



# 391 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project Eversource Energy

Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, Northwood, Raymond, Rochester, and Strafford, New Hampshire

NHDES Alteration of Terrain Permit Application

June 1, 2022 GZA File No. 04.0190999.86



### **PREPARED FOR:**

Eversource Energy Hooksett, New Hampshire

### **GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.**

5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201 | Bedford, NH 03110-6984 603-623-3600

Offices Nationwide www.gza.com

Copyright© 2022 GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.



June 1, 2022 GZA File No. 04.0190999.86

Mr. Ridgely Mauck, P.E.
Program Supervisor - Permitting
NHDES Land Resources Management
Alteration of Terrain Bureau
29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95
Concord, New Hampshire 03302

Re: Alteration of Terrain Permit 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, Northwood, Raymond, Rochester, and Strafford, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Mauck:

On behalf of Public Service Company of New Hampshire dba Eversource Energy (Eversource), GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA) is submitting this Alteration of Terrain (AoT) Permit Application for the proposed 391 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project in accordance with Terrain Alteration Law (RSA 485-A:17), Administrative Rules (Env-Wq 1500), and discussions between New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) AoT Bureau and Eversource.

The proposed project includes the replacement of 64 existing utility structures along the 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Lines that exceed AoT impact thresholds. The proposed project crosses through portions of Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, Raymond, Rochester, and Strafford, New Hampshire for approximately 37 miles. Replacement of the existing utility structures is necessary to maintain the safety and reliability of the system. To more efficiently conduct routine maintenance of the existing 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line, work pad grading and access road improvements are proposed as part of this project in upland areas. The proposed project will require disturbance subject to AoT permitting through the NHDES as a result of impact areas cumulatively exceeding 100,000 square feet of contiguous disturbance in the project area (i.e. the 391, 373, and 385 Utility Line Corridor).

Included with this submittal is a copy of the application fee check, a completed AoT Permit Application Form, a detailed project narrative, required plans and figures, and additional supporting materials. In addition, a waiver request for the preparation of a stormwater drainage report, drainage area plans, and hydrologic soil group plans and from amendment requirements for shifting of access roads greater than 20-ft is enclosed as required by Env-Wq 1509.04. The proposed project is scheduled to start in July 2022 and continue through June 2023. Eversource appreciates the efforts of

EOTECHNICAL

ENVIRONMENTAL

ECOLOGICAL

WATER

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

5 Commerce Park North Suite 201 Bedford, NH 03110 T: 603.623.3600 F: 603.624.9463 www.gza.com





Page | 2

the Alteration of Terrain Bureau in helping to maintain the anticipated construction schedule, which is dependent on scheduled outages dictated by regional outage planning.

Please feel free to contact us with any questions.

Very truly yours,

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Conor Madison, CPESC, CESSWI

Project Manager

Tracy Tarr, CWS, CWB, CESSWI

Consultant/Reviewer

Deborah M. Zarta Gier, CNRP Principle

ebrah U. Backa

CEM

 $c: wsers conor. madison \ application \ description \ de$ 

Attachments: Alteration of Terrain Permit Application

CC:

Town of Auburn, New Hampshire Town of Candia, New Hampshire Town of Chester, New Hampshire Town of Deerfield, New Hampshire Town of Derry, New Hampshire Town of Northwood, New Hampshire Town of Raymond, New Hampshire City of Rochester, New Hampshire Town of Strafford, New Hampshire





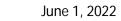
### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.0	PROJE	CT BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE	1
2.0	SITE I	NFORMATION	2
	2.1	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	2
	2.2	TAX MAP AND LOT(S)	3
	2.3	IDENTIFICATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	3
	2.3.1 2.3.2 2.3.3 2.3.4	Identification of Jurisdictional Wetlands and Vernal Pools	3 4
3.0	EXISTI	NG CONDITIONS	5
	3.1	AOT AREA A – TOWN OF AUBURN	6
	3.1.1 3.1.2	Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area A FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area A	
	3.2	AOT AREA B – TOWN OF CANDIA	6
	3.2.1 3.2.2	Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area BFEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area B	
	3.3	AOT AREA C – TOWN OF CHESTER	7
	3.3.1 3.3.2	Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area CFEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area C	
	3.4	AOT AREA D – TOWN OF DEERFIELD	8
	3.4.1 3.4.2	Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area D FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area D	
	3.5	AOT AREA E – TOWN OF DERRY	9
	3.5.1 3.5.2	Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area E FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area E	
	3.6	AOT AREA A – TOWN OF NORTHWOOD	10
	3.6.1 3.6.2	Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area A FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area A	
	3.7	AOT AREA B – TOWN OF RAYMOND	10
	3.7.1 3.7.2	Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area B FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area B	
	3.8	AOT AREA C – CITY OF ROCHESTER	10
	3.8.1	Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area C	10



TOC	
, 00	' '

	3.8.2	FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area C	10
	3.9	AOT AREA D – TOWN OF STRAFFORD	10
	3.9.1 3.9.2	Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area D FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area D	
4.0	PROJEC	CT DESCRIPTION	14
	4.1	STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT AND MAINTENANCE	14
		Access 14 Road Construction	14
	4.2	CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE	15
	4.3	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	15
5.0	REGUL	ATORY COMPLIANCE	16
	5.1	ALTERATION OF TERRAIN	16
	5.1.1	Waiver Request: Stormwater Drainage Report; Drainage Area Plan; Hydrologic Soil Grou (Env- WQ 15.09)	16
	5.1.2	Quantification of Impacts Subject to AOT	
	5.2	OTHER REGULATORY PROGRAMS	20





TOC | iii

### **FIGURES**

FIGURE 1 USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

FIGURE 2 ORTHOPHOTOGRAPH SITE MAP

FIGURE 3 SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER OVERLAY PLANS

FIGURE 4 ALTERATION OF TERRAIN PERMITTING PLANS

### **APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A ALTERATION OF TERRAIN PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

APPENDIX B ABUTTERS LIST

APPENDIX C NEW HAMPSHIRE NATURAL HERITAGE BUREAU REPORT

E-MAIL REVIEW FROM NHB AND NHF&G

APPENDIX D NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE WEB SOIL SURVEY

APPENDIX E PHOTO LOG

APPENDIX F WAIVER REQUEST

APPENDIX G CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPTS





Page | 1

#### 1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The proposed project involves the replacement of 64 existing 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line structures replacement in portions of Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, Northwood, Raymond, Rochester, and Strafford, New Hampshire. The proposed replacement structures are old and worn and must be replaced in order for the transmission line to continue to function safely and reliably. Impacts have been minimized and avoided to the greatest extent practicable through site evaluations of access routes and work pad placements.

The project requires approximately 1,140,018 square feet (sq. ft.) of total impact, including 268,365 sq. ft. of temporary wetland matting, 48,326 sq. ft. of temporary upland matting, 57,146 sq. ft. of temporary wetland buffer impact and 766,181 sq. ft. of ground disturbance. The proposed project to replace a total of 64 existing utility poles is subject to the AoT disturbance threshold (Env-Wq 1500 and RSA 485-A:17) (See Figure 4- Alteration of Terrain Permitting Plans and Appendix A – Alteration of Terrain Application Form). For purposes of presentation of details and consistency with other permitting efforts for this project, we have broken out project areas as follows:

- 1) Area A, Town of Derry approximately 55,275 sq. ft. of work pad grading and associated access improvements at 391 Structures 326, and 373 Structures 320, 319, 318, and 317.
- 2) Area B, Town of Auburn approximately 18,799 sq. ft. of work pad grading and associated access improvements at 373 Structure 316 and 315.
- 3) Area C, Town of Chester approximately 126,888 sq. ft. of work pad grading and associated access improvements at 373 Structure 300, 299, 298, 297, 296, 295, 276, 275, and 391 Structures 294, 274 and 272.
- 4) Area D, Town of Raymond approximately 74,552 sq. ft. of work pad grading and associated access improvements at 373 Structures 264, 263, 262, 256, 255, and 235.
- 5) Area E, Town of Candia approximately 27,608 sq. ft. of work pad grading and associated access improvements at 373 Structures 247 and 246.
- 6) Area F, Town of Deerfield approximately 107,947 sq. ft. of work pad grading and associated access improvements at 391 Structures 192, 191, 177, 163 and 373 Structure 202 and 186.
- 7) Area G, Town of Northwood approximately 139,855 sq. ft. of work pad grading and associated access improvements at 391 Structures 147, 146, 145, 133, 132, 131, 130 and 385 Structures 144, 127, 126, and 125.
- 8) Area H, Town of Strafford approximately 158,855 sq. ft. of work pad grading and associated access improvements at 391 Structure 121, 116, 78, 77, 76, 75, 73, 72, 71, 68, and 385 Structures 80, 78, 77, 72, 71, 69, 68, 65.
- 9) Area I, City of Rochester approximately 56,402 sq. ft. of work pad grading and associated access improvements at 391 Structure 46 and 385 Structures 43, 34, 33, 24, and 23.



Page | 2

#### 2.0 SITE INFORMATION

### 2.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Area A includes a portion of the 391 and 373 Transmission Line Right of Way (ROW) from the west side of Bypass 28 to the west side of Symphony Lane. The total work area in this portion of the ROW is approximately 1.86 miles in length and approximately 480-ft in width. Area A continues east through the Town of Derry and continues in a northwesterly direction to the Town of Derry and Town of Auburn Town Line. The width in this portion of the ROW is approximately 265-ft wide.

Area B includes the portion of the 391 and 373 Transmission Line ROW just north of the Town of Auburn and Town of Chester Town Line and continues northeasterly for approximately 0.3 miles to the Town of Auburn and Town of Chester Town Line. The width in this portion of the ROW is approximately 270-ft in width.

Area C includes the portion of the 391 and 373 Transmission Line ROW just northeast of the Town of Auburn and Town of Chester Town Line and continues in a northeasterly directly for approximately 5.3 miles to the Town of Chester and Town of Raymond Town Line. The width in this portion of the ROW is approximately 260-ft in width.

Area D includes the portion of the 391 and 373 Transmission Line ROW northeasterly of the Town of Chester and Town of Raymond Town Line and continues northeasterly for approximately 1.7 miles to the Town of Raymond and Town of Candia Town Line and continues for 2.8 miles from the Town of Candia and Town of Raymond Town Line to the Town of Raymond and Town of Deerfield Town Line. The width in this portion of the ROW is approximately 270-ft in width.

Area E includes the portion of the 391 and 373 Transmission Line ROW north of the Town of Raymond and Town of Candia Town line and continues northerly for approximately 0.8 miles to the Town of Candia and Town of Raymond Town Line. The width in this portion of the ROW is approximately 270-ft in width.

Area F includes the portion of the 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line ROW north of the Town of Raymond and Town of Deerfield Town line and continues northerly for approximately 7.1 miles to the Town of Deerfield and Town of Northwood Town Line. The width in this portion of the ROW is approximately 275-ft in width.

Area G includes the portion of the 391 and 385 Transmission Line ROW north of the Town of Deerfield and Town of Northwood Town line and continues northerly for approximately 3 miles to the Town of Northwood and Town of Strafford Town Line. The width in this portion of the ROW is approximately 260-ft in width.

Area H includes the portion of the 391 and 385 Transmission Line ROW north of the Town of Northwood and Town of Strafford Town line and continues northerly for approximately 7.2 miles to the Town of Strafford and Town of Rochester City Line. The width in this portion of the ROW is approximately 260-ft in width.

Area I includes the portion of the 391 and 385 Transmission Line ROW northeast of the Town of Strafford and City of Rochester Town line and continues northeasterly for approximately 6.2 miles to the west side of Farmington Road in Rochester. The width in this portion of the ROW is approximately 260-ft in width.





Page | 3

The total project area is approximately 37 miles in length and includes the replacement of 64 utility structures in total. The project area primarily crosses privately owned rural/residential properties (see **Figure 1 – USGS Topographic Map**). There are approximately 460 wetlands along the project route located in the Towns of Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, Northwood, Strafford, Raymond, and Rochester. The majority of ground disturbance resulting from the project will be related to access and work pad preparations.

### 2.2 TAX MAP AND LOT(S)

Eversource holds easements across parcels along the ROW (see **Figure 4**). There are approximately 38 abutting properties that contain existing Eversource easements for the ROW involved in the project. In those project locations, the easements are considered to be the "subject property" because Eversource is the applicant/owner and only has control over the easement. These abutters have been identified and listed on the enclosed abutters list. See **Appendix B** for Abutters List.

### 2.3 IDENTIFICATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA) has been retained by Eversource to provide professional services on this project that relate to natural and cultural resource identification and assessment as well as permit applications for natural resource and alteration of terrain impacts required to complete the project. GZA has conducted field evaluations and has corresponded with the appropriate agencies to identify natural and cultural resources present in the vicinity of the proposed project.

### 2.3.1 Identification of Jurisdictional Wetlands and Vernal Pools

Wetlands were originally delineated and classified by Tighe and Bond in 2018 and 2019 within this ROW. GZA confirmed wetland boundaries, photographed resources, completed additional wetland documentation, and recorded data relevant to functions and values provided by these natural resources within the ROW in February 2022. GZA confirmed wetland boundaries in accordance with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Wetlands Delineation Manual using the Routine Determinations Method, and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual as required by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Wetlands Bureau and the ACOE.

Tighe and Bond conducted a vernal pool evaluation in 2018 and 2019 and GZA conducted additional evaluations in May and June 2022 in Deerfield in accordance with "Identification and Documentation of Vernal Pools in New Hampshire," 2016, New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Program. Vernal pool areas exist as confined basins and must exhibit vernal pool criteria outlined in the New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, Env-Wt 103.64, 104.15, and 104.44. It is typical that all potential vernal pools are considered vernal pools for the purposes of impact avoidance and minimization for Eversource maintenance projects. Therefore, no temporary or permanent impacts are proposed to any potential vernal pools as a result of this project.

### 2.3.2 Identification of Surface Waters

Jurisdictional limits of surface waters of the State of New Hampshire were delineated by Tighe and Bond in 2018 and 2019 in accordance with their definition in RSA 485-A:2 XIV, 482-A:4 II and rule Env-Wt 104.33. Surface waters include wherever freshwater flows or stands and tidal waters. This includes, but is not limited to, rivers, perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, intertidal zones, and tidal waters. In addition, jurisdiction extends to the portion of any bank or shore which borders such surface waters, and to any swamp or bog subject to periodic flooding by fresh water including the surrounding shore. The limit of jurisdiction for surface water areas were



Page | 4

confirmed as the top of bank, where a natural bank occurs or its ordinary high-water mark where a natural bank is not present.

### 2.3.3 Identification of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

The Natural Heritage Bureau (NHB) identified rare, threatened or endangered species records within the vicinity of the 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line ROW in the Towns of Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, Northwood, Raymond, Rochester, and Strafford (See Appendix **C** for the NHB Report and regulatory correspondence). These species include, hairy thoroughwort, large whorled pogonia, ringed boghaunter, Blanding's Turtle, northern black racer, spotted turtle, dragon's-mouth, Jefferson/blue-sotted Salamander Complex, smooth green snake, wood turtle, dwarf huckleberry, appressed bog-clubmoss, and foxtail bog-clubmoss. GZA has coordinated with New Hampshire Fish and Game (NHFG) and NHB to confirm requested best management practices requested to support approval of this Alteration of Terrain Permit Application. Typical of similar Eversource projects, GZA is retained to complete construction oversight and construction personnel will be made aware of the potential presence of spotted, wood, and Blanding's turtles, as well as eastern hognose snake and black racer snake. In addition, construction personnel will be made aware of the potential to encounter Blanding's turtle, wood turtle, and spotted turtle more frequently during turtle nesting season from late May through the beginning of July. GZA will notify the NHFG and NHB of any rare species observations for inclusion in the statewide database.

In addition, Eversource will incorporate the following reptile construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) typically requested by NHFG as general routine BMPs:

- Prior to daily construction activities, timber matting will be reviewed for snakes and turtles.
   GZA will provide an environmental addendum to the daily tailboards by the contracts to include guidance on protocols for snakes and provide identification for spotted turtle, wood turtle, Blanding's turtle, and northern black racer snake.
- Observed snakes and turtles will be moved off of construction access roads to limit and prevent mortality to snakes and turtles during construction.
- Erosion control matting, if utilized, will consist of jute matting. Matting with plastic mesh will be avoided to limit unintentional mortality to snakes.
- At the conclusion of the project, a summary report of any rare species observations will be provided to the NHFG Nongame Program.
- Impacts on vernal pools and potential vernal pools will be avoided.
- If spotted, wood, or Blanding's turtles are found laying eggs in a work area, please contact Melissa Doperalski (603-479-1129 cell) or Josh Megyesy (978-578-0802 cell) for further instructions.
- All observations of Eastern hognose snakes seen at any time must be immediately reported to the NHFG Department (Melissa Doperalski or Josh Megyesy) for further instructions. Please attempt to photograph this species to send it to us for verification.

### 2.3.4 <u>Identification of Cultural and Historical Resources</u>

GZA has submitted a Request for Project Review (RPR) to the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) for the proposed project.





Page | 5

In 2018 and 2019 GZA engaged CHG to conduct Phase IA Archeological Assessment along the 391 Transmission Line in Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, Northwood, Raymond, Rochester and Strafford, New Hampshire. Results of the Phase IA require Phase IB work for some work locations.

GZA will engage CHG to complete Phase IB for proposed access and work pad locations as shown on plans created by GZA and dated February 28, 2022. CHG will conduct Phase IB Survey throughout the potentially significant archaeological sites located in the project area.

In 2014 Victoria Bunker Inc (VBI) conducted a Phase IB Archeological Assessment along select areas of the 391 Transmission Line in Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, Northwood, Raymond, Rochester and Strafford, New Hampshire. Results of a Phase IB conducted at 391 Structure 177 require further testing.

GZA will engage CHG to complete Phase II for proposed access and work pad location at 391 Structure 177 as shown on plans created by GZA and dated February 28, 2022. CHG will conduct Phase II Survey throughout the potentially significant archaeological site located in the project area.

### 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The proposed project is located within the existing and maintained 391, 373 and 385 Transmission Line ROW. The proposed project work areas subject to the Alteration of Terrain permit cross through portions of five towns. Existing dirt and/or grass access routes currently used for access to existing utility structures within the ROW are proposed to be improved using gravel and stone as a part of a routine structure maintenance project. Proposed access road improvements include 12- to 16-foot-wide gravel and stone roads with a 20-foot total width limit of disturbance. Based on NRCS soil mapping, existing upland soils are primarily fine sandy loams or sandy loams and are typically stony or very stony. Slopes are variable and generally range from 0 to 60%, with an average of approximately 8-25%.

The project includes areas of uplands and wetlands located in primarily rural farmland and forested areas. In uplands, the shrub layer contains sweet fern (*Comptonia peregrina*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). The herbaceous layer contains goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.), hay scented fern (*Dennstaetia punctilobula*), and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

Wetlands in the ROW primarily consist of palustrine emergent (PEM) or palustrine scrub shrub (PSS) systems that are seasonally saturated. The shrub layer contains white meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*), steeplebush (*Spiraea tomentosa*), winterberry holly (*Ilex verticillata*), gray birch (*Betula populifolia*), speckled alder (*Alnus incana*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), willow (*Salix* spp.), and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*). The herbaceous layer contains goldenrod, cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), royal fern (*Osmuna regalis*), fringed sedge (*Carex crinita*), lurid sedge (*Carex lurida*), woolgrass (*Scirpus cyperinus*), jewel weed (*Impatiens capensis*), cotton sedge (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), broad-leaved cattail (*Typha latifolia*), boneset (*Eupatorium* spp.), rattlesnake grass (*Glyceria canadensis*), Canada rush (*Juncus canadensis*), and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*).

Existing conditions along the 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line are discussed below by areas subject to jurisdiction under the Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules and consistent with discussions with the AoT Bureau for Eversource Line projects.



Page | 6

### 3.1 AOT AREA A – TOWN OF DERRY

Area A begins on the west side of Bypass 28 at 391 Structure 326 and continues to 391 Structure 311 at the town line between Derry and Auburn. This stretch includes wetland impact areas. This portion of the ROW is located in primarily forested undeveloped areas of Derry as well as near rural areas and lacks documented drainage structures in the proposed access route.

Land disturbance subject to Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules due to *Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2)* (see *Section 5.1.2* below) within Area A includes:

- 391 Structures 326, and 373 Structures 320, 319, 318, and 317 Work Pads, and
- Access 373 Structure 317 to 373 Structure 316.

#### 3.1.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area A

There are no identified streams within this portion of the project area (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in six wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN) will be submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Derry. Temporary wetland and upland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in Section 5.1.2.

Temporary Matting	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	9,301

According to **Figure 3**, Structure 391-326 is located within the quarter mile buffer of "Surface Waters with Impairments (2016)," with the listed impairment being Chloride. There are no direct impacts to stream systems as part of this project. Area A is not located within any of the additional AoT screening layers. These layers include "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds," "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "All Lakes within a Quarter Mile Buffer," "Wellhead Protection Areas," "Groundwater Classification Areas GA2," "Groundwater Classification Areas GA4," and "Water Supply Intake Protection."

### 3.1.2 FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area A

Based on review of the FEMA Flood Insurance layer, a portion of Area C including Structure 391-326 as well as associated access and work pad, is located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area identified as Zone AE. It is not anticipated that the addition of gravel will impact the flood capacity of Area A. Based on review of the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), the proposed work pad and access for Structure 391-326 is not located with a 250-ft Protected Shoreland.

### 3.2 AOT AREA B – TOWN OF AUBURN

Area B begins at 373 Structure 316 north of the Town of Derry and Town of Auburn Town Line. Area B continues in a north and northeasterly direction to the Town of Auburn and Town of Chester Town Line. This stretch includes wetland areas. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas in the Town of Auburn.

Page | 7

Land disturbance subject to Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules due to *Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2)* (see *Section 5.1.2* below) within Area B includes:

• 373 Structure 316 and 315 Work Pads, and

### 3.2.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area B

There are no identified streams within this portion of the project area (see **Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans**). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in two wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES SPN will be submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Auburn. Temporary wetland matting and temporary upland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in *Section 5.1.2*.

Temporary Matting	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	808

According to Figure 3, Area B is located within "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016" AoT screening layer. There are no direct impacts to stream systems as part of this project. Area B is not located within any of the additional AoT screening layers. These layers include "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Water Supply Intake Protection Area," "Surface Water with Impairments Quarter Mile Buffer," "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds," "All Lakes within a Quarter Mile Buffer," "Wellhead Protection Areas," "Groundwater Classification Areas," and "Water Supply Intake Protection."

### 3.2.2 <u>FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area B</u>

Based on review of the FEMA Flood Insurance layer, Area B is not located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area identified as Zone A. According to the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there is no proposed work within the 250-ft of a protected shoreland. Based review of the NHDES Designated River Corridor Web Map, there is no proposed work within a quarter mile of a designated river protected under RSA 483.

### 3.3 AOT AREA C - TOWN OF CHESTER

Area C begins at 391 Structure 309 just northeast of the Auburn and Chester Town Line and continues northeasterly to 391 Structure 268 at the Chester and Raymond Town Line. This stretch includes wetland areas This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas in the Town of Chester.

Land disturbance subject to Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules due to *Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2)* (see *Section 5.1.2* below) within Area C includes:

- 373 Structure 300, 299, 298, 297, 296, 295, 276, 275, and 391 Structures 294, 274 and 272 Work Pads, and
- Access roads from 391 Structure 298 to 391 Structure 296 and from 391 Structure 274 to 391 Structure 272.

### 3.3.1 <u>Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area C</u>

There are no identified streams within this portion of the project area (see **Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans**). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in five wetland

04.0190999.86

Page | 8

systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES SPN will be submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Chester. Temporary wetland matting and temporary upland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in *Section 5.1.2*.

Temporary Matting	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	35,589

According to Figure 3, there are no portions of Area C that are located within any of the additional AoT screening layers. These layers include "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Water Supply Intake Protection Area," "Surface Water with Impairments Quarter Mile Buffer," "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds," "All Lakes within a Quarter Mile Buffer," "Wellhead Protection Areas," "Groundwater Classification Areas," and "Water Supply Intake Protection."

### 3.3.2 <u>FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area C</u>

Based on review of the FEMA Flood Insurance layer, Area B is not located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area identified as Zone A. Based on review of the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there is no proposed work within the 250-ft of a protected shoreland. Based on the NHDES Designated River Corridor Web Map, there is no proposed work within a quarter mile of a designated river protected under RSA 483.

### 3.4 AOT AREA D – TOWN OF RAYMOND

Area D begins at 391 Structure 367 just northeast of the Chester and Raymond Town Line and continues north and northwesterly to 391 Structure 253 at the Raymond and Candia Town Line. Area D continues on the east side of the Candia and Raymond Town Line from 391 Structure 245 to 391 Structure 220. Area D includes wetland area impacts. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas and residential areas in the Town of Raymond.

Land disturbance subject to Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules due to *Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2)* (see *Section 5.1.2* below) within Area D includes:

- 373 Structures 264, 263, 262, 256, 255, and 235 Work Pads, and
- Access roads from 373 Structures 364 to 373 Structure 262.

### 3.4.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area D

There is one named stream (Fordway Brook) and one unnamed stream within this portion of the project area associated with Wetlands RAW-50 (Fordway Brook), RAW-39 (unnamed stream) (see **Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans**). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in eight wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES SPN will be submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Raymond. Temporary wetland matting and temporary upland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in *Section 5.1.2*.

Page | 9

Temporary Matting	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	54,307

According to Figure 3, a portion of Area D at Structure 373-262 is location within "All Lakes with a Quarter Mile Buffer." A portion of Area D at Structure 391-238 and 373-235, within "Wellhead Protection Areas." It is not anticipated that the proposed project will have significant impacts to groundwater or surface water as the proposed ground disturbance is for minor grading and addition of stone on the ground surface. Area D is not located within "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Water Supply Intake Protection Area," "Surface Water with Impairments Quarter Mile Buffer," "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds," "Groundwater Classification Areas," and "Water Supply Intake Protection."

### 3.4.2 FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area D

Based on review of the FEMA Flood Insurance layer, a portion of Area D including Structure 373-364 and 373-255 and associated access and work pads are located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area identified as Zone A. It is not anticipated that the addition of gravel will impact the flood capacity of Area D. Based on review of the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there is no proposed work within the 250-ft of a protected shoreland. Based on the NHDES Designated River Corridor Web Map, there is no proposed work within a guarter mile of a designated river protected under RSA 483.

### 3.5 AOT AREA E – TOWN OF CANDIA

Area E begins at 373 Structure 347 just west of the Candia and Raymond Town Line and continues north to the Candia and Raymond Town Line. Area E includes wetland area impacts. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily residential and some forested undeveloped areas in the Town of Candia.

Land disturbance subject to Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules due to *Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2)* (see *Section 5.1.2* below) within Area E includes:

- 373 Structure 247 and 246 Work Pads, and
- Access roads from 373 Structure 247 and 246.

#### 3.5.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area E

There are no identified streams within this portion of the project area (see **Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans**). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in one wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES SPN will be submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Candia. Temporary wetland matting and temporary upland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in *Section 5.1.2*.

Temporary Matting	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	761

According to Figure 3, a portion of Area E from Structure 373-247 and 373-246 is located within "Surface Waters with Impairments 2016 with Quarter Mile Buffer," with the listed impairment being Benthic-Macroinvertebrate

1190999.80

Page | 10

Bioassessments. It is not anticipated that the proposed project will have significant impacts to groundwater or surface water as the proposed ground disturbance is for minor grading and addition of stone on the ground surface. Area E is not located within "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Water Supply Intake Protection Area," "Wellhead Protection Areas," "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds," "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "All Lakes within a Quarter Mile Buffer," "Groundwater Classification Areas."

### 3.5.2 <u>FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area E</u>

Based on review of the FEMA Flood Insurance layer, Area E is not located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area. According to the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there is no proposed work within the 250-ft of a protected shoreland. Based on the NHDES Designated River Corridor Web Map, there is no proposed work within a quarter mile of a designated river protected under RSA 483.

### 3.6 AOT AREA F – TOWN OF DEERFIELD

Area F begins on the north side of the Candia and Deerfield Town Line and continues to 391 Structure 155 at the town line between Deerfield and Northwood. This stretch includes wetland impact areas and wetland buffer areas. This portion of the ROW is located in primarily forested undeveloped areas of Deerfield as well as near rural areas and lacks documented drainage structures in the proposed access route.

Land disturbance subject to Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules due to *Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2)* (see *Section 5.1.2* below) within Area F includes:

- 391 Structures 192, 191, 177, 163 and 373 Structure 202 and 186 Work Pads, and
- Access from 391 Structure 192 to 373 Structure 186, and 391 Structure 168 to 163.

### 3.6.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area F

There are no identified streams within this portion of the project area (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in six wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN) will be submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Derry. Temporary wetland and upland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in Section 5.1.2.

Temporary Matting	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	18,916
Wetland Buffer	57, 146

Area E does not overlap additional AoT screen layers (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans). There are no direct impacts to stream systems as part of this project. These layers include "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds," "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "All Lakes within a Quarter Mile Buffer," "Wellhead Protection Areas," "Groundwater Classification Areas GA1," Groundwater Classification Area GA2," "Groundwater Classification Areas GAA," and "Water Supply Intake Protection."

Page | 11

### 3.6.2 <u>FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area F</u>

Based on review of the FEMA Flood Insurance layer, a portion of Area F including Structure 391-163 and associated access and work pads are located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area identified as Zone A. It is not anticipated that the addition of gravel will impact the flood capacity of Area F. Based on review of the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there is no proposed work within the 250-ft of a protected shoreland. Based on the NHDES Designated River Corridor Web Map, there is no proposed work within a quarter mile of a designated river protected under RSA 483.

### 3.7 AOT AREA G - TOWN OF NORTHWOOD

Area G begins at 373 Structure 150 north of the Town of Deerfield and Town of Northwood Town Line. Area G continues in a north and northeasterly direction to the Town of Northwood and Town of Strafford Town Line at 385 Structure 122. This stretch includes wetland and upland areas. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas in the Town of Northwood.

Land disturbance subject to Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules due to *Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2)* (see *Section 5.1.2* below) within Area G includes:

- 391 Structures 147, 146, 145, 133, 132, 131, 130 and 385 Structures 144, 127, 126, and 125 Work Pads, and
- Access from 391 Structure 147 to 145 and 391 Structure 133 to 385 Structure 125.

### 3.7.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area G

There are three unnamed streams within this portion of the project area associated with Wetland NW-6, NW-5, and NW-4 (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in seven wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES SPN will be submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Northwood. Temporary wetland matting and temporary upland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in *Section 5.1.2*.

Temporary Matting	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	22,916
Upland Matting	35,544

Area G does not overlap AoT screening layers (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans). These layers include "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Water Supply Intake Protection Area," "Surface Water with Impairments Quarter Mile Buffer," "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds," "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "All Lakes within a Quarter Mile Buffer," "Wellhead Protection Areas," "Groundwater Classification Areas," and "Water Supply Intake Protection."

### 3.7.2 FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area G

Based on review of the FEMA Flood Insurance layer, a portion of Area G is located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area identified as Zone A. It is not anticipated that the addition of gravel will impact the flood capacity of Area G. Based on review of the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there

Page | 12

is no proposed work within the 250-ft of a protected shoreland. Based on the NHDES Designated River Corridor Web Map, there is no proposed work within a quarter mile of a designated river protected under RSA 483.

### 3.8 AOT AREA H – TOWN OF STRAFFORD

Area H begins at 391 Structure 126 just north of the Northwood and Strafford Town Line and continues northeasterly to 391 Structure 60 at the Strafford and Rochester City Line. This stretch includes wetland and upland areas. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas in the Town of Chester.

Land disturbance subject to Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules due to *Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2)* (see *Section 5.1.2* below) within Area H includes:

- 391 Structure 121, 116, 78, 77, 76, 75, 73, 72, 71, 68, and 385 Structures 80, 78, 77, 72, 71, 69, 68, 65 Work Pads, and
- Access roads from 385 Structure 81 to 77, 385 Structure 72 to 391 Structure 71, 391 Structure 75 to 391
   Structure 71 and 391 Structure 68 to 391 Structure 66.

### 3.8.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area H

There are two unnamed streams within this portion of the project area associated with Wetland SW-13, SW-12, and SW-05 (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in 11 wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES SPN will be submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Strafford. Temporary wetland matting and temporary upland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in *Section 5.1.2*.

Temporary Matting	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	99,016
Upland Matting	12,782

A portion of Area H at Structure 391-121, and 385-80 and associated access are located within both "Surface Water with Impairments Quarter Mile Buffer," with the listed impairment being Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) and "Water Supply Intake Protection Areas" (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans). A portion of Area H at Structure 391-116, and 385-78 and associated access are located within "Water Supply Intake Protection Areas." A portion of Area H at Structure 391-71, 391-68 and 385-65 and associated access are located within "Surface Water with Impairments Quarter Mile Buffer," with the listed impairment being low flow alterations. It is not anticipated that the proposed project will have direct impacts to groundwater as the proposed ground disturbance is for minor grading and addition of stone on the ground surface. Area H does not overlap any other AoT screening layers. These layers include "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds," "Wellhead Protections Areas," "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "All Lakes within a Quarter Mile Buffer," "Groundwater Classification Areas GA2," and "Groundwater Classification Area GA1 or GAA."

### 3.8.2 FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area H

Based on review of the FEMA Flood Insurance layer, Area H is not located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans). In addition, based on review of the



Page | 13

Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there is no proposed work within the 250-ft of a protected shoreland. Based on the NHDES Designated River Corridor Web Map, there is no proposed work within a quarter mile of a designated river protected under RSA 483.

### 3.9 AOT AREA I - CITY OF ROCHESTER

Area I begins at 391 Structure 59 just northeast of the Strafford and Rochester Town Line and continues north and northwesterly to the New Hampshire and Maine State Line. Area I includes wetland area impacts. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily developed and residential areas in the City of Rochester.

Land disturbance subject to Alteration of Terrain Law and Rules due to *Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2)* (see *Section 5.1.2* below) within Area I includes:

- 391 Structure 46 and 385 Structures 43, 34, 33, 24, and 23 Work Pads, and
- Access roads from 391 Structure 47 to 391 Structure 46 and 385 Structure 23 to 385 Structure 24.

### 3.9.1 <u>Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area I</u>

There are no identified streams within Area I (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in eight wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES SPN will be submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the City of Rochester. Temporary wetland matting matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in *Section 5.1.2*.

<b>Temporary Matting</b>	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	26,751

A portion of Area I at Structures 385-34 and 33, and associated access are located within "Wellhead Protection Areas." It is not anticipated that the proposed project will have significant impacts to groundwater or surface water as the proposed ground disturbance is for minor grading and addition of stone on the ground surface. Area D is not located within "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Water Supply Intake Protection Area," "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds," "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "Groundwater Classification Areas GA2," "All Lakes within a Quarter Mile Buffer," and "Groundwater Classification Area GA1 or GAA."

#### 3.9.2 FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area I

Based on review of the FEMA Flood Insurance layer, Area I is not located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area. In addition, based on review of the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there is no proposed work within the 250-ft of a protected shoreland. Based on the NHDES Designated River Corridor Web Map, there is no proposed work within a quarter mile of a designated river protected under RSA 483.



Page | 14

#### 4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

As previously mentioned, the proposed project includes the replacement of 64 existing utility structures within AoT areas that must be replaced due to environmental damage. The process for replacing structures consists of drilling approximately 4-ft diameter holes to install a caisson approximately 7 to 15 ft below the ground surface. New structures will be installed in caissons and backfilled with clean, suitable materials. Excess soil from drilling will be disposed in upland areas at a minimum distance of 100 ft from wetland areas. Any disturbed upland and wetland areas will be restored or stabilized upon completion of work. Anchors will also be installed to stabilize new structures. Anchors will be installed by excavating trenches, installing the concrete block anchors, and backfilling trenches. Backfill for anchors in wetlands will consist of hydric soils to maintain hydric conditions in the soil.

Old structures will be cut at the ground surface. In addition to the removal of old structures, old cross-arms, wires, and accessory equipment will be removed off-Site and disposed. Old structure butts may be dug up and removed depending on field conditions and whether or not the remaining pole butt would impact the structural integrity of new structures.

### 4.1.1 Access

The proposed structure replacement project utilizes existing access routes within the existing 391, 373, and 385 ROW to the greatest extent practicable. The majority of existing access routes are comprised of dirt or grassy areas and are proposed to be improved as part of this project. Proposed access routes are shown on the plans in both **Figures 3 and 4**. Access into the existing ROW will be obtained from various state and local roadways and private properties where permission has been obtained. Proposed access routes as shown on **Figures 3 and 4** were identified to minimize ground disturbance to the greatest extent practicable while providing safe and efficient access to existing utility structures. Access through existing wetlands within the project area will be completed using temporary timber matting.

### 4.1.1.1 Road Construction

Proposed access road improvements include 12- to 16-foot-wide gravel and stone roads with a 20-foot total width limit of disturbance. The roads will provide access to existing utility structures for routine maintenance activities. Improved access will provide reliable, permanent, and quick efficient access to utility structures for future maintenance activities and when emergency repairs are required (see **Appendix E – Photo Log**).

### 4.1.1.2 Wetland and Upland Temporary Matting

Access through existing wetlands in the project area will be completed using temporary timber matting to minimize and prevent rutting in the wetlands (see **Figure 4- Alteration of Terrain Permitting Plans**). In addition, upland matting may be used rather than improving access with gravel and stone if access is necessary through maintained property owner lawns or farm fields.

### 4.1.2 Work Pad Construction

The proposed project includes the construction of 100-foot by 100-foot gravel work pads to stage construction equipment and vehicles necessary to replace utility structures. Work pads will be constructed using clean





Page | 15

modified riprap (6- to 8-inch diameter) or equivalent stone. In addition, the work pad will be top-dressed with 1.5- to 3-inch diameter clean stone. Lastly, disturbed areas in proximity to the final work pad configuration will be stabilized with an upland seed mix. Upon completion of work, work pads will be reduced to a 30-foot by 60- foot gravel maintenance work pad. The restored portions of the larger gravel work pad will be seeded and mulched for restoration.

Proposed work pads in wetland areas will be constructed using temporary timber matting and removed upon completion of work.

### 4.2 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

This proposed project is scheduled to begin in July 2022. The work is proposed to be undertaken during the summer of 2022 into the fall and winter of 2022 into 2023 following the receipt of all regulatory approvals. The following is a description of the anticipated construction sequence for this type of routine maintenance work. Once contractor(s) are scheduled, a more finalized sequence and schedule will be determined.

- 1) Install sediment and erosion controls in proposed locations as shown in **Figure 4**.
- 2) Upgrade access routes and build work pads. Timber matting to be used in uplands and wetlands as depicted in **Figure 4**.
- Conduct drilling activities including drilling of approximately 4-ft diameter holes for caisson placement approximately 7-15-ft below ground surface.
- 4) Conduct structure replacement activities including installation of new structures, and removal of old structures and wire.
- 5) Reduce 100-foot by 100-foot gravel work pads to approximate 30-foot x 60-foot gravel work pads to remain after construction and apply seed and mulch to restored portions of gravel work pad.
- 6) Remove temporary timber matting and stabilized exposed soils within the ROW and restore temporarily disturbed wetland areas with appropriate wetland seed mix, as necessary.
- 7) Remove erosion and sedimentation controls following stabilization.

### 4.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Work will be conducted in accordance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) as designated by the NHDES Best Management Practices Manual for Utility Maintenance in and Adjacent to Wetlands and Waterbodies in New Hampshire dated March 2019. By implementing these BMPs, impacts to both wetland and upland areas will be minimized and prevented to the greatest extent practicable.

Where necessary, perimeter protective measures consisting of a silt fence, straw wattle, mulch, and straw bales will be installed around the structures to minimize potential impacts to nearby resource areas. Water bars will be installed in areas of road improvements with steep slopes as identified by the Contractor. If necessary and based on localized site conditions, a silt fence may be used. Disturbed soil will be seeded and mulched with hay or straw for stabilization as needed following completion of work. No equipment or material will be stored within wetland areas. Erosion controls will be implemented during construction as detailed in Notesheets 1 through 3 of Figures 3 and 4 to minimize potential impacts during construction (see Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans and Figure 4 – Alteration of Terrain Permitting Plans).





Page | 16

Timber matting will be used in wetlands and in some upland areas to minimize impacts and provide level work pads. Upon completion of work where timber matting is implemented in upland areas, those upland areas will be restored and stabilized to pre-existing conditions, and areas of exposed soils will be seeded and/or mulched. Additionally, should any removal of BMPs be necessary, it will occur during restoration activities.

#### 5.0 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

#### 5.1 ALTERATION OF TERRAIN

The NHDES requires an AoT permit whenever a project proposes to disturb more than 100,000 sq. ft. of terrain (50,000 sq. ft. if within a protected shoreland). This NHDES requirement, which is found in Administrative Rule Env-Wq-1500, is intended to protect New Hampshire surface waters by controlling soil erosion and managing stormwater runoff from developed areas. The project contains nine AoT regulated areas (referred to respectively as Areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I) along the 391, 373 and 385 Transmission Line ROW based on continuous areas of disturbance. Details on impacts in each regulated area are provided below in *Section 5.1.2* Quantification of Impacts Subject to AoT.

### 5.1.1 <u>Waiver Request: Stormwater Drainage Report; Drainage Area Plan; Hydrologic Soil Group Plans</u> (Env- WQ 15.09)

Per Env-Wq 1509.02, a waiver is being requested from the requirements to prepare a Stormwater Drainage Report, Drainage Area Plans, and Hydrologic Soil Group Plans because of the new impervious surface is limited to the footprint of new transmission line structures. It is not anticipated that the proposed structures will have a significant impact on site drainage patterns. Accordingly, stormwater treatment practices are not proposed. A formal waiver request is provided in **Appendix F**.

### 5.1.2 Quantification of Impacts Subject to AOT

The project requires approximately 1,140,018 square feet (sq. ft.) of total impact, including 268,365 sq. ft. of temporary wetland matting, 48,326 sq. ft. of temporary upland matting, 57,146 sq. ft. of temporary wetland buffer impact and 766,181 sq. ft. of ground disturbance. Specific areas and construction activities that significantly alter the terrain are detailed below. Additional details are shown in **Figure 4**.



AoT Area A – Derry		
Map Sheets 1 to 3		
Disturbance Type Impact (sq. ft)		
New Access	14,813	
Gravel Work Pad	40,462	
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>55,275</u>	

-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds 100,000 square feet of contiguous area."

-Work pad dimensions: 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft

AoT Area B – Town of Auburn		
Map Sheets 3 to 4		
Disturbance Type Impact (sq. ft)		
New Access	1,386	
Gravel Work Pad	17,413	
Total AoT Disturbed Area 18,799		

-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds 100,000 square feet of contiguous area."

-Work pad dimensions: 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft

AoT Area C - Town of Chester		
Map Sheets 5 to 10		
Disturbance Type Impact (sq. ft)		
New Access	46,015	
Gravel Work Pad	80,873	
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>126,888</u>	

-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds 100,000 square feet of contiguous area."

-Work pad dimensions: 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft

04.0190999.86 Page | 18

AoT Area D – Town of Raymond		
Map Sheets 11 to 14, 16		
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)	
New Access	24,233	
Gravel Work Pad	50,319	
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>74,552</u>	
-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year		

period, cumulatively exceeds 100,000 square feet of contiguous area."

-Work pad dimensions: 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft

AoT Area E – Town of Candia		
Map Sheets 15		
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)	
New Access	7,711	
Gravel Work Pad	19,897	
Total AoT Disturbed Area 27,608		
-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds 100,000 square feet of contiguous area."		
-Work pad dimensions: 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft		

AoT Area F – Town of Deerfield			
Map Sheets 17-22			
Disturbance Type Impact (sq. ft)			
New Access	54,139		
Gravel Work Pad	53,808		
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>107,947</u>		
-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year			

period, cumulatively exceeds 100,000 square feet of contiguous

-Work pad dimensions: 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft



AoT Area G – Town of Northwood		
Map Sheets 23 to 27		
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)	
New Access	65,621	
Gravel Work Pad	74,234	
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>139,855</u>	
-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds 100,000 square feet of contiguous area."		
-Work pad dimensions: 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft		

AoT Area H – Town of Strafford		
Map Sheets 28 to 37		
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)	
New Access	50,391	
Gravel Work Pad	108,464	
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>158,855</u>	
-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds 100,000 square feet of contiguous area."		
-Work pad dimensions: 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft		

AoT Area I – City of Rochester		
Map Sheets 38 to 41		
Disturbance Type Impact (sq. ft)		
New Access	11,386	
Gravel Work Pad	45,016	
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>56,402</u>	
-Critoria Env-Wa 1502 58 (h) (2) "An area that over a 10 year		

-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds 100,000 square feet of contiguous area."

-Work pad dimensions: 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft



### 5.2 OTHER REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Other regulatory permits and notifications required for the proposed project are summarized below.

Agency	Permit/Notification		Status	
Local				
Town of Deerfield	Conditional Use		Approved	
Town of Chester	Conditional Use		Approved	
State				
	Statutory Permit by Notification			
	Town/City	SPN File No.		
	Derry	TBD		
	Auburn	TBD		
	Chester	TBD		
	Raymond	TBD		
	Candia	TBD		
	Deerfield	TBD		
	Northwood	TBD		
	Strafford	TBD		
NHDES	Rochester	TBD		
NHDOT	Driveway Permits		Pending	
Federal				
EPA (Construction General Permit)	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)		Pending	

The proposed project includes the replacement of 64 existing utility structures along the 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line that exceed AoT impact thresholds. This includes a total of approximately 730,282 sq. ft. of impact associated with access improvements and work pad grading across five separate work areas. The proposed project is necessary for routine maintenance of the 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line, and to ensure the long-term safety and reliability of the electrical infrastructure.



Figure 1 – USGS Topographic Map



Figure 2 – Orthophotograph Site Map



Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans



Figure 4 – Alteration of Terrain Permitting Plans



**Appendix A – Alteration of Terrain Permit Application Form** 



Appendix B – Abutters List



Appendix C – New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau Report and E-Mail Review from NHB and New Hampshire Fish and Game



Appendix D – Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey



Appendix E – Photo Log



Appendix F – Waiver Request



Appendix G – Certified Mail Receipts [Reserved for DES certified mailing receipts]



GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.



## ALTERATION OF TERRAIN PERMIT APPLICATION



Water Division/ Alteration of Terrain Bureau/ Land Resources Management Check the Status of your Application: <a href="www.des.nh.gov/onestop">www.des.nh.gov/onestop</a>

RSA/ Rule: RSA 485-A:17, Env-Wq 1500

			File	Number:	
Administrative Use	Administrative Use	Administrativ Use	re Che	Check No. Amount:	
Only	Only	Only	Amo		
			Initi	Initials:	
1. APPLICANT INFORMATION (INT	TENDED PERMIT HOLDER)				
Applicant Name: Eversource Ener	gy	Contact Name: Ashle	y Friend		
Email: ashley.friend@eversource.	com	Daytime Telephone: 6	03-634-2992		
Mailing Address: 13 Legends Drive	9				
Town/City: Hooksett			State: NH	Zip Code: 03106	
2. APPLICANT'S AGENT INFORMA	TION If none, check here:				
Business Name: GZA GeoEnvironr	nental, Inc.	Contact Name: Conor	Madison		
Email: conor.madison@gza.com		Daytime Telephone: 6	03-232-8784		
Address: 5 Commerce Park North	, Suite 201				
Town/City: Bedford		State: NH	Zip Code: 03110		
3. PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATI	ION (IF DIFFERENT FROM APPLICAN	NT)			
Applicant Name: ROW consists of	existing easements	Contact Name:			
Email:	Daytime Telephone:				
Mailing Address:					
Town/City:			State:	Zip Code:	
4. PROPERTY OWNER'S AGENT IN	IFORMATION If none, check	k here: 🔀			
Business Name:		Contact Name:			
Email:		Daytime Telephone:			
Address:					
Town/City:			State:	Zip Code:	
5. CONSULTANT INFORMATION	If none, check here:				
Engineering Firm: GZA GeoEnviro	nmental, Inc.	Contact Name: Conor	Madison		
Email: conor.madison@gza.com	Daytime Telephone: 603-232-8784				
Address: 5 Commerce Park North	, Suite 201				
Town/City: Bedford		State: NH	Zip Code: 03110		
			•	·	

6. PROJECT TYPE				
☐ Excavation Only ☐ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐	Golf Course School Municipal			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Land Conversion ☐ Other: Utility				
7. PROJECT LOCATION INFORMATION				
Project Name: 391/373/385 Transsmission Line Structure Replacement Project	t			
Street/Road Address: Existing Utility Right-of-Way				
Town/City: Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, (MORE) County: I	Rockingham and Strafford			
Tax Map: See attached Block: Lot	Number: Unit:			
Location Coordinates: 399796N, 972950E Latitude/Longitude	de 🔲 UTM 🔀 State Plane			
Post-development, will the proposed project withdraw from or directly discharge	to any of the following? If yes, identify the purpose.			
1. Stream or Wetland	Yes 🔲 Withdrawal 🔲 Discharge			
Purpose:	No			
2. Man-made pond created by impounding a stream or wetland	Yes Withdrawal Discharge			
Purpose:	No			
3. Unlined pond dug into the water table	Yes			
Purpose:	No			
Post-development, will the proposed project discharge to:				
	clude information to demonstrate that project will not			
cause net increase in phosphorus and/or nitrogen				
• A Class A surface water or Outstanding Resource Water? No Cause net increase in phosphorus and/or nitrogen	- include information to demonstrate that project will not			
	ion to demonstrate that project will not cause net increase			
in phosphorus in the lake or pond	ion to demonstrate that project will not oddse het moreuse			
Is the project a High Load area? Yes No If yes, specify the type of high load land use or activity:				
Is the project within a Water Supply Intake Protection Area (WSIPA)?	Yes No			
Is the project within a Groundwater Protection Area (GPA)?	Yes No			
Will the well setbacks identified in Env-Wq 1508.02 be met?	Yes No			
Note: Guidance document titled "Using NHDES's OneStop WebGIS to Locate Protein				
restrictions in these areas, read Chapter 3.1 in Volume 2 of the NH Stormwater Ma	anual.			
	No			
If yes: Cut volume: N/A cubic feet within the 100-year floodplain				
Fill volume: N/A cubic feet within the 100-year floodplain				
Project <b>IS</b> within <b>¼ mile of a designated river</b> Name of River:				
Project IS within a Coastal/Great Bay Region community - include info required by Env-Wq 1503.08(I) if applicable				
Project is <b>NOT</b> within a Coastal/Great Bay Region community				
8. BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (PLEASE DO NOT REPLY "SEE ATTACHED")				
The proposed project includes the replacement of select utility structures in areas exceeding AoT thresholds along the existing 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Lines, which crosses through portions of Auburn, Candia, Chester, Derry, Deerfield, Northwood, Rochester, Raymond, and Strafford.				
9. IF APPLICABLE, DESCRIBE ANY WORK STARTED PRIOR TO RECEIVING PERM	VIIT			
No work has been started prior to receiving a permit.				

10. ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION					
A. Date a copy of the application was sent to the municipality as required by Env-Wq 1503.05(e)1:6/9/2022.					
(Attach proof of delivery)	(Attach proof of delivery)				
B. Date a copy of the application was sent to the (Attach proof of delivery)	local river advisory committee i	f required by	Env-Wq 1503.05(e) <sup>2</sup> : / / .		
C. Type of plan required: Land Conversion		cavation. Gra	uding & Reclamation  Steep Slope		
D. Additional plans required: Stormwater Dra	·				
E. Total area of disturbance: 766,181 square fee			onition in chief the management		
<ul><li>F. Additional impervious cover as a result of the percentage.</li><li>Total final impervious cover: 0 square feet</li></ul>	project: square feet (use	the "-" symb	ool to indicate a net reduction in impervious		
G. Total undisturbed cover: 0 square feet					
H. Number of lots proposed: <u>0</u>					
I. Total length of roadway: <u>0</u> linear feet					
J. Name(s) of receiving water(s): 0					
K. Identify all other NHDES permits required for t					
the required approval has been issued provide the permit number, registration date, or approval letter number, as applicable.					
			Status		
Type of Approval	Application Filed?	Pending	Status  If Issued:		
	Application Filed?  ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A	Pending			
Type of Approval			If Issued:		
Type of Approval  1. Water Supply Approval	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A		If Issued: Permit number:		
Type of Approval  1. Water Supply Approval  2. Wetlands Permit	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A		If Issued: Permit number: Permit number: TBD		
Type of Approval  1. Water Supply Approval  2. Wetlands Permit  3. Shoreland Permit	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A		If Issued: Permit number: Permit number: TBD Permit number: TBD		
Type of Approval  1. Water Supply Approval  2. Wetlands Permit  3. Shoreland Permit  4. UIC Registration	☐ Yes         ☐ No         ☐ N/A		If Issued:  Permit number:  Permit number: TBD  Permit number: TBD  Registration date:		
Type of Approval  1. Water Supply Approval  2. Wetlands Permit  3. Shoreland Permit  4. UIC Registration  5. Large/Small Community Well Approval	☐ Yes         ☒ No         ☐ N/A           ☒ Yes         ☐ No         ☐ N/A           ☒ Yes         ☐ No         ☐ N/A           ☐ Yes         ☒ No         ☐ N/A           ☐ Yes         ☒ No         ☐ N/A		If Issued:  Permit number:  Permit number: TBD  Permit number: TBD  Registration date:  Approval letter date:		
Type of Approval  1. Water Supply Approval  2. Wetlands Permit  3. Shoreland Permit  4. UIC Registration  5. Large/Small Community Well Approval  6. Large Groundwater Withdrawal Permit	☐ Yes         ☐ No         ☐ N/A		If Issued:  Permit number:  Permit number: TBD  Permit number: TBD  Registration date:  Approval letter date:  Permit number:  Permit number:		
Type of Approval  1. Water Supply Approval  2. Wetlands Permit  3. Shoreland Permit  4. UIC Registration  5. Large/Small Community Well Approval  6. Large Groundwater Withdrawal Permit  7. Other:	Yes No N/A  Yes No NO  ge Bureau as threatened or end  ww2.des.state.nh.us/gis/onestor water. If no pollutants are listed	angered or o	If Issued:  Permit number: Permit number: TBD  Permit number: TBD  Registration date: Approval letter date: Permit number: Permit number: f concern: None  Surface Water Impairment layer turned on, list		
Type of Approval  1. Water Supply Approval  2. Wetlands Permit  3. Shoreland Permit  4. UIC Registration  5. Large/Small Community Well Approval  6. Large Groundwater Withdrawal Permit  7. Other:  L. List all species identified by the Natural Heritage  M. Using NHDES's Web GIS OneStop program (www. the impairments identified for each receiving vertice).	Yes No N/A  Yes No NO N/A	angered or o	If Issued:  Permit number: Permit number: TBD  Permit number: TBD  Registration date: Approval letter date: Permit number: Permit number: f concern: None  Surface Water Impairment layer turned on, list		
Type of Approval  1. Water Supply Approval  2. Wetlands Permit  3. Shoreland Permit  4. UIC Registration  5. Large/Small Community Well Approval  6. Large Groundwater Withdrawal Permit  7. Other:  L. List all species identified by the Natural Heritae  M. Using NHDES's Web GIS OneStop program (www	Yes No N/A  Yes No NO  Ge Bureau as threatened or end ww2.des.state.nh.us/gis/onestowater. If no pollutants are listed CHLORIDE AND LOW FLOW ALTICAPPLICATION MACE STATES AND LOW FLOW ALTICAPPLICATION MACE	angered or o  o/), with the d, enter "N/A ERATIONS staff?	If Issued: Permit number: Permit number: TBD  Permit number: TBD  Registration date: Approval letter date: Permit number: Permit number:  f concern: None  Surface Water Impairment layer turned on, list  BENTHIC-MACROINVERTEBRATE  Yes		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Env-Wq 1503.05(c)(6), requires proof that a completed application form, checklist, plans and specifications, and all other supporting materials have been sent or delivered to the governing body of each municipality in which the project is proposed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Env-Wq 1503.05(c)(6), requires proof that a completed application form, checklist, plans and specifications, and all other supporting materials have been sent or delivered to the Local River Advisory Committee, if the project is within ¼ mile of a designated river.

11. CHECK ALL APPLICATION ATTACHMENTS THAT APPLY (SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION IN ORDER LISTED)
LOOSE:
<ul> <li>Signed application form: des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/index.htm (with attached proof(s) of delivery)</li> <li>Check for the application fee: des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/fees.htm</li> <li>Color copy of a USGS map with the property boundaries outlined (1" = 2,000' scale)</li> <li>If Applicant is not the property owner, proof that the applicant will have a legal right to undertake the project on the property if a permit is issued to the applicant.</li> </ul>
BIND IN A REPORT IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
<ul> <li>□ Copy of the signed application form &amp; application checklist (des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/index.htm)</li> <li>□ Copy of the LSGS map with the property boundaries outlined (1" = 2,000' scale)</li> <li>□ Narrative of the project with a summary table of the peak discharge rate for the off-site discharge points</li> <li>□ Web GIS printout with the "Surface Water Impairments" layer turned on - http://www4.des.state.nh.us/onestopdatamapper/onestopmapper.aspx</li> <li>□ Web GIS printouts with the AOT screening layers turned on - http://www4.des.state.nh.us/onestopdatamapper/onestopmapper.aspx</li> <li>□ NHB letter using DataCheck Tool - www.nhdfl.org/about-forests-and-lands/bureaus/natural-heritage-bureau/</li> <li>□ The Web Soil Survey Map with project's watershed outlined - websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov</li> <li>□ Aerial photograph (1" = 2,000' scale with the site boundaries outlined)</li> <li>□ Photographs representative of the site</li> <li>□ Groundwater Recharge Volume calculations (one worksheet for each permit application): des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/documents/bmp_worksh.xls</li> <li>□ BMP worksheets (one worksheet for each treatment system): des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/documents/bmp_worksh.xls</li> <li>□ Drainage analysis, stamped by a professional engineer (see Application Checklist for details)</li> <li>□ Riprap apron or other energy dissipation or stability calculations</li> <li>□ Site Specific Soil Survey report, stamped and with a certification note prepared by the soil scientist that the survey was done in accordance with the Site Specific Soil Mapping standards, Site-Specific Soil Mapping Standards for NH &amp; VT, SSSNNE Special Publication No. 3.</li> <li>□ Infiltration Feasibility Report (example online) [Env-Wq 1503.08(f)(3)]</li> <li>□ Registration and Notification Form for Storm Water Infiltration to Groundwater (UIC Registration-for underground systems only, including drywells and</li></ul>
(http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/gw_discharge)
<ul><li>☐ Inspection and maintenance manual with, if applicable, long term maintenance agreements [Env-Wq 1503.08(g)]</li><li>☐ Source control plan</li></ul>
PLANS:
<ul> <li>One set of design plans on 34 - 36" by 22 - 24" white paper (see Application Checklist for details)</li> <li>Pre &amp; post-development color coded soil plans on 11" x 17" (see Application Checklist for details)</li> <li>Pre &amp; post-development drainage area plans on 34 - 36" by 22 - 24" white paper (see Application Checklist for details)</li> </ul>
100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN REPORT:  All information required in Env-Wq 1503.09, submitted as a separate report.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE: NUTRIENTS, CLIMATE  See Checklist for Details
REVIEW APPLICATION FOR COMPLETENESS & CONFIRM INFORMATION LISTED ON THE APPLICATION IS

PROPERTY OWNER

Name (print or type):

Signature:

### 12. REQUIRED SIGNATURES AR By initialing here, I acknowledge that I am required by Env-Wq 1503.20(e) to submit a copy of all approved documents to the department in PDF format on a CD within one week after permit approval. By signing below, I certify that: • The information contained in or otherwise submitted with this application is true, complete, and not misleading to the best of my knowledge and belief; • I understand that the submission of false, incomplete, or misleading information constitutes grounds for the department to deny the application, revoke any permit that is granted based on the information, and/or refer the matter to the board of professional engineers established by RSA 310-A:3 if I am a professional engineer; and • I understand that I am subject to the penalties specified in New Hampshire law for falsification in official matters, currently RSA 641. X APPLICANT APPLICANT'S AGENT: Date: 6/9/22 Signature: Title: Licensing and Permitting Specialist Name (print or type): Ashley Friend

PROPERTY OWNER'S AGENT:

Date: \_\_\_

Title:

# ATTACHMENT A: ALTERATION OF TERRAIN PERMIT APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Check the box to indicate the item has been provided or provide an explanation why the item does not apply.

DESIGN PLANS
Plans printed on 34 - 36" by 22 - 24" white paper
☐ PE stamp
□ Temporary erosion control measures
☐ Treatment for all stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces such as roadways (including gravel roadways), parking areas, and non-residential roof runoff. Guidance on treatment BMPs can be found in Volume 2, Chapter 4 of the NH Stormwater Management Manual.
Pre-existing 2-foot contours
Proposed 2-foot contours
☐ Drainage easements protecting the drainage/treatment structures
○ Compliance with the Wetlands Bureau, RSA 482- A <a href="http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wetlands/index.htm">http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wetlands/index.htm</a> . Note that artificial detention in wetlands is not allowed.
$ \begin{tabular}{l} \hline $\boxtimes$ Compliance with the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act, RSA 483-B. $$ $$http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wetlands/cspanization/divisions/water/w$
Benches. Benching is needed if you have more than 20 feet change in elevation on a 2:1 slope, 30 feet change in elevation on a 3:1 slope, 40 feet change in elevation on a 4:1 slope.
Check to see if any proposed ponds need state Dam permits. <a href="http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dam/documents/damdef.pdf">http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dam/documents/damdef.pdf</a>
DETAILS
Typical roadway x-section
Detention basin with inverts noted on the outlet structure
☐ Stone berm level spreader
Outlet protection – riprap aprons
A general installation detail for an erosion control blanket
Silt fences or mulch berm
Storm drain inlet protection. Note that since hay bales must be embedded 4 inches into the ground, they are not to be used on hard surfaces such as pavement.
☐ Hay bale barriers
Stone check dams
Gravel construction exit
☐ Temporary sediment trap
☐ The treatment BMP's proposed
Any innovative BMP's proposed

### NHDFS-W-01-003 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE/EROSION CONTROL Note that the project is to be managed in a manner that meets the requirements and intent of RSA 430:53 and Chapter Agr 3800 relative to invasive species. Note that perimeter controls shall be installed prior to earth moving operations. Note that temporary water diversion (swales, basins, etc) must be used as necessary until areas are stabilized. Note that ponds and swales shall be installed early on in the construction sequence (before rough grading the site). Note that all ditches and swales shall be stabilized prior to directing runoff to them. Note that all roadways and parking lots shall be stabilized within 72 hours of achieving finished grade. Note that all cut and fill slopes shall be seeded/loamed within 72 hours of achieving finished grade Note that all erosion controls shall be inspected weekly AND after every half-inch of rainfall. Note the limits on the open area allowed, see Env-Wq 1505.02 for detailed information. Example note: The smallest practical area shall be disturbed during construction, but in no case shall exceed 5 acres at any one time before disturbed areas are stabilized. Note the definition of the word "stable" Example note: An area shall be considered stable if one of the following has occurred: Base course gravels have been installed in areas to be paved. A minimum of 85 percent vegetated growth has been established. A minimum of 3 inches of non-erosive material such stone or riprap has been installed. Or, erosion control blankets have been properly installed. Note the limit of time an area may be exposed Example note: All areas shall be stabilized within 45 days of initial disturbance.

#### **Standard Winter Notes:**

All proposed vegetated areas that do not exhibit a minimum of 85 percent vegetative growth by October 15, or which are disturbed after October 15, shall be stabilized by seeding and installing erosion control blankets on slopes greater than 3:1, and seeding and placing 3 to 4 tons of mulch per acre, secured with anchored netting, elsewhere. The installation of erosion control blankets or mulch and netting shall not occur over accumulated snow or on frozen ground and shall be completed in advance of thaw or spring melt events.

Provide temporary and permanent seeding specifications. (Reed canary grass is listed in the Green Book; however, this is a problematic

species according to the Wetlands Bureau and therefore should not be specified)

Provide winter construction notes that meet or exceed our standards.

- All ditches or swales which do not exhibit a minimum of 85 percent vegetative growth by October 15, or which are disturbed after October 15, shall be stabilized temporarily with stone or erosion control blankets appropriate for the design flow conditions.
- After October 15, incomplete road or parking surfaces, where work has stopped for the winter season, shall be protected with a minimum of 3 inches of crushed gravel per NHDOT item 304.3.

Note at the end of the construction sequence that "Lot disturbance, other than that shown on the approved plans, shall not commence
until after the roadway has the base course to design elevation and the associated drainage is complete and stable." – This note is
applicable to single/duplex family subdivisions, when lot development is not part of the permit.

#### **DRAINAGE ANALYSES**

NHDES-W-01-003 Please double-side 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 11" sheets where possible but, <b>do not</b> reduce the text such that more than one page fits on one side.
☐ PE stamp
Rainfall amount obtained from the Northeast Regional Climate Center- <a href="http://precip.eas.cornell.edu/">http://precip.eas.cornell.edu/</a> . Include extreme precipitation table as obtained from the above referenced website.
☐ Drainage analyses, in the following order:
Pre-development analysis: Drainage diagram.
Pre-development analysis: Area Listing and Soil Listing.
Pre-development analysis: Node listing 1-year (if applicable), 2-year, 10-year and 50-year.
Pre-development analysis: Full summary of the 10-year storm.
Post-development analysis: Drainage diagram.
Post-development analysis: Area Listing and Soil Listing.
Post-development analysis: Node listing for the 2-year, 10-year and 50-year.
Post-development analysis: Full summary of the 10-year storm.
Review the Area Listing and Soil Listing reports
Hydrologic soil groups (HSG) match the HSGs on the soil maps provided.
There is the same or less HSG A soil area after development (check for each HSG).
■ There is the same or less "woods" cover in the post-development.
Undeveloped land was assumed to be in "good" condition.
The amount of impervious cover in the analyses is correct.
Note: A good check is to subtract the total impervious area used in the pre analysis from the total impervious area used in the post-analysis. For residential projects without demolition occurring, a good check is to take this change in impervious area, subtract out the roadway and divide the remaining by the number of houses/units proposed. Do these numbers make sense?
☐ Check the storage input used to model the ponds.
☐ Check to see if the artificial berms pass the 50-year storm, i.e., make sure the constructed berms on ponds are not overtopped.
☐ Check the outlet structure proposed and make sure it matches that modeled.
☐ Check to see if the total areas in the pre and post analyses are same.
Confirm the correct NRCS storm type was modeled (Coos, Carroll & Grafton counties are Type II, all others Type III).
PRE- AND POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA PLANS
☐ Plans printed on 34 - 36" by 22 - 24" on white paper.
Submit these plans separate from the soil plans.
A north arrow.
A scale.
Labeled subcatchments, reaches and ponds.
☐ Tc lines.
A clear delineation of the subcatchment boundaries.
Roadway station numbers.

PRE AND POST-DEVELOPMENT COLOR-CODED SOIL PLANS

☐ Culverts and other conveyance structures.

NHDES-W-01-003  11" × 17"sheets suitable, as long as it is readable.
☐ Submit these plans separate from the drainage area plans.
A north arrow.
A scale.
☐ Name of the soil scientist who performed the survey and date the soil survey took place.
2-foot contours (5-foot contours if application is for a gravel pit) as well as other surveyed features.
Delineation of the soil boundaries and wetland boundaries.
Delineation of the subcatchment boundaries.
Soil series symbols (e.g., 26).
A key or legend which identifies each soil series symbol and its associated soil series name (e.g., 26 = Windsor).
The hydrologic soil group color coding (A = Green, B = yellow, C= orange, D=red, Water=blue, & Impervious = gray).
Please note that excavation projects (e.g., gravel pits) have similar requirements to that above, however the following are common exceptions/additions:
☐ Drainage report is not needed if site does not have off-site flow.
5 foot contours allowed rather than 2 foot.
☐ No PE stamp needed on the plans.
Add a note to the plans that the applicant must submit to the Department of Environmental Services a written update of the project and revised plans documenting the project status every five years from the date of the Alteration of Terrain permit.
Add reclamation notes.
See NRCS publication titled: <i>Vegetating New Hampshire Sand and Gravel Pits</i> for a good resource, it is posted online at: <a href="http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/categories/publications">http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/categories/publications</a> .
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE: NUTRIENTS, CLIMATE
☐ If project will discharge stormwater to a surface water impaired for phosphorus and/or nitrogen, include information to demonstrate that project will not cause net increase in phosphorus and/or nitrogen.
☐ If project will discharge stormwater to a Class A surface water or Outstanding Resource Water, include information to demonstrate that project will not cause net increase in phosphorus and/or nitrogen.
☐ If project will discharge stormwater to a lake or pond not covered previously, include information to demonstrate that project will not cause net increase in phosphorus in the lake or pond.
If project is within a Coastal/Great Bay Region community, include info required by Env-Wq 1503.08(I) if applicable.



# Eversource 391, 385, & 373 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project Auburn, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Derry, Northwood, Raymond, Rochester, and Strafford, New Hampshire

### **Appendix B - Parcels Intersecting Project Area**

Auburn Tax Map-Lot	Candia Tax Map-Lot	Chester Tax Map-Lot	Deerfield Tax Map-Lot	Derry Tax Map-Lot
000002000047000UT	415-13	7-31-0	418-031-000	14065
	415-12	7-28-0	408-043-000	08036-003
		7-29-0	416-062-000	14065
		1-96-0		
		1-69-1		
		1-65-0		
		1-98-0		
		11-1-0		
		7-33-0		
		4-20-0		

Northwood Tax Map-Lot	Raymond Tax Map-Lot	Rochester Tax Map-Lot	Strafford Tax Map-Lot
219-37	037-000-005-500	0216-0010-0000	16-23-3
234-38	019-000-004-400	0220-0022-0000	16-23-4
234-24	013-000-003-300	0220-0002-0000	16-6-A-0
231-64		0209-0006-0002	16-31
244-29			20-9
			4-95-1
			4-91-1

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

**To**: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

**From**: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Date**: 2/11/2022 (valid until 02/11/2023) **Re**: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Permits**: NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

NHB ID: NHB22-0320 Town: Auburn Location: Eversource Right-of-way Description: Eversource is proposing to replace 2 existing transmission structures within the existing 373 & 391 right-of-way in Auburn.

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

Comments NHB: Please indicate the estimated time of year that the project will occur in, provide an aerial overview plan showing the location of existing and proposed access, work pad locations, existing and proposed structures. Essentially show all areas of proposed ground disturbance.

F&G: No Comments At This Time

Plant species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
hairy thoroughwort (Eupatorium pubescens)	E		A buffer of native woods would help minimize disturbance to these rare wildflowers.
large whorled pogonia (Isotria verticillata)	E		Primary threat is habitat destruction for residential or commercial development or forestry.

<sup>1</sup>Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.









NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

**To**: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

**From**: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Date**: 2/11/2022 (valid until 02/11/2023) Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Permits**: NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

NHB ID: NHB22-0323 Town: Candia Location: Eversource Right-of-way

Description: Eversource is proposing to replace select existing transmission structures within the existing 373 & 391 right -of-way in Candia.

cc: Kim Tuttle

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

#### **Comments NHB: No Comments At This Time**

F&G: Please avoid Ringed Boghaunter spagnum-swamp habitat and vernal pools. Flag all vernal pools and spagnum wetlands prior to work, so impacts to these habitats can be avoided. Please send over job timing and BMPs for all species other than the Ringed Boghaunter.

Invertebrate Species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
Ringed Boghaunter (Williamsonia lintneri)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Vertebrate species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Northern Black Racer (Coluber constrictor constrictor)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Spotted Turtle (Clemmys guttata)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NHF&G, (603) 271-6544.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.



















NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

To: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

**From**: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Date**: 2/11/2022 (valid until 02/11/2023) Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Permits**: NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

NHB ID: NHB22-0321 Town: Chester Location: Eversource Right-of-way

Description: Eversource is proposing to replace select existing transmission structures within the existing 373 right-of-way in Chester.

cc: Kim Tuttle

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

Comments NHB: Are wetland impacts for timber matting proposed in the vicinity of Arethusa bulbosa? If so, please indicate the estimated time of year that the project will occur in, and provide an aerial overview plan showing the location of all wetland areas proposed to be disturbed. F&G: Please flag and avoid all vernal pools prior to work. Please send over proposed work timing and BMPs for the listed species so we can see that they are up to date.

Plant species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
dra gon's-mouth (Arethusa bulbosa)	E		Alteration of the hydrologic regime is likely the worst threat to this species. Also damaging are over-collection of flowers, succession and overshading by woody species, invasion of wetlands by exotic plant species, and human trampling of loose moss.
Vertebrate species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Northern Black Racer (Coluber constrictor constrictor)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

<sup>1</sup>Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NHF&G, (603) 271-6544.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.



















## Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

To: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

From: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Date**: 2/11/2022 (valid until 02/11/2023) **Re**: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Permits**: NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

NHB ID: NHB22-0324 Town: Deerfield Location: Eversource Right-of-way

Description: Eversource is proposing to replace select existing transmission structures within the existing 373 & 391 right-of-way in Deerfield.

cc: Kim Tuttle

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

**Comments NHB: No Comments At This Time** 

F&G: Flag all vernal pools prior to work, so impacts to these habitats can be avoided. Please send over job timing and BMPs for all species.

Vertebrate species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Jefferson/Blue-spotted Salamander Complex			Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
(Ambystoma pop. 3)			
Northern Black Racer (Coluber constrictor	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
constrictor)			
Smooth Green Snake (Opheodrys vernalis)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Spotted Turtle (Clemmys guttata)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

<sup>1</sup>Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

## Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NHF&G, (603) 271-6544.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.





## Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

**To**: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

**From**: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Date**: 2/8/2022 (valid until 02/08/2023)

**Re**: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Permits**: NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

NHB ID: NHB22-0318 Town: Derry Location: Eversource Right-of-way

Description: Eversource is proposing to replace existing transmission structures within the existing 391 & 373 right-of-way in Derry.

cc: Kim Tuttle

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

Comments NHB: Please send NHB information about the work locations (work pads, access routes), and the job timing. Indicate if wetland impacts will occur, and show wetland matting on an aerial overlaid with the project area.

F&G: Please flag and avoid all vernal pools prior to work. Please send job timing and BMPs for the listed species so we can check contact notes. As of February 3, 2022, New Hampshire Fish and Game requirements for environmental review consultation have changed.

To review the new rules, please go to https://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/legislative/proposed-rules.html. All requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov or can be sent by mail. The NHB datacheck results letter number needs to be included in the email subject line.

The requirements for consultation (Fis 1004) shall not apply to the following: statutory permit by notification, permit by rule, permit by notification, routine roadway registration, docking structure registration, or conditional authorization by rule. Consultation requests for these projects can be sent directly to kim.tuttle@wildlife.nh.gov.

**Plant species** State<sup>1</sup> Federal Notes

dwarf huckleberry (Gaylussacia bigeloviana)\* Т The primary threats are changes to this species' peatland habitat, including changes to local hydrology, increased nutrient input from stormwater runoff, and sedimentation

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

from nearby disturbance.

hairy thoroughwort (Eupatorium pubescens)	E	 A buffer of native woods would help minimize disturbance to these rare wildflowers.
large whorled pogonia (Isotria verticillata)	E	 Primary threat is habitat destruction for residential or commercial development or forestry.
licorice goldenrod (Solidago odora ssp. odora)	T	

Vertebrate species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Smooth  Green  Snake ( Opheodrys  vernalis)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Spotted Turtle (Clemmys guttata)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dent (see below)

<sup>1</sup>Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NHF&G, (603) 271-6544.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many a reas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.





## Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

To: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

From: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Date**: 2/11/2022 (valid until 02/11/2023) **Re**: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Permits**: NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

NHB ID: NHB22-0326 Town: Northwood Location: Eversource Right-of-way

Description: Eversource is proposing to replace select existing transmission structures within the existing 373 & 391 right -of-way in Northwood.

cc: Kim Tuttle

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

**Comments NHB: No Comments At This Time** 

F&G: Flag all vernal pools prior to work, so impacts to this habitat can be avoided. Please send over job timing and BMPs for Blanding's.

Vertebrate species State<sup>1</sup> Federal Notes

Blanding's Turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) E -- Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

<sup>1</sup>Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

 ${\it Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NHF\&G, (603) 271-6544.}$ 

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many a reas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.









## Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

To: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

From: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Date**: 2/11/2022 (valid until 02/11/2023) **Re**: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Permits**: NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

NHB ID: NHB22-0322 Town: Raymond Location: Eversource Right-of-way

Description: Eversource is proposing to replace select existing transmission structures within the existing 373 & 391 right -of-way in Raymond.

cc: Kim Tuttle

Invertebrate Species

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

State<sup>1</sup> Federal Notes

**Comments NHB: No Comments At This Time** 

F&G: Please avoid Ringed Boghaunter spagnum-swamp habitat and vernal pools. Flag all vernal pools and spagnum wetlands prior to work, so impacts to these habitats can be avoided. Please send over job timing and BMPs for all specied other than the Ringed Boghaunter.

invertebrate species	State	rcuciai	Notes
Ringed Boghaunter (Williamsonia lintneri)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Vertebrate species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blanding ii)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Northern Black Racer (Coluber constrictor constrictor)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Spotted Turtle (Clemmys guttata)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Wood Turtle ( <i>Glyptemys insculpta</i> )	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

## Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NHF&G, (603) 271-6544.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.





#### Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

**To**: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

From: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Date**: 2/11/2022 (valid until 02/11/2023) **Re**: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Permits**: NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

NHB ID: NHB22-0328 Town: Rochester Location: Eversource Right-of-way

Description: Eversource is proposing to replace select existing transmission structures within the existing 373 & 391 right -of-way in Rochester.

cc: Kim Tuttle

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

**Comments NHB: No Comments At This Time** 

F&G: Flag all vernal pools prior to work, so impacts to this habitat can be avoided. Please send over job timing and BMPs for all species.

Vertebrate species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Spotted Turtle (Clemmys guttata)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NHF&G, (603) 271-6544.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.



















### Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

To: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

From: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Date**: 2/11/2022 (valid until 02/11/2023) **Re**: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

**Permits**: NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

NHB ID: NHB22-0327 Town: Strafford Location: Eversource Right-of-way

Description: Eversource is proposing to replace select existing transmission structures within the existing 373 & 391 right-of-way in Strafford.

cc: Kim Tuttle

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

Comments NHB: Please provide an aerial plan showng any wetland impacts for matting in the vicinity of the two state-listed clubmoss species. What is

the estimated project timing?

F&G: Flag all vernal pools prior to work, so impacts to this habitat can be avoided. Please send over job timing and BMPs for all species.

Plant species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
appressed bog-clubmoss(Lycopodiella appressa)	E		Threats to this species include changes in hydrology and destuction of the peaty habitat.
foxtail bog-clubmoss (Lycopodiella alopecuroides)	Е		Threats to this species include changes in hydrology and destuction of the peaty habitat.
Vertebrate species	State <sup>1</sup>	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
SmoothGreenSnake(Opheodrysvernalis)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Spotted Turtle (Clemmys guttata)	T		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

## Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

Maps and NHB record pages are confidential and should be redacted from public documents.

Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*)

SC

Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

<sup>1</sup>Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NHF&G, (603) 271-6544.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.



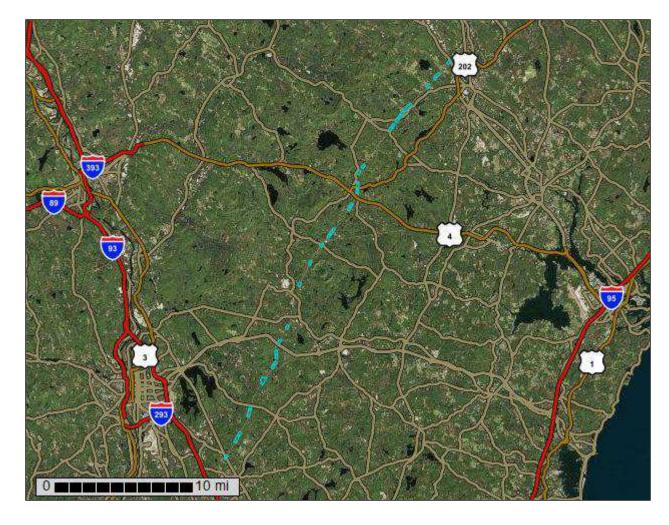




Natural Resources Conservation

Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants Custom Soil Resource Report for Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and Strafford County, New Hampshire



# **Preface**

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2 053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

# **Contents**

Preface	
How Soil Surveys Are Made	
Soil Map	
Soil Map	
Legend	
Map Unit Legend	
Map Unit Descriptions	
Rockingham County, New Hampshire	
29B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	
42B—Canton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	19
43B—Canton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	.21
43C—Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	.22
43D—Canton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	.24
44B—Montauk fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	. 26
44C—Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	.27
45B—Montauk fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	.29
45C—Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	30
45D—Montauk fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	32
66B—Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	.33
67B—Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	35
67C—Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	. 37
67D—Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	. 38
97—Freetown and Natchaug mucky peats, ponded, 0 to 2 percent	
slopes	.40
125—Scarboro muck, very stony	
129B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	43
129C—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	.45
140B—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	46
140C—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	
140D—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, rocky	.52
295—Freetown mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	. 55
395—Swansea mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	57
446B—Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	.58
447A—Scituate-Newfields complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	60
447B—Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	62
495—Natchaug mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	.64
546A—Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	65
547A—Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	.66
547B—Walpole very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	.67
657A—Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	69
657B—Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	.70
Strafford County, New Hampshire	
CfB—Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	.73
CfC—Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	

CsB—Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
slopes85
HaA—Hinckley loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
HaB—Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes
HcB—Hollis-Charlton fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes90
HcC—Hollis-Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes91
HdB—Hollis-Charlton very rocky fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent
slopes93
HeD—Hollis-Charlton extremely rocky fine sandy loams, 8 to 25
percent slopes95
HfB—Hollis-Gloucester fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes97
HgB—Hollis-Gloucester very rocky fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent
slopes98
HgD—Hollis-Gloucester very rocky fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent
slopes
LcB—Leicester fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
LeA—Leicester very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes103
LeB—Leicester very stony fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes104
LrA—Leicester-Ridgebury fine sandy loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes,
very stony105  LrB—Leicester-Ridgebury fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes,
very stony
Mp—Freetown and Swansea mucky peats, 0 to 2 percent slopes111
PbB—Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
PbC—Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes113
PdB—Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
PdC—Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony117
PdE—Paxton very stony fine sandy loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes
RgA—Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
Sb—Saugatuck loamy sand
SnB—Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
SuB—Sutton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony124
Wa—Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony 126
WdB—Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes
References
100

# **How Soil Surveys Are Made**

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

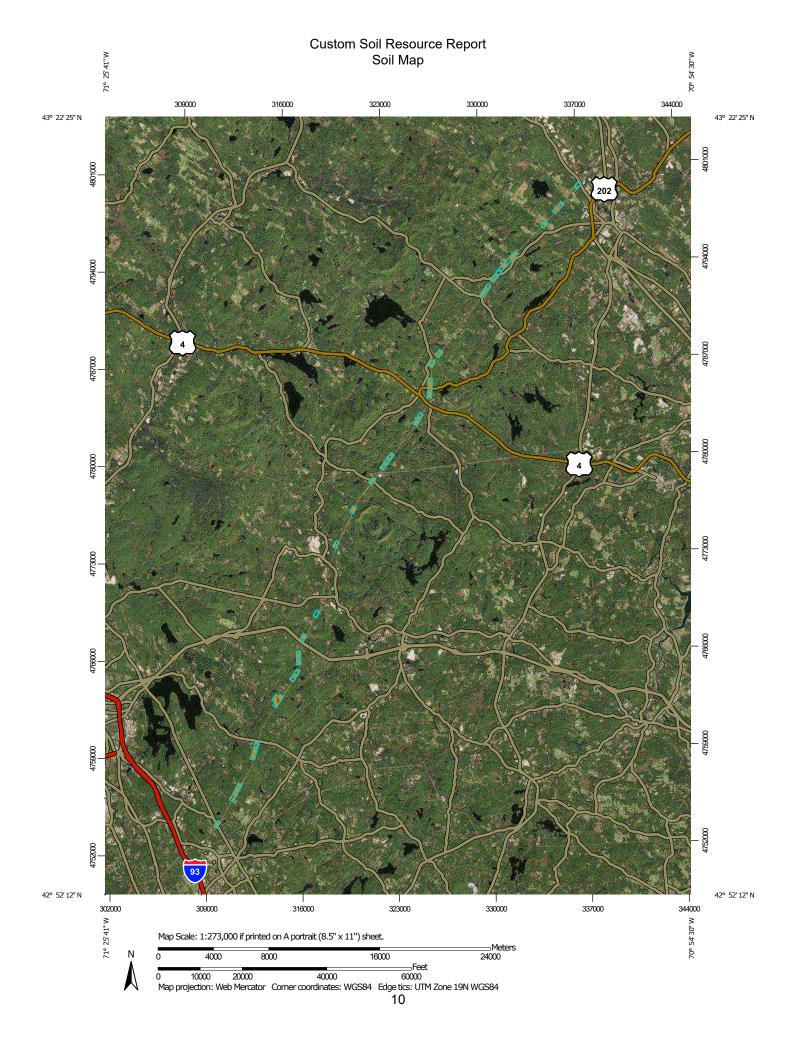
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



#### MAP LEGEND

#### Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

#### Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

-

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

#### **Special Point Features**

(0)

Blowout

 $\boxtimes$ 

Borrow Pit

Ж

Clay Spot

 $\Diamond$ 

Closed Depression

`.

Gravel Pit

.

Gravelly Spot

0

Landfill

٨.

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

2

Mine or Quarry

0

Miscellaneous Water

0

Perennial Water
Rock Outcrop

4

Saline Spot

• •

Sandy Spot

\_

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

30

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

# 8

Spoil Area Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot Other



Special Line Features

#### Water Features

\_

Streams and Canals

#### Transportation

Transp

Rails

~

Interstate Highways

~

US Routes

 $\sim$ 

Major Roads

 $\sim$ 

Local Roads

#### Background

100

Aerial Photography

#### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:20,000 to 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Rockingham County, New Hampshire

Survey Area Data: Version 24, Aug 31, 2021

Soil Survey Area: Strafford County, New Hampshire Survey Area Data: Version 22, Aug 31, 2021

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 1, 1999—Dec 31, 2003

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

# **MAP LEGEND**

# **MAP INFORMATION**

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

# **Map Unit Legend**

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
29B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	9.8	0.7%
42B	Canton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.1	0.0%
43B	Canton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	0.3	0.0%
43C	Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	28.9	2.2%
43D	Canton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	19.6	1.5%
44B	Montauk fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.2	0.0%
44C	Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.5	0.0%
45B	Montauk fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	22.2	1.7%
45C	Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	58.9	4.4%
45D	Montauk fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	16.0	1.2%
66B	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	10.8	0.8%
67B	Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	0.7	0.1%
67C	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	23.5	1.8%
67D	Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	11.0	0.8%
97	Freetown and Natchaug mucky peats, ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	31.9	2.4%
125	Scarboro muck, very stony	6.8	0.5%
129B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	13.6	1.0%
129C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	1.3	0.1%
140B	Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	87.3	6.5%
140C	Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	218.6	16.3%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
140D	Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, rocky	66.7	5.0%
295	Freetown mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	74.2	5.5%
395	Swansea mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.2	0.2%
446B	Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3.2	0.2%
447A	Scituate-Newfields complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	17.0	1.3%
447B	Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	81.0	6.0%
495	Natchaug mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.3	0.5%
546A	Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	6.9	0.5%
547A	Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	4.4	0.3%
547B	Walpole very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	21.3	1.6%
657A	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	15.9	1.2%
657B	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	22.5	1.7%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		884.0	65.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,340.9	100.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CfB	Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	29.7	2.2%
CfC	Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.1	0.2%
CsB	Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	71.3	5.3%
CsC	Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	8.4	0.6%
GIB	Gloucester fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	7.4	0.6%
GIC	Gloucester fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	8.4	0.6%
GsB	Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.5	0.3%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
GsC	Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	48.1	3.6%
GsD	Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	27.4	2.0%
GtD	Gloucester extremely stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	6.9	0.5%
НаА	Hinckley loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	10.5	0.8%
НаВ	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	7.4	0.5%
HcB	Hollis-Charlton fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.3	0.0%
HcC	Hollis-Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.4	0.0%
HdB	Hollis-Charlton very rocky fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	27.6	2.1%
HeD	Hollis-Charlton extremely rocky fine sandy loams, 8 to 25 percent slopes	51.4	3.8%
HfB	Hollis-Gloucester fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.7	0.1%
HgB	Hollis-Gloucester very rocky fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	10.5	0.8%
HgD	Hollis-Gloucester very rocky fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.6	0.0%
LcB	Leicester fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	1.9	0.1%
LeA	Leicester very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	26.3	2.0%
LeB	Leicester very stony fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.3	0.1%
LrA	Leicester-Ridgebury fine sandy loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	2.8	0.2%
LrB	Leicester-Ridgebury fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	12.3	0.9%
MI	Mixed alluvial land, wet	11.4	0.9%
Мр	Freetown and Swansea mucky peats, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7.3	0.5%
PbB	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	10.6	0.8%
PbC	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1.8	0.1%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PdB	Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	14.1	1.1%
PdC	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	5.1	0.4%
PdE	Paxton very stony fine sandy loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes	0.2	0.0%
RgA	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
Sb	Saugatuck loamy sand	15.0	1.1%
SnB	Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	11.3	0.8%
SuB	Sutton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	0.8	0.1%
Wa	Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	5.4	0.4%
WdB	Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.3	0.3%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		456.6	34.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,340.9	100.0%

# **Map Unit Descriptions**

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor

components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An association is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

# **Rockingham County, New Hampshire**

## 29B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2t2ql Elevation: 0 to 1,470 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Woodbridge, fine sandy loam, and similar soils: 82 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## Description of Woodbridge, Fine Sandy Loam

## Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, drumlins, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

## Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 7 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 18 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 30 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.6 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F144AY037MA - Moist Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### **Paxton**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## 42B—Canton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

## Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w81b

Elevation: 0 to 1.180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Canton and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Canton**

#### Setting

Landform: Hills, moraines, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

## **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 7 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

2C - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 19 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### **Scituate**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Montauk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Moraines, ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Charlton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Swansea**

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Marshes, depressions, bogs, swamps, kettles

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 43B—Canton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w81l

Elevation: 0 to 1,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Canton, very stony, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Canton, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy melt-out till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

## Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 5 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C - 22 to 67 inches: gravelly loamy sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 19 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Scituate, very stony

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Montauk, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Recessionial moraines, ground moraines, hills, drumlins Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Gloucester, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Swansea

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Marshes, depressions, bogs, swamps, kettles

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 43C—Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w814

Elevation: 0 to 1,160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Canton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Canton, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Moraines, ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy melt-out till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

## **Typical profile**

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 5 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C - 22 to 67 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 19 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Montauk, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Recessionial moraines, ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Scituate, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Chatfield, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Swansea

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Marshes, depressions, bogs, swamps, kettles

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 43D—Canton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w81h

Elevation: 70 to 1,120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### Map Unit Composition

Canton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Canton, Very Stony**

#### Settina

Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy melt-out till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

## Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 5 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C - 22 to 67 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 19 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Chatfield, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Montauk, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills, drumlins, recessionial moraines, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Newfields, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, moraines Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

## 44B—Montauk fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

## Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyrh

Elevation: 0 to 1,030 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Montauk and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Montauk**

## Setting

Landform: Recessionial moraines, ground moraines, hills, drumlins Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy lodgment till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

#### Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 4 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 26 to 34 inches: sandy loam

2Cd - 34 to 72 inches: gravelly loamy sand

#### Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high (0.00 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### **Scituate**

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Canton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 44C—Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w80p

Elevation: 0 to 1,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Montauk and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Montauk**

## Setting

Landform: Recessionial moraines, ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy lodgment till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

## Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 4 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 26 to 34 inches: sandy loam

2Cd - 34 to 72 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high (0.00 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### **Scituate**

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Canton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## 45B—Montauk fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w80v

Elevation: 0 to 1,070 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Montauk, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Montauk, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Recessionial moraines, ground moraines, hills, drumlins Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy lodgment till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

## Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 6 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 28 to 36 inches: sandy loam

2Cd - 36 to 74 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high (0.00 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.6 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Scituate, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

## Canton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 45C—Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w80w

Elevation: 0 to 1,120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Montauk, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Montauk, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Hills, recessionial moraines, ground moraines, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy lodgment till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

## Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 6 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 28 to 36 inches: sandy loam

2Cd - 36 to 74 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high (0.00 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.6 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Scituate, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Canton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 45D—Montauk fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w810

Elevation: 80 to 1,120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Montauk, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Montauk, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Recessionial moraines, ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

# Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 6 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 28 to 36 inches: sandy loam

2Cd - 36 to 74 inches: gravelly loamy sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high (0.00 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.6 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Scituate, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

## Canton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

## Chatfield, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

# 66B—Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2t2qp

Elevation: 0 to 1,570 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Paxton**

## Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, drumlins, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

## **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 39 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hvdrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, drumlins, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

## 67B—Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w673

Elevation: 0 to 1,340 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Paxton, Very Stony**

#### Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

#### Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 10 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 17 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 28 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drumlins, drainageways, depressions, hills, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Charlton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## 67C—Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w677

Elevation: 0 to 1,330 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Paxton, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

#### Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 10 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 17 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 28 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Charlton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drumlins, depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 67D—Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w67h

Elevation: 0 to 1,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton, very stony, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Paxton, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

## **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 10 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 17 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 28 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

## Charlton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drumlins, depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## 97—Freetown and Natchaug mucky peats, ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w690

Elevation: 10 to 930 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Freetown, ponded, and similar soils: 38 percent Natchaug, ponded, and similar soils: 37 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Freetown, Ponded**

## Setting

Landform: Depressions, kettles, marshes, bogs, swamps

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Moderately decomposed organic material

#### Typical profile

Oe1 - 0 to 2 inches: mucky peat Oe2 - 2 to 79 inches: mucky peat

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 20.3 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY043MA - Acidic Organic Wetlands

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### **Description of Natchaug, Ponded**

## Setting

Landform: Depressions, depressions, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Moderately decomposed organic material over loamy glaciofluvial

deposits and/or loamy glaciolacustrine deposits and/or loamy till

# **Typical profile**

Oe1 - 0 to 12 inches: mucky peat Oe2 - 12 to 31 inches: mucky peat 2Cg1 - 31 to 39 inches: silt loam 2Cg2 - 39 to 79 inches: fine sandy loam

3

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.01 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 25 percent Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 14.4 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY042NY - Semi-Rich Organic Wetlands

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### **Minor Components**

# Scarboro, ponded

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Depressions, outwash terraces, drainageways, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Maybid, ponded

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Depressions, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Scitico**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Depressions, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drumlins, depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 125—Scarboro muck, very stony

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9cm7

Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 45 inches Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 195 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Scarboro and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Scarboro**

# Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces

# **Typical profile**

O - 0 to 12 inches: mucky peat H1 - 12 to 16 inches: sandy loam H2 - 16 to 60 inches: sand

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.7 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144AY031MA - Very Wet Outwash

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

## Walpole

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Ground moraines Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Chocorua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Bogs Hydric soil rating: Yes

### Ossipee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Bogs Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 129B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t2gr

Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Woodbridge, very stony, and similar soils: 82 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Woodbridge, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw1 - 9 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 20 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam

Cd - 32 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 19 to 27 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F144AY037MA - Moist Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Paxton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

# Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Hills, drainageways, drumlins, depressions, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 129C—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w687

Elevation: 0 to 1,420 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Woodbridge, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Woodbridge, Very Stony**

### Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

#### Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 9 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 20 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 32 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 19 to 27 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.3 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F144AY037MA - Moist Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

# Paxton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drumlins, depressions, hills, drainageways, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Sutton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# Whitman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drainageways, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 140B—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rocky

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w82m Elevation: 380 to 1,070 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Chatfield, very stony, and similar soils: 35 percent Hollis, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent Canton, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Chatfield, Very Stony**

# Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 2 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw - 2 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 41 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.3 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hvdrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Description of Hollis, Very Stony**

# Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or

schist

### Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 7 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Bw - 7 to 16 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

2R - 16 to 26 inches: bedrock

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 23 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Description of Canton, Very Stony**

### Setting

Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy melt-out till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

## Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 5 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C - 22 to 67 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 19 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

### Newfields, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, moraines Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Freetown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Marshes, depressions, bogs, kettles, swamps

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Walpole, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Deltas, depressions, outwash plains, depressions, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## **Rock outcrop**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Ridges, hills Hydric soil rating: Unranked

# 140C—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w82s

Elevation: 0 to 980 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Chatfield, very stony, and similar soils: 35 percent Hollis, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent Canton, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Chatfield, Very Stony**

# Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 2 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw - 2 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 41 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.3 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Description of Hollis, Very Stony**

#### Settina

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or schist

### **Typical profile**

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 7 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Bw - 7 to 16 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

2R - 16 to 26 inches: bedrock

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 23 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Description of Canton, Very Stony**

#### Settina

Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

#### Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 5 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C - 22 to 67 inches: gravelly loamy sand

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 19 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

#### Freetown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Marshes, depressions, bogs, kettles, swamps

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Newfields, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Moraines, ground moraines, hills Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

## Scarboro, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions, outwash terraces, drainageways, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Ridges, hills Hydric soil rating: Unranked

# 140D—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, rocky

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w82p

Elevation: 0 to 1,340 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Chatfield, very stony, and similar soils: 35 percent Hollis, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent Canton, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Chatfield, Very Stony**

# Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 2 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw - 2 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 41 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.3 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Description of Hollis, Very Stony**

#### Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 7 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Bw - 7 to 16 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

2R - 16 to 26 inches: bedrock

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 23 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

### **Description of Canton, Very Stony**

#### Setting

Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy melt-out till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

#### Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 5 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C - 22 to 67 inches: gravelly loamy sand

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 19 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

## Montauk, very stony

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Recessionial moraines, ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

### Scarboro, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions, outwash terraces, drainageways, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Ridges, hills Hydric soil rating: Unranked

# 295—Freetown mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w68v

Elevation: 0 to 860 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Freetown and similar soils: 82 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Freetown**

### Setting

Landform: Depressions, kettles, marshes, bogs, swamps

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Moderately decomposed organic material

### **Typical profile**

Oe1 - 0 to 2 inches: mucky peat Oe2 - 2 to 79 inches: mucky peat

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 20.3 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY043MA - Acidic Organic Wetlands

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### **Minor Components**

#### **Swansea**

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Marshes, depressions, bogs, swamps, kettles

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Natchaug**

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions, depressions, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash deltas, depressions, drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Whitman

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Depressions, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 395—Swansea mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w68x

Elevation: 0 to 950 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Swansea and similar soils: 83 percent *Minor components*: 17 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Swansea**

# Setting

Landform: Marshes, depressions, kettles, bogs, swamps

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Moderately decomposed organic material over sandy and gravelly

glaciofluvial deposits

## **Typical profile**

Oe1 - 0 to 12 inches: mucky peat Oe2 - 12 to 25 inches: mucky peat

Cg - 25 to 79 inches: sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.7 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY043MA - Acidic Organic Wetlands

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

#### Freetown

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Depressions, kettles, marshes, bogs, swamps

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, depressions, outwash terraces, drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions, outwash terraces, drainageways, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 446B—Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9cnp

Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 48 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Scituate and similar soils: 50 percent Newfields and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Scituate**

# Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 8 to 32 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam H3 - 32 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY037MA - Moist Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Description of Newfields**

# Setting

Parent material: Till

# **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 35 to 64 inches: gravelly loamy sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 48 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

### **Minor Components**

#### Canton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

#### Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Montauk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Paxton**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

# 447A—Scituate-Newfields complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9cnq

Elevation: 0 to 820 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 49 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 155 to 165 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Scituate and similar soils: 50 percent Newfields and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Scituate**

### Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 8 to 32 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam H3 - 32 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY037MA - Moist Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Description of Newfields**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 35 to 64 inches: gravelly loamy sand

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 48 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

#### Canton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

#### Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Montauk**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

### Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 447B—Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9cnr Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 56 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Scituate and similar soils: 50 percent Newfields and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Scituate**

#### Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 8 to 32 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam H3 - 32 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY037MA - Moist Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Description of Newfields**

### Setting

Parent material: Till

# **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 35 to 64 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 48 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

# Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Canton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Montauk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

# 495—Natchaug mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w691

Elevation: 0 to 910 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Natchaug and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Natchaug**

#### Setting

Landform: Depressions, depressions, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Moderately decomposed organic material over loamy glaciofluvial

deposits and/or loamy glaciolacustrine deposits and/or loamy till

# **Typical profile**

Oe1 - 0 to 12 inches: mucky peat Oe2 - 12 to 31 inches: mucky peat 2Cg1 - 31 to 39 inches: silt loam 2Cg2 - 39 to 79 inches: fine sandy loam

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.01 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 25 percent Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 14.4 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY042NY - Semi-Rich Organic Wetlands

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

#### Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions, outwash terraces, drainageways, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Walpole

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Deltas, depressions, outwash plains, depressions, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Maybid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Depressions, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 546A—Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9cpb Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 49 inches Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 195 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Walpole and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Walpole**

# Setting

Landform: Depressions

### Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: very fine sandy loam

H2 - 7 to 16 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 16 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144AY028MA - Wet Outwash

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

#### Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

### Newfields

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# 547A—Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony

# Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9cpc Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 49 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 195 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Walpole and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Walpole**

## Setting

Landform: Depressions

## **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: very fine sandy loam

H2 - 7 to 16 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 16 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144AY028MA - Wet Outwash

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### **Minor Components**

### Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Newfields**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# 547B—Walpole very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9cpd Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 195 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Walpole and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Walpole**

### Setting

Landform: Depressions

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: very fine sandy loam

H2 - 7 to 16 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 16 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00

in/hr

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144AY028MA - Wet Outwash

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

#### Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

### **Newfields**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# Squamscott

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Marine terraces Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 657A—Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2xffq Elevation: 90 to 1,190 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Ridgebury, very stony, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Ridgebury, Very Stony**

### Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

### Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 6 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Bg - 10 to 19 inches: gravelly sandy loam Cd - 19 to 66 inches: gravelly sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 35 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.0 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## **Minor Components**

# Walpole

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Drainageways, outwash terraces, depressions

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# Whitman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Drainageways, depressions, drumlins, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Leicester, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions, hills, ground moraines, drainageways Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# 657B—Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2xffx Elevation: 40 to 1,320 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Ridgebury, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Ridgebury, Very Stony**

### Setting

Landform: Drumlins, depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 6 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Bg - 10 to 19 inches: gravelly sandy loam Cd - 19 to 66 inches: gravelly sandy loam

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 35 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.0 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## **Minor Components**

### Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

### Whitman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Scituate, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

### Walpole

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways, outwash terraces, depressions

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Strafford County, New Hampshire

# CfB—Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2wh0n

Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Charlton and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Charlton**

# Setting

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or

schist

### Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

### **Minor Components**

#### Sutton

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Paxton**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Leicester

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions, drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

# CfC—Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2wh0q

Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Charlton and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Charlton**

## Setting

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Paxton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

# Sutton, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, nose slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Canton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

# CsB—Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2wh0r

Elevation: 0 to 1.570 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Charlton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Charlton, Very Stony**

#### Setting

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or

schist

#### Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw - 4 to 27 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C - 27 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F142XB009VT - Acidic Till Upland

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Sutton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# Paxton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Chatfield, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Leicester, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions, drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# CsC—Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2wh0p

Elevation: 0 to 1,570 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Charlton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Charlton, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or

schist

## Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw - 4 to 27 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C - 27 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

# Sutton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

## Paxton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

# Chatfield, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Leicester, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions, hills, ground moraines, drainageways Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

## GIB—Gloucester fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d73 Elevation: 70 to 1,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Gloucester and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Gloucester**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 14 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand H3 - 28 to 40 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY032NH - Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

## **Hollis**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Acton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## Not named pan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

# GIC—Gloucester fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d74 Elevation: 20 to 970 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Gloucester and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Gloucester**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 14 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand H3 - 28 to 40 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

## **Interpretive groups**

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY032NH - Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Not named pan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

#### Hollis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Acton**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# GsB—Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d75 Elevation: 30 to 1,260 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Gloucester and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Gloucester**

#### Settina

Parent material: Till

#### Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very stony fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand H3 - 28 to 40 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

#### Acton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

#### Hollis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

# GsC—Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

# Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9d76

Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Gloucester and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Gloucester**

# Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very stony fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand H3 - 28 to 40 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Hollis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Acton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# GsD—Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d77

Elevation: 0 to 1,380 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Gloucester and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Gloucester**

# Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very stony fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand H3 - 28 to 40 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### Not named

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## Hollis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# GtD—Gloucester extremely stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d79 Elevation: 210 to 1,340 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# Map Unit Composition

Gloucester and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Gloucester**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

# Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: extremely stony fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand H3 - 28 to 40 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### Acton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Hollis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## Not named

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Rock outcrop**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# HaA—Hinckley loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2svm7

Elevation: 0 to 1,420 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Hinckley**

## Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss

and/or granite and/or schist

## Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very

high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

#### Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, kame terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, kame terraces, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

## Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, kame terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

# HaB—Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

## Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svm8

Elevation: 0 to 1,430 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 53 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Hinckley**

#### Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, kames, kame terraces, moraines,

eskers, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, crest, nose slope, side slope,

riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss

and/or granite and/or schist

## Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very

high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

#### Windsor

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, crest, nose slope, side slope, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

## Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope, side slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Agawam**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, crest, nose slope, side slope, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

# HcB—Hollis-Charlton fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d7j Elevation: 0 to 1,020 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Hollis and similar soils: 55 percent Charlton and similar soils: 35 percent Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Hollis**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 18 inches: bedrock

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Description of Charlton**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

# **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 13 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam H3 - 36 to 40 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

## Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Buxton**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# HcC—Hollis-Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes

## Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9d7k Elevation: 0 to 1,080 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Hollis and similar soils: 55 percent Charlton and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Hollis**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 18 inches: bedrock

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Description of Charlton**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 13 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 36 to 40 inches: gravelly loamy sand

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

## **Minor Components**

#### **Buxton**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

## Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

# HdB—Hollis-Charlton very rocky fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d7m

Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Hollis and similar soils: 40 percent Charlton and similar soils: 30 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Hollis**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very stony fine sandy loam

H2 - 14 to 18 inches: bedrock

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Description of Charlton**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: very stony fine sandy loam

H2 - 13 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 36 to 40 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

## Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Buxton**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Sutton**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Leicester

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# HeD—Hollis-Charlton extremely rocky fine sandy loams, 8 to 25 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d7q Elevation: 0 to 1,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Hollis and similar soils: 30 percent Charlton and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 45 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Hollis**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: extremely stony fine sandy loam

H2 - 14 to 18 inches: bedrock

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

## **Description of Charlton**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

# **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: extremely stony fine sandy loam

H2 - 13 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 36 to 40 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 25 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## Not named

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Leicester

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Sutton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

# HfB—Hollis-Gloucester fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d7s Elevation: 30 to 1.100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Hollis and similar soils: 55 percent Gloucester and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Hollis**

# Settina

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 18 inches: bedrock

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Description of Gloucester**

# Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 14 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand H3 - 28 to 40 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY032NH - Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## Acton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Leicester

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

# HgB—Hollis-Gloucester very rocky fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d7v Elevation: 30 to 1,120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Hollis and similar soils: 50 percent Gloucester and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Hollis**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very stony fine sandy loam

H2 - 14 to 18 inches: bedrock

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Description of Gloucester**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

# **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very stony fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand H3 - 28 to 40 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY032NH - Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

## **Rock outcrop**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Acton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Leicester

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

# HgD—Hollis-Gloucester very rocky fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d7x Elevation: 0 to 1,230 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Hollis and similar soils: 50 percent Gloucester and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Hollis**

# Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very stony fine sandy loam

H2 - 14 to 18 inches: bedrock

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Description of Gloucester**

## Setting

Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very stony fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand H3 - 28 to 40 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY032NH - Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Not named

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

## **Rock outcrop**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# LcB—Leicester fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d80 Elevation: 50 to 1.000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Leicester and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Leicester**

#### Setting

Landform: Depressions Parent material: Till

## Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 5 to 44 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## **Minor Components**

#### Whitman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Not named wet

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash terraces Hydric soil rating: Yes

# LeA—Leicester very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d81 Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Leicester and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Leicester**

#### Settina

Landform: Depressions Parent material: Till

## **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: very stony fine sandy loam H2 - 5 to 44 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.1 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## **Minor Components**

## Not named wet

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash terraces Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Whitman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

# LeB—Leicester very stony fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d82

Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Leicester and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Leicester**

#### Setting

Landform: Depressions Parent material: Till

# **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: very stony fine sandy loam H2 - 5 to 44 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

#### Not named wet

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Ground moraines Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Whitman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

# LrA—Leicester-Ridgebury fine sandy loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2xffr Elevation: 20 to 960 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Leicester, very stony, and similar soils: 60 percent

Ridgebury, very stony, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Leicester, Very Stony**

# Setting

Landform: Drainageways, depressions, hills, ground moraines Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

# Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam

Bg - 7 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam

BC - 18 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam

C1 - 24 to 39 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C2 - 39 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Description of Ridgebury, Very Stony

#### Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

# **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw - 6 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Bg - 10 to 19 inches: gravelly sandy loam Cd - 19 to 66 inches: gravelly sandy loam

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 35 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

## Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways, outwash terraces, depressions

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Whitman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions, drumlins, ground moraines, hills, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Swansea, mucky peat

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Marshes, depressions, bogs, swamps, kettles

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# LrB—Leicester-Ridgebury fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

## Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xffs Elevation: 100 to 1,160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Leicester, very stony, and similar soils: 60 percent Ridgebury, very stony, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Leicester, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Depressions, hills, drainageways, ground moraines Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

## Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bg - 7 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 18 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam

C1 - 24 to 39 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C2 - 39 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D Hydric soil rating: Yes

## **Description of Ridgebury, Very Stony**

## Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 6 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Bg - 10 to 19 inches: gravelly sandy loam Cd - 19 to 66 inches: gravelly sandy loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 35 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: Yes

## **Minor Components**

## Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

## Walpole

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions, drainageways, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Whitman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# MI—Mixed alluvial land, wet

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9d86 Elevation: 300 to 1,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Mixed alluvial land: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Mixed Alluvial Land**

## Setting

Landform: Flood plains

# **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: loam

H2 - 5 to 72 inches: very gravelly silt loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very

high (0.06 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone Frequency of ponding: Occasional

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Mp—Freetown and Swansea mucky peats, 0 to 2 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w68w

Elevation: 10 to 940 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Freetown and similar soils: 50 percent Swansea and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Freetown**

## Setting

Landform: Depressions, kettles, marshes, bogs, swamps

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Moderately decomposed organic material

#### Typical profile

Oe1 - 0 to 2 inches: mucky peat Oe2 - 2 to 79 inches: mucky peat

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 20.3 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY043MA - Acidic Organic Wetlands

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## **Description of Swansea**

## Setting

Landform: Marshes, depressions, bogs, swamps, kettles

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Moderately decomposed organic material over sandy and gravelly

glaciofluvial deposits

# **Typical profile**

Oe1 - 0 to 12 inches: mucky peat Oe2 - 12 to 25 inches: mucky peat

Cg - 25 to 79 inches: sand

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.7 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY043MA - Acidic Organic Wetlands

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## **Minor Components**

#### **Natchaug**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions, depressions, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Whitman

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Depressions, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces, drainageways, outwash deltas, depressions

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Maybid

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# PbB—Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2t2qp

Elevation: 0 to 1,570 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Paxton**

### Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, drumlins, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

### Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam

Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 39 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

### **Minor Components**

### Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, drumlins, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

### Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

### PbC—Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w66y

Elevation: 0 to 1,320 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

### **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Paxton**

### Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

### Charlton

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

### Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drumlins, drainageways, depressions, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# PdB—Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w673

Elevation: 0 to 1,340 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Paxton, Very Stony**

# Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

# Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw1 - 10 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 17 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

Cd - 28 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

### **Minor Components**

### Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

### Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drumlins, drainageways, depressions, hills, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### Charlton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

# PdC—Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w677

Elevation: 0 to 1,330 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Paxton, Very Stony**

### Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

# **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 10 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 17 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 28 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

### **Minor Components**

### Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Charlton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

### Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drumlins, depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# PdE—Paxton very stony fine sandy loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9d8h Elevation: 150 to 1,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Paxton**

# Setting

Parent material: Basal lodgement till derived from granite and gneiss and/or basal lodgement till derived from schist

### **Typical profile**

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: very stony fine sandy loam

H2 - 11 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam H3 - 22 to 41 inches: fine sandy loam

### Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

#### Not named

Percent of map unit: 12 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Hollis

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

# RgA—Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w69f

Elevation: 0 to 1,480 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

### **Map Unit Composition**

Ridgebury and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Ridgebury**

#### Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins, depressions, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

### Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 6 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Bg - 10 to 19 inches: gravelly sandy loam Cd - 19 to 66 inches: gravelly sandy loam

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 35 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.0 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

### Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Whitman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills, drainageways, drumlins, ground moraines, depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Leicester

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Sb—Saugatuck loamy sand

### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9d8r Elevation: 300 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Saugatuck and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Saugatuck**

### Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces Parent material: Outwash

### Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand H2 - 4 to 7 inches: sand

H3 - 7 to 26 inches: loamy sand H4 - 26 to 42 inches: sand

### Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 16 inches to undefined

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.1 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

#### Not named wet

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces Hydric soil rating: Yes

# SnB—Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w69j

Elevation: 0 to 1,410 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Sutton and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Sutton**

### Setting

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

# Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 5 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 17 to 25 inches: sandy loam
C1 - 25 to 39 inches: gravelly sandy loam
C2 - 39 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 27 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm) Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hvdrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

#### Charlton

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

### Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Leicester

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Whitman

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# SuB—Sutton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xfff Elevation: 0 to 1.410 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Sutton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Sutton, Very Stony**

### Settina

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

# Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 7 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 19 to 27 inches: sandy loam C1 - 27 to 41 inches: gravelly sandy loam C2 - 41 to 62 inches: gravelly sandy loam

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 27 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm) Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

### **Minor Components**

# Charlton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

### Canton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

### Leicester, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, drainageways, hills Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### Whitman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Wa—Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony

### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2zggn

Elevation: 130 to 970 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Whitman, very stony, and similar soils: 81 percent

Minor components: 19 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Whitman, Very Stony**

### Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drainageways, depressions, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

### Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: peat

A - 1 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam

Bg - 10 to 17 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Cdg - 17 to 61 inches: fine sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 38 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.0 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY041MA - Very Wet Till Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **Minor Components**

# Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, hills, drainageways, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions, drainageways, outwash terraces, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: F144AY031MA - Very Wet Outwash

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Swansea**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Marshes, bogs, swamps Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: F144AY043MA - Acidic Organic Wetlands

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: F144AY037MA - Moist Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

# WdB—Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2svkf

Elevation: 0 to 1,210 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Windsor, loamy sand, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Windsor, Loamy Sand**

#### Setting

Landform: Dunes, outwash plains, deltas, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and/or loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist and/or loose sandy

glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss

### **Typical profile**

O - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 3 inches: loamy sand Bw - 3 to 25 inches: loamy sand C - 25 to 65 inches: sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very

high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

### **Minor Components**

### Hinckley, loamy sand

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Deltas, kames, eskers, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, head slope, nose slope, side slope,

rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

### Deerfield, loamy sand

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Deltas, terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2 054262

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2 053577

Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2 053580

Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2 053374

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2\_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2\_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2\_052290.pdf



Photograph No. 1: Looking at proposed access and work pad location from Route 28 to 391 Structure 326.



Photograph No. 2: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 320.



Photograph No. 3: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 319.



Photograph No. 4: Looking at proposed access and work area for 373 Structure 318.



Photograph No. 5: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 317.



Photograph No. 6: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 373 Structure 316.



Photograph No. 7: Looking at proposed access and work pad location from Pingree Hill Road for 373 Structure 126.



Photograph No. 8: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 373 Structure 299.



Photograph No. 9: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 373 Structure 298.



Photograph No. 10: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 297.



Photograph No. 11: Looking at proposed access for 373 Structure 296.



Photograph No. 12: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 373 Structure 295.



Photograph No. 13: Looking at proposed access for 391 Structure 132 and 373 Structure 276.



Photograph No. 14: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 391 Structure 274.



Photograph No. 15: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 373 Structure 275.



Photograph No. 16: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 391 Structure 272.



Photograph No. 17: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 373 Structure 264.



Photograph No. 18: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 373 Structure 263.



Photograph No. 19: Looking at proposed work pad location for 373 Structure 262.



Photograph No. 20: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 256.



Photograph No. 21: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 255.



Photograph No. 22: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 247.



Photograph No. 23: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 246.



Photograph No. 24: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 235.



Photograph No. 25: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 391 Structure 192.



Photograph No. 26: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 191.



Photograph No. 27: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 373 Structure 186.



Photograph No. 28: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 177 from Nottingham Road.



Photograph No. 29: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 163.



Photograph No. 30: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 373 Structure 147.



Photograph No. 31: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 385 Structure 144.



Photograph No. 32: Looking at proposed access to 373 Structure 146.



Photograph No. 33: Looking at proposed access to 373 Structure 145.



Photograph No. 34: Looking at proposed access to 391 Structure 133.



Photograph No. 35: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 132.



Photograph No. 36: Looking at proposed access to 385 Structure 127.



Photograph No. 37: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 131.



Photograph No. 38: Looking at proposed access for 385 Structure 126.



Photograph No. 39: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 130.



Photograph No. 40: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 385 Structure 125.



Photograph No. 41: Looking at proposed access to 391 Structure 121.



Photograph No. 42: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 116.



Photograph No. 43: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 385 Structure 80.



Photograph No. 44: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 385 Structure 78.



Photograph No. 45: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 385 Structure 77.



Photograph No. 46: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 385 Structure 72.



Photograph No. 47: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 71.



Photograph No. 48: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 78.



Photograph No. 49: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 77.



Photograph No. 50: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent for 385 Structure 69.



Photograph No. 51: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 76.



Photograph No. 52: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 385 Structure 68.



Photograph No. 53: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 75.



Photograph No. 54: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 73.



Photograph No. 55: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 72.



Photograph No. 56: Looking at proposed access and work pad location to 385 Structure 65 from Second Crown Point Road.



Photograph No. 57: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 71 from Second Crown Point Road.



Photograph No. 58: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 68.



Photograph No. 59: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 385 Structure 43



Photograph No. 60: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 391 Structure 46.



Photograph No. 61: Looking at proposed access and work pad location adjacent to 385 Structure 34.



Photograph No. 62: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 385 Structure 33.



Photograph No. 63: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 385 Structure 23.



Photograph No. 64: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for 385 Structure 24.

# **Alteration of Terrain Waiver Request** RSA/Rule: RSA 485-A:17, Env – WQ 1500

Water Division / Alteration of Terrain Bureau / Land resources Management 29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95 Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095

A. PROJECT INFORMATION			
391/373/385 Transmission Line OPGW and Structure Replacement Project  Project Name			
Existing 391/373/385 Transmission Line Right-of-Way Street Address			
Auburn, Candia, Chester, Derry, Deerfield, Northwood, Rochester, Raymond, and Strafford City/Town	Multiple Zip Code		
Multiple – see attached Tax Map/Lot Number			

B. APPLICANT/OWNER INFO	DRMATION		
Ashley First Name		Friend Last Name	
Eversource Energy			
Organization			
13 Legends Drive			
Street Address			
Hooksett	New Hampsh	nire	03106
City/Town	State		Zip Code
Ashley.Friend@eversource.com		603-634-299	
Email		Telephone Nu	ımber

C. APPLICANT/OWNER AGENT INFORMATION				
Conor First Name		Madison Last Name		
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.  Organization				
5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201 Street Address				
Bedford City/Town	New Hampshire State		03110 <b>Zip Code</b>	

Conor.madison@gza.com	603-232-8784
Email	Telephone Number
D. WAIVER REQUESTS	
Env-Wq 1504.09	Stormwater Drainage Report; Drainage Area Plans; Hydrologic Soil Group Plans
Rule Section Waiver Request	Name of Rule

# **Reason for Waiver Request**

Eversource is requesting a waiver for preparing a Stormwater Drainage Report, Drainage Area Plans and Hydrologic Soil Group Plans for proposed access improvements and work pad grading associated with maintenance of the existing 391, 373 and 385 Transmission Line structures. The proposed access and work pad improvements for continued transmission line maintenance work will not result in new impervious surfaces. As a result, stormwater treatment practices are not proposed.

#### **Waiver Timeline**

Permanent

# Proposed Alternative

The proposed access and work pad improvements will not result in new impervious surface. Therefore, there is no proposed alternative to substitute the requirements of Env-Wq 1504.09.

# Compliance with Env- WQ 1509.04

The project proposes to improve access routes and work pads around utility structures for the purpose of maintaining existing utility infrastructure. This project is necessary in order to maintain the safety and reliability of the electrical infrastructure. Access and work pad improvements will be completed using stone and gravel, and therefore stormwater drainage should not be affected by the proposed project. In addition, it is not anticipated that stormwater drainage area plans would show significant differences between existing and proposed conditions. An NRCS Web Soil Survey report was generated to show general soil information within the project area. Since there is no new impervious surface area proposed and stormwater drainage is not anticipated to be affected by the proposed project, it is not anticipated that soils will be significantly impacted by the project.

Best Management Practices will be utilized to protect wetlands from erosion, sedimentation, or other environmental degradation. In addition, gravel work pads will be coated with seed and mulch to allow vegetation growth on the surface, further minimizing and preventing erosion and sedimentation. As a result, Eversource respectfully requests that a Stormwater Drainage Report, Drainage Area Plans, and Hydrologic Soil Group Plans be waived for the purposes of the proposed utility line maintenance project.

E. SIGNATURES		
Myreno	6/9/22	
Applicant/Owner, Ashley Friend, Eversource Energy	Date	
Ciror ledin	6/9/22	
Applicant/Owner Agent, Conor Madison, GZA	Date	

# **Alteration of Terrain Waiver Request** RSA/Rule: RSA 485-A:17, Env – WQ 1500

Water Division / Alteration of Terrain Bureau / Land resources Management 29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95 Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095

A. PROJECT INFORMATION			
391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line OPGW and Structure Replacement Project <b>Project Name</b>			
Existing 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line Right-of-Way			
Street Address			
Auburn, Candia, Chester, Derry, Deerfield, Northwood, Rochester,	Multiple		
Raymond and Strafford Zip Code			
City/Town			
Multiple – see attached plans			
Tax Map/Lot Number			

B. APPLICANT/OWNER INFORMATION			
Ashley First Name		Friend Last Name	
Eversource Energy Organization			
13 Legends Drive Street Address			
Hooksett New Hampshire 03106			03106
City/Town	State		Zip Code
Ashley.Friend@eversource.com 603-634-2992 Email Telephone Number			

C. APPLICANT/OWNER AGENT INFORMATION			
Conor First Name		Madison Last Name	
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.  Organization			
5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201 Street Address			
Bedford	rd New Hampshire 03110		
City/Town	State		Zip Code
conor.madison@gza.com Email	603-232-8784 Telephone Number		

D. WAIVER REQUESTS		
Env-Wq 1503.12 (d)(1&2)	Measurement of Contiguous Area Disturbed; Inclusion in Plans	
Rule Section Waiver Request	Name of Rule	
Reason for Waiver Request  Eversource is requesting a waiver for including past contiguous disturbed area included in this 391, 37 disturbance, beyond the scope of 391, 373, and 38 described in this application, is not known at this to the scope of 391 and 38 described in this application.	3, and 385 Line AOT application. Future 35 OPGW and Structure replacement project	
Waiver Timeline Permanent		
Proposed Alternative Existing terrain alteration associated with past tra 373, and 385 ROW is minimal. Any existing trails o within the last 10 years will be utilized and/or imp included in the current calculations within this app occur within the 391, 373, and 385 ROW. Eversour evaluate whether future terrain disturbances with permitted with an amendment to this application	r access roads that may have been created roved as part of this project and have been blication. Future structure maintenance may rce, through consultation with NHDES, will hin the 391, 373, and 385 ROW will be	
Compliance with Env-Wq 1503.12 (d)(1&2)  The project proposes to improve access routes and work pads around utility structures for the purpose of maintaining existing utility infrastructure. This project is necessary to maintain the safety and reliability of the electrical infrastructure. Proposed disturbances anticipated for 2022 within the 391, 373, and 373 ROW are included in this application and shown on Figures 3 and 4. Project disturbances included in this application and subsequent permit approvals will be considered if future structure maintenance is proposed within the 391, 373, and 385 ROW. Eversource respectfully requests a waiver from including past disturbance in this application. Future disturbances within the E115 ROW will be evaluated and discussed with NHDES and permit amendments or new permit applications will be submitted, if necessary.		
E. SIGNATURES		
Mytel	6/9/22	
Applicant/Owner, <b>Ashley Friend</b> ,	Date	
Eversource Energy		
live ledin	6/9/22	

Applicant/Owner Agent, Conor Madison, GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

,

Date

# **Alteration of Terrain Waiver Request**

RSA/Rule: RSA 485-A:17, Env – WQ 1500

Water Division / Alteration of Terrain Bureau / Land resources Management 29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95 Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095

A. PROJECT INFORMATION			
391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line OPGW and Structure Replacement Project <b>Project Name</b>			
Existing 391, 373, and 385 Transmission Line Right-of-Way			
Street Address			
Auburn, Candia, Chester, Derry, Deerfield, Northwood, Rochester,	Multiple		
Raymond, and Strafford Zip Code			
City/Town			
Multiple – see attached plans			
Tax Map/Lot Number			

B. APPLICANT/OWNER INFORMATION			
Ashley First Name		Friend Last Name	
Eversource Energy Organization			
13 Legends Drive Street Address			
Hooksett	New Hampshire 03106		
City/Town	State		Zip Code
Ashley.Friend@eversource.com Email	e.com 603-634-9229 Telephone Number		

C. APPLICANT/OWNER AGENT INFORMATION			
Conor First Name		Madison Last Name	
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Organization	,		
5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201 Street Address			
Bedford New Hampshire 03310			03310
City/Town	State		Zip Code
Conor.madison@gza.com Email		603-232-878 Telephone Nu	

D. WAIVER REQUESTS	
Env-Wq 1503.21 (d)(6&7)	Notification; Certification  Name of Rule
Rule Section Waiver Request	

# **Reason for Waiver Request**

Eversource is requesting a waiver for deviations from the approved plans without applying for an amended permit or a new permit if shifts in the proposed project layout occur. Changes in project layout are frequently identified during construction by Eversource and their contractors and may be necessary to safely perform the work. Access shifts would be limited to the extent necessary for safety, would not impact new resources, and access would remain within the existing and maintained ROW. The need for additional permit applications can impact construction schedules and incur costly delays.

#### Waiver Timeline

Permanent

#### **Proposed Alternative**

Allow for the access road centerlines to be relocated during construction, if necessary, up to a distance equal to the approximate width of the ROW (approximately 170-230 feet on the 391, 373, and 385 Lines). Shifts would not create greater than 5% increase in disturbed area along the individual access segment, which is assumed to be the length of the access road between two work pads/structures.

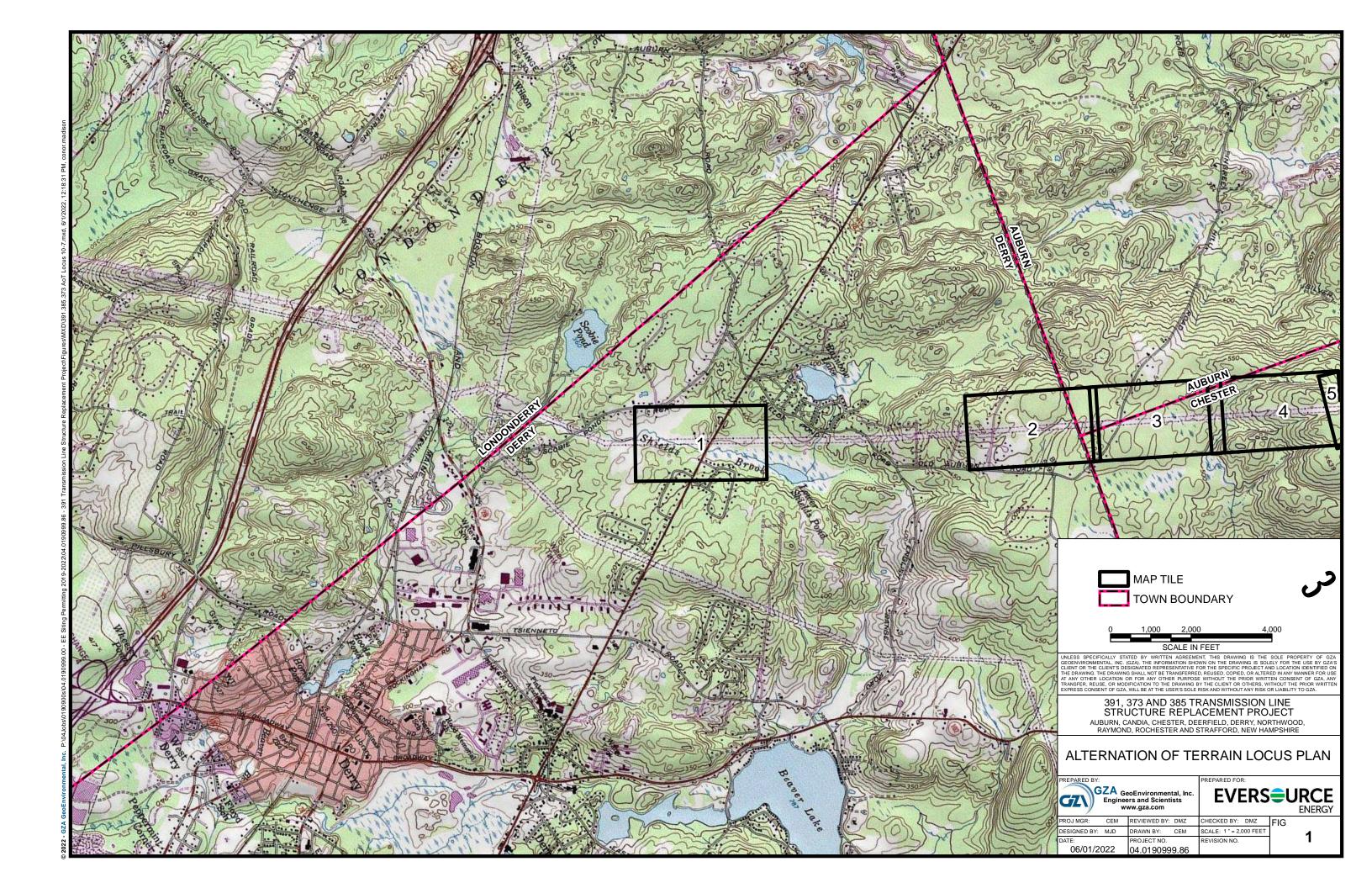
Allow for the center point of the parking area, assumed to be the structure replacement work pads for transmission line projects, to be relocated during construction, if necessary, up to a distance equal to half the approximate width of the ROW (approximately 170-230 feet on the 391, 373, and 385 Lines). Shifts would not create greater than 5% increase in disturbed area at each work pad.

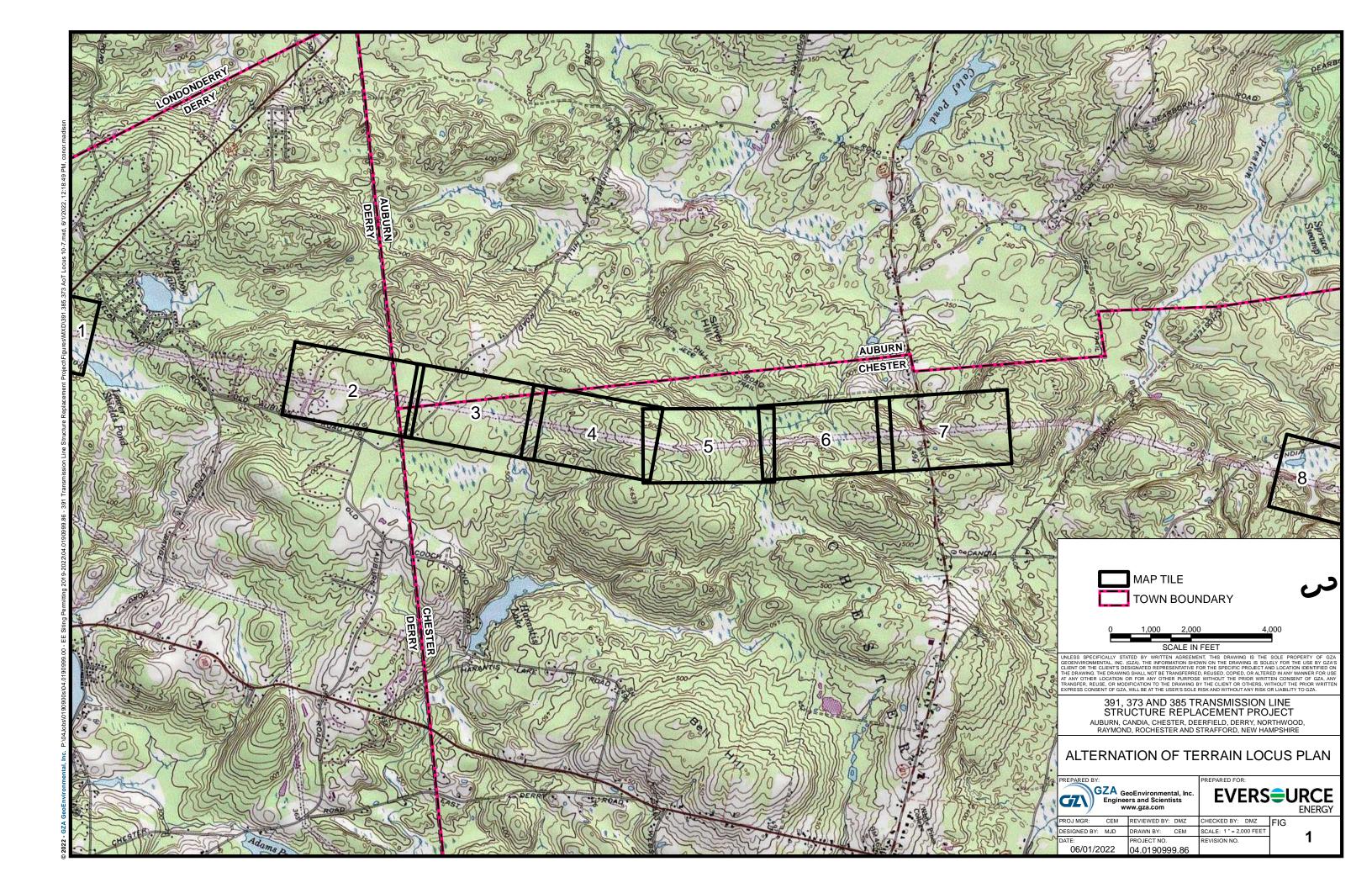
This would allow contractors to avoid steep terrain or other hazardous areas, or areas that may require significant grading or earthwork that may not have been identified during initial constructability reviews. Landowners may also request layout changes be made after project permitting is complete. In most cases this shift is done to reduce the amount of disturbed area.

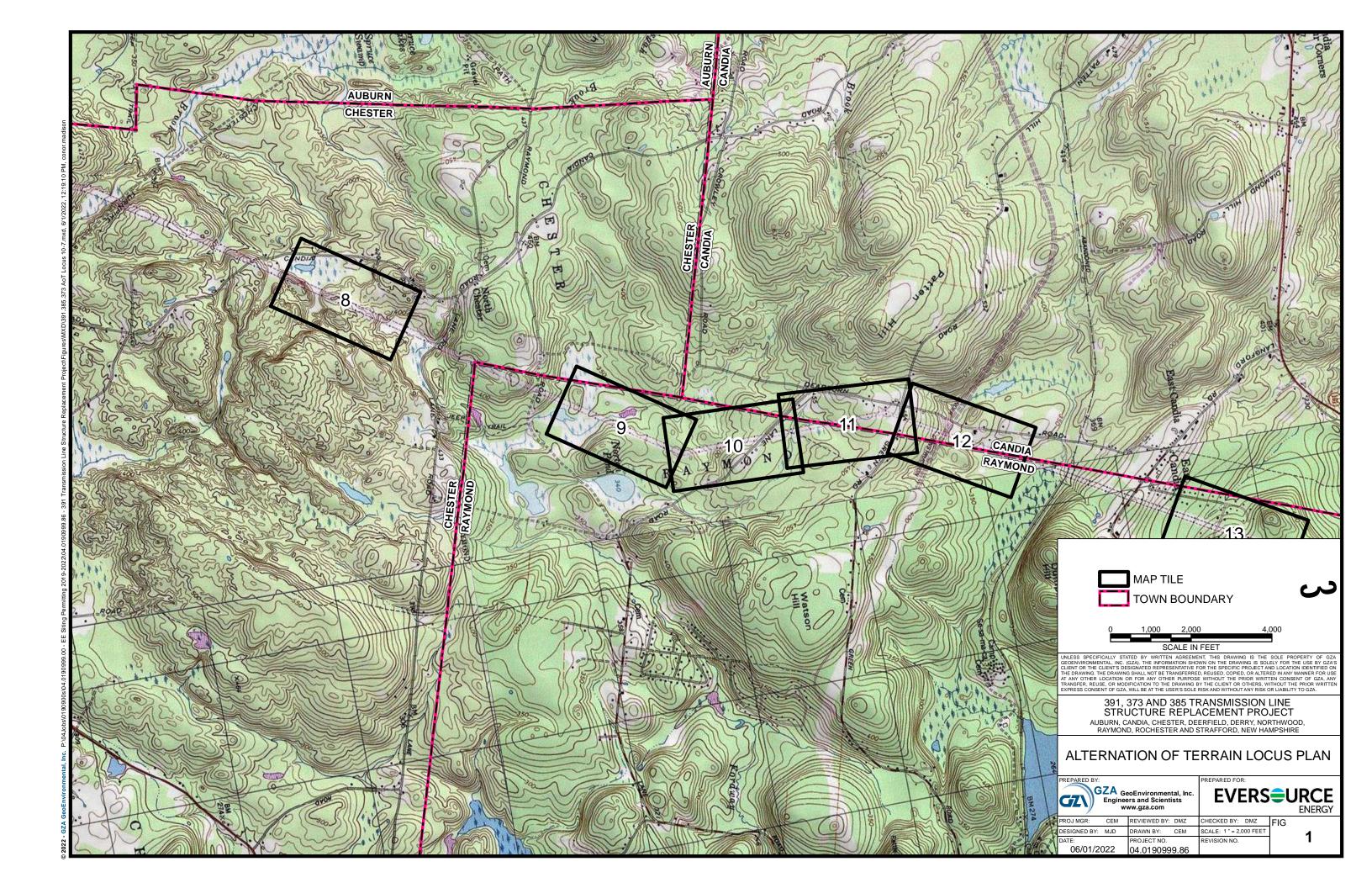
# **Compliance with Env-Wq 1503.21 (d)(6&7)**

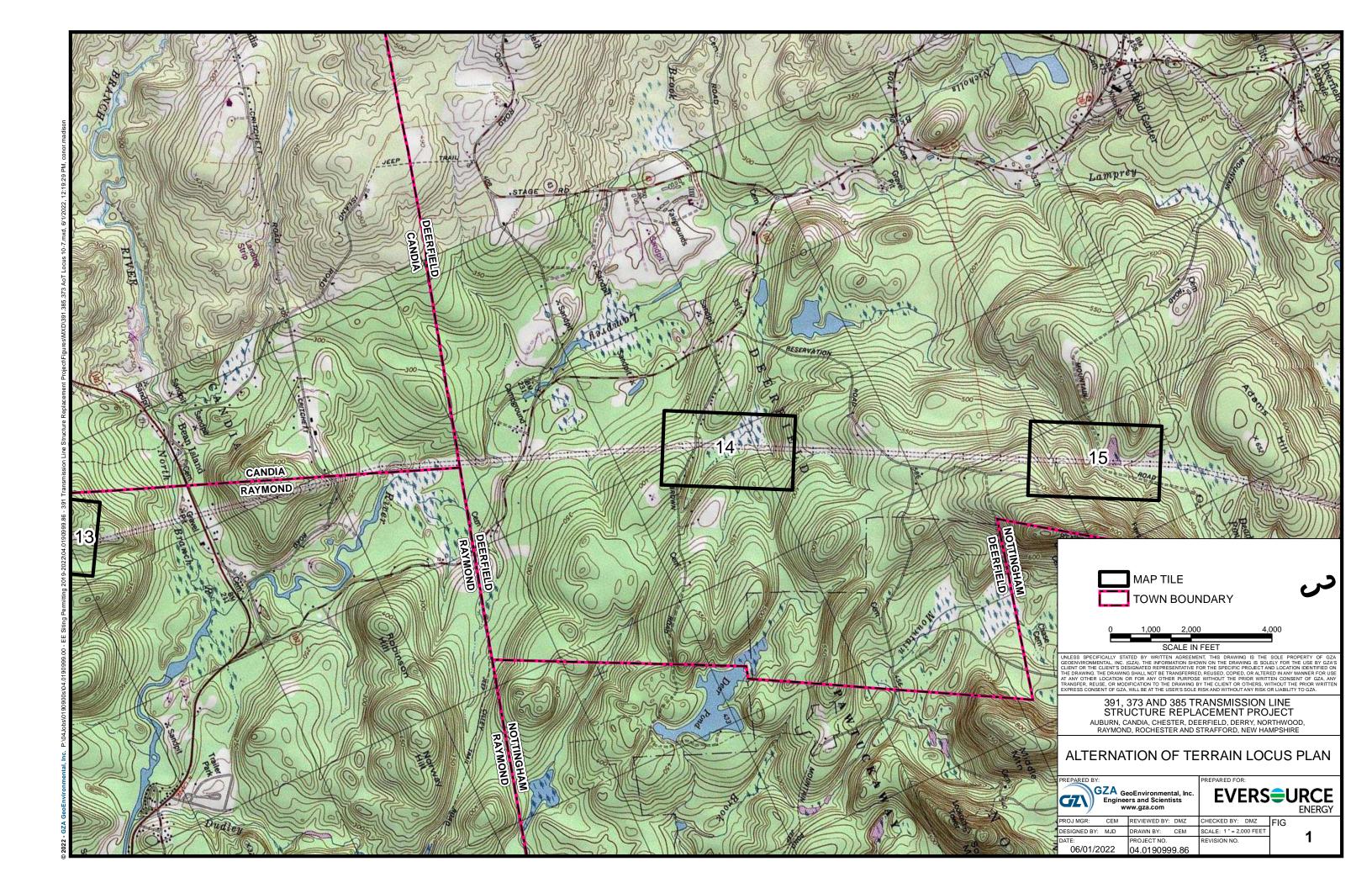
The project proposes to improve access routes and work pads around utility structures for the purpose of maintaining existing utility infrastructure. This project is necessary to maintain the safety and reliability of the electrical infrastructure. Proposed disturbances shown on Figures 3 and 4 are the result of avoidance and minimization measures and constructability reviews. Layout changes and shifts will be limited to the proposed alternative above. A reduction in disturbed area is often the result. As previously mentioned, access shifts would be limited to the extent necessary to safely perform work. Access routes will remain within the existing and maintained ROW and would not disturb new resources. Best Management Practices will be utilized to protect wetlands from erosion, sedimentation, or other environmental degradation as originally proposed. Eversource respectfully requests a waiver from limiting shifts of the project road centerlines and parking areas to 20 feet.

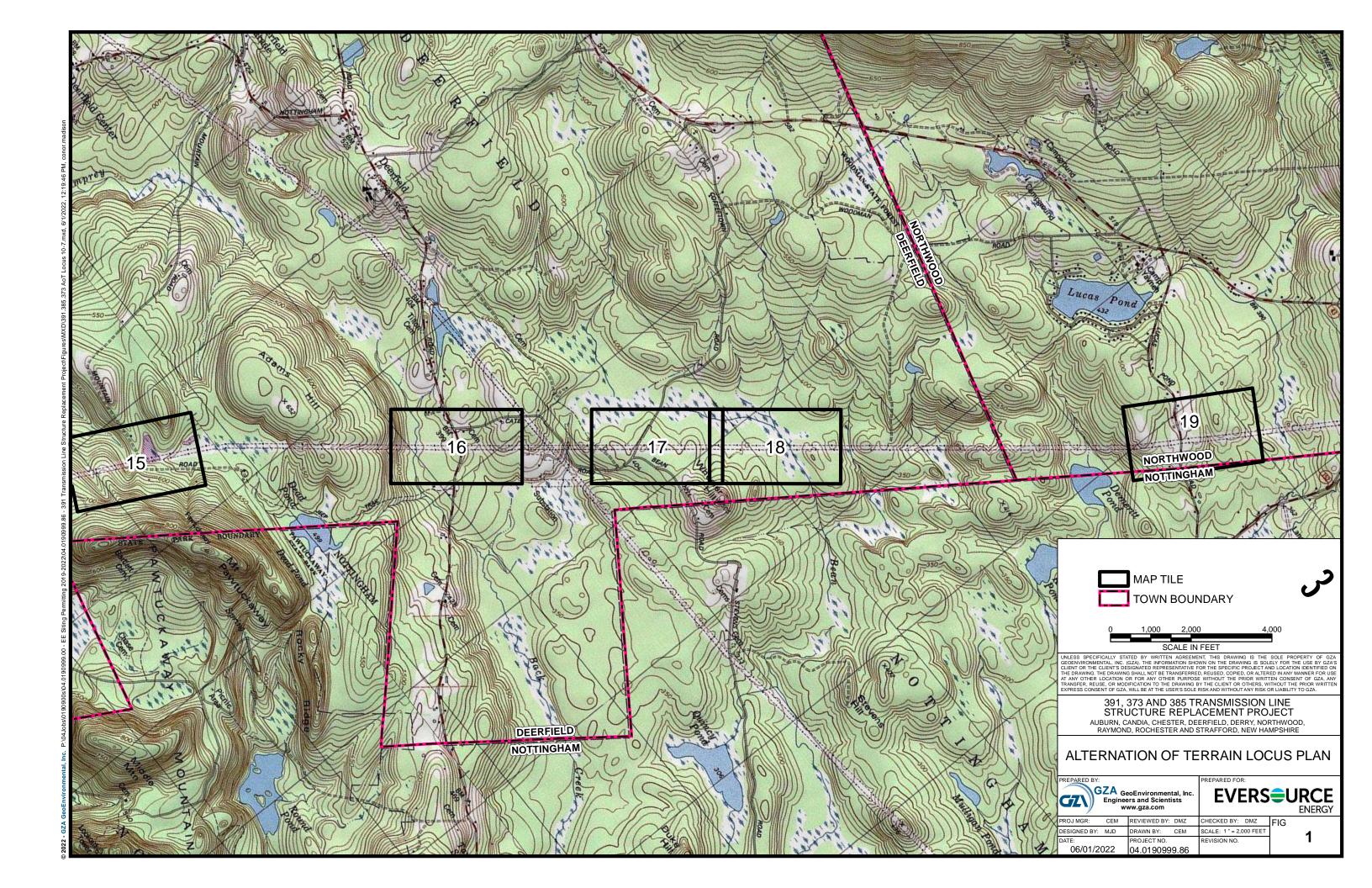
E. SIGNATURES		
Adjoined	6/9/22	
Applicant/Owner, <b>Ashley Friend</b> ,	Date	
Eversource Energy		
Coror ledin	6/9/22	
Applicant/Owner Agent, Conor Madison, GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.	Date	<del></del>

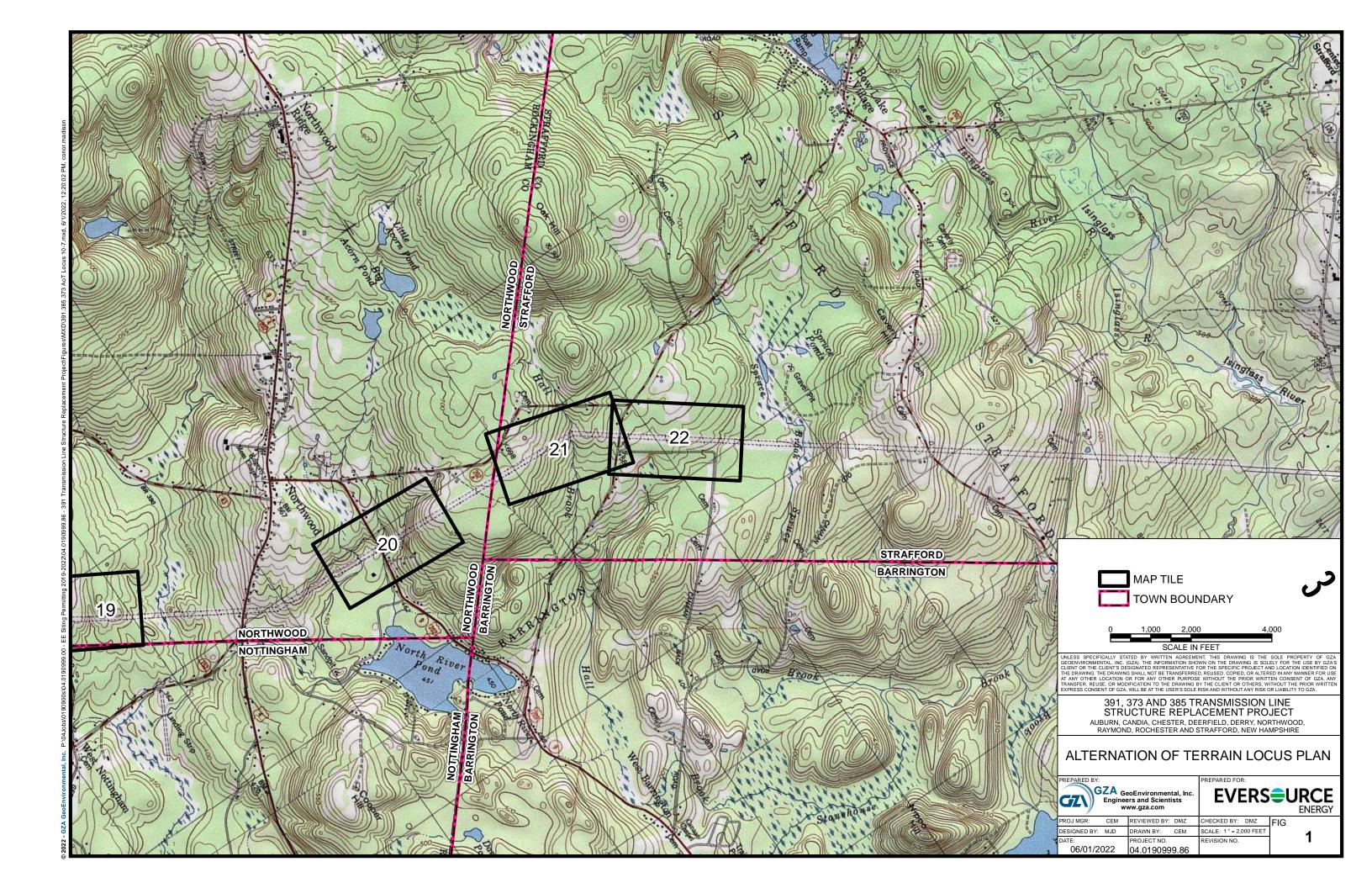


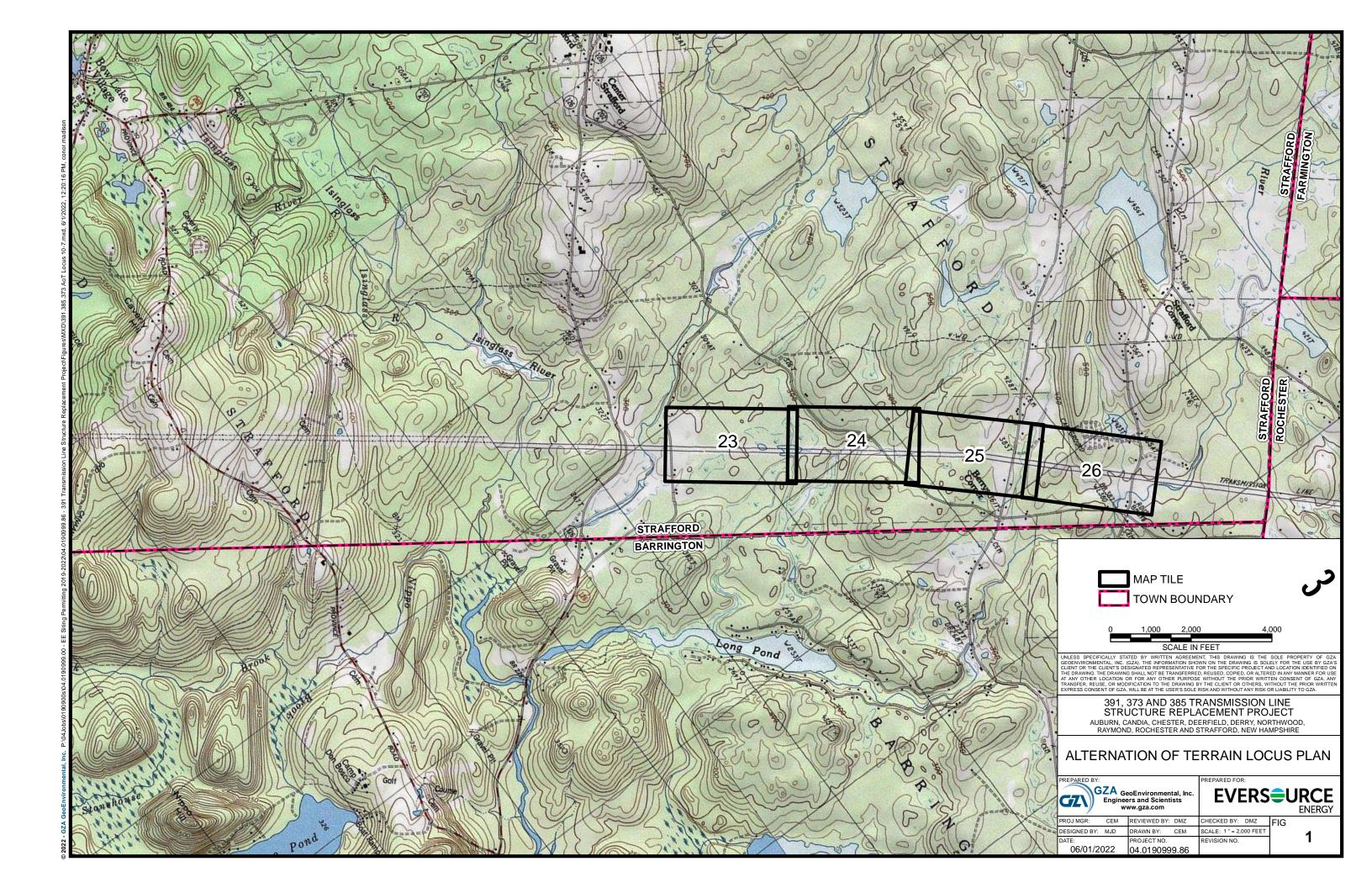


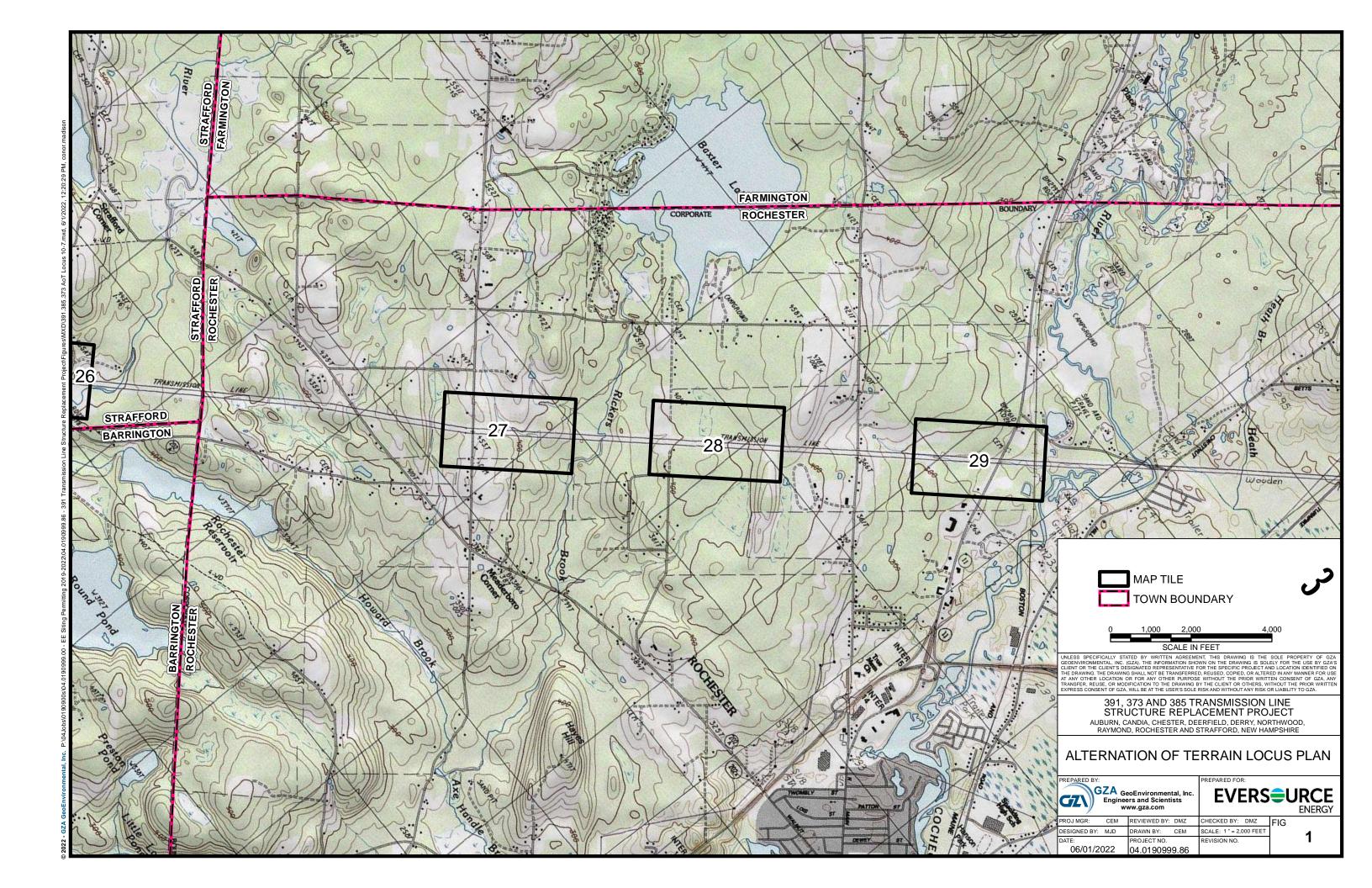


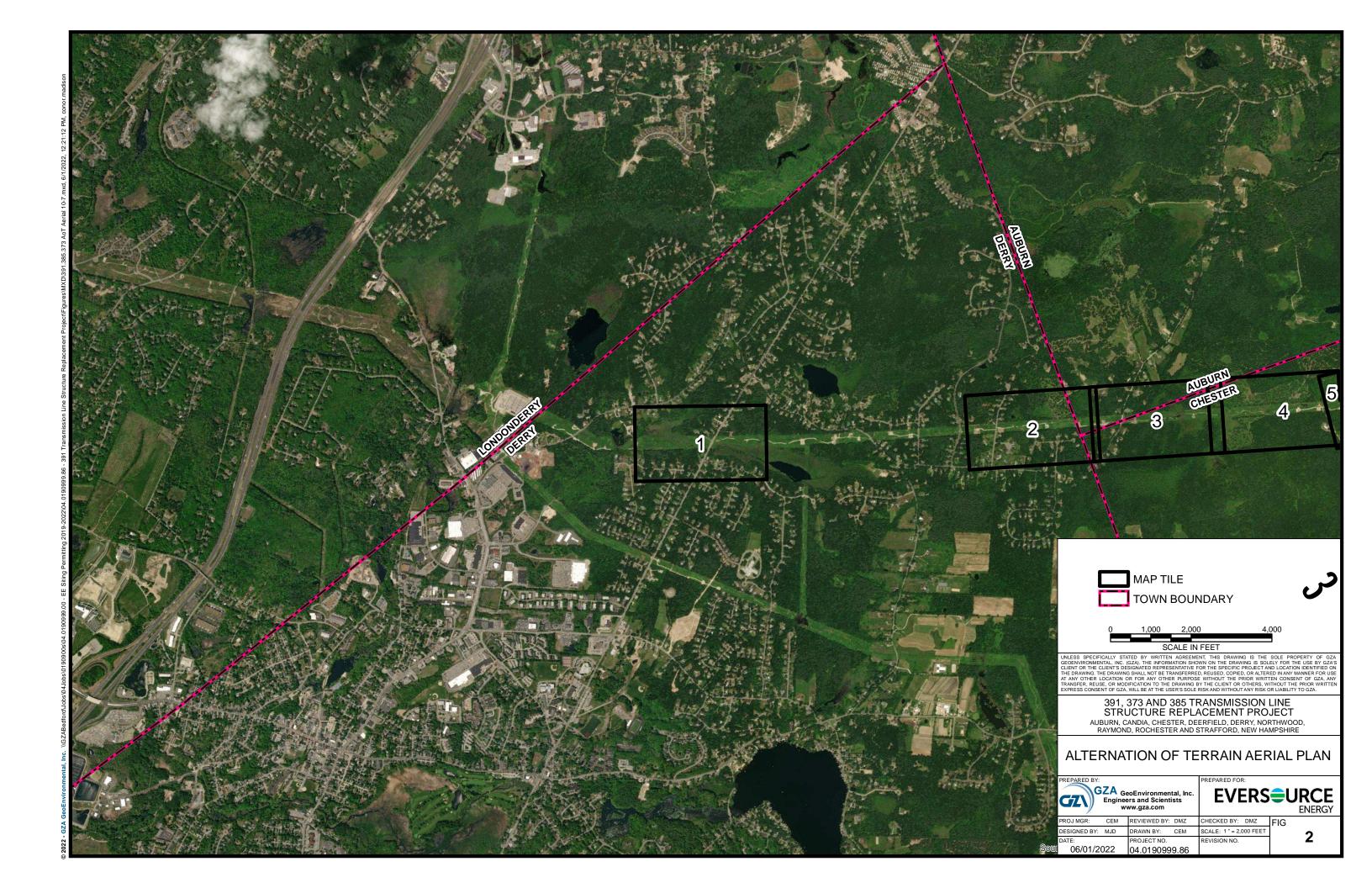


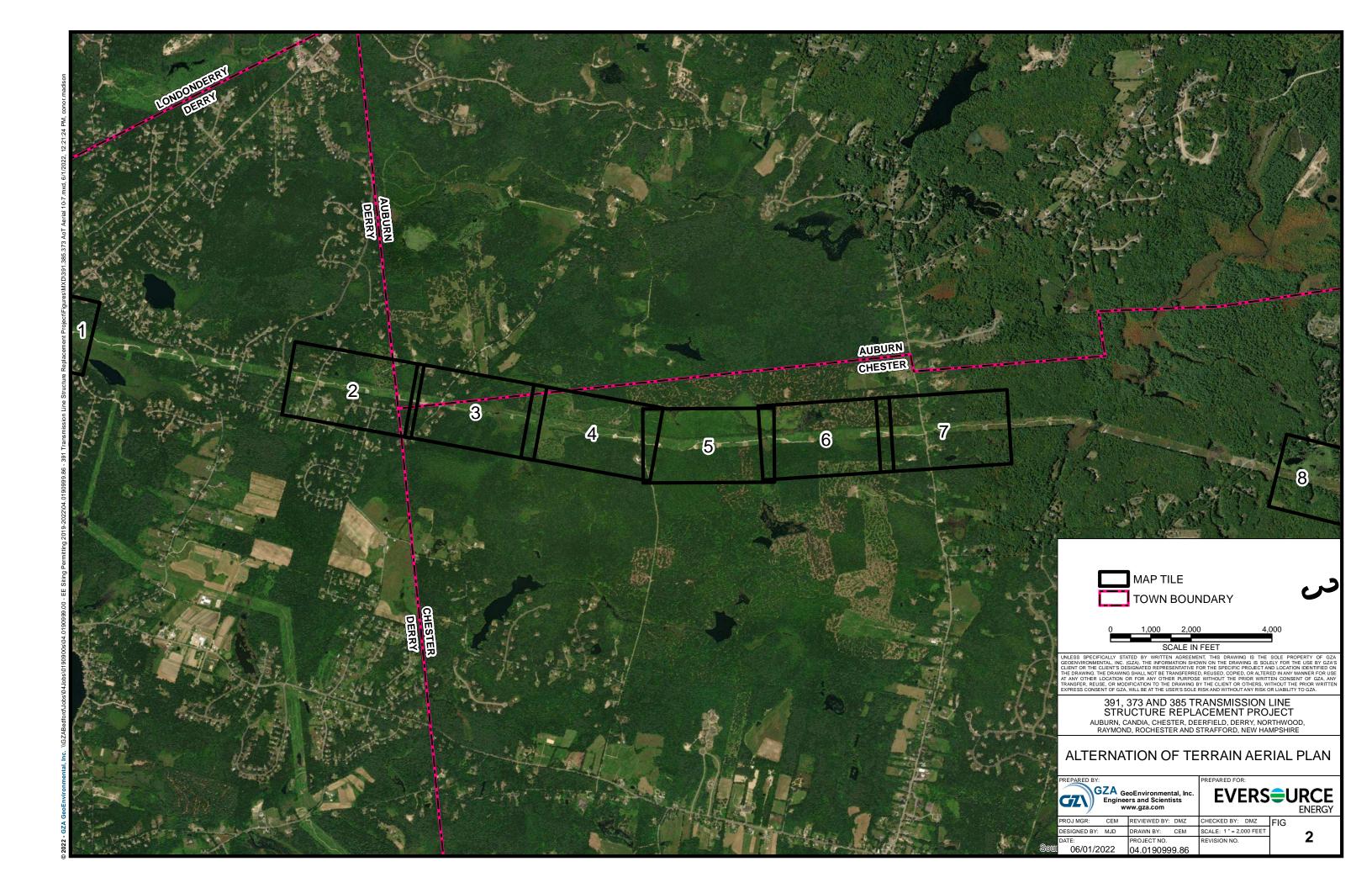


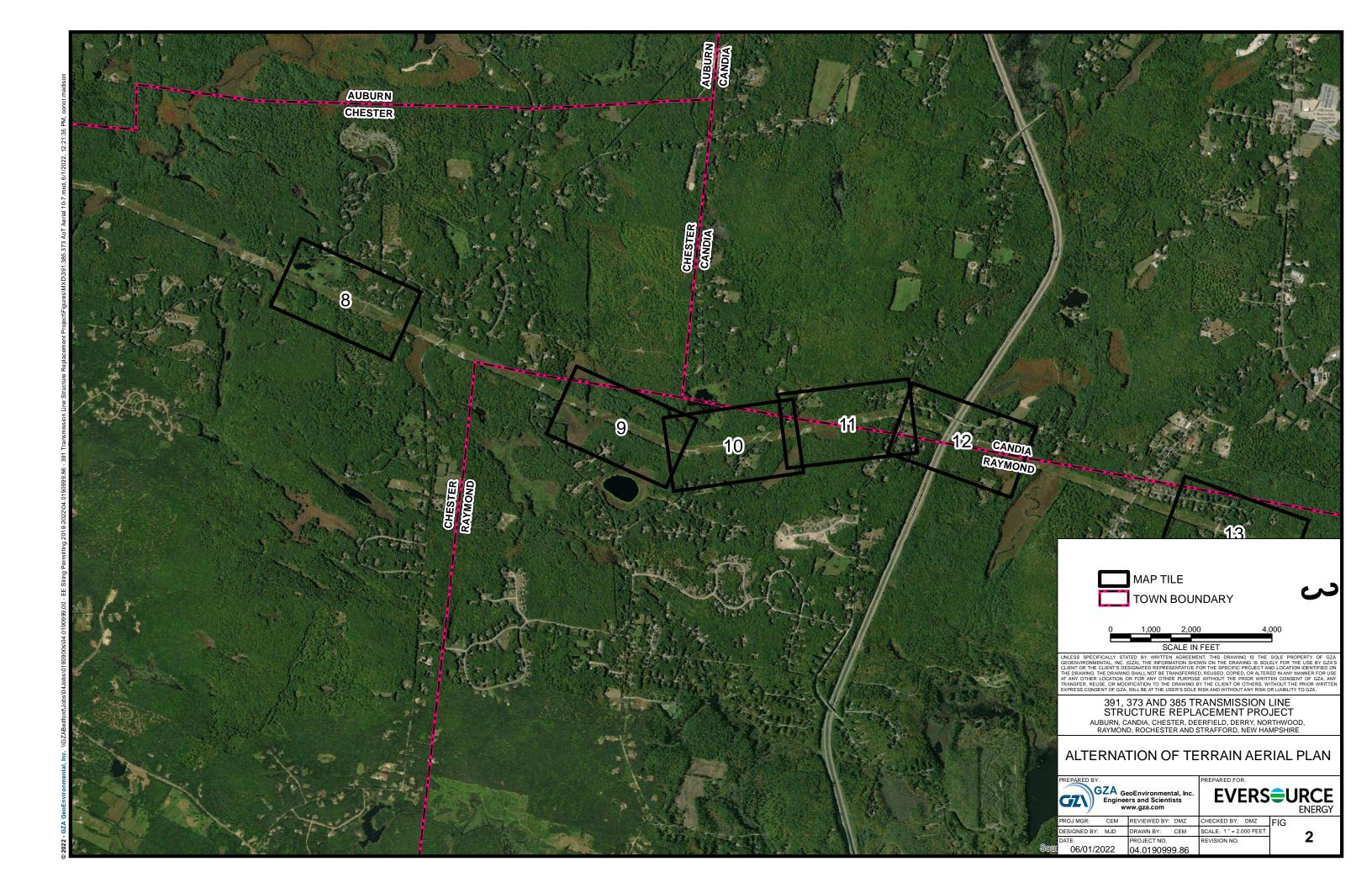


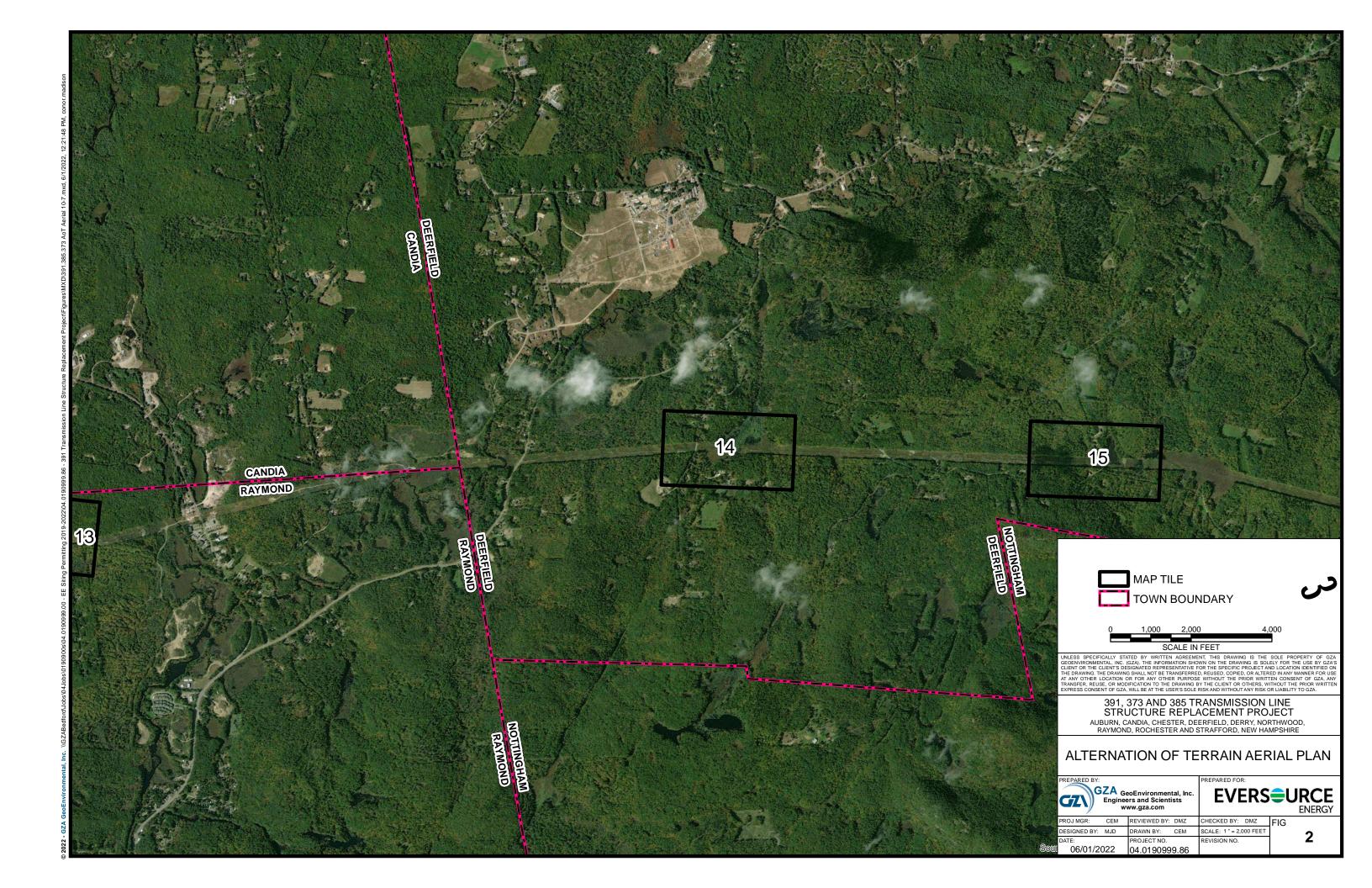




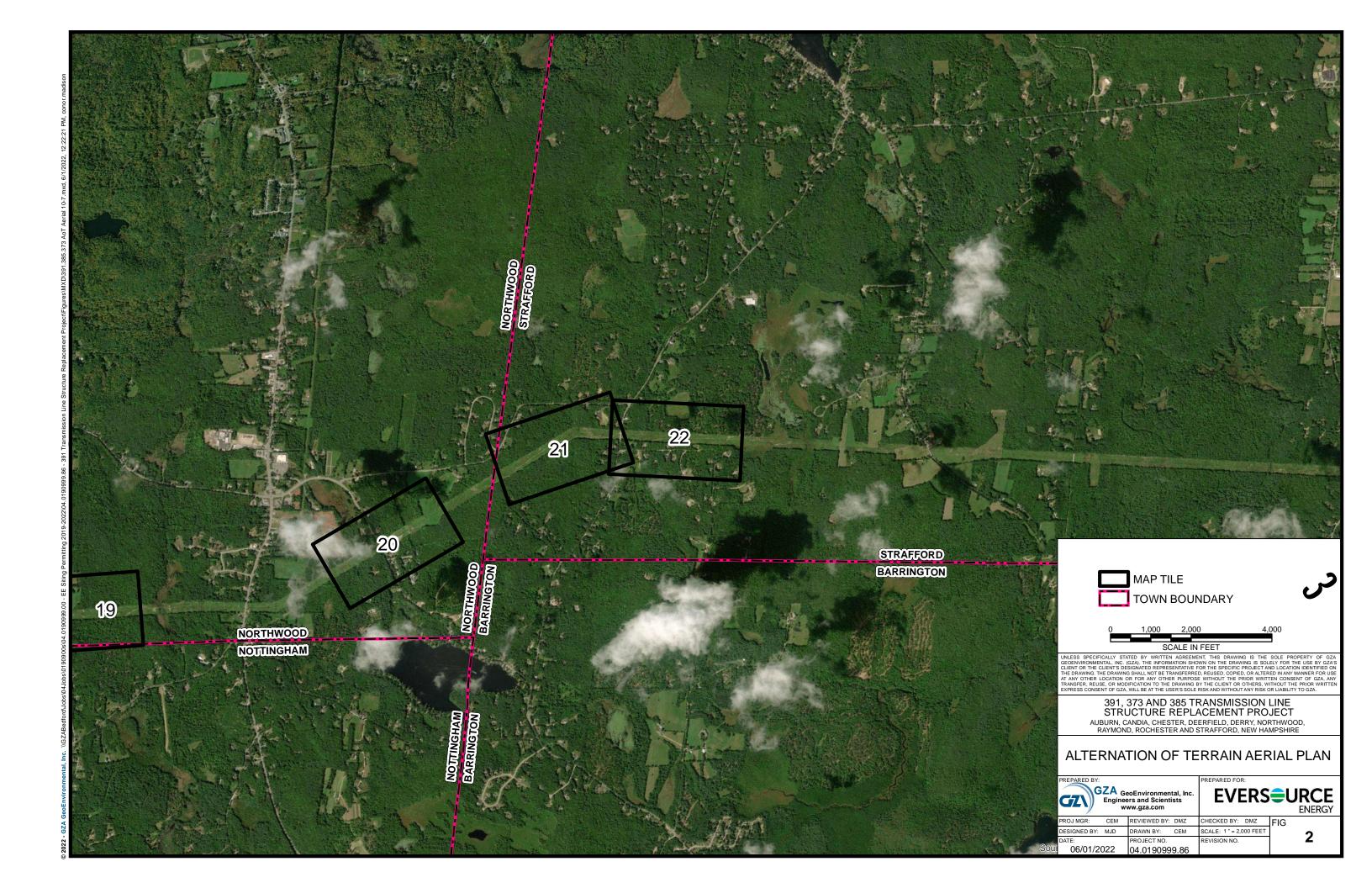




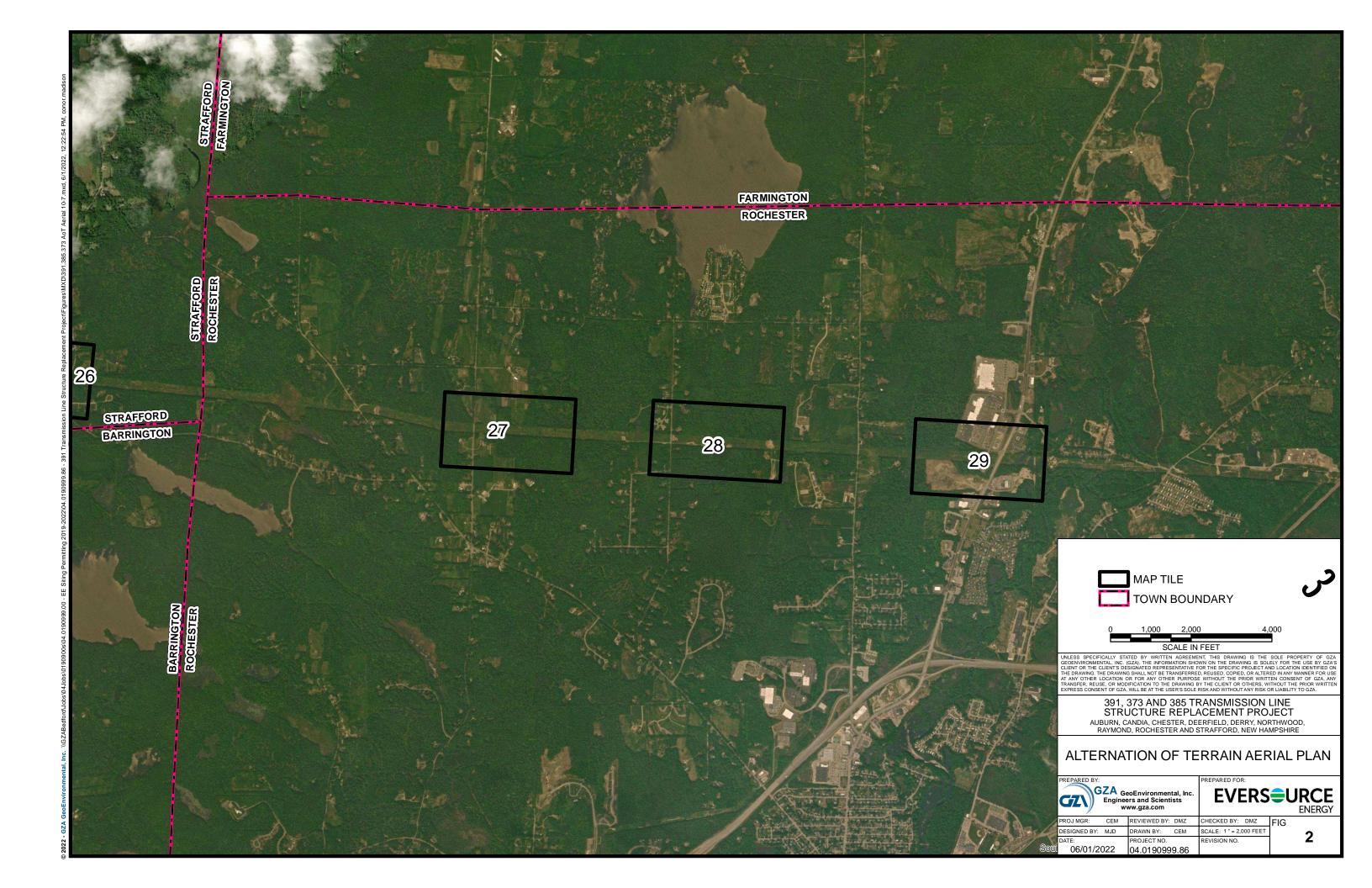


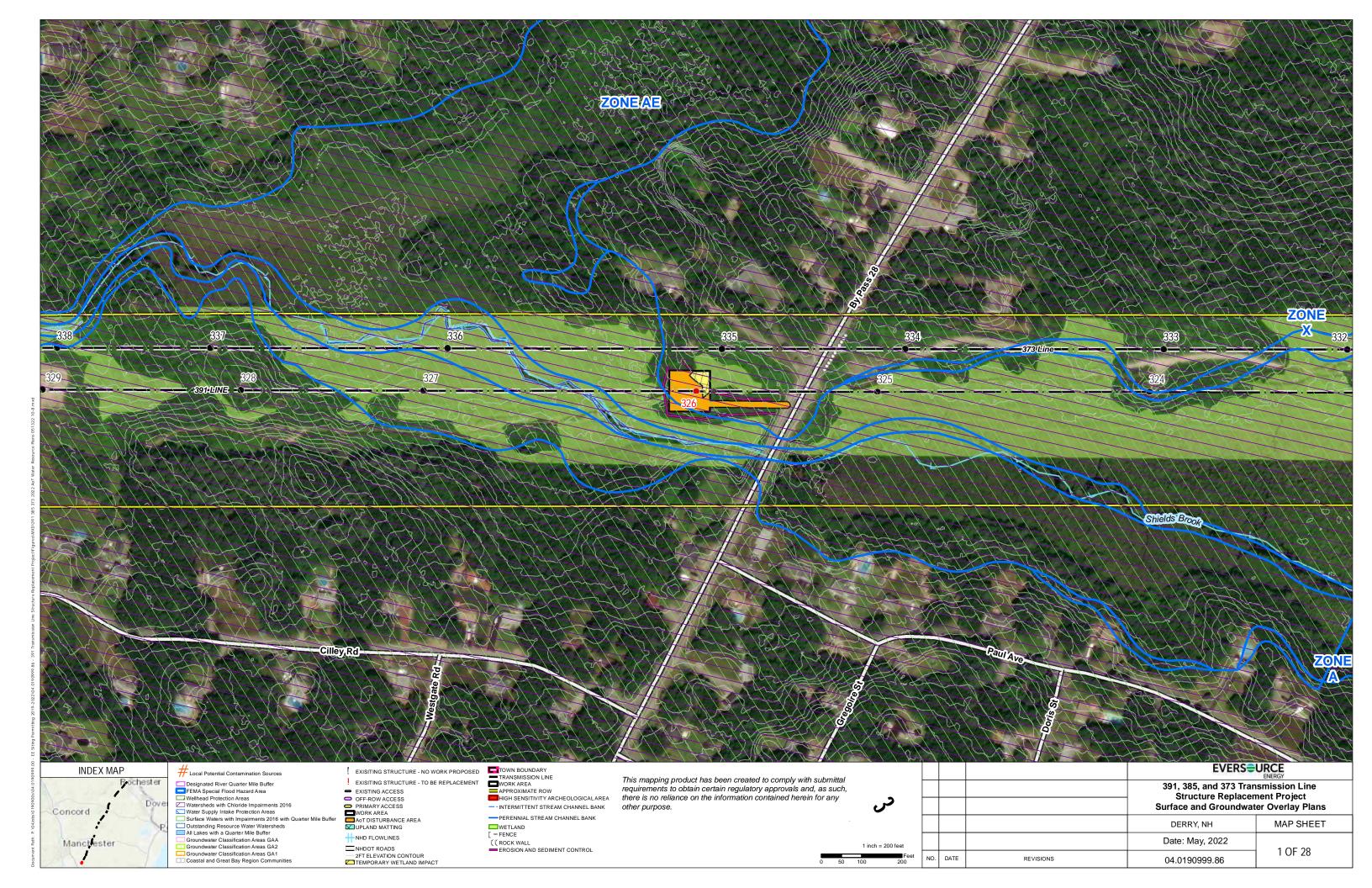


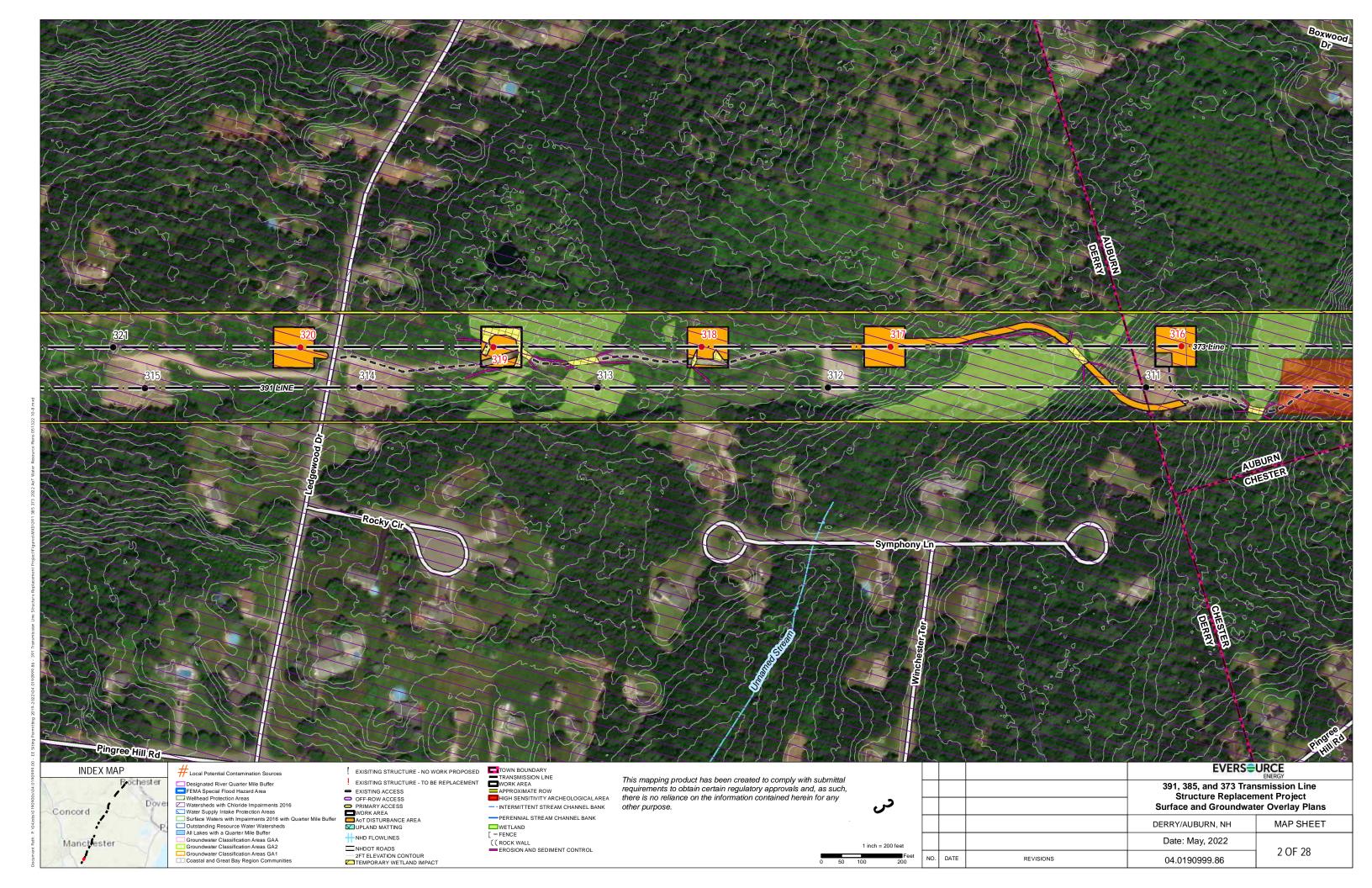


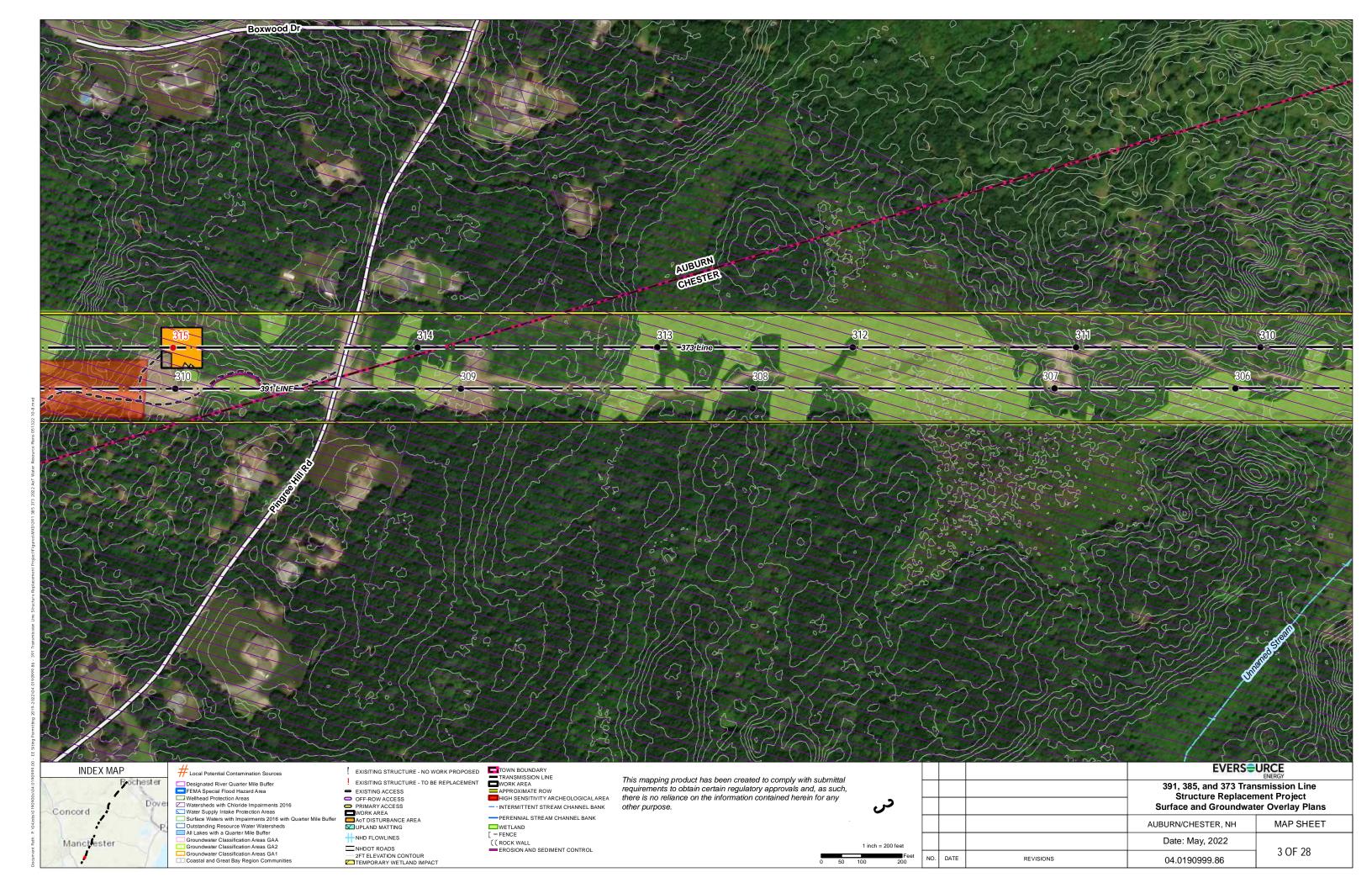


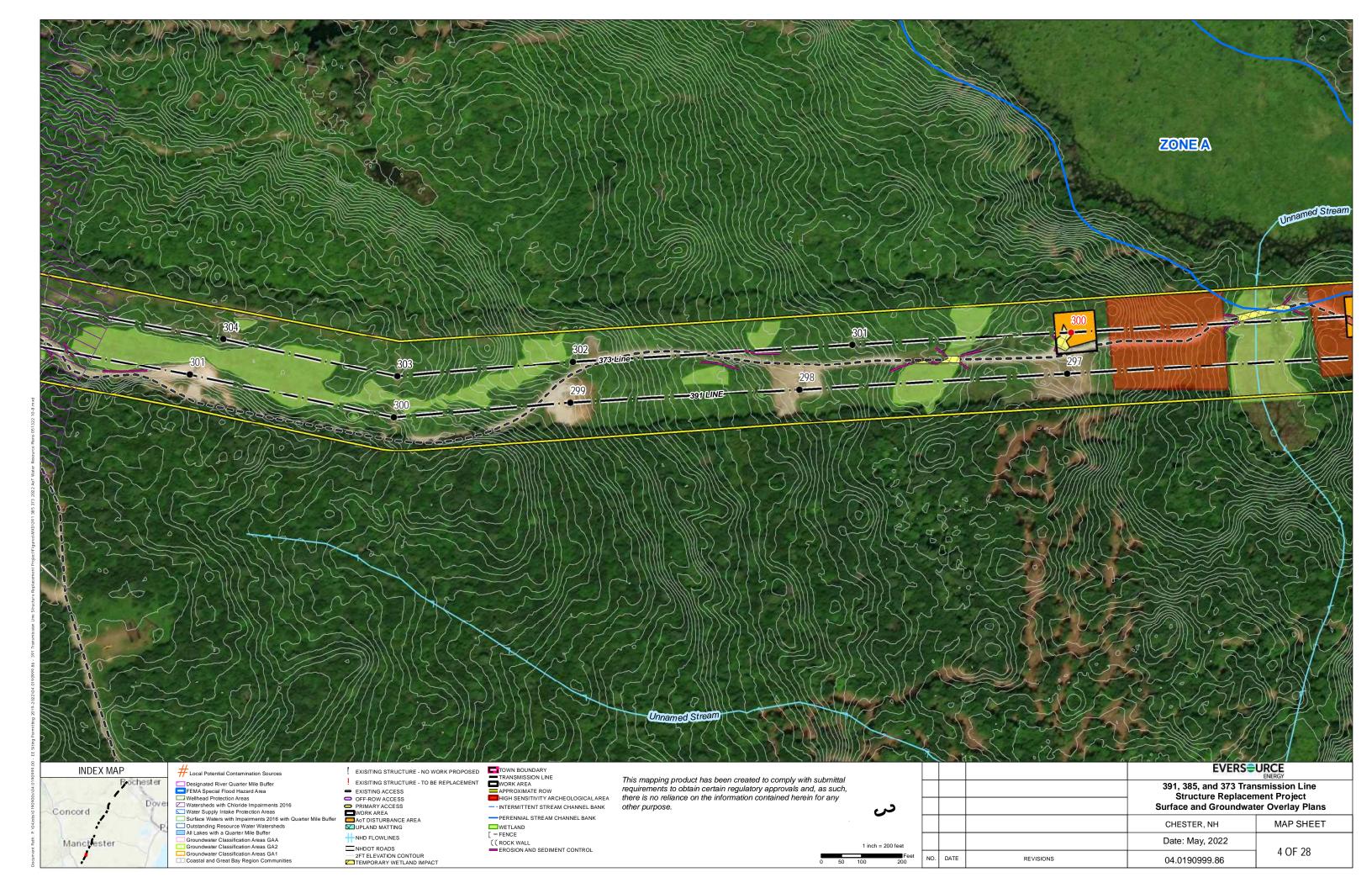


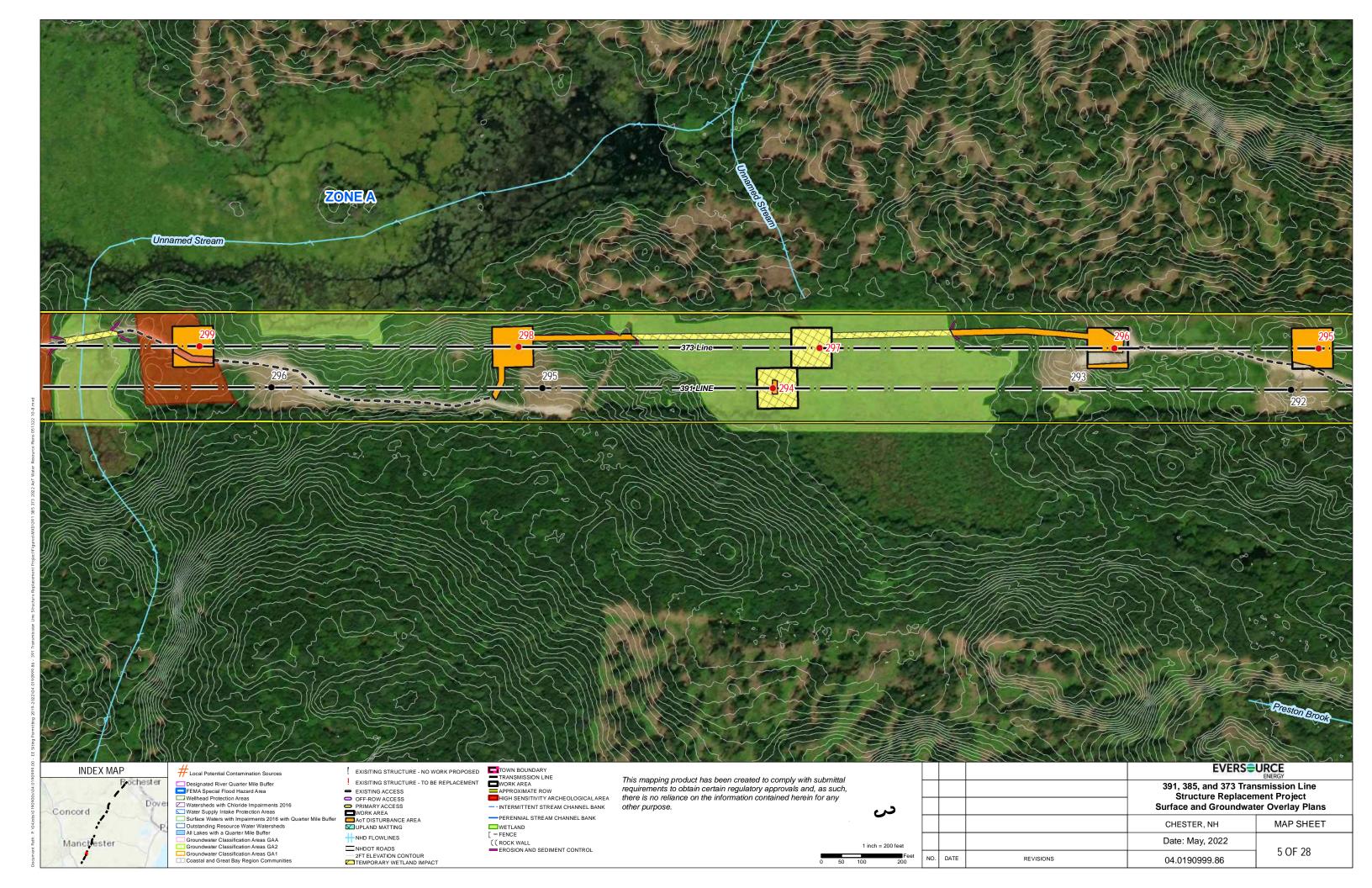


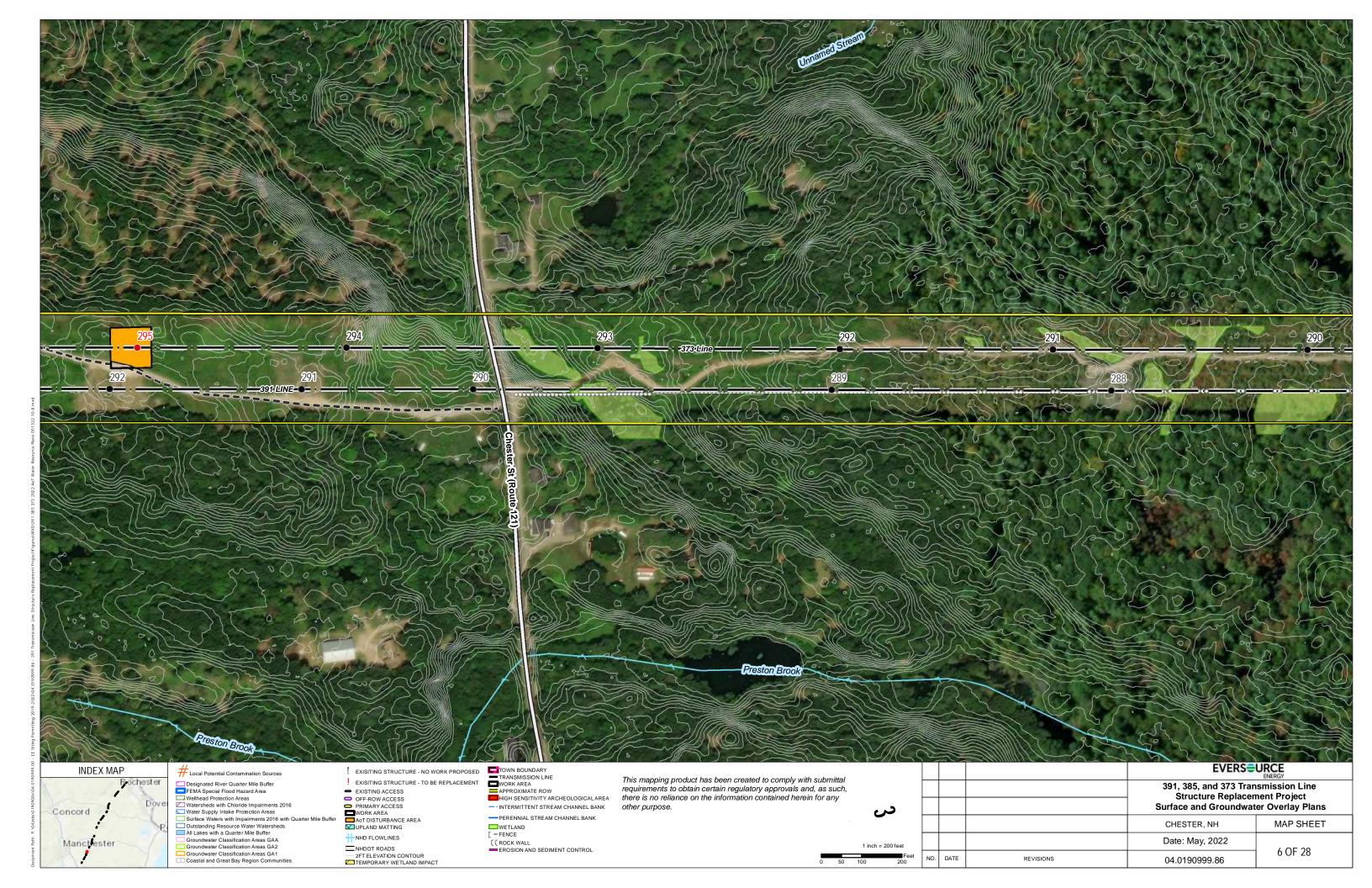


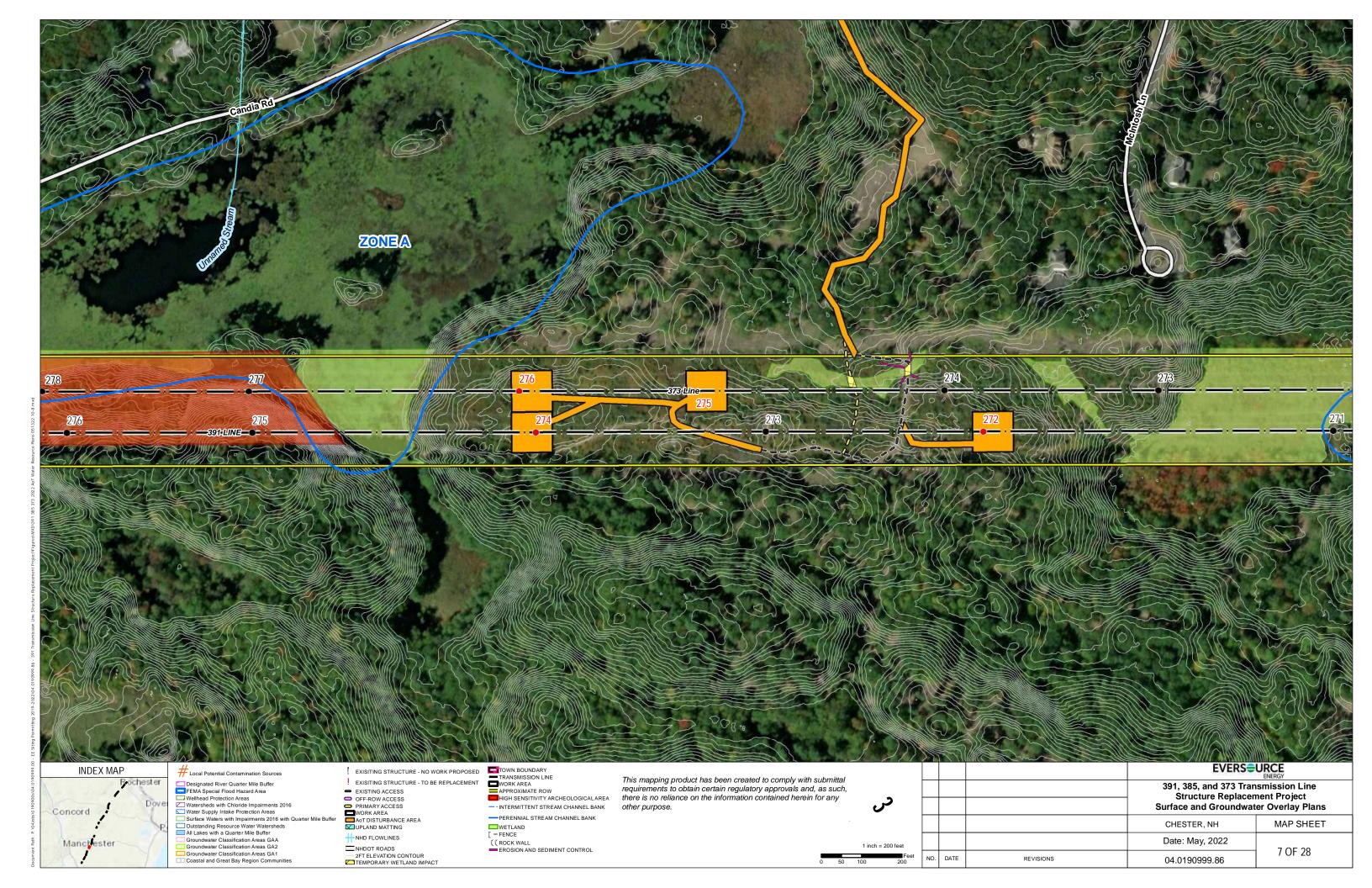


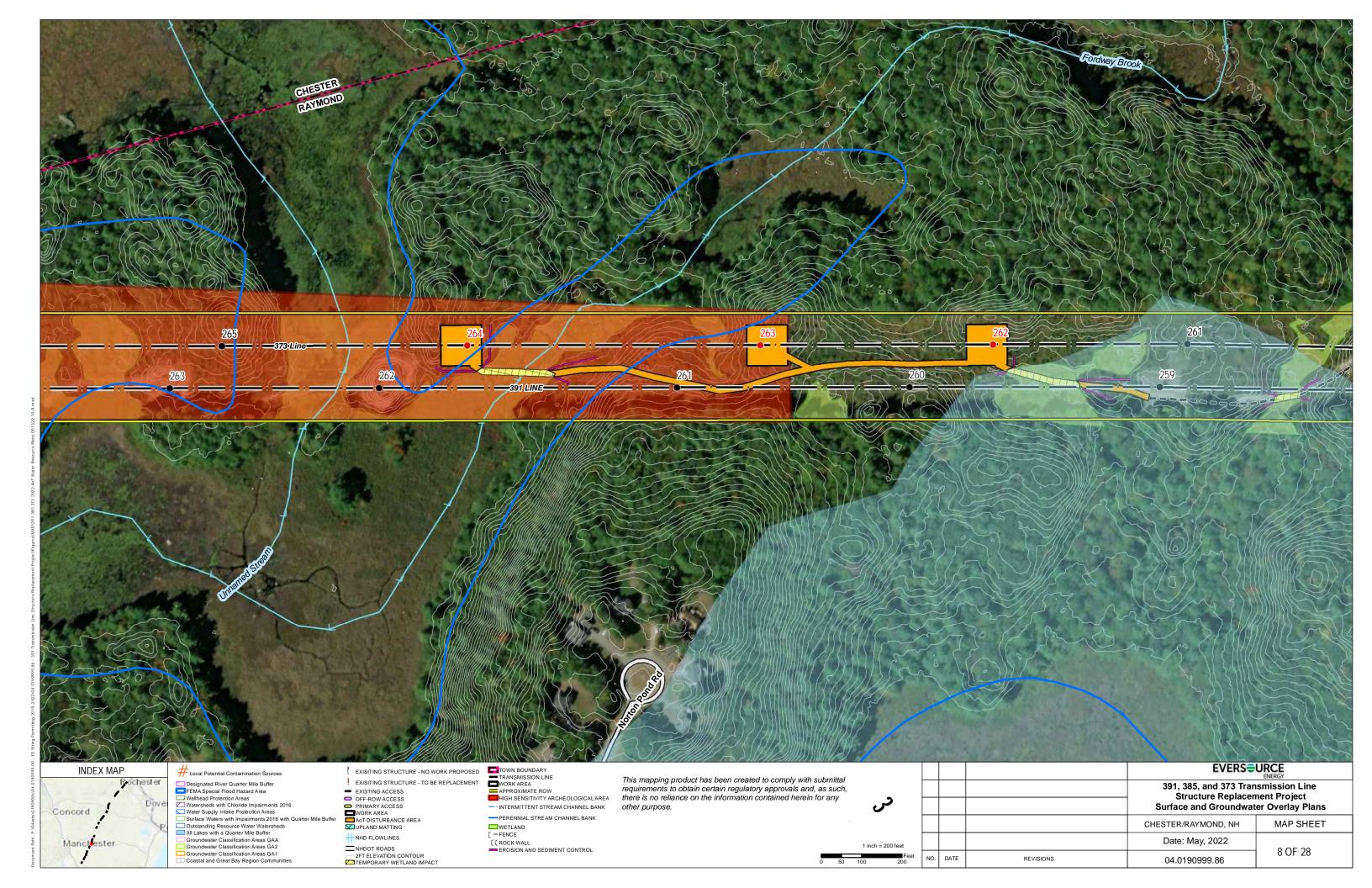


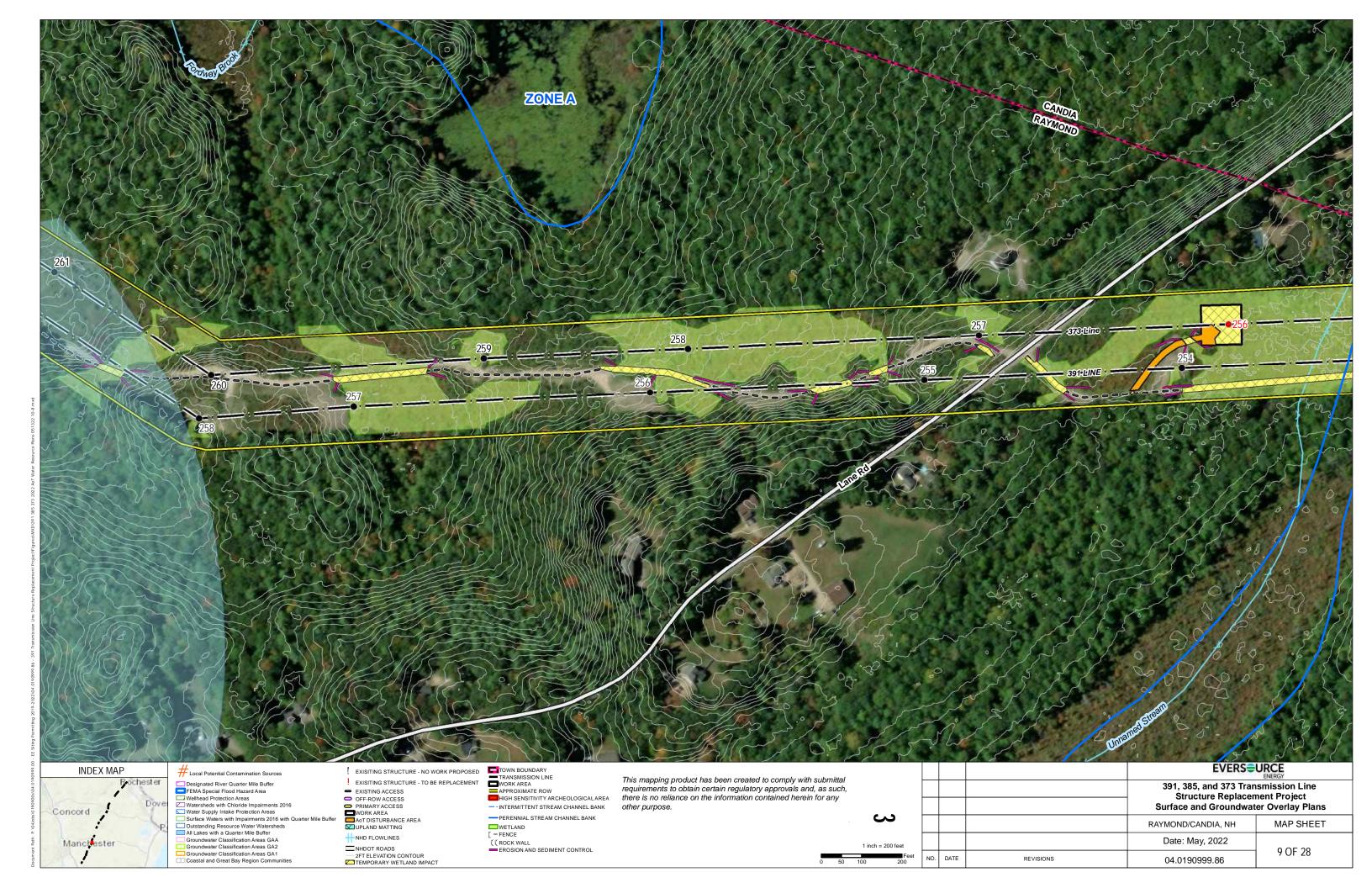


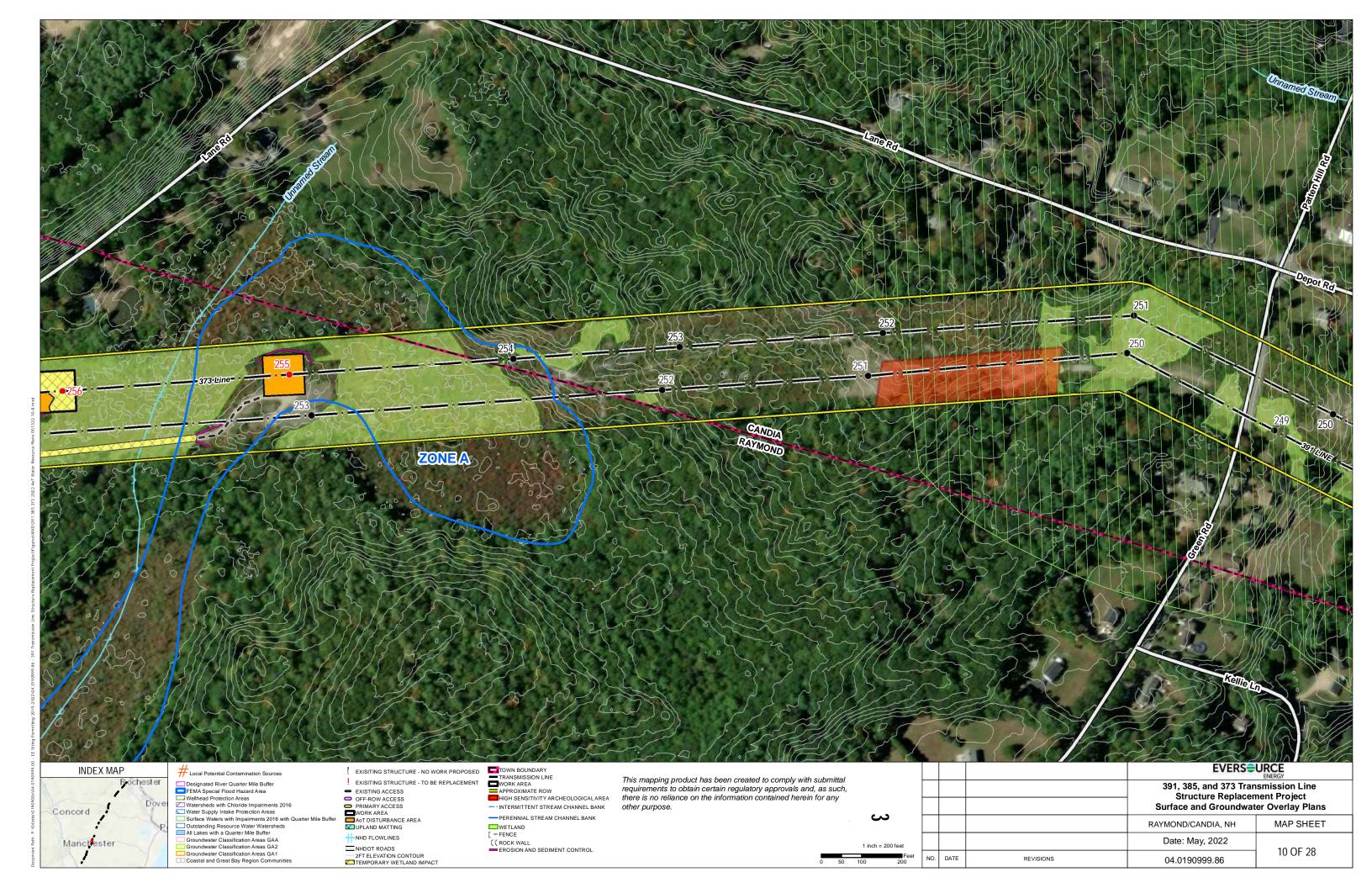


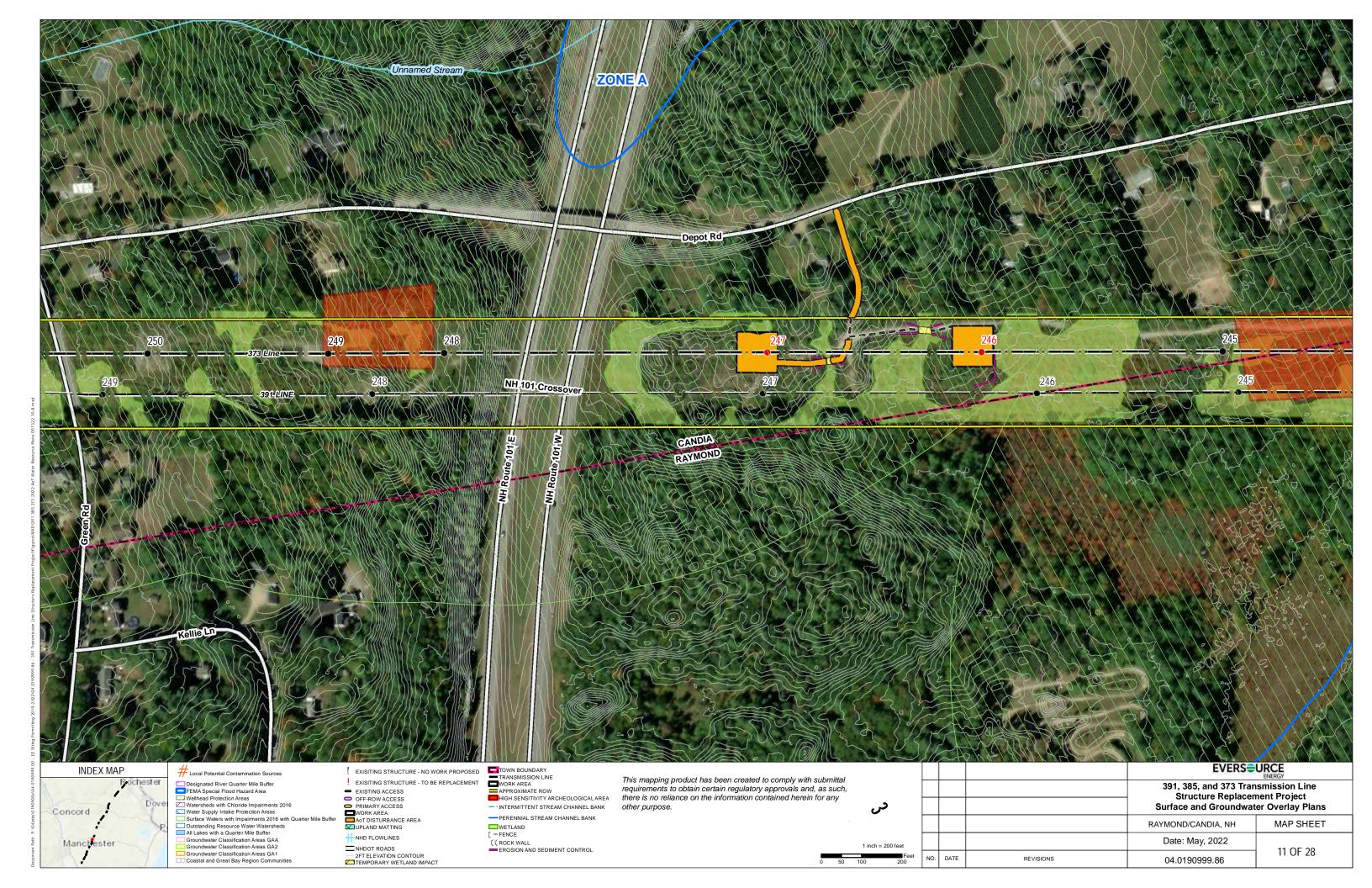


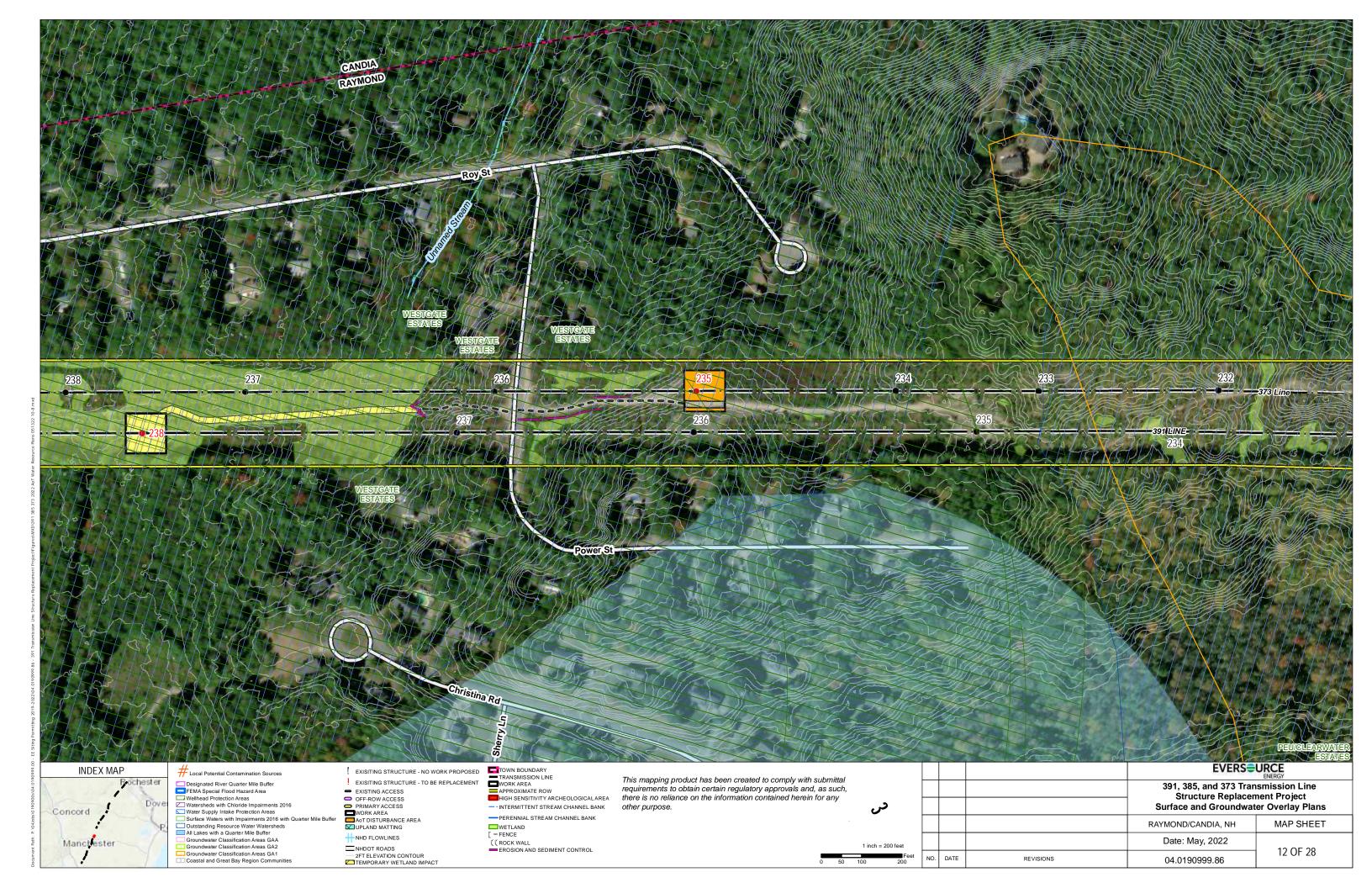


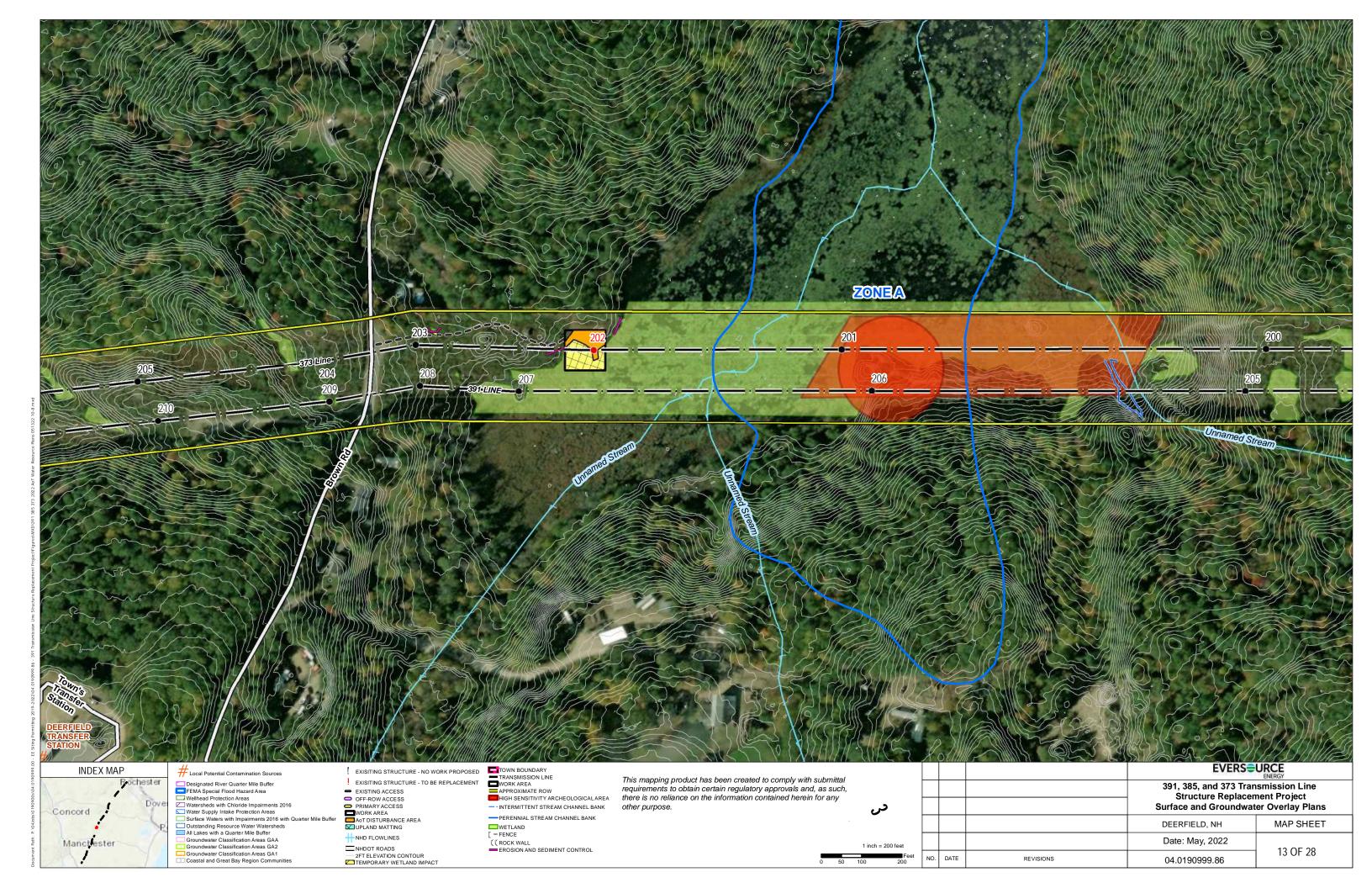


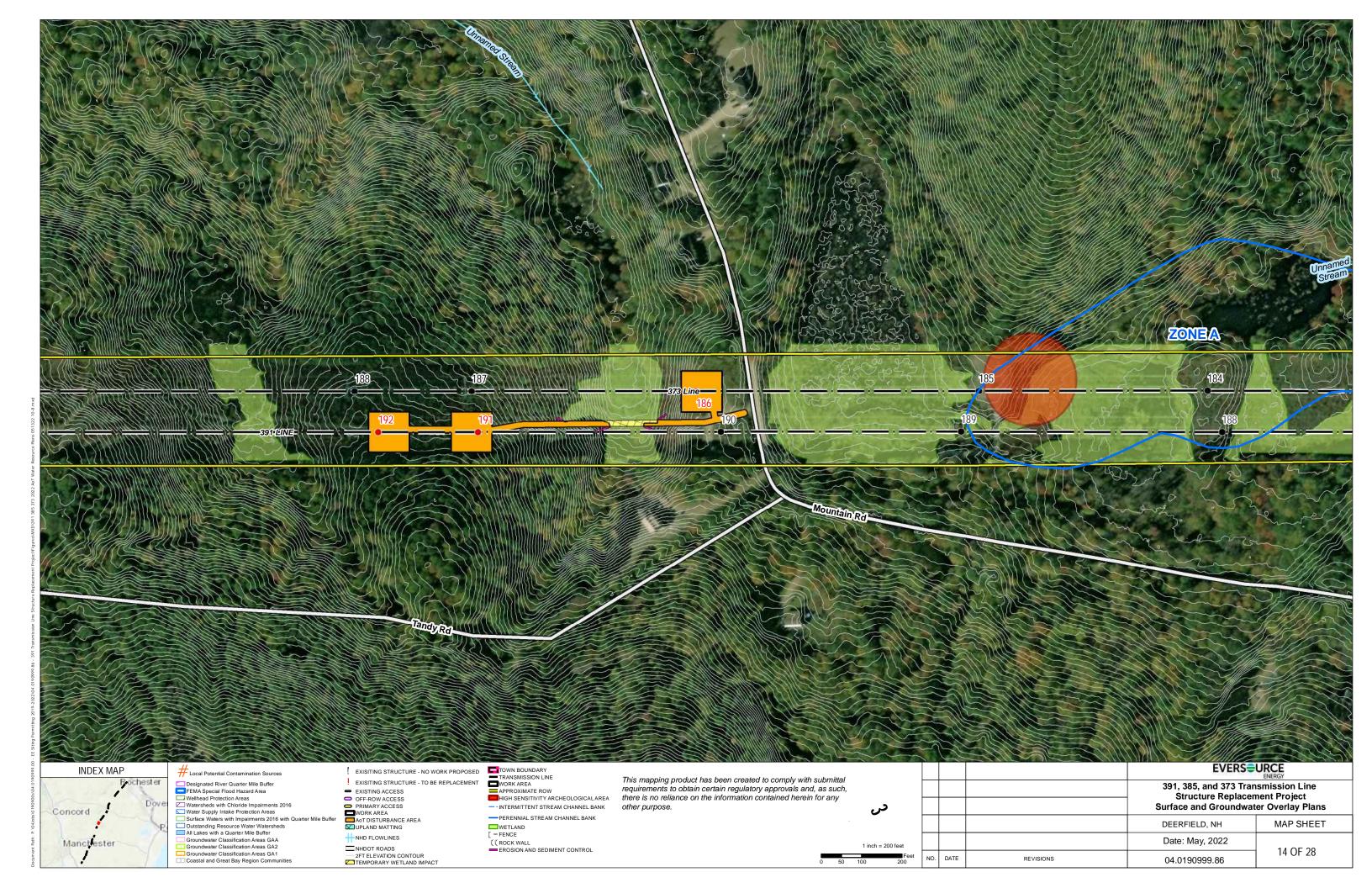




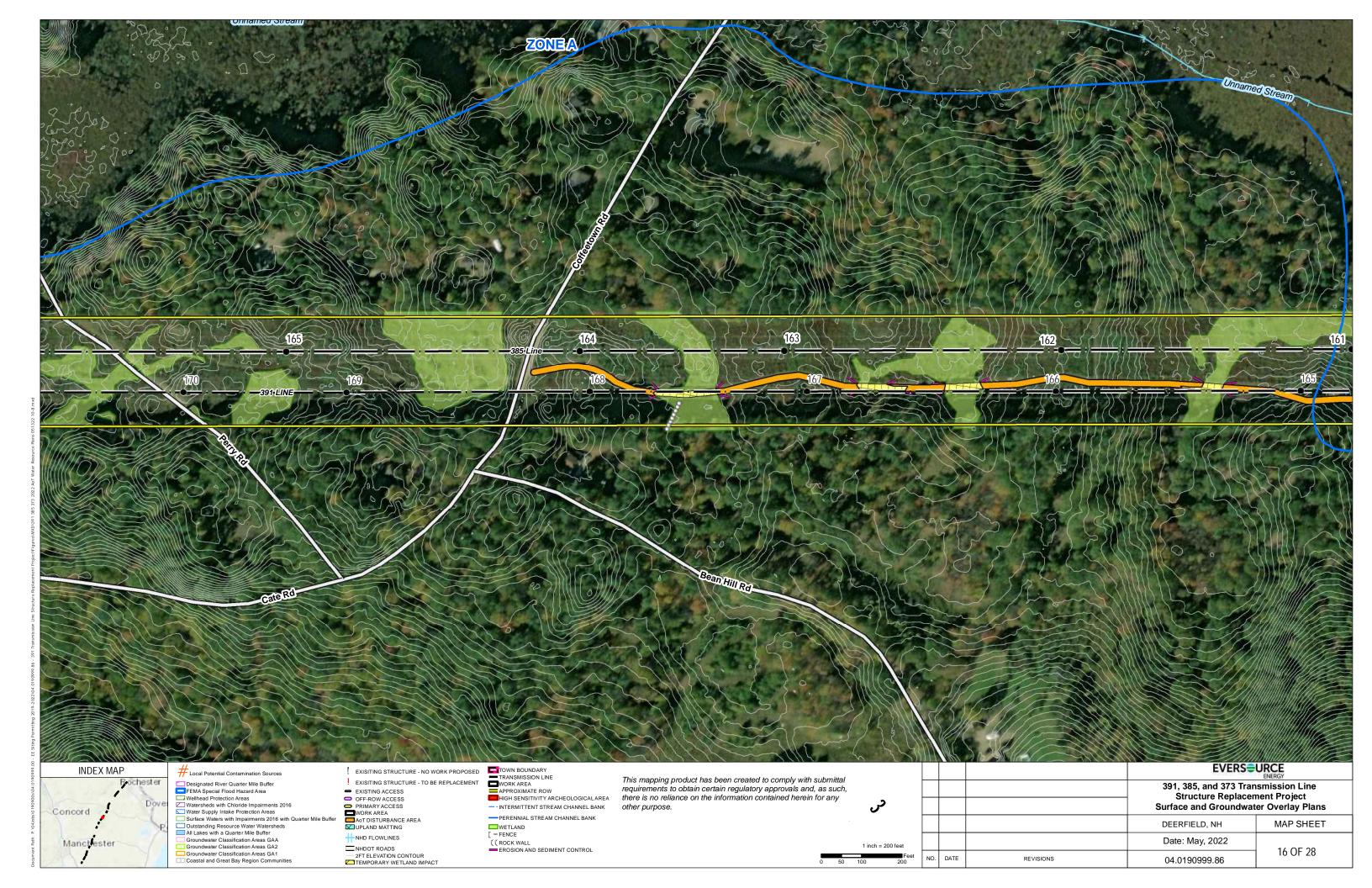


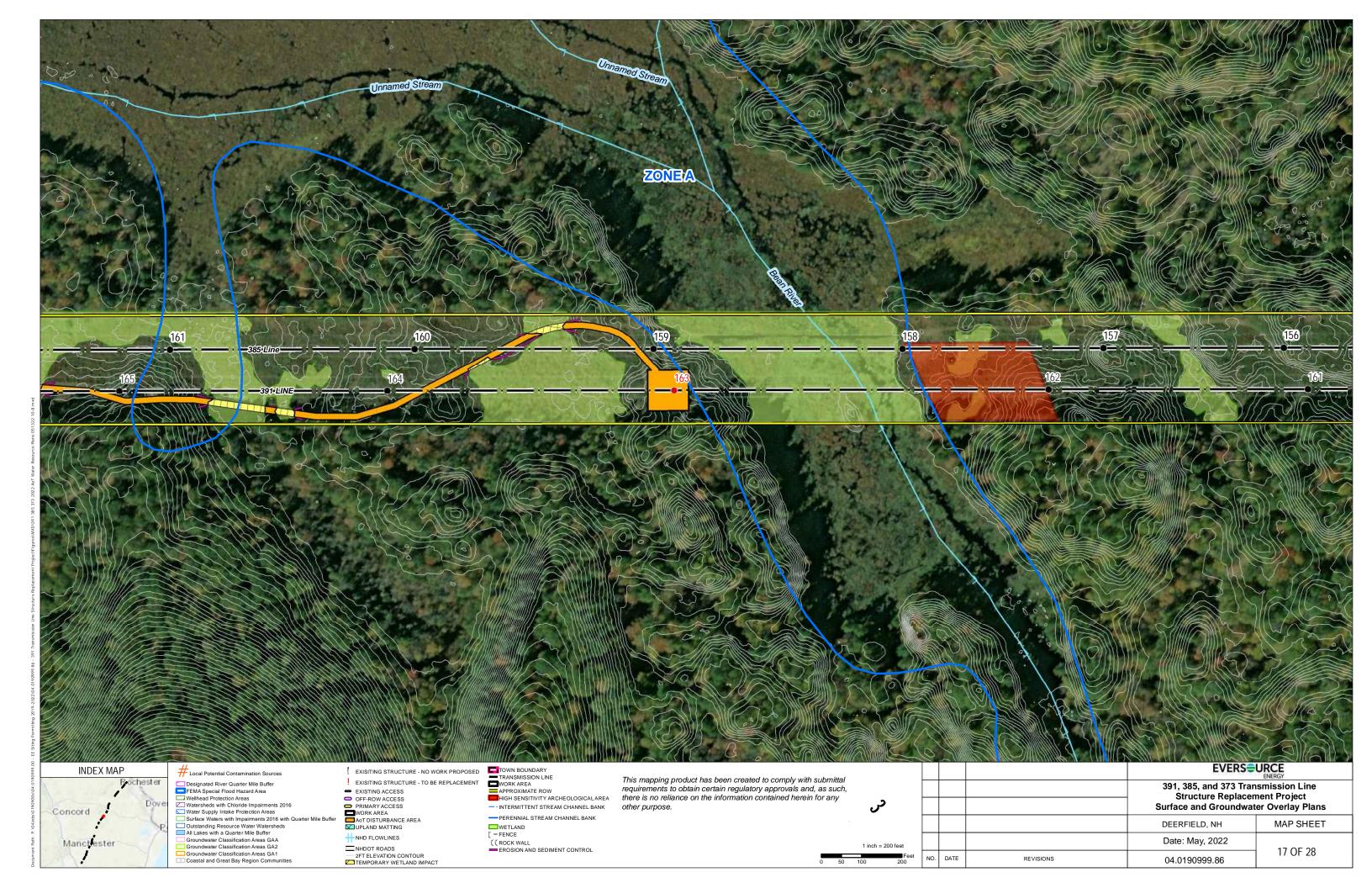


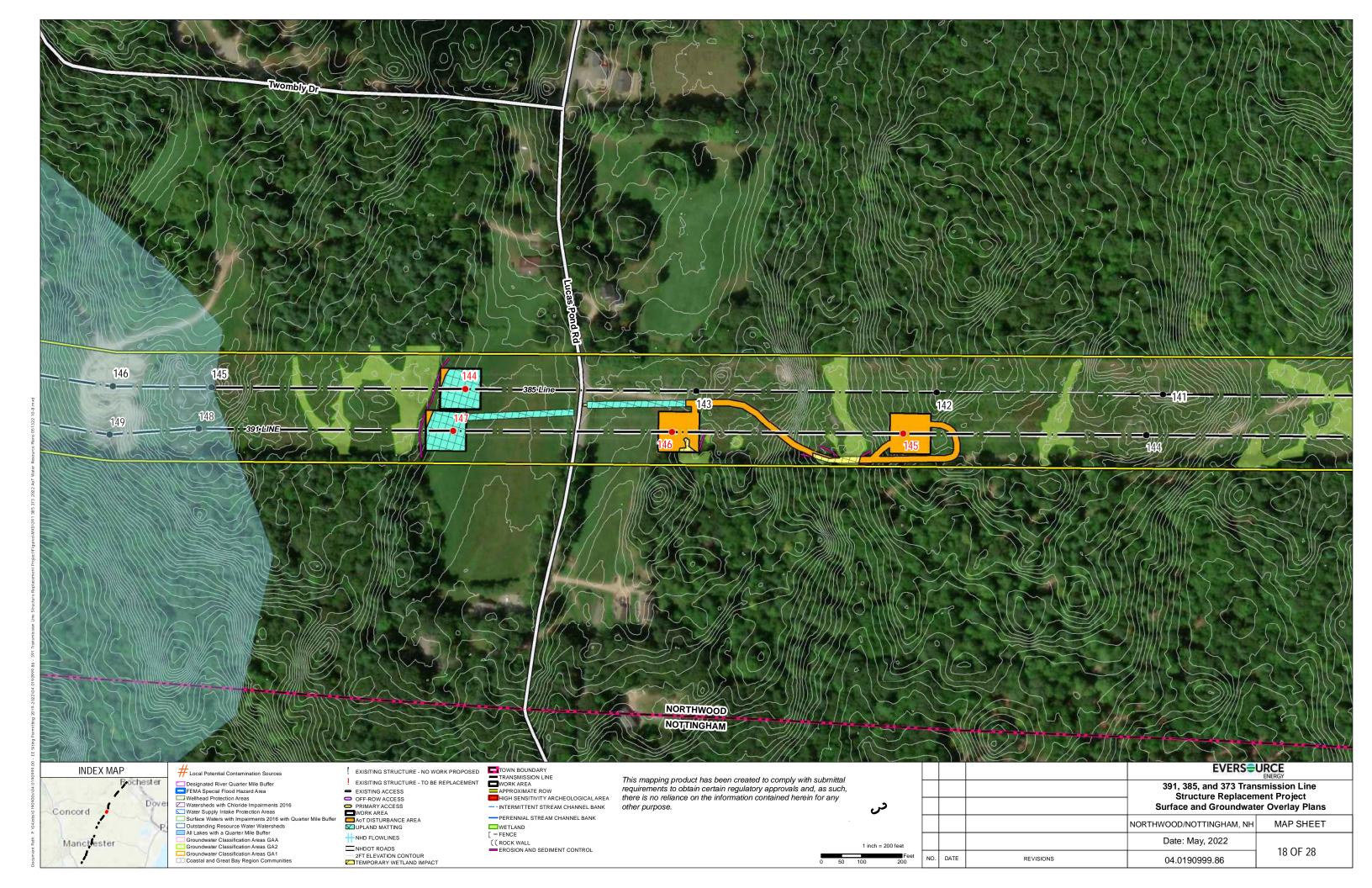


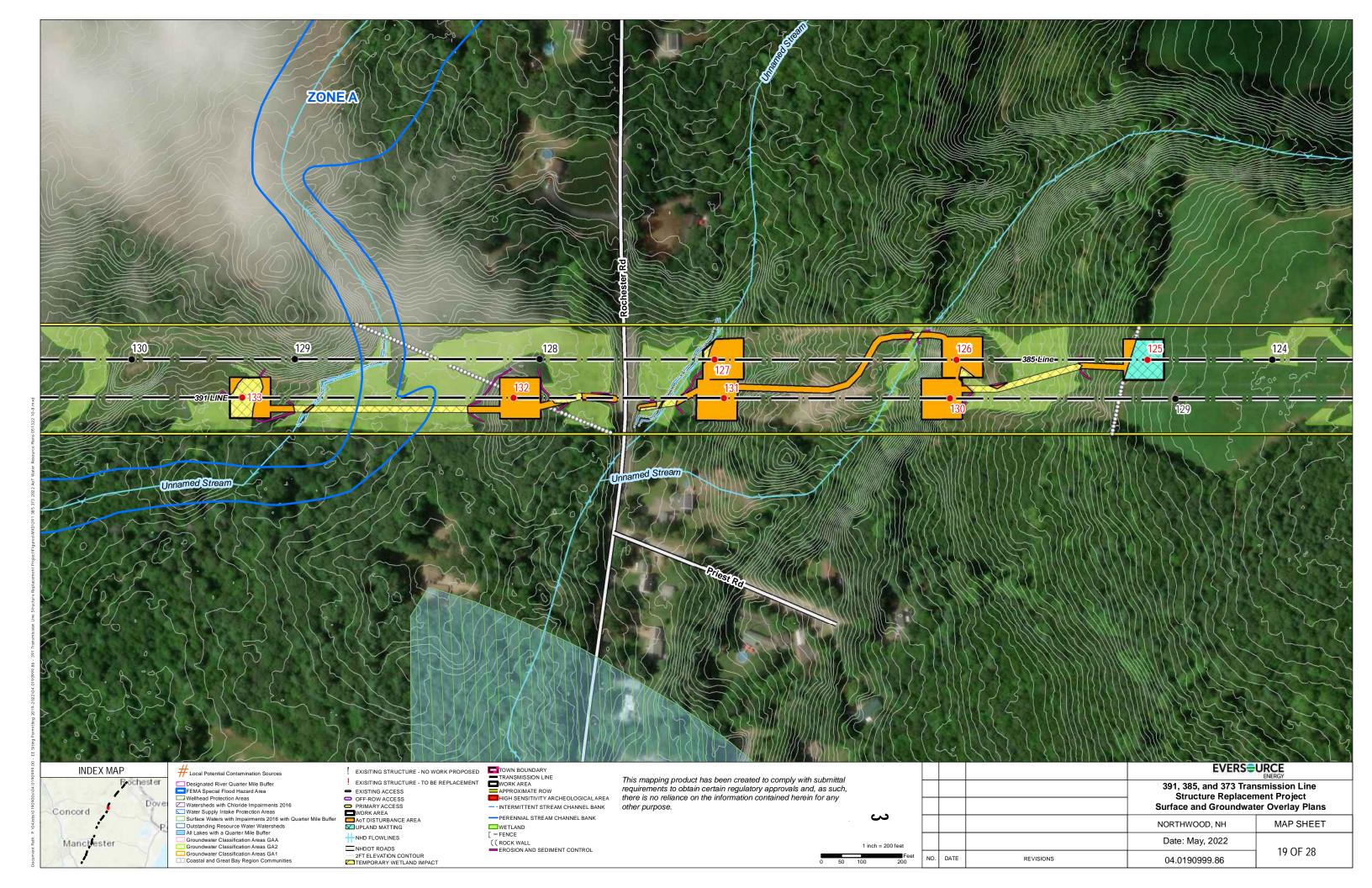


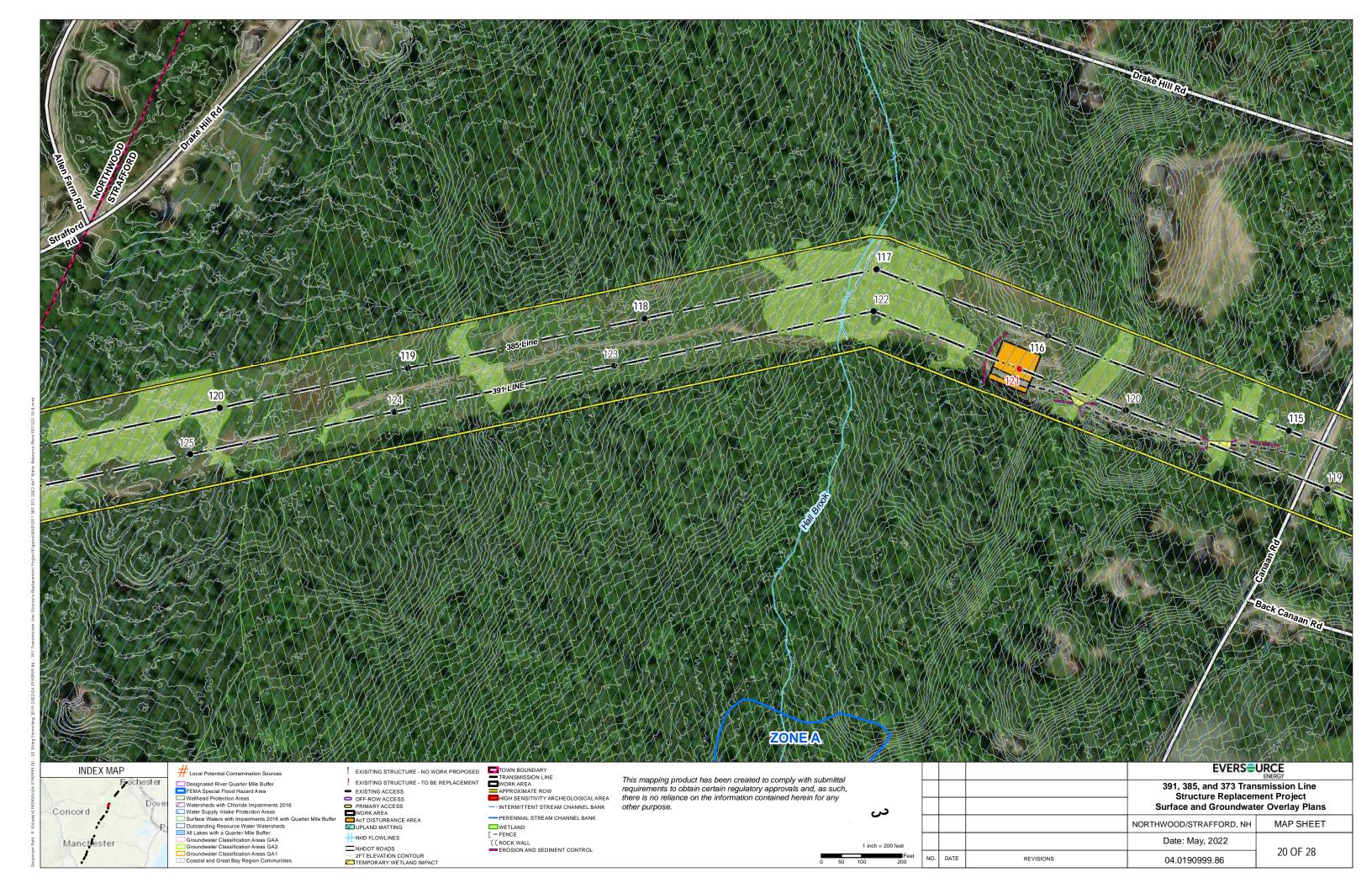




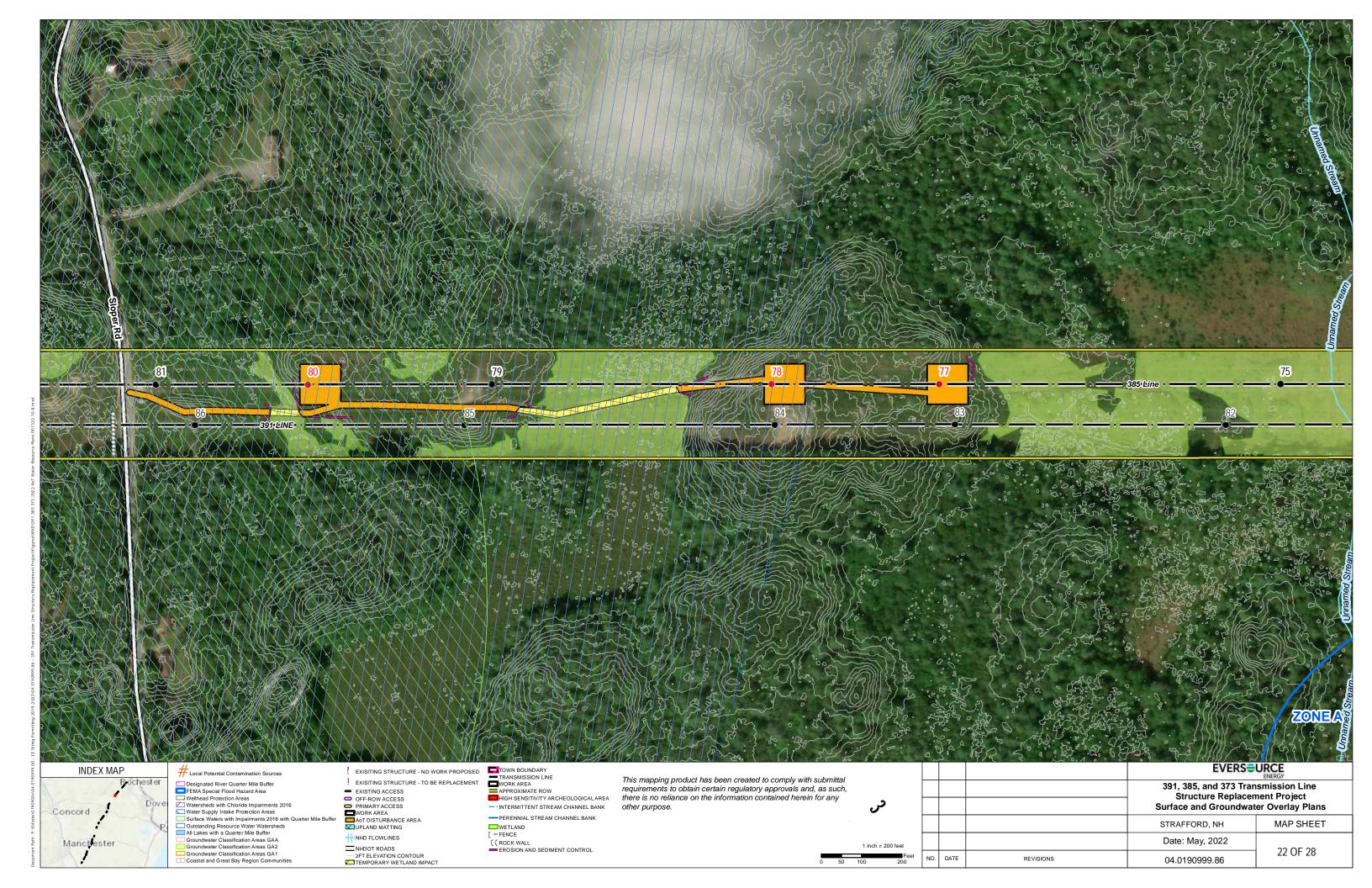




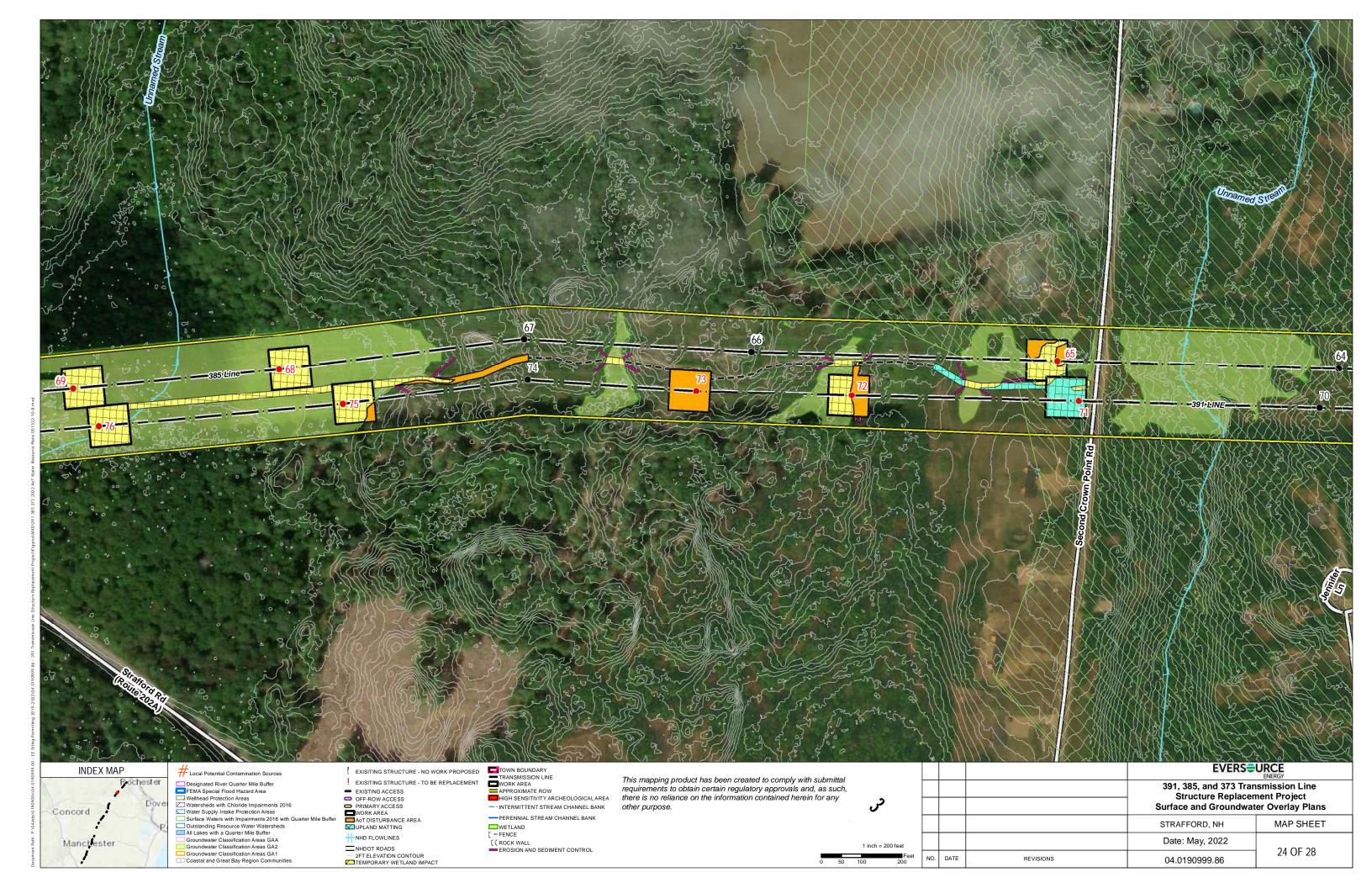


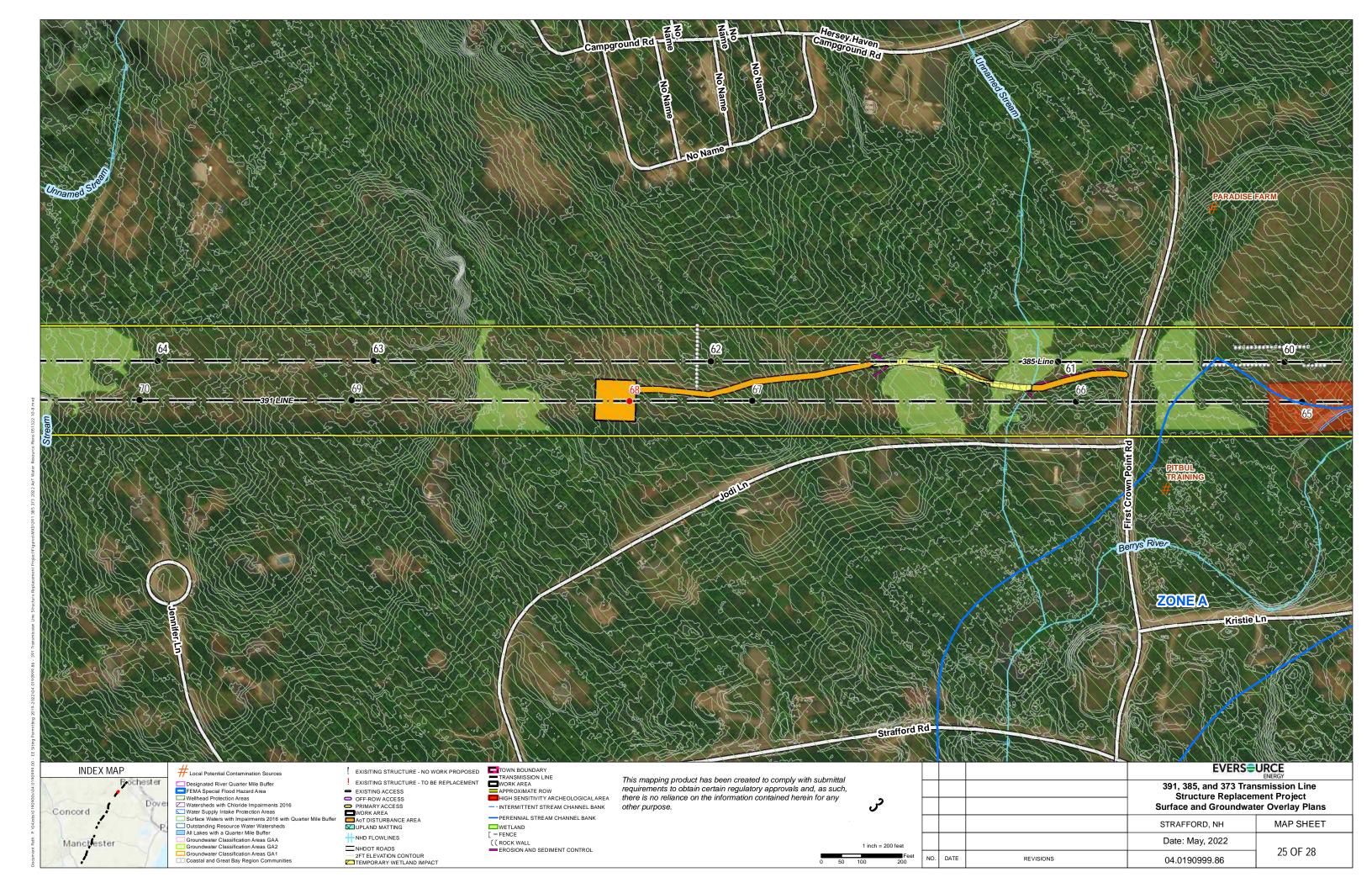


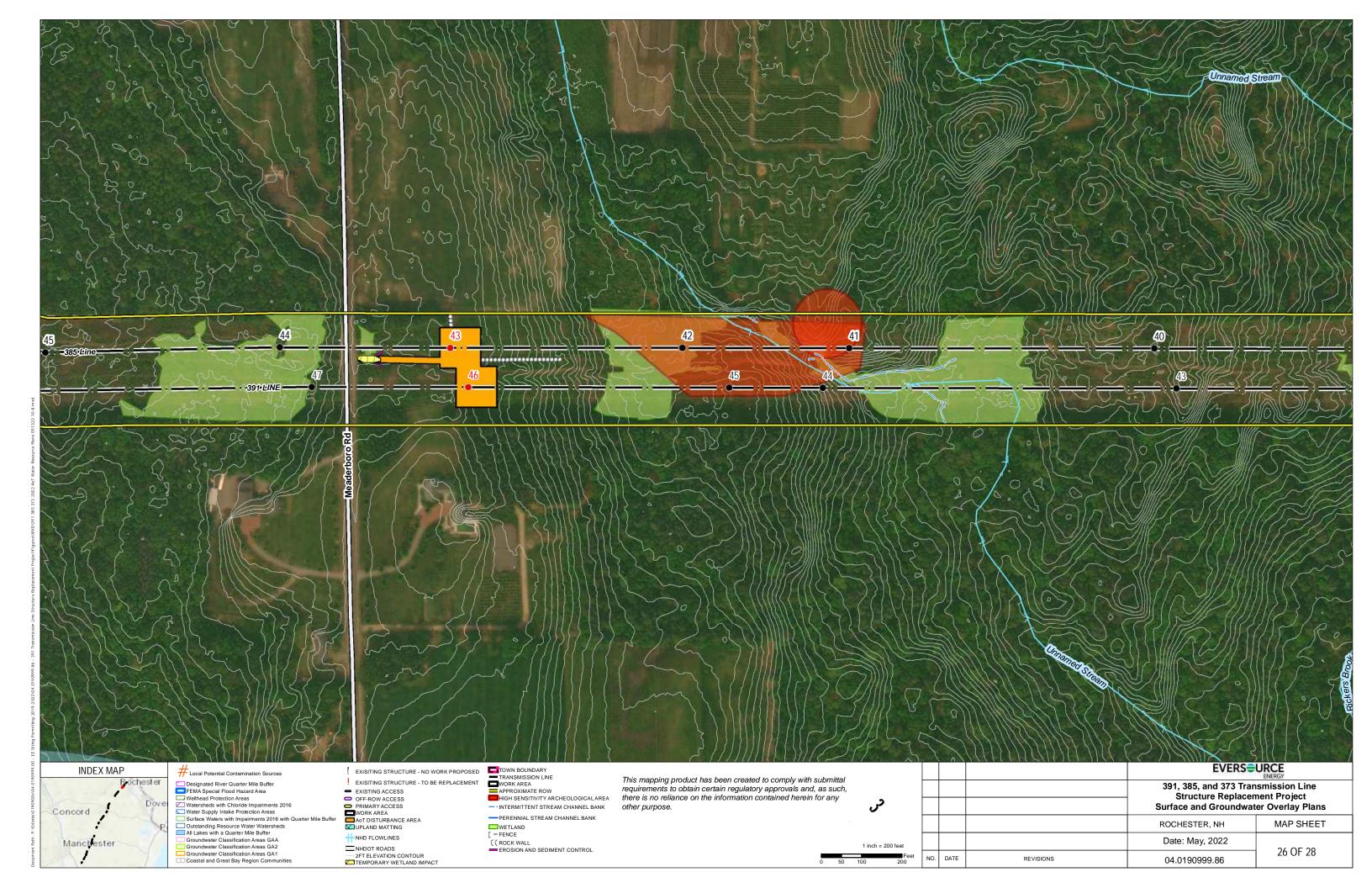


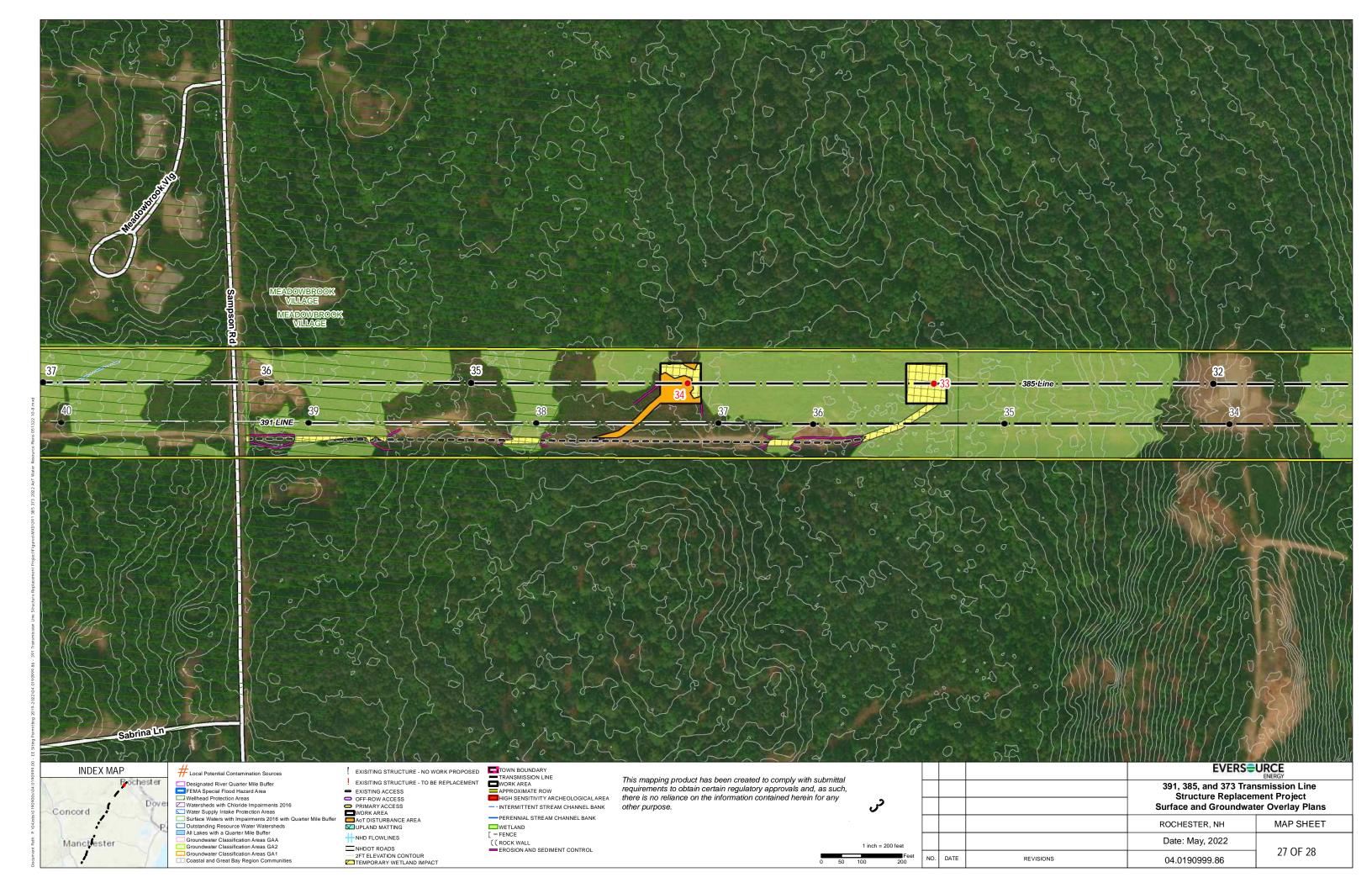


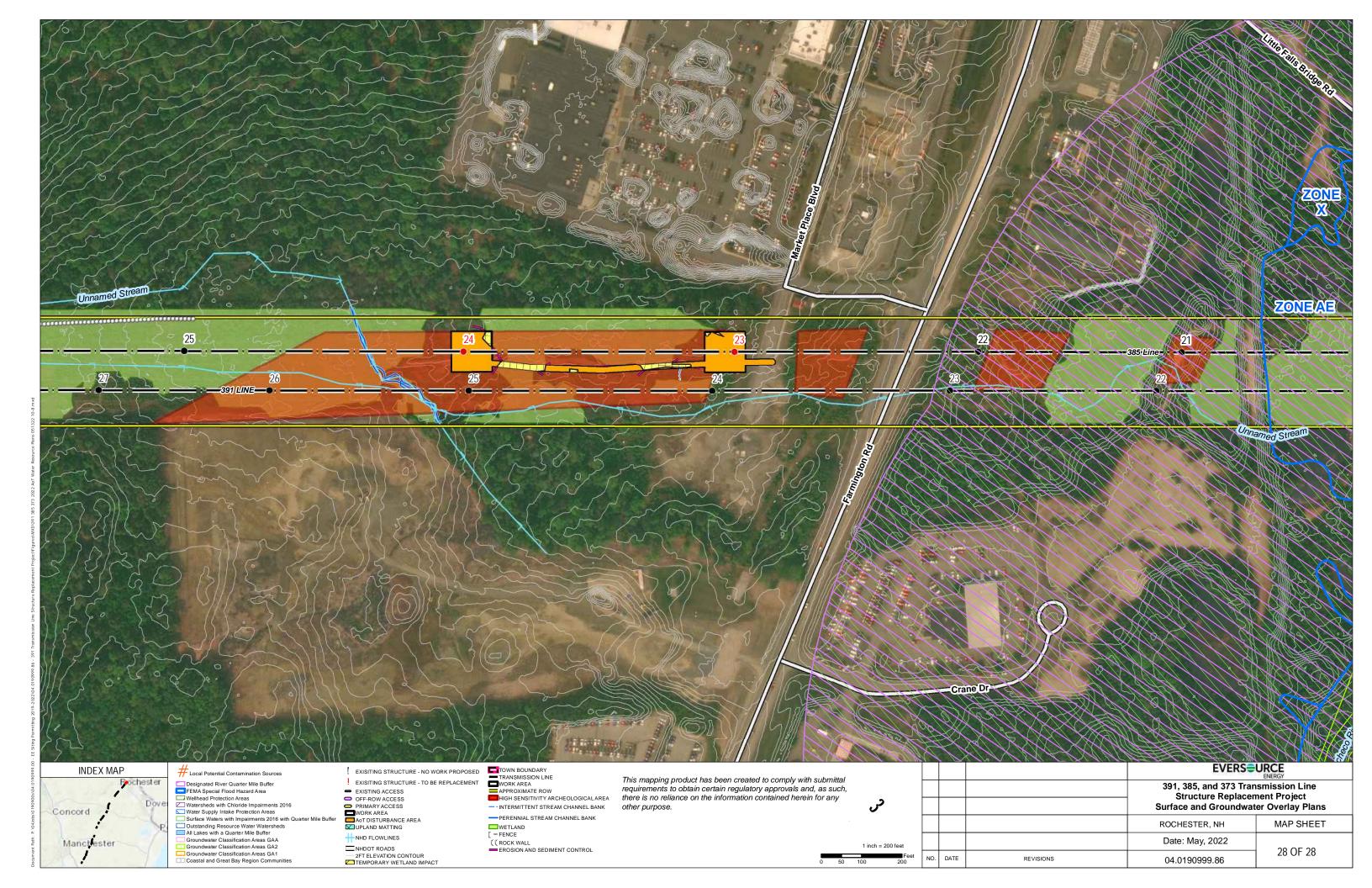


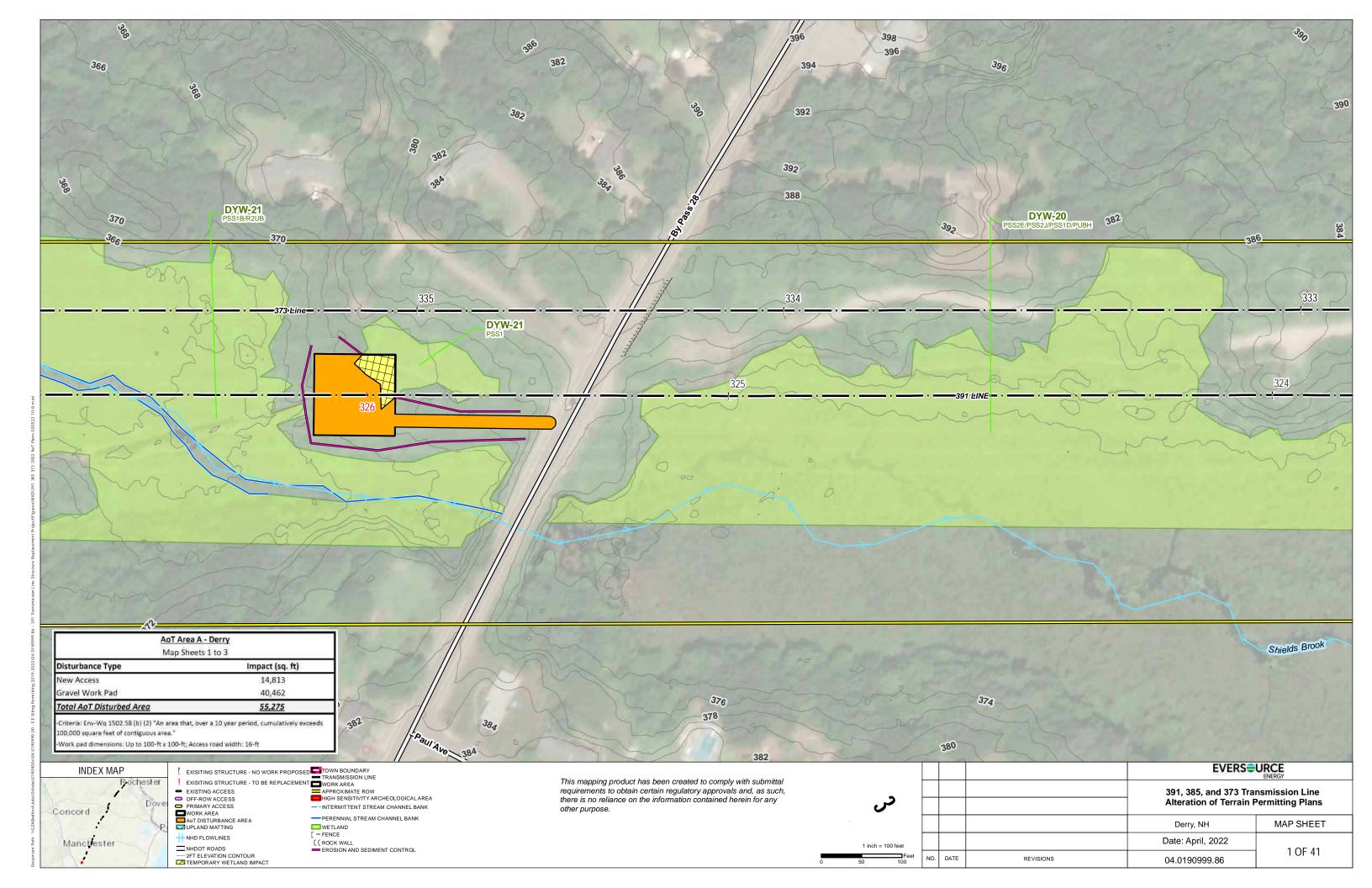


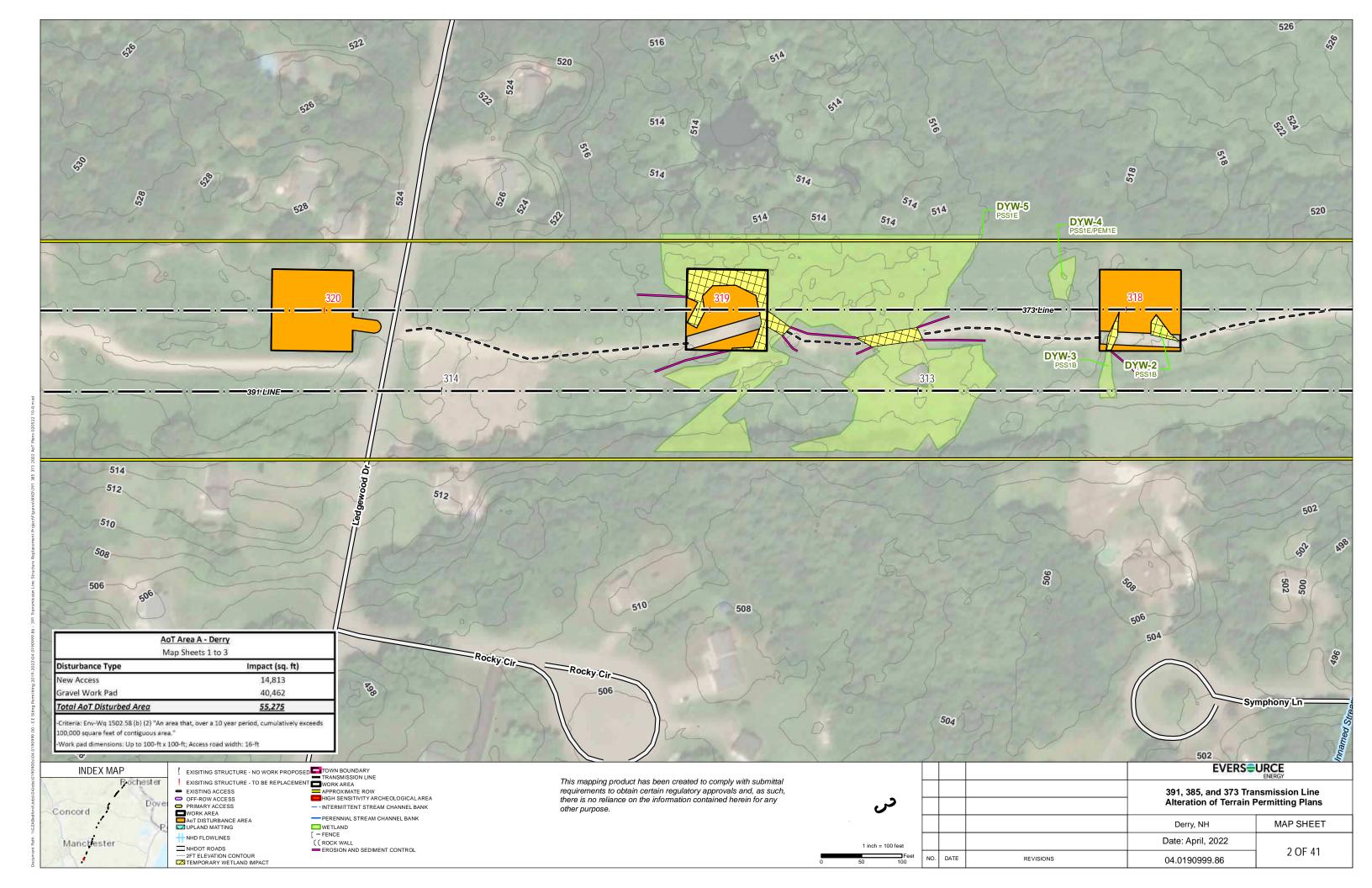


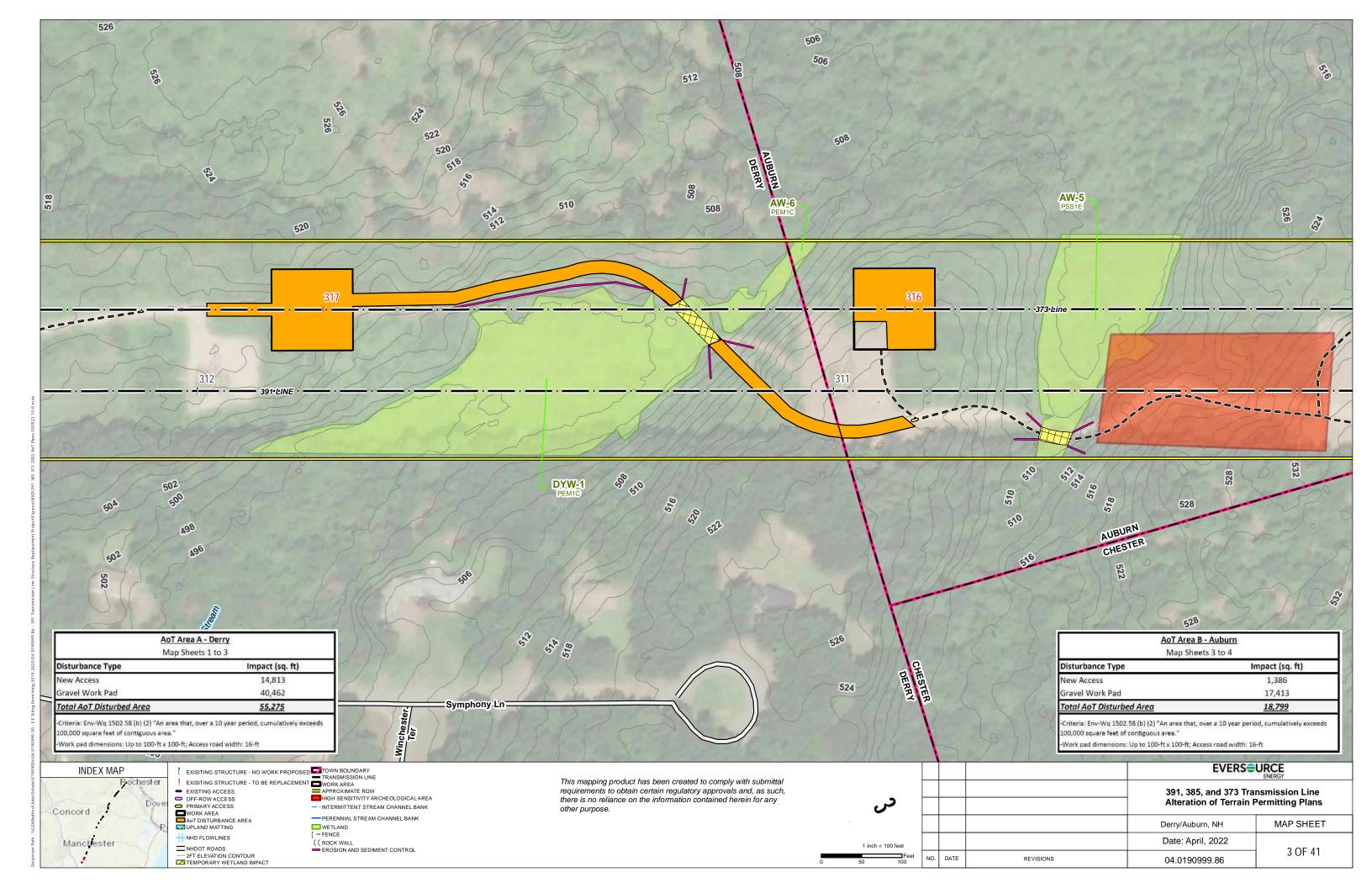


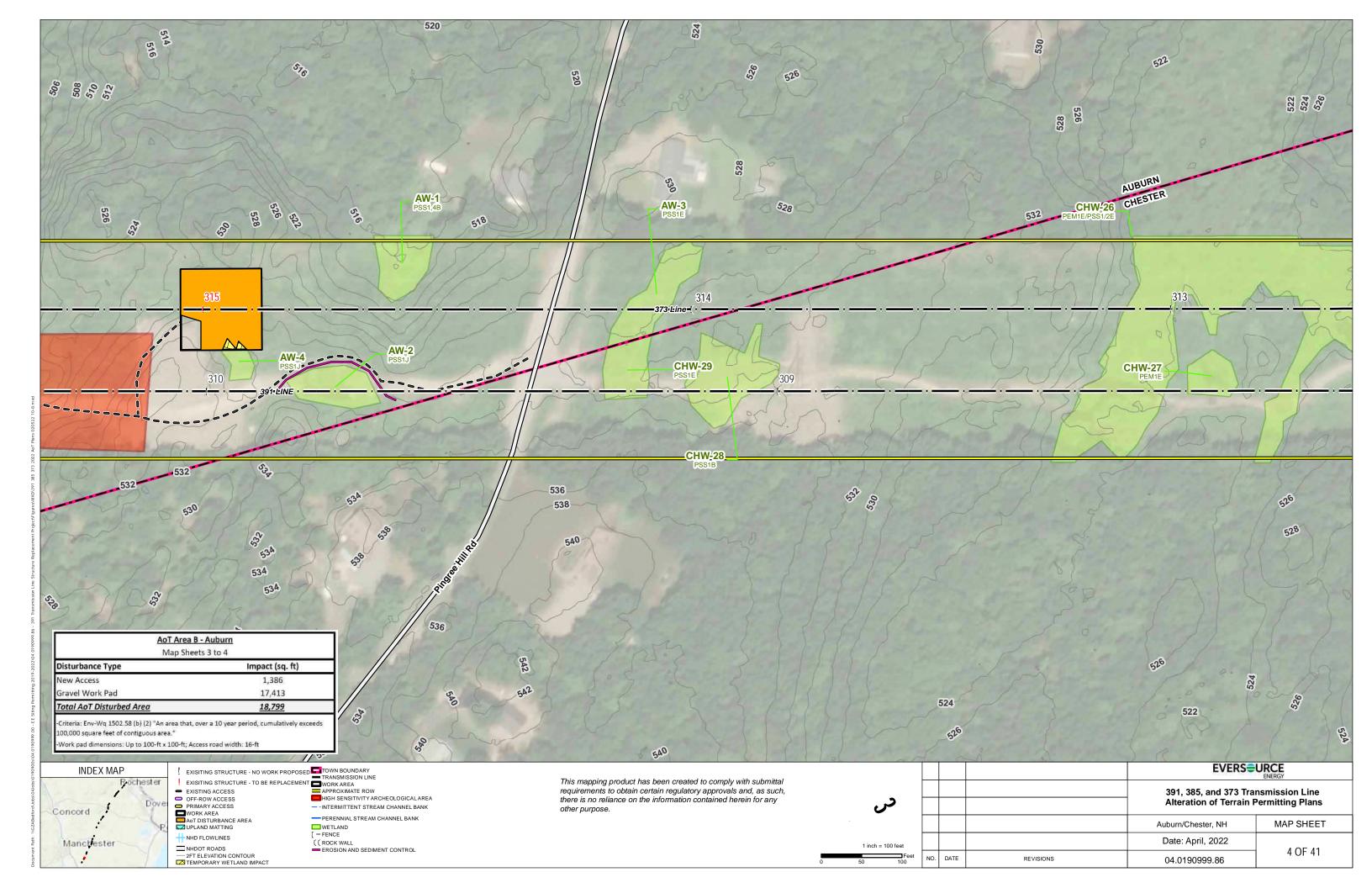


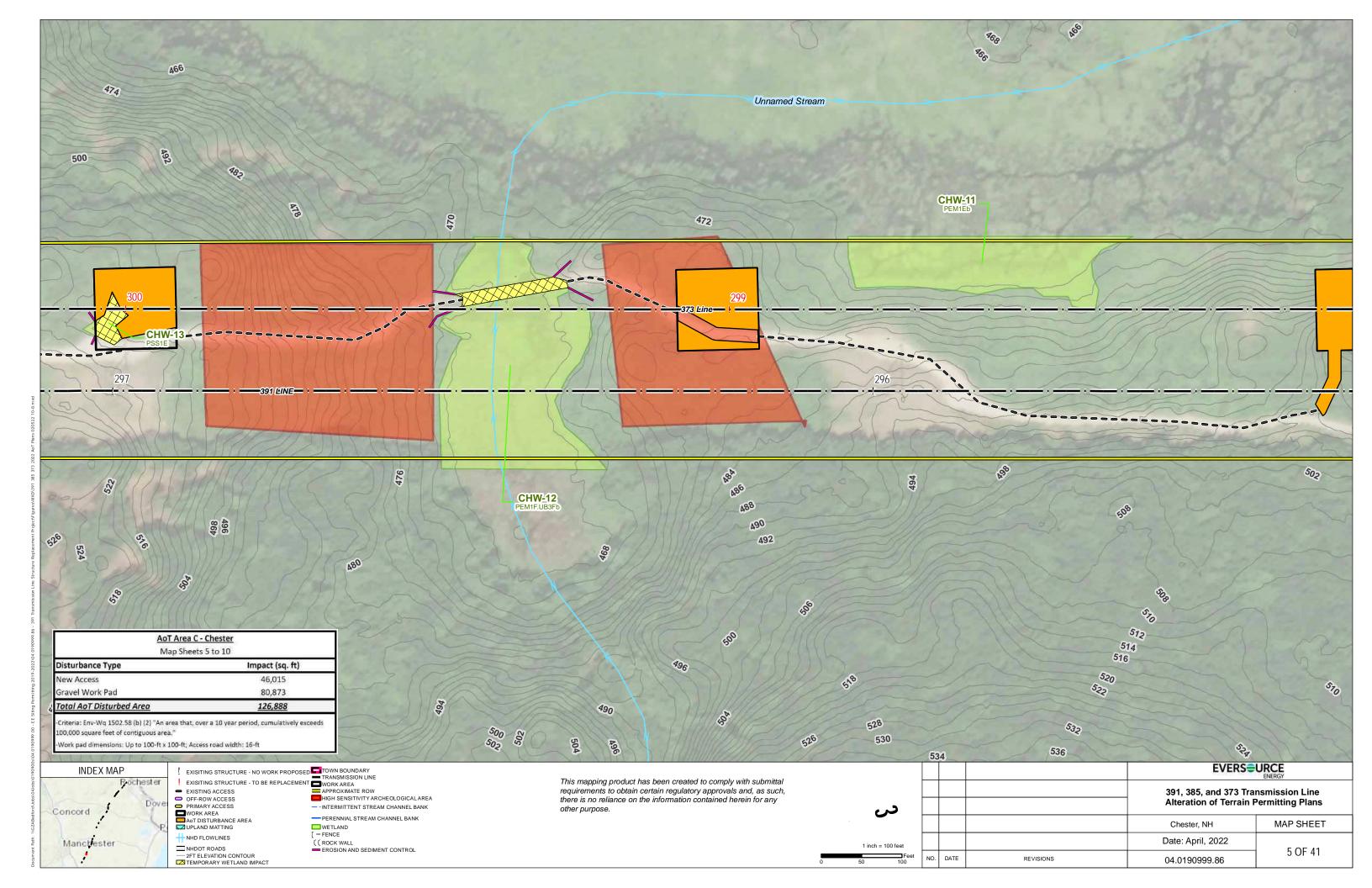


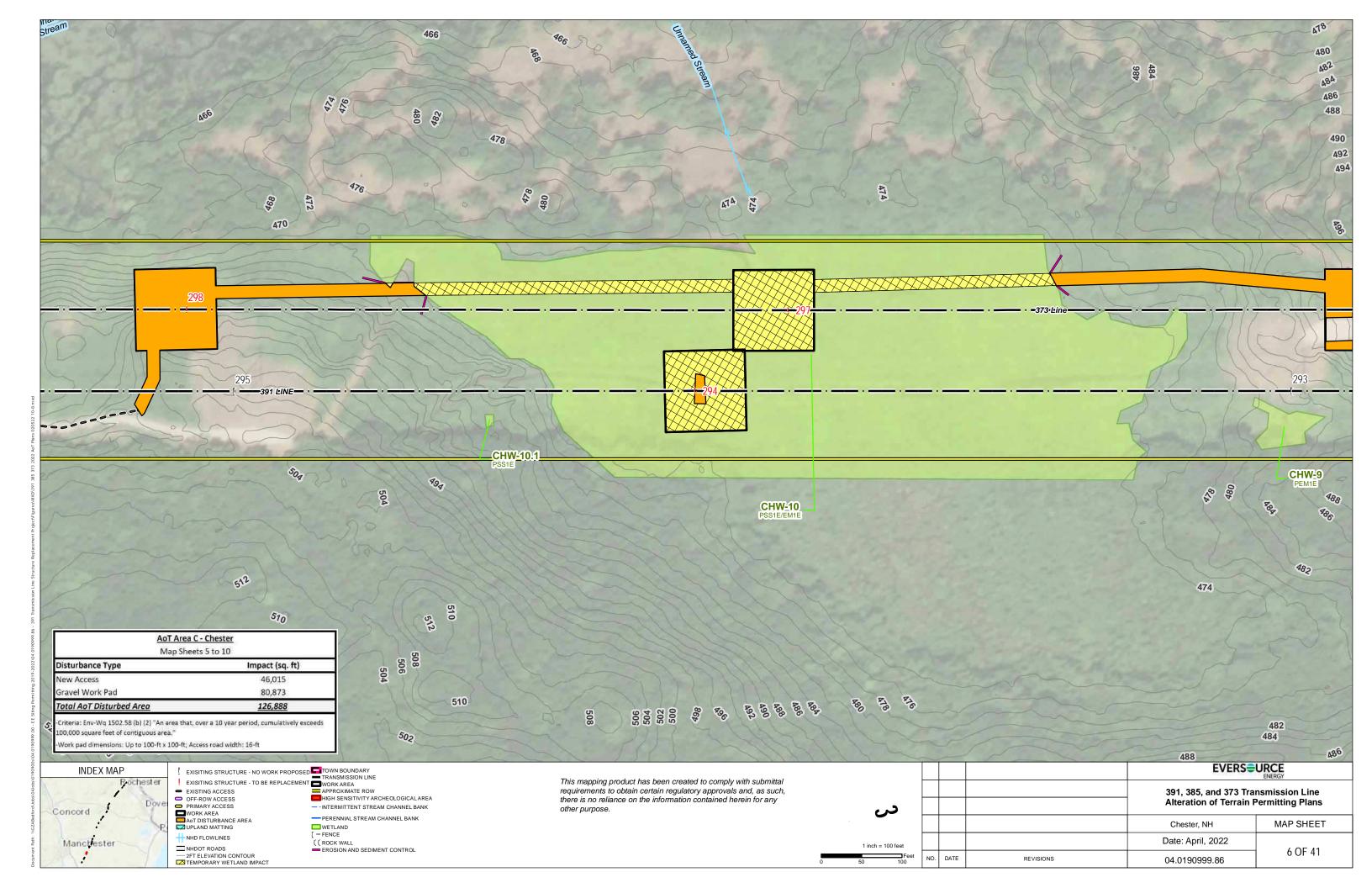


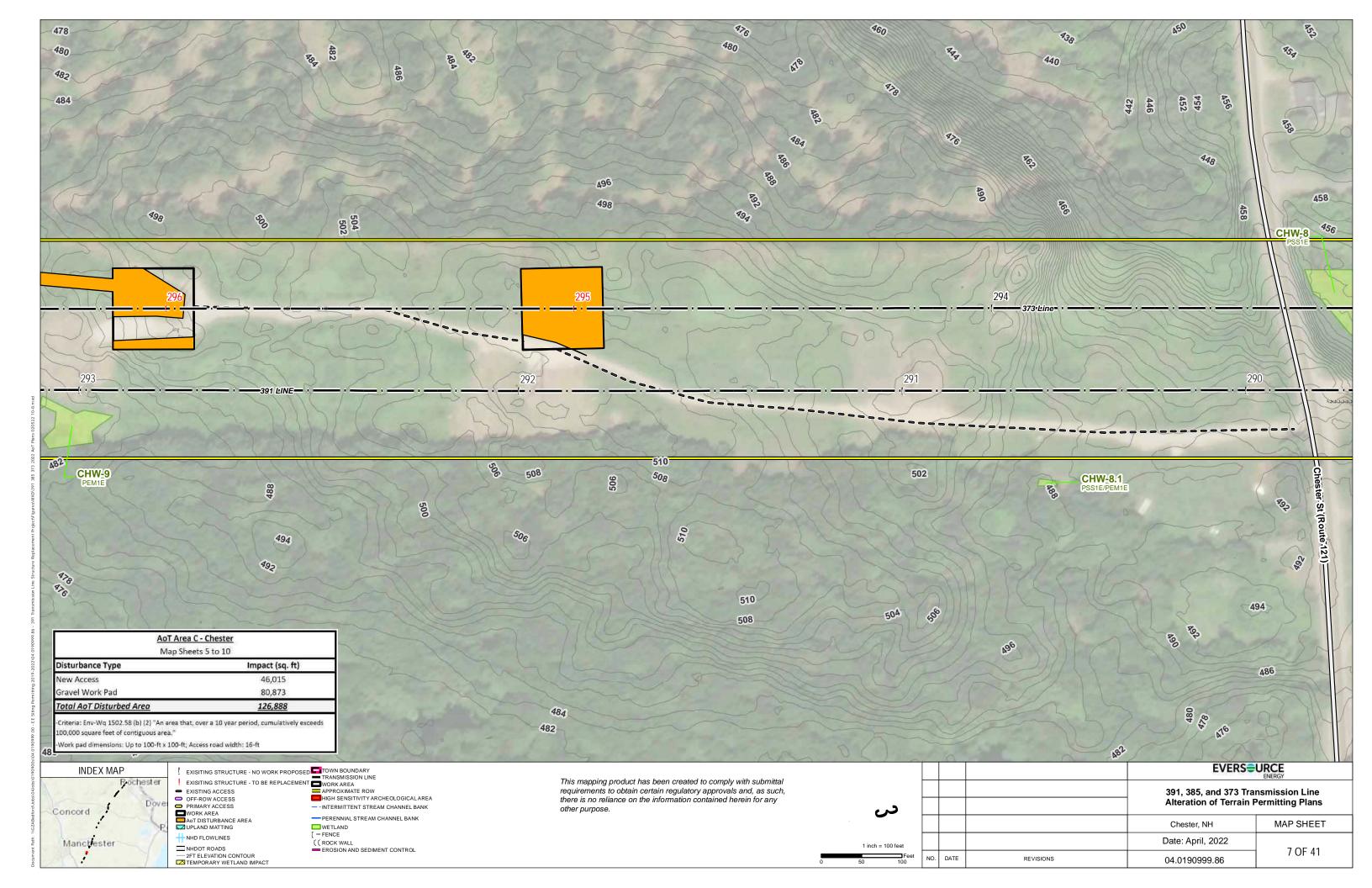


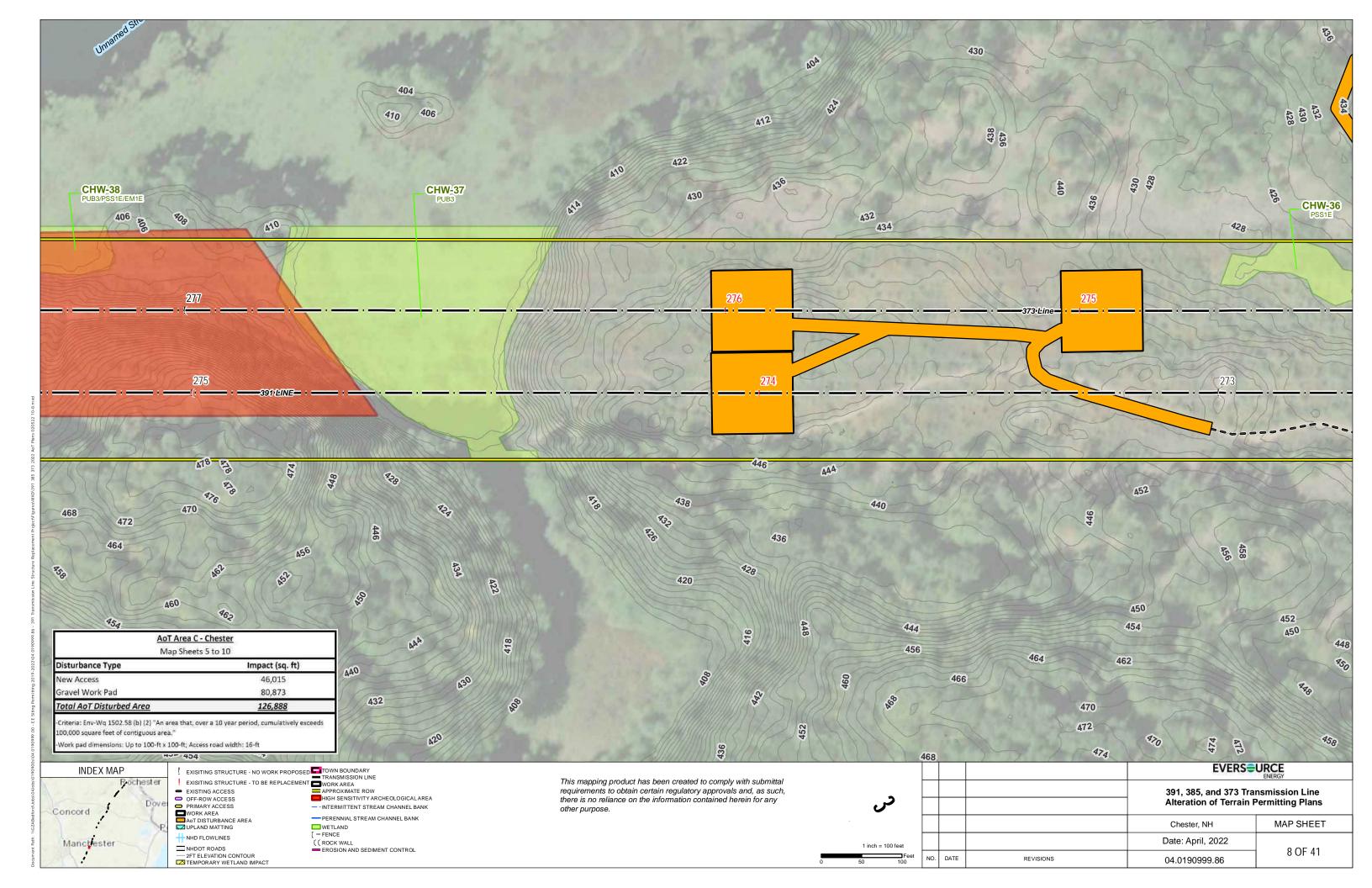


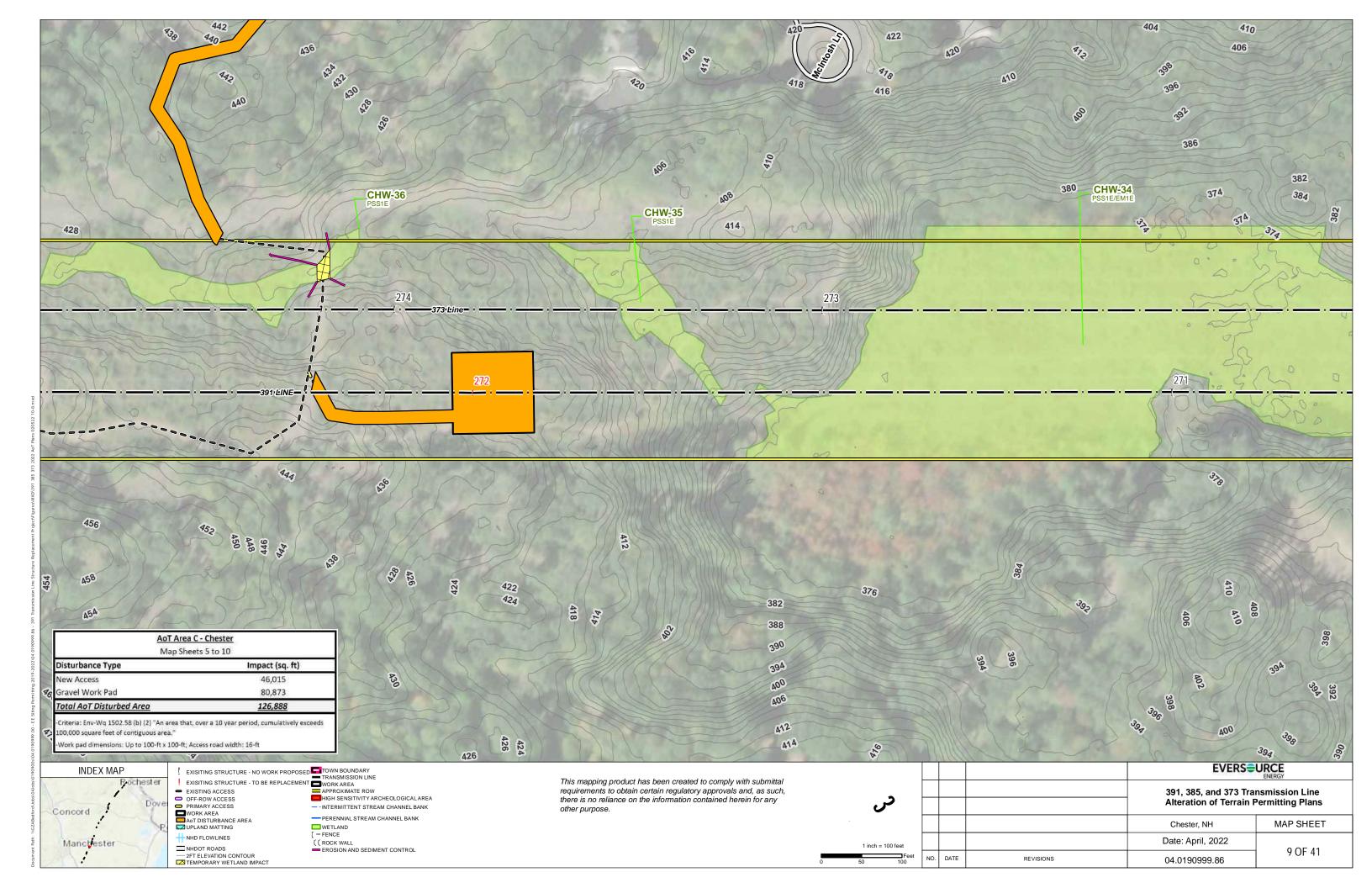


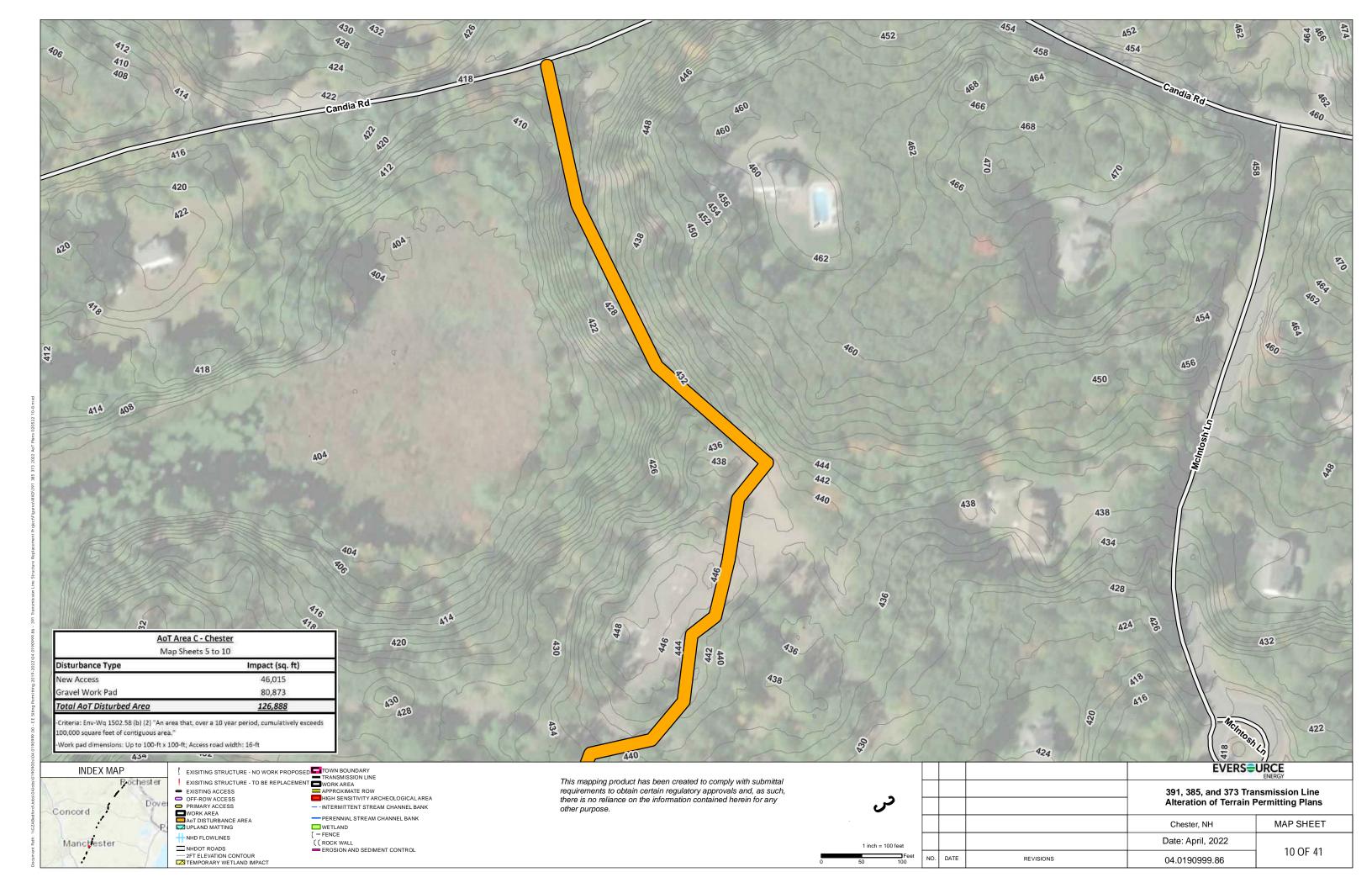


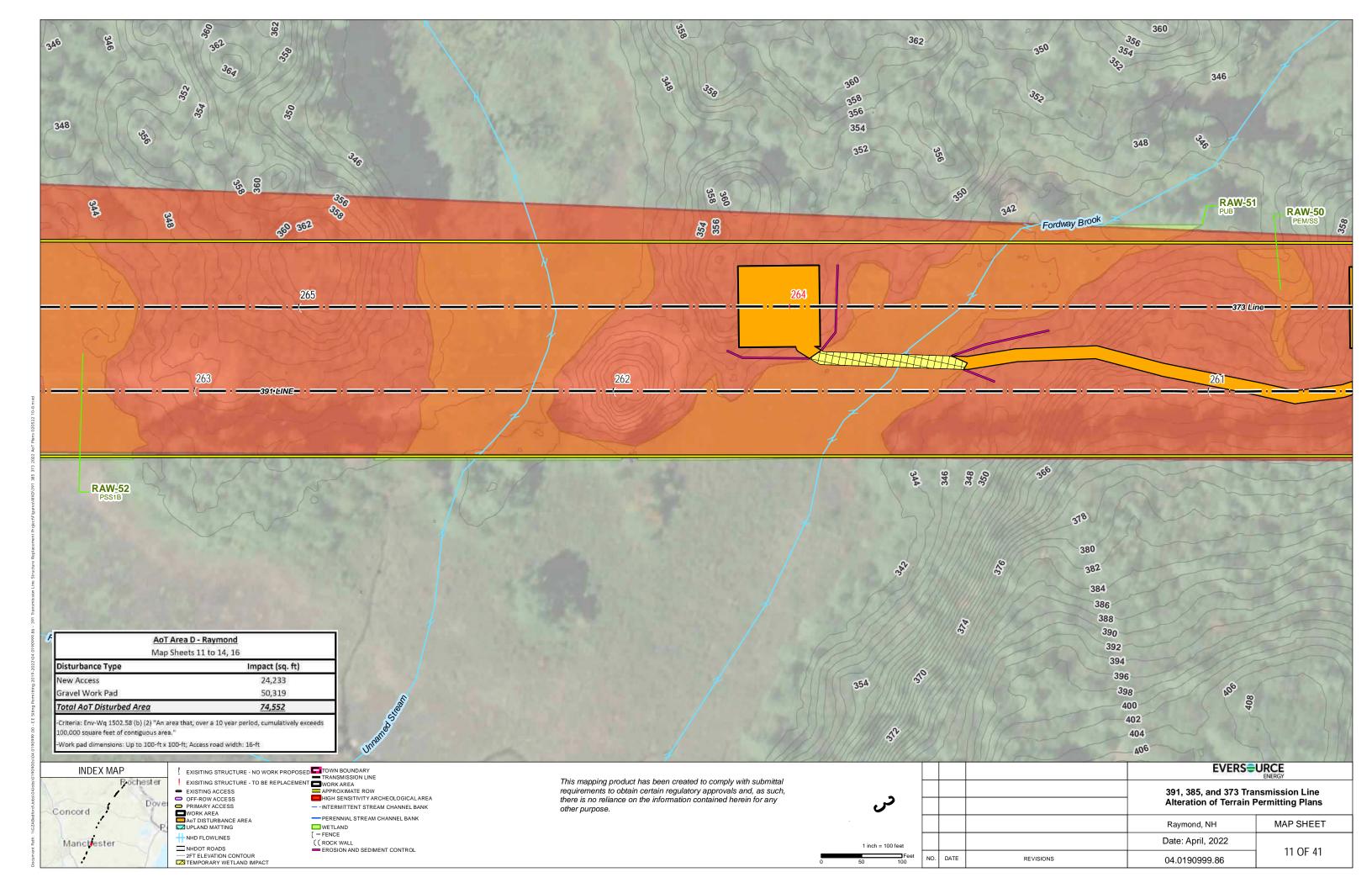


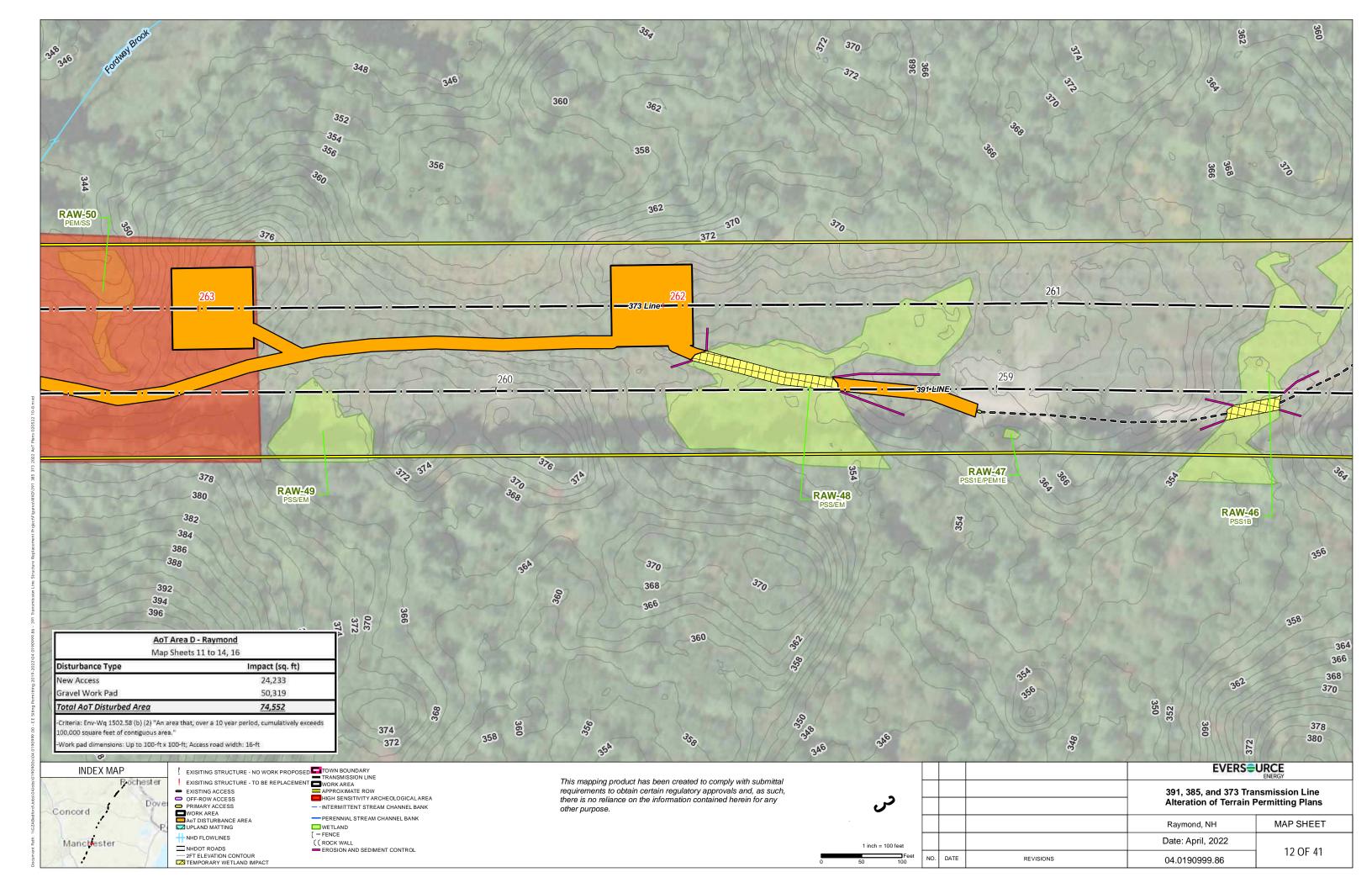


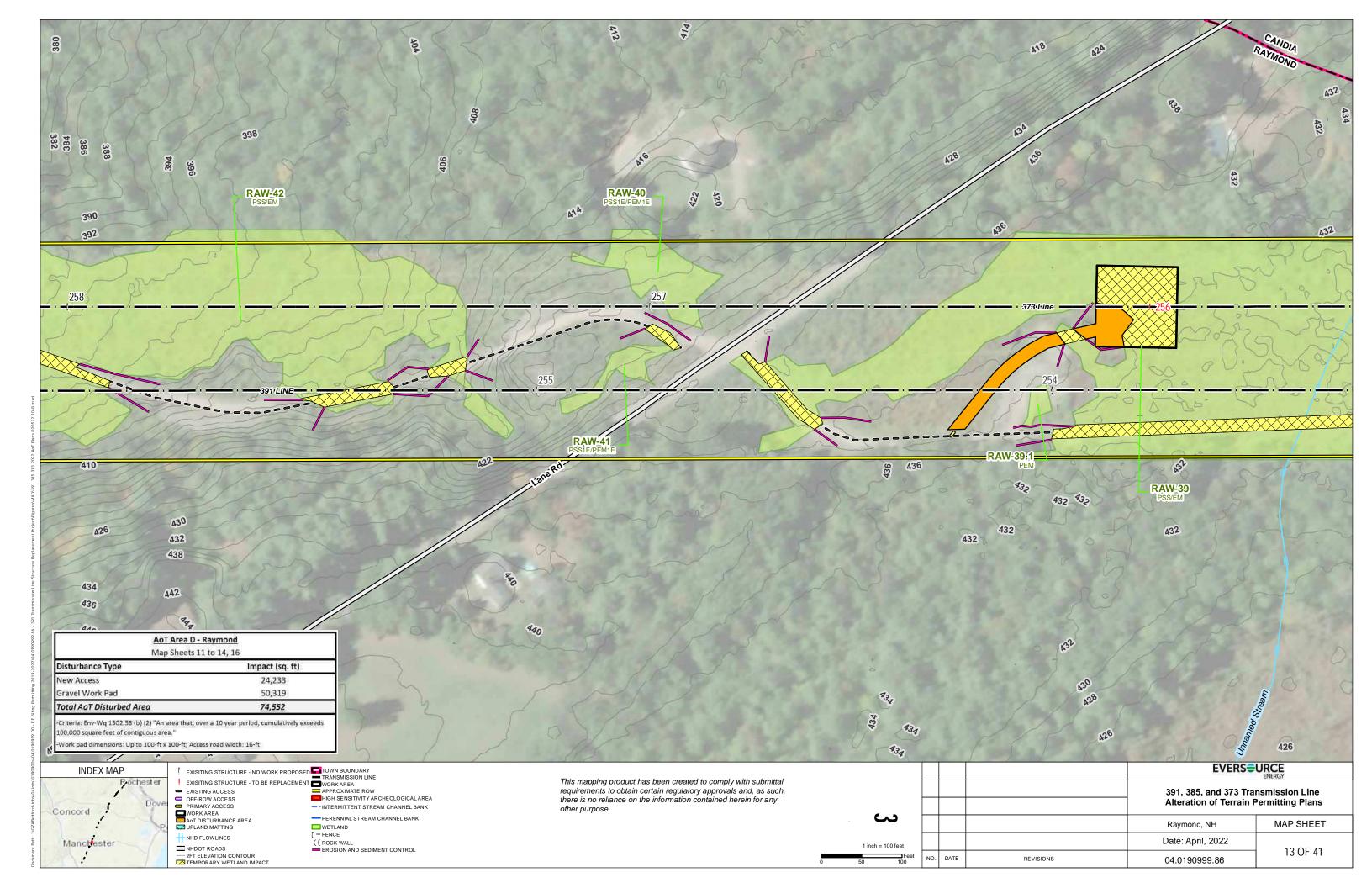


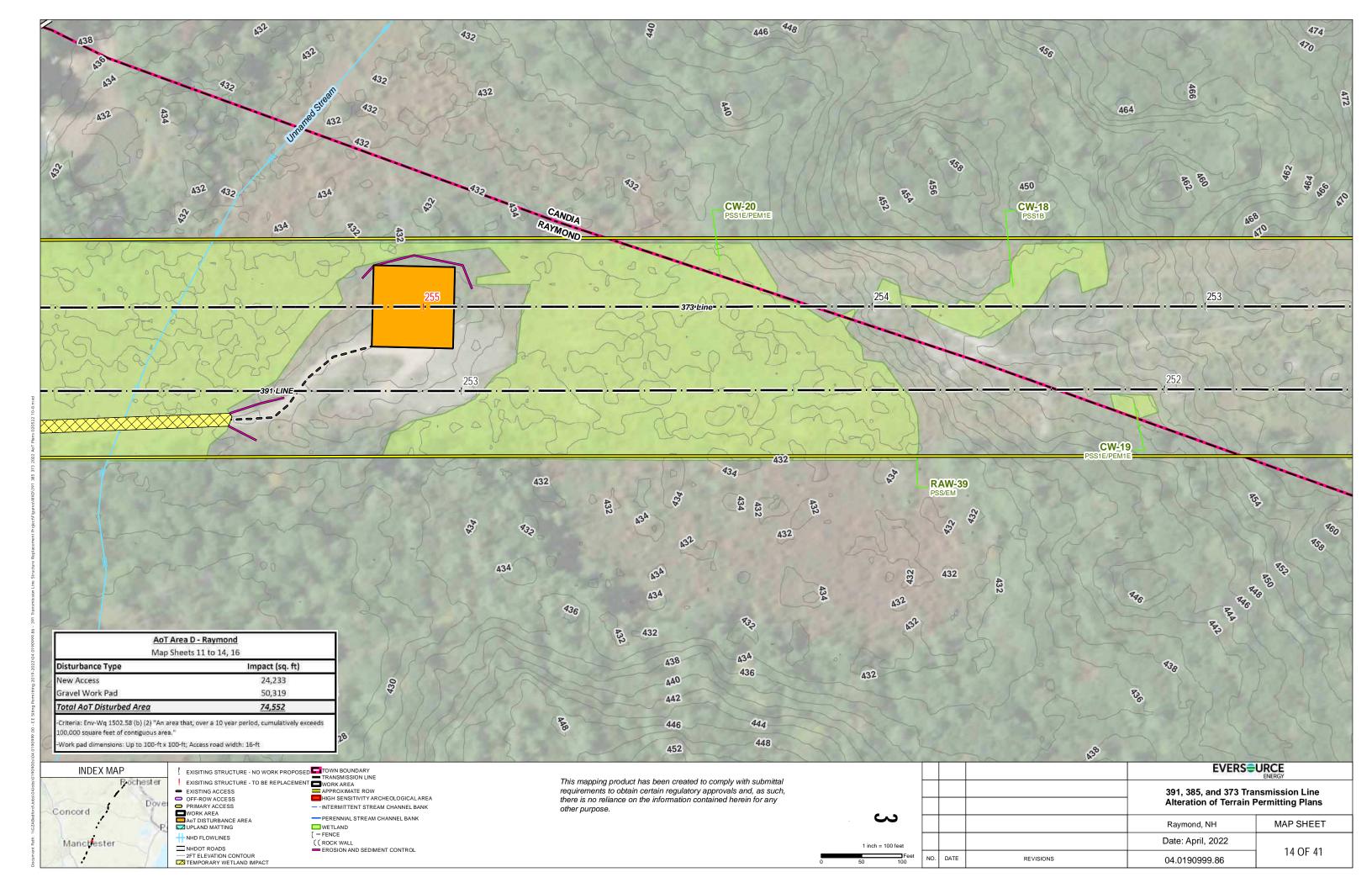


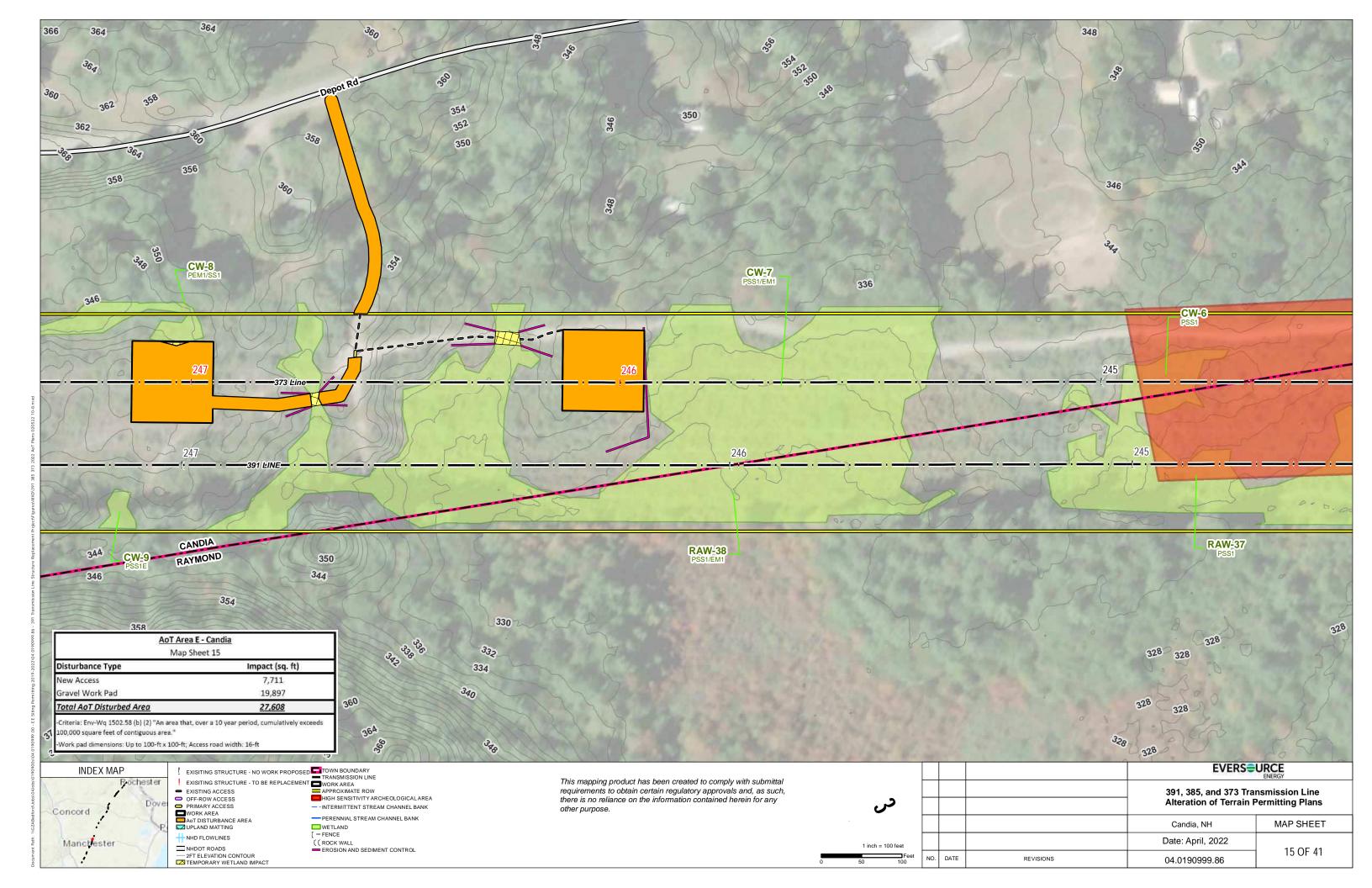


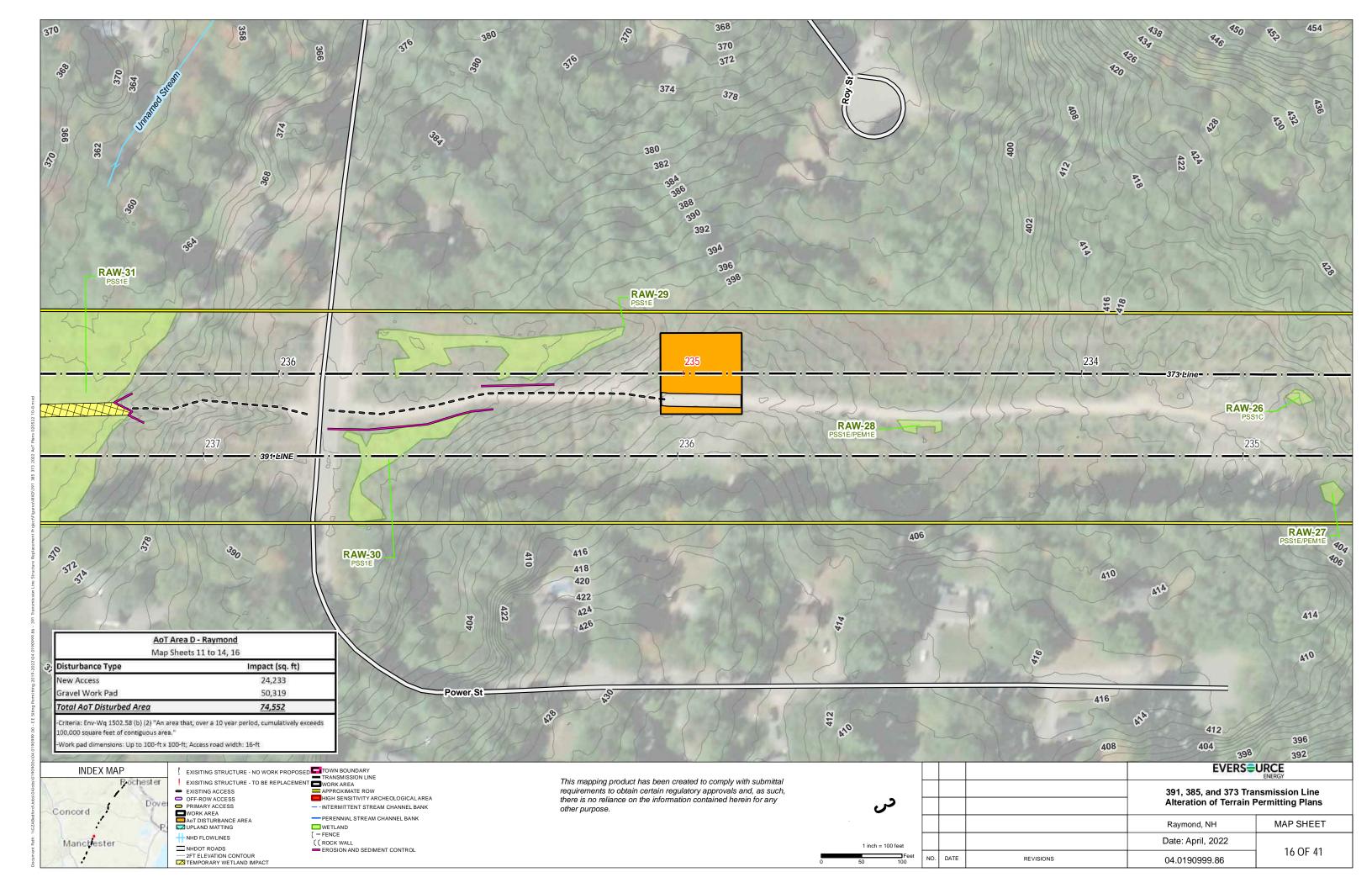


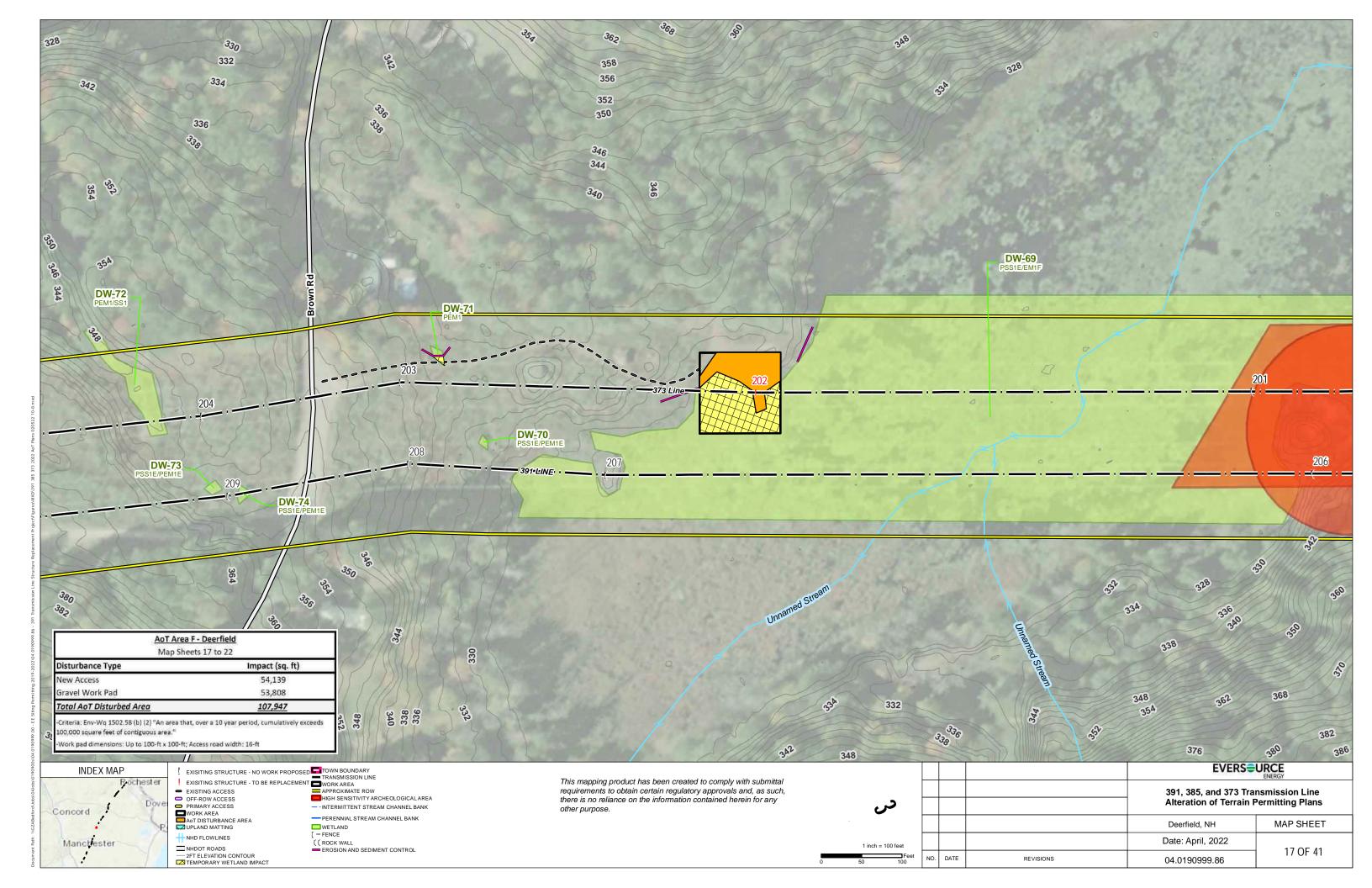


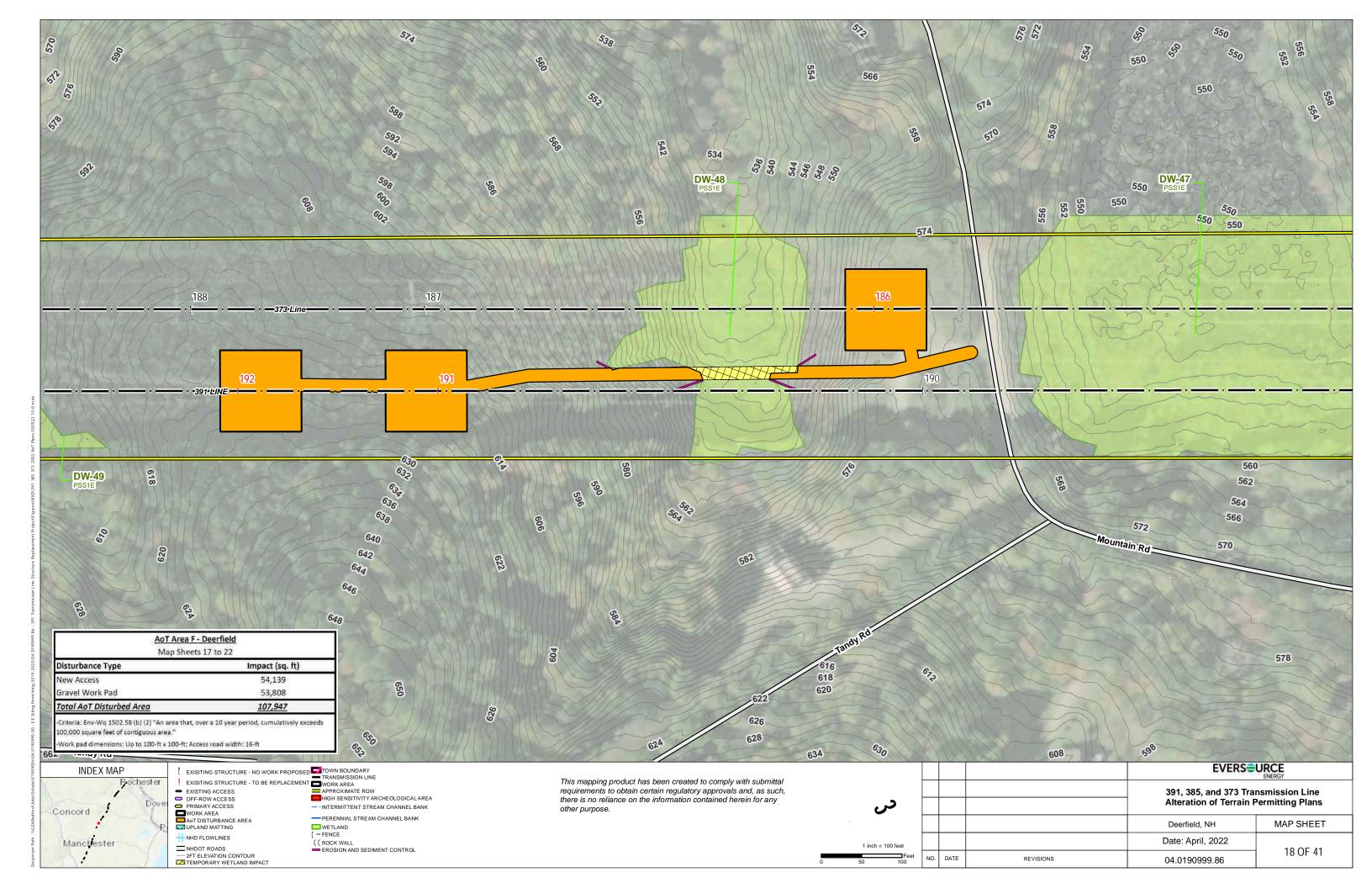


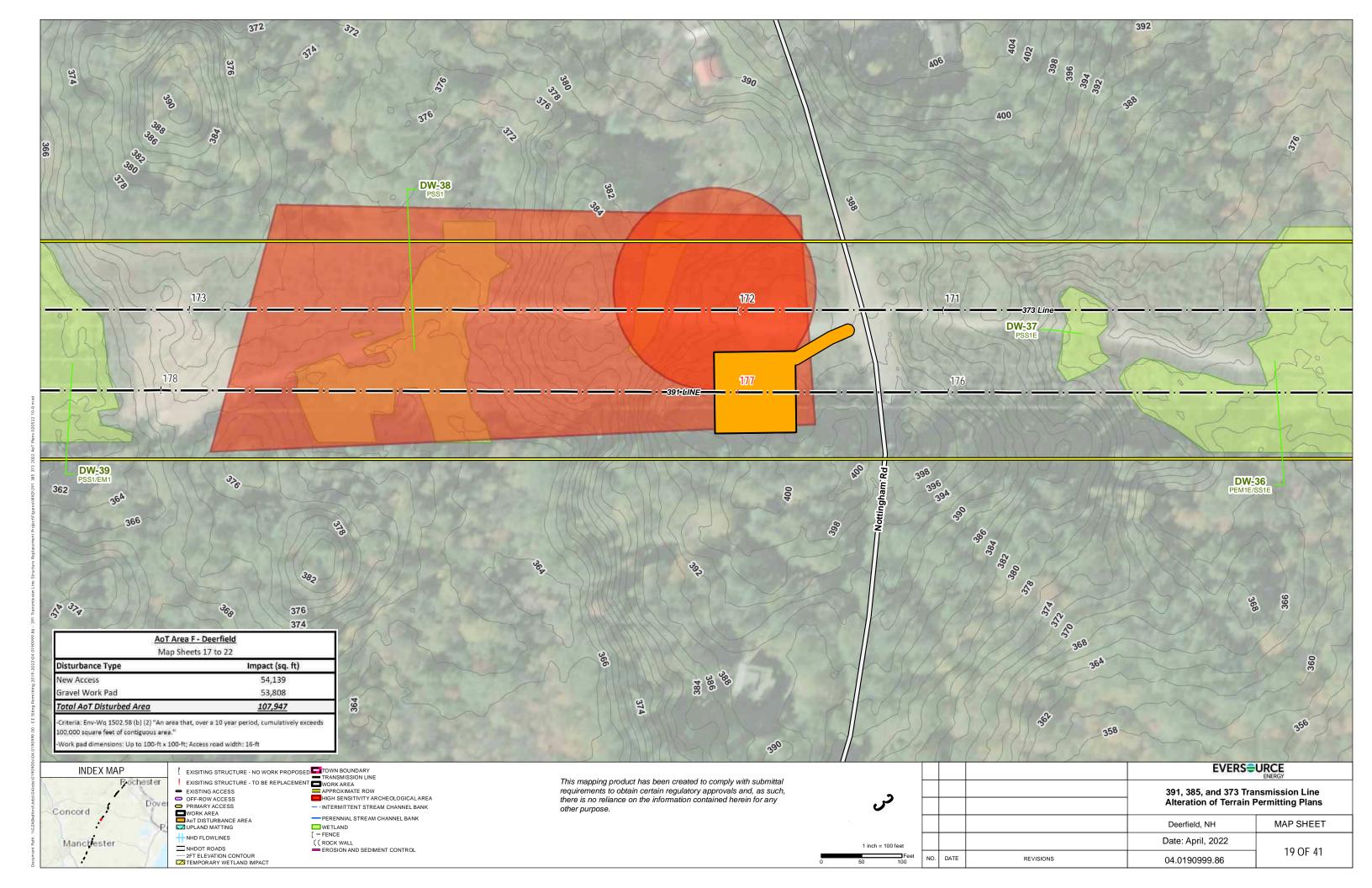


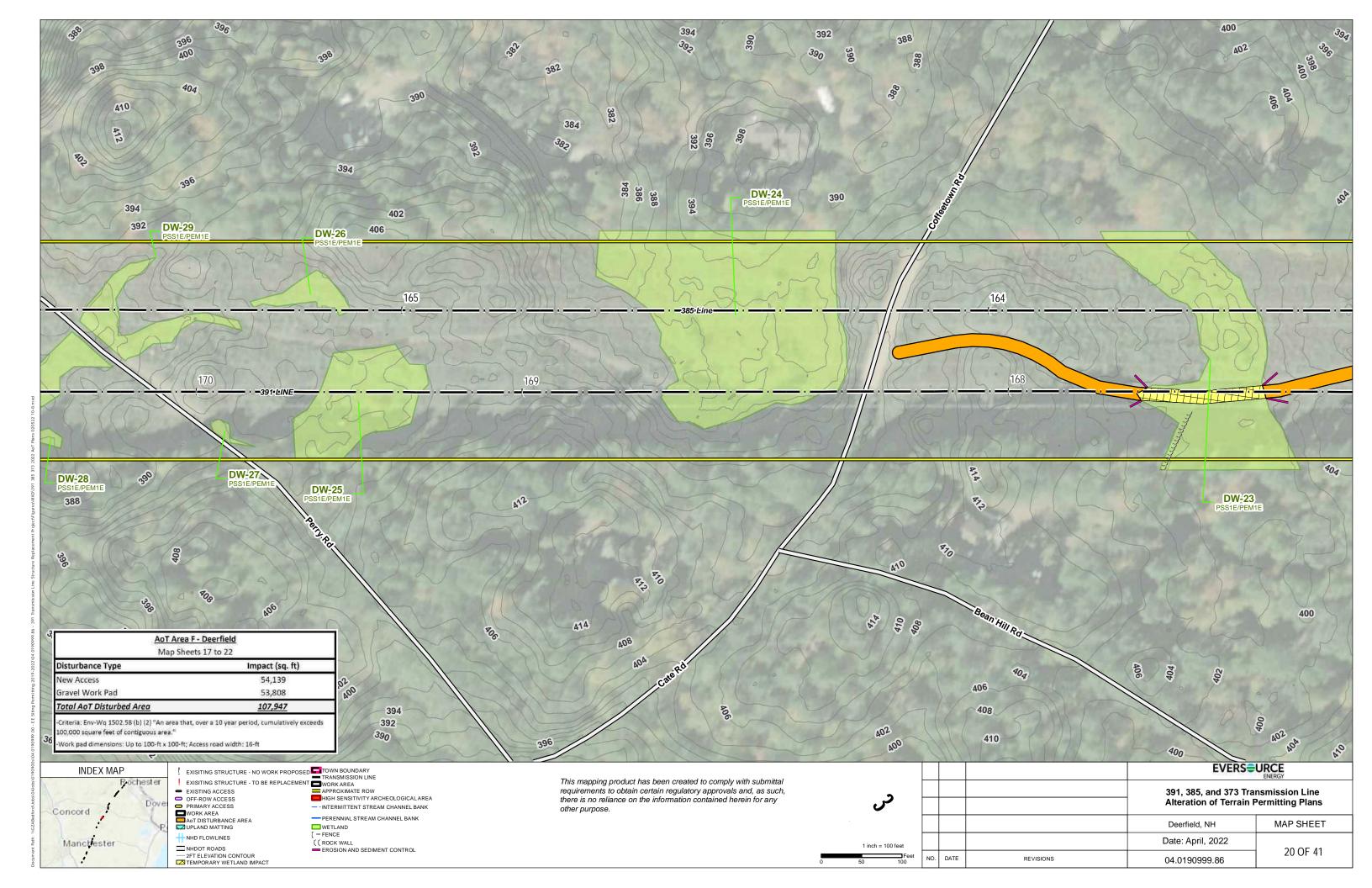


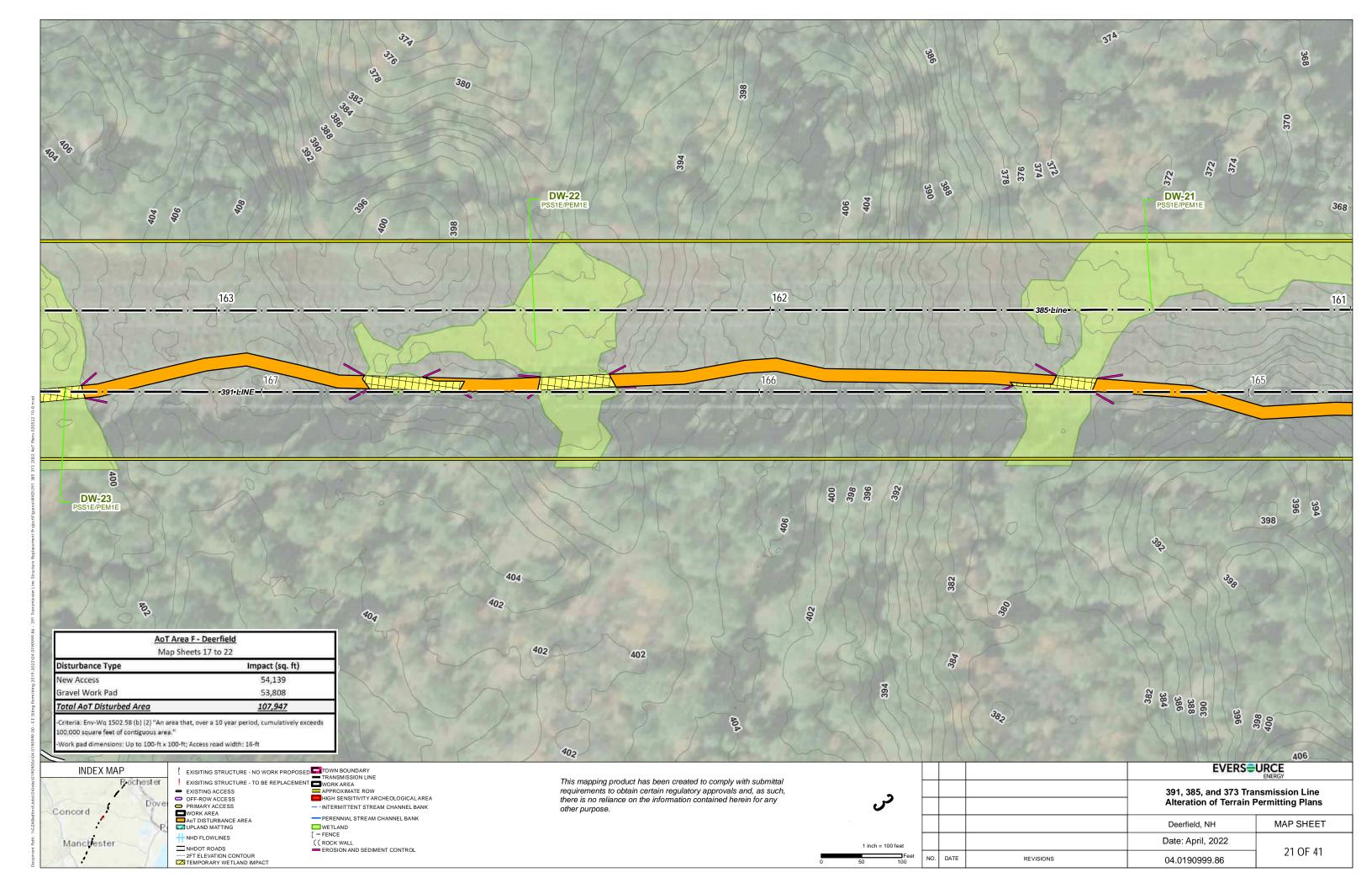


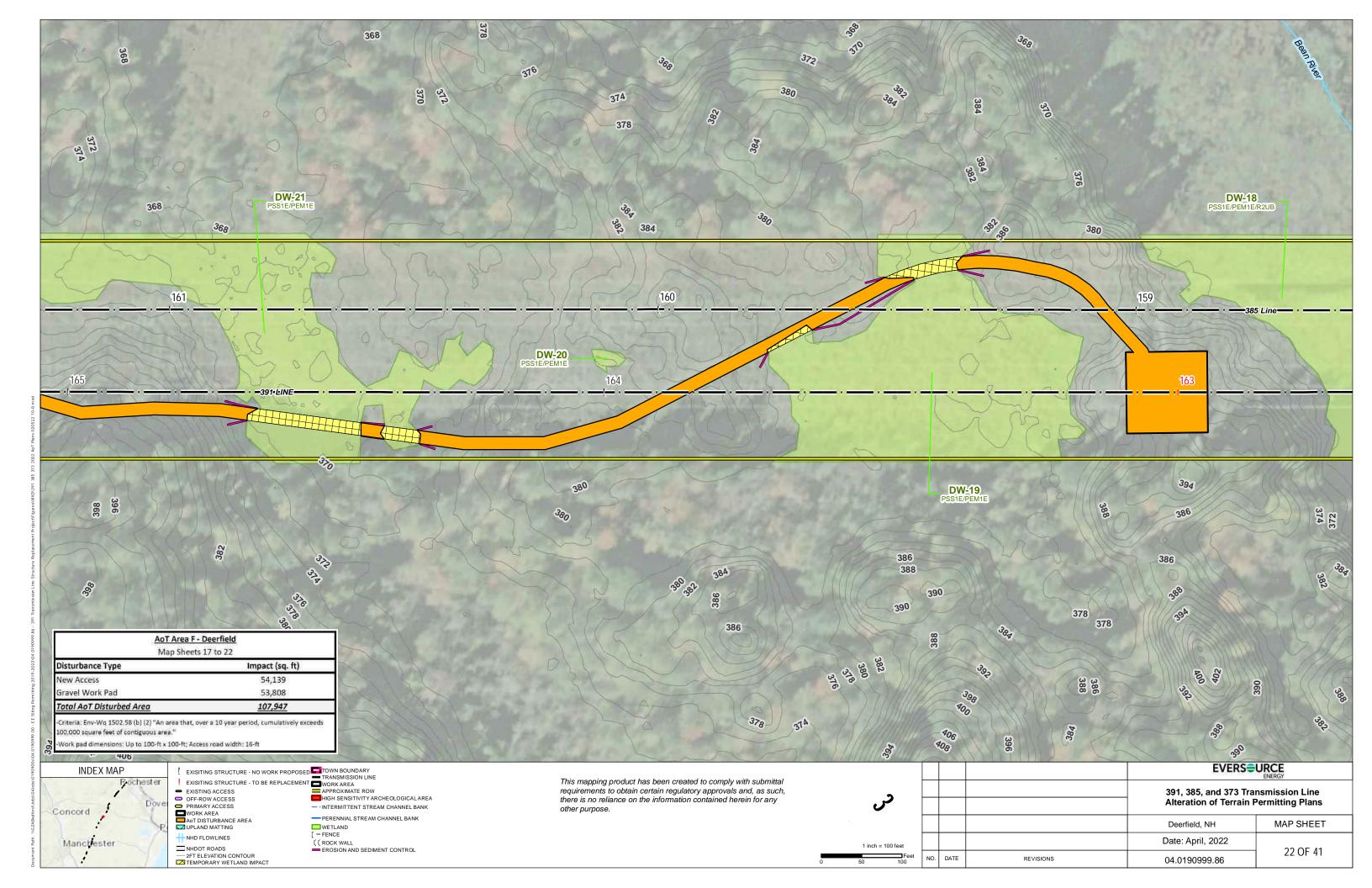


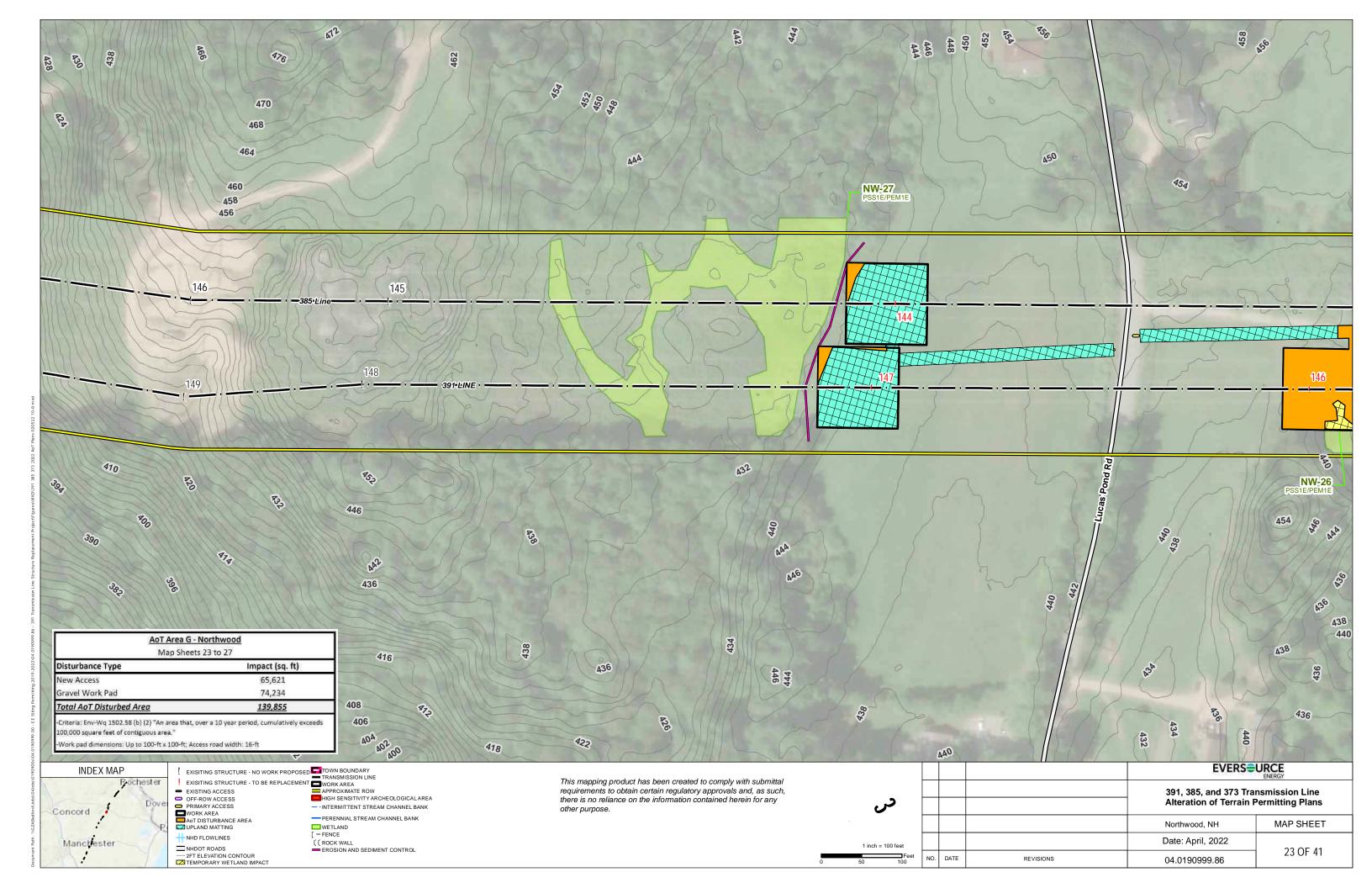


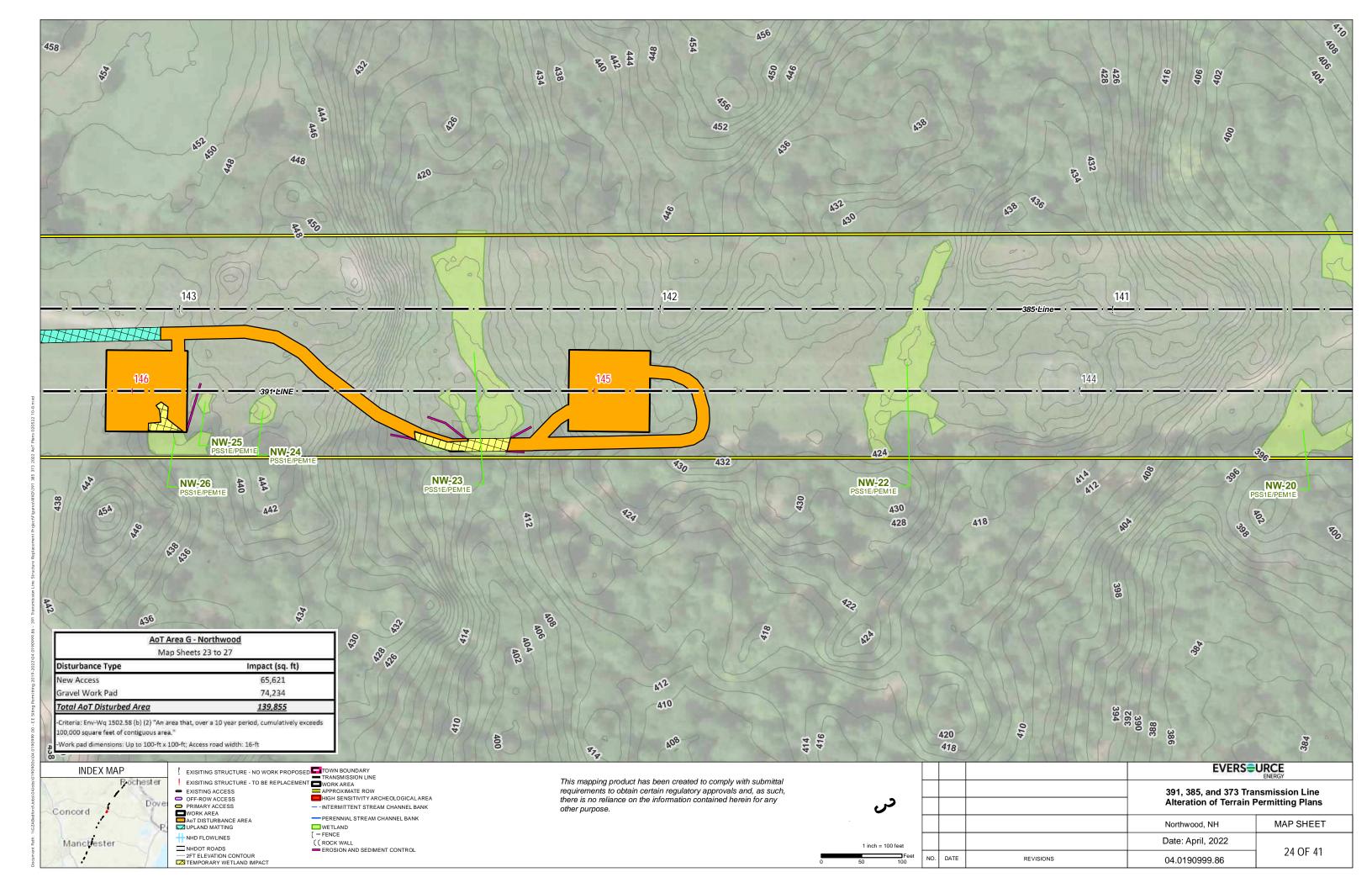


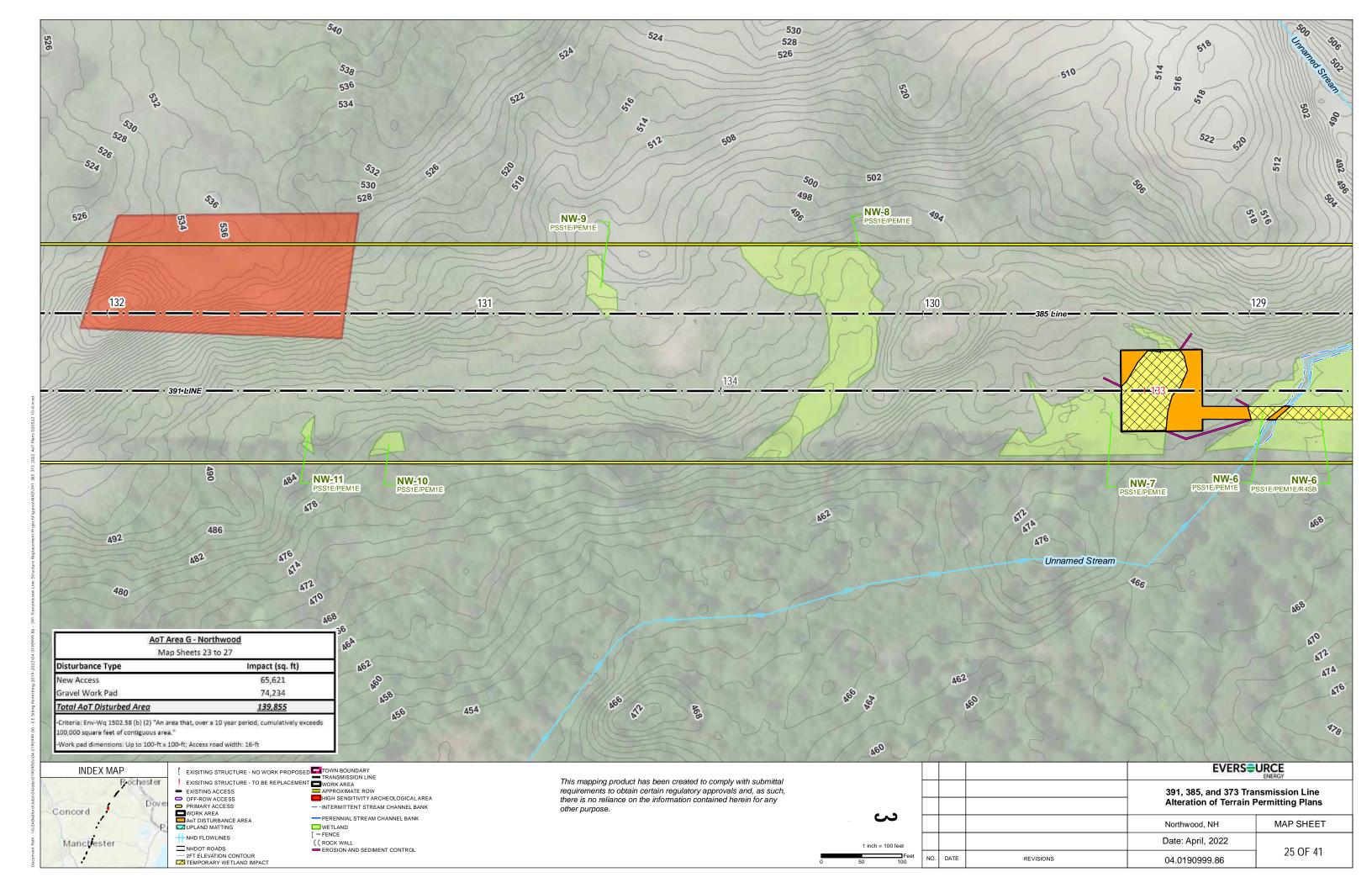


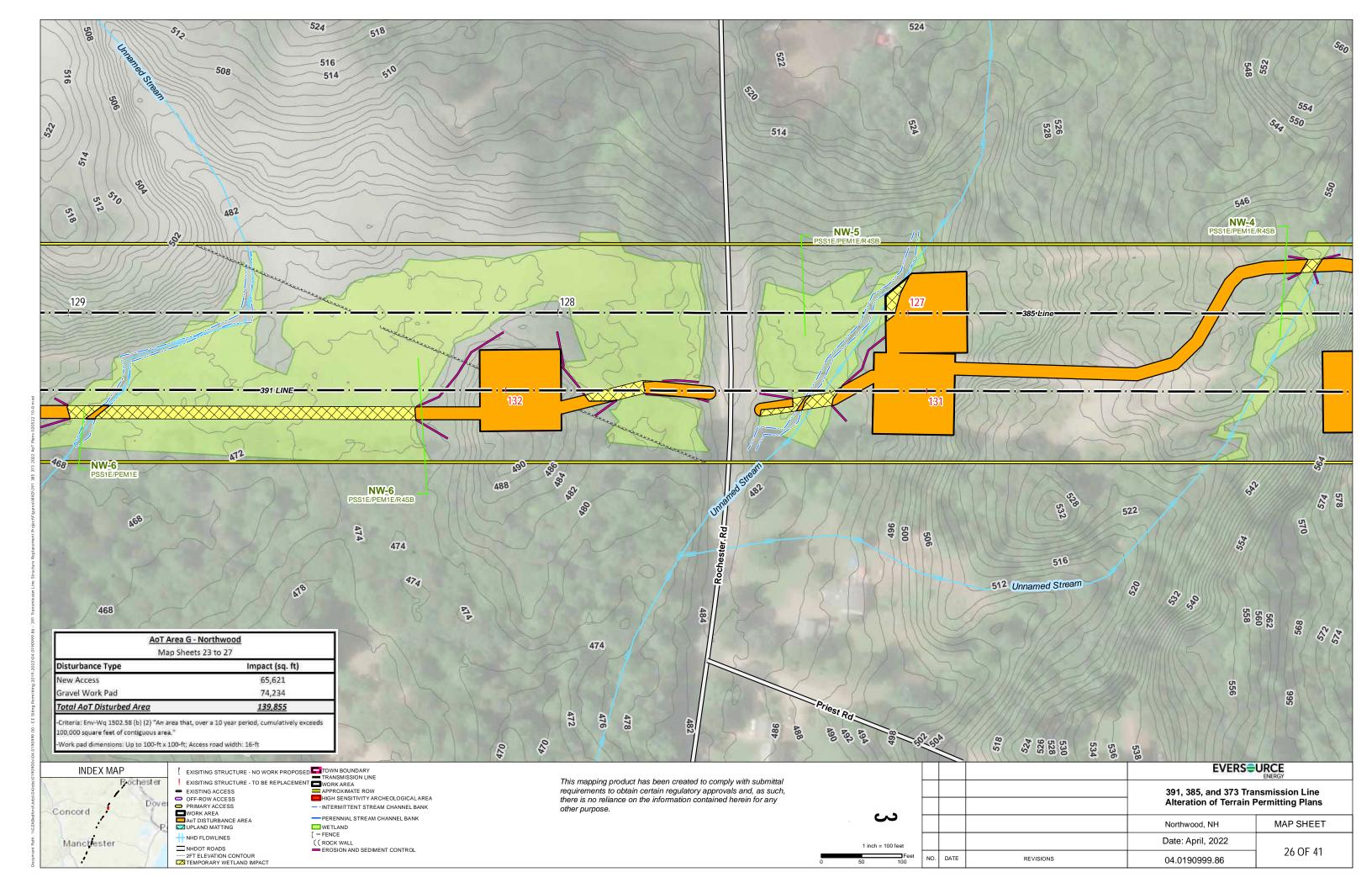


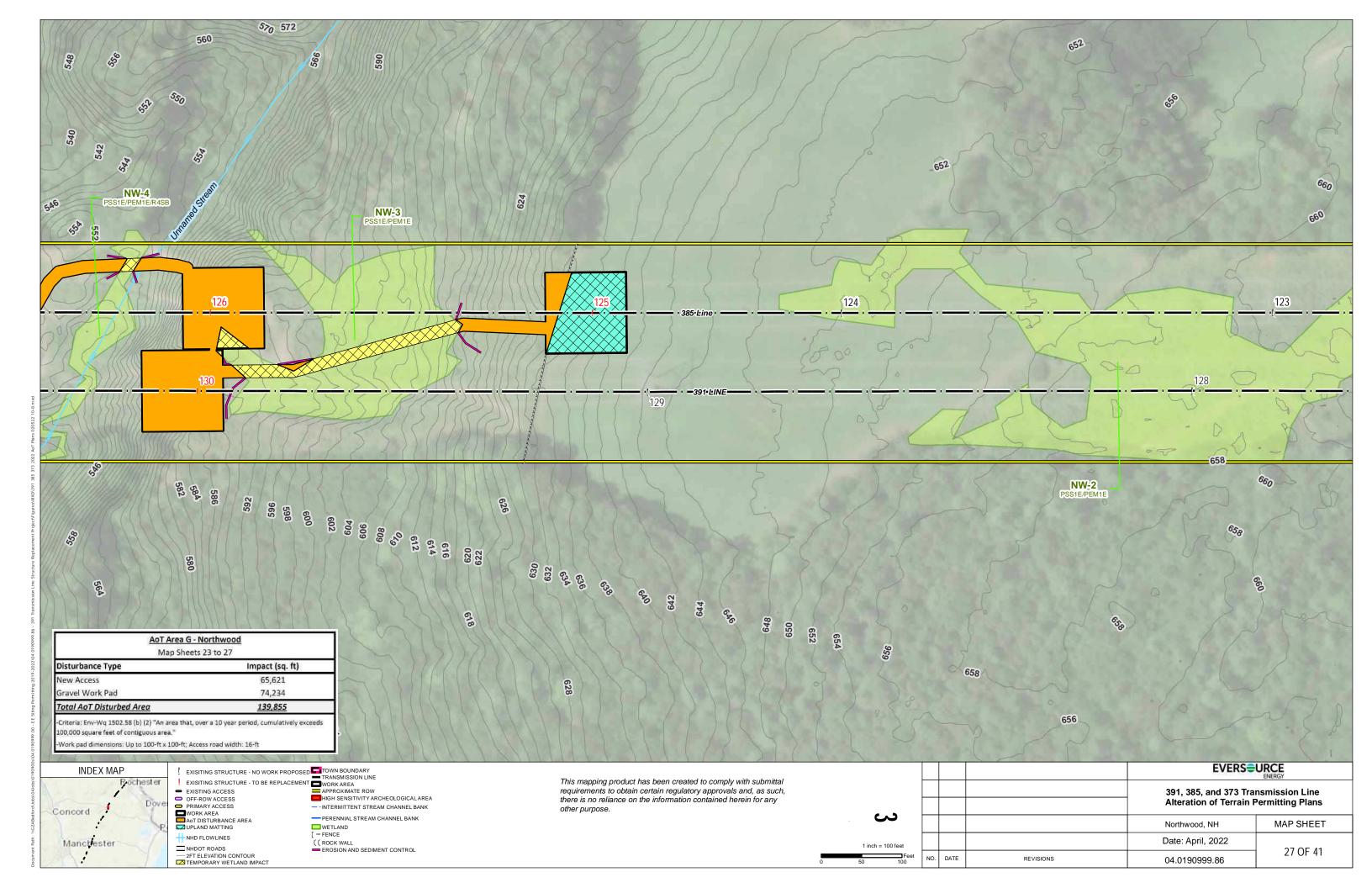


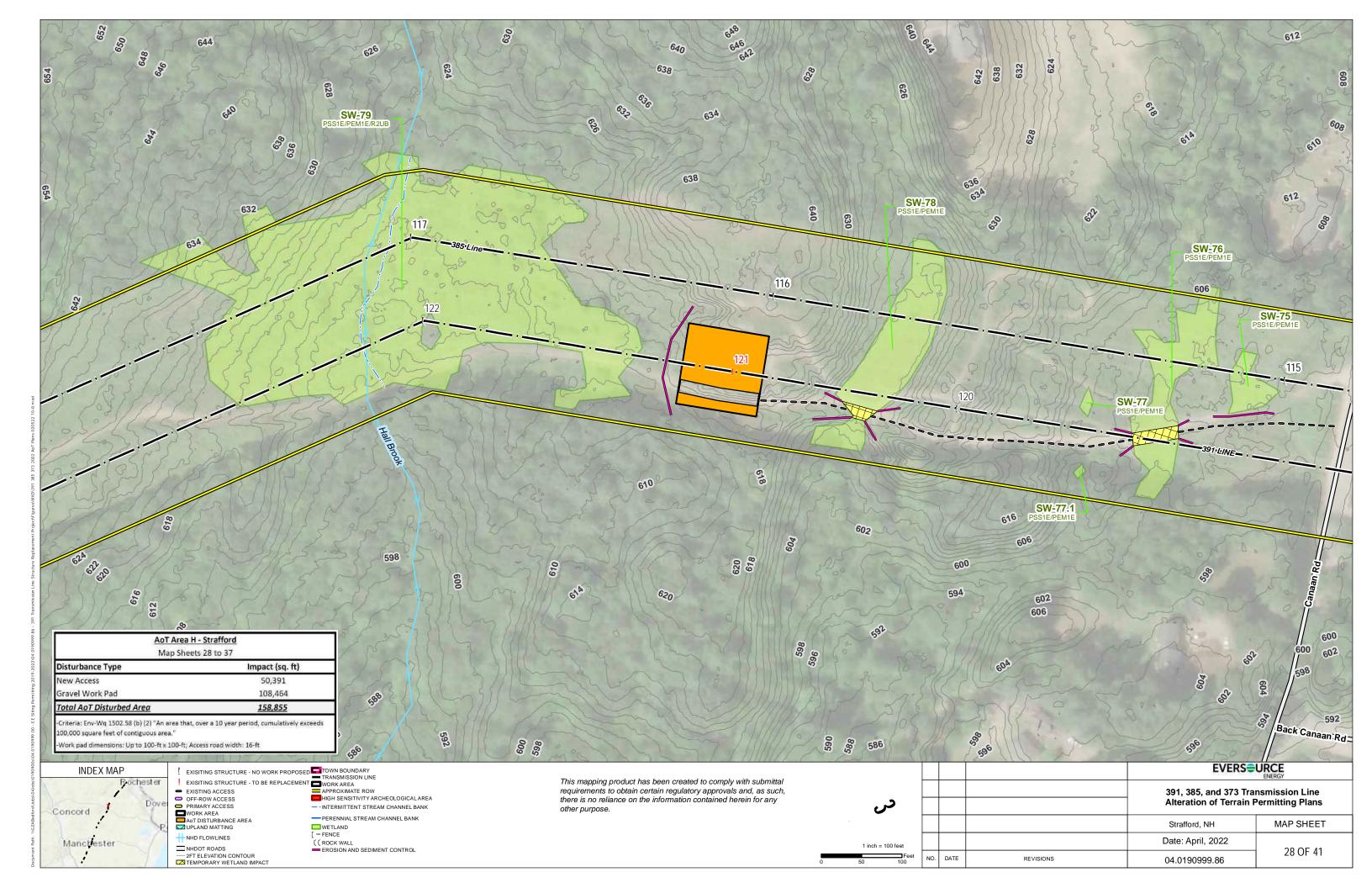


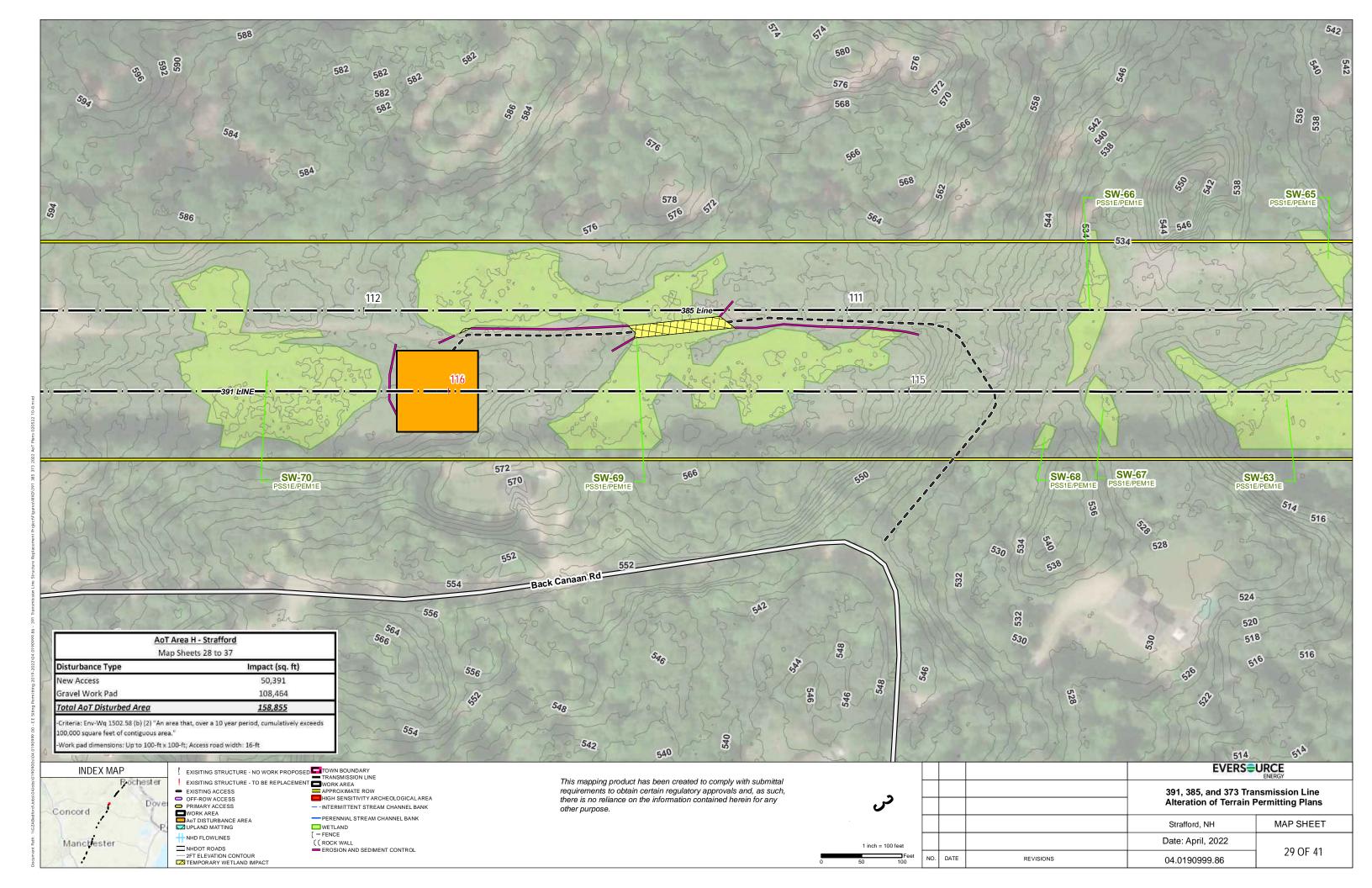


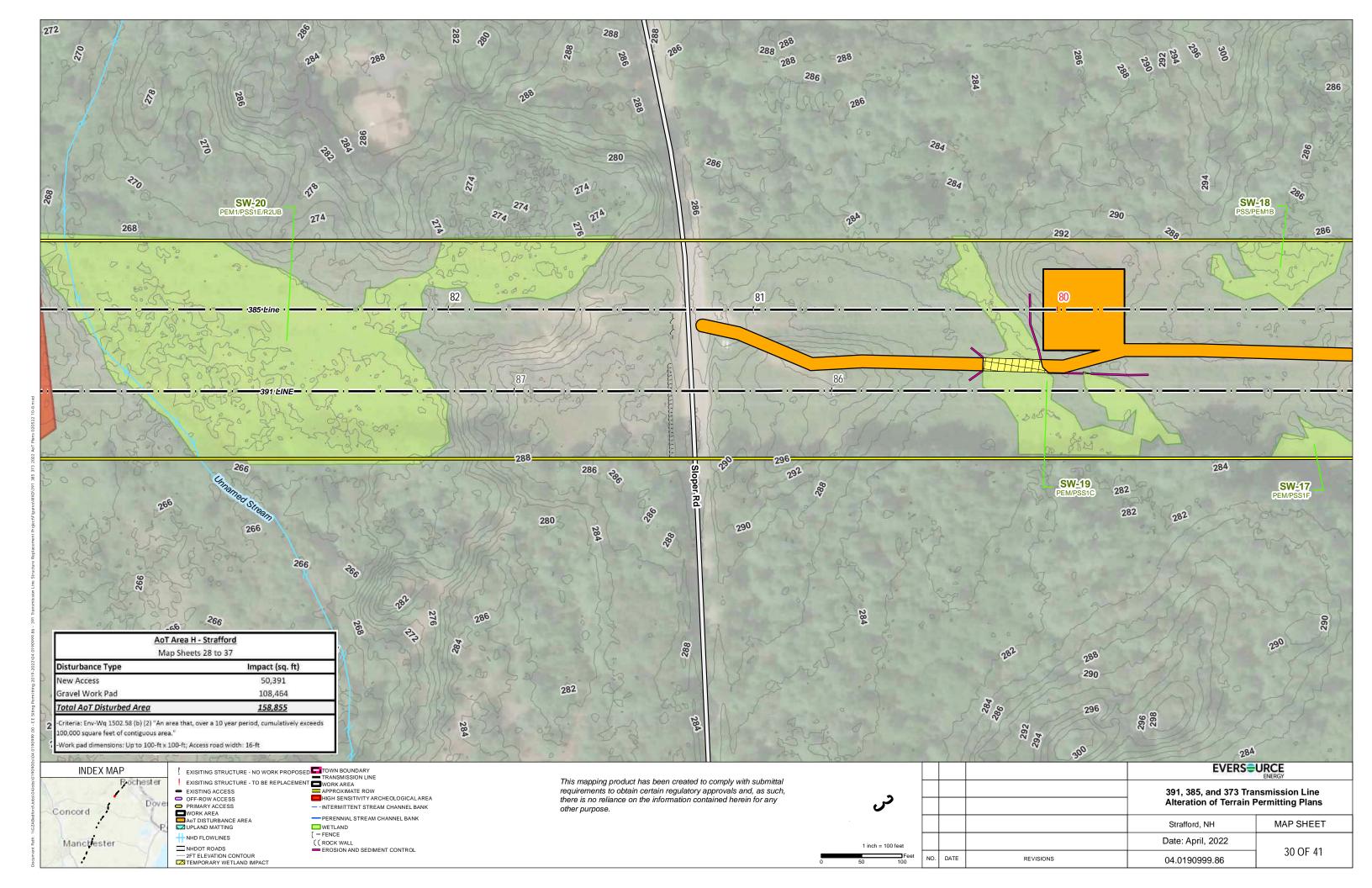


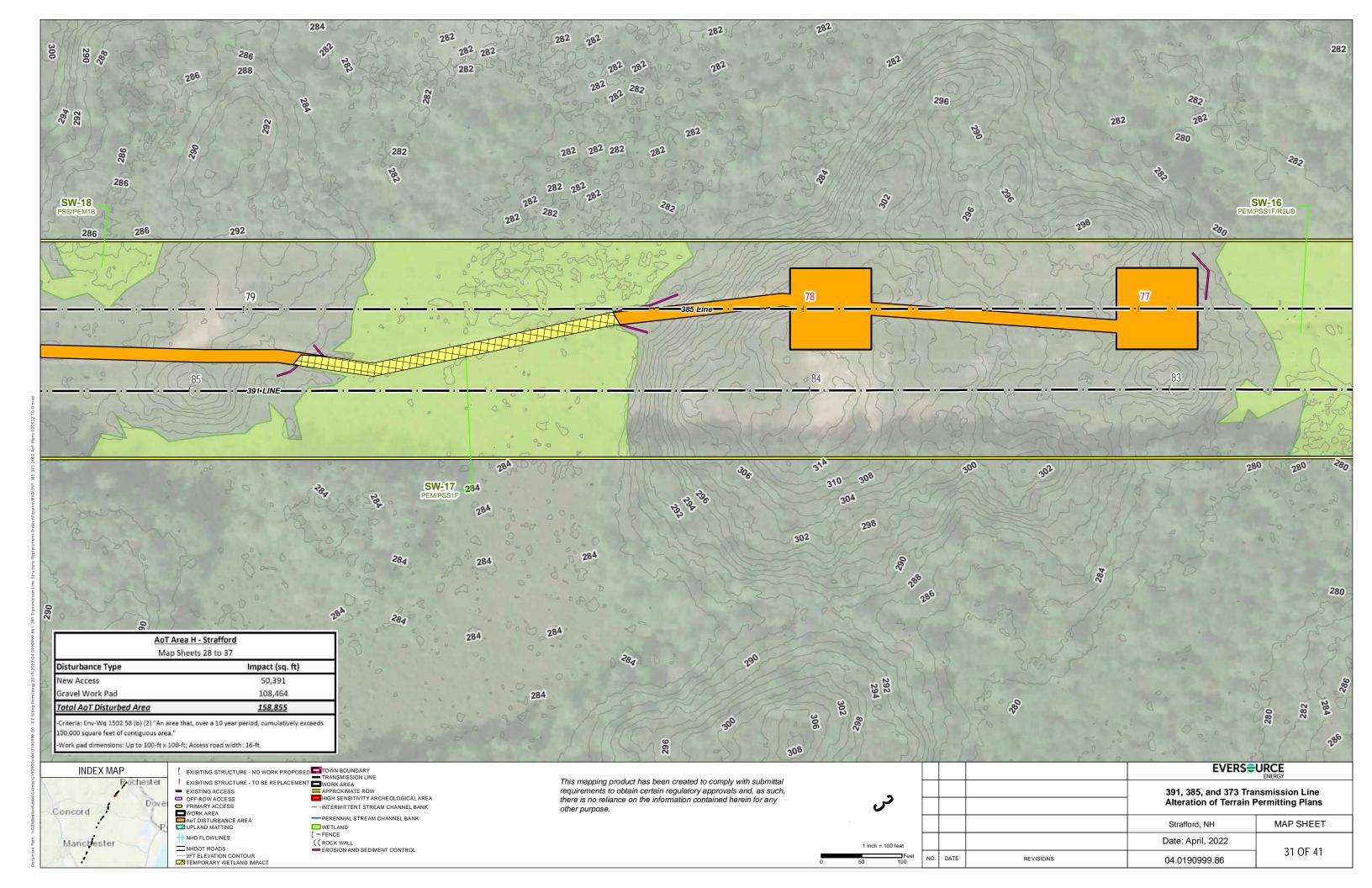


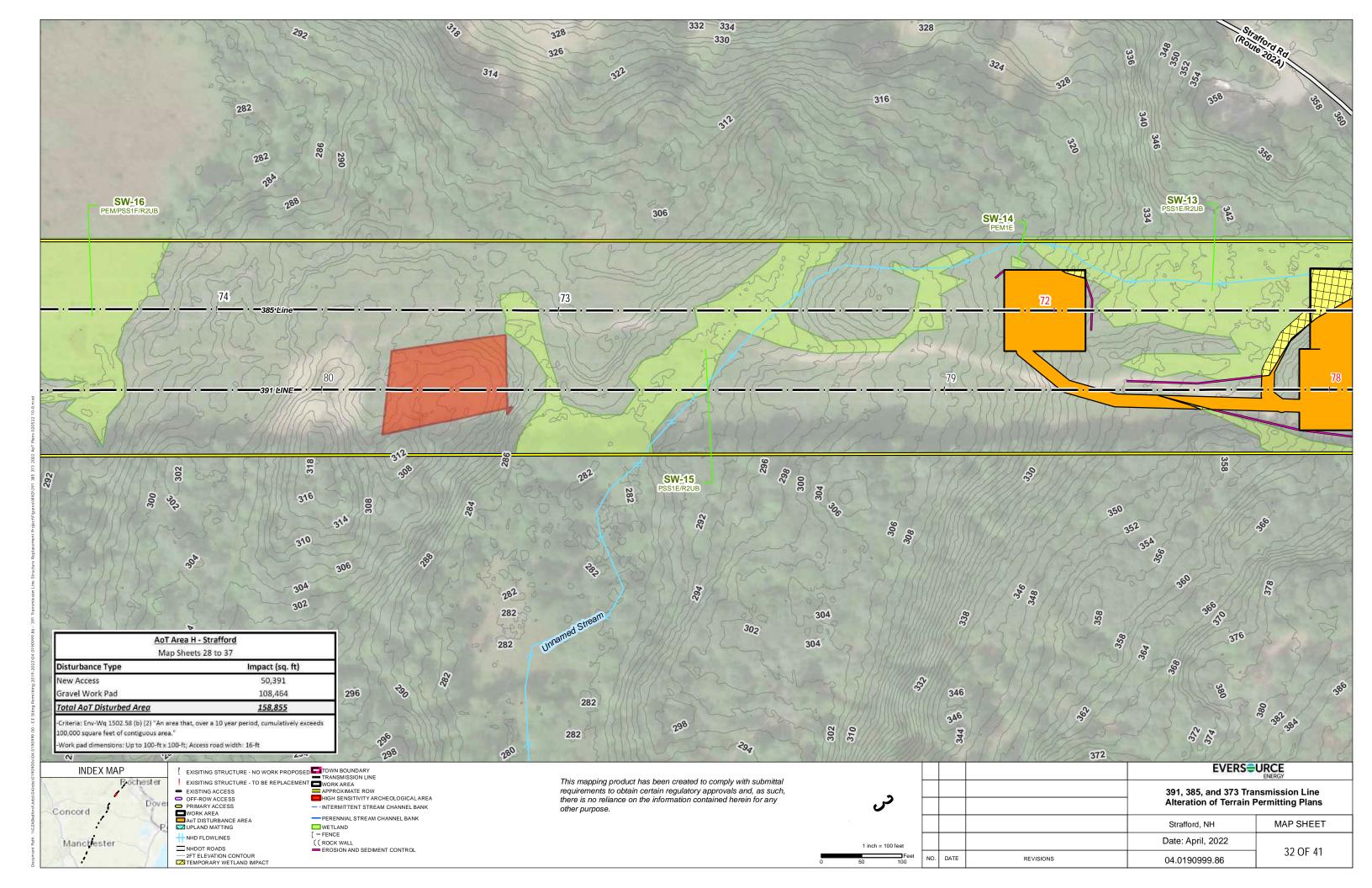


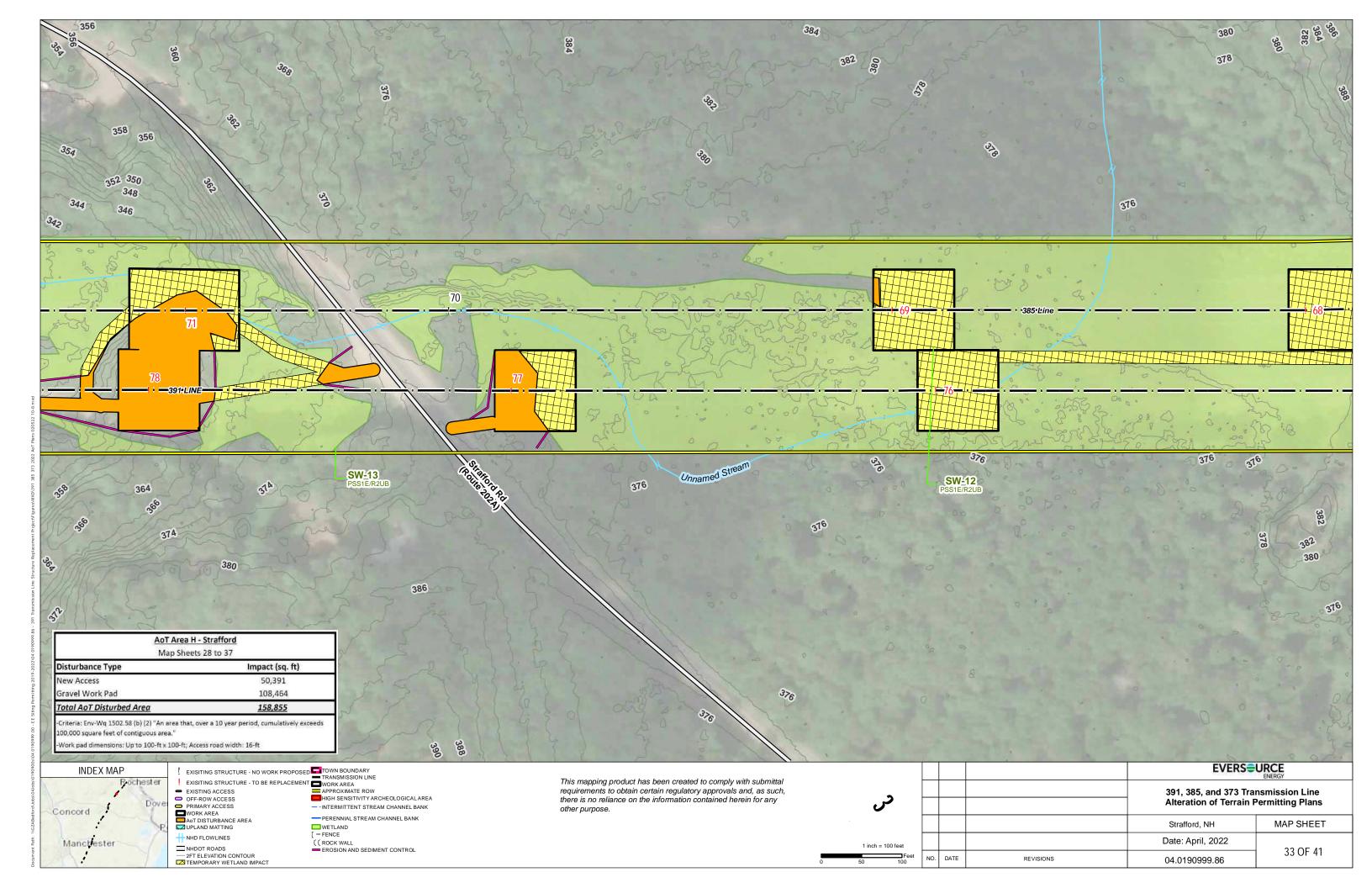


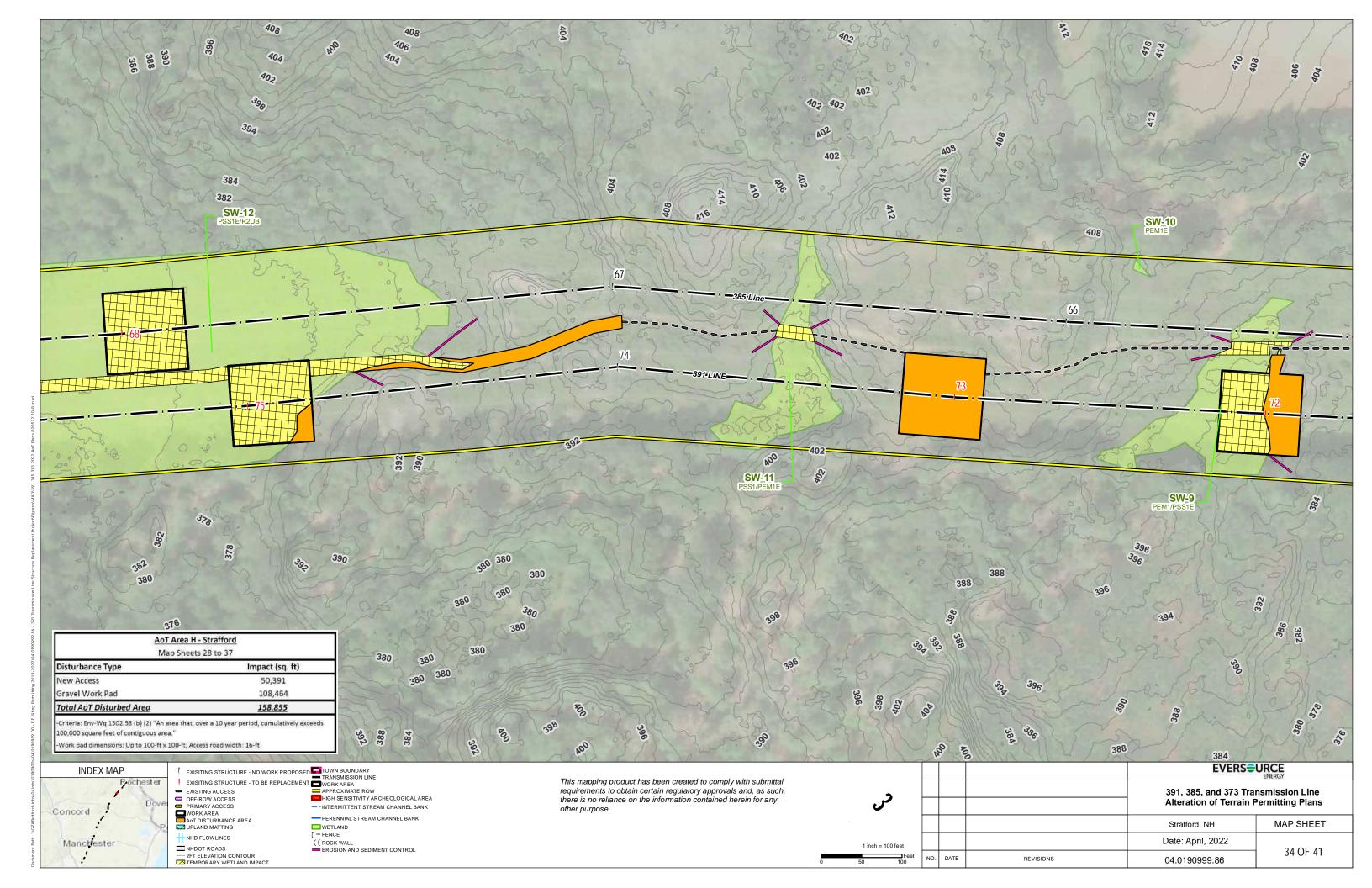


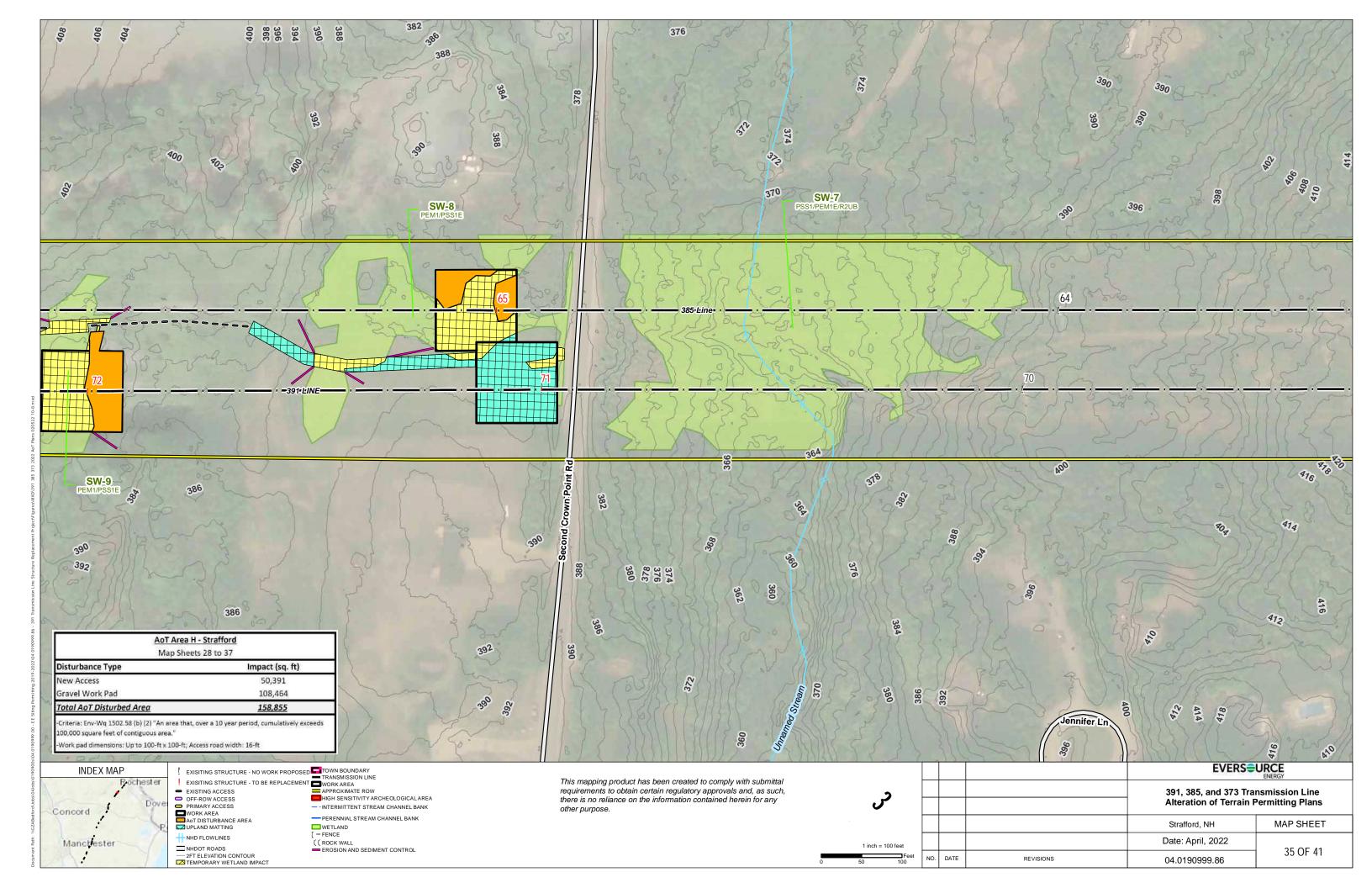


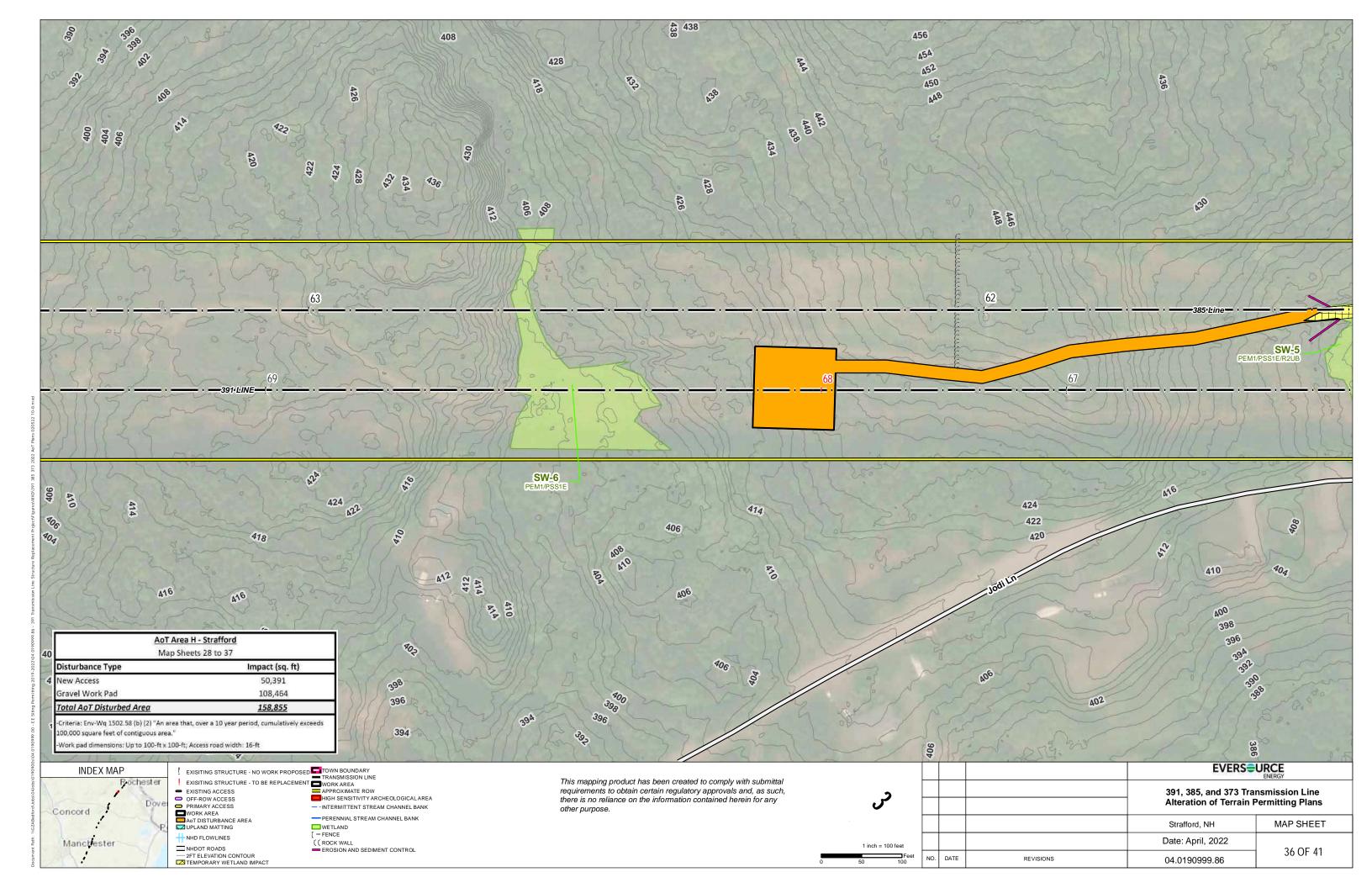


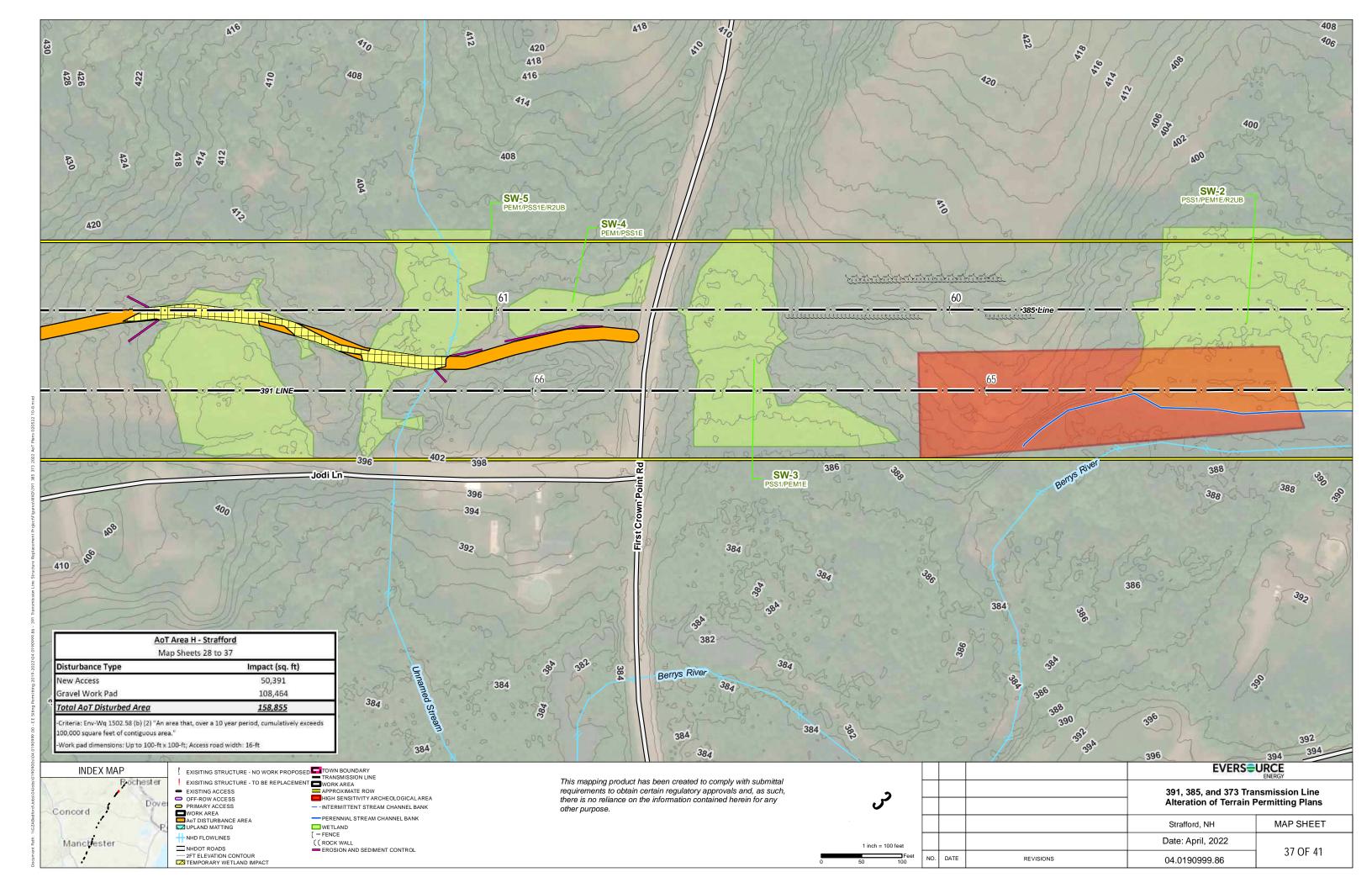


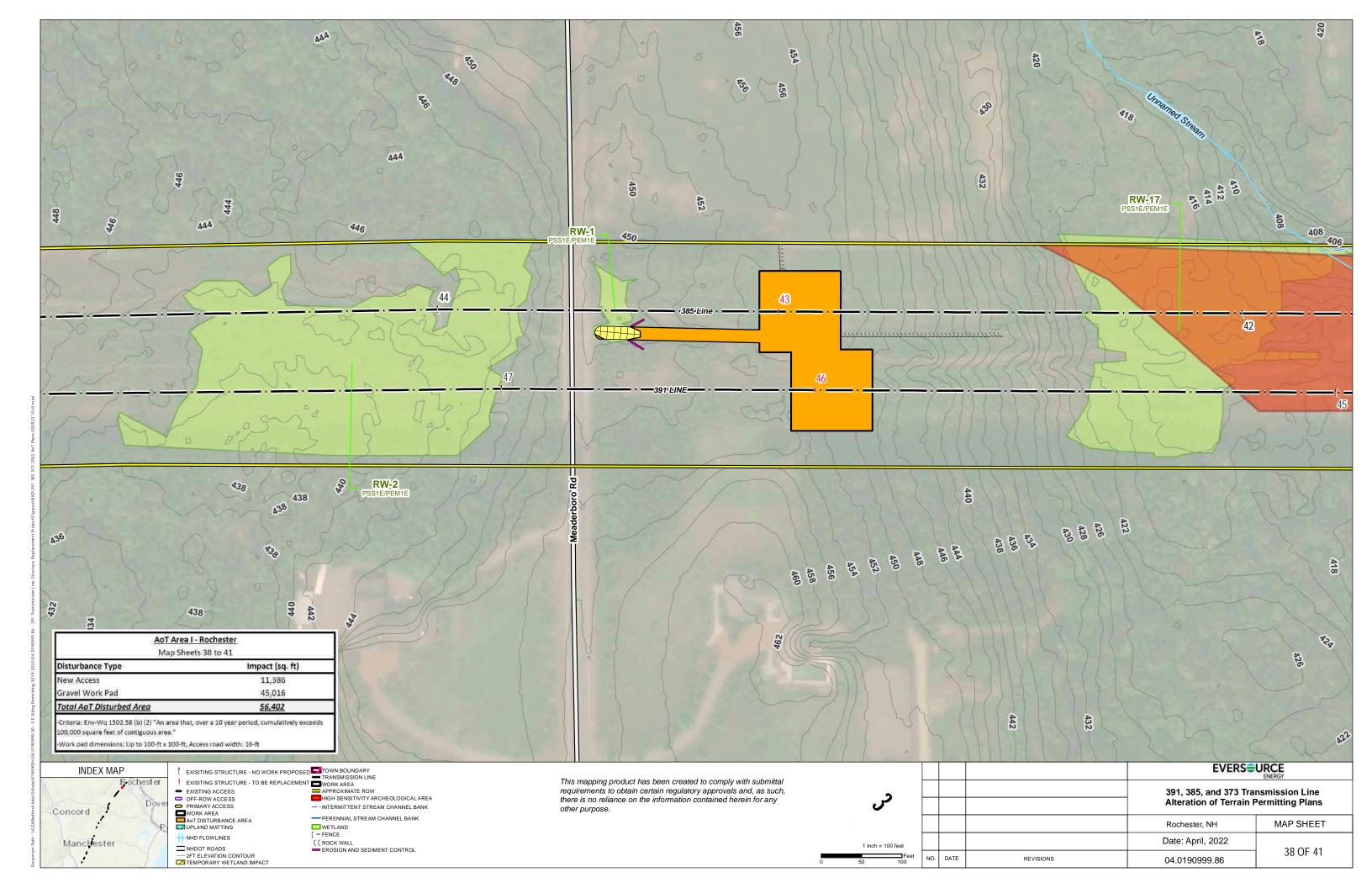


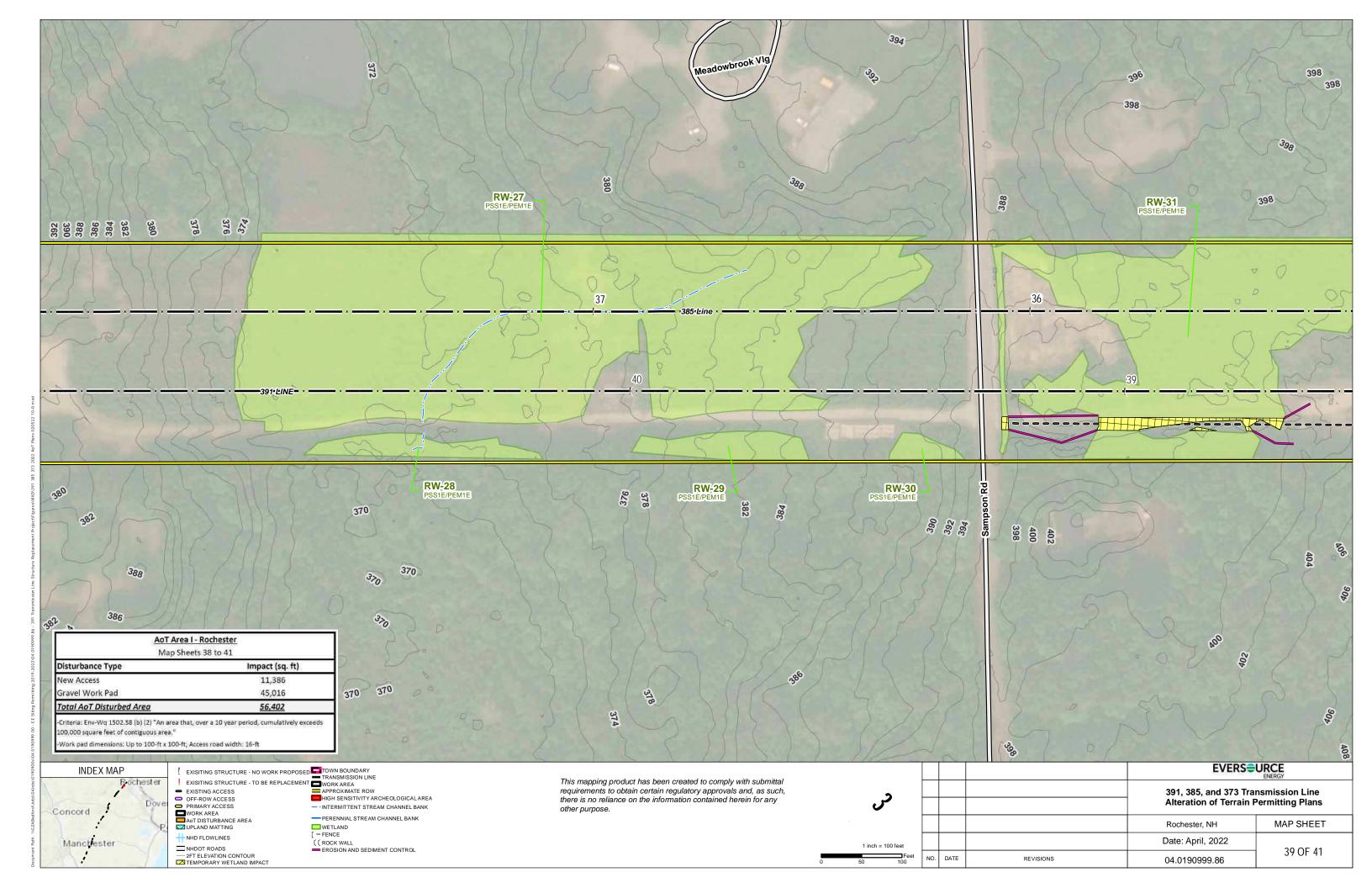


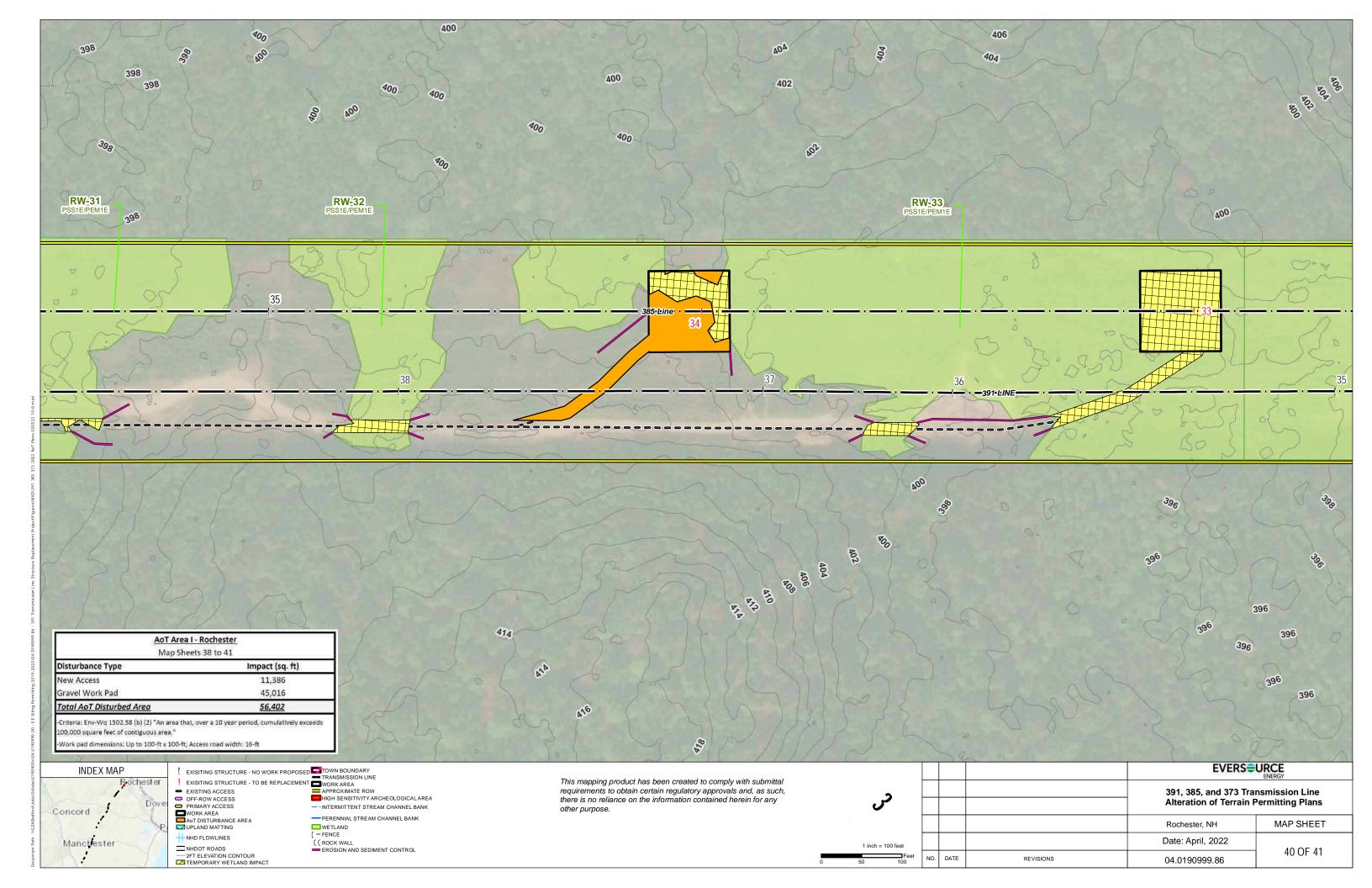


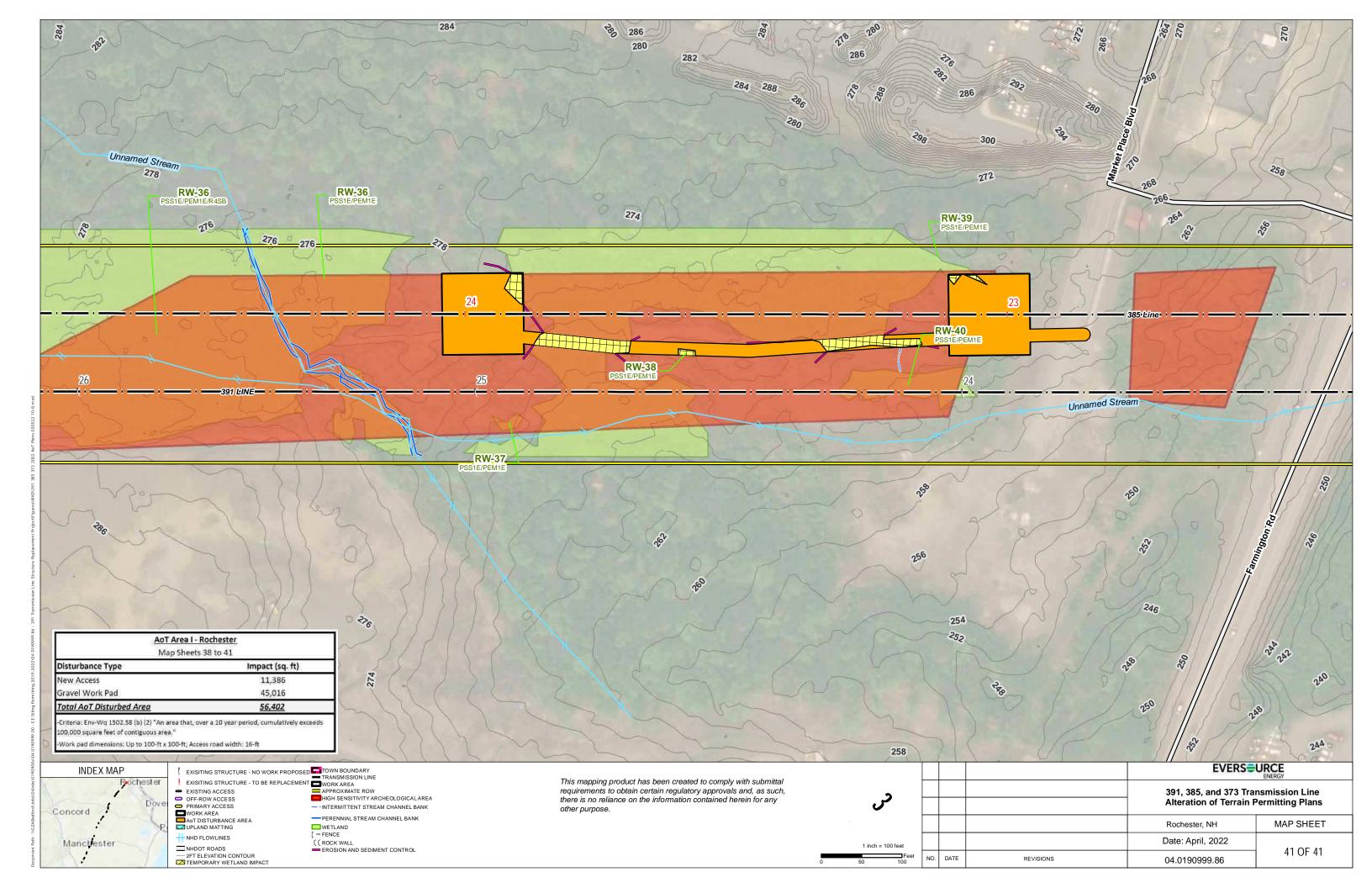












Redaction Date: 8/14/2023 4:26:10 PM

# **Redaction Log**

Total Number of Redactions in Document: 113

### Redaction Reasons by Page

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
50	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
51	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
52	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
53	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
56	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
57	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
58	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
59	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
60	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
61	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
62	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
63	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
64	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
67	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
68	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
69	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
70	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
71	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
72	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
73	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
74	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
75	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
78	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
79	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
80	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
81	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
82	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
83	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
84	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
85	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
86	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
87	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
88	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
89	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
90	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
91	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
92	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
93	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
94	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
95	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
96	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
97	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
98	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
99	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
100	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
101	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
102	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
105	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
106	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
107	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
108	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
109	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
110	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
111	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
112	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
113	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
114	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
115	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
116	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
117	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
118	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
119	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
120	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
122	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
123	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
124	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
125	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
128	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
129	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
130	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
131	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
132	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
133	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
134	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
135	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
136	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
137	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
138	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
139	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
140	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
141	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
142	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
143	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
144	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
145	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
146	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
148	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
149	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
150	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
151	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
152	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
153	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
154	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
155	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
156	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
159	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
160	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
161	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
162	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
163	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
164	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
165	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
166	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
167	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
168	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
169	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
170	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Redaction Date: 8/14/2023 4:26:10 PM

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
171	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
172	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
173	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
174	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
175	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1
176	CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	1

Redaction Date: 8/14/2023 4:26:10 PM

# **Redaction Log**

### **Redaction Reasons by Exemption**

Reason	Description	Pages (Count)
CONFIDENTIAL DNCR	NH RSA 91-A:5, IV Confidential information. NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNG) has asserted a claim of confidentiality. See also NH RSA 212-A, RSA 212-B, RSA 217-A, and/or RSA 227-C:11.	50(1) 51(1) 52(1) 53(1) 56(1) 57(1) 58(1) 59(1) 60(1) 61(1) 62(1) 63(1) 64(1) 67(1) 68(1) 69(1) 70(1) 71(1) 72(1) 73(1) 74(1) 75(1) 78(1) 79(1) 80(1) 81(1) 82(1) 83(1) 84(1) 85(1) 86(1) 87(1) 88(1) 89(1) 90(1) 91(1) 92(1) 93(1) 94(1) 95(1) 96(1) 97(1) 98(1) 99(1) 100(1) 101(1) 102(1) 105(1) 106(1) 107(1) 108(1) 109(1) 110(1) 111(1) 112(1) 113(1) 114(1) 115(1) 116(1) 117(1) 118(1) 119(1)

Reason Descri	Pages (Count)
CONFIDENTIAL DNCR inform and Cu asserte NH RS	120(1) 122(1) 123(1) 124(1) 125(1) 128(1) 129(1) 130(1) 131(1) 130(1) 131(1) 132(1) 133(1) 134(1) 135(1) 136(1) 137(1) 138(1) 139(1) 140(1) 141(1) 142(1) 144(1) 144(1) 144(1) 144(1) 144(1) 144(1) 144(1) 144(1) 144(1) 145(1) 146(1) 150(1) 161(1) 161(1) 162(1) 163(1) 164(1) 166(1) 169(1) 170(1) 171(1) 172(1) 173(1) 174(1) 175(1) 175(1) 175(1) 175(1)