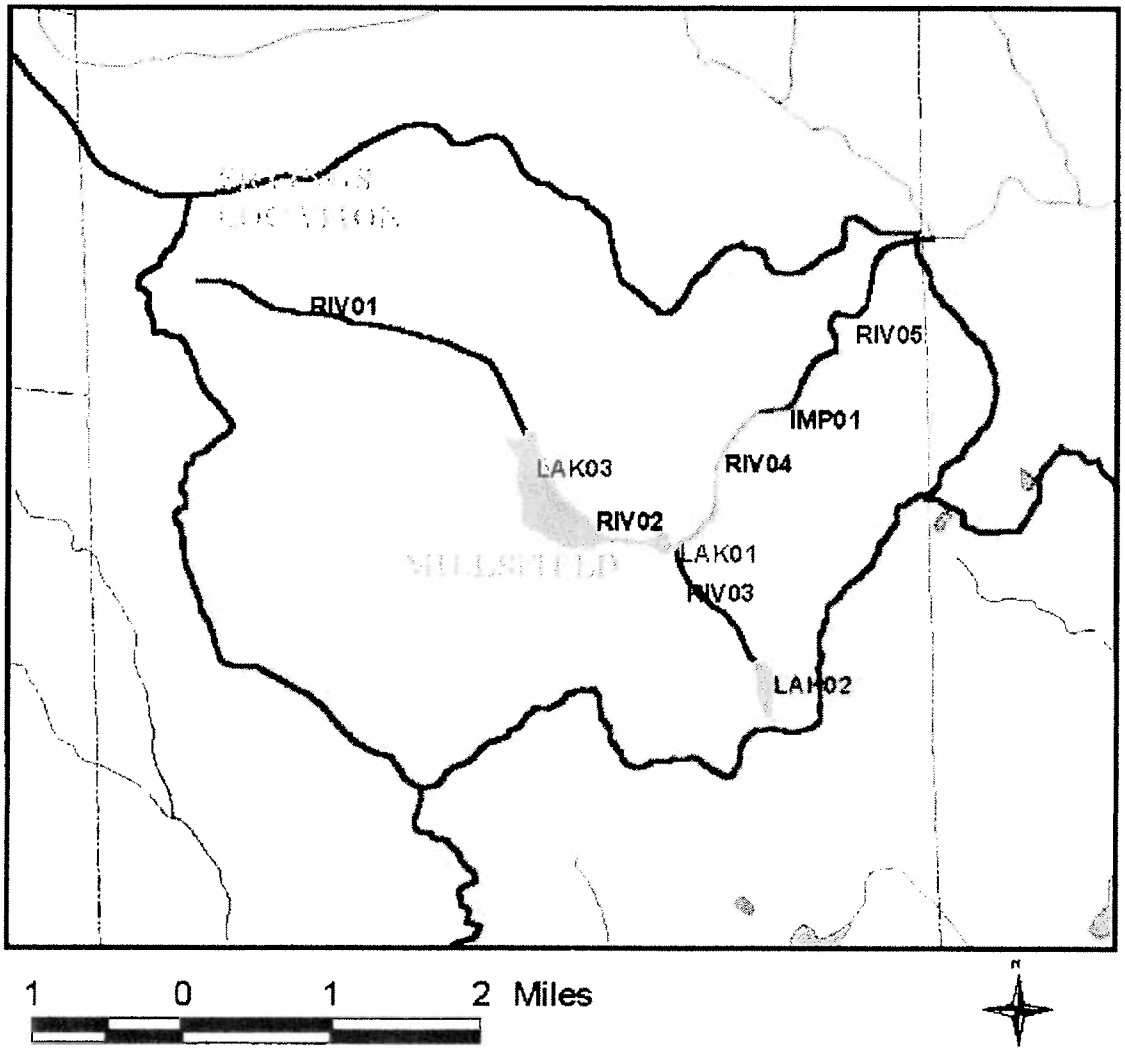
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

Watershed Management Bureau
2002: How to Find a Surface Water and Its Assessment Status (continued)

Step 5: Select an Assessment Unit (AU ID) to see its Assessment Status
(See the 2002 CALM for definitions and details regarding how waters were assessed in 2002)

Millsfield Pond Brook

2002 Assessment Units within HUC 010400010501



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AU ID	Name	Location	Size
NHIMP400010501-01	Millsfield Pond Brook, IMP	010400010501, Millsfield Pond Brook, IMP #160.04, MILLSFIELD POND BROOK DAM, 7 acres, 6 feet high, Unknown Fishery	7
NHLAK400010501-01	BRAGG POND, MILLSFIELD	010400010501, BRAGG POND, MILLSFIELD, Unknown Fishery, 3.6423HA	9
NHLAK400010501-02	LONG POND, MILLSFIELD	010400010501, LONG POND, MILLSFIELD, Unknown Fishery, 10.31985HA	25.5
NHLAK400010501-03	MILLSFIELD POND, MILLSFIELD	010400010501, MILLSFIELD POND, MILLSFIELD, Unknown Fishery, 65.07576HA	160.
NHRIV400010501-01	Millsfield Pond Brook	010400010501, Millsfield Pond Brook, Unknown Fishery	2.5(
NHRIV400010501-02	Millsfield Pond Brook	010400010501, Millsfield Pond Brook, Unknown Fishery	.23
NHRIV400010501-03	UNNAMED BROOK - FROM LONG POND TO BRAGG POND	010400010501, UNNAMED BROOK - FROM LONG POND TO BRAGG POND, Unknown Fishery	.93
NHRIV400010501-04	Millsfield Pond Brook	010400010501, Millsfield Pond Brook, Unknown Fishery	1.1
NHRIV400010501-05	Millsfield Pond Brook	010400010501, Millsfield Pond Brook, Unknown Fishery	1.5

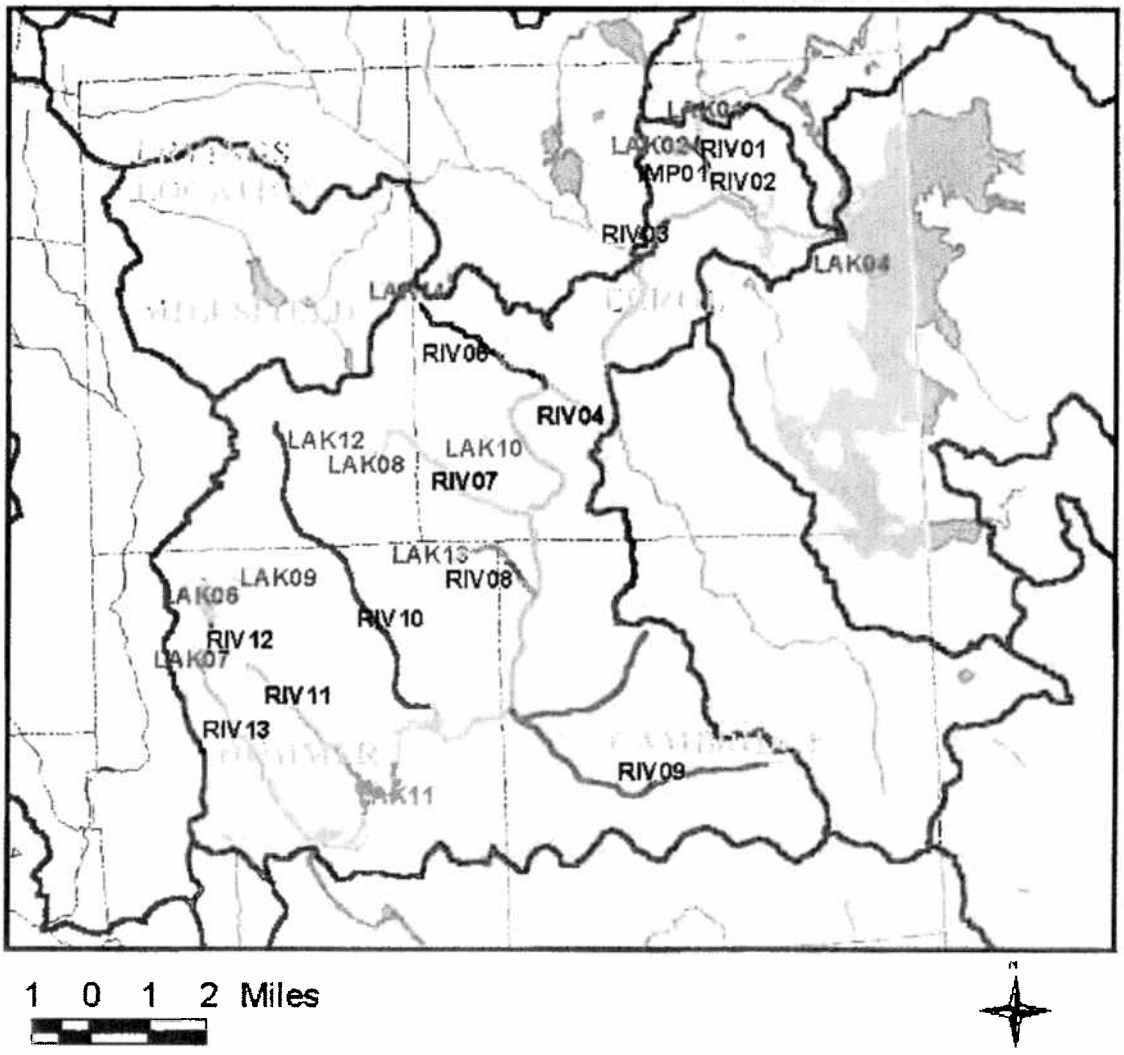
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

Watershed Management Bureau
2002: How to Find a Surface Water and Its Assessment Status (continued)

Step 5: Select an Assessment Unit (AU ID) to see its Assessment Status
(See the 2002 CALM for definitions and details regarding how waters were assessed in 2002)

Bog Brook

2002 Assessment Units within HUC 010400010602



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AU ID	Name	Location	Size
NHIMP400010602-01	UNKNOWN RIVER - OUTLET BRANCH LONG POND, IMP	010400010602, UNKNOWN RIVER - OUTLET BRANCH LONG POND, IMP #080.04, OUTLET BRANCH LONG POND, 0.03 acres, 6 feet high, Unknown Fishery	.03
NHLAK400010602-01	LONG POND, ERROL	010400010602, LONG POND, ERROL, Unknown Fishery, 19.06137HA	47.1
NHLAK400010602-02	ROUND POND, ERROL	010400010602, ROUND POND, ERROL, Unknown Fishery, 20.03265HA	49.5
NHLAK400010602-04	UMBAGOG, LAKE, STN 2, ERROL	010400010602, UMBAGOG, LAKE, STN 2, ERROL, Unknown Fishery, 3176.81406HA	7849.
NHLAK400010602-06	DUMMER POND, BIG, DUMMER	010400010602, DUMMER POND, BIG, DUMMER, Unknown Fishery, 47.55225HA	117.!
NHLAK400010602-07	DUMMER POND, LITTLE, DUMMER	010400010602, DUMMER POND, LITTLE, DUMMER, Unknown Fishery, 15.01437HA	37.1
NHLAK400010602-08	MOOSE POND, MILLSFIELD	010400010602, MOOSE POND, MILLSFIELD, Unknown Fishery, 15.01437HA	37.1
NHLAK400010602-09	MUD POND,	010400010602, MUD POND, , Unknown Fishery, 2.99478HA	7.4
NHLAK400010602-10	MUNN POND, ERROL	010400010602, MUNN POND, ERROL, Unknown Fishery, 17.4021HA	43
NHLAK400010602-11	PONTOOK RESERVOIR, DUMMER	010400010602, PONTOOK RESERVOIR, DUMMER, Unknown Fishery, 113.316HA	280
NHLAK400010602-12	ROCK POND, MILLSFIELD	010400010602, ROCK POND, MILLSFIELD, Unknown Fishery, 2.8329HA	7

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

Watershed Management Bureau
2002: How to Find a Surface Water and Its Assessment Status (continued)

Step 5: Select an Assessment Unit (AU ID) to see its Assessment Status
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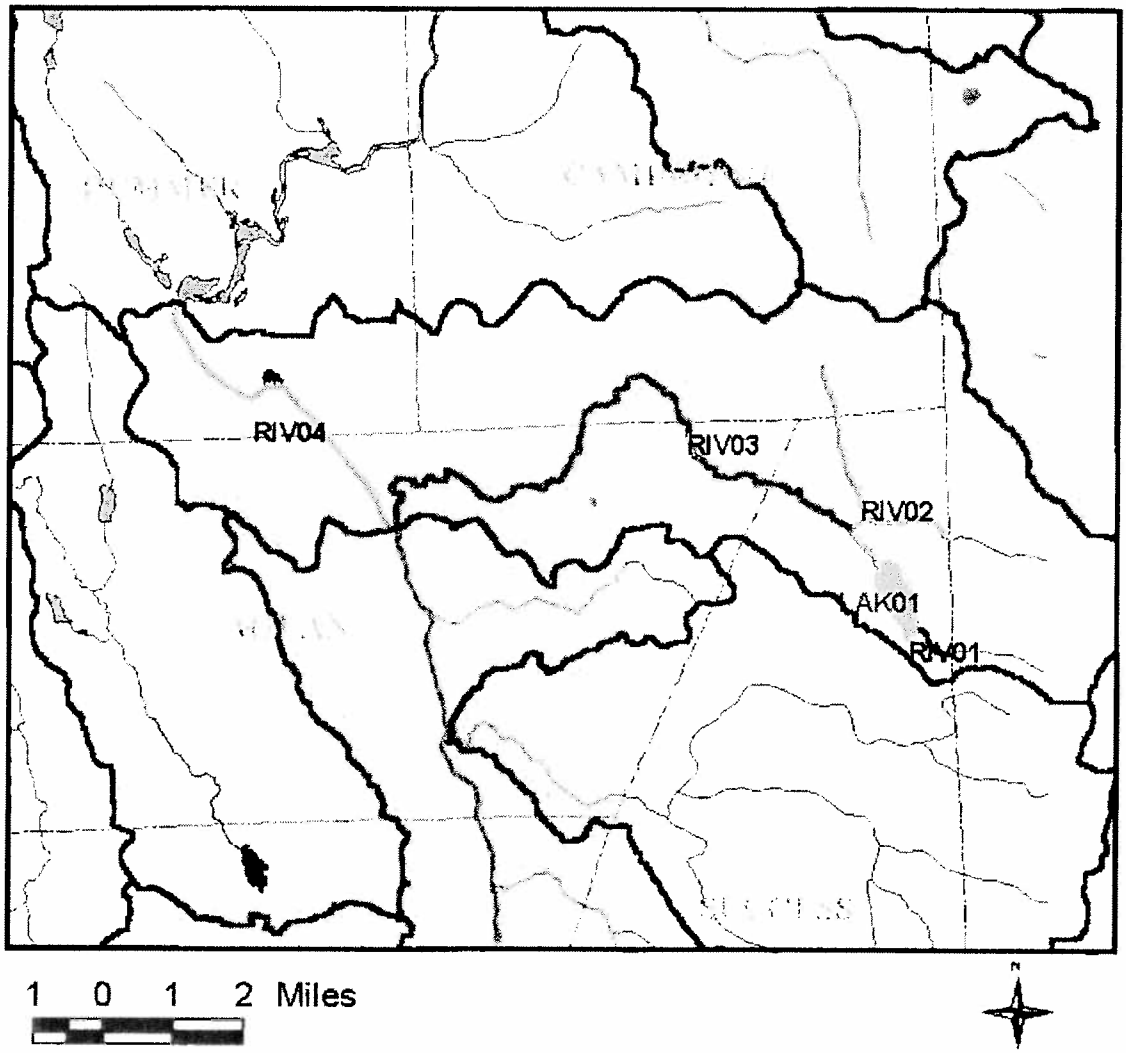
Chickwolnepy Stream

2002 Assessment Units within HUC 010400010603



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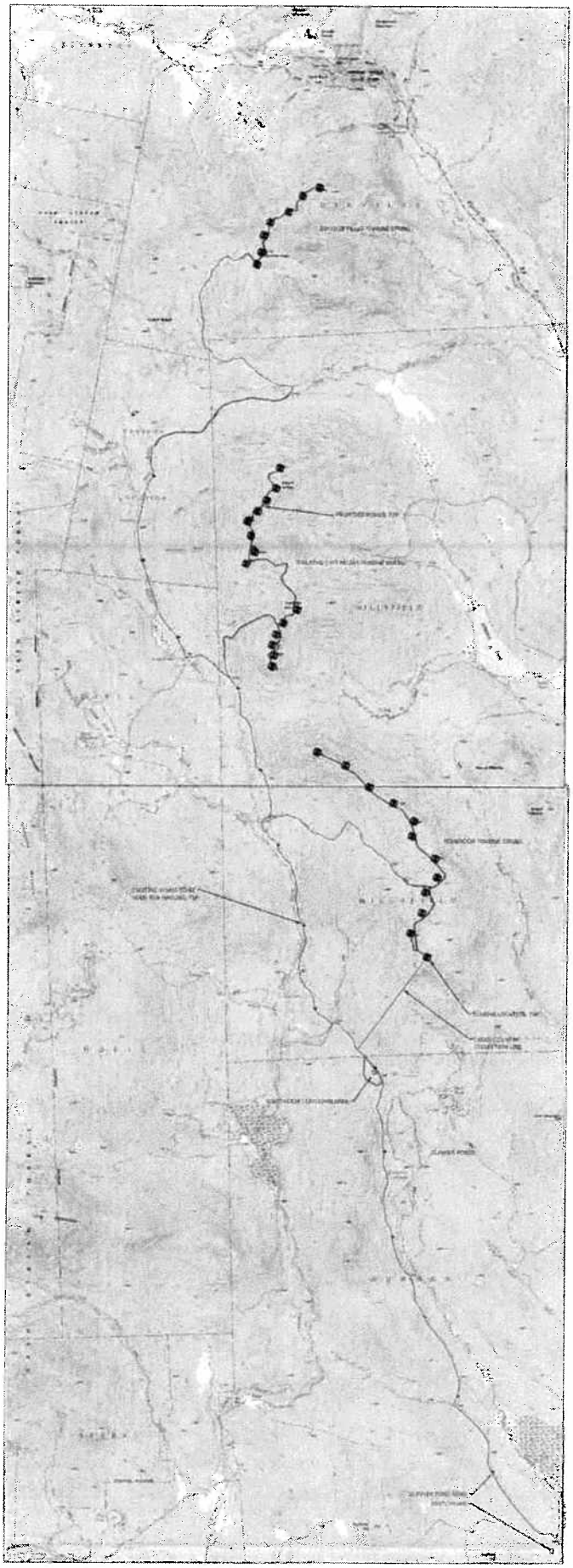
AU ID	Name	Location	Size
NHLAK400010603-01	SUCCESS POND, SUCCESS	010400010603, SUCCESS POND, SUCCESS, Unknown Fishery, 117.363HA	290
NHRIV400010603-01	SUCKER BROOK	010400010603, SUCKER BROOK, Unknown Fishery	.66
NHRIV400010603-02	Silver Stream	010400010603, Silver Stream, Blackstrap Brook, Unknown Fishery	4.5
NHRIV400010603-03	CHICKWOLNEPY STREAM	010400010603, CHICKWOLNEPY STREAM, Unknown Fishery	10.7
NHRIV400010603-04	Androscoggin River	010400010603, Androscoggin River, Unknown Fishery	5.01



SCALE IN FEET

horizons Engineering, Inc.
34 School Street
Littleton, NH 03561
Phone 603.444.4111 · Fax 603.444.1343

GRANITE RELIABLE POWER, LLC

GRANITE RELIABLE POWER WIND PARK

COOS COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

OVERALL SITE LAYOUT

NO.	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	ENG.	CHKD.

DATE: JULY 2008	PROJECT #: 07090
DESIGNED BY: PLB	DRAWN BY: PLB
CHECKED BY: TBP	APPROVED #: H 4547

SHEET 1 OF 1