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Via email and US mail

Thomas S. Burack, Chairman
NH Site Evaluation Committee
NH Department of Environmental Services
29 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03302

Laidlaw Berlin Biopower
Sec. Docket No. 2009-02

Dear Chairman Burack,

Pertinent to Laidlaw Berlin Biopower's response to my concerns relative to mercury contamination, please note that Laidlaw's application is incomplete in this regard. Laidlaw's argument that the former ChlorAlkalai facility was not located on the project site is immaterial in that the Burgess mill site lies between the former Chlor Alkalai facility and the river testing areas. Major construction and blasting in and around ledge can become a major concern of mercury contamination as well as numerous other known and unknown contaminants of issue on the Burgess mill site. Berlin is home to significant ledge and the Burgess mill site is no exception to that fact. Control factors relative to this exposure are incomplete in Laidlaw's application, nor are remedial plans in place to address any construction or blasting related mercury level increases to what results have been issued by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

Relative to wood supply, the following information appeared on a local discussion board pertinent to Laidlaw and points toward a significant mathematical error in the application that could forever impact sustainability, synergy, and the reasons behind the 2025 initiative. The link to the following quote is;
<http://2much2do4now.typepad.com/bytechew/2010/01/a-new-carnac/comments/page/2/#comments>

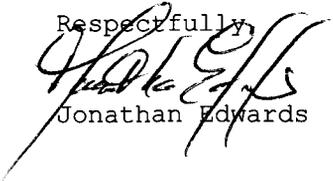
"1. Laidlaw's quoted estimation of using 750,000 tons annually is quite likely low. If you read the air permit, it shows that the calculations are based on a fuel feed rate of 124.9 tons per hour. At that rate, if the plant runs 90% of the time, the consumption will be 984,712 tons. The truck traffic estimation is for between 100-120 trucks per day, 6 days per week. At 30 tons per truck, that works out to between 936,000 and 1,123,200 tons per year. Which makes it pretty apparent that their planning is for 950,000 to 1,000,000 tons per year.

2. The study of available biomass appears flawed in many ways Not only does it fail to take into account current users who obtain biomass from within the proposed 100 mile radius, but it totally omitts consideration of any potential users within that circle. It assumes the ability to tap into VT and ME resources, when recent studies in

both of those states show that their resources may fall short and, in fact, they are looking at tapping resources in northern NH. Even with the added benefit of those, and other, flaws, it only projects 710,000 tons of available biomass on an annual basis. Obviously short of the questionable goal of 750,000 tons. So, it then proposes that if paid enough, loggers will harvest at a rate higher than historical average, and that will be enough to produce what is needed."

In light of these mathematical concerns, it appears that Laidlaw's affiliation with a Minnesota biomass company that utilizes chicken manure may become a required source for the Berlin area and that NH recognizes chicken manure as an acceptable form of biomass. Laidlaw has stated that the company will use biomass that is acceptable to the State of NH but has also stated that the company plans only to utilize wood. In light of these errors in consumption the application appears to be incomplete in that Laidlaw will potentially need to utilize alternative biomass that is not spelled out in the application such as chicken manure. To date, Laidlaw has assured the city of Berlin that its plans are to burn wood, and it now appears that promise may be impossible to keep.

Respectfully,



Jonathan Edwards