



June 20, 2025

Bob Heavey
Pine Hollow Campground
PO Box 745
Natick, MA 01760

Re: 604 Endicott St N, Laconia Site Plan

Dear Mr Heavey,

I have reviewed the revised Site Plan and Stormwater Management Analysis Report for 604 Endicott St N, known as Tiki Plaza. The revision date listed on these documents is January 13, 2025.

The revised stormwater design incorporates several improvements compared to the previous version of the design. These improvements will serve to better protect your property and the Pine Hollow Condominium property from stormwater-related issues. The improvements include:

- Soil testing conducted by Tiki Plaza's engineer indicates that the proposed filtration basin will be located above the water table, thus the capacity of the basin should not be impacted by groundwater.
- A roof drain is added to the proposed building. This will ensure that runoff from the roof is directed into the filtration basin.
- The filtration basin is enlarged, and will therefore provide greater control of stormwater flows.
- The pipe outlet previously shown is removed, and the filtration basin will now outlet via a 10 ft wide spillway lined with stone. This will prevent concentration of flow and reduce erosion.

There are several conditions that I recommend be addressed by Tiki Plaza's engineer:

1. As stated previously, the hydrologic model appears to underestimate the area of Route 3 flowing onto 604 Endicott St N. No additional area was added to the revised stormwater calculations to account for this flow from Route 3. The existing and proposed flows onto 554 Endicott St N are likely slightly underestimated by the model. See Figure 1 and Figure 2 on the following page:

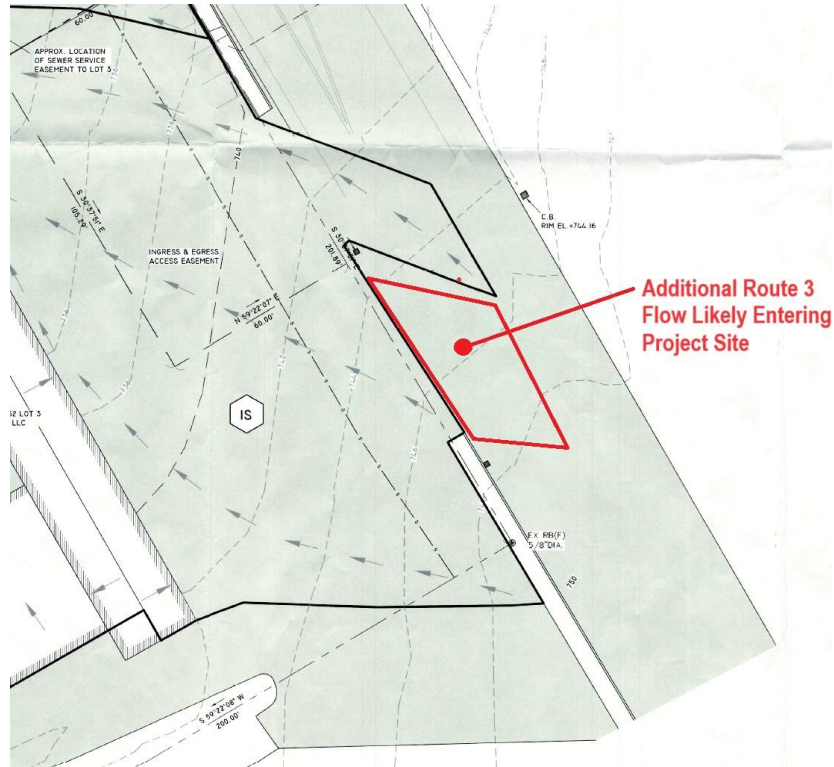


Figure 1: Route 3 Flow



Figure 2: Route 3 Flow (Online Imagery)

2. As stated previously, the Pre-Condition map depicts approximately 4,000 sq ft of existing gravel area that is not depicted on the Existing Conditions plan. This area was not added to the pre-development drainage model. If this gravel area does not exist then the model likely calculates the existing flows to be higher than they actually are. This, in turn, may result in proposed flows that are higher than the actual existing flows.

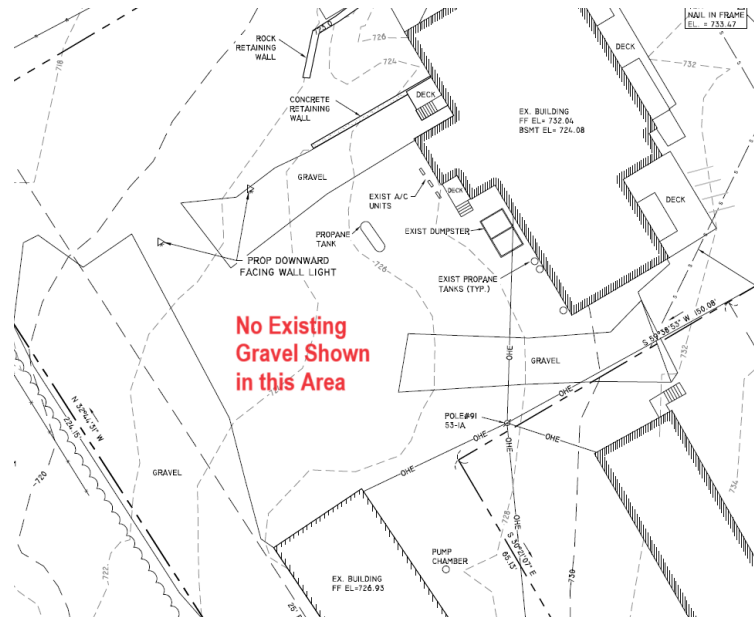


Figure 3: Rear Gravel (Existing Conditions Plan)

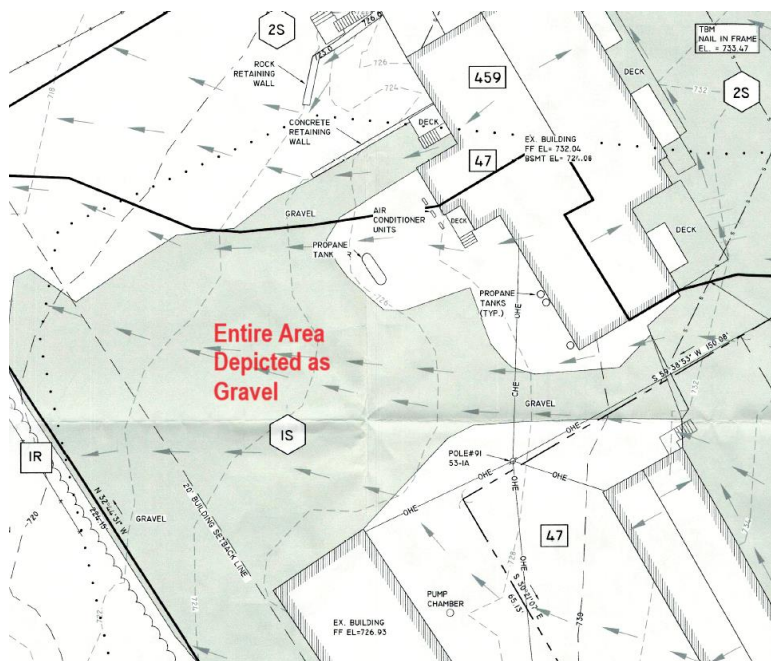


Figure 4: Rear Gravel (Pre-Condition Stormwater Map)

3. No pre-treatment is provided for the filtration basin. The 2008 New Hampshire Stormwater Manual, Volume 2, states that pretreatment is required prior to all filtering practices. See excerpts from the Manual included with this letter. Installation of a pretreatment device will prevent sediment from clogging the filtration system. Pretreatment is required for parking area runoff only – it is not required for roof runoff.

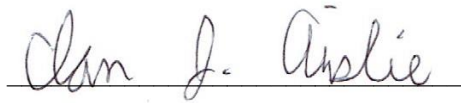
4. The plan depicts snow storage within the filtration basin. The capacity of the basin will be reduced if snow is stored within it. The snow storage should be moved to a location outside the basin.

5. The summary pages for Pond 3P (filtration basin) display a warning message: *“Early inflow requires earlier time span”*. The model begins to analyze flows 5 hours after the beginning of the storm event, and thus does not account for flows generated during those first 5 hours. The time span should be adjusted to account for these early flows. It should be noted that these early flows are typically quite small.

I hope the above comments assist you, please contact me if you require further information.

Very truly yours,

MEISNER BREM CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ian J. Ainslie", is written over a horizontal line.

Ian Ainslie, PE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO FILTERING PRACTICES

- Filtering practices are prohibited in areas of RSA 482-A jurisdiction unless a wetlands permit has been issued.
- Filtering practices are prohibited as follows, unless an impermeable liner is provided:
 - Into areas groundwater protection areas where stormwater is from a high-load area
 - Into areas where contaminants occur in groundwater above ambient standards (Env-Or 603.03)
 - Into areas where contaminants occur in soil above site-specific standards (Env-Or 600)
 - Into areas with slopes > 15%, unless calculations show that seepage will not cause slope instability
 - From areas with soil contaminants above site-specific standards (Env-Or 600)
 - From areas with underground or aboveground storage tanks regulated by RSA 146-C or RSA 146-A, where gasoline is dispensed or transferred
- ➔ ● Pretreatment is required (see Section 4-4) if BMP will receive stormwater other than roof runoff (except permeable pavements do not require pretreatment of runoff from their surfaces)
- Underdrain system is required if underlying native soil or fill soil has an infiltration rate < 0.5 inches per hour
- Where infiltration applies, the design infiltration rates must be determined in accordance with the protocols discussed in Chapter 2.
- Provide recommended clearances to seasonal high water table, to maintain adequate drainage, prevent structural damage to the filter, and minimize the potential for interaction with groundwater.

Table 3-4. Summary of BMP Restrictions Associated with High-Load and Protected Resources

Protected Resources	Stormwater from High-load Areas	Stormwater From Non High-load Areas
All Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No filtering or infiltration practices allowed from gasoline dispensing areas under regulated RSA 146-A or RSA 146-C Use of unlined detention ponds or unlined swales prohibited Source control plan required¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pretreatment is required prior to all filtering or infiltration practices Infiltration practices must have 3' of separation from the bottom of the practice to the SHWT Filtering practices must have an impermeable liner or 1' of separation from the bottom of the filter course to the SHWT
	No infiltration or unlined filtering practices within areas identified by NHDES with contaminated soils or groundwater, as defined under Env-Or 600.	
Water Supply Wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum setbacks between stormwater discharge and water supply wells (see Table 3-3) No Exemption to minimum setbacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemption to minimum setbacks – if the stormwater management system receives runoff from less than 0.5 ac.
Groundwater Protection Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infiltration practices prohibited Unlined filtering practices prohibited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infiltration practices must have 4' of separation from the SHWT Filtering practice should have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impermeable liner, or 1' of separation from the bottom of the practice to the SHWT, or 1' of separation from the bottom of the filter course material and twice the depth of the filter course material recommended
Water Supply Intake Protection Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infiltration practices must have 4' of separation from SHWT Filtering practice should have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impermeable liner, or 1' of separation from the bottom of the practice to the SHWT, or 1' of separation from the bottom of the filter course material and twice the depth of the filter course material recommended Minimum 100' setback between stormwater discharge and the WSIPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemption to 100' setback – if the stormwater management system receives runoff from less than 0.5 ac.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shut-off mechanism required where bulk oil or hazardous material is transferred 	

¹ "Source control plans" are designed to minimize the volume of stormwater coming into contact with regulated substances. Chapter 5 provides further discussion of the preparation of the Source Control Plan to specify necessary structural controls and/or operational practices to minimize contact between stormwater and regulated substances.

- Soils infiltration capacity is ultimately used in the sizing of infiltration practices when they are applicable, with soils with low infiltration capacity requiring more surface area than those with high infiltration capacity to treat the same volume of water.