

Raymond Source Water Protection Plan

ROCKINGHAM PLANNING COMMISSION

Background

- Last Raymond SWP plan developed in 2010
- RPC awarded funding by NHDES Source Water Protection Program to update Raymond's Source Water Protection Plan
- Grant application endorsed by Raymond Planning Board in 2022

**Town of Raymond, New Hampshire
Sourcewater Protection Plan**



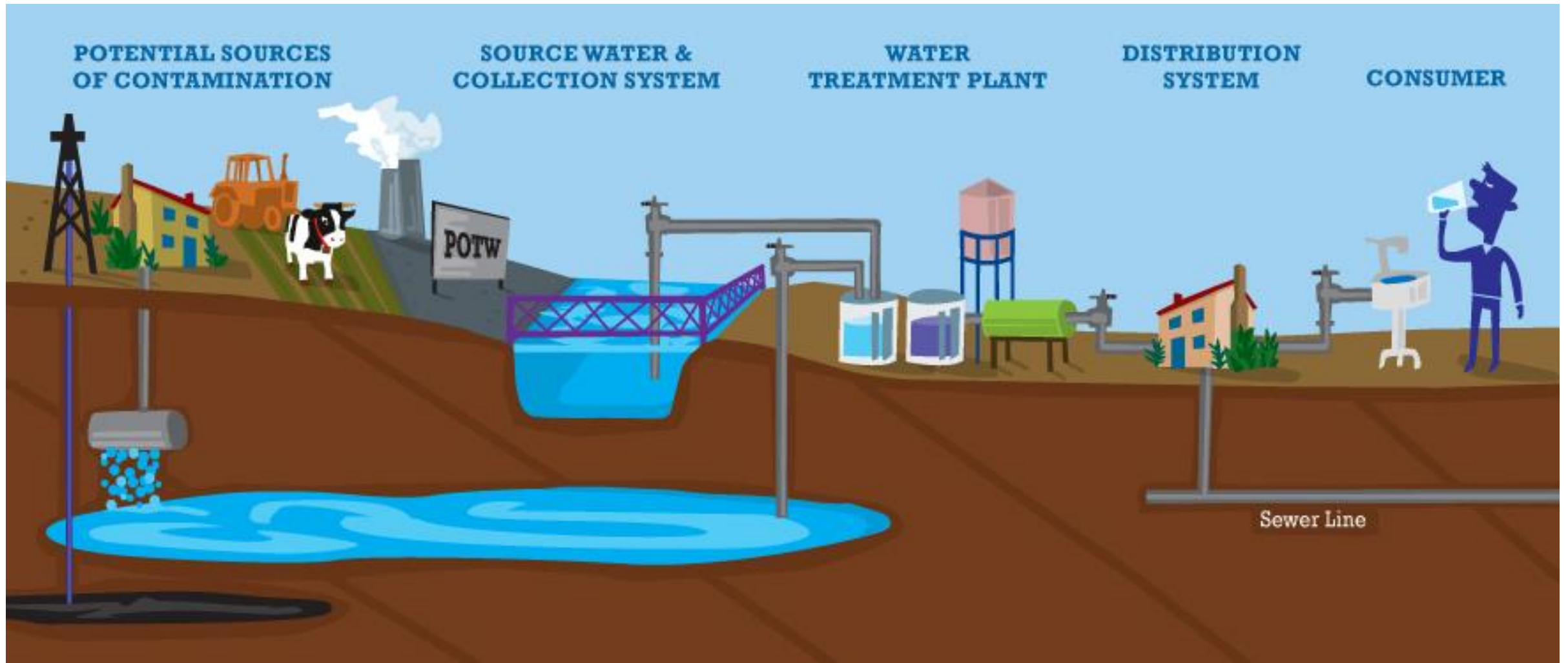
Photo of Lamprey River taken from Pecker Bridge

What is Source Water Protection?

- Source water refers to sources of water (such as rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater) that provide water to public drinking water supplies and private wells.
- Ensuring safe drinking water requires keeping drinking water **sources** as clean as possible.



Drinking Water 101



What is a Source Water Protection Plan?

- A plan that helps guide the town in protecting drinking water from future contamination threats.
- Long-range in nature
- **What this plan is *not*:**
 - Not a legal document, Raymond is not required to adopt or implement.
 - Not an infrastructure evaluation plan.
 - Not a way to correct existing contamination.



Why Protect Drinking Water Sources?



Reduces the risk of contaminated drinking water



Reduces water treatment costs and may prevent the need for future complex treatment.



Beneficial for wildlife and recreational use



Protects the availability and quantity of water supplies.

What Are Some Examples of Source Water Protection?



RIPARIAN ZONE
RESTORATION TO REDUCE
RUNOFF POLLUTION



LAND PROTECTION
/CONSERVATION



BEST MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES FOR
AGRICULTURAL AND
FORESTRY ACTIVITIES



BEST MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES FOR
STORMWATER
MANAGEMENT



LOCAL ORDINANCES TO LIMIT
CERTAIN ACTIVITIES IN SOURCE
WATER OR WELLHEAD
PROTECTION AREAS



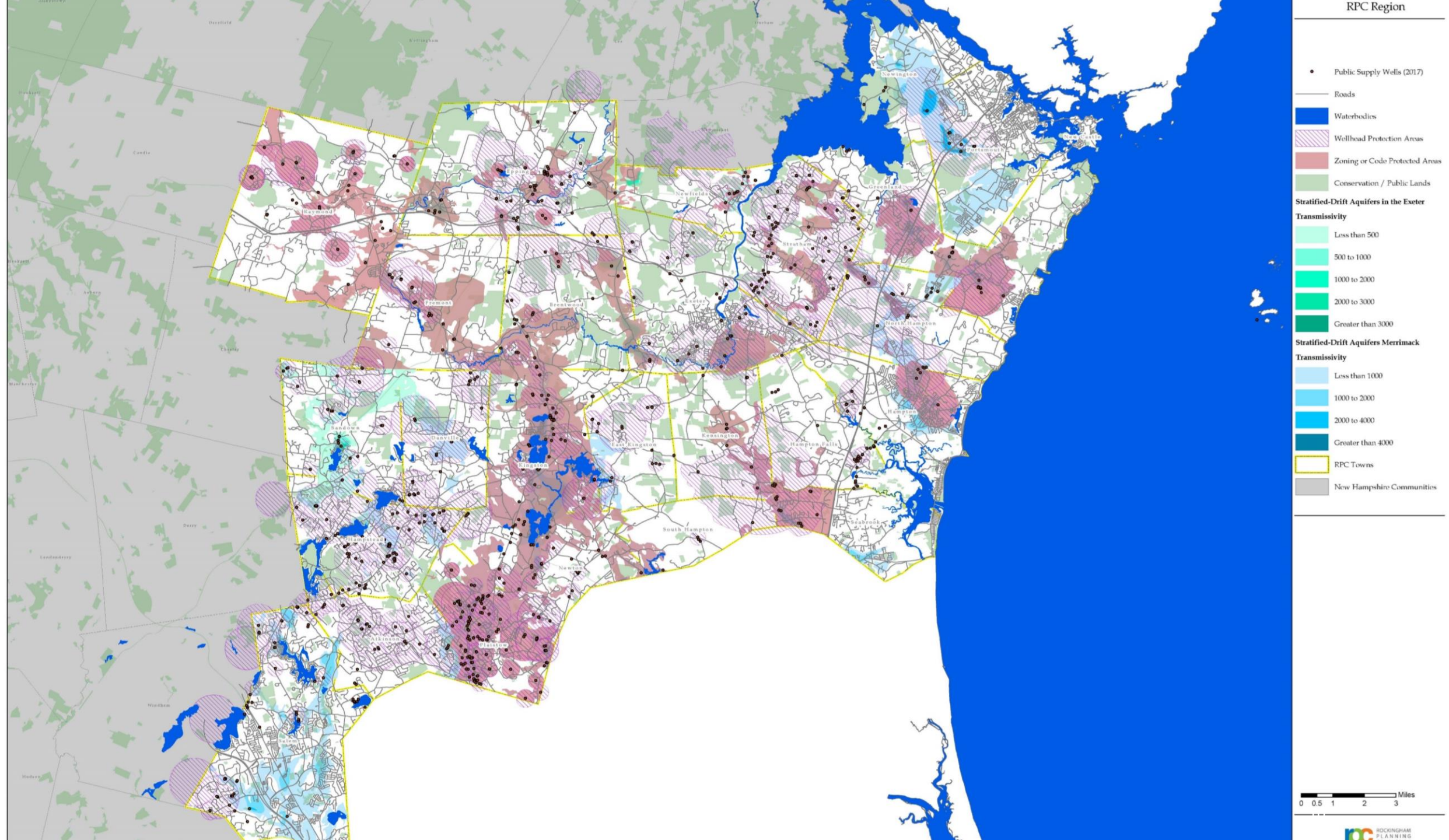
EDUCATING LOCAL INDUSTRY,
BUSINESSES, AND CITIZENS ON
POLLUTION PREVENTION AND
SOURCE WATER PROTECTION.

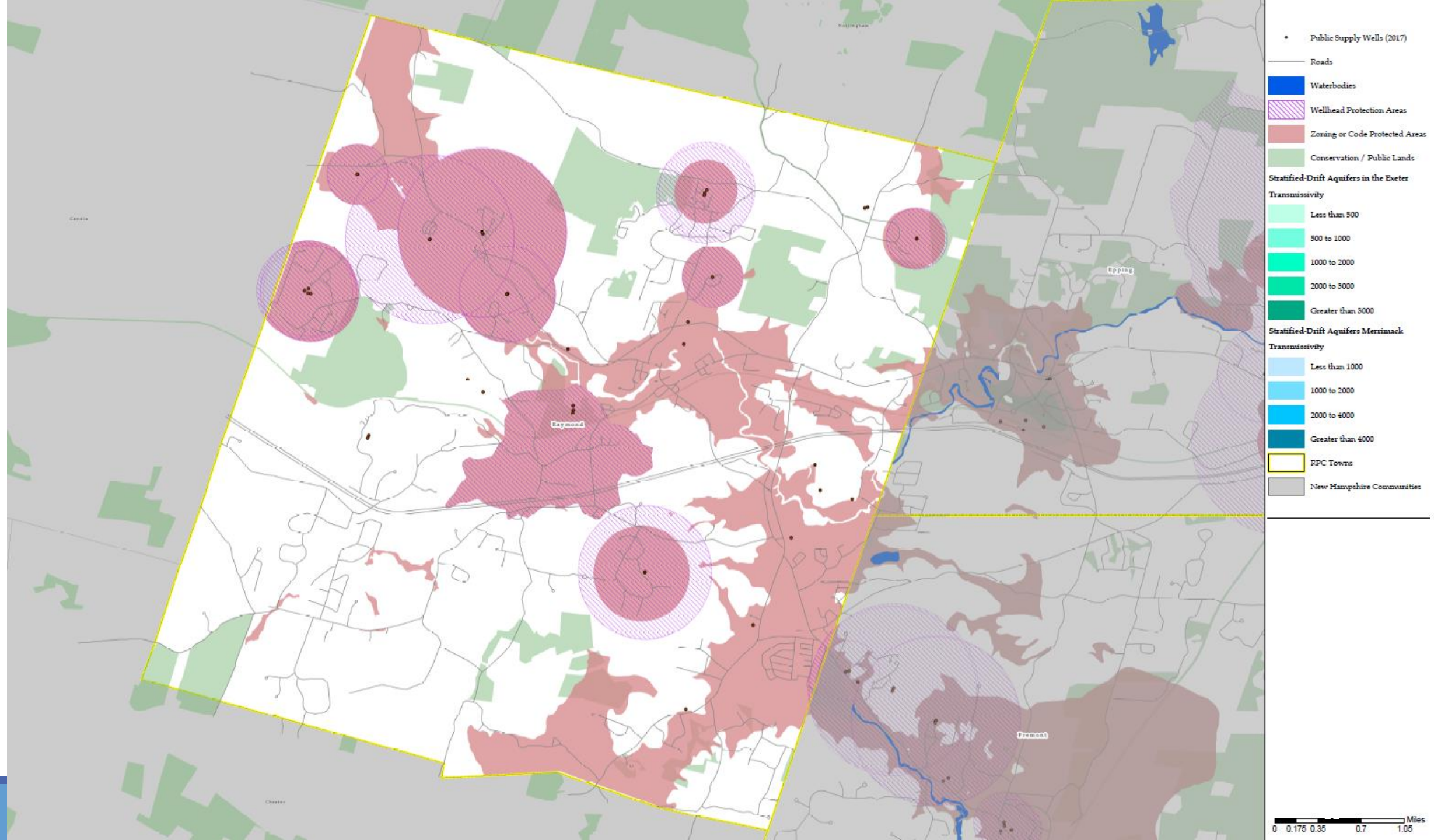
Municipal Role in Protecting Source Water

- Planning boards, conservation commissions and concerned citizen groups are actively involved in land use planning, land conservation and public education efforts that improve protection of drinking water resources.
- Municipalities can develop and adopt source water protection plans adopt groundwater or surface water protection zoning ordinances, adopt health ordinances, reclassify groundwater (through NHDES) and educate residents about protecting drinking water resources.

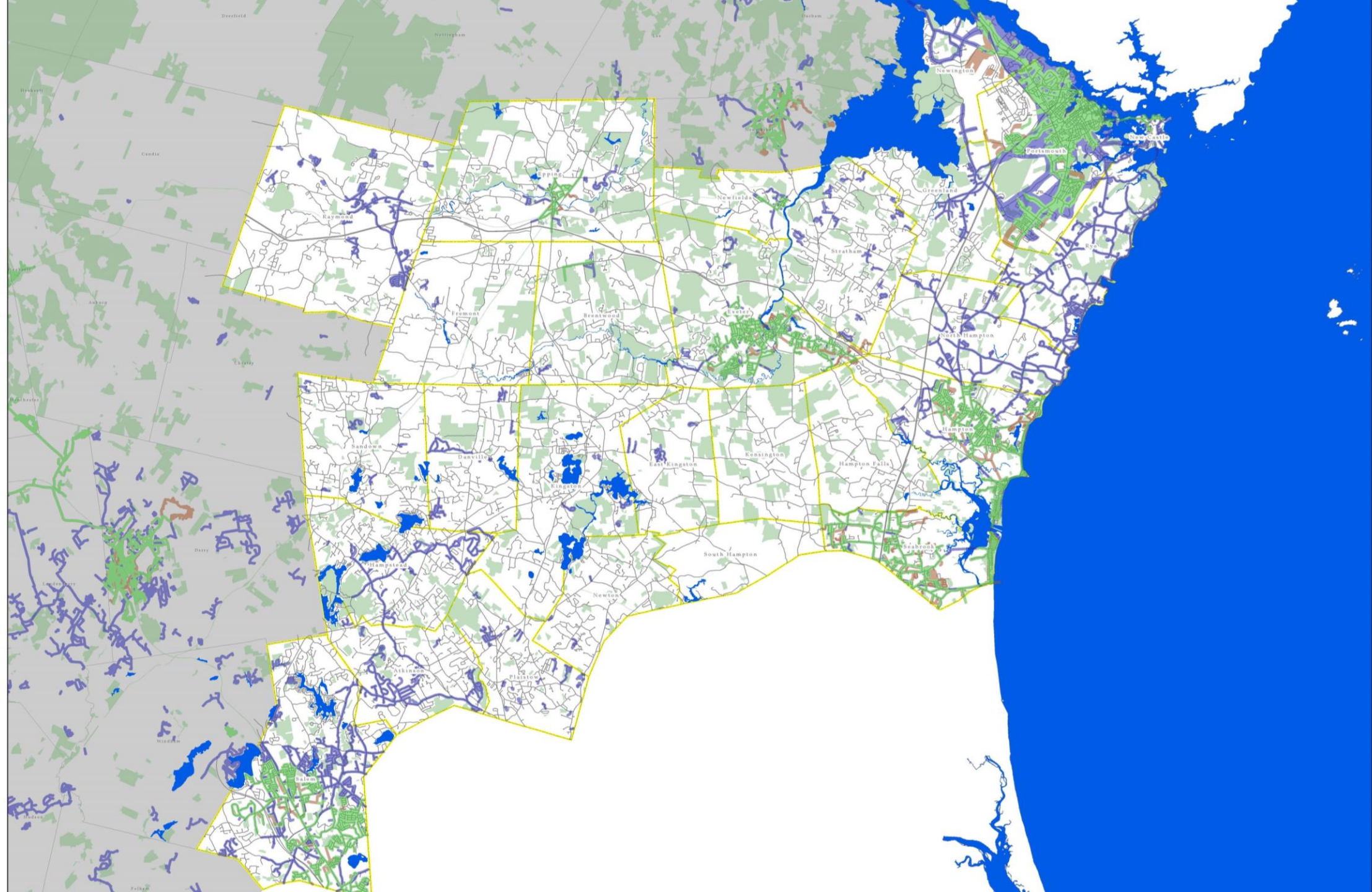
Raymond Drinking Water Statistics (2019)

- 52% of residents use a public water system for water; 48% rely on private wells.
- 15 active public water systems; 12 are community water systems (serving approximately 5,200 people)
- 100% of drinking water comes from groundwater sources.
- Raymond's land cover is 6.2% impervious surfaces (2019).





- Public Supply Wells (2017)
- Roads
- Waterbodies
- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Zoning or Code Protected Areas
- Conservation / Public Lands
- Stratified-Drift Aquifers in the Exeter**
- Transmissivity
 - Less than 500
 - 500 to 1000
 - 1000 to 2000
 - 2000 to 3000
 - Greater than 3000
- Stratified-Drift Aquifers Merrimack**
- Transmissivity
 - Less than 1000
 - 1000 to 2000
 - 2000 to 4000
 - Greater than 4000
- RPC Towns
- New Hampshire Communities



- Water and Sewer Lines**
- Both Water and Sewer Lines
 - Sewer Lines
 - Water Lines
 - Roads
 - Waterbodies
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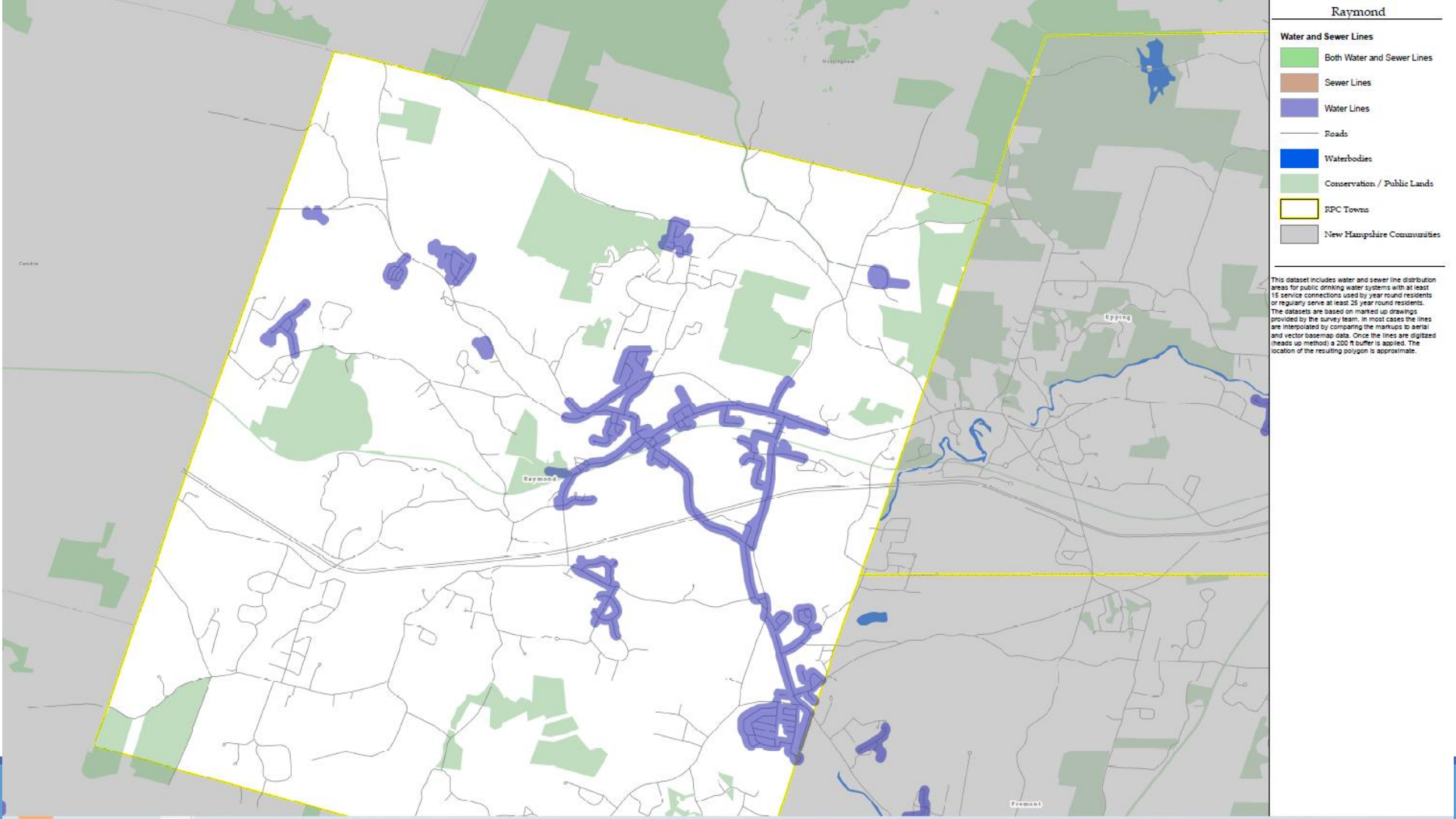
This dataset includes water and sewer line distribution areas for public drinking water systems with at least 15 service connections used by year round residents or regularly serve at least 25 year round residents. The datasets are based on marked up drawings provided by the survey team. In most cases the lines are interpolated by comparing the markups to aerial and vector basemap data. Once the lines are digitized (heads up method) a 200 ft buffer is applied. The location of the resulting polygon is approximate.



Water and Sewer Lines

- Both Water and Sewer Lines
- Sewer Lines
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Next Steps & Project Timeline

- **Project timeline: June 2023 – June 2024**
 - Form a project steering committee to guide the development of the plan.
 - Steering committee to meet 2-3 times from September – December 2023.
 - Steering committee meetings open and advertised to the public
 - Participation on the committee is voluntary

Contact:

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